



CompTIA

Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. IPsec
- B. SSL/TLS
- C. ONSSEC
- D. SMIME

Answer: B

Explanation:

To prevent attacks where the main website is directed to the attacker's web server and allowing the attacker to harvest credentials from unsuspecting customers, the company should implement SSL/TLS (Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security) to encrypt the communication between the web server and the clients. This will prevent attackers from intercepting and tampering with the communication, and will also help to verify the identity of the web server to the clients.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

As part of annual audit requirements, the security team performed a review of exceptions to the company policy that allows specific users the ability to use USB storage devices on their laptops The review yielded the following results.

- The exception process and policy have been correctly followed by the majority of users
- A small number of users did not create tickets for the requests but were granted access
- All access had been approved by supervisors.
- Valid requests for the access sporadically occurred across multiple departments.
- Access, in most cases, had not been removed when it was no longer needed

Which of the following should the company do to ensure that appropriate access is not disrupted but unneeded access is removed in a reasonable time frame?

- A. Create an automated, monthly attestation process that removes access if an employee's supervisor denies the approval
- B. Remove access for all employees and only allow new access to be granted if the employee's supervisor approves the request
- C. Perform a quarterly audit of all user accounts that have been granted access and verify the exceptions with the management team
- D. Implement a ticketing system that tracks each request and generates reports listing which employees actively use USB storage devices

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 documents, the correct answer option is A. Create an automated, monthly attestation process that removes access if an employee's supervisor denies the approval¹².

This option ensures that appropriate access is not disrupted but unneeded access is removed in a reasonable time frame by requiring supervisors to approve or deny the exceptions on a regular basis. It also reduces the manual workload of the security team and improves the compliance with the company policy.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A retail company that is launching @ new website to showcase the company's product line and other information for online shoppers registered the following URLs:

* www.companysite.com

* shop.companysite.com

* about-us.companysite.com contact-us.companysite.com secure-login.companysite.com

Which of the following should the company use to secure its website if the company is concerned with convenience and cost?

- A. A self-signed certificate
- B. A root certificate
- C. A code-signing certificate
- D. A wildcard certificate
- E. An extended validation certificate

Answer: D

Explanation:

The company can use a wildcard certificate to secure its website if it is concerned with convenience and cost. A wildcard certificate can secure multiple subdomains, which makes it cost-effective and convenient for securing the various registered domains.

The retail company should use a wildcard certificate if it is concerned with convenience and cost. A wildcard SSL certificate is a single SSL/TLS certificate that can provide significant time and cost savings, particularly for small businesses. The certificate includes a wildcard character (*) in the domain name field, and can secure multiple subdomains of the primary domain¹

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is the MOST secure but LEAST expensive data destruction method for data that is stored on hard drives?

- A. Pulverizing
- B. Shredding
- C. Incinerating
- D. Degaussing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Shredding may be the most secure and cost-effective way to destroy electronic data in any media that contain hard drives or solid-state drives and have reached their end-of-life¹. Shredding reduces electronic devices to pieces no larger than 2 millimeters². Therefore, shredding is the most secure but least expensive data destruction method for data that is stored on hard drives.

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 1)

As part of the building process for a web application, the compliance team requires that all PKI certificates are rotated annually and can only contain wildcards at the secondary subdomain level. Which of the following certificate properties will meet these requirements?

- A. HTTPS://.comptia.org, Valid from April 10 00:00:00 2021 - April 8 12:00:00 2022
- B. HTTPS://app1.comptia.org, Valid from April 10 00:00:00 2021-April 8 12:00:00 2022
- C. HTTPS:// app1.comptia.org, Valid from April 10 00:00:00 2021-April 8 12:00:00 2022
- D. HTTPS://.comptia.org, Valid from April 10 00:00:00 2021 - April 8 12:00:00

Answer: A

Explanation:

