# COMPTIA SECURITY+ SY0-701 TRAINING CONTENT



## Cyber Xperts



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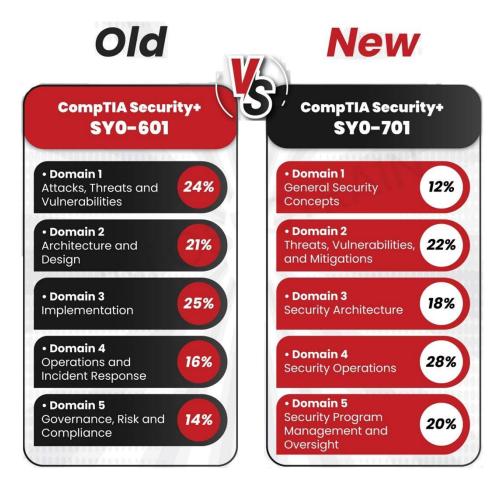


Location: Newbury Park, Essex, UK, IG27HR



Institute: Cyber Xperts





# **CompTIA Security+ Training**

 Prepares individuals for the certification exam by covering core cybersecurity skills like network security, risk management, threat and vulnerability management, and security operations.



# COMPTIA SECURITY + EXAM OBJECTIVES SUMMARY

01	General Security Concepts (12%)
02	Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Mitigations (22%)
03	Security Architecture (18%)
04	Security Operations (28%)
05	Security Program Management & Oversight (20%)



# 01 - General Security Concepts (12%)

Security Controls	Types: Technical, preventive, managerial, deterrent, operational, detective, physical, corrective, compensating, directive.  Purpose: Each control type addresses different aspects of risk management, from preventing incidents to detecting and correcting them.
	CIA Triad: Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability—core principles of information security.
Fundamental Concepts	Non-repudiation: Ensures actions or transactions cannot be denied.  AAA: Authentication, Authorization, Accounting–managing user identities and access.
	<b>Zero Trust:</b> Security model assuming no implicit trust; verifies every access.
	<b>Deception/Disruption Technology:</b> Tools and techniques to mislead attackers or disrupt malicious activities.
	Business Processes: How changes are proposed, approved, and implemented.
Change Management	Technical Implications: Impact on systems, security, and operations.
	<b>Documentation &amp; Version Control:</b> Tracking changes for accountability and rollback.



	PKI: Public Key Infrastructure for secure communications.
Cryptographic Solutions	Encryption, Obfuscation, Hashing: Protecting data confidentiality and integrity.
31 3 T	Digital Signatures: Verifying authenticity and integrity.
	Blockchain: Distributed ledger technology for secure transactions.
	CIA Triad: Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability–core principles of information security.
Fundamental Concepts	Non-repudiation: Ensures actions or transactions cannot be denied. AAA: Authentication, Authorization, Accounting–managing user identities and access.
	Zero Trust: Security model assuming no implicit trust; verifies every access.
	<b>Deception/Disruption Technology:</b> Tools and techniques to mislead attackers or disrupt malicious activities.





# 2. Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Mitigations (22%)

Threat Actors & Motivations	Types: Nation-states, unskilled attackers, hacktivists, insiders, organized crime, shadow IT.  Motivations: Data theft, espionage, financial gain.
Threat Vectors & Attack Surfaces	Examples: Message-based, unsecure networks, social engineering, file-based, voice call, supply chain, vulnerable software.
Vulnerabilities	Areas: Application, hardware, mobile, virtualization, OS, cloud, web, supply chain.
Malicious Activity	Types: Malware, password attacks, application attacks, physical attacks, network attacks, cryptographic attacks.
Mitigation Techniques	<b>Methods:</b> Segmentation, access control, configuration enforcement, hardening, isolation, patching.



# 3. Security Architecture (18%)

Architecture Models	Comparisons: On-premises, cloud, virtualization, IoT, ICS, Infrastructure as Code (IaC).
Enterprise Infrastructure	<b>Principles:</b> Secure design, control selection, secure communication/access.
Data Protection	<b>Methods:</b> Data classification, anonymization, securing different data types.
Resilience & Recovery	<b>Topics:</b> High availability, site considerations, testing, backups, continuity planning.



