

# SY0-701시험대비덤프최신데모시험준비에가장좋은인기시험덤프자료



BONUS!!! ExamPassdump SY0-701 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rPq7eYtyYXbapmNkvjsyDSPYMSYxNrgN>

CompTIA SY0-701 덤프는 CompTIA SY0-701 시험문제변경에 따라 주기적으로 업데이트를 진행하여 저희 덤프가 항상 가장 최신버전이도록 보장해드립니다. 고객님들에 대한 깊은 배려의 마음으로 고품질 CompTIA SY0-701 덤프를 제공해드리고 디테일한 서비스를 제공해드리는 것이 저희의 목표입니다.

## CompTIA SY0-701 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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>
주제 2	<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>
주제 3	<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>
주제 4	<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>

주제 5	<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>
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>> SY0-701시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 <<

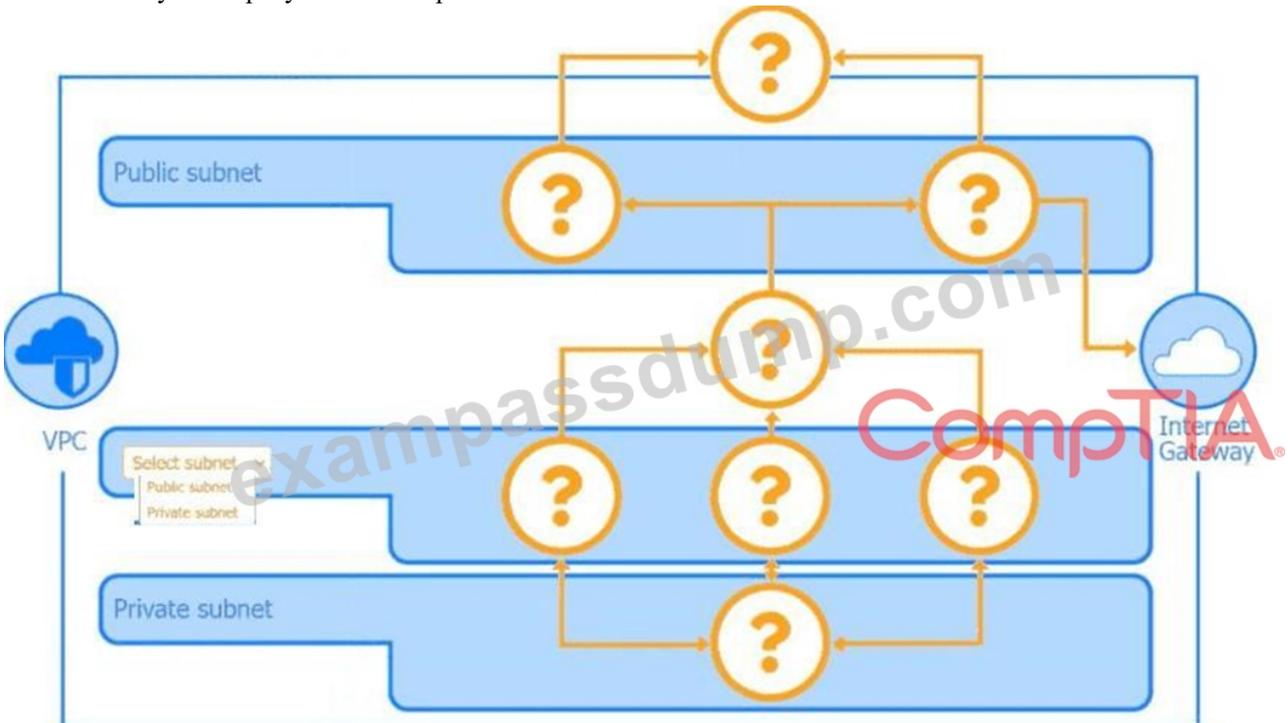
## 최근 인기시험 SY0-701시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 덤프문제