PKI certificates are digital certificates that use public key infrastructure (PKI) to verify the identity and authenticity of a sender and a receiver of data¹. PKI certificates can be used to secure web applications with HTTPS, which is a protocol that encrypts and protects the data transmitted over the internet¹. One of the properties of PKI certificates is the domain name, which is the name of the website or web application that the certificate is issued for². The domain name can be either a specific name, such as app1.comptia.org, or a wildcard name, such as *.comptia.org². A wildcard name means that the certificate can be used with multiple subdomains of a domain, such as payment.comptia.org or contact.comptia.org². Another property of PKI certificates is the validity period, which is the time span during which the certificate is valid and can be used³. The validity period is determined by the certificate authority (CA) that issues the certificate, and it usually ranges from one to three years³. The validity period can be checked by looking at the valid from and valid to dates on the certificate³. Based on these properties, the certificate that will meet the requirements of rotating annually and only containing wildcards at the secondary subdomain level is A. HTTPS://*.comptia.org, Valid from April 10 00:00:00 2021 - April 8 12:00:00 2022. This certificate has a wildcard character (*) at the secondary subdomain level, which means it can be used with any subdomain of comptia.org². It also has a validity period of one year, which means it needs to be rotated annually³.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

A bad actor tries to persuade someone to provide financial information over the phone in order to gain access to funds. Which of the following types of attacks does this scenario describe?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Vishing is a social engineering attack that uses phone calls or voicemail messages to trick people into divulging sensitive information, such as financial information or login credentials.

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company installed several crosscut shredders as part of increased information security practices targeting data leakage risks. Which of the following will this practice reduce?

- A. Dumpster diving
- B. Shoulder surfing
- C. Information elicitation
- D. Credential harvesting

Answer: A

Explanation:

Crosscut shredders are used to destroy paper documents and reduce the risk of data leakage through dumpster diving. Dumpster diving is a method of retrieving sensitive information from paper waste by searching through discarded documents.

References:

> CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 2

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. SIEM

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst is running a vulnerability scan to check for missing patches during a suspected security incident. During which of the following phases of the response process is this activity MOST likely occurring?

- A. Containment
- B. Identification
- C. Recovery
- D. Preparation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Vulnerability scanning is a proactive security measure used to identify vulnerabilities in the network and systems. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide 601, Chapter 4

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes data streams that are compiled through artificial intelligence that provides insight on current cyberintrusions, phishing, and other malicious cyberactivity?

- A. Intelligence fusion
- B. Review reports
- C. Log reviews
- D. Threat feeds

Answer: A

Explanation:

Intelligence fusion is a process that involves aggregating and analyzing data from multiple sources, including artificial intelligence, to provide insight on current cyberintrusions, phishing, and other malicious cyberactivity.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Glossary, p. 767.

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer needs to build a solution to satisfy regulatory requirements that state certain critical servers must be accessed using MFA. However, the

critical servers are older and are unable to support the addition of MFA, Which of the following will the engineer MOST likely use to achieve this objective?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

The other options are not correct because:

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

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

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

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

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

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/vulnerability-scanning-report/>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

The other options are not correct because:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

A financial institution would like to store its customer data in a cloud but still allow the data to be accessed and manipulated while encrypted. Doing so would prevent the cloud service provider from being able to decipher the data due to its sensitivity. The financial institution is not concerned about computational overheads and slow speeds. Which of the following cryptographic techniques would BEST meet the requirement?

- A. Asymmetric
- B. Symmetric
- C. Homomorphic
- D. Ephemeral

Answer: B

Explanation:

Symmetric encryption allows data to be encrypted and decrypted using the same key. This is useful when the data needs to be accessed and manipulated while still encrypted. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 6

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

* Ensure mobile devices can be tracked and wiped.

* Confirm mobile devices are encrypted.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. Side channel
- B. Supply chain
- C. Cryptographic downgrade
- D. Malware

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

- > CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 2.2: Given a scenario, implement secure coding techniques.
- > CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, pages 72-73

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Which of the following is MOST likely occurring?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The log entry shows the IP address for "www.example.com" being changed to a different IP address, which is likely the result of DNS poisoning. DNS poisoning occurs when an attacker is able to change the IP address associated with a domain name in a DNS server's cache, causing clients to connect to the attacker's server instead of the legitimate server. References: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives: 3.2 Given a scenario, implement secure network architecture concepts.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company would like to provide flexibility for employees on device preference. However, the company is concerned about supporting too many different types of hardware. Which of the following deployment models will provide the needed flexibility with the GREATEST amount of control and security over company data and infrastructure?

