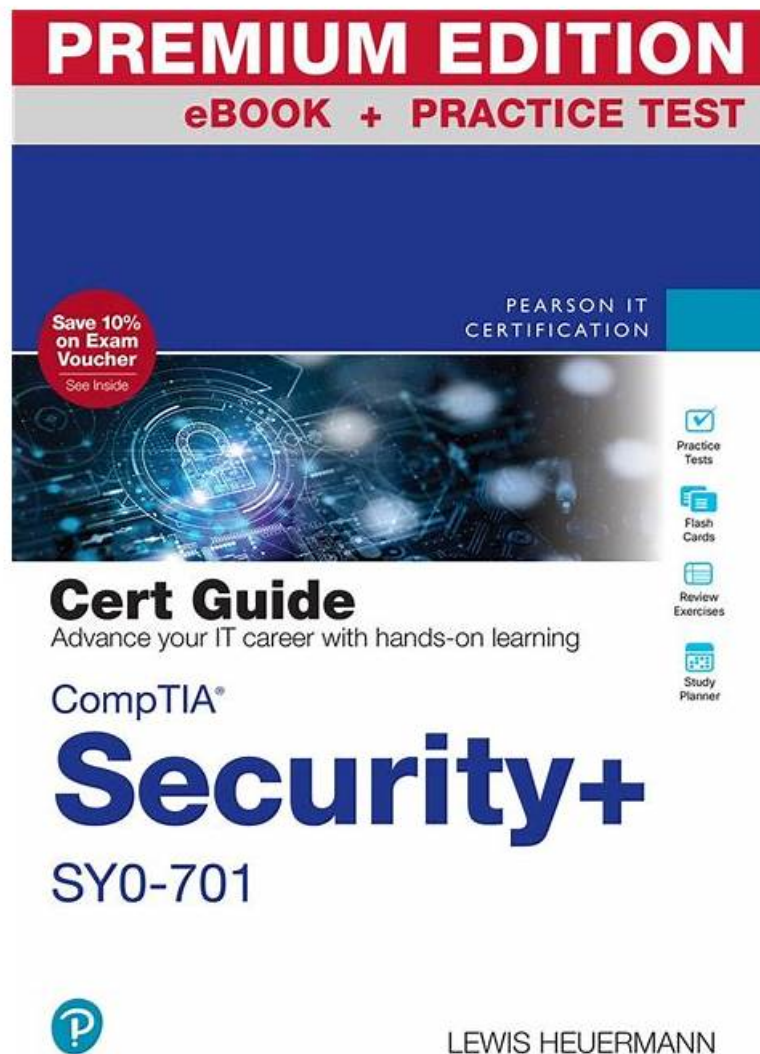# Valid SY0-701 Test Vce & Reliable SY0-701 Test Book

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CompTIA SY0-701 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Mitigations: In this topic, you'll find discussions comparing threat actors and motivations, explaining common threat vectors and attack surfaces, and outlining different types of vulnerabilities. Moreover, the topic focuses on analyzing indicators of malicious activity in scenarios and exploring mitigation techniques used to secure enterprises against threats.
Topic 2	• Security Program Management and Oversight: Finally, this topic discusses elements of effective security governance, the risk management process, third-party risk assessment, and management processes. Additionally, the topic focuses on security compliance requirements, types and purposes of audits and assessments, and implementing security awareness practices in various scenarios.
Topic 3	• Security Operations: This topic delves into applying common security techniques to computing resources, addressing security implications of proper hardware, software, and data asset management, managing vulnerabilities effectively, and explaining security alerting and monitoring concepts. It also discusses enhancing enterprise capabilities for security, implementing identity and access management, and utilizing automation and orchestration for secure operations.
Topic 4	• General Security Concepts: This topic covers various types of security controls, fundamental security concepts, the importance of change management processes in security, and the significance of using suitable cryptographic solutions.
Topic 5	• Security Architecture: Here, you'll learn about security implications across different architecture models, applying security principles to secure enterprise infrastructure in scenarios, and comparing data protection concepts and strategies. The topic also delves into the importance of resilience and recovery in security architecture.

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q928-Q933):

NEW QUESTION # 928
Which of the following security concepts is accomplished with the installation of a RADIUS server?

