

Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intellectual property is a type of data that consists of ideas, inventions, designs, or other creative works that have commercial value and are protected by law. Employees in the research and development business unit are most likely to use intellectual property data in their day-to-day work activities, as they are involved in creating new products or services for the company. Intellectual property data needs to be protected from unauthorized use, disclosure, or theft, as it can give the company a competitive advantage in the market. Therefore, these employees receive extensive training to ensure they understand how to best protect this type of data. References = CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 90; Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, video 1.2 - Security Concepts, 7:57 - 9:03.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following is the best reason to complete an audit in a banking environment?

- A. Regulatory requirement
- B. Organizational change
- C. Self-assessment requirement
- D. Service-level requirement

Answer: A

Explanation:

A regulatory requirement is a mandate imposed by a government or an authority that must be followed by an organization or an individual. In a banking environment, audits are often required by regulators to ensure compliance with laws, standards, and policies related to security, privacy, and financial reporting. Audits help to identify and correct any gaps or weaknesses in the security posture and the internal controls of the organization. References:

? Official CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), page 507

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NEW QUESTION 3

An engineer needs to find a solution that creates an added layer of security by preventing unauthorized access to internal company resources. Which of the following would be the best solution?

- A. RDP server
- B. Jump server
- C. Proxy server
- D. Hypervisor

Answer: B

Explanation:

= A jump server is a server that acts as an intermediary between a user and a target system. A jump server can provide an added layer of security by preventing unauthorized access to internal company resources. A user can connect to the jump server using a secure protocol, such as SSH, and then access the target system from the jump server. This way, the target system is isolated from the external network and only accessible through the jump server. A jump server can also enforce security policies, such as authentication, authorization, logging, and auditing, on the user's connection. A jump server is also known as a bastion host or a jump box. References = CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 3.3: Given a scenario, implement secure network architecture concepts. CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 3: Network Architecture and Design, page 101. Other Network Appliances – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 3.3, Video 3:03. CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam SY0-701 Practice Test 1, Question 2.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following can be used to identify potential attacker activities without affecting production servers?

- A. Honey pot
- B. Video surveillance
- C. Zero Trust
- D. Geofencing

Answer: A

Explanation:

A honey pot is a system or a network that is designed to mimic a real production server and attract potential attackers. A honey pot can be used to identify the attacker's methods, techniques, and objectives without affecting the actual production servers. A honey pot can also divert the attacker's attention from the real targets and waste their time and resources¹².

The other options are not effective ways to identify potential attacker activities without affecting production servers:

? Video surveillance: This is a physical security technique that uses cameras and monitors to record and observe the activities in a certain area. Video surveillance can help to deter, detect, and investigate physical intrusions, but it does not directly identify the attacker's activities on the network or the servers³.

? Zero Trust: This is a security strategy that assumes that no user, device, or network is trustworthy by default and requires strict verification and validation for every request and transaction. Zero Trust can help to improve the security posture and reduce the attack surface of an organization, but it does not directly identify the attacker's activities on the network or the servers⁴.

? Geofencing: This is a security technique that uses geographic location as a criterion to restrict or allow access to data or resources. Geofencing can help to protect the data sovereignty and compliance of an organization, but it does not directly identify the attacker's activities on the network or the servers⁵.

References = 1: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 542: Honeypots and Deception – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 2.1, video by Professor Messer3: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 974: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 985: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 99.

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator is reviewing a single server's security logs and discovers the following:

Keywords	Date and Time	Source	Event ID	Task Category
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:05 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:07 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:09 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:11 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:13 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:15 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:17 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:19 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:21 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:23 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:25 AM	Windows security		
Audit	09/16/2022	Microsoft	4625	Logon
Failure	11:13:27 AM	Windows security		

Which of the following best describes the action captured in this log file?

- A. Brute-force attack
- B. Privilege escalation
- C. Failed password audit
- D. Forgotten password by the user

Answer: A

Explanation:

A brute-force attack is a type of attack that involves systematically trying all possible combinations of passwords or keys until the correct one is found. The log file shows multiple failed login attempts in a short amount of time, which is a characteristic of a brute-force attack. The attacker is trying to guess the password of the Administrator account on the server. The log file also shows the event ID 4625, which indicates a failed logon attempt, and the status code 0xC000006A, which means the user name is correct but the password is wrong. These are indicators of compromise (IoC) that suggest a brute-force attack is taking place. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 215-216 and 223 1

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following would be best suited for constantly changing environments?

- A. RTOS
- B. Containers
- C. Embedded systems
- D. SCADA

Answer: B

Explanation:

Containers are a method of virtualization that allows applications to run in isolated environments with their own dependencies, libraries, and configurations. Containers are best suited for constantly changing environments because they are lightweight, portable, scalable, and easy to deploy and update. Containers can also support microservices architectures, which enable faster and more frequent delivery of software features. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 10: Mobile Device Security, page 512 1

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following allows for the attribution of messages to individuals?

- A. Adaptive identity
- B. Non-repudiation
- C. Authentication
- D. Access logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Non-repudiation is the ability to prove that a message or document was sent or signed by a particular person, and that the person cannot deny sending or signing it.

Non-repudiation can be achieved by using cryptographic techniques, such as hashing and digital signatures, that can verify the authenticity and integrity of the message or document. Non-repudiation can be useful for legal, financial, or contractual purposes, as it can provide evidence of the origin and content of the message or document. References = Non- repudiation – CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 – 1.2, CompTIA Security+ SY0-301: 6.1 – Non-repudiation, CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.2, page 2.

NEW QUESTION 8

Security controls in a data center are being reviewed to ensure data is properly protected and that human life considerations are included. Which of the following best describes how the controls should be set up?

- A. Remote access points should fail closed.
- B. Logging controls should fail open.
- C. Safety controls should fail open.
- D. Logical security controls should fail closed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Safety controls are security controls that are designed to protect human life and physical assets from harm or damage. Examples of safety controls include fire alarms, sprinklers, emergency exits, backup generators, and surge protectors. Safety controls should fail open, which means that they should remain operational or allow access when a failure or error occurs. Failing open can prevent or minimize the impact of a disaster, such as a fire, flood, earthquake, or power outage, on human life and physical assets. For example, if a fire alarm fails, it should still trigger the sprinklers and unlock the emergency exits, rather than remain silent and locked. Failing open can also ensure that essential services, such as healthcare, transportation, or communication, are available during a crisis. Remote access points, logging controls, and logical security controls are other types of security controls, but they should not fail open in a data center. Remote access points are security controls that allow users or systems to access a network or a system from a remote location, such as a VPN, a web portal, or a wireless access point. Remote access points should fail closed, which means that they should deny access when a failure or error occurs. Failing closed can prevent unauthorized or malicious access to the data center's network or systems, such as by hackers, malware, or rogue devices. Logging controls are security controls that record and monitor the activities and events that occur on a network or a system, such as user actions, system errors, security incidents, or performance metrics. Logging controls should also fail closed, which means that they should stop or suspend the activities or events when a failure or error occurs. Failing closed can prevent data loss, corruption, or tampering, as well as ensure compliance with regulations and standards. Logical security controls are security controls that use software or code to protect data and systems from unauthorized or malicious access, modification, or destruction, such as encryption, authentication, authorization, or firewall. Logical security controls should also fail closed, which means that they should block or restrict access when a failure or error occurs. Failing closed can prevent data breaches, cyberattacks, or logical flaws, as well as ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 142-143, 372-373, 376-377

NEW QUESTION 9

A security operations center determines that the malicious activity detected on a server is normal. Which of the following activities describes the act of ignoring detected activity in the future?

- A. Tuning
- B. Aggregating
- C. Quarantining
- D. Archiving

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tuning is the activity of adjusting the configuration or parameters of a security tool or system to optimize its performance and reduce false positives or false negatives. Tuning can help to filter out the normal or benign activity that is detected by the security tool or system, and focus on the malicious or anomalous activity that requires further investigation or response. Tuning can also help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the security operations center by reducing the workload and alert fatigue of

the analysts. Tuning is different from aggregating, which is the activity of collecting and combining data from multiple sources or sensors to provide a comprehensive view of the security posture. Tuning is also different from quarantining, which is the activity of isolating a potentially infected or compromised device or system from the rest of the network to prevent further damage or spread. Tuning is also different from archiving, which is the activity of storing and preserving historical data or records for future reference or compliance. The act of ignoring detected activity in the future that is deemed normal by the security operations center is an example of tuning, as it involves modifying the settings or rules of the security tool or system to exclude the activity from the detection scope.

Therefore, this is the best answer among the given options. References = Security Alerting and Monitoring Concepts and Tools – CompTIA Security+ SY0-701: 4.3, video at

7:00; CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 191.

NEW QUESTION 10

Malware spread across a company's network after an employee visited a compromised industry blog. Which of the following best describes this type of attack?

