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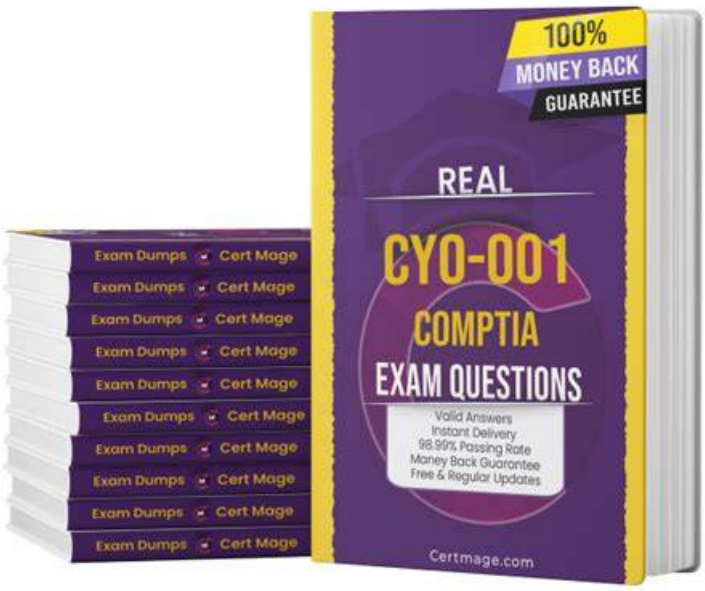

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CompTIA CY0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
AI Governance, Risk and Compliance	19%	- Governance frameworks and policies • 1. Responsible AI principles and ethics • 2. Organizational AI governance structures • 3. Global standards: NIST AI RMF, EU AI Act - Risk management for AI • 1. Risk mitigation and control strategies • 2. AI risk identification and assessment - Compliance and legal requirements • 1. Transparency, accountability and auditability • 2. Data protection and privacy laws

Securing AI Systems	40%	- Defending against AI-specific attacks • 1. Prompt injection, data poisoning, model inversion • 2. Adversarial example defense • 3. Threat modeling for AI lifecycles - Security controls for AI systems • 1. Model security: access, integrity, anti-tampering • 2. Deployment environment security • 3. Data protection: integrity, confidentiality, privacy - Secure AI development and operations • 1. Secure MLOps and AI pipeline design • 2. DevSecOps integration for AI
Basic AI Concepts Related to Cybersecurity	17%	- Core AI principles and terminology • 1. Generative AI concepts and capabilities • 2. Machine learning, deep learning, NLP, automation - AI-driven threats and risks • 1. Adversarial machine learning attacks • 2. Malicious use of generative AI • 3. Automated phishing, polymorphic malware - AI applications in security • 1. Security automation and decision support • 2. Threat detection and anomaly analysis
AI-assisted Security	24%	- Security automation and orchestration • 1. Vulnerability management and assessment • 2. Workflow automation and response playbooks - AI in security strategy and operations • 1. Threat modeling and risk assessment • 2. Compliance monitoring and auditing - AI for threat detection and response • 1. Accelerated threat hunting • 2. Automated incident triage and correlation • 3. Anomaly detection and behavioral analysis

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CompTIA SecAI+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which of the following explains the reason a cybersecurity analyst prefers a machine learning (ML) model over a statistical model for attack classification?

- A. Large community support and availability of global experts
- B. Improved performance with a small data set and high durability
- C. A simplified development pipeline and deployment process
- D. The ability to learn complex problems and adapt to new information

Answer: D

Explanation:
Basic Concept: Cybersecurity threats evolve continuously, with new attack variants emerging regularly. The choice between traditional statistical models and ML models for attack classification depends on which better handles the complexity and dynamism of the threat landscape. CompTIA SecAI+ covers ML model advantages for cybersecurity under basic AI concepts.
Why A is Correct: ML models can learn arbitrarily complex, non-linear relationships from training data and adapt to new patterns when retrained with updated data. For attack classification, this means ML can recognize sophisticated, multi-feature attack patterns that exceed the capabilities of simple statistical models and can be updated to detect new attack variants as the threat landscape evolves. This adaptability to complex and changing problems is the primary reason analysts prefer ML over static statistical approaches.
Why B is Wrong: ML model development pipelines are generally more complex than statistical models, requiring data preparation, feature engineering, model selection, training, validation, and deployment steps.
Simplicity of development is not a characteristic advantage of ML over statistical models.
Why C is Wrong: ML models typically require large amounts of training data to perform well. Statistical models often perform better than ML with small datasets. Performance with small datasets is actually an advantage of statistical models over ML, not ML over statistical.
Why D is Wrong: Community support and expert availability are ecosystem considerations rather than technical reasons to prefer ML for cybersecurity classification tasks. These factors might influence tool selection but do not explain the fundamental technical preference for ML ' s superior handling of complex attack patterns.

