



# CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives

**EXAM NUMBER: SY0-701**



# About the Exam

The CompTIA Security+ certification exam will certify the successful candidate has the knowledge and skills required to:

- Assess the security posture of an enterprise environment and recommend and implement appropriate security solutions.
- Monitor and secure hybrid environments, including cloud, mobile, and Internet of Things (IoT).
- Operate with an awareness of applicable regulations and policies, including principles of governance, risk, and compliance.
- Identify, analyze, and respond to security events and incidents.

## **EXAM DEVELOPMENT**

CompTIA exams result from subject matter expert workshops and industry-wide survey results regarding the skills and knowledge required of an IT professional.

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## **PLEASE NOTE**

The lists of examples provided in bulleted format are not exhaustive lists. Other examples of technologies, processes, or tasks pertaining to each objective may also be included on the exam, although not listed or covered in this objectives document. CompTIA is constantly reviewing the content of our exams and updating test questions to be sure our exams are current, and the security of the questions is protected. When necessary, we will publish updated exams based on existing exam objectives. Please know that all related exam preparation materials will still be valid.

## TEST DETAILS

Required exam	SY0-701
Number of questions	Maximum of 90
Types of questions	Multiple-choice and performance-based
Length of test	90 minutes
Recommended experience	A minimum of 2 years of experience in IT administration with a focus on security, hands-on experience with technical information security, and broad knowledge of security concepts

## EXAM OBJECTIVES (DOMAINS)

The table below lists the domains measured by this examination and the extent to which they are represented.

DOMAIN	PERCENTAGE OF EXAMINATION
1.0 General Security Concepts	12%
2.0 Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Mitigations	22%
3.0 Security Architecture	18%
4.0 Security Operations	28%
5.0 Security Program Management and Oversight	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>



## .1.0 General Security Concepts

**1.1** Compare and contrast various types of security controls.

**EASY**

- Categories
  - Technical
  - Managerial
  - Operational
  - Physical
- Control types
  - Preventive
  - Deterrent
  - Detective
  - Corrective
  - Compensating
  - Directive

**1.2** Summarize fundamental security concepts.

**EASY**

- Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (CIA)
- Non-repudiation
- Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA)
  - Authenticating people
  - Authenticating systems
  - Authorization models
- Gap analysis
- Zero Trust
  - Control Plane
    - Adaptive identity
    - Threat scope reduction
    - Policy-driven access control
    - Policy Administrator
  - Policy Engine
  - Data Plane
    - Implicit trust zones
    - Subject/System
    - Policy Enforcement Point
  - Physical security
    - Bollards
    - Access control vestibule
    - Fencing
    - Video surveillance
    - Security guard
    - Access badge
    - Lighting
    - Sensors
      - Infrared
  - Pressure
  - Microwave
  - Ultrasonic
- Deception and disruption technology
  - Honeypot
  - Honeynet
  - Honeyfile
  - Honeytoken



### 1.3 Explain the importance of change management processes and the impact to security.

1.3

EASY

- Business processes impacting security operation
  - Approval process
  - Ownership
  - Stakeholders
  - Impact analysis
  - Test results
  - Backout plan
  - Maintenance window
  - Standard operating procedure
- Technical implications
  - Allow lists/deny lists
  - Restricted activities
  - Downtime
  - Service restart
  - Application restart
  - Legacy applications
  - Dependencies
- Documentation
  - Updating diagrams
  - Updating policies/procedures
- Version control

### 1.4 Explain the importance of using appropriate cryptographic solutions.

1.4

BELOW

MEDIUM

- Public key infrastructure (PKI)
  - Public key
  - Private key
  - Key escrow
- Encryption
  - Level
    - Full-disk
    - Partition
    - File
    - Volume
    - Database
    - Record
  - Transport/communication
  - Asymmetric
  - Symmetric
  - Key exchange
  - Algorithms
  - Key length
- Tools
  - Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
  - Hardware security module (HSM)
  - Key management system
  - Secure enclave
- Obfuscation
  - o Steganography
  - o Tokenization
  - o Data masking
- Hashing
- Salting
- Digital signatures
- Key stretching
- Blockchain
- Open public ledger
- Certificates
  - Certificate authorities
- Certificate revocation lists (CRLs)
- Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
- Self-signed
- Third-party
- Root of trust
- Certificate signing request (CSR) generation
- Wildcard

