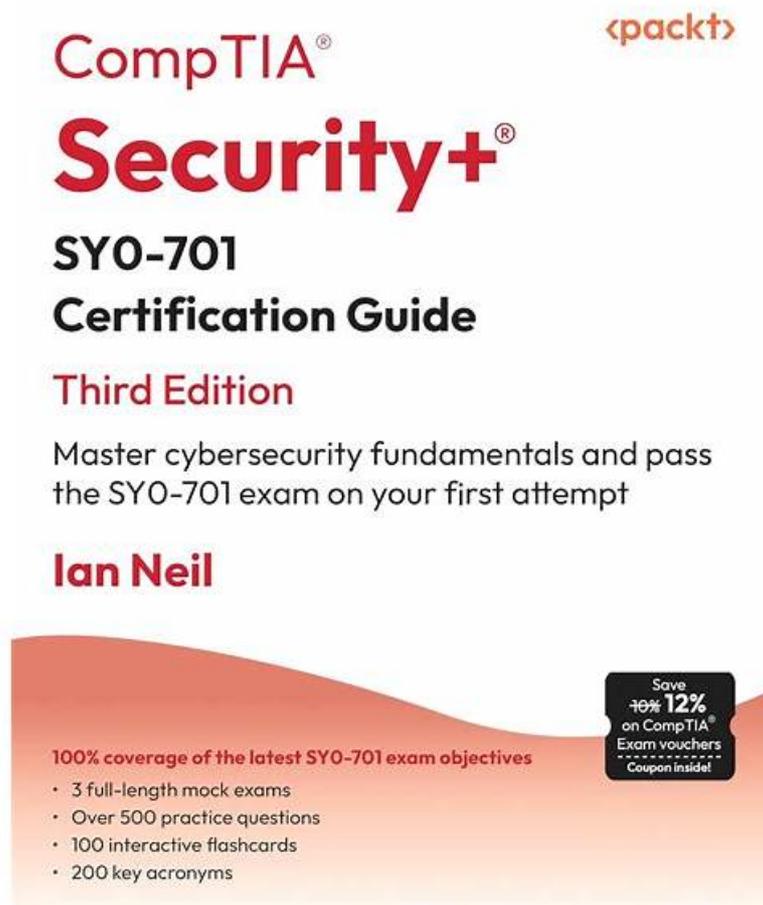


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## CompTIA SY0-701 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q250-Q255):

### NEW QUESTION # 250

A bank insists all of its vendors must prevent data loss on stolen laptops. Which of the following strategies is the bank requiring?

- A. Masking
- B. Permission restrictions
- C. Encryption at rest
- D. Data classification

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Encryption at rest is a strategy that protects data stored on a device, such as a laptop, by converting it into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a decryption key or password. Encryption at rest can prevent data loss on stolen laptops by preventing unauthorized access to the data, even if the device is physically compromised. Encryption at rest can also help comply with data privacy regulations and standards that require data protection. Masking, data classification, and permission restrictions are other strategies that can help protect data, but they may not be sufficient or applicable for data stored on laptops. Masking is a technique that obscures sensitive data elements, such as credit card numbers, with random characters or symbols, but it is usually used for data in transit or in use, not at rest. Data classification is a process that assigns labels to data based on its sensitivity and business impact, but it does not protect the data itself. Permission restrictions are rules that define who can access, modify, or delete data, but they may not prevent unauthorized access if the laptop is stolen and the security controls are bypassed. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide:

Exam SY0-701, 9th Edition, page 17-18, 372-373

### NEW QUESTION # 251

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

- A. Business continuity plan

- B. Disaster recovery plan
- C. Incident response procedure
- D. Change management procedure

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

A change management procedure is a set of steps and guidelines that a security administrator should adhere to when setting up a new set of firewall rules. A firewall is a device or software that can filter, block, or allow network traffic based on predefined rules or policies. A firewall rule is a statement that defines the criteria and action for a firewall to apply to a packet or a connection. For example, a firewall rule can allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, or applications. Setting up a new set of firewall rules is a type of change that can affect the security, performance, and functionality of the network. Therefore, a change management procedure is necessary to ensure that the change is planned, tested, approved, implemented, documented, and reviewed in a controlled and consistent manner. A change management procedure typically includes the following elements:

A change request that describes the purpose, scope, impact, and benefits of the change, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the change owner, implementer, and approver.

