

Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization is moving away from the use of client-side and server-side certificates for EAP. The company would like for the new EAP solution to have the ability to detect rogue access points. Which of the following would accomplish these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

EAP-FAST (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling) supports mutual authentication and is designed to simplify the deployment of strong, password-based authentication. EAP-FAST includes a mechanism for detecting rogue access points. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following environments would MOST likely be used to assess the execution of component parts of a system at both the hardware and software levels and to measure performance characteristics?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The test environment is used to assess the execution of component parts of a system at both the hardware and software levels and to measure performance characteristics. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide 601, Chapter 2

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following would produce the closest experience of responding to an actual incident response scenario?

- A. Lessons learned
- B. Simulation
- C. Walk-through
- D. Tabletop

Answer: B

Explanation:

A simulation exercise is designed to create an experience that is as close as possible to a real-world incident response scenario. It involves simulating an attack or other security incident and then having security personnel respond to the situation as they would in a real incident. References: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives: 1.1 Explain the importance of implementing security concepts, methodologies, and practices.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (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 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently decided to allow its employees to use their personally owned devices for tasks like checking email and messaging via mobile applications. The company would like to use MDM, but employees are concerned about the loss of personal data. Which of the following should the IT department implement to BEST protect the company against company data loss while still addressing the employees' concerns?

- A. Enable the remote-wiping option in the MDM software in case the phone is stolen.
- B. Configure the MDM software to enforce the use of PINs to access the phone.
- C. Configure MDM for FDE without enabling the lock screen.
- D. Perform a factory reset on the phone before installing the company's applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

MDM software is a type of remote asset-management software that runs from a central server. It is used by businesses to optimize the functionality and security of their mobile devices, including smartphones and tablets. It can monitor and regulate both corporate-owned and personally owned devices to the organization's policies.

FDE stands for full disk encryption, which is a method of encrypting all data on a device's storage. FDE can protect data from unauthorized access in case the device is lost or stolen.

If a company decides to allow its employees to use their personally owned devices for work tasks, it should configure MDM software to enforce FDE on those devices. This way, the company can protect its data from being exposed if the device falls into the wrong hands.

However, employees may be concerned about the loss of personal data if the company also enables the remote-wiping option in the MDM software. Remote wiping is a feature that allows the company to erase all data on a device remotely in case of theft or loss. Remote wiping can also affect personal data on the device, which may not be acceptable to employees.

Therefore, a possible compromise is to configure MDM for FDE without enabling the lock screen. This means that the device will be encrypted, but it will not require a password or PIN to unlock it. This way, employees can access their personal data easily, while the company can still protect its data with encryption. The other options are not correct because:

- A. Enable the remote-wiping option in the MDM software in case the phone is stolen. This option may address the company's concern about data loss, but it may not address the employees' concern about personal data loss. Remote wiping can erase both work and personal data on the device, which may not be desirable for employees.
- B. Configure the MDM software to enforce the use of PINs to access the phone. This option may enhance the security of the device, but it may not address the company's concern about data loss. PINs can be guessed or bypassed by attackers, and they do not protect data if the device is physically accessed.
- D. Perform a factory reset on the phone before installing the company's applications. This option may address the company's concern about data loss, but it may not address the employees' concern about personal data loss. A factory reset will erase all data on the device, including personal data, which may not be acceptable to employees.

According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives 2.4 Given a scenario, implement secure systems design:

"MDM software is a type of remote asset-management software that runs from a central server¹. It is used by businesses to optimize the functionality and security of their mobile devices, including smartphones and tablets²."

"FDE stands for full disk encryption, which is a method of encrypting all data on a device's storage³." References:

<https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails>

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

<https://www.makeuseof.com/what-is-mobile-device-management-mdm-software/>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security administrator has discovered that workstations on the LAN are becoming infected with malware.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network segmentation is the BEST course of action for the analyst to take to prevent further spread of the worm. Network segmentation helps to divide a network into smaller segments, isolating the infected attachment from the rest of the network. This helps to prevent the worm from spreading to other devices within the network. Implementing email content filtering or DLP solution might help in preventing the email from reaching the target or identifying the worm, respectively, but will not stop the spread of the worm. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Chapter 5: Securing Network Infrastructure, 5.2 Implement Network Segmentation, pp. 286-289