More topic to remember but can be understood if once read properly

Easy topic only ( for me )



## 2.0 Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Mitigations

### 2.1 Compare and contrast common threat actors and motivations.

**EASY**

- Threat actors
  - Nation-state
  - Unskilled attacker
  - Hacktivist
  - Insider threat
  - Organized crime
  - Shadow IT
- Attributes of actors
  - Internal/external
  - Resources/funding
  - Level of sophistication/capability
- Motivations
  - Data exfiltration
  - Espionage
  - Service disruption
  - Blackmail
  - Financial gain
  - Philosophical/political beliefs
  - Ethical
  - Revenge
  - Disruption/chaos
  - War

### 2.2 Explain common threat vectors and attack surfaces.

**EASY**

- Message-based
  - o Email
  - o Short Message Service (SMS)
  - o Instant messaging (IM)
- Image-based
- File-based
- Voice call
- Removable device
- Vulnerable software
  - o Client-based vs. agentless
- Unsupported systems and applications
- Unsecure networks
  - Wireless
  - Wired
  - Bluetooth
- Open service ports
- Default credentials
- Supply chain
  - Managed service providers (MSPs)
  - Vendors
  - Suppliers
- Human vectors/social engineering
  - Phishing
  - Vishing
  - Smishing
  - Misinformation/disinformation
  - Impersonation
  - Business email compromise
  - Pretexting
  - Watering hole
  - Brand impersonation
  - Typosquatting

Explained only social engineering rest all the topics are explained network+



### 2.3 Explain various types of vulnerabilities.

**EASY**

- Application
  - Memory injection
  - Buffer overflow
  - Race conditions
    - Time-of-check (TOC)
    - Time-of-use (TOU)
  - Malicious update
- Operating system (OS)-based
- Web-based
  - Structured Query Language injection (SQLi)
  - Cross-site scripting (XSS)

- Hardware
  - Firmware
  - End-of-life
  - Legacy
- Virtualization
  - Virtual machine (VM) escape
  - Resource reuse
- Cloud-specific
- Supply chain
  - Service provider
  - Hardware provider
  - Software provider
- Cryptographic

- Misconfiguration
- Mobile device
  - Side loading
  - Jailbreaking
- Zero-day

### 2.4 Given a scenario, analyze indicators of malicious activity.

**EASY**

- Malware attacks
  - Ransomware
  - Trojan
  - Worm
  - Spyware
  - Bloatware
  - Virus
  - Keylogger
  - Logic bomb
  - Rootkit
- Physical attacks
  - Brute force
  - Radio frequency identification (RFID) cloning
  - Environmental
- Network attacks
  - Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS)
- Amplified
  - Reflected
- Domain Name System (DNS) attacks
- Wireless
- On-path
- Credential replay
- Malicious code
- Application attacks
  - Injection
  - Buffer overflow
  - Replay
  - Privilege escalation
  - Forgery
  - Directory traversal
- Cryptographic attacks
  - Downgrade
  - Collision
- Birthday
- Password attacks
  - Spraying
  - Brute force
- Indicators
  - Account lockout
  - Concurrent session usage
  - Blocked content
  - Impossible travel
  - Resource consumption
  - Resource inaccessibility
  - Out-of-cycle logging
  - Published/documentated
  - Missing logs

### 2.5 Explain the purpose of mitigation techniques used to secure the enterprise.

**EASY**

- Segmentation
- Access control
  - Access control list (ACL)
  - Permissions
- Application allow list
- Isolation
- Patching
- Encryption
- Monitoring
- Least privilege
- Configuration enforcement
- Decommissioning
- Hardening techniques
  - Encryption
  - Installation of endpoint protection
- Host-based firewall
- Host-based intrusion prevention system (HIPS)
- Disabling ports/protocols
- Default password changes
- Removal of unnecessary software



## 3.0 Security Architecture

### 3.1 Compare and contrast security implications of different EASY architecture models.

- Architecture and infrastructure concepts

- Cloud
  - Responsibility matrix
  - Hybrid considerations
  - Third-party vendors
- Infrastructure as code (IaC)
- Serverless
- Microservices
- Network infrastructure
  - Physical isolation
    - Air-gapped
  - Logical segmentation
  - Software-defined networking (SDN)