- A. Impersonation
- B. Disinformation
- C. Watering-hole
- D. Smishing

Answer: C

Explanation:

A watering-hole attack is a type of cyberattack that targets groups of users by infecting websites that they commonly visit. The attackers exploit vulnerabilities to deliver a malicious payload to the organization's network. The attack aims to infect users' computers and gain access to a connected corporate network. The attackers target websites known to be popular among members of a particular organization or demographic. The attack differs from phishing and spear-phishing attacks, which typically attempt to steal data or install malware onto users' devices¹

In this scenario, the compromised industry blog is the watering hole that the attackers used to spread malware across the company's network. The attackers likely

chose this blog because they knew that the employees of the company were interested in its content and visited it frequently. The attackers may have injected malicious code into the blog or redirected the visitors to a spoofed website that hosted the malware. The malware then infected the employees' computers and propagated to the network.

References1: Watering Hole Attacks: Stages, Examples, Risk Factors & Defense ...

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following enables the use of an input field to run commands that can view or manipulate data?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

= SQL injection is a type of attack that enables the use of an input field to run commands that can view or manipulate data in a database. SQL stands for Structured Query Language, which is a language used to communicate with databases. By injecting malicious SQL statements into an input field, an attacker can bypass authentication, access sensitive information, modify or delete data, or execute commands on the server.

SQL injection is one of the most common and dangerous web application

vulnerabilities. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 5, page 195. CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Exam Objectives, Domain 1.1, page 8.

NEW QUESTION 14

An analyst is evaluating the implementation of Zero Trust principles within the data plane. Which of the following would be most relevant for the analyst to evaluate?

- A. Secured zones
- B. Subject role
- C. Adaptive identity
- D. Threat scope reduction

Answer: D

Explanation:

The data plane, also known as the forwarding plane, is the part of the network that carries user traffic and data. It is responsible for moving packets from one device to another based on the routing and switching decisions made by the control plane. The data plane is a critical component of the Zero Trust architecture, as it is where most of the attacks and breaches occur. Therefore, implementing Zero Trust principles within the data plane can help to improve the security and resilience of the network.

One of the key principles of Zero Trust is to assume breach and minimize the blast radius and segment access. This means that the network should be divided into smaller and isolated segments or zones, each with its own security policies and controls. This way, if one segment is compromised, the attacker cannot easily move laterally to other segments and access more resources or data. This principle is also known as threat scope reduction, as it reduces the scope and impact of a potential threat.

The other options are not as relevant for the data plane as threat scope reduction. Secured zones are a concept related to the control plane, which is the part of the network that makes routing and switching decisions. Subject role is a concept related to the identity plane, which is the part of the network that authenticates and authorizes users and devices. Adaptive identity is a concept related to the policy plane, which is the part of the network that defines and enforces the security policies and rules.

References = <https://bing.com/search?q=Zero+Trust+data+plane> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/security/zero-trust/deploy/data>

NEW QUESTION 16

An administrator notices that several users are logging in from suspicious IP addresses. After speaking with the users, the administrator determines that the employees were not logging in from those IP addresses and resets the affected users' passwords. Which of the following should the administrator implement to prevent this type of attack from succeeding in the future?

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Permissions assignment
- C. Access management
- D. Password complexity

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because multifactor authentication (MFA) is a method of verifying a user's identity by requiring more than one factor, such as something the user knows (e.g., password), something the user has (e.g., token), or something the user is (e.g., biometric). MFA can prevent unauthorized access even if the user's password is compromised, as the attacker would need to provide another factor to log in. The other options are incorrect because they do not address the root cause of the attack, which is weak authentication. Permissions assignment (B) is the process of granting or denying access to resources based on the user's role or identity. Access management © is the process of controlling who can access what and under what conditions. Password complexity (D) is the requirement of using strong passwords that are hard to guess or crack, but it does not prevent an attacker from using a stolen password. References = You can learn more about multifactor authentication and other security concepts in the following resources:

? CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 1: General Security Concepts1

? Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 1.2: Security Concepts2

? Multi-factor Authentication – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 2.43

? TOTAL: CompTIA Security+ Cert (SY0-701) | Udemy, Section 3: Identity and Access Management, Lecture 15: Multifactor Authentication4

? CompTIA Security+ Certification SY0-601: The Total Course [Video], Chapter 3: Identity and Account Management, Section 2: Enabling Multifactor Authentication5

NEW QUESTION 18

An organization disabled unneeded services and placed a firewall in front of a business- critical legacy system. Which of the following best describes the actions taken by the organization?

- A. Exception
- B. Segmentation
- C. Risk transfer
- D. Compensating controls

Answer: D

Explanation:

Compensating controls are alternative security measures that are implemented when the primary controls are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient to mitigate the risk. In this case, the organization used compensating controls to protect the legacy system from potential attacks by disabling unneeded services and placing a firewall in front of it. This reduced the attack surface and the likelihood of exploitation.

References:

? Official CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), page 29

? Security Controls - CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 - 1.1 1

NEW QUESTION 20

A bank insists all of its vendors must prevent data loss on stolen laptops. Which of the following strategies is the bank requiring?

- A. Encryption at rest
- B. Masking
- C. Data classification
- D. Permission restrictions

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption at rest is a strategy that protects data stored on a device, such as a laptop, by converting it into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a decryption key or password. Encryption at rest can prevent data loss on stolen laptops by preventing unauthorized access to the data, even if the device is physically compromised.

Encryption at rest can also help comply with data privacy regulations and standards that require data protection. Masking, data classification, and permission restrictions are other strategies that can help protect data, but they may not be sufficient or applicable for data stored on laptops. Masking is a technique that obscures sensitive data elements, such as credit card numbers, with random characters or symbols, but it is usually used for data in transit or in use, not at rest. Data classification is a process that assigns labels to data based on its sensitivity and business impact, but it does not protect the data itself. Permission restrictions are rules that define who can access, modify, or delete data, but they may not prevent unauthorized access if the laptop is stolen and the security controls are bypassed. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 17-18, 372-373

NEW QUESTION 23

A security consultant needs secure, remote access to a client environment. Which of the following should the security consultant most likely use to gain access?

- A. EAP
- B. DHCP
- C. IPSec
- D. NAT

Answer: C

Explanation:

IPSec is a protocol suite that provides secure communication over IP networks. IPSec can be used to create virtual private networks (VPNs) that encrypt and authenticate the data exchanged between two or more parties. IPSec can also provide data integrity, confidentiality, replay protection, and access control. A security consultant can use IPSec to gain secure, remote access to a client environment by establishing a VPN tunnel with the client's network. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 8: Secure Protocols and Services, page 385 1

NEW QUESTION 24

Which of the following actions could a security engineer take to ensure workstations and servers are properly monitored for unauthorized changes and software?

- A. Configure all systems to log scheduled tasks.
- B. Collect and monitor all traffic exiting the network.
- C. Block traffic based on known malicious signatures.
- D. Install endpoint management software on all systems.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Endpoint management software is a tool that allows security engineers to monitor and control the configuration, security, and performance of workstations and servers from a central console. Endpoint management software can help detect and prevent unauthorized changes and software installations, enforce policies and compliance, and provide reports and alerts on the status of the endpoints. The other options are not as effective or comprehensive as endpoint management software for this

purpose. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 137 1

NEW QUESTION 26

A systems administrator works for a local hospital and needs to ensure patient data is protected and secure. Which of the following data classifications should be used to secure patient data?

- A. Private
- B. Critical
- C. Sensitive
- D. Public

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data classification is a process of categorizing data based on its level of sensitivity, value, and impact to the organization if compromised. Data classification helps to determine the appropriate security controls and policies to protect the data from unauthorized access, disclosure, or modification. Different organizations may use different data classification schemes, but a common one is the four-tier model, which consists of the following categories: public, private, sensitive, and critical. Public data is data that is intended for public access and disclosure, and has no impact to the organization if compromised. Examples of public data include marketing materials, press releases, and public web pages.

Private data is data that is intended for internal use only, and has a low to moderate impact to the organization if compromised. Examples of private data include employee records, financial reports, and internal policies.

Sensitive data is data that is intended for authorized use only, and has a high impact to the organization if compromised. Examples of sensitive data include personal information, health records, and intellectual property.

Critical data is data that is essential for the organization's operations and survival, and has a severe impact to the organization if compromised. Examples of critical data include encryption keys, disaster recovery plans, and system backups.

Patient data is a type of sensitive data, as it contains personal and health information that is protected by law and ethical standards. Patient data should be used only by authorized personnel for legitimate purposes, and should be secured from unauthorized access, disclosure, or modification. Therefore, the systems administrator should use the sensitive data classification to secure patient data.

References = CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 90-91; Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, video 5.5 - Data Classifications, 0:00 - 4:30.

NEW QUESTION 28

After a security awareness training session, a user called the IT help desk and reported a suspicious call. The suspicious caller stated that the Chief Financial Officer wanted credit card information in order to close an invoice. Which of the following topics did the user recognize from the training?

- A. Insider threat
- B. Email phishing
- C. Social engineering
- D. Executive whaling

Answer: C

Explanation:

Social engineering is the practice of manipulating people into performing actions or divulging confidential information, often by impersonating someone else or creating a sense of urgency or trust. The suspicious caller in this scenario was trying to use social engineering to trick the user into giving away credit card information by pretending to be the CFO and asking for a payment. The user recognized this as a potential scam and reported it to the IT help desk. The other topics are not relevant to this

situation. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 19 1

NEW QUESTION 30

A security analyst is reviewing the following logs:

```
[10:00:00 AM] Login rejected - username administrator - password Spring2023
[10:00:01 AM] Login rejected - username jsmith - password Spring2023
[10:00:01 AM] Login rejected - username guest - password Spring2023
[10:00:02 AM] Login rejected - username cpolk - password Spring2023
[10:00:03 AM] Login rejected - username fmartin - password Spring2023
```

Which of the following attacks is most likely occurring?

