CompTIA

Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
Employees in the research and development business unit receive extensive training to ensure they understand how to best protect company data. Which of the following is the type of data these employees are most likely to use in day-to-day work activities?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following agreement types defines the time frame in which a vendor needs to respond?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
A service level agreement (SLA) is a type of agreement that defines the expectations and responsibilities between a service provider and a customer. It usually includes the quality, availability, and performance metrics of the service, as well as the time frame in which the provider needs to respond to service requests, incidents, or complaints. An SLA can help ensure that the customer receives the desired level of service and that the provider is accountable for meeting the agreed-upon standards.
References:
? Security+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications, under "About the exam", bullet point 3: "Operate with an awareness of applicable regulations and policies, including principles of governance, risk, and compliance."
? CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 1, page 14: "Service Level Agreements (SLAs) are contracts between a service provider and a customer that specify the level of service expected from the service provider."

NEW QUESTION 3
Which of the following can best protect against an employee inadvertently installing malware on a company system?

A. Host-based firewall
B. System isolation
C. Least privilege
D. Application allow list

Answer: D

Explanation:
An application allow list is a security technique that specifies which applications are authorized to run on a system and blocks all other applications. An application allow list can best protect against an employee inadvertently installing malware on a company system because it prevents the execution of any unauthorized or malicious software, such as viruses, worms, trojans, ransomware, or spyware. An application allow list can also reduce the attack surface and improve the performance of the
system. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 11: Secure Application Development, page 551 1

NEW QUESTION 4
An administrator assists the legal and compliance team with ensuring information about customer transactions is archived for the proper time period. Which of the following data policies is the administrator carrying out?

A. Compromise
B. Retention
C. Analysis
D. Transfer
E. Inventory

Answer: B

Explanation:
A data retention policy is a set of rules that defines how long data should be stored and when it should be deleted or archived. An administrator assists the legal and compliance team with ensuring information about customer transactions is archived for the proper time period by following the data retention policy of the organization. This policy helps the organization to comply with legal and regulatory requirements, optimize storage space, and protect data privacy and security.
References
? CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 3.4, page 1211
? CompTIA Security+ Practice Tests: Exam SY0-701, 3rd Edition, Chapter 3, Question 15, page 832

NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following describes the process of concealing code or text inside a graphical image?

A. Symmetric encryption
B. Hashing
C. Data masking
D. Steganography

Answer: D

Explanation:
Steganography is the process of hiding information within another medium, such as an image, audio, video, or text file. The hidden information is not visible or noticeable to the casual observer, and can only be extracted by using a specific technique or key. Steganography can be used for various purposes, such as concealing secret messages, watermarking, or evading detection by antivirus software12
References:
1: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 5: Cryptography and PKI, page 233 2: CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 5: Cryptography and PKI, page 235

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following should a security administrator adhere to when setting up a new set of firewall rules?

A. Disaster recovery plan
B. Incident response procedure
C. Business continuity plan
D. Change management procedure

Answer: D

Explanation:
A change management procedure is a set of steps and guidelines that a security administrator should adhere to when setting up a new set of firewall rules. A firewall is a device or software that can filter, block, or allow network traffic based on predefined rules or policies. A firewall rule is a statement that defines the criteria and action for a firewall to apply to a packet or a connection. For example, a firewall rule can allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, or applications. Setting up a new set of firewall rules is a type of change that can affect the security, performance, and functionality of the network. Therefore, a change management procedure is necessary to ensure that the change is planned, tested, approved, implemented, documented, and reviewed in a controlled and consistent manner. A change management procedure typically includes the following elements:
? A change request that describes the purpose, scope, impact, and benefits of the change, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the change owner, implementer, and approver.
? A change assessment that evaluates the feasibility, risks, costs, and dependencies of the change, as well as the alternatives and contingency plans.
? A change approval that authorizes the change to proceed to the implementation stage, based on the criteria and thresholds defined by the change policy.
? A change implementation that executes the change according to the plan and schedule, and verifies the results and outcomes of the change.
? A change documentation that records the details and status of the change, as well as the lessons learned and best practices.
? A change review that monitors and measures the performance and effectiveness of the change, and identifies any issues or gaps that need to be addressed or improved.
A change management procedure is important for a security administrator to adhere to when setting up a new set of firewall rules, as it can help to achieve the following objectives:
? Enhance the security posture and compliance of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are aligned with the security policies and standards, and that they do not introduce any vulnerabilities or conflicts.
? Minimize the disruption and downtime of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are tested and validated before deployment, and that they do not affect the availability or functionality of the network services or applications.
? Improve the efficiency and quality of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are optimized and updated according to the changing needs and demands of the network users and stakeholders, and that they do not cause any performance or compatibility issues.
? Increase the accountability and transparency of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are documented and reviewed regularly, and that they are traceable and auditable by the relevant authorities and parties.
The other options are not correct because they are not related to the process of setting up a new set of firewall rules. A disaster recovery plan is a set of policies and procedures that aim to restore the normal operations of an organization in the event of a system failure, natural disaster, or other emergency. An incident response procedure is a set of steps and guidelines that aim to contain, analyze, eradicate, and recover from a security incident, such as a cyberattack, data breach, or malware infection. A business continuity plan is a set of strategies and actions that aim to maintain the essential functions and operations of an organization during and after a disruptive event, such as a pandemic, power outage, or civil unrest. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 7: Resilience and Recovery, page 325. Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 1.3: Security Operations, video: Change Management (5:45).