- On-premises

- Centralized vs. decentralized
- Containerization
- Virtualization
- IoT
- Industrial control systems (ICS)/supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA)
- Real-time operating system (RTOS)
- Embedded systems
- High availability

- Considerations

- Availability
- Resilience

- Cost

- Responsiveness
- Scalability
- Ease of deployment
- Risk transference
- Ease of recovery
- Patch availability
- Inability to patch
- Power
- Compute

### 3.2 Given a scenario, apply security principles to secure enterprise ABOVE infrastructure. MEDIUM

- Infrastructure considerations

- Device placement
- Security zones
- Attack surface
- Connectivity
- Failure modes
  - Fail-open
  - Fail-closed
- Device attribute
  - Active vs. passive
  - Inline vs. tap/monitor
- Network appliances
  - Jump server
  - Proxy server
  - Intrusion prevention system (IPS)/intrusion detection system (IDS)
  - Load balancer

- Sensors

- Port security
  - 802.1X
  - Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- Firewall types
  - Web application firewall (WAF)
  - Unified threat management (UTM)
  - Next-generation firewall (NGFW)
  - Layer 4/Layer 7

- Internet protocol security (IPSec)

- Software-defined wide area network (SD-WAN)
- Secure access service edge (SASE)

- Selection of effective controls

- Secure communication/access

- Virtual private network (VPN)
- Remote access
- Tunneling
  - Transport Layer Security (TLS)



### 3.3 Compare and contrast concepts and strategies to protect data.

**EASY**

- **Data types**
  - Regulated
  - Trade secret
  - Intellectual property
  - Legal information
  - Financial information
  - Human- and non-human-readable
- **Data classifications**
  - Sensitive
  - Confidential
- Public
- Restricted
- Private
- Critical
- **General data considerations**
  - Data states
    - Data at rest
    - Data in transit
    - Data in use
  - Data sovereignty
  - Geolocation
- **Methods to secure data**
  - Geographic restrictions
  - Encryption
  - Hashing
  - Masking
  - Tokenization
  - Obfuscation
  - Segmentation
  - Permission restrictions

### 3.4 Explain the importance of resilience and recovery in security

**EASY** architecture.

- **High availability**
  - Load balancing vs. clustering
- **Site considerations**
  - Hot
  - Cold
  - Warm
  - Geographic dispersion
- **Platform diversity**
- **Multi-cloud systems**
- **Continuity of operations**
- **Capacity planning**
  - People
- Technology
- Infrastructure
- **Testing**
  - Tabletop exercises
  - Fail over
  - Simulation
  - Parallel processing
- **Backups**
  - Onsite/offsite
  - Frequency
  - Encryption
  - Snapshots
- Recovery
- Replication
- Journaling
- **Power**
  - Generators
  - Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)



Everything from this module is easy to understand but you have to remember different types of methods and techniques used and all the acronyms. There are many things to remember from this module but nothing hard to learn from this module

## 4.0 Security Operations

### 4.1 Given a scenario, apply common security techniques to computing resources.

- **Secure baselines**
  - Establish
  - Deploy
  - Maintain
- **Hardening targets**
  - Mobile devices
  - Workstations
  - Switches
  - Routers
  - Cloud infrastructure
  - Servers
  - ICS/SCADA
  - Embedded systems
  - RTOS
  - IoT devices
- **Wireless devices**
- Installation considerations
  - Site surveys
  - Heat maps
- **Mobile solutions**
  - Mobile device management (MDM)
  - Deployment models
    - Bring your own device (BYOD)
    - Corporate-owned, personally enabled (COPE)
    - Choose your own device (CYOD)
  - Connection methods
    - Cellular
    - Wi-Fi
    - Bluetooth
- **Wireless security settings**
  - Wi-Fi Protected Access 3 (WPA3)
  - AAA/Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS)
  - Cryptographic protocols
  - Authentication protocols
- **Application security**
  - Input validation
  - Secure cookies
  - Static code analysis
  - Code signing
- **Sandboxing**
- **Monitoring**

