

CompTIA

Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 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)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst was deploying a new website and found a connection attempting to authenticate on the site's portal. While Investigating The incident, the analyst identified the following Input in the username field:

```
admin' or 1=1--
```

Which of the following BEST explains this type of attack?

- A. DLL injection to hijack administrator services
- B. SQLi on the field to bypass authentication
- C. Execution of a stored XSS on the website
- D. Code to execute a race condition on the server

Answer: B

Explanation:

The input "admin' or 1=1--" in the username field is an example of SQL injection (SQLi) attack. In this case, the attacker is attempting to bypass authentication by injecting SQL code into the username field that will cause the authentication check to always return true. References: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives: 3.1 Given a scenario, use appropriate software tools to assess the security posture of an organization.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer needs to build @ solution to satisfy regulatory requirements that state certain critical servers must be accessed using MFA. However, the critical servers are older and are unable to support the addition of MFA. Which of the following will the engineer MOST likely use to achieve this objective?

- A. A forward proxy
- B. A stateful firewall
- C. A jump server
- D. A port tap

Answer: C

Explanation:

A jump server is a secure host that allows users to access other servers within a network. The jump server acts as an intermediary, and users can access other servers via the jump server after authenticating with MFA.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which of the following documents did Ann receive?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

A systems administrator is considering different backup solutions for the IT infrastructure. The company is looking for a solution that offers the fastest recovery time while also saving the most amount of storage used to maintain the backups. Which of the following recovery solutions would be the BEST option to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Differential backup is a type of backup that backs up all data that has changed since the last full backup. This backup method offers faster recovery than a full backup, as it only needs to restore the full backup and the differential backup, reducing the amount of data that needs to be restored. It also uses less storage than a full backup as it only stores the changes made from the last full backup.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following function as preventive, detective, and deterrent controls to reduce the risk of physical theft? (Select TWO).

- A. Mantraps
- B. Security guards
- C. Video surveillance
- D. Fences
- E. Bollards
- F. Antivirus

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A - a mantrap can trap those personnel with bad intention(preventive), and kind of same as detecting, since you will know if someone is trapped there(detective), and it can deter those personnel from approaching as well(deterrent) B - security guards can sure do the same thing as above, preventing malicious personnel from entering(preventive+deterrent), and notice those personnel as well(detective)

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 1)

A desktop support technician recently installed a new document-scanning software program on a computer. However, when the end user tried to launch the program, it did not respond. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause?

- A. A new firewall rule is needed to access the application.
- B. The system was quarantined for missing software updates.
- C. The software was not added to the application whitelist.
- D. The system was isolated from the network due to infected software

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely cause of the document-scanning software program not responding when launched by the end user is that the software was not added to the application whitelist. An application whitelist is a list of approved software applications that are allowed to run on a system. If the software is not on the whitelist, it may be blocked from running by the system's security policies. Adding the software to the whitelist should resolve the issue and allow the program to run.

References: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/31541/application-whitelisting>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following biometric authentication methods is the MOST accurate?

- A. Gait
- B. Retina
- C. Signature
- D. Voice

Answer: B

Explanation:

Retina authentication is the most accurate biometric authentication method. Retina authentication is based on recognizing the unique pattern of blood vessels and other features in the retina. This makes it virtually impossible to duplicate or bypass, making it the most secure form of biometric authentication currently available.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following incident response steps occurs before containment?

- A. Eradication
- B. Recovery
- C. Lessons learned
- D. Identification

Answer: D

Explanation:

Identification is the first step in the incident response process, which involves recognizing that an incident has occurred. Containment is the second step, followed by eradication, recovery, and lessons learned.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 10: Incident Response and Recovery, pp. 437-441.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (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 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 1)

A customer has reported that an organization's website displayed an image of a smiley (ace rather than the expected web page for a short time two days earlier. A security analyst reviews log tries and sees the following around the lime of the incident:

Website	Time	Name server	A record
CompTIA.org	8:10	names.comptia.org	192.168.1.10
CompTIA.org	9:00	names.comptia.org	192.168.1.10
CompTIA.org	9:30	ns.attacker.org	10.10.50.5
CompTIA.org	10:00	names.comptia.org	192.168.1.10

Which of the following is MOST likely occurring?

- A. Invalid trust chain
- B. Domain hijacking
- C. DNS poisoning
- D. URL redirection

Answer: C

Explanation:

The log entry shows the IP address for "www.example.com" being changed to a different IP address, which is likely the result of DNS poisoning. DNS poisoning

occurs when an attacker is able to change the IP address associated with a domain name in a DNS server's cache, causing clients to connect to the attacker's server instead of the legitimate server. References: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives: 3.2 Given a scenario, implement secure network architecture concepts.

NEW QUESTION 49

- (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 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

After a phishing scam for a user's credentials, the red team was able to craft a payload to deploy on a server. The attack allowed the installation of malicious software that initiates a new remote session.

Which of the following types of attacks has occurred?

- A. Privilege escalation
- B. Session replay
- C. Application programming interface
- D. Directory traversal

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Privilege escalation is the act of exploiting a bug, design flaw, or configuration oversight in an operating system or software application to gain elevated access to resources that are normally protected from an application or user." In this scenario, the red team was able to install malicious software, which would require elevated privileges to access and install. Therefore, the type of attack that occurred is privilege escalation. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, pages 111-112

NEW QUESTION 54

- (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 58

- (Exam Topic 1)

The spread of misinformation surrounding the outbreak of a novel virus on election day led to eligible voters choosing not to take the risk of going to the polls. This is an example of:

- A. prepending.
- B. an influence campaign.
- C. a watering-hole attack.
- D. intimidation.
- E. information elicitation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario describes an influence campaign, where false information is spread to influence or manipulate people's beliefs or actions. In this case, the misinformation led eligible voters to avoid polling places, which influenced the outcome of the election.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

A backdoor was detected on the containerized application environment. The investigation detected that a zero-day vulnerability was introduced when the latest container image version was downloaded from a public registry. Which of the following is the BEST solution to prevent this type of incident from occurring again?

- A. Enforce the use of a controlled trusted source of container images
- B. Deploy an IPS solution capable of detecting signatures of attacks targeting containers
- C. Define a vulnerability scan to assess container images before being introduced on the environment
- D. Create a dedicated VPC for the containerized environment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enforcing the use of a controlled trusted source of container images is the best solution to prevent incidents like the introduction of a zero-day vulnerability through container images from occurring again. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide by Emmett Dulaney, Chapter 11: Cloud Security, Container Security

NEW QUESTION 63

- (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 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 72

- (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 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes a social-engineering attack that relies on an executive at a small business visiting a fake banking website where credit card and account details are harvested?

