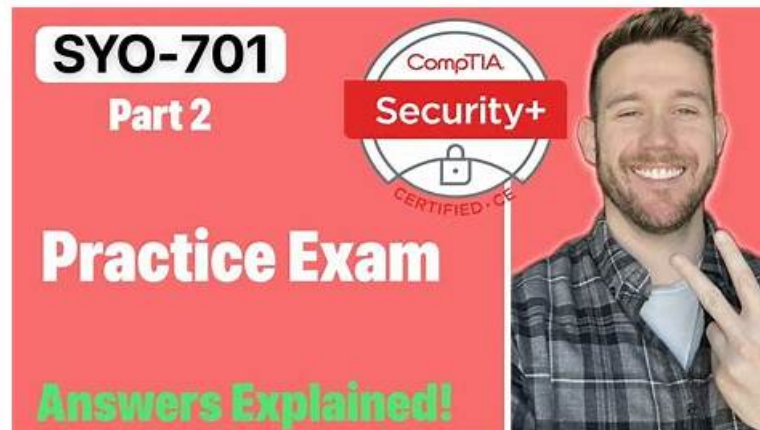


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CompTIA SY0-701 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q699-Q704):

NEW QUESTION # 699

A penetration tester visits a client's website and downloads the site's content. Which of the following actions is the penetration tester performing?

- A. Vulnerability scan
- B. Unknown environment testing
- **C. Passive reconnaissance**
- D. Due diligence

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The described activity-visiting a website and downloading publicly accessible content-is a classic example of passive reconnaissance. Passive reconnaissance involves gathering information about a target without interacting with its internal systems or generating traffic that could be detected by security monitoring tools.

According to SY0-701, passive recon uses open-source intelligence (OSINT), such as:

- * Public websites
- * DNS records
- * News articles
- * Metadata
- * Public document repositories

The key distinction is that passive reconnaissance does not probe the system for vulnerabilities, nor does it send active scanning traffic.

Vulnerability scanning (B) requires active probing. Unknown environment testing (A) applies to black-box testing but still may involve active scanning. Due diligence (C) refers to risk assessment or compliance reviews, not technical reconnaissance.

Therefore, downloading the website's content is a non-intrusive information-gathering technique, perfectly matching passive reconnaissance as defined in the exam materials under Threats, Vulnerabilities, Attack Vectors, and Pen Testing Phases.

NEW QUESTION # 700

A user downloaded software from an online forum. After the user installed the software, the security team observed external network traffic connecting to the user's computer on an uncommon port. Which of the following is the most likely explanation of this unauthorized connection?

- A. The software was ransomware.
- B. The user's computer had a fileless virus.
- **C. The software contained a backdoor.**
- D. The software had a hidden keylogger.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The software contained a backdoor bypassing normal authentication method.

NEW QUESTION # 701

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

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

Answer: F

Explanation:

An engineer should recommend the decommissioning of a network device when the device poses a security risk or a compliance violation to the enterprise environment. A device that cannot meet the encryption standards or receive authorized updates is vulnerable to attacks and breaches, and may expose sensitive data or compromise network integrity. Therefore, such a device should be removed from the network and replaced with a more secure and updated one.

References

CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.2, page 671 CompTIA Security+ Practice Tests: Exam SY0-701, 3rd Edition, Chapter 2, Question 16, page 512

NEW QUESTION # 702

A security analyst is investigating an alert that was produced by endpoint protection software. The analyst determines this event was a false positive triggered by an employee who attempted to download a file. Which of the following is the most likely reason the download was blocked?

- A. A supply chain attack on the endpoint protection vendor
- B. A zero-day vulnerability in the file
- C. Incorrect file permissions
- **D. A misconfiguration in the endpoint protection software**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Endpoint protection systems rely on policy rules, signatures, behavioral analytics, and heuristics. When the analyst identifies the event as a false positive, this indicates the file itself was not malicious, but the endpoint protection solution incorrectly identified it as a threat. According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 concepts, false positives commonly occur due to overly aggressive configuration settings, outdated rules, unrefined behavioral baselines, or incorrect threat signatures.

Zero-day vulnerabilities (B) would cause a true positive because the file contains unknown malware, not a false alert. A supply chain attack (C) would impact the vendor or update delivery, not a user download event.

Incorrect file permissions (D) prevent access but do not trigger malware alerts.

Misconfigurations are identified in SY0-701 under Security Operations # Monitoring, alerting, tuning, and false positives, which emphasizes the need for refining security controls to reduce erroneous blocks.

Therefore, the most likely cause of a blocked benign download is a misconfigured endpoint protection policy.

NEW QUESTION # 703

Which of the following can assist in recovering data if the decryption key is lost?

- A. CSR
- **B. Escrow**
- C. Salting
- D. Root of trust

Answer: B

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A CSR (A) is a Certificate Signing Request and does not store keys. Salting (B) is used with hashing to prevent password attacks and does not assist in data recovery. A root of trust (C) ensures secure hardware initialization but does not store backup decryption keys.

Thus, the correct answer is Escrow, the only mechanism specifically designed to allow recovery when decryption keys are unavailable.

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