

# CompTIA

## Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to install a guest wireless network so visitors will be able to access the Internet. The stakeholders want the network to be easy to connect to so time is not wasted during meetings. The WAPs are configured so that power levels and antennas cover only the conference rooms where visitors will attend meetings. Which of the following would BEST protect the company's Internal wireless network against visitors accessing company resources?

- A. Configure the guest wireless network to be on a separate VLAN from the company's internal wireless network
- B. Change the password for the guest wireless network every month.
- C. Decrease the power levels of the access points for the guest wireless network.
- D. Enable WPA2 using 802.1X for logging on to the guest wireless network.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Configuring the guest wireless network on a separate VLAN from the company's internal wireless network will prevent visitors from accessing company resources.  
References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 4

#### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. A reverse proxy
- B. A decryption certificate
- C. A 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 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A retail company that is launching a 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-logon.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 domain.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The organization should use a communications plan to inform the affected parties. A communications plan is a document that outlines how an organization will communicate with internal and external stakeholders during a crisis or incident. It should include details such as who will be responsible for communicating with different stakeholders, what channels will be used to communicate, and what messages will be communicated. An incident response plan is a document that outlines the steps an organization will take to respond to a security incident or data breach. A business continuity plan is a document that outlines how an organization will continue to operate during and after a disruption. A disaster recovery plan is a document that outlines how an organization will recover its IT infrastructure and data after a disaster.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst was deploying a new website and found a connection attempting to authenticate on the site's portal. While Investigating The incident, the analyst identified the following Input in the username field:

```
admin' or 1=1--
```

Which of the following BEST explains this type of attack?

- A. DLL injection to hijack administrator services
- B. SQLi on the field to bypass authentication
- C. Execution of a stored XSS on the website
- D. Code to execute a race condition on the server

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The input "admin' or 1=1--" in the username field is an example of SQL injection (SQLi) attack. In this case, the attacker is attempting to bypass authentication by injecting SQL code into the username field that will cause the authentication check to always return true. References: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives: 3.1 Given a scenario, use appropriate software tools to assess the security posture of an organization.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A firewall is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. The systems analyst can use firewall rules to block connections from the ten IP addresses in question, or from the entire network block in the specific country. This would be a quick and effective way to address the issue of high connections to the web server initiated by these IP addresses. Reference: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book, Chapter 5: "Network Security".

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (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 10**

- (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 10**

- (Exam Topic 1)

An enterprise needs to keep cryptographic keys in a safe manner. Which of the following network appliances can achieve this goal?

- A. HSM
- B. CASB
- C. TPM
- D. DLP

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Hardware Security Module (HSM) is a network appliance designed to securely store cryptographic keys and perform cryptographic operations. HSMs provide a secure environment for key management and can be used to keep cryptographic keys safe from theft, loss, or unauthorized access. Therefore, an enterprise can achieve the goal of keeping cryptographic keys in a safe manner by using an HSM appliance. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Exam Domain 2.0: Technologies and Tools, 2.4 Given a scenario, use appropriate tools and techniques to troubleshoot security issues, p. 21

**NEW QUESTION 11**

- (Exam Topic 1)

The Chief Information Security Officer wants to pilot a new adaptive, user-based authentication method. The concept Includes granting logical access based on physical location and proximity. Which of the following Is the BEST solution for the pilot?

- A. Geofencing
- B. Self-sovereign identification
- C. PKI certificates
- D. SSO

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Geofencing is a location-based technology that allows an organization to define and enforce logical access control policies based on physical location and proximity. Geofencing can be used to grant or restrict access to systems, data, or facilities based on an individual's location, and it can be integrated into a user's device or the infrastructure. This makes it a suitable solution for the pilot project to test the adaptive, user-based authentication method that includes granting logical access based on physical location and proximity.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book, Chapter 4: "Identity and Access Management".

**NEW QUESTION 13**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes the method a security analyst would use to confirm a file that is downloaded from a trusted security website is not altered in transit or corrupted using a verified checksum?

- A. Hashing
- B. Salting
- C. Integrity
- D. Digital signature

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Hashing is a cryptographic function that produces a unique fixed-size output (i.e., hash value) from an input (i.e., data). The hash value is a digital fingerprint of the data, which means that if the data changes, so too does the hash value. By comparing the hash value of the downloaded file with the hash value provided by the security website, the security analyst can verify that the file has not been altered in transit or corrupted.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (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 20**

- (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 25**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

- (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 33**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is a risk that is specifically associated with hosting applications in the public cloud?

- A. Unsecured root accounts
- B. Zero day
- C. Shared tenancy
- D. Insider threat

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

When hosting applications in the public cloud, there is a risk of shared tenancy, meaning that multiple organizations are sharing the same infrastructure. This can potentially allow one tenant to access another tenant's data, creating a security risk. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives (SY0-601)

**NEW QUESTION 36**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** AF

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 37**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A systems administrator is considering different backup solutions for the IT infrastructure. The company is looking for a solution that offers the fastest recovery time while also saving the most amount of storage used to maintain the backups. Which of the following recovery solutions would be the BEST option to meet these requirements?

- A. Snapshot
- B. Differential
- C. Full
- D. Tape

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Differential backup is a type of backup that backs up all data that has changed since the last full backup. This backup method offers faster recovery than a full backup, as it only needs to restore the full backup and the differential backup, reducing the amount of data that needs to be restored. It also uses less storage than a full backup as it only stores the changes made from the last full backup.