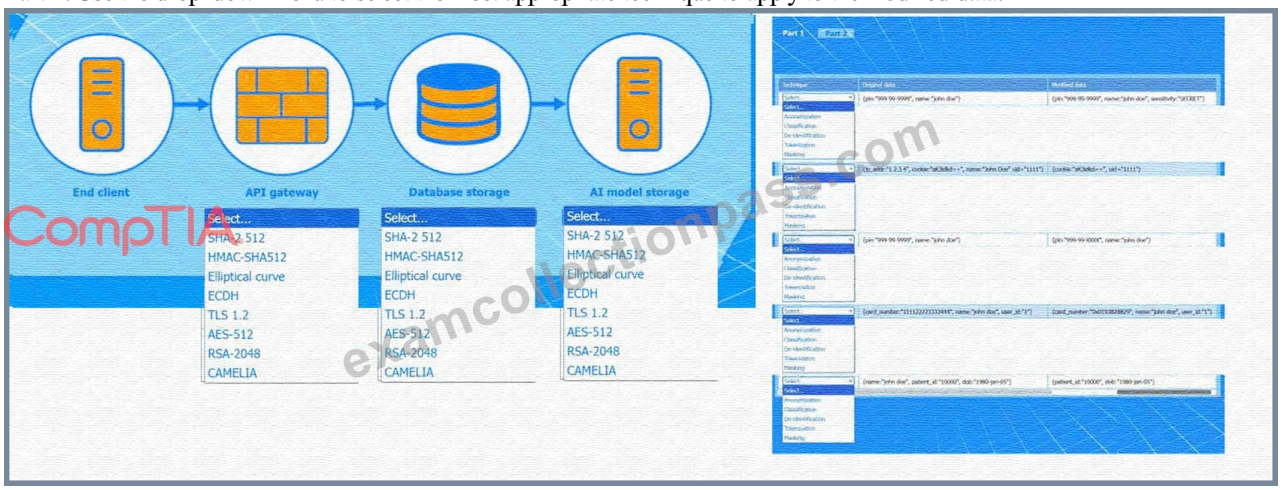
NEW QUESTION # 103
As a compliance requirement, a large language model (LLM) application requires setting up guardrails.
Which of the following resources is most appropriate to use?

- A. Security incident and event management (SIEM)
- B. LLM libraries
- C. Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)
- D. Open Worldwide Application Security Project (OWASP)