- A. Whaling
- B. Spam
- C. Invoice scam
- D. Pharming

Answer: A

Explanation:

A social engineering attack that relies on an executive at a small business visiting a fake banking website where credit card and account details are harvested is known as whaling. Whaling is a type of phishing attack that targets high-profile individuals, such as executives, to steal sensitive information or gain access to their accounts.

NEW QUESTION 79

- (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 80

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following must be in place before implementing a BCP?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Business Impact Analysis (BIA) is a critical component of a Business Continuity Plan (BCP). It identifies and prioritizes critical business functions and determines the impact of their disruption. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide 601, Chapter 10

NEW QUESTION 85

- (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 86

- (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 91

- (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 94

- (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.

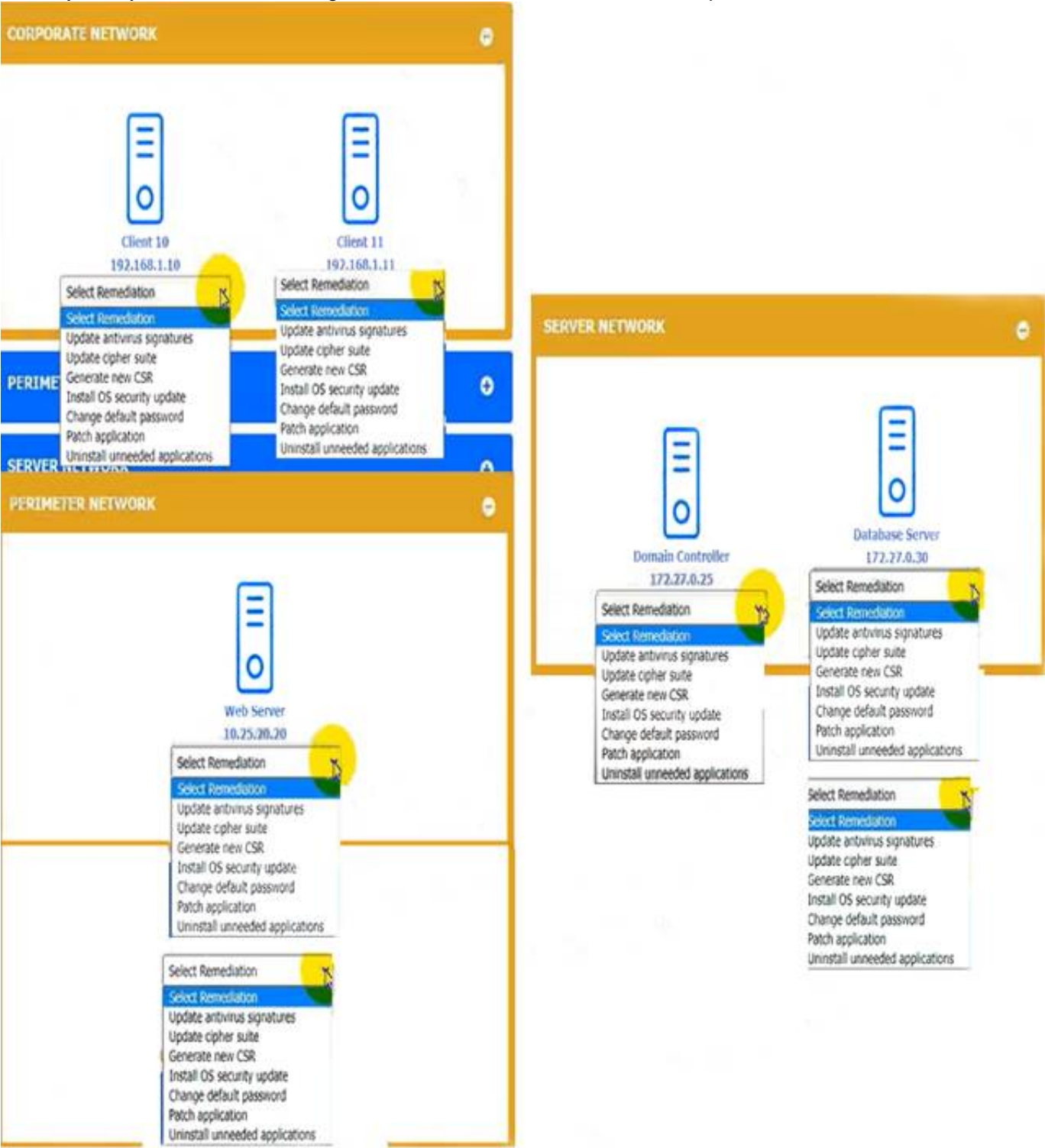
NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

You received the output of a recent vulnerability assessment.

Review the assessment and scan output and determine the appropriate remediation(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.



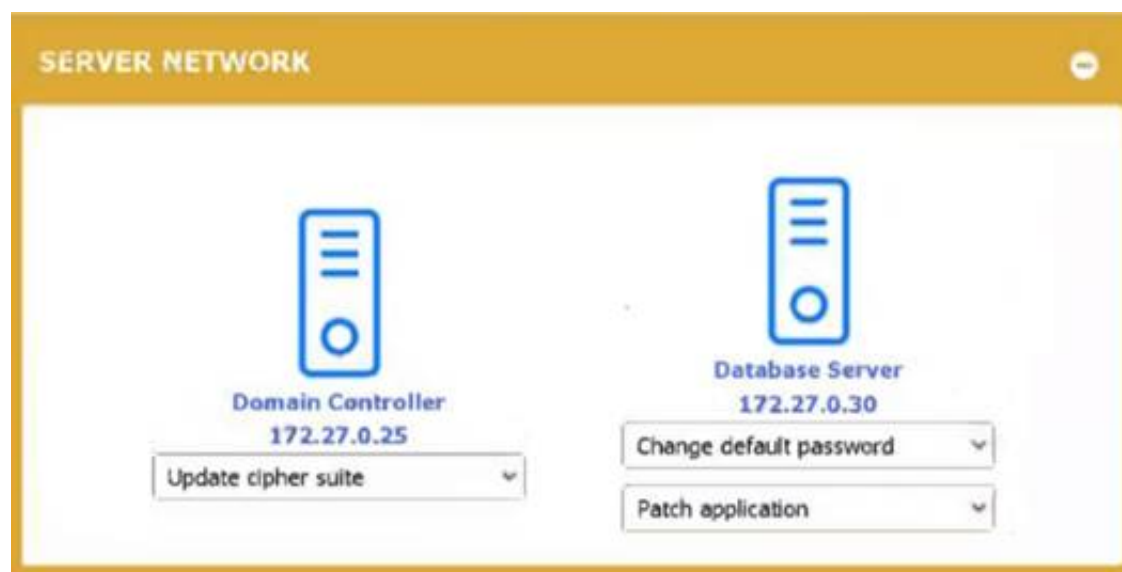
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

