EC-Council

Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 3)
You want to do an ICMP scan on a remote computer using hping2. What is the proper syntax?

A. hping2 host.domain.com
B. hping2 --set-ICMP host.domain.com
C. hping2 -i host.domain.com
D. hping2 -1 host.domain.com

Answer: D

Explanation:
http://www.carnal0wnage.com/papers/LSO-Hping2-Basics.pdf
Most ping programs use ICMP echo requests and wait for echo replies to come back to test connectivity. Hping2 allows us to do the same testing using any IP packet, including ICMP, UDP, and TCP. This can be helpful since nowadays most firewalls or routers block ICMP. Hping2, by default, will use TCP, but, if you still want to send an ICMP scan, you can. We send ICMP scans using the -1 (one) mode. Basically the syntax will be hping2 -1 IPADDRESS

- [root@localhost hping2-rc3]# hping2 -1 192.168.0.100
- HPING 192.168.0.100 (eth0 192.168.0.100): icmp mode set, 28 headers + 0 data bytes
- len=46 ip=192.168.0.100 ttl=128 id=27118 icmp_seq=0 rtt=14.9 ms
- len=46 ip=192.168.0.100 ttl=128 id=27119 icmp_seq=1 rtt=0.5 ms
- len=46 ip=192.168.0.100 ttl=128 id=27120 icmp_seq=2 rtt=0.5 ms
- len=46 ip=192.168.0.100 ttl=128 id=27121 icmp_seq=3 rtt=1.5 ms
- len=46 ip=192.168.0.100 ttl=128 id=27122 icmp_seq=4 rtt=0.9 ms
- — 192.168.0.100 hping statistic —
- 5 packets tramitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
- round-trip min/avg/max = 0.5/3.7/14.9 ms
- [root@localhost hping2-rc3]#

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)
Insecure direct object reference is a type of vulnerability where the application does not verify if the user is authorized to access the internal object via its name or key. Suppose a malicious user Rob tries to get access to the account of a benign user Ned.
Which of the following requests best illustrates an attempt to exploit an insecure direct object reference vulnerability?

A. “GET /restricted/goldtransfer?to=Rob&from=1 or 1=1’ HTTP/1.1Host: westbank.com”
B. “GET /restricted/\r\n\%00account%00Ned%00access HTTP/1.1 Host: westbank.com”
C. “GET /restricted/accounts/?name=Ned HTTP/1.1 Host westbank.com”
D. “GET /restricted/ HTTP/1.1 Host: westbank.com

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question shows a classic example of an IDOR vulnerability. Rob substitutes Ned's name in the "name" parameter and if the developer has not fixed this vulnerability, then Rob will gain access to Ned's account. Below you will find more detailed information about IDOR vulnerability.
Insecure direct object references (IDOR) are a cybersecurity issue that occurs when a web application developer uses an identifier for direct access to an internal implementation object but provides no additional access control and/or authorization checks. For example, an IDOR vulnerability would happen if the URL of a transaction could be changed through client-side user input to show unauthorized data of another transaction.
Most web applications use simple IDs to reference objects. For example, a user in a database will usually be referred to via the user ID. The same user ID is the primary key to the database column containing user information and is generated automatically. The database key generation algorithm is very simple: it usually uses the next available integer. The same database ID generation mechanisms are used for all other types of database records.
The approach described above is legitimate but not recommended because it could enable the attacker to enumerate all users. If it’s necessary to maintain this approach, the developer must at least make absolutely sure that more than just a reference is needed to access resources. For example, let’s say that the web application displays transaction details using the following URL:

- https://www.example.com/transaction.php?id=74656

A malicious hacker could try to substitute the id
parameter value 74656 with other similar values, for example

- https://www.example.com/transaction.php?id=74657

The 74657 transaction could be a valid transaction belonging to another user. The malicious hacker should not be authorized to see it. However, if the developer made an error, the attacker would see this transaction and hence we would have an insecure direct object reference vulnerability.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which among the following is the best example of the third step (delivery) in the cyber kill chain?

A. An intruder sends a malicious attachment via email to a target.
B. An intruder creates malware to be used as a malicious attachment to an email.
C. An intruder's malware is triggered when a target opens a malicious email attachment.
D. An intruder's malware is installed on a target's machine.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)

Shiela is an information security analyst working at HiTech Security Solutions. She is performing service version discovery using Nmap to obtain information about the running services and their versions on a target system.
Which of the following Nmap options must she use to perform service version discovery on the target host?

A. -SN
B. -SX
C. -sV
D. -SF

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
Dorian Is sending a digitally signed email to Polly, with which key is Dorian signing this message and how is Poly validating It?

A. Dorian is signing the message with his public ke
B. and Poly will verify that the message came from Dorian by using Dorian's private key.
C. Dorian Is signing the message with Polys public ke
D. and Poly will verify that the message came from Dorian by using Dorian's public key.
E. Dorian is signing the message with his private ke
F. and Poly will verify that the message came from Dorian by using Dorian's public key.
G. Dorian is signing the message with Polys private ke
H. and Poly will verify mat the message came from Dorian by using Dorian's public key.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://blog.mailfence.com/how-do-digital-signatures-work/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_signature
A digital signature is a mathematical technique used to validate the authenticity and integrity of a message, software, or digital document. It's the digital equivalent of a handwritten signature or stamped seal, but it offers far more inherent security. A digital signature is intended to solve the problem of tampering and impersonation in digital communications.
Digital signatures can provide evidence of origin, identity, and status of electronic documents, transactions, or digital messages. Signers can also use them to acknowledge informed consent.
Digital signatures are based on public-key cryptography, also known as asymmetric cryptography. Two keys are generated using a public key algorithm, such as RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman),
mathematically linked pair of keys, one private and one public.
creating a Digital signatures work through public-key cryptography's
two mutually authenticating cryptographic keys.
The individual who creates the digital signature uses a private key
only way to decrypt that data is with the signer's public key.
to encrypt signature-related data, while the

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)
BitLocker encryption has been implemented for all the Windows-based computers in an organization. You are concerned that someone might lose their cryptographic key. Therefore, a mechanism was implemented to recover the keys from Active Directory. What is this mechanism called in cryptography?

