



CompTIA

Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst needs to implement an MDM solution for BYOD users that will allow the company to retain control over company emails residing on the devices and limit data exfiltration that might occur if the devices are lost or stolen. Which of the following would BEST meet these requirements? (Select TWO).

- A. Full-device encryption
- B. Network usage rules
- C. Geofencing
- D. Containerization
- E. Application whitelisting
- F. Remote control

Answer: DE

Explanation:

MDM solutions emerged to solve problems created by BYOD. With MDM, IT teams can remotely wipe devices clean if they are lost or stolen. MDM also makes the life of an IT administrator a lot easier as it allows them to enforce corporate policies, apply software updates, and even ensure that password protection is used on each device. Containerization and application whitelisting are two features of MDM that can help retain control over company emails residing on the devices and limit data exfiltration that might occur if the devices are lost or stolen.

Containerization is a technique that creates a separate and secure space on the device for work-related data and applications. This way, personal and corporate data are isolated from each other, and IT admins can manage only the work container without affecting the user's privacy. Containerization also allows IT admins to remotely wipe only the work container if needed, leaving the personal data intact.

Application whitelisting is a technique that allows only authorized applications to run on the device. This way, IT admins can prevent users from installing or using malicious or unapproved applications that might compromise the security of corporate data. Application whitelisting also allows IT admins to control which applications can access corporate resources, such as email servers or cloud storage.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.office1.com/blog/byod-vs-mdm>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Continuous integration is a software development practice where developers merge their code into a shared repository several times a day, and the code is tested automatically. This ensures that code changes are tested and integrated continuously, reducing the risk of errors and conflicts.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The company should implement Data Loss Prevention (DLP) to prevent employees from stealing data. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 8

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security administrator wants to implement a program that tests a user's ability to recognize attacks over the organization's email system. Which of the following would be BEST suited for this task?

- A. Social media analysis
- B. Annual information security training
- C. Gamification
- D. Phishing campaign

Answer: D

Explanation:

A phishing campaign is a simulated attack that tests a user's ability to recognize attacks over the organization's email system. Phishing campaigns can be used to train users on how to identify and report suspicious emails.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 2: Technologies and Tools, pp. 85-86.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

The Chief Executive Officer announced a new partnership with a strategic vendor and asked the Chief Information Security Officer to federate user digital identities using SAML-based protocols. Which of the following will this enable?

- A. SSO
- B. MFA
- C. PKI
- D. OLP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Federating user digital identities using SAML-based protocols enables Single Sign-On (SSO), which allows users to log in once and access multiple applications without having to enter their credentials for each one. References:

- CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 1.3: Explain authentication and access controls.
- CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, pages 41-42

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. A An incident response plan
- B. A communications plan

- C. A business continuity plan
- D. A disaster recovery plan

Answer: B

Explanation:

The organization should use a communications plan to inform the affected parties. A communications plan is a document that outlines how an organization will communicate with internal and external stakeholders during a crisis or incident. It should include details such as who will be responsible for communicating with different stakeholders, what channels will be used to communicate, and what messages will be communicated.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

The following are the logs of a successful attack.

```
[DATA] attacking service ftp on port 21
[ATTEMPT] 09:00:01UTC target 192.168.50.1 - login "admin" -pass "p@55w0rd"
[ATTEMPT] 09:00:01UTC target 192.168.50.1 - login "admin" -pass "AcCe55"
[ATTEMPT] 09:00:01UTC target 192.168.50.1 - login "admin" -pass "A110w!"
[ATTEMPT] 09:00:01UTC target 192.168.50.1 - login "admin" -pass "FTPL0gin!"
[ATTEMPT] 09:00:01UTC target 192.168.50.1 - login "admin" -pass "L3tM31N!"
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.50.1 login: admin password: L3tM31N!
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found in <1 second
```

Which of the following controls would be BEST to use to prevent such a breach in the future?

- A. Password history
- B. Account expiration
- C. Password complexity
- D. Account lockout

Answer: C

Explanation:

To prevent such a breach in the future, the BEST control to use would be Password complexity.

Password complexity is a security measure that requires users to create strong passwords that are difficult to guess or crack. It can help prevent unauthorized access to systems and data by making it more difficult for attackers to guess or crack passwords.

The best control to use to prevent a breach like the one shown in the logs is password complexity. Password complexity requires users to create passwords that are harder to guess, by including a mix of upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. In the logs, the attacker was able to guess the user's password using a dictionary attack, which means that the password was not complex enough. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes a technique that compensates researchers for finding vulnerabilities?