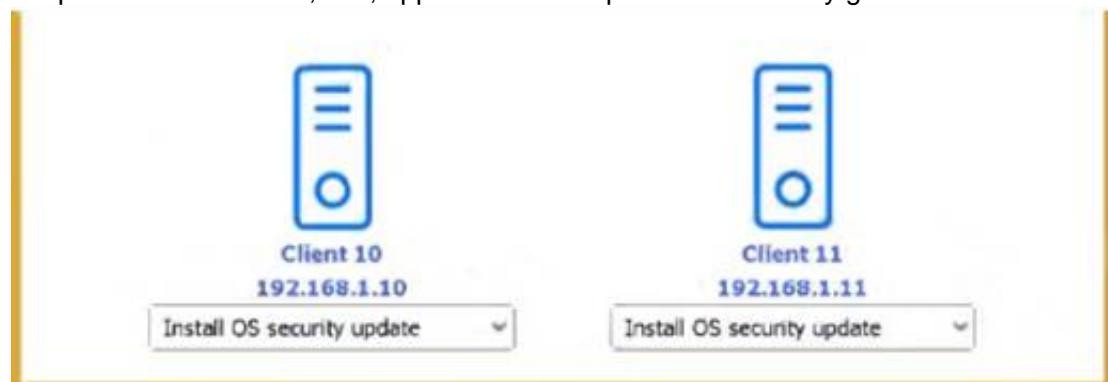
Explanation:



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



Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 98

- (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 100

- (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 104

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst reports a company policy violation in a case in which a large amount of sensitive data is being downloaded after hours from various mobile devices to an external site. Upon further investigation, the analyst notices that successful login attempts are being conducted with impossible travel times during the same time periods when the unauthorized downloads are occurring. The analyst also discovers a couple of WAPs are using the same SSID, but they have non-standard DHCP configurations and an overlapping channel. Which of the following attacks is being conducted?

- A. Evil twin
- B. Jamming
- C. DNS poisoning
- D. Bluesnarfing
- E. DDoS

Answer: A

Explanation:

The attack being conducted is an Evil twin attack. An Evil twin attack involves creating a rogue wireless access point (WAP) with the same Service Set Identifier (SSID) as a legitimate WAP to trick users into connecting to it. Once connected, the attacker can intercept traffic or steal login credentials. The successful login attempts with impossible travel times suggest that an attacker is using a stolen or compromised credential to access the external site to which the sensitive data is being downloaded. The non-standard DHCP configurations and overlapping channels of the WAPs suggest that the attacker is using a rogue WAP to intercept traffic. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Exam Domain 1.0: Attacks, Threats, and Vulnerabilities, 1.4 Compare and contrast types of attacks, p. 8

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following environments utilizes dummy data and is MOST likely to be installed locally on a system that allows code to be assessed directly and modified easily with each build?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A development environment is the environment that is used to develop and test software. It is typically installed locally on a system that allows code to be assessed directly and modified easily with each build. In this environment, dummy data is often utilized to test the software's functionality. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 3: Architecture and Design

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

An enterprise has hired an outside security firm to facilitate penetration testing on its network and applications. The firm has agreed to pay for each vulnerability that ts discovered. Which of the following BEST represents the type of testing that is being used?

- A. White-box
- B. Red-learn
- C. Bug bounty
- D. Gray-box

E. Black-box

Answer: C

Explanation:

Bug bounty is a type of testing in which an organization offers a reward or compensation to anyone who can identify vulnerabilities or security flaws in their network or applications. The outside security firm has agreed to pay for each vulnerability found, which is an example of a bug bounty program.

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Organized crime is a term that describes groups of criminals who operate in a coordinated and systematic manner to pursue illicit activities for profit. Organized crime groups often use sophisticated tools and techniques to evade law enforcement and exploit vulnerabilities in various sectors, such as finance, transportation, or healthcare. Organized crime groups may also collaborate with other criminal groups or actors to share resources, information, or expertise. Ransomware as a service (RaaS) is an example of a business model used by organized crime groups to conduct ransomware and extortion attacks. RaaS is an arrangement between an operator, who develops and maintains the tools to power extortion operations, and an affiliate, who deploys the ransomware payload. When the affiliate conducts a successful ransomware and extortion attack, both parties profit. The RaaS model lowers the barrier to entry for attackers who may not have the skill or technical wherewithal to develop their own tools but can manage ready-made penetration testing and sysadmin tools to perform attacks¹². Insider threat is a term that describes individuals who have legitimate access to an organization's systems or data and use it for malicious purposes, such as theft, sabotage, or espionage. Insider threats may be motivated by various factors, such as greed, revenge, ideology, or coercion. Insider threats may also be unintentional, such as when an employee falls victim to phishing or social engineering. Hacktivist is a term that describes individuals or groups who use hacking or cyberattacks to promote a political or social cause. Hacktivists may target governments, corporations, or other entities that they perceive as oppressive, corrupt, or unethical. Hacktivists may also use cyberattacks to expose information, disrupt services, or deface websites. Nation-state is a term that describes a sovereign state that has a centralized government and a defined territory. Nation-state actors are individuals or groups who conduct cyberattacks on behalf of or with the support of a nation-state. Nation-state actors may target other states, organizations, or individuals for various reasons, such as espionage, sabotage, influence, or retaliation.

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following procedures would be performed after the root cause of a security incident has been identified to help avoid future incidents from occurring?

- A. Walk-throughs
- B. Lessons learned
- C. Attack framework alignment
- D. Containment

Answer: B

Explanation:

After the root cause of a security incident has been identified, it is important to take the time to analyze what went wrong and how it could have been prevented. This process is known as "lessons learned" and allows organizations to identify potential improvements to their security processes and protocols. Lessons learned typically involve a review of the incident and the steps taken to address it, a review of the security systems and procedures in place, and an analysis of any potential changes that can be made to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 2)

Sales team members have been receiving threatening voicemail messages and have reported these incidents to the IT security team. Which of the following would be MOST appropriate for the IT security team to analyze?