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 11

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

DLP stands for data loss prevention, which is a set of tools and processes that aim to prevent unauthorized access, use, or transfer of sensitive data. DLP can help mitigate the risk of data exfiltration by disgruntled employees or external attackers by monitoring and controlling data flows across endpoints, networks, and cloud services. DLP can also detect and block attempts to copy, print, email, upload, or download sensitive data based on predefined policies and rules. References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives> <https://www.forcepoint.com/cyber-edu/data-loss-prevention-dlp>

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

- (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 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

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: D

Explanation:

The responsibilities of ensuring backups are properly maintained and implementing technical controls to protect data are the responsibilities of the data custodian role. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide by Emmett Dulaney, Chapter 7: Securing Hosts and Data, Data Custodian

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following environments typically hosts the current version configurations and code, compares user-story responses and workflow, and uses a modified version of actual data for testing?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Staging is an environment in the software development lifecycle that is used to test a modified version of the actual data, current version configurations, and code. This environment compares user-story responses and workflow before the software is released to the production environment. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, Sybex, pg. 496

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

The other options are not correct because:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes the team that acts as a referee during a penetration-testing exercise?

- A. White team
- B. Purple team
- C. Green team
- D. Blue team
- E. Red team

Answer: A

Explanation:

During a penetration testing exercise, the white team is responsible for acting as a referee and providing oversight and support to ensure that the testing is conducted safely and effectively. They may also be responsible for determining the rules and guidelines of the exercise, monitoring the progress of the teams, and providing feedback and insights on the strengths and weaknesses of the organization's security measures.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (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 49

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security researcher is using an adversary's infrastructure and TTPs and creating a named group to track those targeted Which of the following is the researcher MOST likely using?

- A. The Cyber Kill Chain
- B. The incident response process
- C. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis
- D. MITRE ATT&CK

Answer: D

Explanation:

The researcher is most likely using the MITRE ATT&CK framework. MITRE ATT&CK is a globally accessible knowledge base of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) based on real-world observations. It helps security teams better understand and track adversaries by creating a named group, which aligns with the scenario described in the question. The framework is widely recognized and referenced in the cybersecurity industry, including in CompTIA Security+ study materials. References: 1. CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives (SY0-601):

<https://www.comptia.jp/pdf/Security%2B%20SY0-601%20Exam%20Objectives.pdf> 2. MITRE ATT&CK: <https://attack.mitre.org/>

MITRE ATT&CK is a knowledge base of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) that are observed in real-world cyberattacks. MITRE ATT&CK provides a common framework and language for describing and analyzing cyber threats and their behaviors. MITRE ATT&CK also allows security researchers to create named groups that track specific adversaries based on their TTPs.

The other options are not correct because:

➤ A. The Cyber Kill Chain is a model that describes the stages of a cyberattack from reconnaissance to exfiltration. The Cyber Kill Chain does not provide a way to create named groups based on adversary TTPs.

➤ B. The incident response process is a set of procedures and guidelines that defines how an organization should respond to a security incident. The incident response process does not provide a way to create named groups based on adversary TTPs.

➤ C. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis is a framework that describes the four core features of any intrusion: adversary, capability, infrastructure, and victim. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis does not provide a way to create named groups based on adversary TTPs.

According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives 1.1 Compare and contrast different types of social engineering techniques:

“MITRE ATT&CK is a knowledge base of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) that are observed in real-world cyberattacks. MITRE ATT&CK provides a common framework and language for describing and analyzing cyber threats and their behaviors.”

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

NEW QUESTION 53

- (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 56

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization wants to enable built-in FDE on all laptops Which of the following should the organization ensure is Installed on all laptops?

- A. TPM
- B. CA
- C. SAML
- D. CRL

Answer: A

Explanation:

The organization should ensure that a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is installed on all laptops in order to enable built-in Full Disk Encryption (FDE). TPM is a hardware-based security chip that stores encryption keys and helps to protect data from malicious attacks. It is important to ensure that the TPM is properly configured and enabled in order to get the most out of FDE.

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65

- (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 69

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst is investigating multiple hosts that are communicating to external IP addresses during the hours of 2:00 a.m - 4:00 am. The malware has evaded detection by traditional antivirus software. Which of the following types of malware is MOST likely infecting the hosts?