- A. Password spraying
- B. Account forgery
- C. Pass-the-hash
- D. Brute-force

Answer: A

Explanation:

Password spraying is a type of brute force attack that tries common passwords across several accounts to find a match. It is a mass trial-and-error approach that can bypass account lockout protocols. It can give hackers access to personal or business accounts and information. It is not a targeted attack, but a high-volume attack tactic that uses a dictionary or a list of popular or weak passwords¹².

The logs show that the attacker is using the same password ("password123") to attempt to log in to different accounts ("admin", "user1", "user2", etc.) on the same web server. This is a typical pattern of password spraying, as the attacker is hoping that at least one of the accounts has a weak password that matches the one they are trying. The attacker is also using a tool called Hydra, which is one of the most popular brute force tools, often used in cracking passwords for network authentication³.

Account forgery is not the correct answer, because it involves creating fake accounts or credentials to impersonate legitimate users or entities. There is no evidence of account forgery in the logs, as the attacker is not creating any new accounts or using forged credentials.

Pass-the-hash is not the correct answer, because it involves stealing a hashed user credential and using it to create a new authenticated session on the same network. Pass-the-hash does not require the attacker to know or crack the password, as they use the stored version of the password to initiate a new session⁴. The logs show that the attacker is using plain text passwords, not hashes, to try to log in to the web server.

Brute-force is not the correct answer, because it is a broader term that encompasses different types of attacks that involve trying different variations of symbols or words until the correct password is found. Password spraying is a specific type of brute force attack that uses a single common password against multiple accounts⁵. The logs show that the attacker is using password spraying, not brute force in general, to try to gain access to the web server. References = 1:

Password spraying: An overview of password spraying attacks ... - Norton, 2: Security: Credential Stuffing vs. Password Spraying -

Baeldung, 3: Brute Force Attack: A definition + 6 types to know | Norton, 4: What is a Pass-the-Hash Attack? - CrowdStrike, 5: What is a Brute Force Attack? | Definition, Types &

How It Works - Fortinet

NEW QUESTION 35

A security analyst reviews domain activity logs and notices the following:


```
UserID jsmith, password authentication: succeeded, MFA: failed (invalid code)
UserID jsmith, password authentication: succeeded, MFA: failed (invalid code)
UserID jsmith, password authentication: succeeded, MFA: failed (invalid code)
UserID jsmith, password authentication: succeeded, MFA: failed (invalid code)
```

Which of the following is the best explanation for what the security analyst has discovered?

- A. The user jsmith's account has been locked out.
- B. A keylogger is installed on jsmith's workstation
- C. An attacker is attempting to brute force ismith's account.
- D. Ransomware has been deployed in the domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Brute force is a type of attack that tries to guess the password or other credentials of a user account by using a large number of possible combinations. An attacker can use automated tools or scripts to perform a brute force attack and gain unauthorized access to the account. The domain activity logs show that the user ismith has failed to log in 10 times in a row within a short period of time, which is a strong indicator of a brute force attack. The logs also show that the source IP address of the failed logins is different from the usual IP address of ismith, which suggests that the attacker is using a different device or location to launch the attack. The security analyst should take immediate action to block the attacker's IP address, reset ismith's password, and notify ismith of the incident. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 1, page 14. CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.1, page 2. Threat Actors and Attributes – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 1.1

NEW QUESTION 36

An administrator was notified that a user logged in remotely after hours and copied large amounts of data to a personal device. Which of the following best describes the user's activity?

- A. Penetration testing
- B. Phishing campaign
- C. External audit
- D. Insider threat

Answer: D

Explanation:

An insider threat is a security risk that originates from within the organization, such as an employee, contractor, or business partner, who has authorized access to the organization's data and systems. An insider threat can be malicious, such as stealing, leaking, or sabotaging sensitive data, or unintentional, such as falling victim to phishing or social engineering. An insider threat can cause significant damage to the organization's reputation, finances, operations, and legal compliance. The user's activity of logging in remotely after hours and copying large amounts of data to a personal device is an example of a malicious insider threat, as it violates the organization's security policies and compromises the confidentiality and integrity of the data. References = Insider Threats – CompTIA Security+ SY0-701: 3.2, video at 0:00; CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 133.

NEW QUESTION 40

A company has begun labeling all laptops with asset inventory stickers and associating them with employee IDs. Which of the following security benefits do these actions provide? (Choose two.)

- A. If a security incident occurs on the device, the correct employee can be notified.
- B. The security team will be able to send user awareness training to the appropriate device.
- C. Users can be mapped to their devices when configuring software MFA tokens.
- D. User-based firewall policies can be correctly targeted to the appropriate laptops.
- E. When conducting penetration testing, the security team will be able to target the desired laptops.
- F. Company data can be accounted for when the employee leaves the organization.

Answer: AF

Explanation:

Labeling all laptops with asset inventory stickers and associating them with employee IDs can provide several security benefits for a company. Two of these benefits are:

? A. If a security incident occurs on the device, the correct employee can be notified.

An asset inventory sticker is a label that contains a unique identifier for a laptop, such as a serial number, a barcode, or a QR code. By associating this identifier with an employee ID, the security team can easily track and locate the owner of the laptop in case of a security incident, such as a malware infection, a data breach, or a theft. This way, the security team can notify the correct employee about the incident, and provide them with the necessary instructions or actions to take, such as changing passwords, scanning for viruses, or reporting the loss. This can help to contain the incident, minimize the damage, and prevent further escalation.

? F. Company data can be accounted for when the employee leaves the

organization. When an employee leaves the organization, the company needs to ensure that all the company data and assets are returned or deleted from the employee's laptop. By labeling the laptop with an asset inventory sticker and associating it with an employee ID, the company can easily identify and verify the laptop that belongs to the departing employee, and perform the appropriate data backup, wipe, or transfer procedures. This can help to protect the company data from unauthorized access, disclosure, or misuse by the former employee or any other party.

The other options are not correct because they are not related to the security benefits of labeling laptops with asset inventory stickers and associating them with employee IDs. B. The security team will be able to send user awareness training to the appropriate device. User awareness training is a type of security education that aims to improve the knowledge and behavior of users regarding security threats and best practices. The security team can send user awareness training to the appropriate device by using the email address, username, or IP address of the device, not the asset inventory sticker or the employee ID.

* C. Users can be mapped to their devices when configuring software MFA tokens. Software MFA tokens are a type of multi-factor authentication that uses a software application to generate a one-time password or a push notification for verifying the identity of a user. Users can be mapped to their devices when configuring software MFA tokens by using the device ID, phone number, or email address of the device, not the asset inventory sticker or the employee ID. D. User-based firewall policies can be correctly targeted to the appropriate laptops. User-based firewall policies are a type of firewall rules that apply to specific users or groups of users, regardless of the device or location they use to access the network. User-based firewall policies can be correctly targeted to the appropriate laptops by using the username, domain, or certificate of the user, not the asset inventory sticker or the employee ID. E. When conducting penetration testing, the

security team will be able to target the desired laptops. Penetration testing is a type of security assessment that simulates a real-world attack on a network or system to identify and exploit vulnerabilities. When conducting penetration testing, the security team will be able to target the desired laptops by using the IP address, hostname, or MAC address of the laptop, not the asset inventory sticker or the employee ID. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 1: General Security Concepts, page 17. Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 1.4: Asset Management, video: Asset Inventory (6:12).

NEW QUESTION 45

A company decided to reduce the cost of its annual cyber insurance policy by removing the coverage for ransomware attacks. Which of the following analysis elements did the company most likely use in making this decision?

- A. IMTTR
- B. RTO
- C. ARO
- D. MTBF

Answer: C

Explanation:

ARO (Annualized Rate of Occurrence) is an analysis element that measures the frequency or likelihood of an event happening in a given year. ARO is often used in risk assessment and management, as it helps to estimate the potential loss or impact of an event. A company can use ARO to calculate the annualized loss expectancy (ALE) of an event, which is the product of ARO and the single loss expectancy (SLE). ALE represents the expected cost of an event per year, and can be used to compare with the cost of implementing a security control or purchasing an insurance policy.

The company most likely used ARO in making the decision to remove the coverage for ransomware attacks from its cyber insurance policy. The company may have estimated the ARO of ransomware attacks based on historical data, industry trends, or threat intelligence, and found that the ARO was low or negligible. The company may have also calculated the ALE of ransomware attacks, and found that the ALE was lower than the cost of the insurance policy. Therefore, the company decided to reduce the cost of its annual cyber insurance policy by removing the coverage for ransomware attacks, as it deemed the risk to be acceptable or manageable.