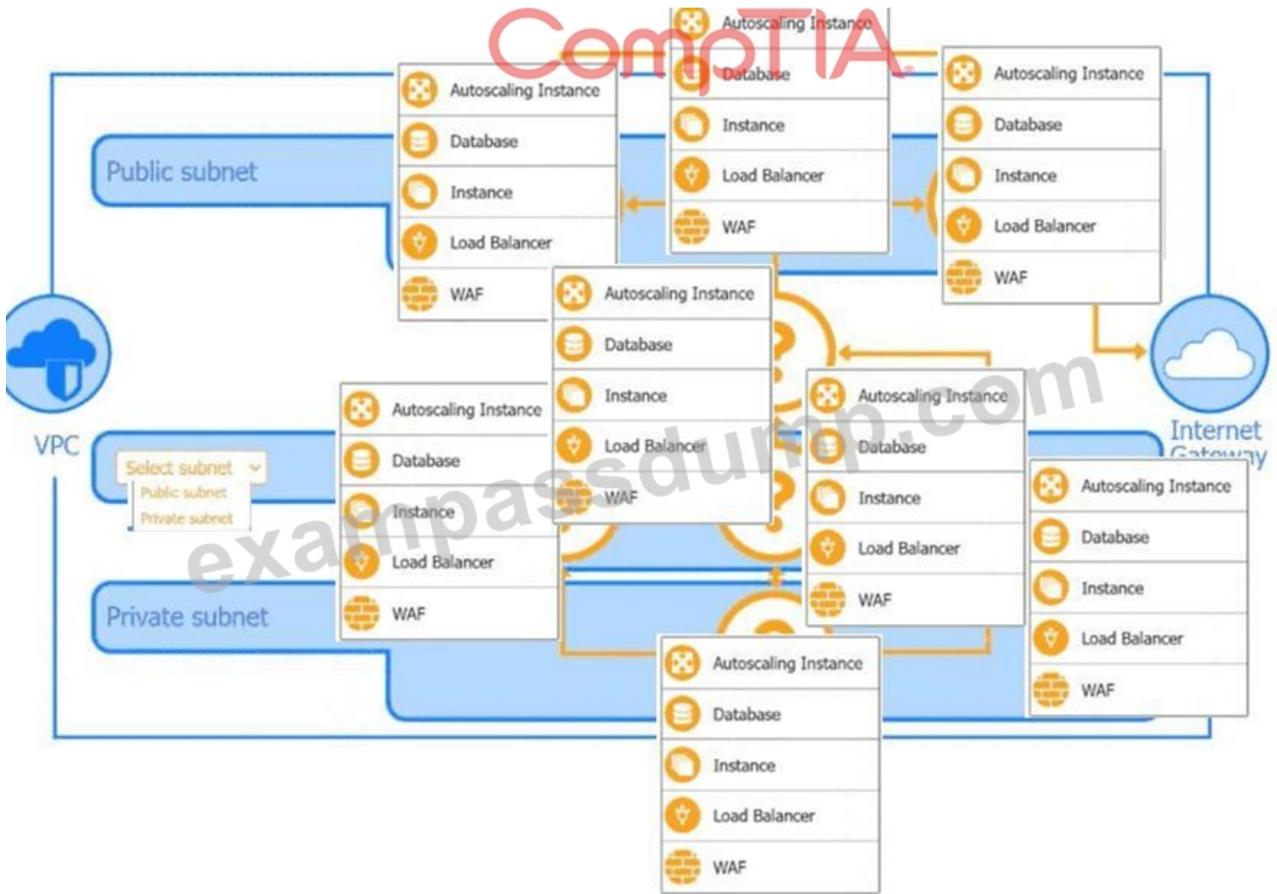
연구결과에 의하면CompTIA인증 SY0-701시험은 너무 어려워 시험패스율이 낮다고 합니다. ExamPassdump의 CompTIA인증 SY0-701덤프와 만나면CompTIA인증 SY0-701시험에 두려움을 느끼지 않으셔도 됩니다. ExamPassdump의 CompTIA인증 SY0-701덤프는 엘리트한 IT전문가들이 실제시험을 연구하여 정리해둔 퍼펙트한 시험대비 공부자료입니다. 저희 덤프만 공부하시면 시간도 절약하고 가격도 친근하며 시험준비로 인한 여러방면의 스트레스를 적게 받아CompTIA인증 SY0-701시험패스가 한결 쉬워집니다.