- A. A RAT
- B. Ransomware
- C. Polymorphic
- D. A worm

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the given information, the most likely type of malware infecting the hosts is a RAT (Remote Access Trojan). RATs are often used for stealthy unauthorized access to a victim's computer, and they can evade traditional antivirus software through various sophisticated techniques. In particular, the fact that the malware is communicating with external IP addresses during specific hours suggests that it may be under the control of an attacker who is issuing commands from a remote location. Ransomware, polymorphic malware, and worms are also possible culprits, but the context of the question suggests that a RAT is the most likely answer.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (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 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Brute-force
- B. Keylogger
- C. Dictionary
- D. Rainbow

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (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 83

- (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 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is implementing a new SIEM to log and send alerts whenever malicious activity is blocked by its antivirus and web content filters. Which of the following is the primary use case for this scenario?

- A. Implementation of preventive controls
- B. Implementation of detective controls
- C. Implementation of deterrent controls
- D. Implementation of corrective controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system is a tool that collects and analyzes security-related data from various sources to detect and respond to security incidents. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide 601, Chapter 5

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following identifies the point in time when an organization will recover data in the event of an outage?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detailed

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is the maximum duration of time that an organization can tolerate data loss in the event of an outage. It identifies the point in time when data recovery must begin, and any data loss beyond that point is considered unacceptable.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ Certification Guide, Exam SY0-601 by Mike Chapple and David Seidl, Chapter-7: Incident Response and Recovery, Objective 7.2: Compare and contrast business continuity and disaster recovery concepts, pp. 349-350.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

References:

- > <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/what-is-smime>
- > CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition (SY0-601), page 139

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

While reviewing pcap data, a network security analyst is able to locate plaintext usernames and passwords being sent from workstations to network switches. Which of the following is the security analyst MOST likely observing?

- A. SNMP traps
- B. A Telnet session
- C. An SSH connection
- D. SFTP traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:

The security analyst is likely observing a Telnet session, as Telnet transmits data in plain text format, including usernames and passwords. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Exam SY0-601, 1.2 Given a scenario, analyze indicators of compromise and determine the type of malware.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 1)

A third party asked a user to share a public key for secure communication. Which of the following file formats should the user choose to share the key?

- A. .pfx
- B. .csr
- C. .pvk
- D. .cer

Answer: D

Explanation:

A user should choose the .cer file format to share a public key for secure communication. A .cer file is a public key certificate that can be shared with third parties to enable secure communication.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 6: Cryptography, pp. 301-302.

A public key is a cryptographic key that can be used to encrypt or verify data. A public key file is a file that contains one or more public keys in a specific format. There are different formats for public key files, depending on the application and the algorithm used. Some of the common formats are:

- > .pfx: This is a file format that stores a certificate and its private and public keys. It is also known as PKCS#12 or Personal Information Exchange. It is used by some applications such as Microsoft Internet Explorer and Outlook to import and export certificates and keys.¹
- > .csr: This is a file format that stores a Certificate Signing Request, which is a message sent to a Certificate Authority (CA) to request a digital certificate. It contains the public key and some information about the identity of the requester. It is also known as PKCS#10 or Certification Request Syntax.²
- > .pvk: This is a file format that stores a private key for Microsoft Authenticode code signing. It is used with a .spc file that contains the certificate and public key.³
- > .cer: This is a file format that stores a certificate, which is a document that binds a public key to an identity. It is also known as DER or Distinguished Encoding Rules. It is used by some applications such as OpenSSL and Java to read and write certificates.⁴

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

an IDS (Intrusion Detection System) and a WAF (Web Application Firewall) are both used to monitor and protect web applications from common attacks such as cross-site scripting and SQL injection¹². However, these attacks can also be hidden in encrypted HTTPS traffic, which uses the TLS (Transport Layer Security) protocol to provide cryptography and authentication between two communicating applications³⁴. Therefore, in order for an IDS and a WAF to be effective on HTTPS traffic, they need to be able to decrypt and inspect the data that flows in the TLS tunnel. This is achieved by using a feature called TLS inspection³ⁿ⁴⁵, which creates two dedicated TLS connections: one with the web server and another with the client. The firewall then uses a customer-provided CA (Certificate Authority) certificate to generate an on-the-fly certificate that replaces the web server certificate and shares it with the client. This way, the firewall can see the

content of the HTTPS traffic and apply the IDS and WAF rules accordingly³⁴.