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following practices would be best to prevent an insider from introducing malicious code into a company's development process?

A. Code scanning for vulnerabilities
B. Open-source component usage
C. Quality assurance testing
D. Peer review and approval

Answer: D

Explanation:
Peer review and approval is a practice that involves having other developers or experts review the code before it is deployed or released. Peer review and approval can help detect and prevent malicious code, errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, and poor quality in the development process. Peer review and approval can also enforce coding standards, best practices, and compliance requirements. Peer review and approval can be done manually or with the help of tools, such as code analysis, code review, and code signing. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 11: Secure Application Development, page 543 2

NEW QUESTION 8
An administrator notices that several users are logging in from suspicious IP addresses. After speaking with the users, the administrator determines that the employees were not logging in from those IP addresses and resets the affected users' passwords. Which of the following should the administrator implement to prevent this type of attack from succeeding in the future?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A because multifactor authentication (MFA) is a method of verifying a user's identity by requiring more than one factor, such as something the user knows (e.g., password), something the user has (e.g., token), or something the user is (e.g., biometric). MFA can prevent unauthorized access even if the user's password is compromised, as the attacker would need to provide another factor to log in. The other options are incorrect because they do not address the root cause of the attack, which is weak authentication. Permissions assignment (B) is the process of granting or denying access to resources based on the user's role or identity. Access management © is the process of controlling who can access what and under what conditions. Password complexity (D) is the requirement of using strong passwords that are hard to guess or crack, but it does not prevent an attacker from using a stolen password. References = You can learn more about multifactor authentication and other security concepts in the following resources:
? CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 1: General Security Concepts1
? Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 1.2: Security Concepts2
? Multi-factor Authentication – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 2.43
? TOTAL: CompTIA Security+ Cert (SY0-701) | Udemy, Section 3: Identity and Access Management, Lecture 15: Multifactor Authentication4
? CompTIA Security+ Certification SY0-601: The Total Course [Video], Chapter 3: Identity and Account Management, Section 2: Enabling Multifactor Authentication5

NEW QUESTION 9
A security administrator needs a method to secure data in an environment that includes some form of checks so that the administrator can track any changes. Which of the following should the administrator set up to achieve this goal?

A. SPF
B. GPO
C. NAC
D. FIM

Answer: D

Explanation:
FIM stands for File Integrity Monitoring, which is a method to secure data by detecting any changes or modifications to files, directories, or registry keys. FIM can help a security administrator track any unauthorized or malicious changes to the data, as well as verify the integrity and compliance of the data. FIM can also alert the administrator of any potential breaches or incidents involving the data.
Some of the benefits of FIM are:
? It can prevent data tampering and corruption by verifying the checksums or hashes of the files.
? It can identify the source and time of the changes by logging the user and system actions.
? It can enforce security policies and standards by comparing the current state of the data with the baseline or expected state.
? It can support forensic analysis and incident response by providing evidence and audit trails of the changes.
References:
? CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5: Technologies and Tools, Section 5.3: Security Tools, p. 209-210
? CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2: Technologies and Tools, Objective 2.4: Given a scenario, analyze and interpret output from security technologies, Sub-objective: File integrity monitor, p. 12

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following threat actors is the most likely to be hired by a foreign government to attack critical systems located in other countries?

A. Hacktivist
B. Whistleblower
C. Organized crime
D. Unskilled attacker

Answer: C

Explanation:
Organized crime is a type of threat actor that is motivated by financial gain and often operates across national borders. Organized crime groups may be hired by foreign governments to conduct cyberattacks on critical systems located in other countries, such as power grids, military networks, or financial institutions. Organized crime groups have the resources, skills, and connections to carry out sophisticated and persistent attacks that can cause significant damage and disruption12. References = 1: Threat Actors - CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 - 2.1 2: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide

NEW QUESTION 10
A security consultant needs secure, remote access to a client environment. Which of the following should the security consultant most likely use to gain access?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
IPSec is a protocol suite that provides secure communication over IP networks. IPSec can be used to create virtual private networks (VPNs) that encrypt and

authenticate the data exchanged between two or more parties. IPSec can also provide data integrity, confidentiality, replay protection, and access control. A security consultant can use IPSec to gain secure, remote access to a client environment by establishing a VPN tunnel with the client's network. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0- 701, 9th Edition, Chapter 8: Secure Protocols and Services, page 385 1

NEW QUESTION 15
A security analyst is reviewing the following logs:

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

Which of the following attacks is most likely occurring?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Password spraying is a type of brute force attack that tries common passwords across several accounts to find a match. It is a mass trial-and-error approach that can bypass account lockout protocols. It can give hackers access to personal or business accounts and information. It is not a targeted attack, but a high-volume attack tactic that uses a dictionary or a list of popular or weak passwords12.
The logs show that the attacker is using the same password ("password123") to attempt to log in to different accounts ("admin", "user1", "user2", etc.) on the same web server. This is a typical pattern of password spraying, as the attacker is hoping that at least one of the accounts has a weak password that matches the one they are trying. The attacker is also using a tool called Hydra, which is one of the most popular brute force tools, often used in cracking passwords for network authentication3.
Account forgery is not the correct answer, because it involves creating fake accounts or credentials to impersonate legitimate users or entities. There is no evidence of account forgery in the logs, as the attacker is not creating any new accounts or using forged credentials.
Pass-the-hash is not the correct answer, because it involves stealing a hashed user credential and using it to create a new authenticated session on the same network. Pass- the-hash does not require the attacker to know or crack the password, as they use the stored version of the password to initiate a new session4. The logs show that the attacker is using plain text passwords, not hashes, to try to log in to the web server.
Brute-force is not the correct answer, because it is a broader term that encompasses different types of attacks that involve trying different variations of symbols or words until the correct password is found. Password spraying is a specific type of brute force attack that uses a single common password against multiple accounts5. The logs show that the attacker is using password spraying, not brute force in general, to try to gain access to the web server. References = 1: Password spraying: An overview of password spraying attacks … - Norton, 2: Security: Credential Stuffing vs. Password Spraying - Baeldung, 3: Brute Force Attack: A definition + 6 types to know | Norton, 4: What is a Pass- the-Hash Attack? - CrowdStrike, 5: What is a Brute Force Attack? | Definition, Types & How It Works - Fortinet

NEW QUESTION 19
An administrator was notified that a user logged in remotely after hours and copied large amounts of data to a personal device.
Which of the following best describes the user's activity?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 22
Which of the following would be the best ways to ensure only authorized personnel can access a secure facility? (Select two).

A. Fencing
B. Video surveillance
C. Badge access
D. Access control vestibule
E. Sign-in sheet
F. Sensor

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Badge access and access control vestibule are two of the best ways to ensure only authorized personnel can access a secure facility. Badge access requires the personnel to present a valid and authenticated badge to a reader or scanner that grants or denies access based on predefined rules and permissions. Access control vestibule is a physical security measure that consists of a small room or chamber with two doors, one leading to the outside and one leading to the secure area. The personnel must enter the vestibule and wait for the first door to close and lock before the second door can be opened. This prevents tailgating or

piggybacking by unauthorized individuals. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 4, pages 197-1981

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following factors are the most important to address when formulating a training curriculum plan for a security awareness program? (Select two).

A. Channels by which the organization communicates with customers
B. The reporting mechanisms for ethics violations
C. Threat vectors based on the industry in which the organization operates
D. Secure software development training for all personnel
E. Cadence and duration of training events
F. Retraining requirements for individuals who fail phishing simulations

Answer: CE

Explanation:
A training curriculum plan for a security awareness program should address the following factors:
? The threat vectors based on the industry in which the organization operates. This will help the employees to understand the specific risks and challenges that their organization faces, and how to protect themselves and the organization from cyberattacks. For example, a healthcare organization may face different threat vectors than a financial organization, such as ransomware, data breaches, or medical device hacking1.
? The cadence and duration of training events. This will help the employees to retain
the information and skills they learn, and to keep up with the changing security landscape. The training events should be frequent enough to reinforce the key concepts and behaviors, but not too long or too short to lose the attention or interest of the employees. For example, a security awareness program may include monthly newsletters, quarterly webinars, annual workshops, or periodic quizzes2.
References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, page 34; CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 2, page 55.

NEW QUESTION 28
A U.S.-based cloud-hosting provider wants to expand its data centers to new international locations. Which of the following should the hosting provider consider first?

A. Local data protection regulations
B. Risks from hackers residing in other countries
C. Impacts to existing contractual obligations
D. Time zone differences in log correlation

Answer: A

Explanation:
Local data protection regulations are the first thing that a cloud-hosting provider should consider before expanding its data centers to new international locations. Data protection regulations are laws or standards that govern how personal or sensitive data is collected, stored, processed, and transferred across borders. Different countries or regions may have different data protection regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) in Canada, or the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in the United States. A cloud-hosting provider must comply with the local data protection regulations of the countries or regions where it operates or serves customers, or else it may face legal penalties, fines, or reputational damage. Therefore, a cloud-hosting provider should research and understand the local data protection regulations of the new international locations before expanding its data centers there. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 7, page 269. CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Exam Objectives, Domain 5.1, page 14.

NEW QUESTION 29
Which of the following are cases in which an engineer should recommend the decommissioning of a network device? (Select two).

A. The device has been moved from a production environment to a test environment.
B. The device is configured to use cleartext passwords.
C. The device is moved to an isolated segment on the enterprise network.
D. The device is moved to a different location in the enterprise.
E. The device's encryption level cannot meet organizational standards.
F. The device is unable to receive authorized updates.

Answer: E

Explanation:
An engineer should recommend the decommissioning of a network device when the device poses a security risk or a compliance violation to the enterprise environment. A device that cannot meet the encryption standards or receive authorized updates is vulnerable to attacks and breaches, and may expose sensitive data or compromise network integrity. Therefore, such a device should be removed from the network and replaced with a more secure and updated one.
References
? CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.2, page 671
? CompTIA Security+ Practice Tests: Exam SY0-701, 3rd Edition, Chapter 2,
Question 16, page 512

NEW QUESTION 33
A company is developing a business continuity strategy and needs to determine how many staff members would be required to sustain the business in the case of a disruption. Which of the following best describes this step?