### 최신 CompTIA Security+ SY0-701 무료 샘플문제 (Q453-Q458):

#### 질문 # 453

A security analyst is creating the first draft of a network diagram for the company's new customer-facing payment application that will be hosted by a third-party cloud service provider.





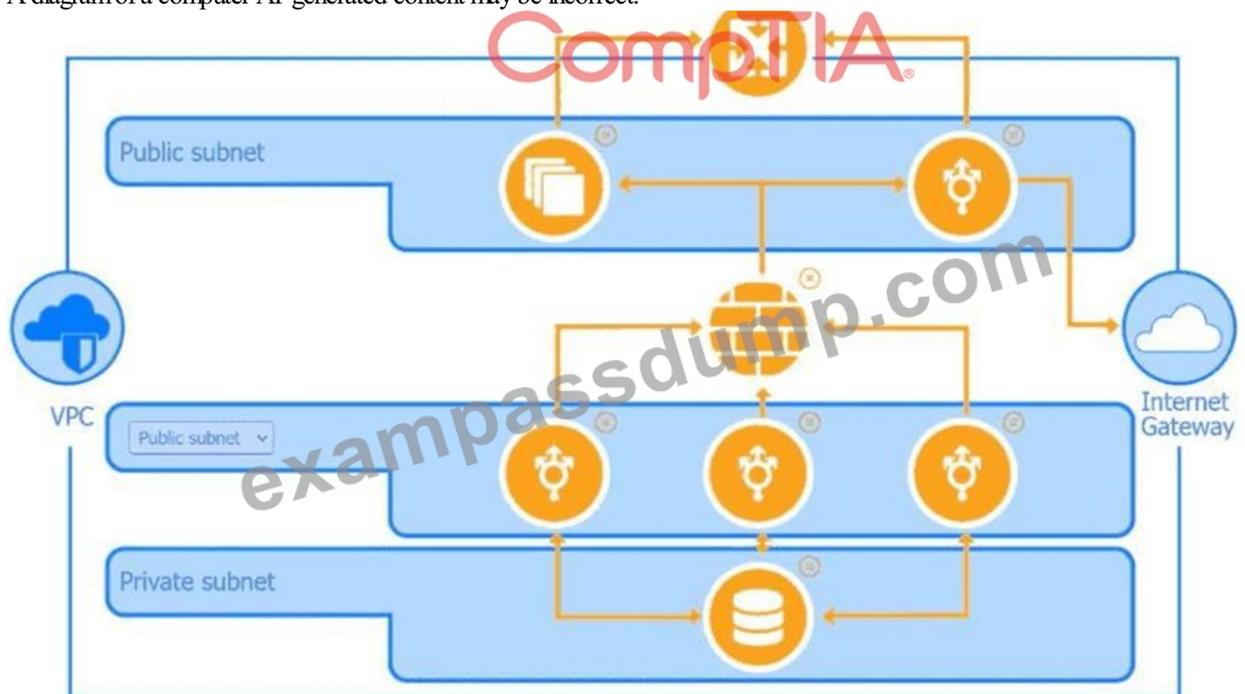
정답:

설명:

See the Explanation for complete solution for this task.

Explanation:

A diagram of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.



Step 1: Understand Requirements & Security Principles

Requirements:

Customer-facing payment application (PCI DSS compliance applies)

Hosted on third-party cloud (e.g., AWS)

Must segment public-facing and internal resources

Needs to be scalable and resilient

Must have strong security controls

Step 2: Design the High-Level Network Layout

Core Components:

VPC (Virtual Private Cloud): Isolates your environment from other tenants in the cloud.

Subnets:

Public subnet: For resources that must communicate with the internet.

Private subnet: For internal resources, NOT directly exposed to the internet.

Step 3: Place Resources in Appropriate Subnets

Public Subnet:

Internet-facing Load Balancer (LB): Distributes traffic to application servers.

Web Application Firewall (WAF): Protects against web exploits.

Autoscaling Instances: EC2 (or VM) servers running your web front-end, automatically scaling as traffic grows.

Private Subnet:

Application servers: Back-end logic, not exposed to internet directly.

Database: Sensitive data storage, only accessible by application servers.

Internal Load Balancer: Manages traffic among app servers.