A. Key archival
B. Key escrow.
C. Certificate rollover
D. Key renewal

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 3)
Joel, a professional hacker, targeted a company and identified the types of websites frequently visited by its employees. Using this information, he searched for possible loopholes in these websites and injected a malicious script that can redirect users from the web page and download malware onto a victim's machine. Joel waits for the victim to access the infected web application so as to compromise the victim's machine. Which of the following techniques is used by Joel in the above scenario?

A. DNS rebinding attack
B. Clickjacking attack
C. MarioNet attack
D. Watering hole attack

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clickjacking
Clickjacking is an attack that tricks a user into clicking a webpage element which is invisible or disguised as another element. This can cause users to unwittingly download malware, visit malicious web pages, provide credentials or sensitive information, transfer money, or purchase products online.
Typically, clickjacking is performed by displaying an invisible page or HTML element, inside an iframe, on top of the page the user sees. The user believes they are clicking the visible page but in fact they are clicking an invisible element in the additional page transposed on top of it.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
Cross-site request forgery involves:

A. A request sent by a malicious user from a browser to a server
B. Modification of a request by a proxy between client and server
C. A browser making a request to a server without the user's knowledge
D. A server making a request to another server without the user's knowledge

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/csrf
Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is an attack that forces an end user to execute unwanted actions on a web application in which they're currently authenticated. With a little help of social engineering (such as sending a link via email or chat), an attacker may trick the users of a web application into executing actions of the attacker's choosing. If the victim is a normal user, a successful CSRF attack can force the user to perform state changing requests like transferring funds, changing their email address, and so forth. If the victim is an administrative account, CSRF can compromise the entire web application.
CSRF is an attack that tricks the victim into submitting a malicious request. It inherits the identity and privileges of the victim to perform an undesired function on the victim's behalf. For most sites, browser requests automatically include any credentials associated with the site, such as the user's session cookie, IP address, Windows domain credentials, and so forth. Therefore, if the user is currently authenticated to the site, the site will have no way to distinguish between the forged request sent by the victim and a legitimate request sent by the victim.
CSRF attacks target functionality that causes a state change on the server, such as changing the victim's email address or password, or purchasing something. Forcing the victim to retrieve data doesn't benefit an attacker because the attacker doesn't receive the response, the victim does. As such, CSRF attacks target state-changing requests.
It's sometimes possible to store the CSRF attack on the vulnerable site itself. Such vulnerabilities are called "stored CSRF flaws". This can be accomplished by simply storing an IMG or IFRAME tag in a field that accepts HTML, or by a more complex cross-site scripting attack. If the attack can store a CSRF attack in the site, the severity of the attack is amplified. In particular, the likelihood is increased because the victim is more likely to view the page containing the attack than some random page on the Internet. The likelihood is also increased because the victim is sure to be authenticated to the site already.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)
When configuring wireless on his home router, Javik disables SSID broadcast. He leaves authentication "open" but sets the SSID to a 32-character string of random letters and numbers.
What is an accurate assessment of this scenario from a security perspective?

A. Since the SSID is required in order to connect, the 32-character string is sufficient to prevent brute-force attacks.
B. Disabling SSID broadcast prevents 802.11 beacons from being transmitted from the access point, resulting in a valid setup leveraging "security through obscurity".
C. It is still possible for a hacker to connect to the network after sniffing the SSID from a successful wireless association.
D. Javik's router is still vulnerable to wireless hacking attempts because the SSID broadcast setting can be enabled using a specially crafted packet sent to the hardware address of the access point.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
Richard, an attacker, targets an MNC In this process, he uses a footprinting technique to gather as much information as possible. Using this technique, he gathers domain information such as the target domain name, contact details of its owner, expiry date, and creation date. With this information, he creates a map of the organization's network and misleads domain owners with social engineering to obtain internal details of its network. What type of footprinting technique is employed by Richard?

A. VPN footprinting
B. Email footprinting
C. VoIP footprinting
D. Whois footprinting

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
John, a professional hacker, decided to use DNS to perform data exfiltration on a target network, in this process, he embedded malicious data into the DNS protocol packets that even DNSSEC cannot detect. Using this technique. John successfully injected malware to bypass a firewall and maintained communication with the victim machine and C&C server. What is the technique employed by John to bypass the firewall?

A. DNS cache snooping
B. DNSSEC zone walking
C. DNS tunneling method
D. DNS enumeration

Answer: C

Explanation:
DNS tunneling may be a method wont to send data over the DNS protocol, a protocol which has never been intended for data transfer. due to that, people tend to overlook it and it's become a well-liked but effective tool in many attacks.Most popular use case for DNS tunneling is obtaining free internet through bypassing captive portals at airports, hotels, or if you are feeling patient the not-so-cheap on the wing Wi-Fi.On those shared internet hotspots HTTP traffic is blocked until a username/password is provided, however DNS traffic is usually still allowed within the background: we will encode our HTTP traffic over DNS and voilà, we've internet access.This sounds fun but reality is, browsing anything on DNS tunneling is slow. Like, back to 1998 slow.Another more dangerous use of DNS tunneling would be bypassing network security devices (Firewalls, DLP appliances…) to line up an immediate and unmonitored communications channel on an organisation's network. Possibilities here are endless: Data exfiltration, fixing another penetration testing tool… you name it.To make it even more worrying, there's an outsized amount of easy to use DNS tunneling tools out there.There's even a minimum of one VPN over DNS protocol provider (warning: the planning of the web site is hideous, making me doubt on the legitimacy of it).As a pentester all this is often great, as a network admin not such a lot .
How does it work:For those that ignoramus about DNS protocol but still made it here, i feel you deserve a really brief explanation on what DNS does: DNS is sort of a phonebook for the web , it translates URLs (human-friendly language, the person's name), into an IP address (machine-friendly language, the phone number). That helps us remember many websites, same as we will remember many people's names.For those that know what DNS is i might suggest looking