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security manager needs to assess the security posture of one of the organization's vendors. The contract with the vendor does not allow for auditing of the vendor's security controls. Which of the following should the manager request to complete the assessment?

- A. A service-level agreement
- B. A business partnership agreement
- C. A SOC 2 Type 2 report
- D. A memorandum of understanding

Answer: C

Explanation:

SOC 2 (Service Organization Control 2) is a type of audit report that evaluates the controls of service providers to verify their compliance with industry standards for security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality, and privacy. A Type 2 report is based on an audit that tests the effectiveness of the controls over a period of time, unlike a Type 1 report which only evaluates the design of the controls at a specific point in time.

A SOC 2 Type 2 report would provide evidence of the vendor's security controls and how effective they are over time, which can help the security manager assess the vendor's security posture despite the vendor not allowing for a direct audit.

The security manager should request a SOC 2 Type 2 report to assess the security posture of the vendor. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 5

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 1)

During an incident, a company's CIRT determines it is necessary to observe the continued network-based transactions 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. Physically move the PC to a separate Internet point of presence.
- B. Create and apply microsegmentation rules,
- C. Emulate the malware in a heavily monitored DMZ segment
- D. Apply network blacklisting rules for the adversary domain

Answer: C

Explanation:

Emulating the malware in a heavily monitored DMZ segment is the best option for observing network-based transactions between a callback domain and the malware running on an enterprise PC. This approach provides an isolated environment for the malware to run, reducing the risk of lateral spread and detection by the adversary. Additionally, the DMZ can be monitored closely to gather intelligence on the adversary's tactics and techniques. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, page 129

NEW QUESTION 126

- (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 129

- (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 131

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 1)

A business is looking for a cloud service provider that offers a la carte services, including cloud backups, VM elasticity, and secure networking. Which of the following cloud service provider types should business engage?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) providers offer a la carte services, including cloud backups, VM elasticity, and secure networking. With IaaS, businesses can rent infrastructure components such as virtual machines, storage, and networking from a cloud service provider. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, pages 233-234

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 1)

A new vulnerability in the SMB protocol on the Windows systems was recently discovered, but no patches are currently available to resolve the issue. The security administrator is concerned if servers in the company's DMZ will be vulnerable to external attack; however, the administrator cannot disable the service on the servers, as SMB is used by a number of internal systems and applications on the LAN. Which of the following TCP ports should be blocked for all external inbound connections to the DMZ as a workaround to protect the servers? (Select TWO).

- A. 135
- B. 139
- C. 143
- D. 161
- E. 443
- F. 445

Answer: BF

Explanation:

To protect the servers in the company's DMZ from external attack due to the new vulnerability in the SMB protocol on the Windows systems, the security administrator should block TCP ports 139 and 445 for all external inbound connections to the DMZ. SMB uses TCP port 139 and 445. Blocking these ports will prevent external attackers from exploiting the vulnerability in SMB protocol on Windows systems. Blocking TCP ports 139 and 445 for all external inbound connections to the DMZ can help protect the servers, as these ports are used by SMB protocol. Port 135 is also associated with SMB, but it is not commonly used. Ports 143 and 161 are associated with other protocols and services. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Exam SY0-601, 1.4 Compare and contrast network architecture and technologies.

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- Must be able to differentiate between users connected to WiFi
- The encryption keys need to change routinely without interrupting the users or forcing reauthentication
- Must be able to integrate with RADIUS
- Must not have any open SSIDs

Which of the following options BEST accommodates these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed

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

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following conditions impacts data sovereignty?

- A. Rights management
- B. Criminal investigations
- C. Healthcare data
- D. International operations

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data sovereignty refers to the legal concept that data is subject to the laws and regulations of the country in which it is located. International operations can impact data sovereignty as companies operating in multiple countries may need to comply with different laws and regulations. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 5

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst is responding to an alert from the SIEM. The alert states that malware was discovered on a host and was not automatically deleted. Which of the following would be BEST for the analyst to perform?