**NEW QUESTION 41**

- (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 45**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 50**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

SSH stands for Secure Shell Protocol, which is a cryptographic network protocol that allows secure remote login and command execution on a network device<sup>12</sup>. SSH can encrypt both the authentication information and the data being exchanged between the client and the server<sup>2</sup>. SSH can be used to access and manage a NAS device remotely<sup>3</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis
- B. The Cyber Kill Chain

- C. The MITRE CVE database
- D. The incident response process

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (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 59**

- (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 63**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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



**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (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 67**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A user reports trouble using a corporate laptop. The laptop freezes and responds slowly when writing documents and the mouse pointer occasional disappears. The task list shows the following results

Name	CPU %	Memory	Network %
Calculator	0%	4 1MB	0Mbps
Chrome	0.2%	207 1MB	0 1Mbps
Explorer	99.7%	2 15GB	0 1Mbps
Notepad	0%	3 9MB	0Mbps

Which of the following is MOST likely the issue?

- A. RAT
- B. PUP
- C. Spyware
- D. Keylogger

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Spyware is malicious software that can cause a computer to slow down or freeze. It can also cause the mouse pointer to disappear. The task list shows an application named "spyware.exe" running, indicating that spyware is likely the issue. References:

- CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 6.0: Given a scenario, analyze indicators of compromise and determine the type of malware.
- CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, pages 125-126

**NEW QUESTION 69**

- (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 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 hijacking to reroute traffic
- C. Brute force to the access point
- D. ASSLS downgrade

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The attendee is experiencing delays in the connection, and the HTTPS 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 74**

- (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 78**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 87**

- (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 89**

- (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 91**

- (Exam Topic 1)

The help desk has received calls from users in multiple locations who are unable to access core network services. The network team has identified and turned off the network switches using remote commands. Which of the following actions should the network team take NEXT?

- A. Disconnect all external network connections from the firewall
- B. Send response teams to the network switch locations to perform updates
- C. Turn on all the network switches by using the centralized management software
- D. Initiate the organization's incident response plan.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

An incident response plan is a set of procedures and guidelines that defines how an organization should respond to a security incident. An incident response plan typically includes the following phases: preparation, identification, containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned.

If the help desk has received calls from users in multiple locations who are unable to access core network services, it could indicate that a network outage or a denial-of-service attack has occurred. The network team has identified and turned off the network switches using remote commands, which could be a containment measure to isolate the affected devices and prevent further damage.

The next action that the network team should take is to initiate the organization's incident response plan, which would involve notifying the appropriate stakeholders, such as management, security team, legal team, etc., and following the predefined steps to investigate, analyze, document, and resolve the incident. The other options are not correct because:

- A. Disconnect all external network connections from the firewall. This could be another containment measure to prevent external attackers from accessing the network, but it would also disrupt legitimate network traffic and services. This action should be taken only if it is part of the incident response plan and after notifying the relevant parties.
- B. Send response teams to the network switch locations to perform updates. This could be a recovery measure to restore normal network operations and apply patches or updates to prevent future incidents, but it should be done only after the incident has been properly identified, contained, and eradicated.
- C. Turn on all the network switches by using the centralized management software. This could be a recovery measure to restore normal network operations, but it should be done only after the incident has been properly identified, contained, and eradicated.

According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives 1.5 Given a scenario, analyze indicators of compromise and determine the type of malware:

"An incident response plan is a set of procedures and guidelines that defines how an organization should respond to a security incident. An incident response plan typically includes the following phases: preparation, identification, containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned."

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

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (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:**

One of the risks of using legacy software is the lack of vendor support. This means that the vendor may no longer provide security patches, software updates, or technical support for the software. This leaves the software vulnerable to new security threats and vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers.

**NEW QUESTION 99**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

accounts.

#### NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 114

- (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 116

- (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 120**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's public-facing website, <https://www.organization.com>, has an IP address of 166.18.75.6. However, over the past hour the SOC has received reports of the site's homepage displaying incorrect information. A quick nslookup search shows <https://www.organization.com> is pointing to 151.191.122.115. Which of the following is occurring?

- A. DoS attack
- B. ARP poisoning
- C. DNS spoofing
- D. NXDOMAIN attack

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The issue is DNS spoofing, where the DNS resolution has been compromised and is pointing to a malicious IP address. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 7

**NEW QUESTION 122**

- (Exam Topic 1)

After segmenting the network, the network manager wants to control the traffic between the segments. Which of the following should the manager use to control the network traffic?

- A. A DMZ
- B. A VPN a
- C. A VLAN
- D. An ACL

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

After segmenting the network, a network manager can use an access control list (ACL) to control the traffic between the segments. An ACL is a set of rules that permit or deny traffic based on its characteristics, such as the source and destination IP addresses, protocol type, and port number. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Guide, Exam SY0-501

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

Send money to the attacker Install malware on a phone

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 131**

- (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 135**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

indicators to determine the type of attack:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 137**

- (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 138**

- (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 143**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 150**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Hackers recently attacked a company's network and obtained several unfavorable pictures from the Chief Executive Officer's workstation. The hackers are threatening to send the images to the press if a ransom is not paid. Which of the following is impacted the MOST?

- A. Identify theft
- B. Data loss
- C. Data exfiltration
- D. Reputation

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The best option that describes what is impacted the most by the hackers' attack and threat would be D. Reputation. Reputation is the perception or opinion that others have about a person or an organization. Reputation can affect the trust, credibility, and success of a person or an organization. In this scenario, if the hackers send the unfavorable pictures to the press, it can damage the reputation of the Chief Executive Officer and the company, and cause negative consequences such as loss of customers, partners, investors, or employees.