# 4. Security Operations (28%)

Computing Resources Practices	<b>Practices:</b> Secure baselines, mobile/wireless/app security, sandboxing, monitoring.
Asset Management	Lifecycle: Acquisition, disposal, assignment, tracking of assets.
Vulnerability Management	<b>Process:</b> Identification, analysis, remediation, validation, reporting.
Alerting & Monitoring	Tools: SIEM, monitoring endpoints, automation/orchestration.
Enterprise Security	Controls: Firewalls, IDS/IPS, DNS filtering, DLP, NAC, EDR/XDR
Identity & Access Management	Techniques: Provisioning, SSO, MFA, privileged access.
Automation & Orchestration	Benefits: Efficiency, consistency, reduced human error.
Incident Response	Steps: Preparation, detection, containment, eradication, recovery, post-incident analysis.
Data Sources	Usage: Log data and other sources for investigations.



# 5. Security Program Management & Oversight (20%)

	Security Governance	Elements: Guidelines, policies, standards, procedures, governance structures, roles.
)	Risk Management	<b>Process:</b> Identification, assessment, analysis, register, tolerance, appetite, strategies, reporting, BIA.
	Third-Party Risk	Management: Vendor assessment, selection, agreements, monitoring.
	Security Compliance	<b>Reporting:</b> Compliance monitoring, consequences, privacy.
	Audits & Assessments	Types: Attestation, internal/external audits, penetration testing.
	Security Awareness	<b>Training:</b> Phishing, anomalous behaviour, user guidance, reporting.



### **Career & Certification**

#### Introduction

Comprehensive, globally recognized cybersecurity training for real-world defense, mapped to the latest CompTIA Security+ SY0 701) objectives.

#### How to Advance Your Career

Get Certified: Security+ certification is globally recognized and valued in cybersecurity roles.

Training & Bundles: Explore official training, practice exams, and bundled offers to prepare effectively.

#### About the Security+ Exam

Exam Code: SY0 701

Format: 90 minutes, multiplechoice & performancebased Max Questions: 90

Passing Score: 750/900

Experience: 2 years in IT admin

recommended



#### 1. The Security+ Exam

- The Security+ exam
- Careers in information security
- The value of certification
- Stackable certifications Study resources

#### 2. Inside the Security+ Exam

- In-person exam environment
- At-home testing
- Security+ question types
- Passing the Security+ exam

#### 3. Preparing for the Exam

- Exam tips
- Practice tests
- Continuing education requirements



#### 4. Domain 1: General Security Concepts

• General security concepts

#### 5. Fundamental Security Concepts

- The goals of information security
- Authentication, authorization, and accounting AAA
- Categorizing security controls
- Conducting a gap analysis Zero Trust
- Physical access control
- Physical security personnel Deception technologies
- Change management

#### 6. Preparing for the Exam

- Exam tips
- Practice tests
- Continuing education requirements



#### 7. Symmetric Cryptography

- Data Encryption Standard DES
- 3DES
- AES, Blowfish, and Twofish
- Steganography

#### 8. Asymmetric Cryptography

- Rivest, Shamir, Adleman RSA
- PGP and GnuPG
- Elliptic-curve and quantum cryptography
- Tor and perfect forward secrecy

#### 9. Key Management

- Key exchange
- Diffie-Hellman
- Key escrow
- Key stretching
- Hardware security modules



#### 10. Public Key Infrastructure

- Trust models
- PKI and digital certificates
- Hash functions
- Digital signatures
- Digital signature standard
- Creating and revoking digital certificates
- Certificate stapling
- Certificate authorities
- Certificate subjects, types, and formats

#### 11. Cryptographic Applications

- TLS and SSL
- Blockchain

#### 12. Domain 2: Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Mitigations

• Threats, vulnerabilities, and mitigations



#### 13. Understanding Vulnerability Types

- Vulnerability impact
- Supply chain, configuration, and architectural vulnerabilities

#### 14. Malware

- Comparing viruses, worms, and trojans
- Malware payloads
- Understanding backdoors and logic bombs
- Advanced malware
- Botnets
- Malicious script execution

#### 15. Understanding Attackers

- Cybersecurity adversaries
- Attacker motivations
- Preventing insider threats
- Attack vectors
- Zero-day attacks



#### 16. Social Engineering Attacks

- •Social engineering
- •Impersonation attacks Identity fraud and pretexting
- •Watering hole attacks
- •Physical social engineering
- •Business email compromise
- •Misinformation and disinformation

#### 17. Password Attacks

- Password attacks
- •Password spraying and credential stuffing

#### 18. Application Attacks

- •Preventing SQL injection
- •Understanding cross-site scripting
- •Request forgery
- Overflow attacks
- •Cookies and attachments Session hijacking
- •Code execution attacks Privilege escalation
- •OWASP Top Ten
- Application security
- •Directory traversal defense
- •Race condition vulnerabilities