Answer: D

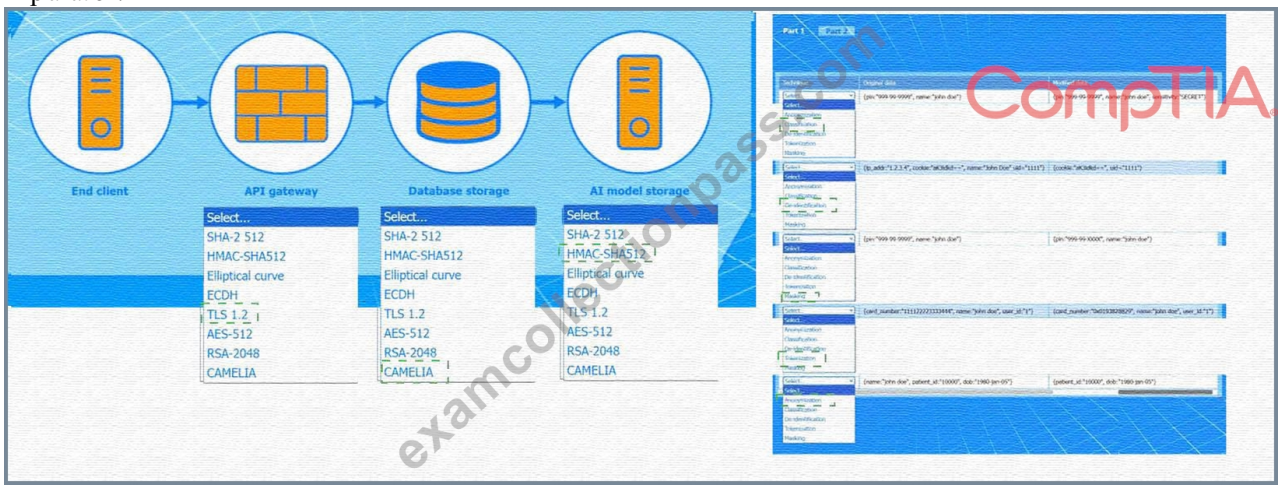
Explanation:
Basic Concept: When implementing guardrails for compliance purposes, organizations need a recognized framework or standard that provides authoritative guidance on what guardrails should address and how to implement them. Compliance guardrails require industry-recognized standards as their basis. CompTIA SecAI+ Study Guide identifies OWASP as the primary reference for LLM application security controls including guardrails.
Why B is Correct: OWASP provides the OWASP Top 10 for Large Language Model Applications, which is a recognized industry resource defining the most critical vulnerabilities in LLM applications and the guardrails needed to mitigate them. Using OWASP as the reference for compliance-required guardrails provides a defensible, industry-standard basis for the security controls implemented, satisfying compliance requirements with authoritative guidance on what guardrails should prevent and how they should function.
Why A is Wrong: RAG is an AI architecture that enhances LLM responses with retrieved external context. It is a capability enhancement technique, not a framework for defining or implementing security guardrails for compliance purposes.
Why C is Wrong: LLM libraries are software development toolkits that provide functions for working with language models. While they may include built-in guardrail features, they are implementation tools, not the governance resource or standard that compliance guardrail requirements should be based upon.
Why D is Wrong: A SIEM is a security monitoring and alerting platform that aggregates and analyzes log data. It is a detection and monitoring tool, not a framework that defines what guardrails are required for LLM application compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 104
An engineer is analyzing findings from a penetration test that indicate insufficient data encryption. The report also indicates that additional controls must be placed on the data. To protect against loss of intellectual property, the engineer must implement data security.
Part 1: Use drop-down menu to select the most appropriate protocol or cipher for each system component.
Part 2: Use the drop-down menu to select the most appropriate technique to apply to the modified data.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
Part 1 - Select the protocol or cipher
System component
Select
API gateway
TLS 1.2
Database storage
CAMELLIA
AI model storage
HMAC-SHA512
Part 2 - Select the data-protection technique
Enter the techniques from the first row to the fifth row in this exact order:
Row Data modification Select
1 The name field is removed, while patient_id and dob remain De-identification
2 ip_addr and name are removed, leaving cookie and uid Anonymization
3 The card number is replaced by 0x0193828829 Tokenization
4 sensitivity: " SECRET " is added Classification
5 Part of the PIN is replaced by XXXX Masking
See Explanation
Why these are the intended answers
API gateway # TLS 1.2

The API gateway handles data moving between the client and backend systems. TLS is the only listed transport-security protocol and therefore protects the data in transit . OWASP recommends encrypting sensitive data in transit by using TLS with secure parameters.
Database storage # CAMELLIA
CAMELLIA is a symmetric block cipher suitable for encrypting substantial quantities of stored data. It is therefore the valid storage-encryption choice among the listed options.
Do not select AES-512 . AES-512 is not a standardized AES variant. NIST defines only AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256 .
AI model storage # HMAC-SHA512
The scenario separately emphasizes protection against loss or modification of intellectual property. HMAC- SHA512 supplies message authentication and integrity verification, allowing unauthorized modification of the AI model to be detected. HMAC is not confidentiality encryption, but it is the most appropriate listed additional control for protecting model integrity. OWASP specifically identifies HMACs as cryptographic controls for stored-data integrity.
Why the other options are not selected
* SHA-2 512: Hashing only; no secret key and no encryption.
* Elliptical curve: A family of cryptographic techniques, not a specific storage or transport protocol.
* ECDH: Used for key agreement, not direct bulk-data encryption.
* AES-512: Invalid AES key size.
* RSA-2048: Primarily used for asymmetric encryption, signatures, or key transport; inefficient for bulk database or model encryption.
* CAMELLIA: Appropriate symmetric encryption for stored data.
* HMAC-SHA512: Integrity and authenticity, not confidentiality.
Final Part 2 order
* De-identification
* Anonymization
* Tokenization
* Classification
* Masking
Explanation:
De-identification removes an explicitly identifying field-in this case, the person's name-while retaining other fields needed for processing. The remaining patient ID and date of birth could potentially permit re- identification when combined with other information, so this is de-identification rather than complete anonymization. OWASP describes de-identification as deleting, scrambling, or pseudonymizing direct and indirect identifiers.
Anonymization removes identifying attributes so that the displayed record is not directly tied to the named individual. Here, both the name and IP address are removed.
Tokenization substitutes a sensitive value with a non-sensitive representative token. The original payment- card number is replaced with the hexadecimal-style value 0x0193828829. OWASP recognizes tokenization as a method for reducing exposure of stored sensitive data.
Classification labels information according to sensitivity. Adding sensitivity: " SECRET " does not conceal or transform the PIN; it categorizes the record so appropriate controls can be applied. OWASP recommends classifying processed, stored, and transmitted data and applying controls based on that classification.
Masking obscures only part of a sensitive value while preserving its general format. Changing 999-99-9999 to 999-99-XXXX is partial masking.