**NEW QUESTION 155**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 156**

- (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 161**

- (Exam Topic 1)

An analyst is generating a security report for the management team. Security guidelines recommend disabling all listening unencrypted services. Given this output from Nmap:

```
PORT      STATE
21/tcp    filtered
22/tcp    open
23/tcp    open
443/tcp   open
```

Which of the following should the analyst recommend to disable?

- A. 21/tcp
- B. 22/tcp
- C. 23/tcp
- D. 443/tcp

**Answer: A**

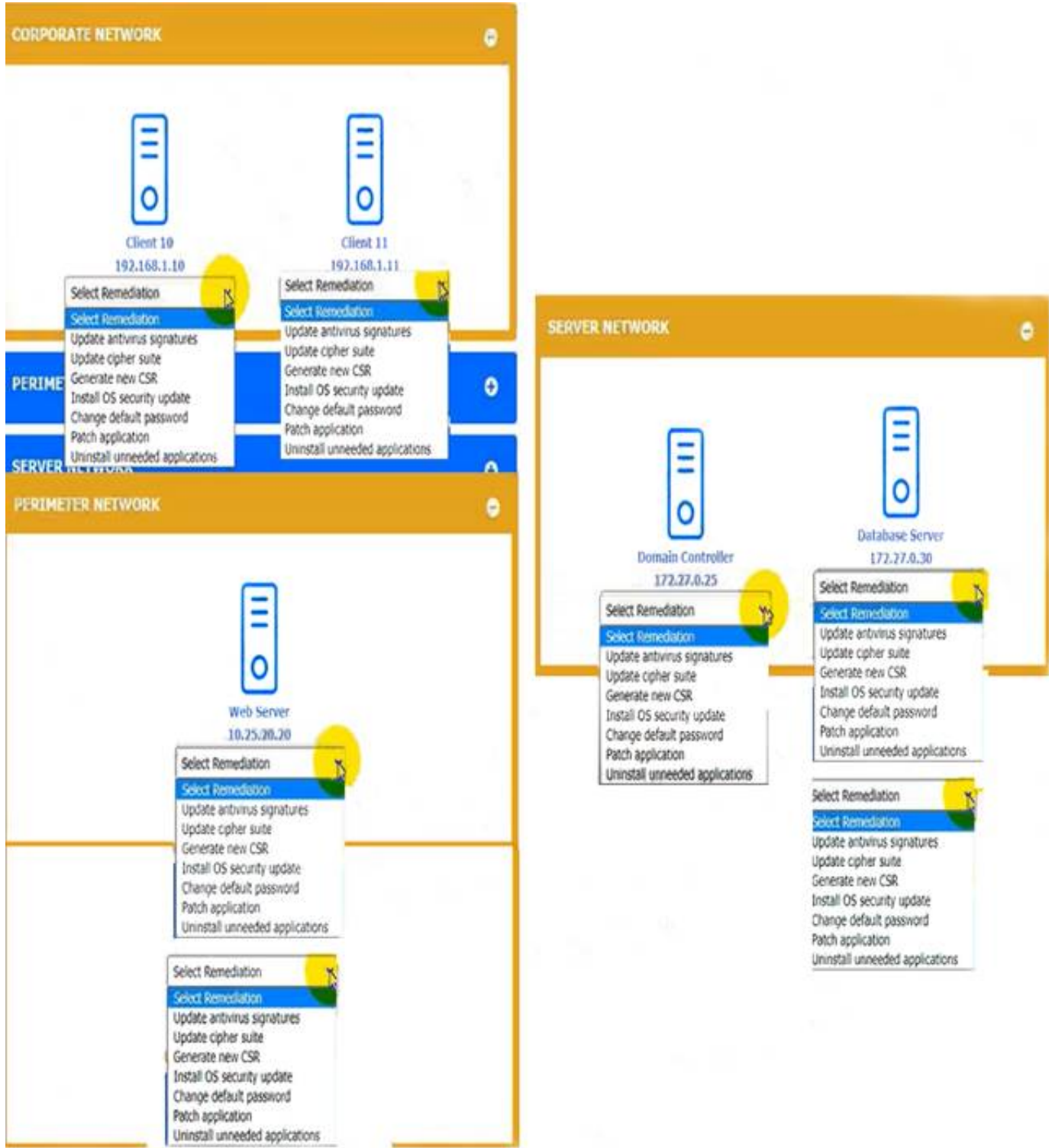
**NEW QUESTION 165**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You received the output of a recent vulnerability assessment.

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

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



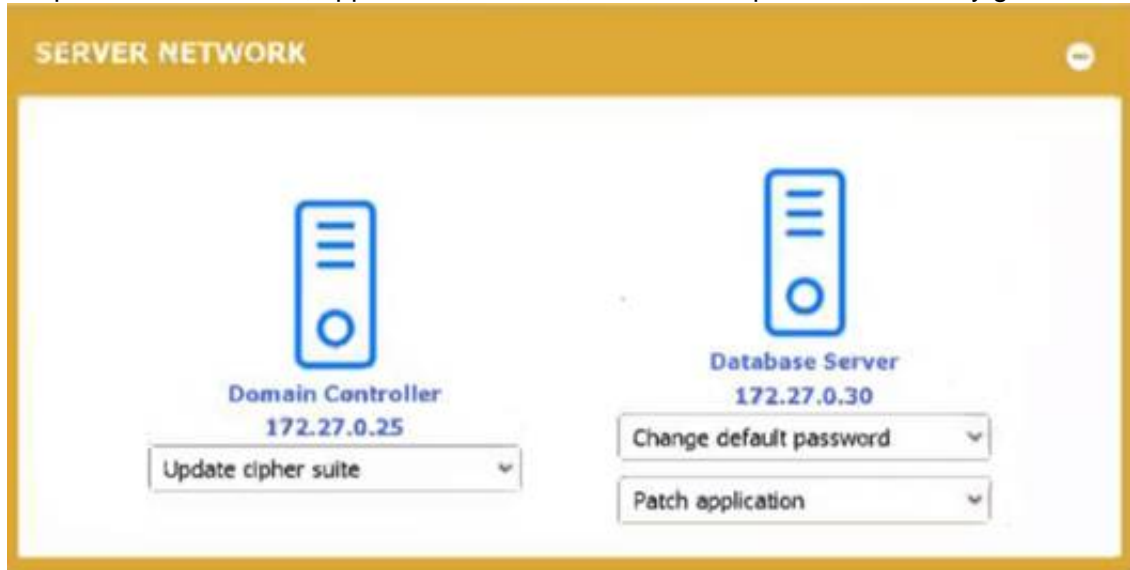
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