IMTTR (Incident Management Team Training and Readiness), RTO (Recovery Time Objective), and MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures) are not analysis elements that the company most likely used in making the decision to remove the coverage for ransomware attacks from its cyber insurance policy. IMTTR is a process of preparing and training the incident management team to respond effectively to security incidents. IMTTR does not measure the frequency or impact of an event, but rather the capability and readiness of the team. RTO is a metric that defines the maximum acceptable time for restoring a system or service after a disruption. RTO does not measure the frequency or impact of an event, but rather the availability and continuity of the system or service. MTBF is a metric that measures the average time between failures of a system or component. MTBF does not measure the frequency or impact of an event, but rather the reliability and performance of the system or component.

References = CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 97-

98; Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, video 5.2 - Risk Management, 0:00 - 3:00.

NEW QUESTION 50

A company's web filter is configured to scan the URL for strings and deny access when matches are found. Which of the following search strings should an analyst employ to prohibit access to non-encrypted websites?

- A. encryption=off\
- B. http://
- C. www.*.com
- D. :443

Answer: B

Explanation:

A web filter is a device or software that can monitor, block, or allow web traffic based on predefined rules or policies. One of the common methods of web filtering is to scan the URL for strings and deny access when matches are found. For example, a web filter can block access to websites that contain the words "gambling", "porn", or "malware" in their URLs. A URL is a uniform resource locator that identifies the location and protocol of a web resource. A URL typically consists of the following components: protocol://domain:port/path?query#fragment. The protocol specifies the communication method used to access the web resource, such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, or SMTP. The domain is the name of the web server that hosts the web resource, such as www.google.com or www.bing.com. The port is an optional number that identifies the specific service or application running on the web server, such as 80 for HTTP or 443 for HTTPS. The path is the specific folder or file name of the web resource, such as /index.html or /images/logo.png. The query is an optional string that contains additional information or parameters for the web resource, such as ?q=security or ?lang=en. The fragment is an optional string that identifies a specific part or section of the web resource, such as #introduction or #summary.

To prohibit access to non-encrypted websites, an analyst should employ a search string that matches the protocol of non-encrypted web traffic, which is HTTP. HTTP stands for hypertext transfer protocol, and it is a standard protocol for transferring data between web servers and web browsers. However, HTTP does not provide any encryption or security for the data, which means that anyone who intercepts the web traffic can read or modify the data. Therefore, non-encrypted websites are vulnerable to eavesdropping, tampering, or spoofing attacks. To access a non-encrypted website, the URL usually starts with http://, followed by the domain name and optionally the port number. For example, http://www.example.com or http://www.example.com:80. By scanning the URL for the string http://, the web filter can identify and block non-encrypted websites.

The other options are not correct because they do not match the protocol of non-encrypted web traffic. Encryption=off is a possible query string that indicates the encryption status of the web resource, but it is not a standard or mandatory parameter. https:// is the protocol of encrypted web traffic, which uses hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) to provide encryption and security for the data. www.*.com is a possible domain name that matches any website that starts with www and ends with .com, but it does not specify the protocol.

:443 is the port number of HTTPS, which is the protocol of encrypted web traffic. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 2: Securing Networks, page 69. Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 2.1: Network Devices and Technologies, video: Web Filter (5:16).

NEW QUESTION 51

A company purchased cyber insurance to address items listed on the risk register. Which of the following strategies does this represent?

- A. Accept
- B. Transfer
- C. Mitigate
- D. Avoid

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cyber insurance is a type of insurance that covers the financial losses and liabilities that result from cyberattacks, such as data breaches, ransomware, denial-of-service, phishing, or malware. Cyber insurance can help a company recover from the costs of restoring data, repairing systems, paying ransoms, compensating customers, or facing legal actions. Cyber insurance is one of the possible strategies that a company can use to address the items listed on the risk register. A risk register is a document that records the identified risks, their probability, impact, and mitigation strategies for a project or an organization. The four common risk mitigation strategies are:

? Accept: The company acknowledges the risk and decides to accept the consequences without taking any action to reduce or eliminate the risk. This strategy is usually chosen when the risk is low or the cost of mitigation is too high.

? Transfer: The company transfers the risk to a third party, such as an insurance company, a vendor, or a partner. This strategy is usually chosen when the risk is high or the company lacks the resources or expertise to handle the risk.

? Mitigate: The company implements controls or measures to reduce the likelihood or impact of the risk. This strategy is usually chosen when the risk is moderate or the cost of mitigation is reasonable.

? Avoid: The company eliminates the risk by changing the scope, plan, or design of the project or the organization. This strategy is usually chosen when the risk is unacceptable or the cost of mitigation is too high.

By purchasing cyber insurance, the company is transferring the risk to the insurance company, which will cover the financial losses and liabilities in case of a cyberattack. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Transfer. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 8: Governance, Risk, and Compliance, page 377. Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 8.1: Risk Management, video: Risk Mitigation Strategies (5:37).

NEW QUESTION 53

A company is required to use certified hardware when building networks. Which of the following best addresses the risks associated with procuring counterfeit hardware?

- A. A thorough analysis of the supply chain
- B. A legally enforceable corporate acquisition policy
- C. A right to audit clause in vendor contracts and SOWs
- D. An in-depth penetration test of all suppliers and vendors

Answer: A

Explanation:

Counterfeit hardware is hardware that is built or modified without the authorization of the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). It can pose serious risks to network quality, performance, safety, and reliability¹². Counterfeit hardware can also contain malicious components that can compromise the security of the network and the data that flows through it³. To address the risks associated with procuring counterfeit hardware, a company should conduct a thorough analysis of the supply chain, which is the network of entities involved in the production, distribution, and delivery of the hardware. By analyzing the supply chain, the company can verify the origin, authenticity, and integrity of the hardware, and identify any potential sources of counterfeit or tampered products. A thorough analysis of the supply chain can include the following steps:

? Establishing a trusted relationship with the OEM and authorized resellers

? Requesting documentation and certification of the hardware from the OEM or authorized resellers

? Inspecting the hardware for any signs of tampering, such as mismatched labels, serial numbers, or components

? Testing the hardware for functionality, performance, and security

? Implementing a tracking system to monitor the hardware throughout its lifecycle

? Reporting any suspicious or counterfeit hardware to the OEM and law enforcement agencies

References = 1: Identify Counterfeit and Pirated Products - Cisco, 2: What Is Hardware Security? Definition, Threats, and Best Practices, 3: Beware of Counterfeit Network Equipment - TechNewsWorld, : Counterfeit Hardware: The Threat and How to Avoid It

NEW QUESTION 58

A healthcare organization wants to provide a web application that allows individuals to digitally report health emergencies. Which of the following is the most important consideration during development?

- A. Scalability
- B. Availability
- C. Cost
- D. Ease of deployment

Answer: B

Explanation:

Availability is the ability of a system or service to be accessible and usable when needed. For a web application that allows individuals to digitally report health emergencies, availability is the most important consideration during development, because any downtime or delay could have serious consequences for the health and safety of the users. The web application should be designed to handle high traffic, prevent denial-of-service attacks, and have backup and recovery plans in case of failures².

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, page 41.

NEW QUESTION 63

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A compensating control is a security measure that is implemented to mitigate the risk of a vulnerability or a weakness that cannot be resolved by the primary control. A compensating control does not prevent or eliminate the vulnerability or weakness, but it can reduce the likelihood or impact of an attack. A host-based firewall on a legacy Linux system that allows connections from only specific internal IP addresses is an example of a compensating control, as it can limit the exposure of the system to potential threats from external or unauthorized sources. A host-based firewall is a software application that monitors and filters the incoming and outgoing network traffic on a single host, based on a set of rules or policies. A legacy Linux system is an older version of the Linux operating system that may not be compatible with the latest security updates or patches, and may have known vulnerabilities or weaknesses that could be exploited by attackers.

References = Security Controls – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 5.1, Security Controls – CompTIA Security+ SY0-501 – 5.7, CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 5, page 240. CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.1, page 18.

NEW QUESTION 67

Which of the following involves an attempt to take advantage of database misconfigurations?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

SQL injection is a type of attack that exploits a database misconfiguration or a flaw in the application code that interacts with the database. An attacker can inject malicious SQL statements into the user input fields or the URL parameters that are sent to the database server. These statements can then execute unauthorized commands, such as reading, modifying, deleting, or creating data, or even taking over the database server. SQL injection can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data and the system. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 215 1

NEW QUESTION 72

A company requires hard drives to be securely wiped before sending decommissioned systems to recycling. Which of the following best describes this policy?

- A. Enumeration
- B. Sanitization
- C. Destruction
- D. Inventory

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sanitization is the process of removing sensitive data from a storage device or a system before it is disposed of or reused. Sanitization can be done by using software tools or hardware devices that overwrite the data with random patterns or zeros, making it unrecoverable. Sanitization is different from destruction, which is the physical damage of the storage device to render it unusable. Sanitization is also different from enumeration, which is the identification of network resources or devices, and inventory, which is the tracking of assets and their locations. The policy of securely wiping hard drives before sending decommissioned systems to recycling is an example of sanitization, as it ensures that no confidential data can be retrieved from the recycled devices. References = Secure Data Destruction – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 2.7, video at 1:00; CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 387.

NEW QUESTION 76

After a security incident, a systems administrator asks the company to buy a NAC platform. Which of the following attack surfaces is the systems administrator trying to protect?