A. Capacity planning
B. Redundancy
C. Geographic dispersion
D. Tablet exercise

Answer: A

Explanation:
Capacity planning is the process of determining the resources needed to meet the current and future demands of an organization. Capacity planning can help a company develop a business continuity strategy by estimating how many staff members would be required to sustain the business in the case of a disruption, such as a natural disaster, a cyberattack, or a pandemic. Capacity planning can also help a company optimize the use of its resources, reduce costs, and improve performance. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 4, page 184. CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.1, page 14. Business Continuity – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 4.1

NEW QUESTION 35
A software development manager wants to ensure the authenticity of the code created by the company. Which of the following options is the most appropriate?

A. Testing input validation on the user input fields
B. Performing code signing on company-developed software
C. Performing static code analysis on the software
D. Ensuring secure cookies are use

Answer: B

Explanation:
Code signing is a technique that uses cryptography to verify the authenticity and integrity of the code created by the company. Code signing involves applying a digital signature to the code using a private key that only the company possesses. The digital signature can be verified by anyone who has the corresponding public key, which can be distributed through a trusted certificate authority. Code signing can prevent unauthorized modifications, tampering, or malware injection into the code, and it can also assure the users that the code is from a legitimate source. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, page 74. CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 3.2, page 11. Application Security – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 3.2

NEW QUESTION 39
Which of the following has been implemented when a host-based firewall on a legacy Linux system allows connections from only specific internal IP addresses?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A compensating control is a security measure that is implemented to mitigate the risk of a vulnerability or a weakness that cannot be resolved by the primary control. A compensating control does not prevent or eliminate the vulnerability or weakness, but it can reduce the likelihood or impact of an attack. A host-based firewall on a legacy Linux system that allows connections from only specific internal IP addresses is an example of a compensating control, as it can limit the exposure of the system to potential threats from external or unauthorized sources. A host-based firewall is a software application that monitors and filters the incoming and outgoing network traffic on a single host, based on a set of rules or policies. A legacy Linux system is an older version of the Linux operating system that may not be compatible with the latest security updates or patches, and may have known vulnerabilities or weaknesses that could be exploited by attackers. References = Security Controls – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 5.1, Security Controls – CompTIA Security+ SY0-501 – 5.7, CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 5, page 240. CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.1, page 18.

NEW QUESTION 41
A company requires hard drives to be securely wiped before sending decommissioned systems to recycling. Which of the following best describes this policy?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 46
After a security incident, a systems administrator asks the company to buy a NAC platform. Which of the following attack surfaces is the systems administrator trying to protect?

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

Answer: B

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

a physical connection to the
network12.
References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 5, page 189; CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 5, page 237.

NEW QUESTION 51
Which of the following would be the best way to block unknown programs from executing?

A. Access control list
B. Application allow list.
C. Host-based firewall
D. DLP solution

Answer: B

Explanation:
An application allow list is a security technique that specifies which applications are permitted to run on a system or a network. An application allow list can block unknown programs from executing by only allowing the execution of programs that are explicitly authorized and verified. An application allow list can prevent malware, unauthorized software, or unwanted applications from running and compromising the security of the system or the network12.
The other options are not the best ways to block unknown programs from executing:
? Access control list: This is a security technique that specifies which users or groups are granted or denied access to a resource or an object. An access control list can control the permissions and privileges of users or groups, but it does not directly block unknown programs from executing13.
? Host-based firewall: This is a security device that monitors and filters the incoming and outgoing network traffic on a single host or system. A host-based firewall can block or allow network connections based on predefined rules, but it does not directly block unknown programs from executing1 .
? DLP solution: This is a security system that detects and prevents the unauthorized transmission or leakage of sensitive data. A DLP solution can protect the confidentiality and integrity of data, but it does not directly block unknown programs from executing1 .
References = 1: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 972: Application Whitelisting – CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 – 3.5, video by Professor Messer3: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 98. : CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 99. : CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 100.

NEW QUESTION 55
Which of the following is used to protect a computer from viruses, malware, and Trojans being installed and moving laterally across the network?

A. IDS
B. ACL
C. EDR
D. NAC

Answer: C

Explanation:
Endpoint detection and response (EDR) is a technology that monitors and analyzes the activity and behavior of endpoints, such as computers, laptops, mobile devices, and servers. EDR can help to detect and prevent malicious software, such as viruses, malware, and Trojans, from infecting the endpoints and spreading across the network. EDR can also provide visibility and response capabilities to contain and remediate threats. EDR is different from IDS, which is a network-based technology that monitors and alerts on network traffic anomalies. EDR is also different from ACL, which is a list of rules that control the access to network resources. EDR is also different from NAC, which is a technology that enforces policies on the network access of devices based on their identity and compliance status. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 2561

NEW QUESTION 60
A company is expanding its threat surface program and allowing individuals to security test
the company's internet-facing application. The company will compensate researchers based on the vulnerabilities discovered. Which of the following best describes the program the company is setting up?