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



Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated





#### NEW QUESTION 166

- (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 171

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Based on these definitions, the best security solution to mitigate the risk of future data disclosures from a laptop would be FDE<sup>123</sup>. FDE would prevent unauthorized access to the data stored on the laptop even if it is stolen or lost. FDE can also use TPM to store the encryption key and ensure that only trusted software can decrypt the data<sup>3</sup>. HIDS and VPN are not directly related to data encryption, but they can provide additional security benefits by detecting intrusions and protecting network traffic respectively.

#### NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following environments utilizes dummy data and is MOST likely to be installed locally on a system that allows code to be assessed directly and modified easily with each build?

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

**Answer: D**



**Explanation:**

A development environment is the environment that is used to develop and test software. It is typically installed locally on a system that allows code to be assessed directly and modified easily with each build. In this environment, dummy data is often utilized to test the software's functionality.

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

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 189**

- (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 194**

- (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 198**

- (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 201**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 204**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

\* A. Trusted Platform Module. This is not the correct answer, because a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a hardware chip that provides secure storage and generation of cryptographic keys on a device, such as a laptop or a server. A TPM does not offer a cloud-based solution for key management and encryption across multiple cloud providers.

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 205**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is adding a clause to its AUP that states employees are not allowed to modify the operating system on mobile devices. Which of the following vulnerabilities is the organization addressing?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Jailbreaking is the vulnerability that the organization is addressing by adding a clause to its AUP that states employees are not allowed to modify the operating system on mobile devices. Jailbreaking is the process of removing the restrictions or limitations imposed by the manufacturer or carrier on a mobile device, such as an iPhone or iPad. Jailbreaking can allow users to install unauthorized applications, customize settings, or access system files. However, jailbreaking can also expose the device to security risks, such as malware, data loss, or warranty voidance. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-jailbreaking>  
<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (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](https://sec.cloudapps.cisco.com/security/center/resources/worm_mitigation_whitepaper.html)

**NEW QUESTION 213**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator performs weekly vulnerability scans on all cloud assets and provides a detailed report. Which of the following describes the administrator's activities?

- A. Continuous deployment
- B. Continuous integration
- C. Continuous validation
- D. Continuous monitoring

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Continuous validation is a process that involves performing regular and automated tests to verify the security and functionality of a system or an application. Continuous validation can help identify and remediate vulnerabilities, bugs, or misconfigurations before they cause any damage or disruption. The security administrator's activities of performing weekly vulnerability scans on all cloud assets and providing a detailed report are examples of continuous validation.

**NEW QUESTION 214**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 219**

- (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 223**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would be best to ensure data is saved to a location on a server, is easily scaled, and is centrally monitored?

- A. Edge computing
- B. Microservices
- C. Containers
- D. Thin client

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Containers are a method of virtualization that allow you to run multiple isolated applications on a single server. Containers are lightweight, portable, and scalable,

which means they can save resources, improve performance, and simplify deployment. Containers also enable centralized monitoring and management of the applications running on them, using tools such as Docker or Kubernetes. Containers are different from edge computing, which is a distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the location where it is needed. Microservices are a software architecture style that breaks down complex applications into smaller, independent services that communicate with each other. Thin clients are devices that rely on a server to perform most of the processing tasks and only provide a user interface.

**NEW QUESTION 225**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst receives an alert that indicates a user's device is displaying anomalous behavior. The analyst suspects the device might be compromised. Which of the following should the analyst do first?

- A. Reboot the device
- B. Set the host-based firewall to deny an incoming connection
- C. Update the antivirus definitions on the device
- D. Isolate the device

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Isolating the device is the first thing that a security analyst should do if they suspect that a user's device might be compromised. Isolating the device means disconnecting it from the network or placing it in a separate network segment to prevent further communication with potential attackers or malicious hosts. Isolating the device can help contain the incident, limit the damage or data loss, preserve the evidence, and facilitate the investigation and remediation.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>  
<https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/incident-response-process/>

**NEW QUESTION 229**

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization recently released a software assurance policy that requires developers to run code scans each night on the repository. After the first night, the security team alerted the developers that more than 2,000 findings were reported and need to be addressed. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause for the high number of findings?

- A. The vulnerability scanner was not properly configured and generated a high number of false positives
- B. Third-party libraries have been loaded into the repository and should be removed from the codebase.
- C. The vulnerability scanner found several memory leaks during runtime, causing duplicate reports for the same issue.
- D. The vulnerability scanner was not loaded with the correct benchmarks and needs to be updated.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The most likely cause for the high number of findings is that the vulnerability scanner was not properly configured and generated a high number of false positives. False positive results occur when a vulnerability scanner incorrectly identifies a non-vulnerable system or application as being vulnerable. This can happen due to incorrect configuration, over-sensitive rule sets, or outdated scan databases.