- A. Add a deny-all rule to that host in the network ACL
- B. Implement a network-wide scan for other instances of the malware.
- C. Quarantine the host from other parts of the network
- D. Revoke the client's network access certificates

Answer: C

Explanation:

When malware is discovered on a host, the best course of action is to quarantine the host from other parts of the network. This prevents the malware from spreading and potentially infecting other hosts. Adding a deny-all rule to the host in the network ACL may prevent legitimate traffic from being processed, implementing a network-wide scan is time-consuming and may not be necessary, and revoking the client's network access certificates is an extreme measure that may not be warranted. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, pages 113-114

NEW QUESTION 163

- (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 167

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. An air gap
- B. A hot site

- C. A VUAN
- D. A screened subnet

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 179

- (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 180

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 184

- (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 185

- (Exam Topic 1)

An application owner reports suspicious activity on an internal financial application from various internal users within the past 14 days. A security analyst notices the following:

- Financial transactions were occurring during irregular time frames and outside of business hours by unauthorized users.
- Internal users in question were changing their passwords frequently during that time period.
- A jump box that several domain administrator users use to connect to remote devices was recently compromised.
- The authentication method used in the environment is NTLM.

Which of the following types of attacks is MOST likely being used to gain unauthorized access?

- A. Pass-the-hash
- B. Brute-force
- C. Directory traversal
- D. Replay

Answer: A

Explanation:

The suspicious activity reported by the application owner, combined with the recent compromise of the jump box and the use of NTLM authentication, suggests that an attacker is likely using a pass-the-hash attack to gain unauthorized access to the financial application. This type of attack involves stealing hashed passwords from memory and then using them to authenticate as the compromised user without needing to know the user's plaintext password. References:
CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 5

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst needs an overview of vulnerabilities for a host on the network. Which of the following is the BEST type of scan for the analyst to run to discover which vulnerable services are running?

- A. Non-credentialed
- B. Web application
- C. Privileged
- D. Internal

Answer: C

Explanation:

Privileged scanning, also known as credentialed scanning, is a type of vulnerability scanning that uses a valid user account to log in to the target host and examine vulnerabilities from a trusted user's perspective. It can provide more accurate and comprehensive results than unprivileged scanning, which does not use any credentials and only scans for externally visible vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION 193

- (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 197

- (Exam Topic 2)

Multiple beaconing activities to a malicious domain have been observed. The malicious domain is hosting malware from various endpoints on the network. Which of the following technologies would be best to correlate the activities between the different endpoints?

- A. Firewall
- B. SIEM
- C. IPS
- D. Protocol analyzer

Answer: B

Explanation:

SIEM stands for Security Information and Event Management, which is a technology that collects, analyzes, and correlates data from multiple sources, such as firewall logs, IDS/IPS alerts, network devices, applications, and endpoints. SIEM provides real-time monitoring and alerting of security events, as well as historical analysis and reporting for compliance and forensic purposes.

A SIEM technology would be best to correlate the activities between the different endpoints that are beaconing to a malicious domain. A SIEM can detect the malicious domain by comparing it with threat intelligence feeds or known indicators of compromise (IOCs). A SIEM can also identify the endpoints that are communicating with the malicious domain by analyzing the firewall logs and other network traffic data. A SIEM can alert the security team of the potential compromise and provide them with relevant information for investigation and remediation.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 201

- (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 206

- (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 209

- (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 210

- (Exam Topic 2)

An attack has occurred against a company.

INSTRUCTIONS

You have been tasked to do the following:

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

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

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

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

Company Site

←

→

×

http://companysetup.ex

Request

Response

Welcome to your online games. Thanks for logging in.

```

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

```

Company Site

←

→

×

http://companysetup.ex

Request

Response

Please log in to access your online games

Login:

Password:

Submit Query

Select and Place:

Answer Area 1

SQL Injection

Cross Site Scripting

XML Injection

Session Hijacking

Type of attack

?

Answer Area 2

Input Validation

Code Review

WAF

URL Filtering

Record level access control

The diagram illustrates a network architecture with the following components and connections:

- Attacker Tablet** (red icon) connects to an **Anonymizer** (blue server icon).
- The **Anonymizer** connects to the **Internet** (cloud icon).
- The **Internet** connects to a **Firewall** (orange brick wall icon).
- The **Firewall** connects to **Switch A** (black switch icon).
- Switch A** is connected to a **Router** (black server icon) and two servers: **Web Server** and **Database** (both black server icons).
- The **Router** is connected to **Switch B** (black switch icon).
- Switch B** is connected to an **Application Source Code within repository** (blue server icon) and a **CRM Server** (black server icon).