### 4.2 Explain the security implications of proper hardware, software, and data asset management.

- **Acquisition/procurement process**
- **Assignment/accounting**
  - Ownership
  - Classification
- **Monitoring/asset tracking**
  - Inventory
  - Enumeration
- **Disposal/decommissioning**
  - Sanitization
  - Destruction
  - Certification
  - Data retention



### 4.3 Explain various activities associated with vulnerability management.

EASY

- Identification methods
  - Vulnerability scan
  - Application security
    - Static analysis
    - Dynamic analysis
    - Package monitoring
  - Threat feed
    - Open-source intelligence (OSINT)
    - Proprietary/third-party
    - Information-sharing organization
    - Dark web
  - Penetration testing
  - Responsible disclosure program
    - Bug bounty program
  - System/process audit
- Analysis
- Confirmation
  - False positive
  - False negative
- Prioritize
- Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)
- Common Vulnerability Enumeration (CVE)
- Vulnerability classification
- Exposure factor
- Environmental variables
- Industry/organizational impact
- Risk tolerance
- Validation of remediation
- Rescanning
- Audit
- Verification
- Reporting

### 4.4 Explain security alerting and monitoring concepts and tools.

EASY

- Monitoring computing resources
  - Systems
  - Applications
  - Infrastructure
- Activities
  - Log aggregation
  - Alerting
  - Scanning
  - Reporting
  - Archiving
- Tools
  - Alert response and remediation/validation
    - Quarantine
    - Alert tuning
  - Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP)
  - Benchmarks
  - Agents/agentless
  - Security information and event management (SIEM)
  - Antivirus
  - Data loss prevention (DLP)
  - Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps
  - NetFlow
  - Vulnerability scanners

**Remember what all these tool are used for and what they do. Tools is the part where questions are coming. Remaining part is easy.**

**Make sure to remember these tools acronyms. Its best to watch the video before going to exam so that it reduces the burden to remembering them.**



## 4.5 Given a scenario, modify enterprise capabilities to enhance security.

**EASY**

- Firewall
  - Rules
  - Access lists
  - Ports/protocols
  - Screened subnets
- IDS/IPS
  - Trends
  - Signatures
- Web filter
  - Agent-based
  - Centralized proxy
  - Universal Resource Locator (URL) scanning
  - Content categorization
  - Block rules
  - Reputation
- Operating system security
  - Group Policy
  - SELinux
- Implementation of secure protocols
  - Protocol selection
  - Port selection
  - Transport method
- DNS filtering
- Email security
  - Domain-based Message Authentication Reporting and Conformance (DMARC)
  - DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM)
  - Sender Policy Framework (SPF)
- File integrity monitoring
- DLP
- Network access control (NAC)
- Endpoint detection and response (EDR)/extended detection and response (XDR)
- User behavior analytics
- Gateway

## 4.6 Given a scenario, implement and maintain identity and access management.

**EASY**

- Provisioning/de-provisioning user accounts
- Permission assignments and implications
- Identity proofing
- Federation
- Single sign-on (SSO)
  - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
  - Open authorization (OAuth)
  - Security Assertions Markup Language (SAML)
- Interoperability
- Attestation
- Access controls
  - Mandatory
- Discretionary
- Role-based
- Rule-based
- Attribute-based
- Time-of-day restrictions
- Least privilege
- Multifactor authentication
  - Implementations
    - Biometrics
    - Hard/soft authentication tokens
    - Security keys
  - Factors
    - Something you know
    - Something you have
    - Something you are
- Somewhere you are
- Password concepts
  - Password best practices
    - Length
    - Complexity
    - Reuse
    - Expiration
    - Age
  - Password managers
  - Passwordless
- Privileged access management tools
  - Just-in-time permissions
  - Password vaulting
  - Ephemeral credentials

Need to remember all the terminologies



## 4.7 Explain the importance of automation and orchestration related to secure operations.

**EASY**

- Use cases of automation and scripting
  - User provisioning
  - Resource provisioning
  - Guard rails
  - Security groups
  - Ticket creation
  - Escalation
  - Enabling/disabling services and access
  - Continuous integration and testing
  - Integrations and Application programming interfaces (APIs)
- Benefits
  - Efficiency/time saving
  - Enforcing baselines
  - Standard infrastructure configurations
  - Scaling in a secure manner
  - Employee retention
  - Reaction time
  - Workforce multiplier
- Other considerations
  - Complexity
  - Cost
  - Single point of failure
  - Technical debt
  - Ongoing supportability