<https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/sy0-601-comptia-security-plus-course/>

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 238**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is a primary security concern for 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 240**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A manager for the development team is concerned about reports showing a common set of vulnerabilities. The set of vulnerabilities is present on almost all of the applications developed by the team. Which of the following approaches would be most effective for the manager to use to address this issue?

- A. Tune the accuracy of fuzz testing.
- B. Invest in secure coding training and application security guidelines.
- C. Increase the frequency of dynamic code scans to detect issues faster.
- D. Implement code signing to make code immutable.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Invest in secure coding training and application security guidelines is the most effective approach for the manager to use to address the issue of common vulnerabilities in the applications developed by the team. Secure coding training can help the developers learn how to write code that follows security best practices and avoids common mistakes or flaws that can introduce vulnerabilities. Application security guidelines can provide a set of standards and rules for developing secure applications that meet the company's security requirements and policies. By investing in secure coding training and application security guidelines, the manager can improve the security awareness and skills of the development team and reduce the number of vulnerabilities in their applications. References: 1

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9,

Domain 2.0: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.3: Summarize secure application development, deployment, and automation concepts 2

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, Domain 2.0:

Architecture and Design, Objective 2.4: Explain the importance of embedded and specialized systems security 3 <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-secure-coding>

**NEW QUESTION 245**

- (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 247**

- (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 252**

- (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 253**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security team discovered a large number of company-issued devices with non-work-related software installed. Which of the following policies would most likely contain language that would prohibit this activity?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AUP stands for acceptable use policy, which is a document that defines the rules and guidelines for using an organization's network, systems, devices, and resources. An AUP typically covers topics such as authorized and unauthorized activities, security requirements, data protection, user responsibilities, and consequences for violations. An AUP can help prevent non-work-related software installation on company-issued devices by clearly stating what types of software are allowed or prohibited, and what actions will be taken if users do not comply with the policy.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>  
<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/2471/acceptable-use-policy-aup>

**NEW QUESTION 257**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A web server has been compromised due to a ransomware attack. Further Investigation reveals the ransomware has been in the server for the past 72 hours. The systems administrator needs to get the services back up as soon as possible. Which of the following should the administrator use to restore services to a secure state?

- A. The last incremental backup that was conducted 72 hours ago
- B. The last known-good configuration stored by the operating system
- C. The last full backup that was conducted seven days ago
- D. The baseline OS configuration

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The last incremental backup that was conducted 72 hours ago would be the best option to restore the services to a secure state, as it would contain the most recent data before the ransomware infection. Incremental backups only store the changes made since the last backup, so they are faster and use less storage space than full backups. Restoring from an incremental backup would also minimize the data loss and downtime caused by the ransomware attack. References:

- > <https://www.comptia.org/blog/mature-cybersecurity-response-to-ransomware>
- > <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HszU4nEAlFc>

**NEW QUESTION 259**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 260**

- (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 261**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** BEF

**NEW QUESTION 265**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Uninterruptible power supplies with battery backup would be the most cost-effective solution for the data center to implement to prevent under-voltage events following electrical grid maintenance outside the facility. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is a device that provides emergency power to a load when the main power source fails or drops below an acceptable level. A UPS with battery backup can help prevent under-voltage events by switching to battery power when it detects a voltage drop or outage in the main power source. A UPS with battery backup can also protect the data center equipment from power surges or spikes.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>  
<https://www.apc.com/us/en/faqs/FA158852/>

**NEW QUESTION 268**

- (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 273

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 278

- (Exam Topic 2)

Security analysts notice a server login from a user who has been on vacation for two weeks. The analysts confirm that the user did not log in to the system while on vacation. After reviewing packet capture, the analysts notice the following:

Which of the following occurred?

- A. A buffer overflow was exploited to gain unauthorized access.
- B. The user's account was compromised, and an attacker changed the login credentials.
- C. An attacker used a pass-the-hash attack to gain access.
- D. An insider threat with username logged in to the account.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A pass-the-hash attack is a type of replay attack that captures and uses the hash of a password. The attacker then attempts to log on as the user with the stolen hash. This type of attack is possible because some authentication protocols send hashes over the network instead of plain text passwords. The packet capture shows that the attacker used NTLM authentication, which is vulnerable to pass-the-hash attacks.

#### NEW QUESTION 280

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

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 283**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 287**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 288**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 289**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-cloud-access-security-broker>

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

**NEW QUESTION 293**

- (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 298**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A user is trying unsuccessfully to send images via SMS. The user downloaded the images from a corporate email account on a work phone. Which of the following policies is preventing the user from completing this action?

- A. Application management
- B. Content management
- C. Containerization
- D. Full disk encryption

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Content management is a policy that controls what types of data can be accessed, modified, shared, or transferred by users or applications. Content management can prevent data leakage or exfiltration by blocking or restricting certain actions, such as copying, printing, emailing, or sending data via SMS. If the user downloaded the images from a corporate email account on a work phone, the content management policy may prevent the user from sending the images via SMS to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the data.

References: 1

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, Domain 2.0: Architecture and

Design, Objective 2.4: Explain the importance of embedded and specialized systems security 2

CompTIA

Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 12, Domain 3.0: Implementation, Objective 3.1: Implement

secure network architecture concepts 3 <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-data-loss-prevention>

**NEW QUESTION 300**

- (Exam Topic 2)

An air traffic controller receives a change in flight plan for an morning aircraft over the phone. The air traffic controller compares the change to what appears on radar and determines the information to be false. As a result, the air traffic controller is able to prevent an incident from occurring. Which of the following is this scenario an example of?