- A. BYOD
- B. VDI
- C. COPE
- D. CYOD

Answer: D

Explanation:

Choose Your Own Device (CYOD) is a deployment model that allows employees to select from a predefined list of devices. It provides employees with flexibility in device preference while allowing the company to maintain control and security over company data and infrastructure. CYOD deployment model provides a compromise between the strict control provided by Corporate-Owned, Personally Enabled (COPE) deployment model and the flexibility provided by Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) deployment model. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Chapter 6: Securing Application, Data, and Host Security, 6.5 Implement Mobile Device Management, pp. 334-335

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Detailed

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

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

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 1)

During a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) convention to discuss security awareness, the attendees are provided with a network connection to use as a resource. As the convention progresses, one of the attendees starts to notice delays in the connection, and the HIIPS site requests are reverting to HTTP Which of the following BEST describes what is happening?

- A. Birthday collision on the certificate key
- B. DNS hijacking to reroute traffic
- C. Brute force to the access point
- D. ASSLLLS downgrade

Answer: B

Explanation:

The attendee is experiencing delays in the connection, and the HIIPS site requests are reverting to HTTP, indicating that the DNS resolution is redirecting the connection to another server. DNS hijacking is a technique that involves redirecting a user's requests for a domain name to a different IP address. Attackers use DNS hijacking to redirect users to malicious websites and steal sensitive information, such as login credentials and credit card details.

Reference: <https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-hijacking/>

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Network access control (NAC) is a technique that restricts access to a network based on the identity, role, device, location, or other criteria of the users or devices. NAC can prevent unauthorized or malicious devices from connecting to a network and accessing sensitive data or resources.

Guards are physical security personnel who monitor and control access to a facility. Guards can prevent unauthorized or malicious individuals from entering a

facility and plugging in a remotely accessible device.

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following are the MOST likely vectors for the unauthorized inclusion of vulnerable code in a software company's final software releases? (Select TWO.)

- A. Unsecure protocols
- B. Use of penetration-testing utilities
- C. Weak passwords
- D. Included third-party libraries
- E. Vendors/supply chain
- F. Outdated anti-malware software

Answer: DE

Explanation:

The most likely vectors for the unauthorized inclusion of vulnerable code in a software company's final software releases are included third-party libraries and vendors/supply chain. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide by Emmett Dulaney, Chapter 8: Application, Data, and Host Security, Supply Chain and Software Development Life Cycle

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 1)

A global company is experiencing unauthorized logging due to credential theft and account lockouts caused by brute-force attacks. The company is considering implementing a third-party identity provider to help mitigate these attacks. Which of the following would be the BEST control for the company to require from prospective vendors?

- A. IP restrictions
- B. Multifactor authentication
- C. A banned password list
- D. A complex password policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

Multifactor authentication (MFA) would be the best control to require from a third-party identity provider to help mitigate attacks such as credential theft and brute-

force attacks. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 2

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

When allowing mobile BYOD devices to access network resources, using a captive portal for user authentication and authenticating users using OAuth are both best practices for authentication and infrastructure security. A captive portal requires users to authenticate before accessing the network and can be used to enforce policies and restrictions. OAuth allows users to authenticate using third-party providers, reducing the risk of password reuse and credential theft. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, pages 217-218, 225-226

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer is reviewing the logs from a SAML application that is configured to use MFA, during this review the engineer notices a high volume of successful logins that did not require MFA from users who were traveling internationally. The application, which can be accessed without a VPB, has a policy that

allows time-based tokens to be generated. Users who changed locations should be required to reauthenticate but have been Which of the following statements BEST explains the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed
Data Loss Prevention (DLP) can help prevent employees from stealing data by monitoring and controlling access to sensitive data. DLP can also detect and block attempts to transfer sensitive data outside of the organization, such as via email, file transfer, or cloud storage.
References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 10: Managing Identity and Access, p. 465

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following conditions impacts data sovereignty?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data sovereignty refers to the legal concept that data is subject to the laws and regulations of the country in which it is located. International operations can impact data sovereignty as companies operating in multiple countries may need to comply with different laws and regulations. References:
➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 5

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

➤ [CompTIA Security+ Study Guide Exam SY0-601, Chapter 4](#)

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security incident has been resolved. Which of the following BEST describes the importance of the final phase of the incident response plan?