- A. Penetration testing
- B. Code review
- C. Wardriving
- D. Bug bounty

Answer: D

Explanation:

A bug bounty is a technique that compensates researchers for finding vulnerabilities in software or systems. A bug bounty program is an initiative that offers rewards, usually monetary, to ethical hackers who report security flaws to the owners or developers of the software or system. Bug bounty programs are often used by companies such as Meta (formerly Facebook), Google, Microsoft, and others to improve the security of their products and services

Bug bounty programs compensate researchers, often financially, for finding vulnerabilities in software, websites, or other technology. These programs provide an additional layer of security testing and incentivize researchers to report vulnerabilities instead of exploiting them.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (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 22

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

- (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 25

- (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 30

- (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 32

- (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 33

- (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 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

During a forensic investigation, a security analyst discovered that the following command was run on a compromised host:

```
crackmapexec smb 192.168.10.232 -u localadmin -H 0A3CE8D07A46E5C51070F03593E0A5E6
```

Which of the following attacks occurred?

- A. Buffer overflow
- B. Pass the hash
- C. SQL injection
- D. Replay attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pass the hash is an attack technique that allows an attacker to authenticate to a remote server or service by using the hashed version of a user's password, rather than requiring the plaintext password

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

A client sent several inquiries to a project manager about the delinquent delivery status of some critical reports. The project manager claimed the reports were previously sent via email, but then quickly generated and backdated the reports before submitting them as plain text within the body of a new email message thread. Which of the following actions MOST likely supports an investigation for fraudulent submission?

- A. Establish chain of custody.
- B. Inspect the file metadata.
- C. Reference the data retention policy.
- D. Review the email event logs

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reviewing the email event logs can support an investigation for fraudulent submission, as these logs can provide details about the history of emails, including the message content, timestamps, and sender/receiver information. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Exam SY0-601, 3.2 Given a scenario, implement appropriate data security and privacy controls.

NEW QUESTION 47

- (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 51

- (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 56

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AF

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the technologies is used to actively monitor for specific file types being transmitted on the network?

- A. File integrity monitoring
- B. Honeynets
- C. Tcpreplay
- D. Data loss prevention

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data loss prevention (DLP) is a technology used to actively monitor for specific file types being transmitted on the network. DLP solutions can prevent the unauthorized transfer of sensitive information, such as credit card numbers and social security numbers, by monitoring data in motion.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 2: Technologies and Tools, pp. 99-102.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 66

- (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 69

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Implement IaaS replication
- B. Protect against VM escape
- C. Deploy a PaaS
- D. Avoid VM sprawl

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

components.

NEW QUESTION 75

- (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 77

- (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 through 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 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently experienced a major breach. An investigation concludes that customer credit card data was stolen and exfiltrated through a dedicated business partner connection to a vendor, who is not held to the same security control standards. Which of the following is the MOST likely source of the breach?

A. Side channel

B. Supply chain

C. Cryptographic downgrade

D. Malware

Answer: B

Explanation:

A supply chain attack occurs when a third-party supplier or business partner is compromised, leading to an attacker gaining unauthorized access to the targeted organization's network. In this scenario, the dedicated business partner connection to a vendor was used to exfiltrate customer credit card data, indicating that the vendor's network was breached and used as a supply chain attack vector.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

A. PoC

B. Production

C. Test

D. Development

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following environment utilizes dummy data and is MOST to be installed locally on a system that allows to be assessed directly and modified easily with

each build?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The environment that utilizes dummy data and is most likely to be installed locally on a system that allows it to be assessed directly and modified easily with each build is the development environment. The development environment is used for developing and testing software and applications. It is typically installed on a local system, rather than on a remote server, to allow for easy access and modification. Dummy data can be used in the development environment to simulate real-world scenarios and test the software's functionality. References: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/27561/development-environment>

NEW QUESTION 88

- (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 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security researcher is tracking an adversary by noting its attacks and techniques based on its capabilities, infrastructure, and victims. Which of the following is the researcher MOST likely using?

- A. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis
- B. The Cyber Kill Chain
- C. The MITRE CVE database
- D. The incident response process

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Diamond Model is a framework for analyzing cyber threats that focuses on four key elements: adversary, capability, infrastructure, and victim. By analyzing these elements, security researchers can gain a better understanding of the threat landscape and develop more effective security strategies.