- A. Mobile hijacking
- B. Vishing
- C. Unsecure VoIP protocols
- D. SPIM attack

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Vishing is a form of phishing that uses voice calls or voice messages to trick victims into revealing personal information, such as credit card numbers, bank details, or passwords. Vishing often uses spoofed phone numbers, voice-altering software, or social engineering techniques to impersonate legitimate organizations or authorities. In this scenario, the caller pretended to be someone who could change the flight plan of an aircraft, which could have caused a serious incident.

**NEW QUESTION 301**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Server administrators want to configure a cloud solution so that computing memory and processor usage are maximized most efficiently across a number of virtual servers. They also need to avoid potential denial-of-service situations caused by availability. Which of the following should administrators configure to maximize system availability while efficiently utilizing available computing power?

- A. Dynamic resource allocation
- B. High availability
- C. Segmentation
- D. Container security

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Dynamic resource allocation is a technique that allows cloud providers to adjust the amount and distribution of computing resources according to the changing demand and capacity of the cloud environment<sup>1</sup>. Dynamic resource allocation can improve the efficiency and utilization of available computing power, as well as reduce the cost and energy consumption of the cloud infrastructure<sup>1</sup>. Dynamic resource allocation can also enhance the system availability and reliability by avoiding potential denial-of-service situations caused by overloading or under-provisioning of resources<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 305**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- Minimal interruption to the end user
- Mutual certificate validation

Which of the following authentication protocols would meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 308**

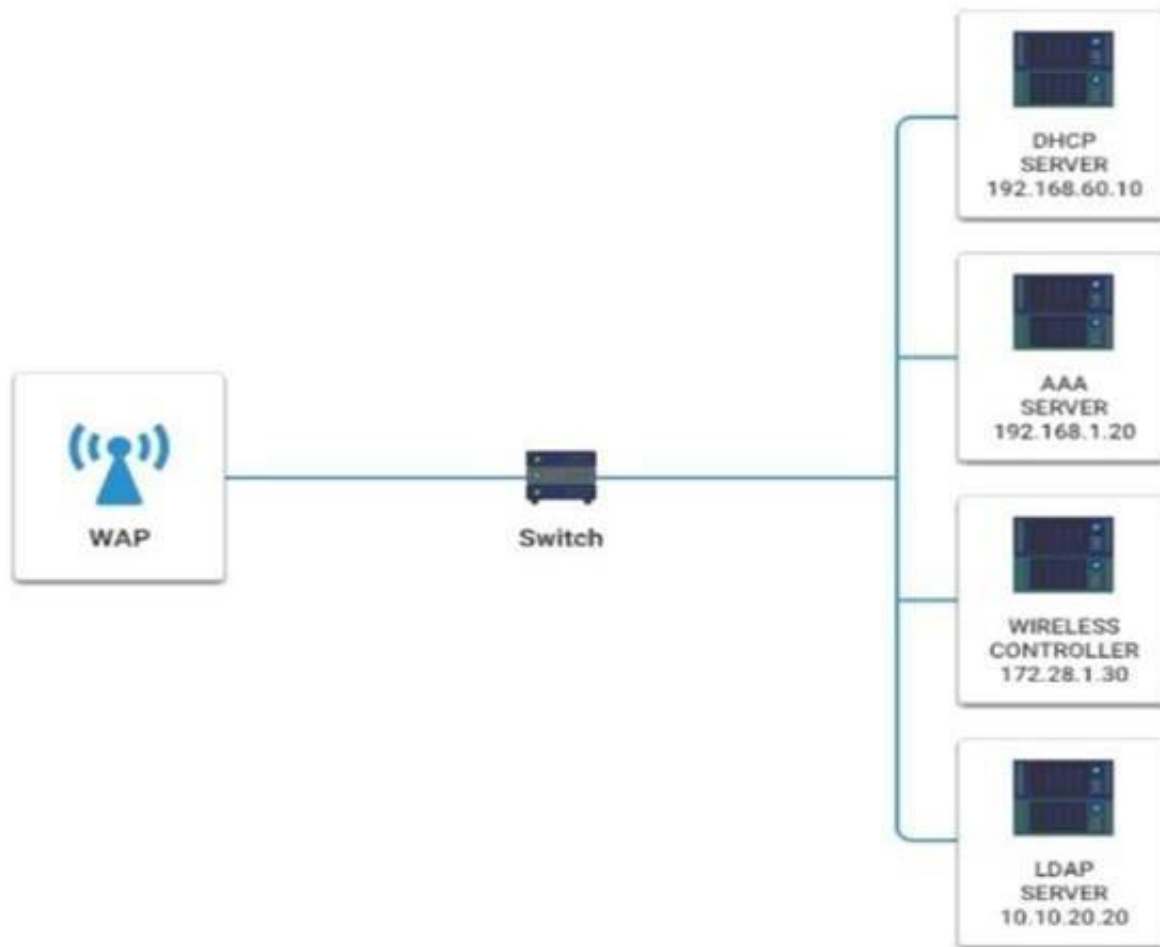
- (Exam Topic 2)