## 4.8 Explain appropriate incident response activities.

**VERY EASY**

- Process
  - Preparation
  - Detection
  - Analysis
  - Containment
  - Eradication
  - Recovery
  - Lessons learned
- Training
- Testing
  - Tabletop exercise
  - Simulation
- Root cause analysis
- Threat hunting
- Digital forensics
  - Legal hold
- Chain of custody
- Acquisition
- Reporting
- Preservation
- E-discovery

## 4.9 Given a scenario, use data sources to support an investigation.

**VERY EASY**

- Log data
  - Firewall logs
  - Application logs
  - Endpoint logs
  - OS-specific security logs
  - IPS/IDS logs
  - Network logs
  - Metadata
- Data sources
  - Vulnerability scans
  - Automated reports
  - Dashboards
  - Packet captures



## 5.0 Security Program Management and Oversight

### 5.1 Summarize elements of effective security governance.

**EASY**

- Guidelines
- Policies
  - Acceptable use policy (AUP)
  - Information security policies
  - Business continuity
  - Disaster recovery
  - Incident response
  - Software development lifecycle (SDLC)
  - Change management
- Standards
  - Password
  - Access control
- Physical security
- Encryption
- Procedures
  - Change management
  - Onboarding/offboarding
  - Playbooks
- External considerations
  - Regulatory
  - Legal
  - Industry
  - Local/regional
  - National
  - Global
- Monitoring and revision
- Types of governance structures
  - Boards
  - Committees
  - Government entities
  - Centralized/decentralized
- Roles and responsibilities for systems and data
  - Owners
  - Controllers
  - Processors
  - Custodians/stewards

### 5.2 Explain elements of the risk management process.

**EASY**

- Risk identification
- Risk assessment
  - Ad hoc
  - Recurring
  - One-time
  - Continuous
- Risk analysis
  - Qualitative
  - Quantitative
  - Single loss expectancy (SLE)
  - Annualized loss expectancy (ALE)
  - Annualized rate of occurrence (ARO)
  - Probability
  - Likelihood
  - Exposure factor
- Impact
- Risk register
  - Key risk indicators
  - Risk owners
  - Risk threshold
- Risk tolerance
- Risk appetite
  - Expansionary
  - Conservative
  - Neutral
- Risk management strategies
  - Transfer
  - Accept
    - Exemption
    - Exception
  - Avoid
  - Mitigate
- Risk reporting
- Business impact analysis
  - Recovery time objective (RTO)
  - Recovery point objective (RPO)
  - Mean time to repair (MTTR)
  - Mean time between failures (MTBF)

Easy to understand but confusing to remember



## 5.3 Explain the processes associated with third-party risk assessment EASY and management.

- **Vendor assessment**
  - Penetration testing
  - Right-to-audit clause
  - Evidence of internal audits
  - Independent assessments
  - Supply chain analysis
- **Vendor selection**
  - Due diligence
  - Conflict of interest
- **Agreement types**
  - Service-level agreement (SLA)
  - Memorandum of agreement (MOA)
  - Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
  - Master service agreement (MSA)
  - Work order (WO)/statement of work (SOW)
- **Non-disclosure agreement (NDA)**
- **Business partners agreement (BPA)**
- **Vendor monitoring**
- **Questionnaires**
- **Rules of engagement**

## 5.4 Summarize elements of effective security compliance.

- ### EASY
- **Compliance reporting**
    - Internal
    - External
  - **Consequences of non-compliance**
    - Fines
    - Sanctions
    - Reputational damage
    - Loss of license
    - Contractual impacts
  - **Compliance monitoring**
    - Due diligence/care
    - Attestation and acknowledgement
    - Internal and external
    - Automation
  - **Privacy**
    - Legal implications
      - National
      - Global
    - Local/regional
  - **Data subject**
  - **Controller vs. processor**
  - **Ownership**
  - **Data inventory and retention**
  - **Right to be forgotten**