here for a fast refresh on DNS protocol, but briefly what you would like to understand is:• A Record: Maps a website name to an IP address.example.com ? 12.34.52.67• NS Record (a.k.a. Nameserver record): Maps a website name to an inventory of DNS servers, just in case our website is hosted in multiple servers.example.com ? server1.example.com, server2.example.comWho is involved in DNS tunneling?• Client. Will launch DNS requests with data in them to a website .• One Domain that we will configure. So DNS servers will redirect its requests to an outlined server of our own.• Server. this is often the defined nameserver which can ultimately receive the DNS requests.The 6 Steps in DNS tunneling (simplified):1. The client encodes data during a DNS request. The way it does this is often by prepending a bit of knowledge within the domain of the request. for instance : mypieceofdata.server1.example.com2. The DNS request goes bent a DNS server.3. The DNS server finds out the A register of your domain with the IP address of your server.4. The request for mypieceofdata.server1.example.com is forwarded to the server.5. The server processes regardless of the mypieceofdata was alleged to do. Let's assume it had been an HTTP request.6. The server replies back over DNS and woop woop, we've got signal.
Bypassing Firewalls through the DNS Tunneling Method DNS operates using UDP, and it has a 255-byte limit on outbound queries. Moreover, it allows only alphanumeric characters and hyphens. Such small size constraints on external queries allow DNS to be used as an ideal choice to perform data exfiltration by various malicious entities. Since corrupt or malicious data can be secretly embedded into the DNS protocol packets, even DNSSEC cannot detect the abnormality in DNS tunneling. It is effectively used by malware to bypass the firewall to maintain communication between the victim machine and the C&C server. Tools such as NSTX (https://sourceforge.net), Heyoka (http://heyoka.sourceforge.netuse), and Iodine (https://code.kryo.se) use this technique of tunneling traffic across DNS port 53. CEH v11 Module 12 Page 994

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which Metasploit Framework tool can help penetration tester for evading Anti-virus Systems?

A. msfpayload
B. msfcli
C. msfd
D. msfencode

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/msfencode/
One of the best ways to avoid being stopped by antivirus software is to encode our payload with msfencode. Msfencode is a useful tool that alters the code in an executable so that it looks different to antivirus software but will still run the same way. Much as the binary attachment in email is encoded in Base64, msfencode encodes the original executable in a new binary. Then, when the executable is run, msfencode decodes the original code into memory and exe-cutes it.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which protocol is used for setting up secure channels between two devices, typically in VPNs?

A. PEM
B. ppp
C. IPSEC
D. SET

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network in ABC company is using the network address 192.168.1.64 with mask 255.255.255.192. In the network the servers are in the addresses 192.168.1.122, 192.168.1.123 and 192.168.1.124. An attacker is trying to find those servers but he cannot see them in his scanning. The command he is using is: nmap 192.168.1.64/28.
Why he cannot see the servers?

A. He needs to add the command ""ip address"" just before the IP address
B. He needs to change the address to 192.168.1.0 with the same mask
C. He is scanning from 192.168.1.64 to 192.168.1.78 because of the mask /28 and the servers are not in that range
D. The network must be dawn and the nmap command and IP address are ok

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork
This is a fairly simple question. You must to understand what a subnet mask is and how it works.
A subnetwork or subnet is a logical subdivision of an IP network.The practice of dividing a network into two or more networks is called subnetting.
Computers that belong to the same subnet are addressed with an identical most-significant bit-group in their IP addresses. This results in the logical division of an IP address into two fields: the network number or routing prefix and the rest field or host identifier. The rest field is an identifier for a specific host or network interface.
The routing prefix may be expressed in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation written as the first address of a network, followed by a slash character (/), and ending with the bit-length of the prefix. For example, 198.51.100.0/24 is the prefix of the Internet Protocol version 4 network starting at the given address, having 24 bits allocated for the network prefix, and the remaining 8 bits reserved for host addressing. Addresses in the range 198.51.100.0 to 198.51.100.255 belong to this network. The IPv6 address specification 2001:db8::/32 is a large address block with 296 addresses, having a 32-bit routing prefix.
For IPv4, a network may also be characterized by its subnet mask or netmask, which is the bitmask that when applied by a bitwise AND operation to any IP address in the network, yields the routing prefix. Subnet masks are also expressed in dot-decimal notation like an address. For example, 255.255.255.0 is the subnet mask for the prefix 198.51.100.0/24.
Table Description automatically generated

IPv4 CIDR

CIDR	The last IP address on the subnet	Subnet mask	Number of addresses in a subnet	Number of hosts in the subnet
a.b.c.d/**32**	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	1	0
a.b.c.d/**31**	0.0.0.1	255.255.255.254	2	0
a.b.c.d/**30**	0.0.0.3	255.255.255.252	4	2
a.b.c.d/**29**	0.0.0.7	255.255.255.248	8	6
a.b.c.d/**28**	0.0.0.15	255.255.255.240	16	14
a.b.c.d/**27**	0.0.0.31	255.255.255.224	32	30
a.b.c.d/**26**	0.0.0.63	255.255.255.192	64	62
a.b.c.d/**25**	0.0.0.127	255.255.255.128	128	126
a.b.c.0/**24**	0.0.0.255	255.255.255.000	256	254
a.b.c.0/**23**	0.0.1.255	255.255.254.000	512	510
a.b.c.0/**22**	0.0.3.255	255.255.252.000	1024	1022
a.b.c.0/**21**	0.0.7.255	255.255.248.000	2048	2046
a.b.c.0/**20**	0.0.15.255	255.255.240.000	4096	4094
a.b.c.0/**19**	0.0.31.255	255.255.224.000	8192	8190
a.b.c.0/**18**	0.0.63.255	255.255.192.000	16 384	16 382
a.b.c.0/**17**	0.0.127.255	255.255.128.000	32 768	32 766
a.b.0.0/**16**	0.0.255.255	255.255.000.000	65 536	65 534
a.b.0.0/**15**	0.1.255.255	255.254.000.000	131 072	131 070
a.b.0.0/**14**	0.3.255.255	255.252.000.000	262 144	262 142
a.b.0.0/**13**	0.7.255.255	255.248.000.000	524 288	524 286
a.b.0.0/**12**	0.15.255.255	255.240.000.000	1 048 576	1 048 574
a.b.0.0/**11**	0.31.255.255	255.224.000.000	2 097 152	2 097 150
a.b.0.0/**10**	0.63.255.255	255.192.000.000	4 194 304	4 194 302
a.b.0.0/**9**	0.127.255.255	255.128.000.000	8 388 608	8 388 606
a.0.0.0/**8**	0.255.255.255	255.000.000.000	16 777 216	16 777 214
a.0.0.0/**7**	1.255.255.255	254.000.000.000	33 554 432	33 554 430
a.0.0.0/**6**	3.255.255.255	252.000.000.000	67 108 864	67 108 862
a.0.0.0/**5**	7.255.255.255	248.000.000.000	134 217 728	134 217 726
a.0.0.0/**4**	15.255.255.255	240.000.000.000	268 435 456	268 435 454
a.0.0.0/**3**	31.255.255.255	224.000.000.000	536 870 912	536 870 910
a.0.0.0/**2**	63.255.255.255	192.000.000.000	1 073 741 824	1 073 741 822
a.0.0.0/**1**	127.255.255.255	128.000.000.000	2 147 483 648	2 147 483 646
0.0.0.0/**0**	255.255.255.255	000.000.000.000	4 294 967 296	4 294 967 294

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Exam Topic 3)
How can rainbow tables be defeated?