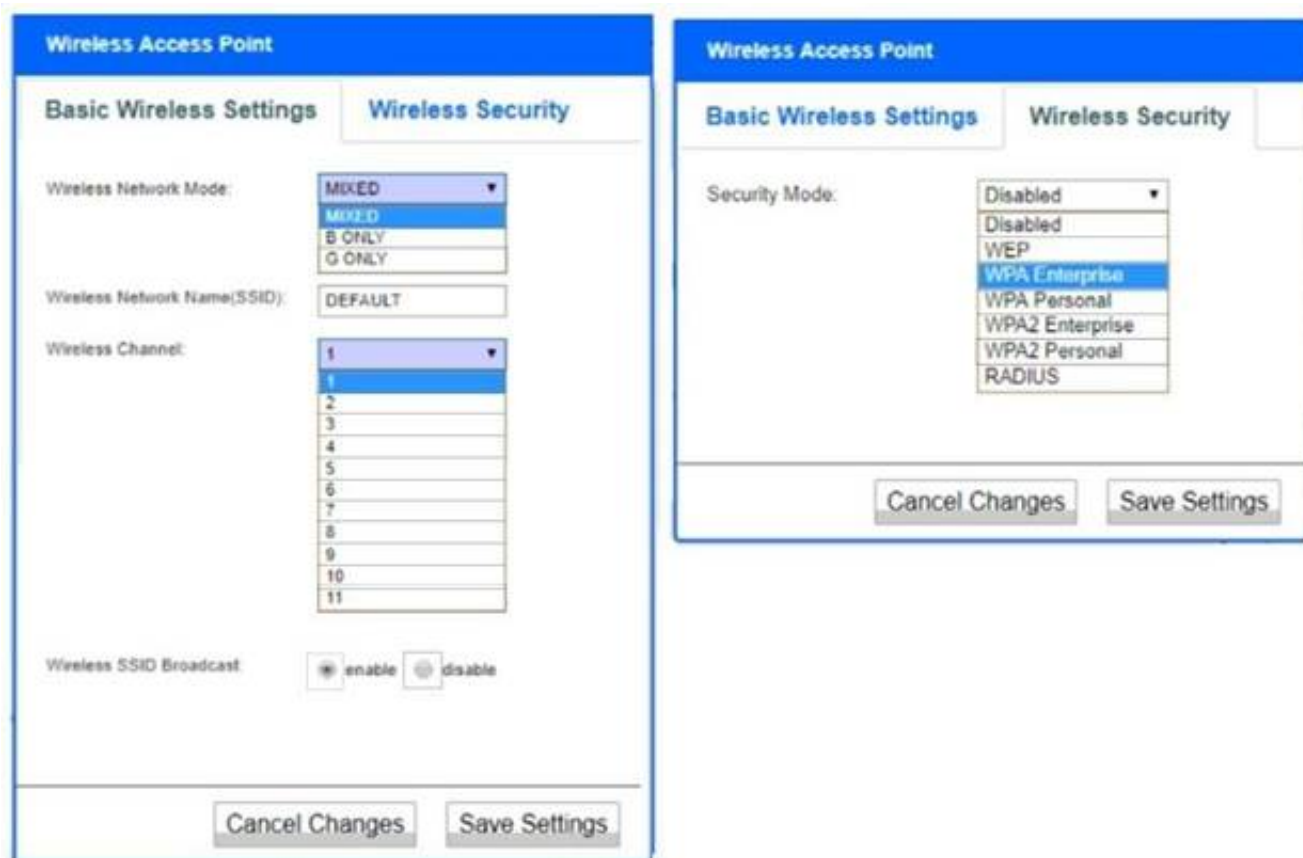
A newly purchased corporate WAP needs to be configured in the MOST secure manner possible. INSTRUCTIONS

Please click on the below items on the network diagram and configure them accordingly:

- > WAP
- > DHCP Server
- > AAA Server
- > Wireless Controller
- > LDAP Server

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





- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Wireless Access Point Network Mode – G only  
 Wireless Channel – 11  
 Wireless SSID Broadcast – disable  
 Security settings – WPA2 Professional

**NEW QUESTION 312**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company's help desk has received calls about the wireless network being down and users being unable to connect to it. The network administrator says all access points are up and running. One of the help desk technicians notices the affected users are working in a building near the parking lot. Which of the following is the most likely reason for the outage?

- A. Someone near the building is jamming the signal
- B. A user has set up a rogue access point near the building
- C. Someone set up an evil twin access point in the affected area.
- D. The APs in the affected area have been unplugged from the network

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Jamming is a type of denial-of-service attack that involves interfering with or blocking the wireless signal using a device that emits radio waves at the same frequency as the wireless network. It can cause the wireless network to be down and users to be unable to connect to it, especially if they are working in a building near the parking lot where someone could easily place a jamming device.

**NEW QUESTION 314**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security operations technician is searching the log named /var/messages for any events that were associated with a workstation with the IP address 10.1.1.1. Which of the following would provide this information?

- A. `cat /var/messages | grep 10.1.1.1`
- B. `grep 10.1.1.1 | cat /var/messages`
- C. `grep /var/messages | cat 10.1.1.1`
- D. `cat 10.1.1.1 | grep /var/messages`

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The `cat` command reads the file and streams its content to standard output. The `|` symbol connects the output of the left command with the input of the right command. The `grep` command returns all lines that match the regex. The `cut` command splits each line into fields based on a delimiter and extracts a specific field.

**NEW QUESTION 318**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator examines the ARP table of an access switch and sees the following output:

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	Ports
All	012b1283f77b	STATIC	CPU
All	c656da1009f1	STATIC	CPU
1	f9de6ed7d38f	DYNAMIC	Fa0/1
2	fb8d0ae3850b	DYNAMIC	Fa0/2
2	7f403b7cf59a	DYNAMIC	Fa0/2
2	f4182c262c61	DYNAMIC	Fa0/2

Which of the following is a potential threat that is occurring on this access switch?

