

CompTIA Security+ Certification Practice Test 11 (Exam SY0-401)

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► Password combined with PIN used as an authentication requirement is an example of:

- ☐

☐

☐

Multi-factor authentication
- ☐

☐

☐

Single Sign-On (SSO)
- ☐

☐

☐

Two-factor authentication
- ☐

☒

☐

Something that the user knows (✖ Missed)

Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► Which of the answers listed below refers to a security measure providing protection against various password-based attacks, specifically password sniffing and replay attacks?

- ☐

☒

☐

OTP (✖ Missed)
- ☐

☐

☐

LSO
- ☐

☐

☐

OCSP
- ☐

☐

☐

CRL

Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► An algorithm used for computing one-time password from a shared secret key and the current time is known as:

- ☐

☐

☐

HOTP
- ☐

☐

☐

PAP
- ☐

☒

☐

TOTP (✖ Missed)
- ☐

☐

☐

CHAP

Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► Which of the following protocols transmits passwords over the network in an unencrypted form and is therefore considered unsecure?

- ☐

☐

☐

RADIUS
- ☐

☒

☐

PAP (✖ Missed)
- ☐

☐

☐

TACACS+
- ☐

☐


☐

CHAP

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 Your answer to this question is incorrect.


► Which part of the AAA framework deals with granting or denying access to resources?

☐ ☐ ☐ Authentication

☐ ☐ ☐ Identification

☐ ☐ ☐ Accounting

☐ ☒  Authorization (✖ Missed)

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.


► An access control model in which every resource has a sensitivity label matching a clearance level assigned to a user is known as:

☐ ☐ ☐ RBAC

☐ ☐ ☐ DAC

☐ ☐ ☐ HMAC


☐ ☒  MAC (✖ Missed)

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.


► An access control model in which access to resources is granted or denied depending on Access Control List (ACL) entries is called:

☐ ☐ ☐ Role-Based Access Control


☐ ☐ ☐ Mandatory Access Control


☐ ☒  Rule-Based Access Control (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Lattice-Based Access Control

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► Which of the following answers list the characteristic features of the Mandatory Access Control (MAC) model? (Select 3 answers)


☐ ☒  Users are not allowed to change access policies at their own discretion (✖ Missed)

☐ ☒  Labels and clearance levels can only be applied and changed by an administrator (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Every object has an owner who at his/her own discretion determines what kind of permissions other users can have to that object

☐ ☐ ☐ Access to resources based on user identity

☐ ☒  Every resource has a sensitivity label matching a clearance level assigned to a user (✖ Missed)

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► Which of the answers listed below refers to the most common access control model used in Trusted OS implementations?

☐ ☐ ☐ HMAC


☐ ☒  MAC (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ RBAC

☐ ☐ ☐ DAC

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 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

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► One of the basic requirements of the Mandatory Access Control (MAC) model is that in order to be able to access a resource user's clearance level must be equal or higher than the sensitivity level assigned to the resource.

☐ ☒ ☐ True (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ False

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► An access control method based on the identity of subjects and/or groups to which they belong is called:

☐ ☐ ☐ HMAC

☐ ☒ ☐ DAC (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ MAC

☐ ☐ ☐ RBAC

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► Which of the following answers refer to the Rule-Based Access Control (RBAC) model? (Select 2 answers)

☐ ☒ ☐ Access to resources granted or denied depending on Access Control List (ACL) entries (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Every object has an owner who at his/her own discretion determines what kind of permissions other users can have to that object

☐ ☒ ☐ Implemented in network devices such as firewalls in order to control inbound and outbound traffic based on filtering rules (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Every resource has a sensitivity label matching a clearance level assigned to a user; labels and clearance levels can only be applied and changed by an administrator

☐ ☐ ☐ An access control method based on user identity

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► Which of the access control models listed below enforces the strictest set of access rules?

☐ ☒ ☐ MAC (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ RBAC

☐ ☐ ☐ DAC

☐ ☐ ☐ HMAC

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► In computer security, biometrics refers to physical characteristics of the human body that can be used for identification and access control purposes.

☐ ☒ ☐ True (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ False

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.


► Which part of the AAA framework incorporates the time-of-day restrictions requirement?

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☐ ☐ ☐ Accounting

☐ ☒  Authorization (✖ Missed)

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.


► An account policy setting that forces users to come up with a new password every time they are required to change their old password is called:

☐ ☐ ☐ Password length

☐ ☐ ☐ Multifactor authentication

☐ ☒  Password history (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Password complexity

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.


► Which of the following passwords is the most complex?

☐ ☐ ☐ T\$7C52WL4SU

☐ ☐ ☐ GdL3tU8wxYz


☐ ☐ ☐ @TxBL\$nW@Xt

☐ ☒  G\$L3tU8wY@z (✖ Missed)

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.


► Which of the account policies listed below provides a countermeasure against malicious users attempting to determine an account password by trial and error?

☐ ☐ ☐ Password history

☐ ☒  Account lockout (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Encryption

☐ ☐ ☐ Acceptable use policy

 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► The two factors that are considered important for creating strong passwords are:


☐ ☒  Password length (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Minimum password age

☐ ☐ ☐ Password history

☐ ☒  Password complexity (✖ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ Maximum password age


 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► The two basic techniques for encrypting information include symmetric encryption (also called public-key encryption) and asymmetric encryption (also called secret-key encryption.)

☐ ☐ ☐ True

☐ ☒  False (✖ Missed)

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► In asymmetric encryption, any message encrypted with the use of the public key can only be decrypted by applying the same algorithm and the matching private key.

☐ ☒ ☐ True (✗ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ False

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► Large amount of processing power required to both encrypt and decrypt the content of the message causes that symmetric-key encryption algorithms are much slower when compared to algorithms used in asymmetric encryption.

☐ ☐ ☐ True

☐ ☒ ☐ False (✗ Missed)

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► A cryptographic key generated to be used only once within a short time frame is known as session key.

☐ ☒ ☐ True (✗ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ False

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

► In asymmetric encryption, data encrypted with the use of a private key can only be decrypted with the use of a matching public key.

☐ ☒ ☐ True (✗ Missed)

☐ ☐ ☐ False

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

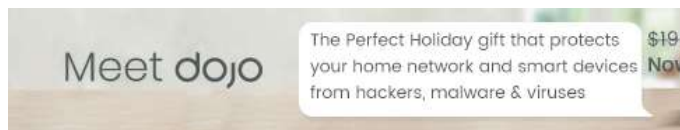
► Key exchange mechanism whereby the cryptographic key is being delivered over a different channel than the main communication channel (for example on a USB thumb drive) is an example of an in-band key exchange.

☐ ☐ ☐ True

☐ ☒ ☐ False (✗ Missed)

🚩 Your answer to this question is incorrect.

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