A. Open-source intelligence
B. Bug bounty
C. Red team
D. Penetration testing

Answer: B

Explanation:
A bug bounty is a program that rewards security researchers for finding and reporting vulnerabilities in an application or system. Bug bounties are often used by companies to improve their security posture and incentivize ethical hacking. A bug bounty program typically defines the scope, rules, and compensation for the researchers. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 1, page 10. CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.1, page 2.

NEW QUESTION 64
Which of the following is the most likely outcome if a large bank fails an internal PCI DSS compliance assessment?

A. Fines
B. Audit findings
C. Sanctions
D. Reputation damage

Answer: A

Explanation:
PCI DSS is the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, which is a set of security requirements for organizations that store, process, or transmit cardholder data. PCI DSS aims to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of cardholder data and prevent fraud, identity theft, and data breaches. PCI DSS is

enforced by the payment card brands, such as Visa, Mastercard, American Express, Discover, and JCB, and applies to all entities involved in the payment card ecosystem, such as merchants, acquirers, issuers, processors, service providers, and payment applications.
If a large bank fails an internal PCI DSS compliance assessment, the most likely outcome is that the bank will face fines from the payment card brands. An internal PCI DSS compliance assessment is a self-assessment that the bank performs to evaluate its own compliance with the PCI DSS requirements. The bank must submit the results of the internal assessment to the payment card brands or their designated agents, such as acquirers or qualified security assessors (QSAs). If the internal assessment reveals that the bank is not compliant with the PCI DSS requirements, the payment card brands may impose fines on the bank as a penalty for violating the PCI DSS contract. The amount and frequency of the fines may vary depending on the severity and duration of the non- compliance, the number and type of cardholder data compromised, and the level of cooperation and remediation from the bank. The fines can range from thousands to millions of dollars per month, and can increase over time if the non-compliance is not resolved.
The other options are not correct because they are not the most likely outcomes if a large bank fails an internal PCI DSS compliance assessment. B. Audit findings. Audit findings are the results of an external PCI DSS compliance assessment that is performed by a QSA or an approved scanning vendor (ASV). An external assessment is required for certain entities that handle a large volume of cardholder data or have a history of non-compliance. An external assessment may also be triggered by a security incident or a request from the payment card brands. Audit findings may reveal the gaps and weaknesses in the bank's security controls and recommend corrective actions to achieve compliance. However, audit findings are not the outcome of an internal assessment, which is performed by the bank itself. C. Sanctions. Sanctions are the measures that the payment card brands may take against the bank if the bank fails to pay the fines or comply with the PCI DSS requirements. Sanctions may include increasing the fines, suspending or terminating the bank's ability to accept or process payment cards, or revoking the bank's PCI DSS certification. Sanctions are not the immediate outcome of an internal assessment, but rather the possible consequence of prolonged or repeated non-compliance. D. Reputation damage. Reputation damage is the loss of trust and credibility that the bank may suffer from its customers, partners, regulators, and the public if the bank fails an internal PCI DSS compliance assessment. Reputation damage may affect the bank's brand image, customer loyalty, market share, and profitability. Reputation damage is not a direct outcome of an internal assessment, but rather a potential risk that the bank may face if the non-compliance is exposed or exploited by malicious actors. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 8: Governance, Risk, and Compliance, page 388. Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 8.2: Compliance and Controls, video: PCI DSS (5:12). PCI Security Standards Council, PCI DSS Quick Reference Guide, page 4. PCI Security Standards Council, PCI DSS FAQs, question 8. PCI Security Standards Council, PCI DSS FAQs, question 9. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 10. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 11. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 12. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 13. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 14. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 15. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 16. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 17. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 18. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 19. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 20. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 21. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 22. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 23. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 24. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 25. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 26. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 27. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 28. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 29. [PCI Security Standards Council], PCI DSS FAQs, question 30. [PCI Security Standards Council]

NEW QUESTION 65
A systems administrator is creating a script that would save time and prevent human error when performing account creation for a large number of end users. Which of the following would be a good use case for this task?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 69
The marketing department set up its own project management software without telling the appropriate departments. Which of the following describes this scenario?

A. Shadow IT
B. Insider threat
C. Data exfiltration
D. Service disruption

Answer: A

Explanation:
Shadow IT is the term used to describe the use of unauthorized or unapproved IT resources within an organization. The marketing department set up its own project management software without telling the appropriate departments, such as IT, security, or compliance. This could pose a risk to the organization's security posture, data integrity, and regulatory compliance1.
References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, page 35.

NEW QUESTION 73
HOTSPOT
You are security administrator investigating a potential infection on a network.
Click on each host and firewall. Review all logs to determine which host originated the Infecton and then deny each remaining hosts clean or infected.