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

An employee, receives an email stating he won the lottery. The email includes a link that requests a name, mobile phone number, address, and date of birth be provided to confirm employee's identity before sending him the prize. Which of the following BEST describes this type of email?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Phishing is a type of social engineering attack that uses fraudulent emails or other forms of communication to trick users into revealing sensitive information, such

as passwords, credit card numbers, or personal details. Phishing emails often impersonate legitimate entities, such as banks, online services, or lottery organizations, and entice users to click on malicious links or attachments that lead to fake websites or malware downloads. Phishing emails usually target a large number of users indiscriminately, hoping that some of them will fall for the scam.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-phishing>

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

ARP poisoning (also known as ARP spoofing) is a type of attack where an attacker sends falsified ARP messages over a local area network to link the attacker's MAC address with the IP address of another host on the network. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - 2.5 Given a scenario, analyze potential indicators to determine the type of attack. Study Guide: Chapter 6, page 271.

NEW QUESTION 105

- (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 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst reviews a company's authentication logs and notices multiple authentication failures. The authentication failures are from different usernames that share the same source IP address. Which of the password attacks is MOST likely happening?

- A. Dictionary
- B. Rainbow table
- C. Spraying
- D. Brute-force

Answer: C

Explanation:

Detailed

Password spraying is an attack where an attacker tries a small number of commonly used passwords against a large number of usernames. The goal of password spraying is to avoid detection by avoiding too many failed login attempts for any one user account. The fact that different usernames are being attacked from the same IP address is a strong indication that a password spraying attack is underway.

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Detailed

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

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

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

- (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 125

- (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 inspection^{34,45}, 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 127

- (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 131

- (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 135

- (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 137

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following describes a maintenance metric that measures the average time required to troubleshoot and restore failed equipment?

- A. RTO
- B. MTBF
- C. MTTR
- D. RPO

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) is a maintenance metric that measures the average time required to troubleshoot and restore failed equipment. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 4.6 Explain the importance of secure coding practices. Study Guide: Chapter 7, page 323.

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 1)

A cybersecurity administrator needs to allow mobile BYOD devices to access network resources. As the devices are not enrolled to the domain and do not have policies applied to them, which of the following are best practices for authentication and infrastructure security? (Select TWO).

- A. Create a new network for the mobile devices and block the communication to the internal network and servers
- B. Use a captive portal for user authentication.
- C. Authenticate users using OAuth for more resiliency
- D. Implement SSO and allow communication to the internal network
- E. Use the existing network and allow communication to the internal network and servers.
- F. Use a new and updated RADIUS server to maintain the best solution

Answer: BC

Explanation:

When allowing mobile BYOD devices to access network resources, using a captive portal for user authentication and authenticating users using OAuth are both best practices for authentication and infrastructure security. A captive portal requires users to authenticate before accessing the network and can be used to enforce policies and restrictions. OAuth allows users to authenticate using third-party providers, reducing the risk of password reuse and credential theft.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, pages 217-218, 225-226

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 163

- (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 167

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company would like to set up a secure way to transfer data between users via their mobile phones. The company's top priority is utilizing technology that requires users to be in as close proximity as possible to each other. Which of the following connection methods would BEST fulfill this need?

- A. Cellular
- B. NFC
- C. Wi-Fi
- D. Bluetooth

Answer: B

Explanation:

NFC allows two devices to communicate with each other when they are in close proximity to each other, typically within 5 centimetres. This makes it the most secure connection method for the company's data transfer requirements.

NEW QUESTION 169

- (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 173

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 175

- (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 176

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed

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

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

NEW QUESTION 183

- (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 186

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

The other options are not correct because:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

Send money to the attacker Install malware on a phone

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196

- (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 197

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 198

- (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 202

- (Exam Topic 1)

Per company security policy, IT staff members are required to have separate credentials to perform administrative functions using just-in-time permissions. Which of the following solutions is the company implementing?

- A. Privileged access management
- B. SSO
- C. RADIUS
- D. Attribute-based access control

Answer: A

Explanation:

The company is implementing privileged access management, which provides just-in-time permissions for administrative functions.

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 1)

one of the attendees starts to notice delays in the connection. and the HTTPS site requests are reverting to HTTP. Which of the following BEST describes what is happening?