- A. Access control
- B. Syslog
- C. Session Initiation Protocol traffic logs
- D. Application logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Syslogs are log files that are generated by devices on the network and contain information about network activity, including user logins, device connections, and other events. By analyzing these logs, the IT security team can identify the source of the threatening voicemail messages and take the necessary steps to address the issue

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator performs weekly vulnerability scans on all cloud assets and provides a detailed report. Which of the following describes the administrator's activities?

- A. Continuous deployment
- B. Continuous integration
- C. Continuous validation
- D. Continuous monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation:

Continuous validation is a process that involves performing regular and automated tests to verify the security and functionality of a system or an application. Continuous validation can help identify and remediate vulnerabilities, bugs, or misconfigurations before they cause any damage or disruption. The security administrator's activities of performing weekly vulnerability scans on all cloud assets and providing a detailed report are examples of continuous validation.

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/n/non-personally-identifiable-information-npii.asp>

NEW QUESTION 133

- (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 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would be best to ensure data is saved to a location on a server, is easily scaled, and is centrally monitored?

- A. Edge computing
- B. Microservices
- C. Containers
- D. Thin client

Answer: C

Explanation:

Containers are a method of virtualization that allow you to run multiple isolated applications on a single server. Containers are lightweight, portable, and scalable, which means they can save resources, improve performance, and simplify deployment. Containers also enable centralized monitoring and management of the applications running on them, using tools such as Docker or Kubernetes. Containers are different from edge computing, which is a distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the location where it is needed. Microservices are a software architecture style that breaks down complex applications into smaller, independent services that communicate with each other. Thin clients are devices that rely on a server to perform most of the processing tasks and only provide a user interface.

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization has hired a security analyst to perform a penetration test. The analyst captures 1Gb worth of inbound network traffic to the server and transfers the pcap back to the machine for analysis. Which of the following tools should the analyst use to further review the pcap?

- A. Nmap
- B. CURL
- C. Neat
- D. Wireshark

Answer: D

Explanation:

Wireshark is a tool that can analyze pcap files, which are files that capture network traffic. Wireshark can display the packets, protocols, and other details of the network traffic in a graphical user interface. Nmap is a tool that can scan networks and hosts for open ports and services. CURL is a tool that can transfer data from or to a server using various protocols. Neat is a tool that can test network performance and quality.

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 157

- (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 158

- (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 162

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is hardening a network infrastructure. The analyst is given the following requirements:

- Preserve the use of public IP addresses assigned to equipment on the core router
- Enable "in transport" encryption protection to the web server with the strongest ciphers. Which of the following should the analyst implement to meet these requirements? (Select two).

- A. Configure VLANs on the core router
- B. Configure NAT on the core router.
- C. Configure BGP on the core router
- D. Enable AES encryption on the web server
- E. Enable 3DES encryption on the web server
- F. Enable TLSv2 encryption on the web server

Answer: BF

Explanation:

NAT (Network Address Translation) is a technique that allows a router to translate private IP addresses into public IP addresses and vice versa. It can preserve the use of public IP addresses assigned to equipment on the core router by allowing multiple devices to share a single public IP address. TLSv2 (Transport Layer Security version 2) is a cryptographic protocol that provides secure communication over the internet. It can enable "in transport" encryption protection to the web server with the strongest ciphers by encrypting the data transmitted between the web server and the clients using advanced algorithms and key exchange methods.

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is investigating network issues between a workstation and a company server. The workstation and server occasionally experience service disruptions, and employees are forced to reconnect to the server. In addition, some reports indicate sensitive information is being leaked from the server to the public.

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

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

Which of the following is most likely occurring?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/2471/acceptable-use-policy-aup>

NEW QUESTION 171

- (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 173

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is focused on reducing risks from removable media threats. Due to certain primary applications, removable media cannot be entirely prohibited at this time. Which of the following best describes the company's approach?

- A. Compensating controls
- B. Directive control
- C. Mitigating controls
- D. Physical security controls

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mitigating controls are designed to reduce the impact or severity of an event that has occurred or is likely to occur. They do not prevent or detect the event, but rather limit the damage or consequences of it. For example, a backup system is a mitigating control that can help restore data after a loss or corruption. In this case, the company is focused on reducing risks from removable media threats, which are threats that can compromise data security, introduce malware infections, or cause media failure¹²³. Removable media threats can be used to bypass network defenses and target industrial/OT environments². The company cannot prohibit removable media entirely because of certain primary applications that require them, so it implements mitigating controls to lessen the potential harm from these threats.

Some examples of mitigating controls for removable media threats are:

- > Encrypting data on removable media
- > Scanning removable media for malware before use
- > Restricting access to removable media ports
- > Implementing policies and procedures for removable media usage and disposal
- > Educating users on the risks and best practices of removable media

NEW QUESTION 174

- (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 177

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization routes all of its traffic through a VPN. Most users are remote and connect into a corporate data center that houses confidential information. There is a firewall at the internet border, followed by a DLP appliance, the VPN server and the data center itself. Which of the following is the weakest design element?

- A. The DLP appliance should be integrated into a NGFW.
- B. Split-tunnel connections can negatively impact the DLP appliance's performance.
- C. Encrypted VPN traffic will not be inspected when entering or leaving the network.
- D. Adding two hops in the VPN tunnel may slow down remote connections.

Answer: C

Explanation:

VPN (Virtual Private Network) traffic is encrypted to protect its confidentiality and integrity over the internet. However, this also means that it cannot be inspected by security devices or tools when entering or leaving the network, unless it is decrypted first. This can create a blind spot or a vulnerability for the network security posture, as malicious traffic or data could bypass detection or prevention mechanisms by using VPN encryption.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following best ensures minimal downtime for organizations with critical 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 183

- (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 184

- (Exam Topic 2)

An air traffic controller receives a change in flight plan for an morning aircraft over the phone. The air traffic controller compares the change to what appears on radar and determines the information to be false. As a result, the air traffic controller is able to prevent an incident from occurring. Which of the following is this scenario an example of?

- A. Mobile hijacking
- B. Vishing
- C. Unsecure VoIP protocols
- D. SPIM attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

Vishing is a form of phishing that uses voice calls or voice messages to trick victims into revealing personal information, such as credit card numbers, bank details, or passwords. Vishing often uses spoofed phone numbers, voice-altering software, or social engineering techniques to impersonate legitimate organizations or authorities. In this scenario, the caller pretended to be someone who could change the flight plan of an aircraft, which could have caused a serious incident.

