

SY0-701 Valid Braindumps Questions - Verified SY0-701 Answers

2025 CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 Exam – 170 Actual Questions with 100% Verified Answers & Expert Cybersecurity Rationales | A+ Graded

Questions

Section 1: General Security Concepts (Questions 1–8)

1. What encryption method should be used to secure sensitive data at rest and in transit while allowing user-specific access?
a) Partition encryption
b) File encryption
c) Full-disk encryption
d) Record-level encryption

Answer: b) File encryption

Rationale: File encryption secures individual files, enabling user-specific access control and protecting data both at rest and in transit, per NIST SP 800-111. Partition encryption is less granular, full-disk encryption protects entire drives, and record-level encryption is database-specific.

2. What type of certificate secures multiple subdomains like sales.example.com and support.example.com?
a) Self-signed certificate
b) Root of trust certificate
c) CRL certificate
d) Wildcard certificate

Answer: d) Wildcard certificate

Rationale: A wildcard certificate (e.g., *.example.com) secures multiple subdomains under a single domain, per RFC 2818. Self-signed certificates lack trust, root of trust certificates are for CAs, and CRLs list revoked certificates.

3. What is the primary technical concern when restarting a customer-facing application for a security update?
a) Application configuration changes
b) Patch application success

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CompTIA SY0-701 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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 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"> • 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.

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CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q648-Q653):

NEW QUESTION # 648

Which of the following are the first steps an analyst should perform when developing a heat map?
(Choose two.)

- A. Remove possible impediments to radio transmissions.
- B. Measure cable lengths between access points.
- C. Review access logs to determine the most active devices.
- **D. Create or obtain a layout of the office.**
- E. Log in to each access point and check the settings.
- **F. Methodically walk around the office noting Wi-Fi signal strength.**

Answer: D,F

NEW QUESTION # 649

A data administrator is configuring authentication for a SaaS application and would like to reduce the number of credentials employees need to maintain. The company prefers to use domain credentials to access new SaaS applications. Which of the following methods would allow this functionality?

- **A. SSO**
- B. PEAP
- C. MFA
- D. LEAP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

SSO stands for single sign-on, which is a method of authentication that allows users to access multiple applications or services with one set of credentials. SSO reduces the number of credentials employees need to maintain and simplifies the login process. SSO can also improve security by reducing the risk of password reuse, phishing, and credential theft. SSO can be implemented using various protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, OpenID Connect, and Kerberos, that enable the exchange of authentication information between different domains or systems. SSO is commonly used for accessing SaaS applications, such as Office 365, Google Workspace, Salesforce, and others, using domain credentials¹²³.

B: LEAP stands for Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol, which is a Cisco proprietary protocol that provides authentication for wireless networks. LEAP is not related to SaaS applications or domain credentials⁴.

C: MFA stands for multi-factor authentication, which is a method of authentication that requires users to provide two or more pieces of evidence to prove their identity. MFA can enhance security by adding an extra layer of protection beyond passwords, such as tokens, biometrics, or codes. MFA is not related to SaaS applications or domain credentials, but it can be used in conjunction with SSO.

D: PEAP stands for Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol, which is a protocol that provides secure authentication for wireless networks. PEAP uses TLS to create an encrypted tunnel between the client and the server, and then uses another authentication method, such as MS-CHAPv2 or EAP-GTC, to verify the user's identity. PEAP is not related to SaaS applications or domain credentials.

References = 1: Security+ (SY0-701) Certification Study Guide | CompTIA IT Certifications 2: What is Single Sign-On (SSO)? - Definition from WhatIs.com 3: Single sign-on - Wikipedia 4: Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol - Wikipedia : What is Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)? - Definition from WhatIs.com : Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION # 650

Which of the following activities uses OSINT?

- A. Data analysis of logs
- B. Social engineering testing
- C. Producing IOC for malicious artifacts
- **D. Collecting evidence of malicious activity**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 651

A company is expanding its threat surface program and allowing individuals to security test the company's internet-facing application. The company will compensate researchers based on the vulnerabilities discovered.

Which of the following best describes the program the company is setting up?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 652

A bank set up a new server that contains customers' PII. Which of the following should the bank use to make sure the sensitive data is not modified?

- A. User behavior analytics
- B. Full disk encryption