A. Use of non-dictionary words
B. All uppercase character passwords
C. Password salting
D. Lockout accounts under brute force password cracking attempts

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_(cryptography)
A salt is random data that is used as an additional input to a one-way function that hashes data, a password, or passphrase. Salts are used to safeguard passwords in storage. Historically a password was stored in plaintext on a system, but over time additional safeguards were developed to protect a user's password against being read from the system. A salt is one of those methods.
A new salt is randomly generated for each password. In a typical setting, the salt and the password (or its version after key stretching) are concatenated and processed with a cryptographic hash function, and the output hash value (but not the original password) is stored with the salt in a database. Hashing allows for later authentication without keeping and therefore risking exposure of the plaintext password in the event that the authentication data store is compromised.
Salts defend against a pre-computed hash attack, e.g. rainbow tables. Since salts do not have to be memorized by humans they can make the size of the hash table required for a successful attack prohibitively large without placing a burden on the users. Since salts are different in each case, they also protect commonly used passwords, or those users who use the same password on several sites, by making all salted hash instances for the same password different from each other.

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Exam Topic 3)
Clark, a professional hacker, attempted to perform a Btlejacking attack using an automated tool, Btlejack, and hardware tool, micro:bit. This attack allowed Clark to hijack, read, and export sensitive information shared between connected devices. To perform this attack, Clark executed various btlejack commands. Which of the following commands was used by Clark to hijack the connections?

A. btlejack-f 0x129f3244-j
B. btlejack -c any
C. btlejack -d /dev/ttyACM0 -d /dev/ttyACM2 -s
D. btlejack -f 0x9c68fd30 -t -m 0x1 ffffffff

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following types of SQL injection attacks extends the results returned by the original query, enabling attackers to run two or more statements if they have the same structure as the original one?

A. Error-based injection
B. Boolean-based blind SQL injection
C. Blind SQL injection
D. Union SQL injection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Exam Topic 3)
Mirai malware targets loT devices. After infiltration, it uses them to propagate and create botnets that then used to launch which types of attack?

A. MITM attack
B. Birthday attack
C. DDoS attack
D. Password attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Exam Topic 3)
Given below are different steps involved in the vulnerability-management life cycle.
1) Remediation
2) Identify assets and create a baseline
3) Verification
4) Monitor
5) Vulnerability scan
6) Risk assessment
Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in vulnerability management.

A. 2-->5-->6-->1-->3-->4
B. 2-->1-->5-->6-->4-->3
C. 2-->4-->5-->3-->6--> 1
D. 1-->2-->3-->4-->5-->6

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Exam Topic 3)
What would you enter if you wanted to perform a stealth scan using Nmap?

A. nmap -sM
B. nmap -sU
C. nmap -sS
D. nmap -sT

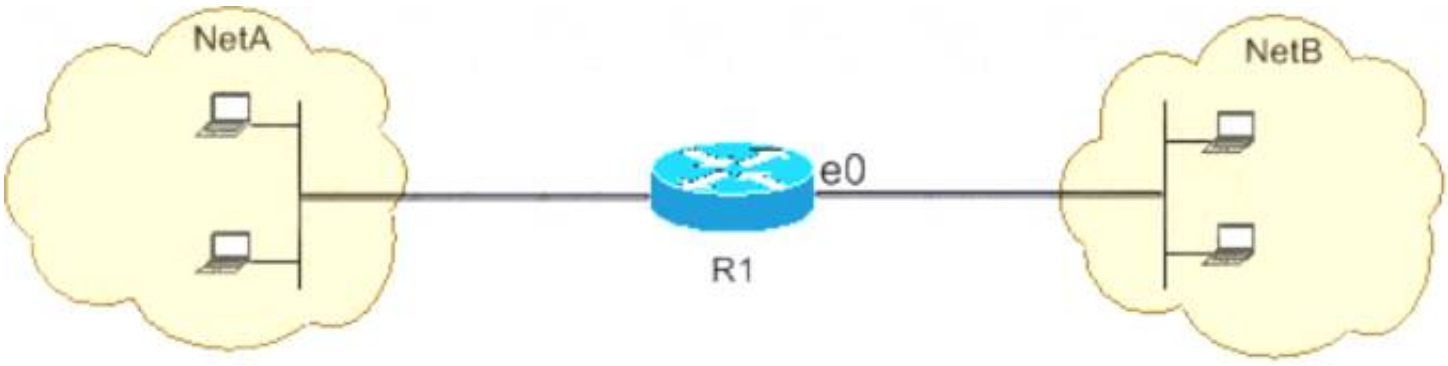
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Exam Topic 3)
The security administrator of ABC needs to permit Internet traffic in the host 10.0.0.2 and UDP traffic in the host 10.1.1.3. He also needs to permit all FTP traffic to the rest of the network and deny all other traffic. After he applied his ACL configuration in the router, nobody can access the ftp, and the permitted hosts cannot access the Internet. According to the next configuration, what is happening in the network?
access-list 102 deny tcp any any
access-list 104 permit udp host 10.0.0.3 any
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.0.0.2 eq www any
access-list 108 permit tcp any eq ftp any

A. The ACL 104 needs to be first because is UDP
B. The first ACL is denying all TCP traffic and the other ACLs are being ignored by the router
C. The ACL for FTP must be before the ACL 110
D. The ACL 110 needs to be changed to port 80

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/access-lists/26448-ACLsamples.html
Since the first line prohibits any TCP traffic (access-list 102 deny tcp any any), the lines below will simply be ignored by the router. Below you will find the example from CISCO documentation.
This figure shows that FTP (TCP, port 21) and FTP data (port 20) traffic sourced from NetB destined to NetA is denied, while all other IP traffic is permitted.
Diagram Description automatically generated



FTP uses port 21 and port 20. TCP traffic destined to port 21 and port 20 is denied and everything else is explicitly permitted.

