

# CompTIA Security+

Exam SY0-701

Security+ is the most career-defining of the core CompTIA certs: it satisfies the U.S. DoD 8140 baseline and opens the door to analyst and SOC roles. It is one exam (SY0-701) and leans heavily on scenarios — knowing definitions is not enough; you must know when and why a control applies. Everything hangs off the CIA triad.

## Exam at a glance

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| EXAM           | One — SY0-701  |
| PASSING SCORE  | 750 / 900 (scale 100–900)                                |
| LENGTH         | Up to 90 questions, 90 minutes                           |
| QUESTION TYPES | Multiple choice + performance-based (PBQs)               |
| COST (APPROX.) | ~\$404 USD voucher — check CompTIA for current pricing   |
| VALIDITY       | Good for 3 years; renew with CE                          |
| RECOGNITION    | Meets U.S. DoD 8140 / 8570 baseline for many cyber roles |
| BEST FOR       | Security analyst, SOC analyst, junior security engineer  |

## Every domain, in depth

DOMAIN 1

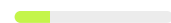
 12%

### General Security Concepts

The foundation everything else builds on — controls, principles, change, crypto.

- Control categories: technical, managerial, operational, physical
- Control types: preventive, deterrent, detective, corrective, compensating, directive
- Fundamentals: CIA triad, AAA, non-repudiation, zero trust, defense in depth
- Physical security and deception/disruption (honeypots, honeytokens)
- Change management: process, approvals, backout plans, documentation
- Cryptography: symmetric vs asymmetric, hashing, digital signatures, PKI, certificates

DOMAIN 2

 22%

### Threats, Vulnerabilities & Mitigations

Know your enemy: actors, attack surfaces, weaknesses, and how to mitigate.

- Threat actors & motivations: nation-state, insider, hacktivist, organized crime, script kiddie
- Attack vectors & surfaces: message-based, supply chain, removable media, default credentials
- Vulnerabilities: application (buffer overflow, race condition), web (XSS, SQLi), OS, cloud, zero-day
- Malicious activity & indicators: malware types, DoS, on-path, password attacks, IoCs
- Mitigation: segmentation, access control, patching, hardening, isolation, least privilege

## Security Architecture

Designing secure systems and protecting data across environments.

- Architecture models: cloud, serverless, microservices, IaC, on-prem, virtualization, IoT/ICS/SCADA
- Enterprise infrastructure: secure design, device placement, firewalls, IDS/IPS, network appliances
- Data protection: classification, states (at rest / in transit / in use), encryption, DLP, tokenization
- Resilience & recovery: backups, redundancy, high availability, capacity planning, testing

## Security Operations

The heaviest domain — the day-to-day work of defending an organization.

- Secure baselines & hardening across devices, mobile, cloud, and apps
- Asset & vulnerability management: scanning, CVSS, remediation, validation
- Monitoring & alerting: SIEM, SNMP, NetFlow, log aggregation, SCAP
- Enterprise capabilities: firewalls, IDS/IPS, web/DNS filtering, email security, EDR
- Identity & access management: provisioning, MFA, SSO, federation, privileged access
- Automation & orchestration (SOAR); incident response lifecycle; digital forensics

## Security Program Management & Oversight

Governance, risk, compliance, and the human element.

- Governance: policies, standards, procedures, roles, regulatory frameworks
- Risk management: identification, assessment (qualitative/quantitative), appetite, treatment
- Third-party / vendor risk: assessments, SLAs, right-to-audit, supply chain
- Compliance & privacy: GDPR, PCI DSS, audits, attestations, consequences
- Security awareness: training, phishing simulations, reporting, anomalous behavior

## Week-by-week study plan

### Week 1

General security concepts

- CIA triad, AAA, zero trust
- Control categories and types (memorize both)
- Change management process

### Week 2

Threats & vulnerabilities

- Threat actors and motivations
- Attack types and vectors
- Vulnerability classes and indicators

### Week 3

Cryptography

- Symmetric vs asymmetric vs hashing
- PKI, certificates, digital signatures
- Where each is used (TLS, signing, storage)

### Week 4

Security architecture

- Cloud, IaC, microservices, IoT/ICS
- Data classification and states
- Resilience, redundancy, recovery