## 5.5 Explain types and purposes of audits and assessments.

**EASY**

- **Attestation**
- **Internal**
  - Compliance
  - Audit committee
  - Self-assessments
- **External**
  - Regulatory
  - Examinations
  - Assessment
  - Independent third-party audit
- **Penetration testing**
  - Physical
  - Offensive
  - Defensive
  - Integrated
  - Known environment
  - Partially known environment
  - Unknown environment
  - Reconnaissance
    - Passive
    - Active



## 5.6 Given a scenario, implement security awareness practices.

**VERY  
EASY**

- **Phishing**
  - Campaigns
  - Recognizing a phishing attempt
  - Responding to reported suspicious messages
- **Anomalous behavior recognition**
  - Risky
  - Unexpected
  - Unintentional
- **User guidance and training**
  - Policy/handbooks
  - Situational awareness
- **Insider threat**
- **Password management**
- **Removable media and cables**
- **Social engineering**
- **Operational security**
- **Hybrid/remote work environments**
- **Reporting and monitoring**
  - Initial
  - Recurring
- **Development**
- **Execution**

# CompTIA Security+ SYO-701 Acronym List

The following is a list of acronyms that appears on the CompTIA Security+ SYO-701 exam. Candidates are encouraged to review the complete list and attain a working knowledge of all listed acronyms as part of a comprehensive exam preparation program.

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>
AAA	Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting	CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
ACL	Access Control List	CIA	Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard	CIO	Chief Information Officer
AES-256	Advanced Encryption Standards 256-bit	CIRT	Computer Incident Response Team
AH	Authentication Header	CMS	Content Management System
AI	Artificial Intelligence	COOP	Continuity of Operation Planning
AIS	Automated Indicator Sharing	COPE	Corporate Owned, Personally Enabled
ALE	Annualized Loss Expectancy	CP	Contingency Planning
AP	Access Point	CRC	Cyclical Redundancy Check
API	Application Programming Interface	CRL	Certificate Revocation List
APT	Advanced Persistent Threat	CSO	Chief Security Officer
ARO	Annualized Rate of Occurrence	CSP	Cloud Service Provider
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol	CSR	Certificate Signing Request
ASLR	Address Space Layout Randomization	CSRF	Cross-site Request Forgery
ATT&CK	Adversarial Tactics, Techniques, and Common Knowledge	CSU	Channel Service Unit
AUP	Acceptable Use Policy	CTM	Counter Mode
AV	Antivirus	CTO	Chief Technology Officer
BASH	Bourne Again Shell	CVE	Common Vulnerability Enumeration
BCP	Business Continuity Planning	CVSS	Common Vulnerability Scoring System
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol	CYOD	Choose Your Own Device
BIA	Business Impact Analysis	DAC	Discretionary Access Control
BIOS	Basic Input/Output System	DBA	Database Administrator
BPA	Business Partners Agreement	DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service
BPDU	Bridge Protocol Data Unit	DEP	Data Execution Prevention
BYOD	Bring Your Own Device	DES	Digital Encryption Standard
CA	Certificate Authority	DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
CAPTCHA	Completely Automated Public Turing Test to Tell Computers and Humans Apart	DHE	Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral
CAR	Corrective Action Report	DKIM	DomainKeys Identified Mail
CASB	Cloud Access Security Broker	DLL	Dynamic Link Library
CBC	Cipher Block Chaining	DLP	Data Loss Prevention
CCMP	Counter Mode/CBC-MAC Protocol	DMARC	Domain Message Authentication Reporting and Conformance
CCTV	Closed-circuit Television	DNAT	Destination Network Address Translation
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team	DNS	Domain Name System
CFB	Cipher Feedback	DoS	Denial of Service
		DPO	Data Privacy Officer