- access-list 102 deny tcp any any eq ftp
- access-list 102 deny tcp any any eq ftp-data
- access-list 102 permit ip any any

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Exam Topic 3)
George, an employee of an organization, is attempting to access restricted websites from an official computer. For this purpose, he used an anonymizer that masked his real IP address and ensured complete and continuous anonymity for all his online activities. Which of the following anonymizers helps George hide his activities?

A. https://www.baidu.com
B. https://www.guardster.com
C. https://www.wolframalpha.com
D. https://karmadecay.com

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Exam Topic 3)
If executives are found liable for not properly protecting their company's assets and information systems, what type of law would apply in this situation?

A. Criminal
B. International
C. Common
D. Civil

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Exam Topic 3)
Sophia is a shopping enthusiast who spends significant time searching for trendy outfits online. Clark, an attacker, noticed her activities several times and sent a fake email containing a deceptive page link to her social media page displaying all-new and trendy outfits. In excitement, Sophia clicked on the malicious link and logged in to that page using her valid credentials. Which of the following tools is employed by Clark to create the spoofed email?

A. PyLoris
B. Slowloris
C. Evilginx
D. PLCinject

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Exam Topic 3)
Kevin, a professional hacker, wants to penetrate CyberTech Inc.'s network. He employed a technique, using which he encoded packets with Unicode characters. The company's IDS cannot recognize the packet, but the target web server can decode them.
What is the technique used by Kevin to evade the IDS system?

A. Desynchronization
B. Obfuscating
C. Session splicing
D. Urgency flag

Answer: B

Explanation:
Adversaries could decide to build an possible or file difficult to find or analyze by encrypting, encoding, or otherwise obfuscating its contents on the system or in transit. this is often common behavior which will be used across totally different platforms and therefore the network to evade defenses.
Payloads may be compressed, archived, or encrypted so as to avoid detection. These payloads may be used throughout Initial Access or later to mitigate detection. typically a user's action could also be needed to open and Deobfuscate/Decode Files or info for User Execution. The user can also be needed to input a parole to open a parole protected compressed/encrypted file that was provided by the mortal. Adversaries can also used compressed or archived scripts, like JavaScript.
Portions of files can even be encoded to cover the plain-text strings that will otherwise facilitate defenders
with discovery. Payloads can also be split into separate, ostensibly benign files that solely reveal malicious practicality once reassembled.
Adversaries can also modify commands dead from payloads or directly via a Command and Scripting Interpreter. surroundings variables, aliases, characters, and different platform/language specific linguistics may be wont to evade signature based mostly detections and application management mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Exam Topic 3)
An attacker identified that a user and an access point are both compatible with WPA2 and WPA3 encryption. The attacker installed a rogue access point with only WPA2 compatibility in the vicinity and forced the victim to go through the WPA2 four-way handshake to get connected. After the connection was established, the attacker used automated tools to crack WPA2-encrypted messages. What is the attack performed in the above scenario?

A. Timing-based attack
B. Side-channel attack
C. Downgrade security attack
D. Cache-based attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Exam Topic 3)
Miley, a professional hacker, decided to attack a target organization's network. To perform the attack, she used a tool to send fake ARP messages over the target network to link her MAC address with the target system's IP address. By performing this, Miley received messages directed to the victim's MAC address and further used the tool to intercept, steal, modify, and block sensitive communication to the target system. What is the tool employed by Miley to perform the above attack?

A. Gobbler
B. KDerpNSpoof
C. BetterCAP
D. Wireshark

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Exam Topic 3)
Attempting an injection attack on a web server based on responses to True/False QUESTION NO:s is called which of the following?

A. Compound SQLi
B. Blind SQLi
C. Classic SQLi
D. DMS-specific SQLi

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection#Blind_SQL_injection
Blind SQL injection is used when a web application is vulnerable to an SQL injection but the results of the injection are not visible to the attacker. The page with the vulnerability may not be one that displays data but will display differently depending on the results of a logical statement injected into the legitimate SQL statement called for that page. This type of attack has traditionally been considered time-intensive because a new statement needed to be crafted for each bit recovered, and depending on its structure, the attack may consist of many unsuccessful requests. Recent advancements have allowed each request to recover multiple bits, with no unsuccessful requests, allowing for more consistent and efficient extraction.

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Exam Topic 3)
Mike, a security engineer, was recently hired by BigFox Ltd. The company recently experienced disastrous DoS attacks. The management had instructed Mike to build defensive strategies for the company's IT infrastructure to thwart DoS/DDoS attacks. Mike deployed some countermeasures to handle jamming and scrambling attacks. What is the countermeasure Mike applied to defend against jamming and scrambling attacks?

A. Allow the usage of functions such as gets and strcpy
B. Allow the transmission of all types of addressed packets at the ISP level
C. Implement cognitive radios in the physical layer
D. A Disable TCP SYN cookie protection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Exam Topic 3)
Jude, a pen tester, examined a network from a hacker's perspective to identify exploits and vulnerabilities accessible to the outside world by using devices such as firewalls, routers, and servers. In this process, he also estimated the threat of network security attacks and determined the level of security of the corporate network.
What is the type of vulnerability assessment that Jude performed on the organization?

A. External assessment
B. Passive assessment
C. Host-based assessment
D. Application assessment

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following web vulnerabilities would an attacker be attempting to exploit if they delivered the following input?
<!DOCTYPE blah [< IENTITY trustme SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" >] >

A. XXE
B. SQLi
C. IDOR
D. XXS

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Exam Topic 3)
Jane is working as a security professional at CyberSol Inc. She was tasked with ensuring the authentication and integrity of messages being transmitted in the corporate network. To encrypt the messages, she implemented a security model in which every user in the network maintains a ring of public keys. In this model, a user needs to encrypt a message using the receiver's public key, and only the receiver can decrypt the message using their private key. What is the security model implemented by Jane to secure corporate messages?

A. Zero trust network
B. Transport Layer Security (TLS)
C. Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
D. Web of trust (WOT)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Exam Topic 3)
Josh has finished scanning a network and has discovered multiple vulnerable services. He knows that several of these usually have protections against external sources but are frequently susceptible to internal users. He decides to draft an email, spoof the sender as the internal IT team, and attach a malicious file disguised as a financial spreadsheet. Before Josh sends the email, he decides to investigate other methods of getting the file onto the system. For this particular attempt, what was the last stage of the cyber kill chain that Josh performed?