- A. It examines and documents how well the team responded, discovers what caused the incident, and determines how the incident can be avoided in the future.
- B. It returns the affected systems back into production once systems have been fully patched, data restored, and vulnerabilities addressed.
- C. It identifies the incident and the scope of the breach, how it affects the production environment, and the ingress point.
- D. It contains the affected systems and disconnects them from the network, preventing further spread of the attack or breach.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The final phase of an incident response plan is the post-incident activity, which involves examining and documenting how well the team responded, discovering what caused the incident, and determining how the incident can be avoided in the future. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - 2.5 Given a scenario, analyze potential indicators to determine the type of attack. Study Guide: Chapter 5, page 225.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 1)

During an investigation, the incident response team discovers that multiple administrator accounts were suspected of being compromised. The host audit logs indicate a repeated brute-force attack on a single administrator account followed by suspicious logins from unfamiliar geographic locations. Which of the following data sources would be BEST to use to assess the accounts impacted by this attack?

- A. User behavior analytics
- B. Dump files
- C. Bandwidth monitors
- D. Protocol analyzer output

Answer: A

Explanation:

User behavior analytics (UBA) would be the best data source to assess the accounts impacted by the attack, as it can identify abnormal activity, such as repeated brute-force attacks and logins from unfamiliar geographic locations, and provide insights into the behavior of the impacted accounts. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 7: Incident Response, pp. 338-341

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization would like to remediate the risk associated with its cloud service provider not meeting its advertised 99.999% availability metrics. Which of the following should the organization consult for the exact requirements for the cloud provider?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a contract between the cloud service provider and the organization that stipulates the exact requirements for the cloud provider. It outlines the level of service that the provider must deliver, including the minimum uptime percentage, support response times, and the remedies and penalties for failing to meet the agreed-upon service levels.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scenario describes a Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attack where the attacker intercepts traffic and downgrades the secure SSL/TLS connection to an insecure HTTP connection. This type of attack is commonly known as SSL/TLS downgrade attack or a stripping attack. The attacker is able to see and modify the communication between the client and server.

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. An air gap
- B. A hot site
- C. A VUAN
- D. A screened subnet

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following controls would provide the BEST protection against tailgating?

- A. Access control vestibule
- B. Closed-circuit television
- C. Proximity card reader
- D. Faraday cage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Access control vestibules, also known as mantraps or airlocks, are physical security features that require individuals to pass through two or more doors to enter a secure area. They are effective at preventing tailgating, as only one person can pass through each door at a time.

References:

- > <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/what-is-a-mantrap>
- > CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition (SY0-601), page 222

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. White-box
- B. Red-team
- C. Bug bounty
- D. Gray-box
- E. Black-box

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Organized crime is a term that describes groups of criminals who operate in a coordinated and systematic manner to pursue illicit activities for profit. Organized crime groups often use sophisticated tools and techniques to evade law enforcement and exploit vulnerabilities in various sectors, such as finance,

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

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Salting is a technique that adds random data to user credentials before hashing them. This makes the hashed credentials more secure and resistant to brute-force attacks or rainbow table attacks. Salting also ensures that two users with the same password will have different hashed credentials. A company that has more computing power can consider using salting to ensure user credentials are being transmitted and stored more securely. Salting can increase the complexity and entropy of the hashed credentials, making them harder to crack or reverse.

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 2)

An analyst is working on an email security incident in which the target opened an attachment containing a worm. The analyst wants to Implement mitigation

techniques to prevent further spread. Which of the following is the best course of action for the analyst to take?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Isolating the infected attachment is the best course of action for the analyst to take to prevent further spread of the worm. A worm is a type of malware that can self-replicate and infect other devices without human interaction. By isolating the infected attachment, the analyst can prevent the worm from spreading to other devices or networks via email, file-sharing, or other means. Isolating the infected attachment can also help the analyst to analyze the worm and determine its source, behavior, and impact. References:

- > <https://www.security.org/antivirus/computer-worm/>
- > https://sec.cloudapps.cisco.com/security/center/resources/worm_mitigation_whitepaper.html

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 2)

An attack has occurred against a company.