192.168.10.22

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

192.168.10.37

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

192.168.10.41

```
4/17/2019 14:36  Info   Scan start
4/17/2019 14:37  Info   Scanning system files
4/17/2019 14:38  Info   Scanning temporary files
4/17/2019 14:39  Info   Scanning services
4/17/2019 14:40  Info   Scanning boot sector
4/17/2019 14:41  Info   Scan complete
4/17/2019 14:42  Info   Files removed: 0
4/17/2019 14:43  Info   Files quarantined: 0
4/17/2019 14:44  Info   Boot sector: clean
4/17/2019 14:45  Info   Next scheduled scan: 4/18/2019 14:30
4/18/2019 14:30  Info   Scheduled scan initiated
4/18/2019 14:31  Info   Checking for update
4/18/2019 14:32  Info   No update available
4/18/2019 14:33  Info   Checking for definition update
4/18/2019 14:34  Error  Unable to reach update server
4/18/2019 14:35  Info   Scan type = full
4/18/2019 14:36  Info   Scan start
4/18/2019 14:37  Info   Scanning system files
4/18/2019 14:37  Warn   File svch0st.exe match heuristic pattern 0c09488c08d0f3k
4/18/2019 14:37  Error  Unable to quarantine file svch0st.exe
4/18/2019 14:38  Info   Scanning temporary files
4/18/2019 14:39  Info   Scanning services
4/18/2019 14:40  Info   Scanning boot sector
4/18/2019 14:41  Info   Scan complete
4/18/2019 14:42  Info   Files removed: 0
4/18/2019 14:43  Info   Files quarantined: 0
4/18/2019 14:43  Warn   File quarantine file
4/18/2019 14:44  Info   Boot sector: clean
4/18/2019 14:45  Info   Next scheduled scan: 4/19/2019 14:30
```

Firewall

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

10.10.9.12

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

10.10.9.18

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

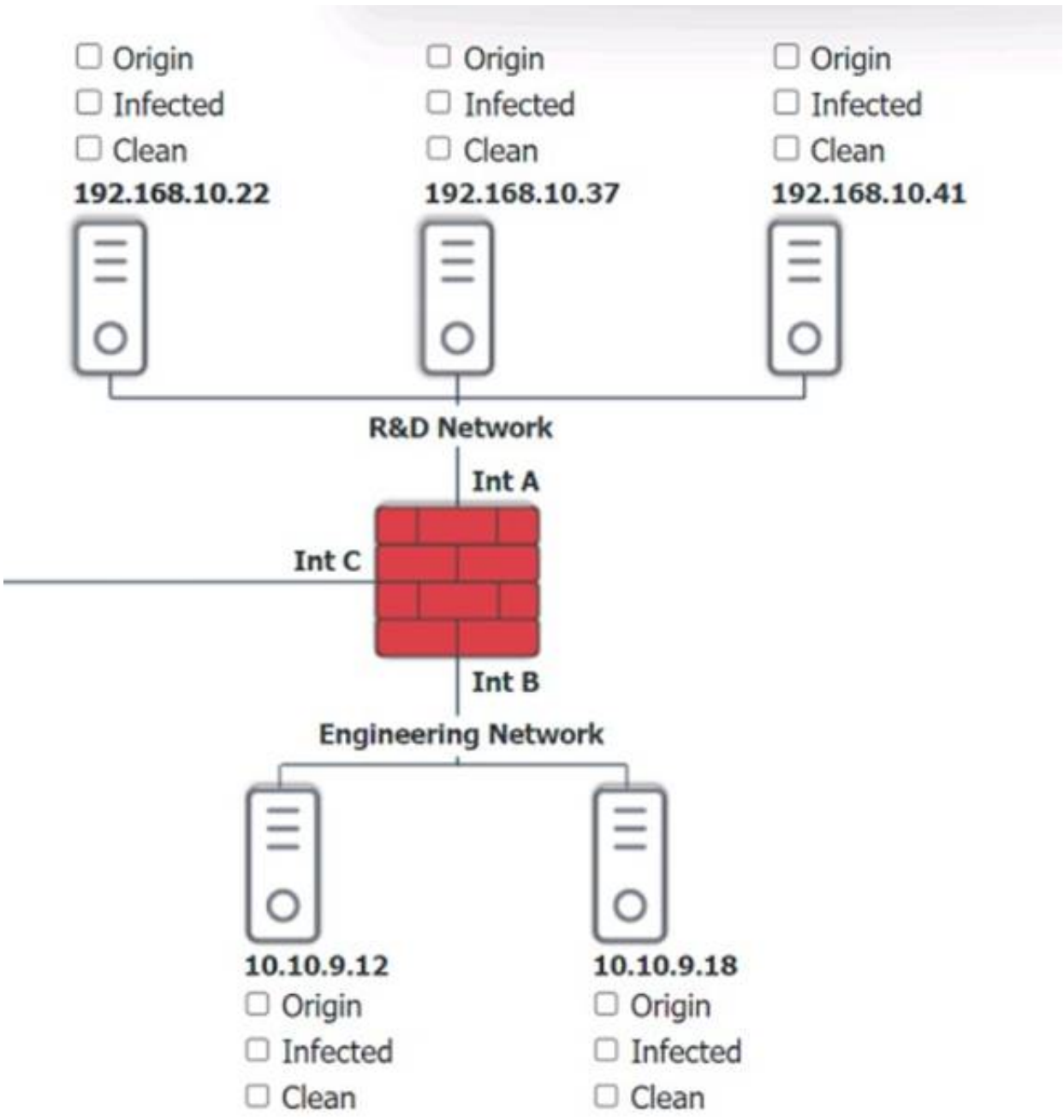

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the logs, it seems that the host that originated the infection is 192.168.10.22. This host has a suspicious process named svchost.exe running on port 443, which is unusual for a Windows service. It also has a large number of outbound connections to different IP addresses on port 443, indicating that it is part of a botnet.
The firewall log shows that this host has been communicating with 10.10.9.18, which is another infected host on the engineering network. This host also has a suspicious process named svchost.exe running on port 443, and a large number of outbound connections to different IP addresses on port 443.
The other hosts on the R&D network (192.168.10.37 and192.168.10.41) are clean, as they do not have any suspicious processes or connections.