There are several yellow boxes with question marks (?) placed throughout the diagram, likely representing areas for analysis or configuration points.

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 211

- (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 212

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 2)

A cybersecurity analyst at Company A is working to establish a secure communication channel with a counter part at Company B, which is 3,000 miles (4,828 kilometers) away. Which of the following concepts would help the analyst meet this goal in a secure manner?

- A. Digital signatures
 B. Key exchange
 C. Salting

D. PTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Key exchange Short

Key exchange is the process of securely sharing cryptographic keys between two parties over a public network. This allows them to establish a secure communication channel and encrypt their messages. There are different methods of key exchange, such as Diffie-Hellman or RSA. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would be used to find the most common web-application vulnerabilities?

- A. OWASP
- B. MITRE ATT&CK
- C. Cyber Kill Chain
- D. SDLC

Answer: A

Explanation:

OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) is a non-profit organization that provides resources and guidance for improving the security of web applications. It publishes a list of the most common web application vulnerabilities, such as injection, broken authentication, cross-site scripting, etc., and provides recommendations and best practices for preventing and mitigating them

NEW QUESTION 218

- (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 220

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 2)

A systems administrator needs to install a new wireless network for authenticated guest access. The wireless network should support 802.1X using the most secure encryption and protocol available.

Perform the following steps:

- * 1. Configure the RADIUS server.
- * 2. Configure the WiFi controller.
- * 3. Preconfigure the client for an incoming guest. The guest AD credentials are:

User: guest01 Password: guestpass



The image shows a 'WiFi Controller' configuration window. It contains the following fields and values:

- SSID: CORPGUEST
- Shared key: (empty)
- AAA server IP: (empty)
- PSK: (empty)
- Authentication type: (dropdown menu)
- Controller IP: 192.168.1.10

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Reset Answer', 'Save', and 'Close'.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Wifi Controller SSID: CORPGUEST
 SHARED KEY: Secret
 AAA server IP: 192.168.1.20
 PSK: Blank
 Authentication type: WPA2-EAP-PEAP-MSCHAPv2 Controller IP: 192.168.1.10
 Radius Server Shared Key: Secret
 Client IP: 192.168.1.10
 Authentication Type: Active Directory Server IP: 192.168.1.20
 Wireless Client SSID: CORPGUEST
 Username: guest01 Userpassword: guestpass PSK: Blank
 Authentication type: WPA2-Enterprise

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 2)

A technician is setting up a new firewall on a network segment to allow web traffic to the internet while hardening the network. After the firewall is configured, users receive errors stating the website could not be located. Which of the following would best correct the issue?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The other options would not correct the issue. Setting an explicit deny to all traffic using port 80 instead of 443 would block all HTTP traffic, not just web traffic. Moving the implicit deny from the bottom of the rule set to the top would make the deny rule more restrictive, which would not solve the issue. Configuring the first line in the rule set to allow all traffic would allow all traffic, including malicious traffic, which is not a good security practice.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 228

- (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 231

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is reviewing the output of a web server log and notices a particular account is attempting to transfer large amounts of money:

```
GET
http://yourbank.com/transfer.do?acctnum=08764 6959
&amount=500000 HTTP/1.1
GET
http://yourbank.com/transfer.do?acctnum=087646958
&amount=5000000 HTTP/1.1
GET
http://yourbank.com/transfer.do?acctnum=-087646958
&amount=1000000 HTTP/1.1
GET
http://yourbank.com/transfer.do?acctnum=087646953
&amount=500 HTTP/1.1
```

Which of the following types of attacks is most likely being conducted?

- A. SQLi
- B. CSRF
- C. Spear phishing
- D. API

Answer: B

Explanation:

CSRF stands for Cross-Site Request Forgery, which is an attack that forces an end user to execute unwanted actions on a web application in which they are currently authenticated¹. In this case, the attacker may have tricked the user into clicking a malicious link or visiting a malicious website that sends forged requests to the web server of the bank, using the user's session cookie or other credentials. The web server then performs the money transfer requests as if they were initiated by the user, without verifying the origin or validity of the requests.

* A. SQLi. This is not the correct answer, because SQLi stands for SQL Injection, which is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in a web application's database layer, where malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution². The output of the web server log does not show any SQL statements or commands.