- A. DDoS on Fa02 port
- B. MAC flooding on Fa0/2 port
- C. ARP poisoning on Fa0/1 port
- D. DNS poisoning on port Fa0/1

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

ARP poisoning is a type of attack that exploits the ARP protocol to associate a malicious MAC address with a legitimate IP address on a network<sup>1</sup>. This allows the attacker to intercept, modify or drop traffic between the victim and other hosts on the same network. In this case, the ARP table of the access switch shows that the same MAC address (00-0c-29-58-35-3b) is associated with two different IP addresses (192.168.1.100 and 192.168.1.101) on port Fa0/12. This indicates that an attacker has poisoned the ARP table to redirect traffic intended for 192.168.1.100 to their own device with MAC address 00-0c-29-58-35-3b. The other options are not related to this scenario. DDoS is a type of attack that overwhelms a target with excessive traffic from multiple sources<sup>3</sup>. MAC flooding is a type of attack that floods a switch with fake MAC addresses to exhaust its MAC table and force it to operate as a hub<sup>4</sup>. DNS poisoning is a type of attack that corrupts the DNS cache with fake entries to redirect users to malicious websites.

References: 1: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/arp-spoofing/> 2:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-knowledge-base/network-tables-mac-routing-arp/ta-p/4184148> 3:

<https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/ddos-attack/> 4: <https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/mac-flooding/> :

<https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/dns-spoofing-poisoning/>

**NEW QUESTION 323**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company recently enhanced mobile device configuration by implementing a set of security controls: biometrics, context-aware authentication, and full device encryption. Even with these settings in place, an unattended phone was used by a malicious actor to access corporate data.

Which of the following additional controls should be put in place first?

- A. GPS tagging
- B. Remote wipe
- C. Screen lock timer
- D. SEAndroid

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

According to NIST Special Publication 1800-4B1, some of the security controls that can be used to protect mobile devices include:

- > Root and jailbreak detection: ensures that the security architecture for a mobile device has not been compromised.
- > Encryption: protects the data stored on the device and in transit from unauthorized access.
- > Authentication: verifies the identity of the user and the device before granting access to enterprise resources.
- > Remote wipe: allows the organization to erase the data on the device in case of loss or theft.
- > Screen lock timer: sets a time limit for the device to lock itself after a period of inactivity.

**NEW QUESTION 328**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company would like to protect credit card information that is stored in a database from being exposed and reused. However, the current POS system does not support encryption. Which of the following would be BEST suited to secure this information?

(Give me related explanation and references from CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 documents for Correct answer option)

- A. Masking
- B. Tokenization
- C. DLP
- D. SSL/TLS

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Tokenization replaces sensitive data with non-sensitive data, such as a unique identifier. This means that the data is still present in the system, but the sensitive information itself is replaced with the token. Tokenization is more secure than masking, which only obscures the data but does not eliminate it. DLP is not suitable for this task, as it is designed to prevent the loss or leakage of data from the system. SSL/TLS can be used to secure the transmission of data, but it cannot prevent the data itself from being exposed or reused. For more information, please refer to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives, Section 3.3: Explain the security purpose of authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) services, and Section 4.7: Explain the purpose and characteristics of various types of encryption.

**NEW QUESTION 332**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Security analysts have noticed the network becomes flooded with malicious packets at specific times of the day. Which of the following should the analysts use to investigate this issue?



- A. Web metadata
- B. Bandwidth monitors
- C. System files
- D. Correlation dashboards

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Correlation dashboards are tools that allow security analysts to monitor and analyze multiple sources of data and events in real time. They can help identify patterns, trends, anomalies, and threats by correlating different types of data and events, such as network traffic, logs, alerts, and incidents. Correlation dashboards can help investigate network flooding by showing the source, destination, volume, and type of malicious packets and their impact on the network performance and availability. References:  
<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-correlation-dashboard>

**NEW QUESTION 337**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator recently used an internal CA to issue a certificate to a public application. A user tries to reach the application but receives a message stating, "Your connection is not private." Which of the following is the best way to fix this issue?

- A. Ignore the warning and continue to use the application normally.
- B. Install the certificate on each endpoint that needs to use the application.
- C. Send the new certificate to the users to install on their browsers.
- D. Send a CSR to a known CA and install the signed certificate on the application's server.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A certificate issued by an internal CA is not trusted by default by external users or applications. Therefore, when a user tries to reach the application that uses an internal CA certificate, they will receive a warning message that their connection is not private<sup>1</sup>. The best way to fix this issue is to use a certificate signed by a well-known public CA that is trusted by most browsers and operating systems<sup>1</sup>. To do this, the security administrator needs to send a certificate signing request (CSR) to a public CA and install the signed certificate on the application's server<sup>2</sup>. The other options are not recommended or feasible. Ignoring the warning and continuing to use the application normally is insecure and exposes the user to potential man-in-the-middle attacks<sup>3</sup>. Installing the certificate on each endpoint that needs to use the application is impractical and cumbersome, especially if there are many users or devices involved<sup>3</sup>. Sending the new certificate to the users to install on their browsers is also inconvenient and may not work for some browsers or devices<sup>3</sup>.

References: 1:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-self-signed-certificate> 2:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/mutual-authentication-certificate-management> 3: <https://serverfault.com/questions/1106443/should-i-use-a-public-or-a-internal-ca-for-client-certificate-mtls>

**NEW QUESTION 339**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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:**

Bollards are posts designed to prevent vehicles from entering an area. They are usually made of steel or concrete and are placed close together to make it difficult for vehicles to pass through. In addition to preventing vehicles from entering an area, bollards can also be used to protect buildings and pedestrians from ramming attacks. They are an effective and cost-efficient way to protect buildings and pedestrians from unauthorized access.

**NEW QUESTION 343**

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