NEW QUESTION 77
An organization recently updated its security policy to include the following statement:
Regular expressions are included in source code to remove special characters such as $, |, ;. &, `, and ? from variables set by forms in a web application.
Which of the following best explains the security technique the organization adopted by making this addition to the policy?

A. Identify embedded keys
B. Code debugging
C. Input validation
D. Static code analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:
Input validation is a security technique that checks the user input for any malicious or unexpected data before processing it by the application. Input validation can prevent various types of attacks, such as injection, cross-site scripting, buffer overflow, and command execution, that exploit the vulnerabilities in the application code. Input validation can be performed on both the client-side and the server-side, using methods such as whitelisting, blacklisting, filtering, sanitizing, escaping, and encoding. By including regular expressions in the source code to remove special characters from the variables set by the forms in the web application, the organization adopted input validation as a security technique. Regular expressions are patterns that match a specific set of characters or strings, and can be used to filter out any unwanted or harmful input. Special characters, such as $, |, ;, &, `, and ?, can be used by attackers to inject commands or scripts into the application, and cause damage or data theft. By removing these characters from the input, the organization can reduce the risk of such attacks.
Identify embedded keys, code debugging, and static code analysis are not the security techniques that the organization adopted by making this addition to the policy. Identify embedded keys is a process of finding and removing any hard-coded keys or credentials from the source code, as these can pose a security risk if exposed or compromised. Code debugging is a process of finding and fixing any errors or bugs in the source code, which can affect the functionality or performance of the application. Static code analysis is a process of analyzing the source code without executing it, to identify any vulnerabilities, flaws, or coding standards violations. These techniques are not related to the use of regular expressions to remove special characters from the input.
References = CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 375-376; Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, video 4.1 - Vulnerability Scanning, 8:00 - 9:08; Application Security – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 3.2, 0:00 - 2:00.

NEW QUESTION 81
An enterprise is trying to limit outbound DNS traffic originating from its internal network. Outbound DNS requests will only be allowed from one device with the IP address 10.50.10.25. Which of the following firewall ACLs will accomplish this goal?

A. Access list outbound permit 0.0.0.0 0 0.0.0.0/0 port 53 Access list outbound deny 10.50.10.25 32 0.0.0.0/0 port 53
B. Access list outbound permit 0.0.0.0/0 10.50.10.25 32 port 53 Access list outbound deny 0.0.0.0 0 0.0.0.0/0 port 53
C. Access list outbound permit 0.0.0.0 0 0.0.0.0/0 port 53 Access list outbound deny 0.0.0.0/0 10.50.10.25 32 port 53
D. Access list outbound permit 10.50.10.25 32 0.0.0.0/0 port 53 Access list outbound deny 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0/0 port 53

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D because it allows only the device with the IP address 10.50.10.25 to send outbound DNS requests on port 53, and denies all other devices from doing so. The other options are incorrect because they either allow all devices to send outbound DNS requests (A and C), or they allow no devices to send outbound DNS requests (B). References = You can learn more about firewall ACLs and DNS in the following resources:
? CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4: Network Security1
? Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 3.2: Firewall Rules2
? TOTAL: CompTIA Security+ Cert (SY0-701) | Udemy, Section 6: Network Security, Lecture 28: Firewall Rules3

NEW QUESTION 86
A security team is reviewing the findings in a report that was delivered after a third party performed a penetration test. One of the findings indicated that a web application form field is vulnerable to cross-site scripting. Which of the following application security techniques should the security analyst recommend the developer implement to prevent this vulnerability?

A. Secure cookies
B. Version control
C. Input validation
D. Code signing

Answer: C

Explanation:
Input validation is a technique that checks the user input for any malicious or unexpected data before processing it by the web application. Input validation can prevent cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks, which exploit the vulnerability of a web application to execute malicious scripts in the browser of a victim. XSS attacks can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the web application and its users. Input validation can be implemented on both the client-side and the server-side, but server-side validation is more reliable and secure. Input validation can use various methods, such as whitelisting, blacklisting, filtering, escaping, encoding, and sanitizing the input data. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, page 70. CompTIA Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 3.2, page 11. Application Security – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 3.2

NEW QUESTION 90
A technician needs to apply a high-priority patch to a production system. Which of the following steps should be taken first?

A. Air gap the system.
B. Move the system to a different network segment.
C. Create a change control request.
D. Apply the patch to the system.

Answer: C

Explanation:
= A change control request is a document that describes the proposed change to a system, the reason for the change, the expected impact, the approval process, the testing plan, the implementation plan, the rollback plan, and the communication plan. A change control request is a best practice for applying any patch to a production system, especially a high-priority one, as it ensures that the change is authorized, documented, tested, and communicated. A change control request also minimizes the risk of unintended consequences, such as system downtime, data loss, or security breaches. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide with over 500 Practice Test Questions: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 6, page 235. CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Exam Objectives, Domain 4.1, page 13.