A. Exploitation
B. Weaponization
C. Delivery
D. Reconnaissance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Exam Topic 3)
The security team of Debry Inc. decided to upgrade Wi-Fi security to thwart attacks such as dictionary attacks and key recovery attacks. For this purpose, the security team started implementing cutting-edge technology that uses a modern key establishment protocol called the simultaneous authentication of equals (SAE), also known as dragonfly key exchange, which replaces the PSK concept. What is the Wi-Fi encryption technology implemented by Debry Inc.?

A. WEP
B. WPA
C. WPA2
D. WPA3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which rootkit is characterized by its function of adding code and/or replacing some of the operating-system kernel code to obscure a backdoor on a system?

A. User-mode rootkit
B. Library-level rootkit
C. Kernel-level rootkit
D. Hypervisor-level rootkit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Exam Topic 3)
James is working as an ethical hacker at Technix Solutions. The management ordered James to discover how vulnerable its network is towards footprinting attacks. James took the help of an open-source framework for performing automated reconnaissance activities. This framework helped James in gathering information using free tools and resources. What is the framework used by James to conduct footprinting and reconnaissance activities?

A. WebSploit Framework
B. Browser Exploitation Framework
C. OSINT framework
D. SpeedPhish Framework

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Exam Topic 3)
CyberTech Inc. recently experienced SQL injection attacks on its official website. The company appointed Bob, a security professional, to build and incorporate defensive strategies against such attacks. Bob adopted a practice whereby only a list of entities such as the data type, range, size, and value, which have been approved for secured access, is accepted. What is the defensive technique employed by Bob in the above scenario?

A. Output encoding
B. Enforce least privileges
C. Whitelist validation
D. Blacklist validation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 3)
Mason, a professional hacker, targets an organization and spreads Emotet malware through malicious script. After infecting the victim's device. Mason further used Emotet to spread the infection across local networks and beyond to compromise as many machines as possible. In this process, he used a tool, which is a self-extracting RAR file, to retrieve information related to network resources such as writable share drives. What is the tool employed by Mason in the above scenario?

A. NetPass.exe
B. Outlook scraper
C. WebBrowserPassView
D. Credential enumerator

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following antennas is commonly used in communications for a frequency band of 10 MHz to VHF and UHF?

A. Yagi antenna
B. Dipole antenna
C. Parabolic grid antenna
D. Omnidirectional antenna

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Exam Topic 3)
When conducting a penetration test, it is crucial to use all means to get all available information about the target network. One of the ways to do that is by sniffing the network. Which of the following cannot be
performed by the passive network sniffing?

A. Identifying operating systems, services, protocols and devices
B. Modifying and replaying captured network traffic
C. Collecting unencrypted information about usernames and passwords
D. Capturing a network traffic for further analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Exam Topic 3)
What type of a vulnerability/attack is it when the malicious person forces the user’s browser to send an authenticated request to a server?

A. Session hijacking
B. Server side request forgery
C. Cross-site request forgery
D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are using a public Wi-Fi network inside a coffee shop. Before surfing the web, you use your VPN to prevent intruders from sniffing your traffic. If you did not have a VPN, how would you identify whether someone is performing an ARP spoofing attack on your laptop?

A. You should check your ARP table and see if there is one IP address with two different MAC addresses.
B. You should scan the network using Nmap to check the MAC addresses of all the hosts and look for duplicates.
C. You should use netstat to check for any suspicious connections with another IP address within the LAN.
D. You cannot identify such an attack and must use a VPN to protect your traffic, r

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Exam Topic 3)
An organization has automated the operation of critical infrastructure from a remote location. For this purpose, all the industrial control systems are connected to the Internet. To empower the manufacturing process, ensure the reliability of industrial networks, and reduce downtime and service disruption, the organization deckled to install an OT security tool that further protects against security incidents such as cyber espionage, zero-day attacks, and malware. Which of the following tools must the organization employ to protect its critical infrastructure?

A. Robotium
B. BalenaCloud
C. Flowmon

D. IntentFuzzer

Answer: C

Explanation:
Source: https://www.flowmon.com
Flowmon empowers manufacturers and utility companies to ensure the reliability of their industrial networks confidently to avoid downtime and disruption of service continuity. This can be achieved by continuous monitoring and anomaly detection so that malfunctioning devices or security incidents, such as cyber espionage, zero-days, or malware, can be reported and remedied as quickly as possible.

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following is considered an exploit framework and has the ability to perform automated attacks on services, ports, applications and unpatched security flaws in a computer system?

A. Wireshark
B. Maltego
C. Metasploit
D. Nessus

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metasploit_Project
The Metasploit Project is a computer security project that provides information about security vulnerabilities and aids in penetration testing and IDS signature development. It is owned by Boston, Massachusetts-based security company Rapid7.
Its best-known sub-project is the open-source Metasploit Framework, a tool for developing and executing exploit code against a remote target machine. Other important sub-projects include the Opcode Database, shellcode archive and related research.
The Metasploit Project includes anti-forensic and evasion tools, some of which are built into the Metasploit Framework. Metasploit is pre-installed in the Kali Linux operating system.
The basic steps for exploiting a system using the Framework include.
* 1. Optionally checking whether the intended target system is vulnerable to an exploit.
* 2. Choosing and configuring an exploit (code that enters a target system by taking advantage of one of its bugs; about 900 different exploits for Windows, Unix/Linux and macOS systems are included).
* 3. Choosing and configuring a payload (code that will be executed on the target system upon successful entry; for instance, a remote shell or a VNC server). Metasploit often recommends a payload that should work.
* 4. Choosing the encoding technique so that hexadecimal opcodes known as "bad characters" are removed from the payload, these characters will cause the exploit to fail.
* 5. Executing the exploit.
This modular approach – allowing the combination of any exploit with any payload – is the major advantage of the Framework. It facilitates the tasks of attackers, exploit writers and payload writers.

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Exam Topic 3)
Mary found a high vulnerability during a vulnerability scan and notified her server team. After analysis, they sent her proof that a fix to that issue had already been applied. The vulnerability that Marry found is called what?

A. False-negative
B. False-positive
C. Brute force attack
D. Backdoor

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://www.infocyte.com/blog/2019/02/16/cybersecurity-101-what-you-need-to-know-about-false-positives-an
False positives are mislabeled security alerts, indicating there is a threat when in actuality, there isn't. These false/non-malicious alerts (SIEM events) increase noise for already over-worked security teams and can include software bugs, poorly written software, or unrecognized network traffic.
False negatives are uncaught cyber threats — overlooked by security tooling because they're dormant, highly sophisticated (i.e. file-less or capable of lateral movement) or the security infrastructure in place lacks the technological ability to detect these attacks.