- A. Bluetooth
- B. Wired
- C. NFC
- D. SCADA

Answer: B

Explanation:

A NAC (network access control) platform is a technology that enforces security policies on devices that attempt to access a network. A NAC platform can verify the identity, role, and compliance of the devices, and grant or deny access based on predefined rules. A NAC platform can protect both wired and wireless networks, but in this scenario, the systems administrator is trying to protect the wired attack surface, which is the set of vulnerabilities that can be exploited through a physical connection to the network¹².

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 5, page 189; CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 5, page 237.

NEW QUESTION 81

A security analyst scans a company's public network and discovers a host is running a remote desktop that can be used to access the production network. Which of the following changes should the security analyst recommend?

- A. Changing the remote desktop port to a non-standard number
- B. Setting up a VPN and placing the jump server inside the firewall
- C. Using a proxy for web connections from the remote desktop server
- D. Connecting the remote server to the domain and increasing the password length

Answer: B

Explanation:

A VPN is a virtual private network that creates a secure tunnel between two or more devices over a public network. A VPN can encrypt and authenticate the data, as well as hide the IP addresses and locations of the devices. A jump server is a server that acts as an intermediary between a user and a target server, such as a production server. A jump server can provide an additional layer of security and access control, as well as logging and auditing capabilities. A firewall is a device or software that filters and blocks unwanted network traffic based on predefined rules. A firewall can protect the internal network from external threats and limit the exposure of sensitive services and ports. A security analyst should recommend setting up a VPN and placing the jump server inside the firewall to improve the security of the remote desktop access to the production network. This way, the remote desktop service will not be exposed to the public network, and only authorized users with VPN credentials can access the jump server and then the production server. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 8: Secure Protocols and Services, page 382-383 1; Chapter 9: Network Security, page 441-442 1

NEW QUESTION 86

Which of the following is used to quantitatively measure the criticality of a vulnerability?

- A. CVE
- B. CVSS
- C. CIA
- D. CERT

Answer: B

Explanation:

CVSS stands for Common Vulnerability Scoring System, which is a framework that provides a standardized way to assess and communicate the severity and risk of vulnerabilities. CVSS uses a set of metrics and formulas to calculate a numerical score ranging from 0 to 10, where higher scores indicate higher criticality. CVSS can help organizations prioritize remediation efforts and compare vulnerabilities across different systems and vendors. The other options are not used to measure the criticality of a

vulnerability, but rather to identify, classify, or report them. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 39

NEW QUESTION 91

An enterprise has been experiencing attacks focused on exploiting vulnerabilities in older browser versions with well-known exploits. Which of the following security solutions should be configured to best provide the ability to monitor and block these known signature-based attacks?

- A. ACL
- B. DLP
- C. IDS
- D. IPS

Answer: D

Explanation:

An intrusion prevention system (IPS) is a security device that monitors network traffic and blocks or modifies malicious packets based on predefined rules or signatures. An IPS can prevent attacks that exploit known vulnerabilities in older browser versions by detecting and dropping the malicious packets before they reach the target system. An IPS can also perform other functions, such as rate limiting, encryption, or redirection. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 3: Securing Networks, page 132.

NEW QUESTION 92

An organization is building a new backup data center with cost-benefit as the primary requirement and RTO and RPO values around two days. Which of the following types of sites is the best for this scenario?

- A. Real-time recovery
- B. Hot
- C. Cold
- D. Warm

Answer: C

Explanation:

A cold site is a type of backup data center that has the necessary infrastructure to support IT operations, but does not have any pre-configured hardware or software. A cold site is the cheapest option among the backup data center types, but it also has the longest recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) values. A cold site is suitable for scenarios where the cost-benefit is the primary requirement and the RTO and RPO values are not very stringent. A cold site can take up to two days or more to restore the normal operations after a disaster. References = CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 387; Backup Types – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 2.5, video at 4:50.

NEW QUESTION 96

A security analyst is reviewing alerts in the SIEM related to potential malicious network traffic coming from an employee's corporate laptop. The security analyst has determined that additional data about the executable running on the machine is necessary to continue the investigation. Which of the following logs should the analyst use as a data source?

- A. Application
- B. IPS/IDS
- C. Network
- D. Endpoint

Answer: D

Explanation:

An endpoint log is a file that contains information about the activities and events that occur on an end-user device, such as a laptop, desktop, tablet, or smartphone. Endpoint logs can provide valuable data for security analysts, such as the processes running on the device, the network connections established, the files accessed or modified, the user actions performed, and the applications installed or updated. Endpoint logs can also record the details of any executable files running on the device, such as the name, path, size, hash, signature, and permissions of the executable.

An application log is a file that contains information about the events that occur within a software application, such as errors, warnings, transactions, or performance metrics. Application logs can help developers and administrators troubleshoot issues, optimize performance, and monitor user behavior. However, application logs may not provide enough information about the executable files running on the device, especially if they are malicious or unknown.

An IPS/IDS log is a file that contains information about the network traffic that is monitored and analyzed by an intrusion prevention system (IPS) or an intrusion detection system (IDS). IPS/IDS logs can help security analysts identify and block potential attacks, such as exploit attempts, denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, or malicious scans. However, IPS/IDS logs may not provide enough information about the executable files running on the device, especially if they are encrypted, obfuscated, or use legitimate protocols.

A network log is a file that contains information about the network activity and communication that occurs between devices, such as IP addresses, ports, protocols, packets, or bytes. Network logs can help security analysts understand the network topology, traffic patterns, and bandwidth usage. However, network logs may not provide enough information about the executable files running on the device, especially if they are hidden, spoofed, or use proxy servers.

Therefore, the best log type to use as a data source for additional information about the executable running on the machine is the endpoint log, as it can provide the most relevant and detailed data about the executable file and its behavior.

References = <https://www.crowdstrike.com/cybersecurity-101/observability/application-log/>
<https://owasp.org/www-project-proactive-controls/v3/en/c9-security-logging>

NEW QUESTION 100

A client demands at least 99.99% uptime from a service provider's hosted security services. Which of the following documents includes the information the service provider should return to the client?

- A. MOA
- B. SOW
- C. MOU
- D. SLA

Answer: D

Explanation:

A service level agreement (SLA) is a document that defines the level of service expected by a customer from a service provider, indicating the metrics by which that service is measured, and the remedies or penalties, if any, should the agreed-upon levels not be achieved. An SLA can specify the minimum uptime or availability of a service, such as 99.99%, and the consequences for failing to meet that standard. A memorandum of agreement (MOA), a statement of work (SOW), and a memorandum of understanding (MOU) are other types of documents that can be used to establish a relationship between parties, but they do not typically include the details of service levels and performance metrics that an SLA does. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 16-17

NEW QUESTION 105

Which of the following is a hardware-specific vulnerability?

- A. Firmware version
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. SQL injection
- D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: A

Explanation:

Firmware is a type of software that is embedded in a hardware device, such as a router, a printer, or a BIOS chip. Firmware controls the basic functions and operations of the device, and it can be updated or modified by the manufacturer or the user. Firmware version is a hardware-specific vulnerability, as it can expose the device to security risks if it is outdated, corrupted, or tampered with. An attacker can exploit firmware vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access, modify device settings, install malware, or cause damage to the device or the network. Therefore, it is important to keep firmware updated and verify its integrity and authenticity. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, page 67. CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Exam Objectives, Domain 2.1, page 10.

NEW QUESTION 107

A company is planning to set up a SIEM system and assign an analyst to review the logs on a weekly basis. Which of the following types of controls is the company setting up?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A detective control is a type of control that monitors and analyzes the events and activities in a system or a network, and alerts or reports when an incident or a violation occurs. A SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) system is a tool that collects, correlates, and analyzes the logs from various sources, such as firewalls, routers, servers, or applications, and provides a centralized view of the security status and incidents. An analyst who reviews the logs on a weekly basis can identify and investigate any anomalies, trends, or patterns that indicate a potential threat or a breach. A detective control can help the company to respond quickly and effectively to the incidents, and to improve its security posture and resilience. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 1, page 23. CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Exam Objectives, Domain 4.3, page 14.

NEW QUESTION 108

A systems administrator is creating a script that would save time and prevent human error when performing account creation for a large number of end users. Which of the following would be a good use case for this task?

- A. Off-the-shelf software
- B. Orchestration
- C. Baseline
- D. Policy enforcement

Answer: B

Explanation:

Orchestration is the process of automating multiple tasks across different systems and applications. It can help save time and reduce human error by executing predefined workflows and scripts. In this case, the systems administrator can use orchestration to create accounts for a large number of end users without having to manually enter their information and assign permissions. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 457 1

NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

OCSP stands for Online Certificate Status Protocol. It is a protocol that allows applications to check the revocation status of a certificate in real-time. It works by sending a query to an OCSP responder, which is a server that maintains a database of revoked certificates. The OCSP responder returns a response that indicates whether the certificate is valid, revoked, or unknown. OCSP is faster and more efficient than downloading and parsing Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs), which are large files that contain the serial numbers of all revoked certificates issued by a Certificate Authority (CA). References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 337 1

NEW QUESTION 115

During an investigation, an incident response team attempts to understand the source of an incident. Which of the following incident response activities describes this process?