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 2)

To reduce and limit software and infrastructure costs the Chief Information Officer has requested to move email services to the cloud. The cloud provider and the organization must have security controls to protect sensitive data Which of the following cloud services would best accommodate the request?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

SaaS (Software as a Service) is a cloud model that provides clients with applications and software that are hosted and managed by a cloud provider over the internet. It can move email services to the cloud by allowing clients to access and use email applications without installing or maintaining them on their own devices or servers

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator examines the ARP table of an access switch and sees the following output:

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	Ports
All	012b1283f77b	STATIC	CPU
All	c656da1009f1	STATIC	CPU
1	f9de6ed7d38f	DYNAMIC	Fa0/1
2	fb8d0ae3850b	DYNAMIC	Fa0/2
2	7f403b7cf59a	DYNAMIC	Fa0/2
2	f4182c262c61	DYNAMIC	Fa0/2

Which of the following is a potential threat that is occurring on this access switch?

- A. DDoS on Fa02 port
- B. MAC flooding on Fa0/2 port
- C. ARP poisoning on Fa0/1 port
- D. DNS poisoning on port Fa0/1

Answer: C

Explanation:

ARP poisoning is a type of attack that exploits the ARP protocol to associate a malicious MAC address with a legitimate IP address on a network¹. This allows the attacker to intercept, modify or drop traffic between the victim and other hosts on the same network. In this case, the ARP table of the access switch shows that the same MAC address (00-0c-29-58-35-3b) is associated with two different IP addresses (192.168.1.100 and 192.168.1.101) on port Fa0/12. This indicates that an attacker has poisoned the ARP table to redirect traffic intended for 192.168.1.100 to their own device with MAC address 00-0c-29-58-35-3b. The other options are not related to this scenario. DDoS is a type of attack that overwhelms a target with excessive traffic from multiple sources³. MAC flooding is a type of attack that floods a switch with fake MAC addresses to exhaust its MAC table and force it to operate as a hub⁴. DNS poisoning is a type of attack that corrupts the DNS cache with fake entries to redirect users to malicious websites.

References: 1: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/arp-spoofing/> 2:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-knowledge-base/network-tables-mac-routing-arp/ta-p/4184148> 3:

<https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/ddos-attack/> 4: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/mac-flooding/> :

<https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/dns-spoofing-poisoning/>

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Of the following is the best method for ensuring non-repudiation?

- A. SSO
- B. Digital certificate
- C. Token
- D. SSH key

Answer: B

Explanation:

A digital certificate is an electronic document that contains the public key and identity information of an entity, such as a person, organization, website, etc. It is issued and signed by a trusted authority called a certificate authority (CA). It can provide non-repudiation by proving the identity and authenticity of the sender and verifying the integrity of the message or data.

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following control types is patch management classified under?

- A. Deterrent
- B. Physical
- C. Corrective
- D. Detective

Answer: C

Explanation:

Patch management is classified as a corrective control because it is used to correct vulnerabilities or weaknesses in systems and applications after they have been identified. It is a reactive approach that aims to fix problems that have already occurred rather than prevent them from happening in the first place.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Textbook, page 109.

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 2)

A user's laptop constantly disconnects from the Wi-Fi network. Once the laptop reconnects, the user can reach the internet but cannot access shared folders or other network resources. Which of the following types of attacks is the user MOST likely experiencing?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

An evil twin attack is when an attacker sets up a fake Wi-Fi network that looks like a legitimate network, but is designed to capture user data that is sent over the network. In this case, the user's laptop is constantly disconnecting and reconnecting to the Wi-Fi network, indicating that it is connecting to the fake network instead of the legitimate one. Once the user connects to the fake network, they are unable to access shared folders or other network resources, as those are only available on the legitimate network.

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 2)

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:

Bollards are posts designed to prevent vehicles from entering an area. They are usually made of steel or concrete and are placed close together to make it difficult for vehicles to pass through. In addition to preventing vehicles from entering an area, bollards can also be used to protect buildings and pedestrians from ramming attacks. They are an effective and cost-efficient way to protect buildings and pedestrians from unauthorized access.

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following processes would most likely help an organization that has conducted an incident response exercise to improve performance and identify challenges?

- A. Lessons learned
- B. Identification
- C. Simulation
- D. Containment

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Lessons learned is a process that would most likely help an organization that has conducted an incident response exercise to improve performance and identify challenges. Lessons learned is a process that involves reviewing and evaluating the incident response exercise to identify what went well, what went wrong, and what can be improved. Lessons learned can help an organization enhance its incident response capabilities, address any gaps or weaknesses, and update its incident response plan accordingly.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/incident/incident-handlers-handbook-33901>

NEW QUESTION 207

- (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 208

- (Exam Topic 2)

Unauthorized devices have been detected on the internal network. The devices' locations were traced to Ether ports located in conference rooms. Which of the following would be the best technical controls to implement to prevent these devices from accessing the internal network?

- A. NAC
- B. DLP
- C. IDS
- D. MFA

Answer: A

Explanation:

NAC stands for network access control, which is a security solution that enforces policies and controls on devices that attempt to access a network. NAC can help prevent unauthorized devices from accessing the internal network by verifying their identity, compliance, and security posture before granting them access. NAC can also monitor and restrict the activities of authorized devices based on predefined rules and roles.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/security/what-is-network-access-control-nac.html>

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization recently released a zero-trust policy that will enforce who is able to remotely access certain data. Authenticated users who access the data must have a need to know, depending on their level of permissions.

Which of the following is the first step the organization should take when implementing the policy?

- A. Determine a quality CASB solution.
- B. Configure the DLP policies by user groups.
- C. Implement agentless NAC on boundary devices.
- D. Classify all data on the file servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

zero trust is a security strategy that assumes breach and verifies each request as though it originates from an untrusted network¹². A zero trust policy is a set of "allow rules" that specify conditions for accessing certain resources³.

According to one source⁴, the first step in implementing a zero trust policy is to identify and classify all data and assets in the organization. This helps to determine the level of sensitivity and risk associated with each resource and apply appropriate access controls.

Classifying all data on the file servers is the first step in implementing a zero trust policy because it helps to determine the level of sensitivity and risk associated with each resource and apply appropriate access controls.

Reference: Zero Trust implementation guidance | Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 2)

A user downloaded an extension for a browser, and the user's device later became infected. The analyst who is investigating the incident saw various logs where the attacker was hiding activity by deleting data. The following was observed running:

New-Partition -DiskNumber 2 -UseMaximumSize -AssignDriveLetter C | Format-Volume -DriveLetter C - FileSystemLabel "New"-FileSystem NTFS - Full -Force -Confirm:\$false

Which of the following is the malware using to execute the attack?