#### 19. Cryptanalytic Attack

- Brute force
- Knowledge-based attacks
- Encryption limitations

#### 20. Network Attacks

- Denial-of-service
- Eavesdropping, DNS, wireless, and propagation attacks
- Rogue/evil twins
- Disassociation, Bluetooth, and RFID security

#### 21. Attack Indicators

Attack indicators



#### 22. Domain 3: Security Architecture

• Security architecture fundamentals

#### 23. Cloud Computing

- Cloud basics
- roles
- multi-tenancy and security service providers

#### 24. Virtualization

• Server, desktop, and app virtualization



#### 25. Cloud Building Blocks

• Computer, storage, networking, databases, orchestration, containers, SOA, microservices

#### 26. Cloud Activities

- Reference architectures, deployment models, service categories
- Privacy, security, sovereignty, and operational concerns

#### 27. Cloud Security Controls

- Firewalls
- App security
- Provider controls



#### 28. TCP/IP Networking

- •TCP/IP
- IP addressing
- DHCP
- DNS
- Ports
- $\bullet$ ICMP

#### 29. Secure Network Design

• Security zones, VLANs, segmentation, device placement, SDN

#### 30. Network Security Devices

• Routers, switches, bridges, firewalls, WAFs, proxies, load balancers, VPNs, IDS/IPS, analyzers, UTM, failure modes



#### 31. Network Security Techniques

 Restricting access, NAC, router/switch security, monitoring, SNMP, isolation, zero trust, SASE

#### 32. Embedded Systems Security

• ICS, IoT, smart device networking, embedded systems

#### 33. Data Protection

• Data security, types, anonymization, obfuscation, classification



#### 34. Resilience and Recovery

 BC/DR, high availability, backups, restores, DR sites, testing, planning

#### 35. Domain 4: Security Operations

• Security operations processes

#### 36. Data Security Controls

• Baselines, industry standards, customization



#### 37. Host Security

• OS & malware prevention, application management, integrity monitoring, DLP, encryption, hardware/firmware, Linux permissions, web content filtering

#### 38. Configuration Enforcement

• Change/configuration/asset management, disposal/decommissioning

#### 39. Mobile Device Security

 Connections, MDM, tracking, app security, enforcement, BYOD, deployment models



#### 40. Wireless Networking

• Wireless theory, encryption, authentication, RADIUS, propagation, equipment

#### 41. Code Security

 Review, software testing, fuzzing, acquisitions, monitoring

#### 42. Threat Intelligence

• Collection, sharing, hunting



#### 43. Vulnerability Management

 Managing cycles, scan targets, configs, perspectives, SCAP, CVSS, analyzing/correlating/reporting/remediation

#### 44. Penetration Testing and Exercises

• Testing, responsible disclosure, bug bounties

#### 45. Security Alerting, Monitoring, and Automation

• Logging, SIEM, monitoring, including endpoints, automation/orchestration



#### 46. Secure Protocols

• TLS, SSL, IPSec, DNS/email security, gateways

#### 47. Identification

• ID/auth/accounting, usernames, access cards, biometrics, proofing

#### 48. Authentication

• Factors, MFA, tokens, password policy/less/auth managers, SSO/federation, Kerberos, LDAP, SAML, OAuth, OpenID, certificate auth



#### 49. Authorization

• Concepts, MAC, DAC, ACLs, advanced models

#### 50. Account Management

• Privilege/account management, provisioning, deprovisioning

#### 51. Incident Response

 Program building, identification, escalation, mitigation, containment, eradication, recovery, post-incident, training/testing



#### 52. Digital Forensics

• Forensics intro, system/file/chain of custody, e-discovery, data sources

#### 53. Domain 5: Security Program Management and Oversight

• Management & oversight

#### 54. Security Policies

• Framework, policy, standards, procedures, monitoring, revision, considerations



#### 55. Security Governance

• Forensics intro, system/file/chain of custody, ediscovery, data sources

#### 56. Risk Analysis

• Assessments (quantitative/qualitative), BIA, risk treatment, visibility, reporting, updates, metrics

#### 57. Supply Chain Risk

• Vendor relationship/agreement/information management



#### 58. Privacy and Compliance

• Legal/framework risks, monitoring & reporting

#### 59. Auditing

• Audit & assessment processes

#### 60. Conclusion

Continuing your studies and advancing certification



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