- A. Analysis
- B. Lessons learned
- C. Detection
- D. Containment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Analysis is the incident response activity that describes the process of understanding the source of an incident. Analysis involves collecting and examining evidence, identifying the root cause, determining the scope and impact, and assessing the threat actor's motives and capabilities. Analysis helps the incident response team to formulate an appropriate response strategy, as well as to prevent or mitigate future incidents. Analysis is usually performed after detection and before containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 6, page 223. CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Exam Objectives, Domain 4.2, page 13.

NEW QUESTION 118

A security administrator would like to protect data on employees' laptops. Which of the following encryption techniques should the security administrator use?

- A. Partition
- B. Asymmetric
- C. Full disk
- D. Database

Answer: C

Explanation:

Full disk encryption (FDE) is a technique that encrypts all the data on a hard drive, including the operating system, applications, and files. FDE protects the data from unauthorized access in case the laptop is lost, stolen, or disposed of without proper sanitization. FDE requires the user to enter a password, a PIN, a smart card, or a biometric factor to unlock the drive and boot the system. FDE can be implemented by using software solutions, such as BitLocker, FileVault, or VeraCrypt, or by using hardware solutions, such as self-encrypting drives (SEDs) or Trusted Platform Modules (TPMs). FDE is a recommended encryption technique for laptops and other mobile devices that store sensitive data.

Partition encryption is a technique that encrypts only a specific partition or volume on a hard drive, leaving the rest of the drive unencrypted. Partition encryption is less secure than FDE, as it does not protect the entire drive and may leave traces of data on unencrypted areas. Partition encryption is also less convenient than FDE, as it requires the user to mount and unmount the encrypted partition manually.

Asymmetric encryption is a technique that uses a pair of keys, one public and one private, to encrypt and decrypt data. Asymmetric encryption is mainly used for securing communication, such as email, web, or VPN, rather than for encrypting data at rest. Asymmetric encryption is also slower and more computationally intensive than symmetric encryption, which is the type of encryption used by FDE and partition encryption.

Database encryption is a technique that encrypts data stored in a database, such as tables, columns, rows, or cells. Database encryption can be done at the application level, the database level, or the file system level. Database encryption is useful for protecting data from unauthorized access by database administrators, hackers, or malware, but it does not protect the data from physical theft or loss of the device that hosts the database. References = Data Encryption – CompTIA Security+ SY0-401: 4.4, CompTIA Security+Cheat Sheet and PDF | Zero To Mastery, CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Certification Course - Cybr, Application Hardening – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 3.2.

NEW QUESTION 123

HOTSPOT

You are security administrator investigating a potential infection on a network.

Click on each host and firewall. Review all logs to determine which host originated the Infecton and then deny each remaining hosts clean or infected.

192.168.10.22



```
4/17/2019 14:30 Info Scheduled scan initiated
4/17/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/17/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/17/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/17/2019 14:34 Info No definition update available
4/17/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/17/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/17/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/17/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/17/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
4/17/2019 14:40 Info Scanning boot sector
4/17/2019 14:41 Info Scan complete
4/17/2019 14:42 Info Files removed: 0
4/17/2019 14:43 Info Files quarantined: 0
4/17/2019 14:44 Info Boot sector: clean
4/17/2019 14:45 Info Next scheduled scan: 4/18/2019 14:30
4/18/2019 2:31 Warn Scheduled scan disabled by process svch0st.exe
4/18/2019 2:32 Warn Scheduled update disabled by process scvh0st.exe
```

192.168.10.37



```
4/17/2019 14:30 Info Scheduled scan initiated
4/17/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/17/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/17/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/17/2019 14:34 Info No definition update available
4/17/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/17/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/17/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/17/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/17/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
4/17/2019 14:40 Info Scanning boot sector
4/17/2019 14:41 Info Scan complete
4/17/2019 14:42 Info Files removed: 0
4/17/2019 14:43 Info Files quarantined: 0
4/17/2019 14:44 Info Boot sector: clean
4/17/2019 14:45 Info Next scheduled scan: 4/18/2019 14:30
4/18/2019 14:30 Info Scheduled scan initiated
4/18/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/18/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/18/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/18/2019 14:34 Info Update available v10.2.3.4440
4/18/2019 14:33 Info Downloading update
4/18/2019 14:35 Info Definition update complete
4/18/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/18/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/18/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/18/2019 14:37 Warn File found svch0st.exe match definition v10.2.3.4440
4/18/2019 14:37 Warn File quarantined svch0st.exe
4/18/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/18/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
```

192.168.10.41



```
4/17/2019 14:30 Info Scan start
4/17/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/17/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/17/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
4/17/2019 14:40 Info Scanning boot sector
4/17/2019 14:41 Info Scan complete
4/17/2019 14:42 Info Files removed: 0
4/17/2019 14:43 Info Files quarantined: 0
4/17/2019 14:44 Info Boot sector: clean
4/17/2019 14:45 Info Next scheduled scan: 4/18/2019 14:30
4/18/2019 14:30 Info Scheduled scan initiated
4/18/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/18/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/18/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/18/2019 14:34 Error Unable to reach update server
4/18/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/18/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/18/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/18/2019 14:37 Warn File svchost.exe match heuristic pattern 0c09488c08d0f3k
4/18/2019 14:37 Error Unable to quarantine file svchost.exe
4/18/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/18/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
4/18/2019 14:40 Info Scanning boot sector
4/18/2019 14:41 Info Scan complete
4/18/2019 14:42 Info Files removed: 0
4/18/2019 14:43 Info Files quarantined: 0
4/18/2019 14:43 Warn File quarantine file
4/18/2019 14:44 Info Boot sector: clean
4/18/2019 14:45 Info Next scheduled scan: 4/19/2019 14:30
```

Firewall



Timestamp	Source	Destination	Destination Port	Application	Action	Client Bytes	Server Bytes
4/17/2019 16:01:44	10.10.9.18	57.203.54.183	443	ssl	Permit	6953	99427
4/17/2019 16:01:58	192.168.10.37	57.203.54.221	443	ssl	Permit	9301	199386
4/17/2019 16:17:06	192.168.10.22	10.10.9.12	135	rpc	Permit	175	1504
4/17/2019 16:27:36	192.168.10.41	10.10.9.12	445	smbv1	Permit	345	34757
4/17/2019 16:28:06	10.10.9.12	192.168.10.41	135	rpc	Permit	754	4771
4/17/2019 16:33:31	10.10.9.18	192.168.10.22	135	rpc	Permit	643	2355
4/17/2019 16:35:36	192.168.10.37	10.10.9.12	135	smbv2	Permit	649	5644
4/17/2019 23:58:36	10.10.9.12	192.168.10.41		icmp	Permit	128	128
4/17/2019 23:58:43	10.10.9.12	192.168.10.22		icmp	Permit	128	128
4/17/2019 23:58:45	10.10.9.12	192.168.10.37		icmp	Permit	128	128
4/18/2019 2:31:36	10.10.9.18	192.168.10.41	445	smbv2	Permit	1874	23874
4/18/2019 2:31:45	192.168.10.22	57.203.55.29	8080	http	Permit	7203	75997
4/18/2019 2:31:51	10.10.9.18	57.203.56.201	443	ssl	Permit	9953	199730
4/18/2019 2:31:02	192.168.10.22	57.203.55.234	443	http	Permit	4937	84937
4/18/2019 2:39:11	192.168.10.41	57.203.53.89	8080	http	Permit	8201	133183
4/18/2019 2:39:12	10.10.9.18	57.203.55.19	8080	ssl	Permit	1284	9102854
4/18/2019 2:39:32	192.168.10.37	57.203.56.113	443	ssl	Permit	9341	9938
4/18/2019 13:37:36	192.168.10.22	10.10.9.18	445	smbv3	Permit	1874	23874
4/18/2019 13:39:43	192.168.10.22	10.10.9.18	135	rpc	Permit	673	41358
4/18/2019 13:45:04	10.10.9.18	192.168.10.37	135	rpc	Permit	693	1952
4/18/2019 13:47:44	10.10.9.12	192.168.10.41	445	smbv3	Permit	482	3505
4/18/2019 13:52:57	10.10.9.18	192.168.10.22	135	rpc	Permit	545	9063
4/18/2019 13:53:01	192.168.10.37	10.10.9.12	335	smbv3	Permit	876	8068
4/18/2019 14:30:04	10.10.9.12	57.203.56.231	443	ssl	Permit	9901	199730
4/18/2019 14:30:04	192.168.10.37	57.203.56.143	443	ssl	Permit	10092	209938