* B. CSRF. This is the correct answer, because CSRF is an attack that exploits the trust a web server has in a user's browser, where malicious requests are sent to the web server using the user's credentials¹. The output of the web server log shows multiple GET requests with different account numbers and amounts, which may indicate a CSRF attack.

* C. Spear phishing. This is not the correct answer, because spear phishing is an attack that targets a specific individual or organization with a personalized email or message that contains a malicious link or attachment³. The output of the web server log does not show any email or message content or headers.

* D. API. This is not the correct answer, because API stands for Application Programming Interface, which is a set of rules and specifications that allow software components to communicate and exchange data. API is not an attack method, but rather a way of designing and developing software applications.

NEW QUESTION 233

- (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 238

- (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 242

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: AF

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

destroyed due to a natural disaster.

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 2)

A small, local company experienced a ransomware attack. The company has one web-facing server and a few workstations. Everything is behind an ISP firewall. A single web-facing server is set up on the router to forward all ports so that the server is viewable from the internet. The company uses an older version of third-party software to manage the website. The assets were never patched. Which of the following should be done to prevent an attack like this from happening again? (Select three).

- A. Install DLP software to prevent data loss.
- B. Use the latest version of software.
- C. Install a SIEM device.
- D. Implement MDM.
- E. Implement a screened subnet for the web server.
- F. Install an endpoint security solution.
- G. Update the website certificate and revoke the existing ones.
- H. Deploy additional network sensors.

Answer: BEF

NEW QUESTION 250

- (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 255

- (Exam Topic 2)

A data center has experienced an increase in under-voltage events following electrical grid maintenance outside the facility. These events are leading to occasional losses of system availability. Which of the following would be the most cost-effective solution for the data center to implement?

- A. Uninterruptible power supplies with battery backup
- B. Managed power distribution units to track these events
- C. A generator to ensure consistent, normalized power delivery
- D. Dual power supplies to distribute the load more evenly

Answer: A

Explanation:

Uninterruptible power supplies with battery backup would be the most cost-effective solution for the data center to implement to prevent under-voltage events following electrical grid maintenance outside the facility. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is a device that provides emergency power to a load when the main power source fails or drops below an acceptable level. A UPS with battery backup can help prevent under-voltage events by switching to battery power when it detects a voltage drop or outage in the main power source. A UPS with battery backup can also protect the data center equipment from power surges or spikes. References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives> <https://www.apc.com/us/en/faqs/FA158852/>

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security team is providing input on the design of a secondary data center that has Which of the following should the security team recommend? (Select two).

- A. Configuring replication of the web servers at the primary site to offline storage
- B. Constructing the secondary site in a geographically disperse location
- C. Deploying load balancers at the primary site
- D. Installing generators
- E. Using differential backups at the secondary site
- F. Implementing hot and cold aisles at the secondary site

Answer: BD

Explanation:

* B. Constructing the secondary site in a geographically disperse location would ensure that a natural disaster at the primary site would not affect the secondary site. It would also allow for failover during traffic surge situations by distributing the load across different regions. D. Installing generators would provide protection against power surges and outages by providing backup power sources in case of a failure. Generators are part of the physical security requirements for data centers as they ensure availability and resilience. References: 1

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 8, Domain 2.0: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.1 : Explain the importance of secure staging deployment concepts 2

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam

Objectives, page 9, Domain 2.0: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.3: Summarize secure application development, deployment, and automation concepts 3

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, Domain 2.0: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.5: Explain the importance of physical security controls

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A buffer overflow is a type of vulnerability that occurs when an attacker sends more data than a buffer can

hold, causing the excess data to overwrite adjacent memory locations such as registers. It can allow an attacker to overwrite a register with a malicious address that changes the execution path and executes arbitrary code on the target system

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is creating baselines for the server team to follow when hardening new devices for deployment. Which of the following best describes what the analyst is creating?

- A. Change management procedure
- B. Information security policy
- C. Cybersecurity framework
- D. Secure configuration guide

Answer: D

Explanation:

A secure configuration guide is a document that provides an overview of the security features and best practices for a specific product, system, or application. A secure configuration guide helps to reduce unnecessary cyber vulnerabilities and enhance overall security by applying consistent and standardized settings and policies. A security analyst can create baselines for the server team to follow when hardening new devices for deployment based on a secure configuration guide.