- A. Birthday collision on the certificate key
- B. DNS hacking to reroute traffic
- C. Brute force to the access point
- D. A SSL/TLS downgrade

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scenario describes a Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attack where the attacker intercepts traffic and downgrades the secure SSL/TLS connection to an insecure

HTTP connection. This type of attack is commonly known as SSL/TLS downgrade attack or a stripping attack. The attacker is able to see and modify the communication between the client and server.

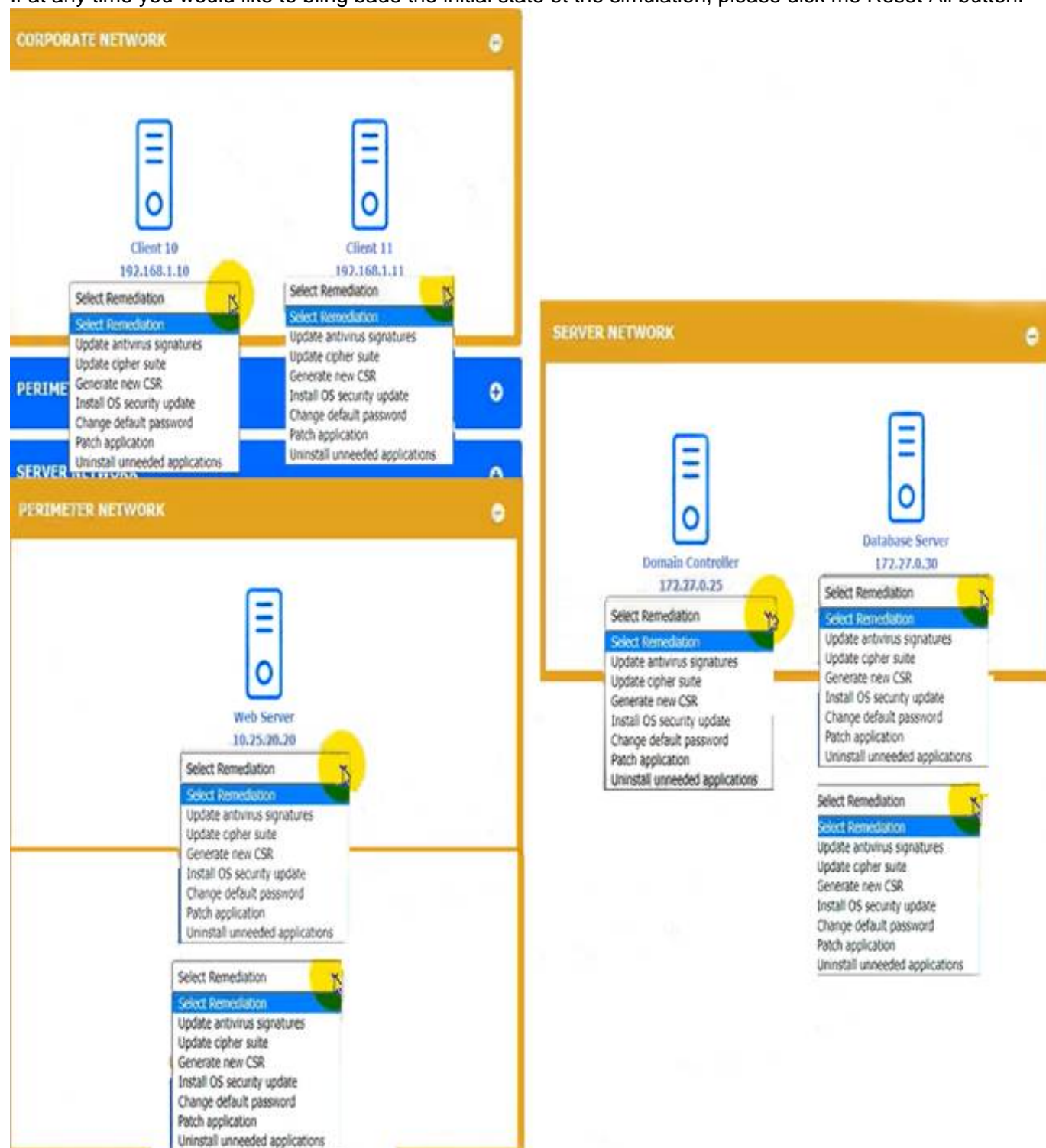
NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 1)

You received the output of a recent vulnerability assessment.

Review the assessment and scan output and determine the appropriate remediation(s) for each device. Remediation options may be selected multiple times, and some devices may require more than one remediation.