- A. PowerShell
- B. Python
- C. Bash
- D. Macros

Answer: A

Explanation:

PowerShell is a scripting language and command-line shell that can be used to automate tasks and manage systems. PowerShell can also be used by malware to execute malicious commands and evade detection. The code snippet in the question is a PowerShell command that creates a new partition on disk 2, formats it with NTFS file system, and assigns it a drive letter C. This could be part of an attack that wipes out the original data on the disk or creates a hidden partition for storing malware or stolen data. References:

- > <https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/scripting-and-automation/>
- > <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/storage/new-partition?view=windowsserver2022-ps>

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is used to validate a certificate when it is presented to a user?

- A. OCSP
- B. CSR
- C. CA
- D. CRC

Answer: A

Explanation:

Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is used to validate a certificate when it is presented to a user. OCSP is a protocol that allows a client or browser to query the status of a certificate from an OCSP responder, which is a server that maintains and provides the revocation status of certificates issued by a certificate authority (CA). OCSP can help to verify the authenticity and validity of a certificate and prevent the use of revoked or expired certificates. References:

- <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-ocsp>
- <https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer wants to inspect traffic to a cluster of web servers in a cloud environment. Which of the following solutions should the engineer implement? (Select two).

- A. CASB
- B. WAF
- C. Load balancer
- D. VPN
- E. TLS
- F. DAST

Answer: BC

Explanation:

A web application firewall (WAF) is a solution that inspects traffic to a cluster of web servers in a cloud environment and protects them from common web-based attacks, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and denial-of-service¹. A WAF can be deployed as a cloud service or as a virtual appliance in front of the web servers. A load balancer is a solution that distributes traffic among multiple web servers in a cloud environment and improves their performance, availability, and scalability². A load balancer can also perform health checks on the web servers and route traffic only to the healthy ones. The other options are not relevant to this scenario. A CASB is a cloud access security broker, which is a solution that monitors and controls the use of cloud services by an organization's users³. A VPN is a virtual private network, which is a solution that creates a secure and encrypted connection between two networks or devices over the internet. TLS is Transport Layer Security, which is a protocol that provides encryption and authentication for data transmitted over a network. DAST is dynamic application security testing, which is a method of testing web applications for vulnerabilities by simulating attacks on them.

- References: 1: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/what-is-a-web-application-firewall-waf/> 2: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/load-balancing/> 3: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/cloud-access-security-broker-casb/> : <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/vpn-virtual-private-network/> : <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/transport-layer-security-tls/> : <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/dynamic-application-security-testing-dast/> : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/azure-best-practices/plan-for-traffic-ins> : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/inspect-traffic-with-azure-firewall> : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/example-scenario/gateway/application-gateway-before-azur>

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst notices an unusual amount of traffic hitting the edge of the network. Upon examining the logs, the analyst identifies a source IP address and blocks that address from communicating with the network. Even though the analyst is blocking this address, the attack is still ongoing and coming from a large number of different source IP addresses. Which of the following describes this type of attack?

- A. DDoS

- B. Privilege escalation
- C. DNS poisoning
- D. Buffer overflow

Answer: A

Explanation:

A distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack is an attempt to make a computer or network resource unavailable to its intended users. This is accomplished by overwhelming the target with a flood of traffic from multiple sources. In the scenario described, the security analyst identified a source IP address and blocked it from communicating with the network. However, the attack was still ongoing and coming from a large number of different source IP addresses. This indicates that the attack was a DDoS attack. Privilege escalation is an attack that allows an attacker to gain unauthorized access to a system or network. DNS poisoning is an attack that modifies the DNS records for a domain name, causing users to be redirected to a malicious website. A buffer overflow is an attack that occurs when a program attempts to store more data in a buffer than it is designed to hold. Therefore, the most likely type of attack in the scenario described is a DDoS attack.

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following security design features can an development team to analyze the deletion eoting Of data sets the copy?

- A. Stored procedures
- B. Code reuse
- C. Version control
- D. Continunus

Answer: C

Explanation:

Version control is a solution that can help a development team to analyze the deletion or editing of data sets without affecting the original copy. Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that specific versions can be recalled later. Version control can help developers track and manage changes to code, data, or documents, as well as collaborate with other developers and resolve conflicts.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/what-is-version-control>

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following can be used by an authentication application to validate a user's credentials without the need to store the actual sensitive data?

- A. Salt string
- B. Private Key
- C. Password hash
- D. Cipher stream

Answer: C

Explanation:

Password hash is a method of storing a user's credentials without the need to store the actual sensitive data. A password hash is a one-way function that transforms the user's password into a fixed-length string of characters that cannot be reversed. The authentication application can then compare the password hash with the stored hash to validate the user's credentials without revealing the original password. References: 1 CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, Domain 3.0: Implementation, Objective 3.5: Implement secure authentication mechanisms 2 CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 16, Domain 3.0: Implementation, Objective 3.6: Implement identity and account management best practices 3 <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-password-hashing>

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization's Chief Information Security Officer is creating a position that will be responsible for implementing technical controls to protect data, including ensuring backups are properly maintained Which of the following roles would MOST likely include these responsibilities?

- A. Data protection officer
- B. Data owner
- C. Backup administrator
- D. Data custodian
- E. Internal auditor

Answer: C

Explanation:

The role that would most likely include the responsibilities of implementing technical controls to protect data and ensuring backups are properly maintained would be a Backup Administrator. A Backup Administrator is responsible for maintaining and managing an organization's backup systems and procedures, which includes ensuring that backups are properly configured, tested and securely stored. They are also responsible for the recovery of data in case of a disaster or data loss.

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 2)

A contractor overhears a customer recite their credit card number during a confidential phone call. The credit card Information is later used for a fraudulent transaction. Which of the following social engineering techniques describes this scenario?

- A. Shoulder surfing
- B. Watering hole
- C. Vishing
- D. Tailgating

Answer: A

Explanation:

Shoulder surfing is a social engineering technique that involves looking over someone's shoulder to see what they are typing, writing, or viewing on their screen. It can be used to steal passwords, PINs, credit card numbers, or other sensitive information. In this scenario, the contractor used shoulder surfing to overhear the customer's credit card number during a phone call.

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 2)

An administrator is configuring a firewall rule set for a subnet to only access DHCP, web pages, and SFTP, and to specifically block FTP. Which of the following would BEST accomplish this goal?