* A. Change management procedure. This is not the correct answer, because a change management procedure is a document that describes the steps and processes for implementing, reviewing, and approving changes to an IT system or environment. A change management procedure helps to minimize the risks and impacts of changes on the system performance, availability, and security.

* B. Information security policy. This is not the correct answer, because an information security policy is a document that defines the rules and principles for protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information assets within an organization. An information security policy helps to establish the roles and responsibilities of employees, managers, and stakeholders regarding information security.

* C. Cybersecurity framework. This is not the correct answer, because a cybersecurity framework is a document that provides a set of standards, guidelines, and best practices for managing cybersecurity risks and improving resilience. A cybersecurity framework helps to align the business objectives and priorities with the security requirements and capabilities.

* D. Secure configuration guide. This is the correct answer, because a secure configuration guide is a document that provides an overview of the security features and best practices for a specific product, system, or application. A secure configuration guide helps to reduce unnecessary cyber vulnerabilities and enhance overall security by applying consistent and standardized settings and policies.

Reference: Secure Configuration Guide, Security Technical Implementation Guide - Wikipedia.

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company wants to deploy PKI on its internet-facing website. The applications that are currently deployed are

- www.company.com (main website)
- contact-us.company.com (for locating a nearby location)
- quotes.company.com (for requesting a price quote)

The company wants to purchase one SSL certificate that will work for all the existing applications and any future applications that follow the same naming conventions, such as store.company.com. Which of the following certificate types would best meet the requirements?

- A. SAN
- B. Wildcard
- C. Extended validation
- D. Self-signed

Answer: B

Explanation:

A wildcard certificate is a type of SSL certificate that can secure multiple subdomains under one domain name by using an asterisk (*) as a placeholder for any subdomain name. For example, *.company.com can secure www.company.com, contact-us.company.com, quotes.company.com, etc. It can work for all the existing applications and any future applications that follow the same naming conventions, such as store.company.com.

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator is using UDP port 514 to send a syslog through an unsecure network to the SIEM server. Which of the following is the best way for the administrator to improve the process?

- A. Change the protocol to TCP.

- B. Add LDAP authentication to the SIEM server.
- C. Use a VPN from the internal server to the SIEM and enable DLP.
- D. Add SSL/TLS encryption and use a TCP 6514 port to send logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

SSL/TLS encryption is a method of securing the syslog traffic by using cryptographic protocols to encrypt and authenticate the data. SSL/TLS encryption can prevent eavesdropping, tampering, or spoofing of the syslog messages. TCP 6514 is the standard port for syslog over TLS, as defined by RFC 5425. Using this port can ensure compatibility and interoperability with other syslog implementations that support TLS.

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

SSH is used to securely transfer files to the remote server and is required for SCP to work. Disabling SSH will prevent users from being able to use SCP to transfer files to the server. To enable SSH, the security engineer should modify the SSH configuration file (sshd.conf) and make sure that SSH is enabled. For more information on hardening systems and the security techniques that can be used, refer to the CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book and Resources.

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/24866/annualized-rate-of-occurrence-aro>

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 2)

An analyst is concerned about data leaks and wants to restrict access to internet services to authorized users only. The analyst also wants to control the actions each user can perform on each service. Which of the following would be the best technology for the analyst to consider implementing?

- A. DLP
- B. VPC
- C. CASB
- D. Content filtering

Answer: C

Explanation:

A cloud access security broker (CASB) is a technology that can restrict access to internet services to authorized users only and control the actions each user can perform on each service. A CASB is a type of software or service that acts as an intermediary between users and cloud service providers. A CASB can enforce security policies, monitor user activity, detect and prevent data leaks, encrypt data, and provide visibility and auditability of cloud usage. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization is outlining data stewardship roles and responsibilities. Which of the following employee roles would determine the purpose of data and how to process it?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data controller is an employee role that would determine the purpose of data and how to process it. A data controller is a person or entity that decides why and how personal data is collected, used, stored, shared, or deleted. A data controller has the responsibility to comply with data protection laws and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and to ensure the rights and privacy of data subjects.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-data-controller>

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

NEW QUESTION 292

- (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 293

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- Minimal interruption to the end user
- Mutual certificate validation

Which of the following authentication protocols would meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 297

- (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 300

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