WAF: Can be used internally as well for defense-in-depth.

Step 4: Add Connectivity and Security Controls

Internet Gateway: Allows resources in public subnet to communicate with the internet.

NAT Gateway: Allows outbound internet traffic from private subnet without exposing private IPs.

Security Groups: Firewalls at the instance level; allow only necessary traffic (e.g., LB to web server, web server to DB).

Network ACLs: Subnet-level firewalls for additional control.

Step 5: Network Diagram Explanation (Based on Your Images)

Public Subnet (Top Layer)

Load Balancer

Accepts HTTPS traffic from customers.

Sends only necessary HTTP/HTTPS to web servers in public subnet.

WAF (Web Application Firewall)

Sits in front of Load Balancer.

Filters malicious requests (SQLi, XSS, etc.).

Autoscaling Group

Multiple web servers for redundancy and scalability.

Placed in public subnet to respond to traffic spikes.

Private Subnet (Bottom Layer)

Application Servers

Receive requests from public subnet's load balancer.

Not directly exposed to the internet.

Database

Only accessible from application servers, never public.

Security groups restrict all inbound traffic except from app servers.

Internal Load Balancer

Balances requests to application servers.

Step 6: Flow of Data (Step-by-Step)

Client -> Internet Gateway -> WAF -> Load Balancer (Public Subnet): Customers initiate connections to your app over the internet.

Load Balancer -> Autoscaling Web Servers (Public Subnet): Load balancer routes requests to available web servers.

Web Servers -> Application Logic (Private Subnet): Web servers pass necessary requests to the internal application servers.

App Servers -> Database (Private Subnet): Application servers query/update customer payment data in the database.

Outbound (NAT Gateway): App servers may need to access updates or external APIs-use NAT Gateway for secure outbound connections.

Step 7: Security Best Practices

Security Groups: Only allow necessary ports (e.g., 443 for HTTPS to LB, 3306 for MySQL between app server and DB).

Network ACLs: Add another layer of subnet-level restrictions.

Encryption: Use HTTPS for all external connections, encrypt data at rest and in transit (TLS, disk encryption).

IAM Roles/Policies: Principle of least privilege for accessing resources.

Monitoring/Logging: Enable VPC flow logs, cloud service logs, and application logging.

Patch Management: Automate patching for OS and applications.

Backups: Regular, secure backups of critical data.

#### Step 8: Compliance Considerations

For payment applications (PCI DSS):

Isolate cardholder data environment (CDE).

Strong access controls (multi-factor authentication, role separation).

Regular vulnerability assessments and penetration testing.

Retain logs for auditing.

#### Step 9: Draw the Architecture (Summary)

Internet Gateway: Allows inbound/outbound internet access.

Public Subnet: WAF, Load Balancer, Autoscaling group.

Private Subnet: App servers, DB, internal LB.

NAT Gateway: Outbound access for private resources.

Security Groups/ACLs: Control all traffic flows.

Monitoring/Logging: Enabled at all levels.

Bonus: Sample Security Group Rules

Web Server (Public Subnet):

Inbound: 443 (HTTPS) from Internet

Outbound: 80/443 to App Servers

App Server (Private Subnet):

Inbound: 80/443 from Web Servers

Outbound: 3306 (MySQL) to Database

Database (Private Subnet):

Inbound: 3306 from App Servers

Outbound: None (unless replication required)

References to Security+ Domains

1.0 General Security Concepts: Principle of least privilege, defense in depth.

2.0 Threats, Vulnerabilities, Mitigations: WAF, segmentation, patching.

3.0 Security Architecture: Network segmentation, secure design.

4.0 Security Operations: Monitoring, logging, response.

5.0 Security Program Management: Compliance, policy.

#### 질문 # 454

A company is developing a critical system for the government and storing project information on a fileshare.

Which of the following describes how this data will most likely be classified? (Select two).

- A. Private
- **B. Restricted**
- C. Operational
- D. Urgent
- E. Public
- **F. Confidential**

정답 : B,F

#### 설명:

Explanation

Data classification is the process of assigning labels to data based on its sensitivity and business impact. Different organizations and sectors may have different data classification schemes, but a common one is the following1:

Public: Data that can be freely disclosed to anyone without any harm or risk.