10.10.9.12

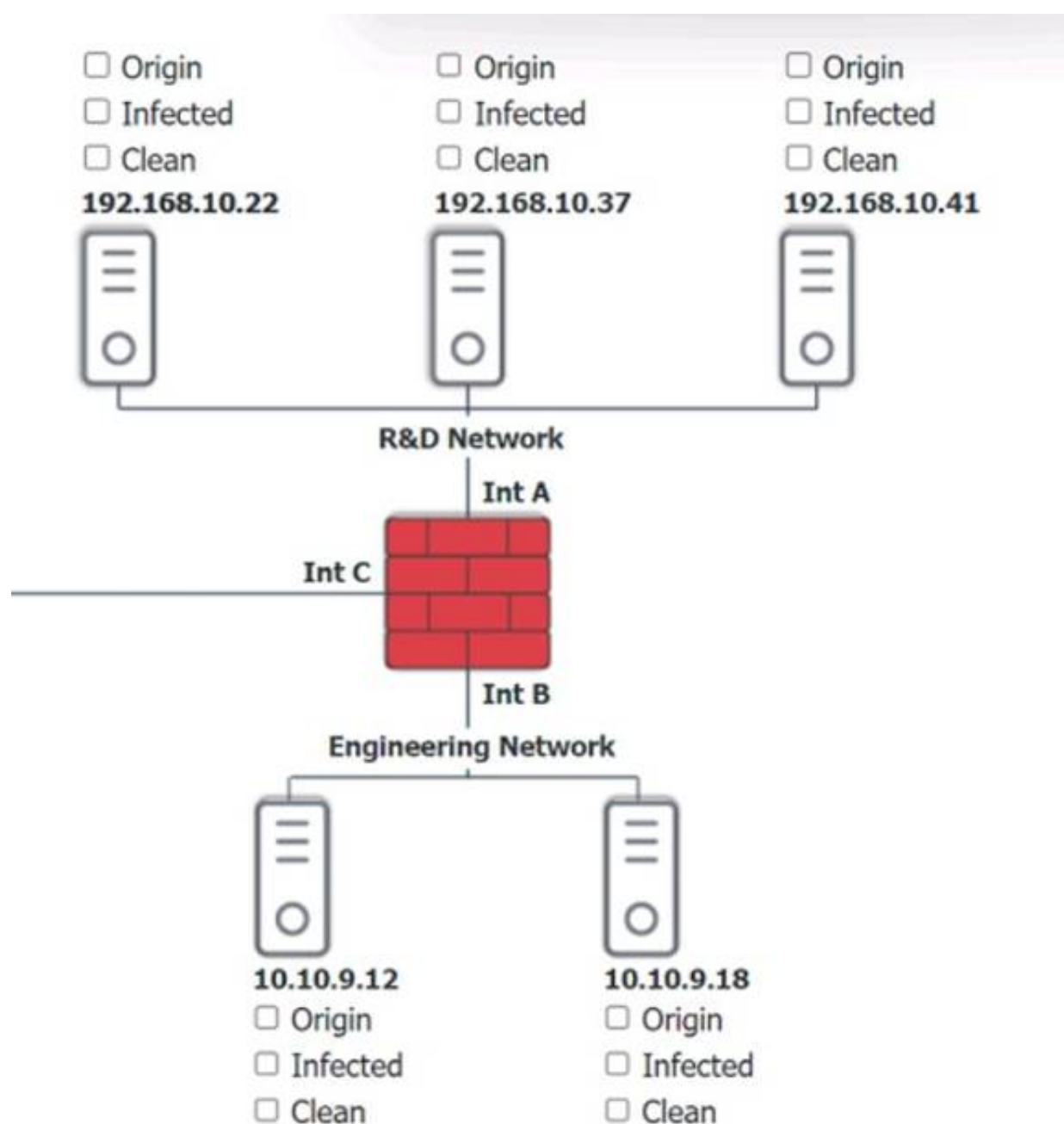


```
4/17/2019 14:30 Info Scheduled scan initiated
4/17/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/17/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/17/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/17/2019 14:34 Info No definition update available
4/17/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/17/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/17/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/17/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/17/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
4/17/2019 14:40 Info Scanning boot sector
4/17/2019 14:41 Info Scan complete
4/17/2019 14:42 Info Files removed: 0
4/17/2019 14:43 Info Files quarantined: 0
4/17/2019 14:44 Info Boot sector: clean
4/17/2019 14:45 Info Next scheduled scan: 4/18/2019 14:30
4/18/2019 14:30 Info Scheduled scan initiated
4/18/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/18/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/18/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/18/2019 14:34 Info Update available v10.2.3.4440
4/18/2019 14:33 Info Downloading update
4/18/2019 14:35 Info Definition update complete
4/18/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/18/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/18/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/18/2019 14:37 Warn File found svch0st.exe match definition v10.2.3.4440
4/18/2019 14:37 Warn File quarantined svch0st.exe
4/18/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/18/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
```