### Week 5

Security operations

- Hardening, vuln management, SIEM/monitoring
- IAM, MFA, SSO, federation
- Incident response lifecycle + forensics

- Risk management, compliance, vendor risk
- Scenario-based PBQ practice
- Practice exams to ≥ 90%, then book SYO-701

## Cheat sheets

### CORE PRINCIPLES

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>CIA triad</b>       | Confidentiality · Integrity · Availability               |
| <b>AAA</b>             | Authentication · Authorization · Accounting              |
| <b>Non-repudiation</b> | Proof an action occurred and who did it                  |
| <b>Zero trust</b>      | Never trust, always verify — every request authenticated |

### CONTROL CATEGORIES & TYPES

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Categories</b> | Technical · Managerial · Operational · Physical                            |
| <b>Types</b>      | Preventive · Deterrent · Detective · Corrective · Compensating · Directive |

### CRYPTOGRAPHY

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Symmetric</b>  | One shared key — fast, bulk data (AES, ChaCha20, 3DES)     |
| <b>Asymmetric</b> | Public/private key pair (RSA, ECC, Diffie-Hellman)         |
| <b>Hashing</b>    | One-way integrity check (SHA-256, SHA-3; avoid MD5/SHA-1)  |
| <b>PKI</b>        | CA, certificates, digital signatures, key escrow, OCSP/CRL |

### COMMON ATTACKS

| ATTACK               | WHAT IT IS                                      |
|----------------------|---|
| Phishing             | Fraudulent message to steal data/credentials    |
| On-path              | Attacker intercepts traffic between two parties |
| SQL injection        | Malicious SQL via input fields                  |
| XSS                  | Injecting scripts into trusted web pages        |
| DDoS                 | Overwhelming a service from many sources        |
| Privilege escalation | Gaining higher access than authorized           |

### INCIDENT RESPONSE LIFECYCLE

1. Preparation
2. Detection & analysis (identification)
3. Containment
4. Eradication
5. Recovery
6. Lessons learned

## Acronyms to know

|   |
|---|
| <b>CIA</b><br>Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability  |
| <b>AAA</b><br>Authentication, Authorization, Accounting |
| <b>PKI</b><br>Public Key Infrastructure                 |
| <b>CA</b><br>Certificate Authority                      |
| <b>MFA</b><br>Multi-Factor Authentication               |
| <b>SSO</b><br>Single Sign-On                            |
| <b>IAM</b><br>Identity and Access Management            |

|  |
|--|
| <b>SIEM</b><br>Security Information and Event Management       |
| <b>SOAR</b><br>Security Orchestration, Automation and Response |
| <b>EDR</b><br>Endpoint Detection and Response                  |
| <b>DLP</b><br>Data Loss Prevention                             |
| <b>IDS/IPS</b><br>Intrusion Detection / Prevention System      |
| <b>CVSS</b><br>Common Vulnerability Scoring System             |
| <b>IoC</b><br>Indicator of Compromise                          |

|  |
|--|
| <b>RTO</b><br>Recovery Time Objective                          |
| <b>RPO</b><br>Recovery Point Objective                         |
| <b>GDPR</b><br>General Data Protection Regulation              |
| <b>PCI DSS</b><br>Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard |
| <b>SCADA</b><br>Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition       |
| <b>TLS</b><br>Transport Layer Security                         |

## Recommended resources

- **Professor Messer** — free, complete video course covering every objective. Start here.

- **Practice exams** — the one paid resource worth buying; drill to a consistent 90% on fresh questions before booking (Jason Dion's are a community favorite).
- **Official CompTIA objectives PDF** — the literal exam blueprint; use it as your master checklist.
- **Hands-on labs** — VMs, a home lab, and real devices make concepts stick far better than reading alone.
- **Flashcards (Anki)** — for ports, acronyms, commands, and definitions via active recall.

**The winning formula:** follow the objectives top to bottom, get hands-on, and don't book the exam until you're consistently scoring 90%+ on fresh practice tests. For the full written walkthrough and career guidance, visit [vpweb.dev/blog](https://vpweb.dev/blog).