NEW QUESTION 92
Which of the following roles, according to the shared responsibility model, is responsible for securing the company's database in an IaaS model for a cloud environment?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 96

Which of the following threat actors is the most likely to use large financial resources to attack critical systems located in other countries?

A. Insider
B. Unskilled attacker
C. Nation-state
D. Hacktivist

Answer: C

Explanation:
A nation-state is a threat actor that is sponsored by a government or a political entity to conduct cyberattacks against other countries or organizations. Nation-states have large financial resources, advanced technical skills, and strategic objectives that may target critical systems such as military, energy, or infrastructure. Nation-states are often motivated by espionage, sabotage, or warfare12. References = 1: CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 542: Threat Actors – CompTIA
Security+ SY0-701 – 2.1, video by Professor Messer.

NEW QUESTION 97
An administrator finds that all user workstations and servers are displaying a message that is associated with files containing an extension of .ryk. Which of the following types of infections is present on the systems?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts the victim's files and demands a ransom for the decryption key. The ransomware usually displays a message on the infected system with instructions on how to pay the ransom and recover the files. The .ryk extension is associated with a ransomware variant called Ryuk, which targets large organizations and demands high ransoms1.
References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Kit: Exam SY0-701, 7th Edition, Chapter 1, page 17.

NEW QUESTION 102
A penetration tester begins an engagement by performing port and service scans against the client environment according to the rules of engagement. Which of the following reconnaissance types is the tester performing?

A. Active
B. Passive
C. Defensive
D. Offensive

Answer: A

Explanation:
Active reconnaissance is a type of reconnaissance that involves sending packets or requests to a target and analyzing the responses. Active reconnaissance can reveal information such as open ports, services, operating systems, and vulnerabilities. However, active reconnaissance is also more likely to be detected by the target or its security devices, such as firewalls or intrusion detection systems. Port and service scans are examples of active reconnaissance techniques, as they involve probing the target for specific information. References = CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.1: Given a scenario, conduct reconnaissance using appropriate techniques and tools. CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 2: Reconnaissance and Intelligence Gathering, page 47. CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam SY0-701 Practice Test 1, Question 1.

NEW QUESTION 105
A user is attempting to patch a critical system, but the patch fails to transfer. Which of the following access controls is most likely inhibiting the transfer?

A. Attribute-based
B. Time of day
C. Role-based
D. Least privilege

Answer: D

Explanation:
The least privilege principle states that users and processes should only have the minimum level of access required to perform their tasks. This helps to prevent unauthorized or unnecessary actions that could compromise security. In this case, the patch transfer might be failing because the user or process does not have the appropriate permissions to access the critical system or the network resources needed for the transfer. Applying the least privilege principle can help to avoid this issue by granting the user or process the necessary access rights for the patching activity. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 931

NEW QUESTION 107
Which of the following is required for an organization to properly manage its restore process in the event of system failure?

A. IRP
B. DRP
C. RPO
D. SDLC

Answer: B

Explanation:
A disaster recovery plan (DRP) is a set of policies and procedures that aim to restore the normal operations of an organization in the event of a system failure, natural disaster, or other emergency. A DRP typically includes the following elements:
? A risk assessment that identifies the potential threats and impacts to the organization's critical assets and processes.
? A business impact analysis that prioritizes the recovery of the most essential functions and data.
? A recovery strategy that defines the roles and responsibilities of the recovery team, the resources and tools needed, and the steps to follow to restore the system.
? A testing and maintenance plan that ensures the DRP is updated and validated regularly. A DRP is required for an organization to properly manage its restore process in the event of system failure, as it provides a clear and structured framework for recovering from a disaster and minimizing the downtime and data loss.
References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 7: Resilience and Recovery, page 325.

NEW QUESTION 111
HOTSPOT
Select the appropriate attack and remediation from each drop-down list to label the corresponding attack with its remediation.
INSTRUCTIONS
Not all attacks and remediation actions will be used.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Attack Description	Target	Attack Identified	BEST Preventative or Remediation Action
An attacker sends multiple SYN packets from multiple sources.	Web server	Botnet, RAT, Logic Bomb, Backdoor, Virus, Spyware, Worm, Adware, Ransomware, Keylogger, Phishing	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	Botnet, RAT, Logic Bomb, Backdoor, Virus, Spyware, Worm, Adware, Ransomware, Keylogger, Phishing	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	Botnet, RAT, Logic Bomb, Backdoor, Virus, Spyware, Worm, Adware, Ransomware, Keylogger, Phishing	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	Botnet, RAT, Logic Bomb, Backdoor, Virus, Spyware, Worm, Adware, Ransomware, Keylogger, Phishing	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	Botnet, RAT, Logic Bomb, Backdoor, Virus, Spyware, Worm, Adware, Ransomware, Keylogger, Phishing	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 serverBotnet Enable DDoS protectionUser RAT Implement a host-based IPS Database server Worm Change the default application passwordExecutive KeyloggerDisable vulnerable servicesApplication Backdoor Implement 2FA using push notification

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

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

NEW QUESTION 114
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