10.10.9.18



```
4/17/2019 14:30 Info Scheduled scan initiated
4/17/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/17/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/17/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/17/2019 14:34 Info No definition update available
4/17/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/17/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/17/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/17/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/17/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
4/17/2019 14:40 Info Scanning boot sector
4/17/2019 14:41 Info Scan complete
4/17/2019 14:42 Info Files removed: 0
4/17/2019 14:43 Info Files quarantined: 0
4/17/2019 14:44 Info Boot sector: clean
4/17/2019 14:45 Info Next scheduled scan: 4/18/2019 14:30
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4/18/2019 14:31 Info Checking for update
4/18/2019 14:32 Info No update available
4/18/2019 14:33 Info Checking for definition update
4/18/2019 14:34 Error Unable to reach update server
4/18/2019 14:35 Info Scan type = full
4/18/2019 14:36 Info Scan start
4/18/2019 14:37 Info Scanning system files
4/18/2019 14:37 Warn File svch0st.exe match heuristic pattern 0c09488c08d0f3k
4/18/2019 14:37 Error Unable to quarantine file svch0st.exe
4/18/2019 14:38 Info Scanning temporary files
4/18/2019 14:39 Info Scanning services
4/18/2019 14:40 Info Scanning boot sector
4/18/2019 14:41 Info Scan complete
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the logs, it seems that the host that originated the infection is 192.168.10.22. This host has a suspicious process named svchost.exe running on port 443, which is unusual for a Windows service. It also has a large number of outbound connections to different IP addresses on port 443, indicating that it is part of a botnet.

The firewall log shows that this host has been communicating with 10.10.9.18, which is another infected host on the engineering network. This host also has a suspicious process named svchost.exe running on port 443, and a large number of outbound connections to different IP addresses on port 443.

The other hosts on the R&D network (192.168.10.37 and 192.168.10.41) are clean, as they do not have any suspicious processes or connections.

NEW QUESTION 126

After an audit, an administrator discovers all users have access to confidential data on a file server. Which of the following should the administrator use to restrict access to the data quickly?

- A. Group Policy
- B. Content filtering
- C. Data loss prevention
- D. Access control lists

Answer: D

Explanation:

Access control lists (ACLs) are rules that specify which users or groups can access which resources on a file server. They can help restrict access to confidential data by granting or denying permissions based on the identity or role of the user. In this case, the administrator can use ACLs to quickly modify the access rights of the users and prevent them from accessing the data they are not authorized to

see. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 308 1

NEW QUESTION 129

A security manager created new documentation to use in response to various types of security incidents. Which of the following is the next step the manager should take?

- A. Set the maximum data retention policy.
- B. Securely store the documents on an air-gapped network.
- C. Review the documents' data classification policy.
- D. Conduct a tabletop exercise with the team.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A tabletop exercise is a simulated scenario that tests the effectiveness of a security incident response plan. It involves gathering the relevant stakeholders and walking through the steps of the plan, identifying any gaps or issues that need to be addressed. A tabletop exercise is a good way to validate the documentation created by the security manager and ensure that the team is prepared for various types of security incidents. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 6: Risk Management, page 2841. CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 6: Risk Management, page 2842.

NEW QUESTION 130

An organization's internet-facing website was compromised when an attacker exploited a buffer overflow. Which of the following should the organization deploy to best protect against similar attacks in the future?

- A. NGFW
- B. WAF
- C. TLS
- D. SD-WAN

Answer: B

Explanation:

A buffer overflow is a type of software vulnerability that occurs when an application writes more data to a memory buffer than it can hold, causing the excess data to overwrite adjacent memory locations. This can lead to unexpected behavior, such as crashes, errors, or code execution. A buffer overflow can be exploited by an attacker to inject malicious code or commands into the application, which can compromise the security and functionality of the system. An organization's internet-facing website was compromised when an attacker exploited a buffer overflow. To best protect against similar attacks in the future, the organization should deploy a web application firewall (WAF). A WAF is a type of firewall that monitors and filters the traffic between a web application and the internet. A WAF can detect and block common web attacks, such as buffer overflows, SQL injections, cross-site scripting (XSS), and more. A WAF can also enforce security policies and rules, such as input validation, output encoding, and encryption. A WAF can provide a layer of protection for the web application, preventing attackers from exploiting its vulnerabilities and compromising its data. References = Buffer Overflows – CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 – 2.3, Web Application Firewalls – CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 – 2.4, [CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition]

NEW QUESTION 133

A company is discarding a classified storage array and hires an outside vendor to complete the disposal. Which of the following should the company request from the vendor?

- A. Certification
- B. Inventory list
- C. Classification
- D. Proof of ownership

Answer: A

Explanation:

The company should request a certification from the vendor that confirms the storage array has been disposed of securely and in compliance with the company's policies and standards. A certification provides evidence that the vendor has followed the proper procedures and methods to destroy the classified data and prevent unauthorized access or recovery. A certification may also include details such as the date, time, location, and method of disposal, as well as the names and signatures of the personnel involved. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 3, page 1441

NEW QUESTION 134

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Federation is an access management concept that allows users to authenticate once and access multiple resources or services across different domains or organizations. Federation relies on a trusted third party that stores the user's credentials and provides them to the requested resources or services without exposing them. Password complexity is a security measure that requires users to create passwords that meet certain criteria, such as length, character types, and uniqueness. Password complexity can help prevent brute-force attacks, password guessing, and credential stuffing by making passwords harder to crack or guess. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 308-309 and 312-313 1

NEW QUESTION 135

A systems administrator wants to prevent users from being able to access data based on their responsibilities. The administrator also wants to apply the required access structure via a simplified format. Which of the following should the administrator apply to the site recovery resource group?

- A. RBAC
- B. ACL
- C. SAML
- D. GPO

Answer: A

Explanation:

RBAC stands for Role-Based Access Control, which is a method of restricting access to data and resources based on the roles or responsibilities of users. RBAC simplifies the management of permissions by assigning roles to users and granting access rights to roles, rather than to individual users. RBAC can help enforce the principle of least privilege and reduce the risk of unauthorized access or data leakage. The other options are not as suitable for the scenario as RBAC, as they either do not prevent access based on responsibilities, or do not apply a simplified format. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 133 1

NEW QUESTION 140

An organization is leveraging a VPN between its headquarters and a branch location. Which of the following is the VPN protecting?

- A. Data in use
- B. Data in transit
- C. Geographic restrictions
- D. Data sovereignty

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data in transit is data that is moving from one location to another, such as over a network or through the air. Data in transit is vulnerable to interception, modification, or theft by malicious actors. A VPN (virtual private network) is a technology that protects data in transit by creating a secure tunnel between two endpoints and encrypting the data that passes through it2.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 4, page 145.

NEW QUESTION 144

Which of the following roles, according to the shared responsibility model, is responsible for securing the company's database in an IaaS model for a cloud environment?

- A. Client
- B. Third-party vendor
- C. Cloud provider
- D. DBA

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the shared responsibility model, the client and the cloud provider have different roles and responsibilities for securing the cloud environment, depending on the service model. In an IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) model, the cloud provider is responsible for securing the physical infrastructure, such as the servers, storage, and network devices, while the client is responsible for securing the operating systems, applications, and data that run on the cloud infrastructure. Therefore, the client is responsible for securing the company's database in an IaaS model for a cloud environment, as the database is an application that stores data. The client can use various security controls, such as encryption, access control, backup, and auditing, to protect the database from unauthorized access, modification, or loss. The third-party vendor and the DBA (Database Administrator) are not roles defined by the shared responsibility model, but they may be involved in the implementation or management of the database security. References = CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 263- 264; Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, video 3.1 - Cloud and Virtualization, 5:00 - 7:40.

NEW QUESTION 146

Which of the following vulnerabilities is associated with installing software outside of a manufacturer's approved software repository?

- A. Jailbreaking
- B. Memory injection
- C. Resource reuse
- D. Side loading

Answer: D

Explanation:

Side loading is the process of installing software outside of a manufacturer's approved software repository. This can expose the device to potential vulnerabilities, such as malware, spyware, or unauthorized access. Side loading can also bypass security controls and policies that are enforced by the manufacturer or the organization. Side loading is often done by users who want to access applications or features that are not available or allowed on their devices. References = Sideloaded - CompTIA Security + Video Training | Interface Technical Training, Security+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications, Load Balancers – CompTIA Security+ SY0-501 – 2.1, CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Certification Study Guide.

NEW QUESTION 147

After reviewing the following vulnerability scanning report:

Server:192.168.14.6

Service: Telnet

Port: 23 Protocol: TCP Status: Open Severity: High

Vulnerability: Use of an insecure network protocol

A security analyst performs the following test: nmap -p 23 192.168.14.6 —script telnet-encryption PORT STATE SERVICE REASON

23/tcp open telnet syn-ack I telnet encryption:

| _ Telnet server supports encryption

Which of the following would the security analyst conclude for this reported vulnerability?

- A. It is a false positive.
- B. A rescan is required.
- C. It is considered noise.
- D. Compensating controls exist.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A false positive is a result that indicates a vulnerability or a problem when there is none. In this case, the vulnerability scanning report shows that the telnet service on port 23 is open and uses an insecure network protocol. However, the security analyst performs a test using nmap and a script that checks for telnet encryption support. The result shows that the telnet server supports encryption, which means that the data transmitted between the client and the server can be protected from eavesdropping. Therefore, the reported vulnerability is a false positive and does not reflect the actual security posture of the server. The security analyst should verify the encryption settings of the telnet server and client and ensure that they are configured properly³. References: 3: Telnet Protocol - Can You Encrypt Telnet?

NEW QUESTION 148

An administrator finds that all user workstations and servers are displaying a message that is associated with files containing an extension of .ryk. Which of the following types of infections is present on the systems?

- A. Virus
- B. Trojan
- C. Spyware
- D. Ransomware

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts the victim's files and demands a ransom for the decryption key. The ransomware usually displays a message on the infected system with instructions on how to pay the ransom and recover the files. The .ryk extension is associated with a ransomware variant called Ryuk, which targets large organizations and demands high ransoms¹.

References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 1, page 17.

NEW QUESTION 150

Which of the following security control types does an acceptable use policy best represent?

- A. Detective
- B. Compensating
- C. Corrective
- D. Preventive

Answer: D

Explanation:

An acceptable use policy (AUP) is a set of rules that govern how users can access and use a corporate network or the internet. The AUP helps companies minimize their exposure to cyber security threats and limit other risks. The AUP also serves as a notice to users about what they are not allowed to do and protects the company against misuse of their network. Users usually have to acknowledge that they understand and agree to the rules before accessing the network¹. An AUP best represents a preventive security control type, because it aims to deter or stop potential security incidents from occurring in the first place. A preventive control is proactive and anticipates possible threats and vulnerabilities, and implements measures to prevent them from exploiting or harming the system or the data. A preventive control can be physical, technical, or administrative in nature².

Some examples of preventive controls are:

- ? Locks, fences, or guards that prevent unauthorized physical access to a facility or a device
- ? Firewalls, antivirus software, or encryption that prevent unauthorized logical access to a network or a system
- ? Policies, procedures, or training that prevent unauthorized or inappropriate actions or behaviors by users or employees

An AUP is an example of an administrative preventive control, because it defines the policies and procedures that users must follow to ensure the security and proper use of the network and the IT resources. An AUP can prevent users from engaging in activities that could compromise the security, performance, or availability of the network or the system, such as:

- ? Downloading or installing unauthorized or malicious software
- ? Accessing or sharing sensitive or confidential information without authorization or encryption
- ? Using the network or the system for personal, illegal, or unethical purposes
- ? Bypassing or disabling security controls or mechanisms
- ? Connecting unsecured or unapproved devices to the network

By enforcing an AUP, a company can prevent or reduce the likelihood of security breaches, data loss, legal liability, or reputational damage caused by user actions or inactions³.

References = 1: How to Create an Acceptable Use Policy - CoreTech, 2: [Security Control Types: Preventive, Detective, Corrective, and Compensating], 3: Why You Need A

Corporate Acceptable Use Policy - CompTIA

NEW QUESTION 153

After a recent ransomware attack on a company's system, an administrator reviewed the log files. Which of the following control types did the administrator use?

- A. Compensating
- B. Detective
- C. Preventive
- D. Corrective

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detective controls are security measures that are designed to identify and monitor any malicious activity or anomalies on a system or network. They can help to discover the source, scope, and impact of an attack, and provide evidence for further analysis or investigation. Detective controls include log files, security audits, intrusion detection systems, network monitoring tools, and antivirus software. In this case, the administrator used log files as a detective control to review the ransomware attack on the company's system. Log files are records of events and activities that occur on a system or network, such as user actions, system errors, network traffic, and security alerts. They can provide valuable information for troubleshooting, auditing, and forensics.

References:

- ? Security+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications, under "About the exam", bullet point 3: "Operate with an awareness of applicable regulations and

policies, including principles of governance, risk, and compliance.”

? CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 1, page 14: “Detective controls are designed to identify and monitor any malicious activity or anomalies on a system or network.”

? Control Types – CompTIA Security+ SY0-401: 2.1 - Professor Messer IT ..., under “Detective Controls”: “Detective controls are security measures that are designed to identify and monitor any malicious activity or anomalies on a system or network.”

NEW QUESTION 155

HOTSPOT

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

INSTRUCTIONS

Not all attacks and remediation actions will be used.

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

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Web server Botnet Enable DDoS protection User RAT Implement a host-based IPS Database server Worm Change the default application password Executive Keylogger Disable vulnerable services Application Backdoor Implement 2FA using push notification

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

A screenshot of a computer program
Description automatically generated with low confidence

NEW QUESTION 159

An analyst is evaluating the implementation of Zero Trust principles within the data plane. Which of the following would be most relevant for the analyst to evaluate?

- A. Secured zones
- B. Subject role
- C. Adaptive identity
- D. Threat scope reduction

Answer: A

Explanation:

Secured zones are a key component of the Zero Trust data plane, which is the layer where data is stored, processed, and transmitted. Secured zones are logical or physical segments of the network that isolate data and resources based on their sensitivity and risk. Secured zones enforce granular policies and controls to prevent unauthorized access and lateral movement within the network1.
References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 5, page 255.

NEW QUESTION 160

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