- A. [Permission Source Destination Port]Allow: Any Any 80 -Allow: Any Any 443 -Allow: Any Any 67-Allow: Any Any 68 -Allow: Any Any 22 -Deny: Any Any 21 -Deny: Any Any
- B. [Permission Source Destination Port]Allow: Any Any 80 -Allow: Any Any 443 -Allow: Any Any 67-Allow: Any Any 68 -Deny: Any Any 22 -Allow: Any Any 21 -Deny: Any Any
- C. [Permission Source Destination Port]Allow: Any Any 80 -Allow: Any Any 443 -Allow: Any Any 22-Deny: Any Any 67 -Deny: Any Any 68 -Deny: Any Any 21 -Allow: Any Any
- D. [Permission Source Destination Port]Allow: Any Any 80 -Allow: Any Any 443 -Deny: Any Any 67-Allow: Any Any 68 -Allow: Any Any 22 -Allow: Any Any 21 -Allow: Any Any

Answer: A

Explanation:

This firewall rule set allows a subnet to only access DHCP, web pages, and SFTP, and specifically blocks FTP by allowing or denying traffic based on the source, destination, and port. The rule set is as follows:

- > Allow any source and any destination on port 80 (HTTP)
- > Allow any source and any destination on port 443 (HTTPS)
- > Allow any source and any destination on port 67 (DHCP server)
- > Allow any source and any destination on port 68 (DHCP client)
- > Allow any source and any destination on port 22 (SFTP)
- > Deny any source and any destination on port 21 (FTP)
- > Deny any source and any destination on any other port

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 2)

An audit report indicates multiple suspicious attempts to access company resources were made. These attempts were not detected by the company. Which of the following would be the best solution to implement on the company's network?

- A. Intrusion prevention system
- B. Proxy server
- C. Jump server
- D. Security zones

Answer: A

Explanation:

An intrusion prevention system (IPS) is the best solution to implement on the company's network to detect and prevent suspicious attempts to access company resources. An IPS is a network security technology that continuously monitors network traffic for malicious or anomalous activity and takes automated actions to block or mitigate it. An IPS can also alert the system administrators of any potential threats and provide detailed logs and reports of the incidents. An IPS can help the company to improve its security posture and prevent data breaches, unauthorized access, or denial-of-service attacks. References:

- > <https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cyberpedia/what-is-an-intrusion-prevention-system-ips>
- > <https://www.forcepoint.com/cyber-edu/intrusion-prevention-system-ips>

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 2)

A corporate security team needs to secure the wireless perimeter of its physical facilities to ensure only authorized users can access corporate resources. Which of the following should the security team do? (Refer the answer from CompTIA SY0-601 Security+ documents or guide at comptia.org)

- A. Identify rogue access points.
- B. Check for channel overlaps.
- C. Create heat maps.
- D. Implement domain hijacking.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on CompTIA SY0-601 Security+ guide, the answer to the question is A. Identify rogue access points. To secure the wireless perimeter of its physical facilities, the corporate security team should focus on identifying rogue access points, which are unauthorized access points that have been set up by employees or outsiders to bypass security controls. By identifying and removing these rogue access points, the team can ensure that only authorized users can access corporate resources through the wireless network.
<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/security-sy0-601-study-guide>

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization with a low tolerance for user inconvenience wants to protect laptop hard drives against loss or data theft. Which of the following would be the most acceptable?

- A. SED
- B. HSM
- C. DLP
- D. TPM

Answer: A

Explanation:

SED stands for Self-Encrypting Drive, which is a type of hard drive that automatically encrypts and decrypts data using a built-in hardware encryption engine¹. SEDs do not require any additional software or configuration, and they do not affect the performance or usability of the laptop². SEDs also have a feature called Instant Secure Erase, which allows the user to quickly and securely wipe the data on the drive by deleting the encryption key¹.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (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 249

- (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 250

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would most likely include language prohibiting end users from accessing personal email from a company device?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AUP or Acceptable Use Policy is a document that defines the rules and guidelines for using a company's IT resources, such as devices, networks, internet, email,

etc. It usually includes language prohibiting end users from accessing personal email from a company device, as well as other activities that may compromise security or productivity¹.

<https://www.thesecuritybuddy.com/governance-risk-and-compliance/what-are-sla-mou-bpa-and-nda/> 3:

<https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-501/agreement-types/> 1: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/2471/acceptable-use-policy-aup>

NEW QUESTION 254

- (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 259

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer called a company's security team to report that all invoices the customer has received over the last five days from the company appear to have fraudulent banking details. An investigation into the matter reveals the following

- The manager of the accounts payable department is using the same password across multiple external websites and the corporate account
- One of the websites the manager used recently experienced a data breach.
- The manager's corporate email account was successfully accessed in the last five days by an IP address located in a foreign country.

Which of the following attacks has most likely been used to compromise the manager's corporate account?

- A. Remote access Trojan
- B. Brute-force
- C. Dictionary
- D. Credential stuffing
- E. Password spraying

Answer: D

Explanation:

Credential stuffing is a type of attack that involves using stolen or leaked usernames and passwords from one website or service to gain unauthorized access to other websites or services that use the same credentials. It can exploit the common practice of reusing passwords across multiple accounts. It is the most likely attack that has been used to compromise the manager's corporate account, given that the manager is using the same password across multiple external websites and the corporate account, and one of the websites recently experienced a data breach.

NEW QUESTION 262

- (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 267

- (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 269

- (Exam Topic 2)

A web architect would like to move a company's website presence to the cloud. One of the management team's key concerns is resiliency in case a cloud provider's data center or network connection goes down. Which of the following should the web architect consider to address this concern?

- A. Containers
- B. Virtual private cloud
- C. Segmentation
- D. Availability zones

Answer: D

Explanation:

Availability zones are the most appropriate cloud feature to address the concern of resiliency in case a cloud provider's data center or network connection goes down. Availability zones are physically separate locations within an Azure region that have independent power, cooling, and networking. Each availability zone is made up of one or more data centers and houses infrastructure to support highly available, mission-critical applications. Availability zones are connected with high-speed, private fiber-optic networks. Azure services that support availability zones fall into two categories: Zonal services – you pin the resource to a specific zone (for example, virtual machines, managed disks, IP addresses), or Zone-redundant services – platform replicates automatically across zones (for example, zone-redundant storage, SQL Database). To achieve comprehensive business continuity on Azure, build your application architecture using the combination of availability zones with Azure region pairs. You can synchronously replicate your applications and data using availability zones within an Azure region for high-availability and asynchronously replicate across Azure regions for disaster recovery protection.