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



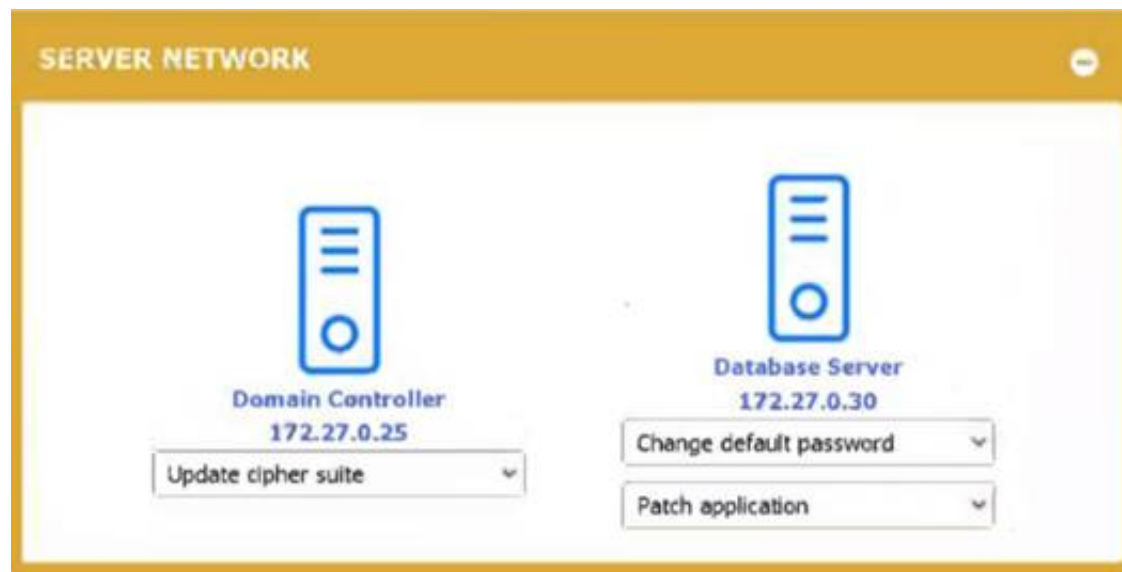
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

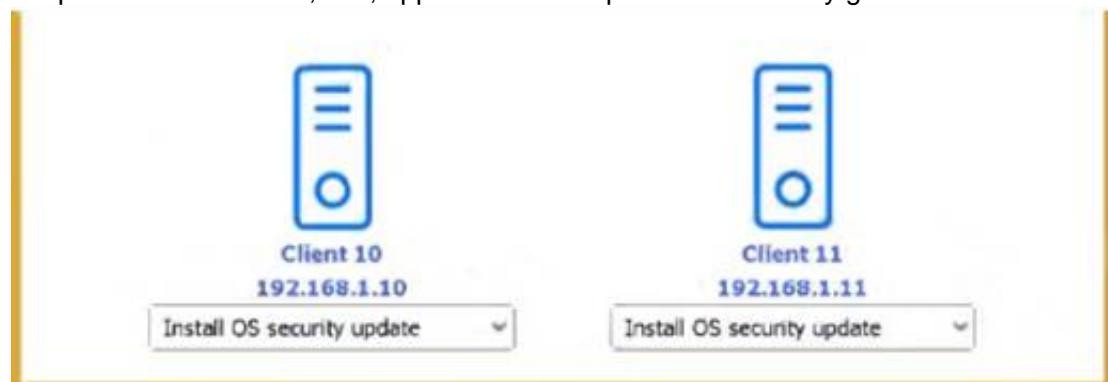
Explanation:



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



Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 215

- (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 217

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 221

- (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 point 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 222

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 225

- (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 226

- (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 is discovered. Which of the following BEST represents the type of testing that is being used?

- A. White-box
- B. Red-team
- 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 228

- (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 230

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

* A. Trusted Platform Module. This is not the correct answer, because a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a hardware chip that provides secure storage and

generation of cryptographic keys on a device, such as a laptop or a server. A TPM does not offer a cloud-based solution for key management and encryption across multiple cloud providers.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 2)

The application development teams have been asked to answer the following questions:

- > Does this application receive patches from an external source?
- > Does this application contain open-source code?
- > Is this application accessible by external users?
- > Does this application meet the corporate password standard? Which of the following are these questions part of?