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan	IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
DSA	Digital Signature Algorithm	IKE	Internet Key Exchange
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line	IM	Instant Messaging
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol	IMAP	Internet Message Access Protocol
ECB	Electronic Code Book	IoC	Indicators of Compromise
ECC	Elliptic Curve Cryptography	IoT	Internet of Things
ECDHE	Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral	IP	Internet Protocol
ECDSA	Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm	IPS	Intrusion Prevention System
EDR	Endpoint Detection and Response	IPSec	Internet Protocol Security
EFS	Encrypted File System	IR	Incident Response
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning	IRC	Internet Relay Chat
ESN	Electronic Serial Number	IRP	Incident Response Plan
ESP	Encapsulated Security Payload	ISO	International Standards Organization
FACL	File System Access Control List	ISP	Internet Service Provider
FDE	Full Disk Encryption	ISSO	Information Systems Security Officer
FIM	File Integrity Management	IV	Initialization Vector
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array	KDC	Key Distribution Center
FRR	False Rejection Rate	KEK	Key Encryption Key
FTP	File Transfer Protocol	L2TP	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol
FTPS	Secured File Transfer Protocol	LAN	Local Area Network
GCM	Galois Counter Mode	LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation	LEAP	Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol
PGP	Gnu Privacy Guard	MaaS	Monitoring as a Service
GPO	Group Policy Object	MAC	Mandatory Access Control
GPS	Global Positioning System	MAC	Media Access Control
GPU	Graphics Processing Unit	MAC	Message Authentication Code
GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulation	MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
HA	High Availability	MBR	Master Boot Record
HDD	Hard Disk Drive	MD5	Message Digest 5
HIDS	Host-based Intrusion Detection System	MDF	Main Distribution Frame
HIPS	Host-based Intrusion Prevention System	MDM	Mobile Device Management
HMAC	Hashed Message Authentication Code	MFA	Multifactor Authentication
HOTP	HMAC-based One-time Password	MFD	Multifunction Device
HSM	Hardware Security Module	MFP	Multifunction Printer
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language	ML	Machine Learning
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol	MMS	Multimedia Message Service
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation Air Conditioning	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
IaaS	Infrastructure as a Service	MPLS	Multi-protocol Label Switching
IaC	Infrastructure as Code	MSA	Master Service Agreement
IAM	Identity and Access Management	MSCHAP	Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol	MSP	Managed Service Provider
ICS	Industrial Control Systems	MSSP	Managed Security Service Provider
IDEA	International Data Encryption Algorithm	MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures
IDF	Intermediate Distribution Frame	MTTF	Mean Time to Failure
IdP	Identity Provider		
IDS	Intrusion Detection System		

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>
MTTR	Mean Time to Recover	PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit	POP	Post Office Protocol
NAC	Network Access Control	POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service
NAT	Network Address Translation	PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
NDA	Non-disclosure Agreement	PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
NFC	Near Field Communication	PSK	Pre-shared Key
NGFW	Next-generation Firewall	PTZ	Pan-tilt-zoom
NIDS	Network-based Intrusion Detection System	PUP	Potentially Unwanted Program
NIPS	Network-based Intrusion Prevention System	RA	Recovery Agent
NIST	National Institute of Standards & Technology	RA	Registration Authority
NTFS	New Technology File System	RACE	Research and Development in Advanced Communications Technologies in Europe
NTLM	New Technology LAN Manager	RAD	Rapid Application Development
NTP	Network Time Protocol	RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service
OAUTH	Open Authorization	RAID	Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol	RAS	Remote Access Server
OID	Object Identifier	RAT	Remote Access Trojan
OS	Operating System	RBAC	Role-based Access Control
OSINT	Open-source Intelligence	RBAC	Rule-based Access Control
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First	RC4	Rivest Cipher version 4
OT	Operational Technology	RDP	Remote Desktop Protocol
OTA	Over the Air	RFID	Radio Frequency Identifier
OVAL	Open Vulnerability Assessment Language	RIPEMD	RACE Integrity Primitives Evaluation Message Digest
P12	PKCS #12	ROI	Return on Investment
P2P	Peer to Peer	RPO	Recovery Point Objective
PaaS	Platform as a Service	RSA	Rivest, Shamir, & Adleman
PAC	Proxy Auto Configuration	RTBH	Remotely Triggered Black Hole
PAM	Privileged Access Management	RTO	Recovery Time Objective
PAM	Pluggable Authentication Modules	RTOS	Real-time Operating System
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol	RTP	Real-time Transport Protocol
PAT	Port Address Translation	S/MIME	Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
PBKDF2	Password-based Key Derivation Function 2	SaaS	Software as a Service
PBX	Private Branch Exchange	SAE	Simultaneous Authentication of Equals
PCAP	Packet Capture	SAML	Security Assertions Markup Language
PCI DSS	Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard	SAN	Storage Area Network
PDU	Power Distribution Unit	SAN	Subject Alternative Name
PEAP	Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol	SASE	Secure Access Service Edge
PED	Personal Electronic Device	SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
PEM	Privacy Enhanced Mail	SCAP	Security Content Automation Protocol
PFS	Perfect Forward Secrecy	SCEP	Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol
PGP	Pretty Good Privacy	SD-WAN	Software-defined Wide Area Network
PHI	Personal Health Information	SDK	Software Development Kit
PII	Personally Identifiable Information	SDLC	Software Development Lifecycle
PIV	Personal Identity Verification	SDLM	Software Development Lifecycle Methodology
PKCS	Public Key Cryptography Standards		