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Of the following control types is patch management classified under?

- A. Deterrent
- B. Physical
- C. Corrective
- D. Detective

Answer: C

Explanation:

Patch management is a process that involves applying updates or fixes to software to address bugs, vulnerabilities, or performance issues. Patch management is classified under corrective control type, which is a type of control that aims to restore normal operations after an incident or event has occurred. Corrective controls can help mitigate the impact or damage caused by an incident or event and prevent it from happening again.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.csoononline.com/article/2124681/why-third-party-security-is-your-security.html>

NEW QUESTION 277

- (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 278

- (Exam Topic 2)

After installing a patch On a security appliance. an organization realized a massive data exfiltration occurred. Which Of the following describes the incident?

- A. Supply chain attack
- B. Ransomware attack
- C. Cryptographic attack
- D. Password attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

A supply chain attack is a type of attack that involves compromising a trusted third-party provider or vendor and using their products or services to deliver malware or gain access to the target organization. The attacker can exploit the trust and dependency that the organization has on the provider or vendor and bypass their security controls. In this case, the attacker may have tampered with the patch for the security appliance and used it to exfiltrate data from the organization.

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company's help desk received several AV alerts indicating Mimikatz attempted to run on the remote systems. Several users also reported that the new company flash drives they picked up in the break room only have 512KB of storage. Which of the following is most likely the cause?

- A. The GPO prevents the use of flash drives, which triggers a false positive AV indication and restricts the drives to only 512KB of storage.
- B. The new flash drives need a driver that is being blocked by the AV software because the flash drives are not on the application's allow list, temporarily restricting the drives to 512KB of storage.
- C. The new flash drives are incorrectly partitioned, and the systems are automatically trying to use an unapproved application to repartition the drives.
- D. The GPO blocking the flash drives is being bypassed by a malicious flash drive that is attempting to harvest plaintext credentials from memory.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mimikatz is a tool that can extract plaintext credentials from memory on Windows systems. A malicious flash drive can bypass the GPO blocking the flash drives by using techniques such as autorun.inf or HID spoofing to execute Mimikatz on the target system without user interaction or consent. This can cause AV alerts indicating Mimikatz attempted to run on the remote systems and also reduce the storage capacity of the flash drives to only 512KB by creating hidden partitions or files on them.

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 2)

The new Chief Information Security Officer at a company has asked the security team to implement stronger user account policies. The new policies require:

- Users to choose a password unique to their last ten passwords
- Users to not log in from certain high-risk countries

Which of the following should the security team implement? (Select two).

- A. Password complexity
- B. Password history
- C. Geolocation
- D. Geospatial
- E. Geotagging
- F. Password reuse

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Password history is a policy that prevents users from reusing their previous passwords. This can reduce the risk of password cracking or compromise. Geolocation is a policy that restricts users from logging in from certain locations based on their IP address. This can prevent unauthorized access from high-risk countries or regions. References: <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/what-is-identity-and-access-management>

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following will provide the best physical security countermeasures to stop intruders? (Select two).

- A. Alarm
- B. Signage
- C. Lighting
- D. Access control vestibules
- E. Fencing
- F. Sensors

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Lighting and fencing are physical security countermeasures that can deter or stop intruders from accessing a facility or an asset. Lighting can increase visibility and reduce hiding spots for intruders, while fencing can create a physical barrier and limit access points for intruders.

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company recently implemented a patch management policy; however, vulnerability scanners have still been flagging several hosts, even after the completion of the patch process. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. The vendor firmware lacks support.
- B. Zero-day vulnerabilities are being discovered.
- C. Third-party applications are not being patched.
- D. Code development is being outsourced.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Third-party applications are applications that are developed and provided by external vendors or sources, rather than by the organization itself. Third-party applications may introduce security risks if they are not properly vetted, configured, or updated. One of the most likely causes of vulnerability scanners flagging several hosts after the completion of the patch process is that third-party applications are not being patched. Patching is the process of applying updates or fixes to software to address bugs, vulnerabilities, or performance issues. Patching third-party applications is essential for maintaining their security and functionality, as

well as preventing attackers from exploiting known flaws.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.csoonline.com/article/2124681/why-third-party-security-is-your-security.html>

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator needs to block a TCP connection using the corporate firewall, Because this connection is potentially a threat. the administrator not want to back an RST Which of the following actions in rule would work best?

- A. Drop
- B. Reject
- C. Log alert
- D. Permit

Answer: A

Explanation:

the difference between drop and reject in firewall is that the drop target sends nothing to the source, while the reject target sends a reject response to the source. This can affect how the source handles the connection attempt and how fast the port scanning is. In this context, a human might say that the best action to block a TCP connection using the corporate firewall is A. Drop, because it does not send back an RST packet and it may slow down the port scanning and protect against DoS attacks.

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst receives an alert from the company's SIEM that anomalous activity is coming from a local source IP address of 192.168.34.26. The Chief Information Security Officer asks the analyst to block the originating source. Several days later another employee opens an internal ticket stating that vulnerability scans are no longer being performed properly. The IP address the employee provides is 192.168.34.26. Which of the following describes this type of alert?

- A. True positive
- B. True negative
- C. False positive
- D. False negative

Answer: C

Explanation:

A false positive is a type of alert that indicates a security incident when there is none. It can be caused by misconfigured or overly sensitive security tools or systems that generate false or irrelevant alerts. In this case, the alert from the company's SIEM that Mimikatz attempted to run on the remote systems was a false positive because it was triggered by a legitimate vulnerability scanning tool that uses Mimikatz as part of its functionality.

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Exam Topic 2)

While troubleshooting a service disruption on a mission-critical server, a technician discovered the user account that was configured to run automated processes was disabled because the user's password failed to meet password complexity requirements. Which of the following would be the BEST solution to securely prevent future issues?

- A. Using an administrator account to run the processes and disabling the account when it is not in use
- B. Implementing a shared account the team can use to run automated processes
- C. Configuring a service account to run the processes
- D. Removing the password complexity requirements for the user account

Answer: C

Explanation:

A service account is a user account that is created specifically to run automated processes and services. These accounts are typically not associated with an individual user, and are used for running background services and scheduled tasks. By configuring a service account to run the automated processes, you can ensure that the account will not be disabled due to password complexity requirements and other user-related issues.

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

NEW QUESTION 308

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

SY0-701 Practice Exam Features:

- * SY0-701 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * SY0-701 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * SY0-701 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * SY0-701 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The SY0-701 Practice Test Here](#)