



# JK0-022<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

Symmetric encryption utilizes \_\_\_\_\_, while asymmetric encryption utilizes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Public keys, one time
- B. Shared keys, private keys
- C. Private keys, session keys
- D. Private keys, public keys

Correct Answer: D

Symmetrical systems require the key to be private between the two parties. With asymmetric systems, each circuit has one key. In more detail:

\*

Symmetric algorithms require both ends of an encrypted message to have the same key and processing algorithms. Symmetric algorithms generate a secret key that must be protected. A symmetric key, sometimes referred to as a secret key or private key, is a key that isn't disclosed to people who aren't authorized to use the encryption system.

\*

Asymmetric algorithms use two keys to encrypt and decrypt data. These asymmetric keys are referred to as the public key and the private key. The sender uses the public key to encrypt a message, and the receiver uses the private key to decrypt the message; what one key does, the other one undoes.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Symmetric encryption uses private keys, not public keys.
- B: Symmetric encryption uses private keys, not shared keys.
- C: Asymmetric encryption does not use session keys, it uses a public key to encrypt data.

References:

Dulaney, Emmett and Chuck Eastton, CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, Sybex, Indianapolis, 2014, pp 251, 262

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### QUESTION 2

An employee recently lost a USB drive containing confidential customer data. Which of the following controls could be utilized to minimize the risk involved with the use of USB drives?

- A. DLP
- B. Asset tracking
- C. HSM



D. Access control

Correct Answer: A

Data loss prevention (DLP) systems monitor the contents of systems (workstations, servers, and networks) to make sure that key content is not deleted or removed. They also monitor who is using the data (looking for unauthorized access) and transmitting the data.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Asset tracking can be as simple as a serial number etched in the device or as complex as a GPS locator. Related to this is inventory control. A complete and accurate list of all devices is an integral part of mobile device management.

However in this case the USB drive is already lost.

C: HSM is a backup type it provides continuous online backup using optical or tape jukeboxes.

D: Access Control refers to who has access to resources and clearly users should be granted access if they require it to perform their duties.

References:

Dulaney, Emmett and Chuck Eastton, CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, Sybex, Indianapolis, 2014, pp 10, 419, 437

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### QUESTION 3

When performing the daily review of the system vulnerability scans of the network Joe, the administrator, noticed several security related vulnerabilities with an assigned vulnerability identification number. Joe researches the assigned vulnerability identification number from the vendor website. Joe proceeds with applying the recommended solution for identified vulnerability. Which of the following is the type of vulnerability described?

- A. Network based
- B. IDS
- C. Signature based
- D. Host based

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 4

A hacker has discovered a simple way to disrupt business for the day in a small company which relies on staff working remotely. In a matter of minutes the hacker was able to deny remotely working staff access to company systems with a script. Which of the following security controls is the hacker exploiting?

- A. DoS
- B. Account lockout
- C. Password recovery



D. Password complexity

Correct Answer: B

B: Account lockout automatically disables an account due to repeated failed log on attempts. The hacker must have executed a script to repeatedly try logging on to the remote accounts, forcing the account lockout policy to activate.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Denial of service (DoS) is a form of attack whose principal objective is preventing the victimized system from performing valid actions or responding to valid traffic.

C: The users did not forget their passwords, they were locked out. Furthermore, most times users would be required to change their passwords instead of recovering them as it is not a secure solution.

D: since the hacker did not gain access to the system, password complexity would not be exploited as it forms part of the company's password policy.

References:

Stewart, James Michael, CompTIA Security+ Review Guide, Sybex, Indianapolis, 2014, pp 2913- 293.

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## QUESTION 5

Which of the following can be performed when an element of the company policy cannot be enforced by technical means?

- A. Develop a set of standards
- B. Separation of duties
- C. Develop a privacy policy
- D. User training

Correct Answer: D

User training is an important aspect of maintaining safety and security. It helps improve users' security awareness in terms of prevention, enforcement, and threats. It is of critical importance when element of the company policy cannot be enforced by technical means.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Standards are derived from policies and should provide the detail required to audit a system and ensure that the standard is being met. It does not help enforce a policy.

B: Separation of duties is the division of administrative tasks and their assignment to different administrators. This ensures that no one user has complete access or power over an entire network, server, or system. The separation of duties can be enforced by technical means.

C: Privacy policy describes the controls required to maintain data privacy within a system. This is an example of a policy, it does not help enforce a policy.

References:



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Dulaney, Emmett and Chuck Eastton, CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, Sybex, Indianapolis, 2014, pp 21, 24, 153, 399-402 Stewart, James Michael, CompTIA Security+ Review Guide, Sybex, Indianapolis, 2014, pp 82,

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