Private: Data that is intended for internal use only and may cause some harm or risk if disclosed.

Confidential: Data that is intended for authorized use only and may cause significant harm or risk if disclosed.

Restricted: Data that is intended for very limited use only and may cause severe harm or risk if disclosed.

In this scenario, the company is developing a critical system for the government and storing project information on a fileshare. This data is likely to be classified as confidential and restricted, because it is not meant for public or private use, and it may cause serious damage to national security or public safety if disclosed. The government may also have specific requirements or regulations for handling such data, such as encryption, access control, and auditing2. References: 1: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-701,

9th Edition, page 16-17 2: Data Classification Practices: Final Project Description Released

### 질문 # 455

A company's online shopping website became unusable shortly after midnight on January 30, 2023. When a security analyst reviewed the database server, the analyst noticed the following code used for backing up data:

```
IF DATE() = "01/30/2023" THEN BEGIN
  DROP DATABASE WebShopOnline;
END
```

Which of the following should the analyst do next?

- A. Scan the database server for malware.
- B. Search the web server for ransomware notes.
- C. Review WAF logs for evidence of command injection.
- D. Check for recently terminated DBAs.

정답: C

### 질문 # 456

Which of the following could potentially be introduced at the time of side loading?

- A. User impersonation
- B. On-path attack
- C. Buffer overflow
- D. Rootkit

정답: D

### 질문 # 457

The physical security team at a company receives reports that employees are not displaying their badges. The team also observes employees tailgating at controlled entrances. Which of the following topics will the security team most likely emphasize in upcoming security training?

- A. Social engineering
- B. Acceptable use policy
- C. Phishing
- D. Situational awareness

정답: D

#### 설명:

Situational awareness refers to being mindful of security risks in one's environment and taking proactive measures to mitigate them. In this scenario, employees are failing to display their identification badges and allowing unauthorized personnel to follow them into restricted areas (tailgating). These behaviors pose significant security risks, such as unauthorized access to sensitive locations. Security training focused on situational awareness will educate employees on the importance of remaining vigilant about security practices, recognizing potential threats, and enforcing access control measures.

\* Social engineering involves manipulating individuals to gain unauthorized access, but this scenario highlights poor adherence to security protocols rather than deception.

\* Phishing is an email-based attack aimed at stealing sensitive information, which is unrelated to physical security lapses.

\* Acceptable use policy governs the proper use of company resources but does not specifically address tailgating or badge display issues.

Thus, situational awareness is the most relevant security training topic for addressing these concerns.

### 질문 # 458

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ExamPassdump에는 베테랑의 전문가들로 이루어진 연구팀이 있습니다, 그들은 it지식과 풍부한 경험으로 여러 가지 여러분이 CompTIA 인증 SY0-701 시험을 패스할 수 있을 자료 등을 만들었습니다, ExamPassdump 에서는 일년 무료 업뎃을 제공하며, ExamPassdump 의 덤프들은 모두 높은 정확도를 자랑합니다. ExamPassdump 선택함으로 여러분이

CompTIA인증SY0-701시험에 대한 부담은 사라질 것입니다.

**SY0-701최신버전 인기 덤프문제**: [https://www.exampassdump.com/SY0-701\\_valid-braindumps.html](https://www.exampassdump.com/SY0-701_valid-braindumps.html)

- SY0-701시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 최신인기 인증 시험덤프샘플문제 □ 무료 다운로드를 위해 지금 □ [www.dumpst.com](http://www.dumpst.com) □에서“SY0-701”검색SY0-701최신 업데이트 인증덤프
- SY0-701시험 □ SY0-701시험대비 덤프데모 ✓ SY0-701유효한 시험자료 □ ▷ [www.itdumps.com](http://www.itdumps.com) <을(를) 열고 > SY0-701 <를 검색하여 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드하십시오SY0-701인기시험
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- 최신 SY0-701시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 인증덤프 데모문제 다운 ⇨ □ SY0-701 □를 무료로 다운로드하려면⇒ [www.pass4test.net](http://www.pass4test.net) □□□웹사이트를 입력하세요SY0-701높은 통과율 공부문제
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