INSTRUCTIONS

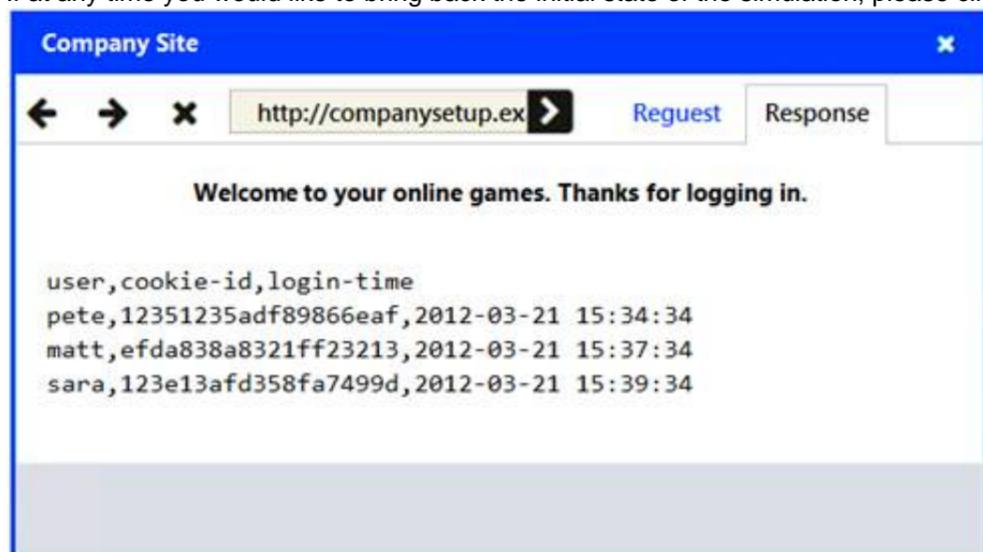
You have been tasked to do the following:

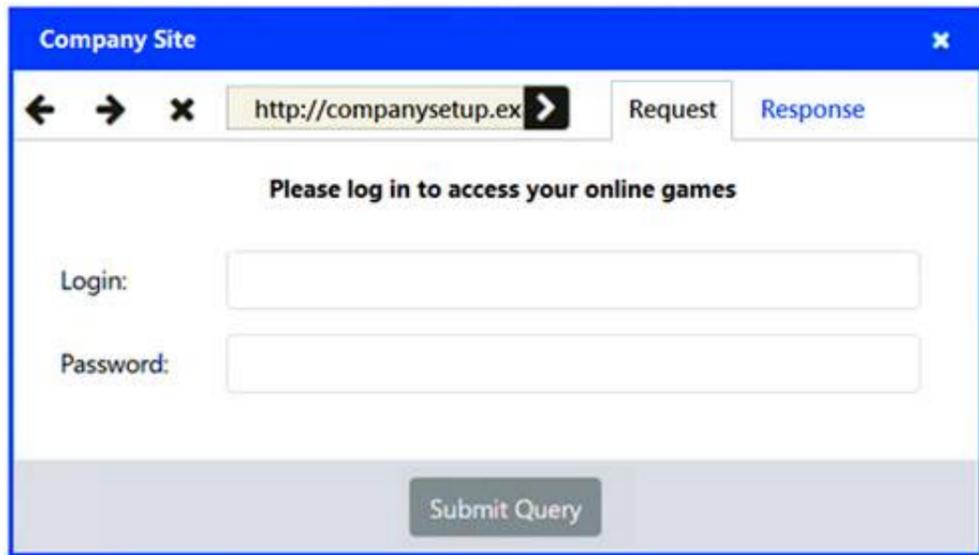
Identify the type of attack that is occurring on the network by clicking on the attacker's tablet and reviewing the output. (Answer Area 1).

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

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

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





Select and Place:

Answer Area 1

SQL Injection

Cross Site Scripting

XML Injection

Session Hijacking

Type of attack

?