NEW QUESTION # 105
During the selection of a machine learning (ML)-based threat classification model, a cybersecurity administrator verifies that label distribution is highly unbalanced.
Which of the following processing techniques should the engineer use to balance the model?

- A. Data provenance
- B. Data lineage
- C. Data augmentation
- D. Data verification

Answer: C

Explanation:
Basic Concept: Class imbalance in training data - where some categories have significantly more examples than others - causes ML models to be biased toward the majority class, producing poor detection of minority class threats. Addressing this imbalance before training is critical for threat classification accuracy. CompTIA SecAI+ covers data preparation techniques under basic AI concepts.
Why B is Correct: Data augmentation addresses class imbalance by artificially increasing the number of training samples in under-

represented classes. Techniques include oversampling minority classes by creating synthetic examples using methods like SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique), or undersampling majority classes. This balances label distribution and enables the model to learn decision boundaries that accurately classify all threat categories, not just the dominant ones.
Why A is Wrong: Data lineage documents the origin, movement, and transformation of data throughout its lifecycle. It provides traceability and auditability but does not address class imbalance in training data distribution.
Why C is Wrong: Data provenance records the history and context of data origins. Like lineage, it is a governance and tracking concept that does not alter data distribution for model training balance.
Why D is Wrong: Data verification confirms that data is correct and consistent with expected formats and values. It checks data quality and integrity but does not address the statistical distribution imbalance between threat classes in training datasets.

NEW QUESTION # 106
A team of engineers builds an application using a large language model (LLM). The application is built on Linux and is hosted on a virtual server. Users must create an account in order to access and use the platform.
Which of the following should the team do to protect the account credentials?

- A. Deploy an authenticated application programming interface (API).
- B. Implement hashing and encryption.
- C. Update the Linux and virtual servers.
- D. Patch the model with the latest data set.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Basic Concept: User account credentials stored in a database must be protected against unauthorized disclosure. The security of credentials at rest requires cryptographic controls that prevent even database administrators or attackers with database access from reading plaintext passwords. CompTIA SecAI+ Study Guide covers credential security controls as part of AI application security.
Why C is Correct: Implementing hashing and encryption for credential protection is the industry-standard approach. Passwords should be hashed using strong, slow algorithms such as bcrypt, Argon2, or scrypt with unique salts, making them computationally infeasible to reverse even if the database is compromised.
Additional sensitive credential data can be encrypted. Together, hashing and encryption ensure that account credentials remain protected even if the underlying storage is accessed by unauthorized parties.
Why A is Wrong: Patching the model with new datasets updates the AI model ' s training data and knowledge. It does not address the security of user account credentials stored in the application ' s authentication database.
Why B is Wrong: Updating Linux and virtual server software patches system vulnerabilities and is important for overall security hygiene. However, it does not implement specific protections for the account credentials themselves stored in the application database.
Why D is Wrong: Deploying an authenticated API requires users to authenticate to use the API, improving access control. While this complements credential security, it does not protect the storage of credentials at rest and does not replace hashing and encryption of the credential values themselves.

NEW QUESTION # 107
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