- A. Risk control self-assessment
- B. Risk management strategy
- C. Risk acceptance
- D. Risk matrix

Answer: A

Explanation:

A risk control self-assessment (RCSA) is a process that allows an organization to identify, evaluate, and mitigate the risks associated with its activities, processes, systems, and products. A RCSA involves asking relevant questions to assess the effectiveness of existing controls and identify any gaps or weaknesses that need improvement. A RCSA also helps to align the risk appetite and tolerance of the organization with its strategic objectives and performance.

The application development teams have been asked to answer questions related to their applications' security posture, such as whether they receive patches from an external source, contain open-source code, are accessible by external users, or meet the corporate password standard. These questions are part of a RCSA process that aims to evaluate the potential risks and vulnerabilities associated with each application and determine how well they are managed and mitigated.

NEW QUESTION 237

- (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 238

- (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 239

- (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 242

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 2)

An attack has occurred against a company.

INSTRUCTIONS

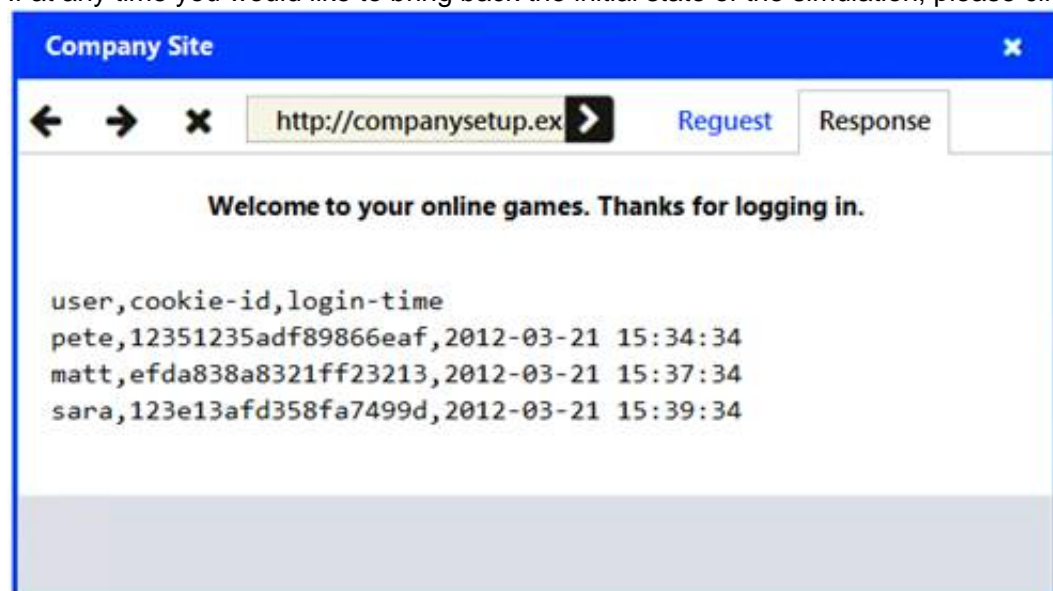
You have been tasked to do the following:

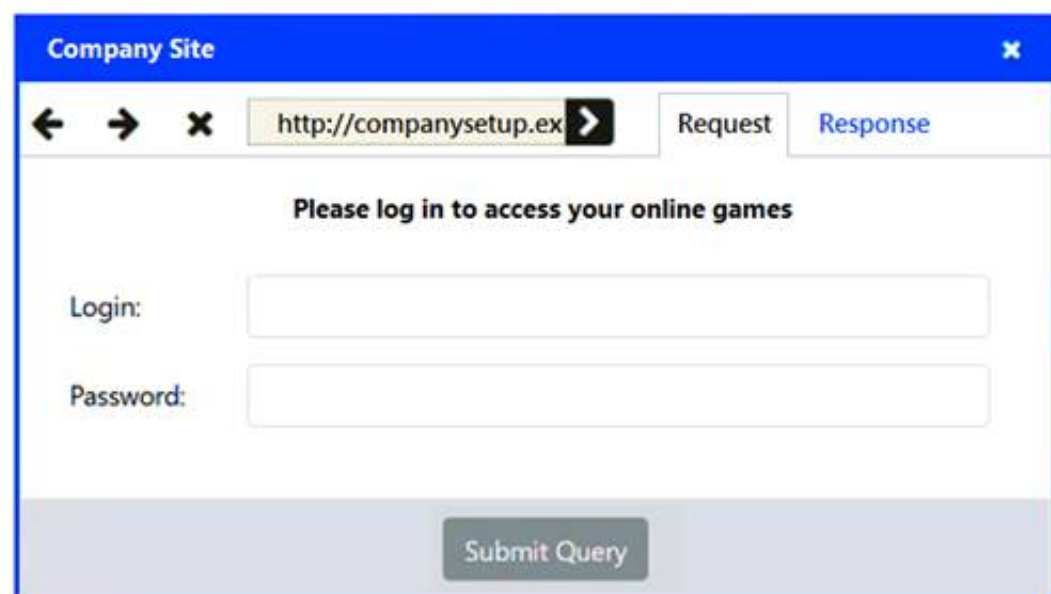
Identify the type of attack that is occurring on the network by clicking on the attacker's tablet and reviewing the output. (Answer Area 1).