Answer Area 2

Input Validation

Code Review

WAF

URL Filtering

Record level access control

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company wants to deploy decoy systems alongside production systems in order to entice threat actors and to learn more about attackers. Which of the following best describes these systems?

- A. DNS sinkholes
- B. Honey pots
- C. Virtual machines
- D. Neural networks

Answer: B

Explanation:

Honey pots are decoy systems or resources that are designed to attract and deceive threat actors and to learn more about their motives, techniques, etc. They can be deployed alongside production systems to create an illusion of a vulnerable target and divert attacks away from the real systems. They can also collect valuable information and evidence about the attackers and their activities for further analysis or prosecution.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following cloud models provides clients with servers, storage, and networks but nothing else?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is a cloud model that provides clients with servers, storage, and networks but nothing else. It allows clients to have more control and flexibility over the configuration and management of their infrastructure resources, but also requires them to install and maintain their own operating systems, applications, etc.

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: BF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is investigating network issues between a workstation and a company server. The workstation and server occasionally experience service disruptions, and employees are forced to

reconnect to the server. In addition, some reports indicate sensitive information is being leaked from the server to the public.

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

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

Which of the following is most likely occurring?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Some examples of mitigating controls for removable media threats are:

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

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: AF

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 2)

A systems integrator is installing a new access control system for a building. The new system will need to connect to the Company's AD server In order to validate current employees. Which of the following should the systems integrator configure to be the most secure?

- A. HTTPS
- B. SSH
- C. SFTP
- D. LDAPS

Answer: D

Explanation:

LDAPS (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol Secure) is the most secure protocol to use for connecting to an Active Directory server, as it encrypts the communication between the client and the server using SSL/TLS. This prevents eavesdropping, tampering, or spoofing of the authentication and authorization data.

References: 1

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, Domain 3.0: Implementation, Objective 3.2: Implement secure protocols 2

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15,

Domain 3.0: Implementation, Objective 3.5: Implement secure authentication mechanisms 3

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc731>

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Exam Topic 2)

The alert indicates an attacker entered thousands of characters into the text box of a web form. The web form was intended for legitimate customers to enter their phone numbers. Which of the attacks has most likely occurred?

- A. Privilege escalation
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. Resource exhaustion
- D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: B

Explanation:

A buffer overflow attack occurs when an attacker inputs more data than the buffer can store, causing the excess data to overwrite adjacent memory locations and corrupt or execute code¹. In this case, the attacker entered thousands of characters into a text box that was intended for phone numbers, which are much shorter. This could result in a buffer overflow attack that compromises the web application or server. The other options are not related to this scenario. Privilege escalation is when an attacker gains unauthorized access to higher-level privileges or resources². Resource exhaustion is when an attacker consumes all the available resources of a system, such as CPU, memory, disk space, etc., to cause a denial of service³. Cross-site scripting is when an attacker injects malicious code into a web page that is executed by the browser of a victim who visits the page.

References: 1: <https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/buffer-overflow> 2:

<https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/privilege-escalation/> 3: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/resource-exhaustion/> :

<https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/>

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

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

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam

Objectives, page 9, Domain 2.0: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.3: Summarize secure application

development, deployment, and automation concepts 3

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

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Of the following best ensures minimal downtime for organizations vÃh critical computing equipment located in earthquake-prone areas?

- A. Generators and UPS
- B. Off-site replication
- C. Additional warm site
- D. Local

Answer: B

Explanation:

Off-site replication is a process of copying and storing data in a remote location that is geographically separate from the primary site. It can ensure minimal downtime for organizations with critical computing equipment located in earthquake-prone areas by providing a backup copy of data that can be accessed and restored in case of a disaster or disruption at the primary site.

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Exam Topic 2)

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:

A company purchased cyber insurance to address items listed on the risk register. This represents a transfer strategy. A transfer strategy involves transferring or sharing some or all of the responsibility or impact of a risk to another party, such as an insurer, a supplier, or a partner. A transfer strategy can help to reduce the financial liability or exposure of the company in case of a security incident or breach. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-cyber-insurance>
<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

analyst is creating?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security team will be outsourcing several key functions to a third party and will require that:

- Several of the functions will carry an audit burden.
- Attestations will be performed several times a year.
- Reports will be generated on a monthly basis.