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Exam Topic 3)
Attacker Rony installed a rogue access point within an organization's perimeter and attempted to intrude into its internal network. Johnson, a security auditor, identified some unusual traffic in the internal network that is aimed at cracking the authentication mechanism. He immediately turned off the targeted network and tested for any weak and outdated security mechanisms that are open to attack. What is the type of vulnerability assessment performed by johnson in the above scenario?

A. Host-based assessment
B. Wireless network assessment
C. Application assessment
D. Distributed assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:
Wireless network assessment determines the vulnerabilities in an organization's wireless networks. In the past, wireless networks used weak and defective data encryption mechanisms. Now, wireless network standards have evolved, but many networks still use weak and outdated security mechanisms and are open to attack. Wireless network assessments try to attack wireless authentication mechanisms and gain unauthorized access. This type of assessment tests wireless networks and identifies rogue networks that may exist within an organization's perimeter. These assessments audit client-specified sites with a wireless network.

They sniff wireless network traffic and try to crack encryption keys. Auditors test other network access if they gain access to the wireless network.

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which access control mechanism allows for multiple systems to use a central authentication server (CAS) that permits users to authenticate once and gain access to multiple systems?

A. Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
B. Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
C. Single sign-on
D. Windows authentication

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Exam Topic 3)
Tony is a penetration tester tasked with performing a penetration test. After gaining initial access to a target system, he finds a list of hashed passwords.
Which of the following tools would not be useful for cracking the hashed passwords?

A. John the Ripper
B. Hashcat
C. netcat
D. THC-Hydra

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Exam Topic 3)
When you are testing a web application, it is very useful to employ a proxy tool to save every request and response. You can manually test every request and analyze the response to find vulnerabilities. You can test parameter and headers manually to get more precise results than if using web vulnerability scanners.
What proxy tool will help you find web vulnerabilities?

A. Maskgen
B. Dimitry
C. Burpsuite
D. Proxychains

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 129
- (Exam Topic 3)
Morris, an attacker, wanted to check whether the target AP is in a locked state. He attempted using different utilities to identify WPS-enabled APs in the target wireless network. Ultimately, he succeeded with one special command-line utility. Which of the following command-line utilities allowed Morris to discover the WPS-enabled APs?

A. wash
B. ntptrace
C. macof
D. net View

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the least important information when you analyze a public IP address in a security alert?

A. DNS
B. Whois
C. Geolocation
D. ARP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Exam Topic 3)
Websites and web portals that provide web services commonly use the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP).
Which of the following is an incorrect definition or characteristics of the protocol?

A. Exchanges data between web services
B. Only compatible with the application protocol HTTP
C. Provides a structured model for messaging
D. Based on XML

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 3)
Ron, a security professional, was pen testing web applications and SaaS platforms used by his company. While testing, he found a vulnerability that allows hackers to gain unauthorized access to API objects and perform actions such as view, update, and delete sensitive data of the company. What is the API vulnerability revealed in the above scenario?

A. Code injections
B. Improper use of CORS
C. No ABAC validation
D. Business logic flaws

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Exam Topic 2)
Larry, a security professional in an organization, has noticed some abnormalities In the user accounts on a web server. To thwart evolving attacks, he decided to harden the security of the web server by adopting a countermeasures to secure the accounts on the web server.
Which of the following countermeasures must Larry implement to secure the user accounts on the web server?

A. Enable unused default user accounts created during the installation of an OS
B. Enable all non-interactive accounts that should exist but do not require interactive login
C. Limit the administrator or toot-level access to the minimum number of users
D. Retain all unused modules and application extensions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Exam Topic 2)
Bella, a security professional working at an it firm, finds that a security breach has occurred while transferring important files. Sensitive data, employee usernames. and passwords are shared In plaintext, paving the way for hackers 10 perform successful session hijacking. To address this situation. Bella Implemented a protocol that sends data using encryption and digital certificates. Which of the following protocols Is used by Bella?

A. FTP
B. HTTPS
C. FTPS
D. IP

Answer: C

Explanation:
The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard organization convention utilized for the exchange of PC records from a worker to a customer on a PC organization. FTP is based on a customer worker model engineering utilizing separate control and information associations between the customer and the server.[1] FTP clients may validate themselves with an unmistakable book sign-in convention, ordinarily as a username and secret key, however can interface namelessly if the worker is designed to permit it. For secure transmission that ensures the username and secret phrase, and scrambles the substance, FTP is frequently made sure about with SSL/TLS (FTPS) or supplanted with SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP).
The primary FTP customer applications were order line programs created prior to working frameworks had graphical UIs, are as yet dispatched with most Windows, Unix, and Linux working systems.[2][3] Many FTP customers and mechanization utilities have since been created for working areas, workers, cell phones, and equipment, and FTP has been fused into profitability applications, for example, HTML editors.

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Exam Topic 2)
What piece of hardware on a computer's motherboard generates encryption keys and only releases a part of the key so that decrypting a disk on a new piece of hardware is not possible?

A. CPU
B. GPU
C. UEFI
D. TPM

Answer: D

Explanation:
The TPM is a chip that'psart of youcromputer's motherboard
— if you bought an off-the-shelf PC, it's soldered onto the motherboard. If you built your own computer, you can buy one as an add-on module if your motherboard supports it. ThTe PM generates encryption keys, keeping part of the key to itself

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Exam Topic 2)
joe works as an it administrator in an organization and has recently set up a cloud computing service for the organization. To implement this service, he reached out to a telecom company for providing Internet connectivity and transport services between the organization and the cloud service provider, in the NIST cloud deployment reference architecture, under which category does the telecom company fall in the above scenario?