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Spelled Out</b>
SDN	Software-defined Networking	TOTP	Time-based One-time Password
SE Linux	Security-enhanced Linux	TOU	Time-of-use
SED	Self-encrypting Drives	TPM	Trusted Platform Module
SEH	Structured Exception Handler	TPP	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
SFTP	Secured File Transfer Protocol	TSIG	Transaction Signature
SHA	Secure Hashing Algorithm	UAT	User Acceptance Testing
SHTTP	Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol	UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
SIEM	Security Information and Event Management	UDP	User Datagram Protocol
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module	UEFI	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface
SLA	Service-level Agreement	UEM	Unified Endpoint Management
SLE	Single Loss Expectancy	UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply
SMS	Short Message Service	URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	URL	Universal Resource Locator
SMTPS	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol Secure	USB	Universal Serial Bus
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol	USB OTG	USB On the Go
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol	UTM	Unified Threat Management
SOAR	Security Orchestration, Automation, Response	UTP	Unshielded Twisted Pair
SoC	System on Chip	VBA	Visual Basic
SOC	Security Operations Center	VDE	Virtual Desktop Environment
SOW	Statement of Work	VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure
SPF	Sender Policy Framework	VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
SPIM	Spam over Internet Messaging	VLSM	Variable Length Subnet Masking
SQL	Structured Query Language	VM	Virtual Machine
SQLi	SQL Injection	VoIP	Voice over IP
SRTP	Secure Real-Time Protocol	VPC	Virtual Private Cloud
SSD	Solid State Drive	VPN	Virtual Private Network
SSH	Secure Shell	VTC	Video Teleconferencing
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer	WAF	Web Application Firewall
SSO	Single Sign-on	WAP	Wireless Access Point
STIX	Structured Threat Information eXchange	WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy
SWG	Secure Web Gateway	WIDS	Wireless Intrusion Detection System
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System	WIPS	Wireless Intrusion Prevention System
TAXII	Trusted Automated eXchange of Indicator Information	WO	Work Order
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol	WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access
TGT	Ticket Granting Ticket	WPS	Wi-Fi Protected Setup
TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol	WTLS	Wireless TLS
TLS	Transport Layer Security	XDR	Extended Detection and Response
TOC	Time-of-check	XML	Extensible Markup Language
		XOR	Exclusive Or
		XSRF	Cross-site Request Forgery
		XSS	Cross-site Scripting

# CompTIA Security+ SYO-701 Hardware and Software List

CompTIA has included this sample list of hardware and software to assist candidates as they prepare for the Security+ SYO-701 certification exam. This list may also be helpful for training companies that wish to create a lab component for their training offering. The bulleted lists below each topic are sample lists and are not exhaustive.

## Equipment

- Tablet
- Laptop
- Web server
- Firewall
- Router
- Switch
- IDS
- IPS
- Wireless access point
- Virtual machines
- Email system
- Internet access
- DNS server
- IoT devices
- Hardware tokens
- Smartphone

## Software

- Windows OS
- Linux OS
- Kali Linux
- Packet capture software
- Pen testing software
- Static and dynamic analysis tools
- Vulnerability scanner
- Network emulators
- Sample code
- Code editor
- SIEM
- Keyloggers
- MDM software
- VPN
- DHCP service
- DNS service

## Spare Hardware

- NICs
- Power supplies
- GBICs
- SFPs
- Managed Switch
- Wireless access point
- UPS

## Other

- Access to cloud environments
- Sample network documentation/diagrams
- Sample logs

## Tools

- Wi-Fi analyzer
- Network mapper
- NetFlow analyzer