Which of the following BEST describes the document that is used to define these requirements and stipulate how and when they are performed by the third party?

- A. MOU
- B. AUP
- C. SLA
- D. MSA

Answer: C

Explanation:

A service level agreement (SLA) is a contract between a service provider and a customer that outlines the services that are to be provided and the expected levels of performance. It is used to define the requirements for the service, including any attestations and reports that must be generated, and the timescales in which these must be completed. It also outlines any penalties for failing to meet these requirements. SLAs are essential for ensuring that third-party services are meeting the agreed upon performance levels.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: SY0-601 by Emmett Dulaney, Chuck Easttom <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/CompTIA+Security%2B+Study+Guide%3A+SY0-601-p-9781119515968>

CompTIA Security+ Get Certified Get Ahead: SY0-601 Study Guide by Darril Gibson <https://www.amazon.com/CompTIA-Security-Certified-Ahead-SY0-601/dp/1260117558>

Note: SLA is the best document that is used to define these requirements and stipulate how and when they are performed by the third party.

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Access control vestibules are physical security controls that consist of two sets of doors or gates that create a small enclosed space between them. Only one door or gate can be opened at a time, and only one person can enter or exit the vestibule at a time. Access control vestibules can prevent multiple people from using a unique card swipe and being admitted to a secure entrance, as they require each person to authenticate individually and prevent tailgating or piggybacking.

NEW QUESTION 315

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

INSTRUCTIONS

Not all attacks and remediation actions will be used.

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

Attack Description	Target	Attack Identified	BEST Preventative or Remediation Action
An attacker sends multiple SYN packets from multiple sources.	Web server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botnet RAT Logic Bomb Backdoor Virus Spyware Worm Adware Ransomware Keylogger Phishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
The attack establishes a connection, which allows remote commands to be executed.	User	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botnet RAT Logic Bomb Backdoor Virus Spyware Worm Adware Ransomware Keylogger Phishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
The attack is self propagating and compromises a SQL database using well-known credentials as it moves through the network.	Database server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botnet RAT Logic Bomb Backdoor Virus Spyware Worm Adware Ransomware Keylogger Phishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
The attacker uses hardware to remotely monitor a user's input activity to harvest credentials.	Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botnet RAT Logic Bomb Backdoor Virus Spyware Worm Adware Ransomware Keylogger Phishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
The attacker embeds hidden access in an internally developed application that bypasses account login.	Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botnet RAT Logic Bomb Backdoor Virus Spyware Worm Adware Ransomware Keylogger Phishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is investigating what appears to be unauthorized access to a corporate web application. The security analyst reviews the web server logs and finds the following entries:

```
106.35.45.53 - - [22/May/2020:07:00:58 +0100] "GET /login?username=admin&pin=0000 HTTP/1.1" 200 11705
"http://www.example.com/login.php"
106.35.45.53 - - [22/May/2020:07:01:21 +0100] "GET /login?username=admin&pin=0001 HTTP/1.1" 200 11705
"http://www.example.com/login.php"
106.35.45.53 - - [22/May/2020:07:01:52 +0100] "GET /login?username=admin&pin=0002 HTTP/1.1" 200 11705
"http://www.example.com/login.php"
106.35.45.53 - - [22/May/2020:07:02:18 +0100] "GET /login?username=admin&pin=0003 HTTP/1.1" 200 11705
"http://www.example.com/login.php"
106.35.45.53 - - [22/May/2020:07:02:18 +0100] "GET /login?username=admin&pin=0004 HTTP/1.1" 200 11705
"http://www.example.com/login.php"
```

Which of the following password attacks is taking place?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Spraying is a password attack that involves trying a few common passwords against a large number of usernames. Spraying is different from brute-force attacks, which try many possible passwords against one username, or dictionary attacks, which try a list of words from a dictionary file against one username. Spraying is often used when the web application has a lockout policy that prevents multiple failed login attempts for the same username. Spraying can be detected by looking for patterns of failed login attempts from the same source IP address with different usernames and the same or similar passwords.

NEW QUESTION 324

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 332

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