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.





Select and Place:

Answer Area 1

SQL Injection

Cross Site Scripting

XML Injection

Session Hijacking

Type of attack

?

Answer Area 2

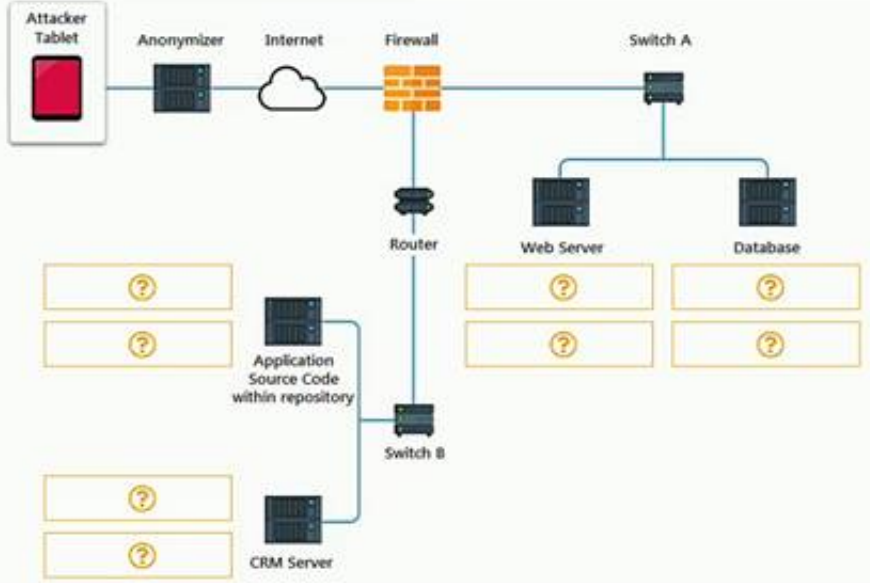
Input Validation

Code Review

WAF

URL Filtering

Record level access control



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 250

- (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 m a secure manner?

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

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 255

- (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 259

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 261

- (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 266

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

- Biometrics - SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 2.4 - Professor Messer IT Certification Training Courses <https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/biometrics/> (See Facial Recognition)
- Security+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security> (See Domain 2: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.4: Given a scenario, implement identity and access management controls.)
- Biometric and Facial Recognition - CompTIA Security+ Certification (SY0-501) https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/comptia-security-certification/9781789953091/video9_6.html (See Biometric and Facial Recognition)

NEW QUESTION 271


- (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



- 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 276

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: BF

Explanation:

NAT (Network Address Translation) is a technique that allows a router to translate private IP addresses into

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

NEW QUESTION 278

- (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 282

- (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 283

- (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 288

- (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 292

- (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 293

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security team is conducting a security review of a hosted data provider. The management team has asked the hosted data provider to share proof that customer data is being appropriately protected.

Which of the following would provide the best proof that customer data is being protected?

- A. SOC2
- B. CSA
- C. CSF
- D. ISO 31000

Answer: A

Explanation:

SOC2 is a type of audit report that provides assurance on the security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality, and privacy of a service organization's systems. It is based on the Trust Services Criteria developed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). A SOC2 report can provide proof that customer data is being appropriately protected by the hosted data provider1
<https://www.csagroup.org/store/product/50072454/> 3: <https://www.csagroup.org/store/product/50072454os/> 1: <https://cloudsecurityalliance.org/blog/2021/08/20/star-testimonial-csa-star-soc2-from-readiness-to-attestation/>

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 307

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