- A. CIA
- B. ACL
- C. PEM
- D. AAA

Answer: D

Explanation:
The installation of a RADIUS server (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is primarily associated with the security concept of AAA, which stands for Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting. RADIUS servers are used to manage user credentials and permissions centrally, ensuring that only authenticated and authorized users can access network resources, and tracking user activity for accounting purposes.
Authentication: Verifies the identity of a user or device. When a user tries to access a network, the RADIUS server checks their credentials (username and password) against a database.
Authorization: Determines what an authenticated user is allowed to do. After authentication, the RADIUS server grants permissions based on predefined policies.
Accounting: Tracks the consumption of network resources by users. This involves logging session details such as the duration of connections and the amount of data transferred.

NEW QUESTION # 929

Which of the following should be used to prevent changes to system-level data?

- A. DLP
- B. FIM
- C. NIDS
- D. NAC

Answer: B

Explanation:
File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) is specifically designed to detect and prevent unauthorized changes to critical system files, configuration files, registry entries, binaries, and logs. According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-701, FIM creates a cryptographic baseline (usually via hashing) of protected system files. Any attempt to modify, add, or delete protected files immediately triggers an alert, enabling rapid detection of tampering- whether caused by malware, insider threats, or misconfigurations.
NIDS (A) monitors network traffic, not system-level modifications. DLP (B) prevents unauthorized data exfiltration, not system-file tampering. NAC (C) controls device access to the network but does not protect system files.
FIM is a core tool for ensuring system integrity in compliance frameworks such as PCI-DSS, which explicitly requires organizations to monitor critical system files. By preventing unauthorized changes to system-level data and alerting administrators to suspicious activity, FIM provides a strong defensive mechanism against malware, ransomware, and configuration drift.
Thus, FIM is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 930
Which of the following is die most important security concern when using legacy systems to provide production service?

- A. Loss of availability
- B. Instability
- C. Use of insecure protocols
- D. Lack of vendor support

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 931
Which of the following environments utilizes a subset of customer data and is most likely to be used to assess the impacts of major system upgrades and demonstrate system features?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A staging environment is a controlled setting that closely mirrors the production environment but uses a subset of customer data. It is used to test major system upgrades, assess their impact, and demonstrate new features before they are rolled out to the live production environment. This ensures that any issues can be identified and addressed in a safe environment before affecting end-users.
References = CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 study materials, particularly in the domain of secure system development and testing environments.

NEW QUESTION # 932
Which of the following is the most likely to be included as an element of communication in a security awareness program?

- A. Reporting phishing attempts or other suspicious activities
- B. Performing social engineering as part of third-party penetration testing
- C. Verifying information when modifying wire transfer data
- D. Detecting insider threats using anomalous behavior recognition

Answer: A

Explanation:
A security awareness program is a set of activities and initiatives that aim to educate and inform the users and employees of an organization about the security policies, procedures, and best practices. A security awareness program can help to reduce the human factor in security risks, such as social engineering, phishing, malware, data breaches, and insider threats. A security awareness program should include various elements of communication, such as newsletters, posters, videos, webinars, quizzes, games, simulations, and feedback mechanisms, to deliver the security messages and reinforce the security culture. One of the most likely elements of communication to be included in a security awareness program is reporting phishing attempts or other suspicious activities, as this can help to raise the awareness of the users and employees about the common types of cyberattacks and how to respond to them. Reporting phishing attempts or other suspicious activities can also help to alert the security team and enable them to take appropriate actions to prevent or mitigate the impact of the attacks. Therefore, this is the best answer among the given options. The other options are not as likely to be included as elements of communication in a security awareness program, because they are either technical or operational tasks that are not directly related to the security awareness of the users and employees. Detecting insider threats using anomalous behavior recognition is a technical task that involves using security tools or systems to monitor and analyze the activities and behaviors of the users and employees and identify any deviations or anomalies that may indicate malicious or unauthorized actions. This task is usually performed by the security team or the security operations center, and it does not require the communication or participation of the users and employees. Verifying information when modifying wire transfer data is an operational task that involves using verification methods, such as phone calls, emails, or digital signatures, to confirm the authenticity and accuracy of the information related to wire transfers, such as the account number, the amount, or the recipient. This task is usually performed by the financial or accounting department, and it does not involve the security awareness of the users and employees. Performing social engineering as part of third-party penetration testing is a technical task that involves using deception or manipulation techniques, such as phishing, vishing, or impersonation, to test the security posture and the vulnerability of the users and employees to social engineering attacks. This task is usually performed by external security professionals or consultants, and it does not require the communication or consent of the users and employees. Therefore, these options are not the best answer for this question. References = Security Awareness and Training - CompTIA Security+ SY0-701: 5.2, video at 0:00; CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Certification Study Guide, page 263.

NEW QUESTION # 933

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