A change assessment that evaluates the feasibility, risks, costs, and dependencies of the change, as well as the alternatives and contingency plans.

A change approval that authorizes the change to proceed to the implementation stage, based on the criteria and thresholds defined by the change policy.

A change implementation that executes the change according to the plan and schedule, and verifies the results and outcomes of the change.

A change documentation that records the details and status of the change, as well as the lessons learned and best practices.

A change review that monitors and measures the performance and effectiveness of the change, and identifies any issues or gaps that need to be addressed or improved.

A change management procedure is important for a security administrator to adhere to when setting up a new set of firewall rules, as it can help to achieve the following objectives:

Enhance the security posture and compliance of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are aligned with the security policies and standards, and that they do not introduce any vulnerabilities or conflicts.

Minimize the disruption and downtime of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are tested and validated before deployment, and that they do not affect the availability or functionality of the network services or applications.

Improve the efficiency and quality of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are optimized and updated according to the changing needs and demands of the network users and stakeholders, and that they do not cause any performance or compatibility issues.

Increase the accountability and transparency of the network by ensuring that the firewall rules are documented and reviewed regularly, and that they are traceable and auditable by the relevant authorities and parties.

The other options are not correct because they are not related to the process of setting up a new set of firewall rules. A disaster recovery plan is a set of policies and procedures that aim to restore the normal operations of an organization in the event of a system failure, natural disaster, or other emergency. An incident response procedure is a set of steps and guidelines that aim to contain, analyze, eradicate, and recover from a security incident, such as a cyberattack, data breach, or malware infection. A business continuity plan is a set of strategies and actions that aim to maintain the essential functions and operations of an organization during and after a disruptive event, such as a pandemic, power outage, or civil unrest. References = CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-701), Chapter 7: Resilience and Recovery, page 325. Professor Messer's CompTIA SY0-701 Security+ Training Course, Section 1.3: Security Operations, video: Change Management (5:45).

#### NEW QUESTION # 252

Malware spread across a company's network after an employee visited a compromised industry blog. Which of the following best describes this type of attack?

- A. Watering-hole
- B. Impersonation
- C. Disinformation
- D. Smishing

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A watering-hole attack is a type of cyberattack that targets groups of users by infecting websites that they commonly visit. The

attackers exploit vulnerabilities to deliver a malicious payload to the organization's network. The attack aims to infect users' computers and gain access to a connected corporate network. The attackers target websites known to be popular among members of a particular organization or demographic. The attack differs from phishing and spear-phishing attacks, which typically attempt to steal data or install malware onto users' devices. In this scenario, the compromised industry blog is the watering hole that the attackers used to spread malware across the company's network. The attackers likely chose this blog because they knew that the employees of the company were interested in its content and visited it frequently. The attackers may have injected malicious code into the blog or redirected the visitors to a spoofed website that hosted the malware. The malware then infected the employees' computers and propagated to the network.

Reference1: Watering Hole Attacks: Stages, Examples, Risk Factors & Defense ...

### NEW QUESTION # 253

Which of the following scenarios describes a possible business email compromise attack?

- A. An employee receives a gift card request in an email that has an executive's name in the display field of the email.
- B. An employee receives an email with a link to a phishing site that is designed to look like the company's email portal.
- C. Employees who open an email attachment receive messages demanding payment in order to access files.
- **D. A service desk employee receives an email from the HR director asking for log-in credentials to a cloud administrator account.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In a BEC attack, the attacker typically impersonates a high-ranking executive or authority figure within the organization and requests sensitive information or actions from employees. In this case, the HR director is requesting log-in credentials for a cloud administrator account, which is a classic example of BEC where the attacker seeks to gain access to privileged accounts through deception.

### NEW QUESTION # 254

Which of the following data protection strategies can be used to confirm file integrity?

- A. Masking
- B. Obfuscation
- **C. Hashing**
- D. Encryption

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Hashing (C) is a one-way cryptographic function that produces a fixed-length digest representing the original data. If the file changes—even by one bit—the hash will change, making it ideal for verifying data integrity.

While encryption protects confidentiality, and masking/obfuscation protect data visibility, only hashing ensures integrity.

### NEW QUESTION # 255

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