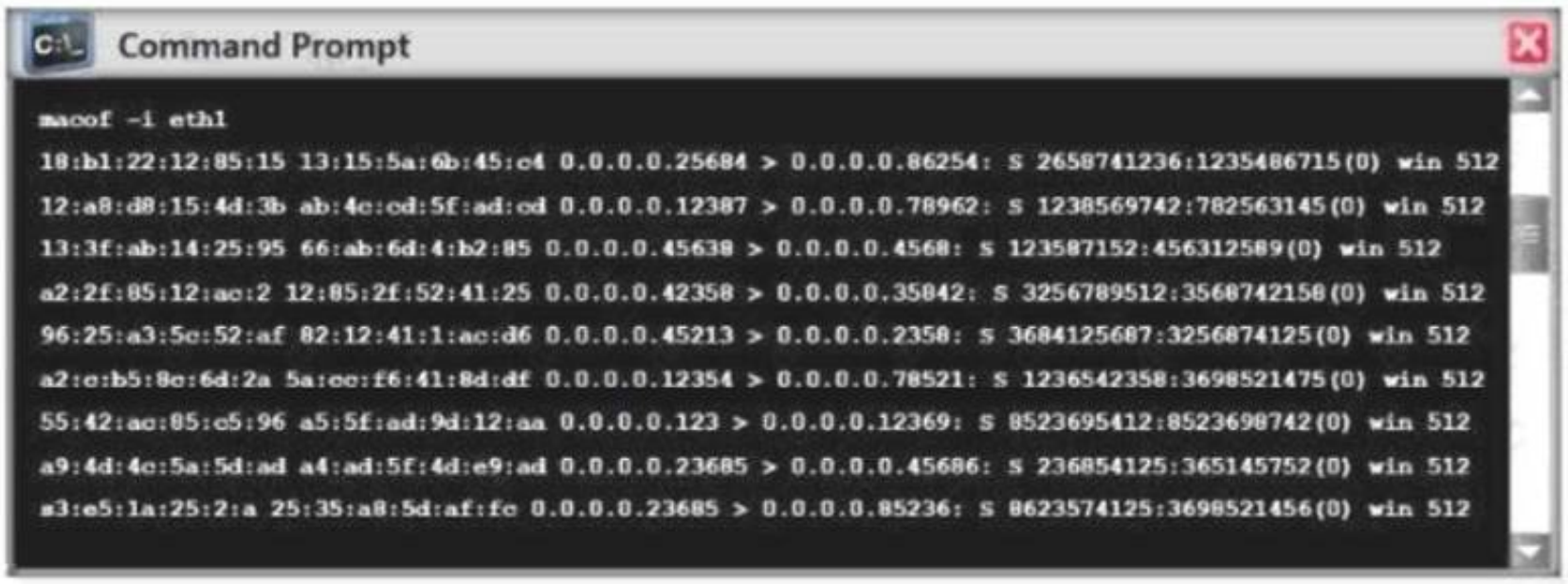
A. Cloud booker
B. Cloud consumer
C. Cloud carrier
D. Cloud auditor

Answer: C

Explanation:

A cloud carrier acts as an intermediary that provides connectivity and transport of cloud services between cloud consumers and cloud providers.
Cloud carriers provide access to consumers through network, telecommunication and other access devices. for instance, cloud consumers will obtain cloud services through network access devices, like computers, laptops, mobile phones, mobile web devices (MIDs), etc.
The distribution of cloud services is often provided by network and telecommunication carriers or a transport agent, wherever a transport agent refers to a business organization that provides physical transport of storage media like high-capacity hard drives.
Note that a cloud provider can started SLAs with a cloud carrier to provide services consistent with the level of SLAs offered to cloud consumers, and will require the cloud carrier to provide dedicated and secure connections between cloud consumers and cloud providers.

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 2)
Switches maintain a CAM Table that maps individual MAC addresses on the network to physical ports on the switch.



In MAC flooding attack, a switch is fed with many Ethernet frames, each containing different source MAC addresses, by the attacker. Switches have a limited memory for mapping various MAC addresses to physical ports. What happens when the CAM table becomes full?

A. Switch then acts as hub by broadcasting packets to all machines on the network
B. The CAM overflow table will cause the switch to crash causing Denial of Service
C. The switch replaces outgoing frame switch factory default MAC address of FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF
D. Every packet is dropped and the switch sends out SNMP alerts to the IDS port

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Exam Topic 2)
Andrew is an Ethical Hacker who was assigned the task of discovering all the active devices hidden by a restrictive firewall in the IPv4 range in a given target network.
Which of the following host discovery techniques must he use to perform the given task?

A. UDP scan
B. TCP Maimon scan
C. arp ping scan
D. ACK flag probe scan

Answer: C

Explanation:
One of the most common Nmap usage scenarios is scanning an Ethernet LAN. Most LANs, especially those that use the private address range granted by RFC 1918, do not always use the overwhelming majority of IP addresses. When Nmap attempts to send a raw IP packet, such as an ICMP echo request, the OS must determine a destination hardware (ARP) address, such as the target IP, so that the Ethernet frame can be properly addressed. .. This is required to issue a series of ARP requests. This is best illustrated by an example where a ping scan is attempted against an Area Ethernet host. The –send-ip option tells Nmap to send IP-level packets (rather than raw Ethernet), even on area networks. The Wireshark output of the three ARP requests and their timing have been pasted into the session.
Raw IP ping scan example for offline targetsThis example took quite a couple of seconds to finish because the (Linux) OS sent three ARP requests at 1 second intervals before abandoning the host. Waiting for a few seconds is excessive, as long as the ARP response usually arrives within a few milliseconds. Reducing this timeout period is not a priority for OS vendors, as the overwhelming majority of packets are sent to the host that actually exists. Nmap, on the other hand, needs to send packets to 16 million IP s given a target like 10.0.0.0/8. Many targets are pinged in parallel, but waiting 2 seconds each is very delayed.
There is another problem with raw IP ping scans on the LAN. If the destination host turns out to be unresponsive, as in the previous example, the source host usually adds an incomplete entry for that destination IP to the kernel ARP table. ARP tablespaces are finite and some operating systems become unresponsive when full. If Nmap is used in rawIP mode (–send-ip), Nmap may have to wait a few minutes for the ARP cache entry to expire before continuing host discovery. ARP scans solve both problems by giving Nmap the highest priority. Nmap issues raw ARP requests and handles retransmissions and timeout periods in its sole discretion. The system ARP cache is bypassed. The example shows the difference. This ARP scan takes just over a tenth of the time it takes for an equivalent IP.
Example b ARP ping scan of offline target

In example b, neither the -PR option nor the -send-eth option has any effect. This is often because ARP has a default scan type on the Area Ethernet network when scanning Ethernet hosts that Nmap discovers. This includes traditional wired Ethernet as 802.11 wireless networks. As mentioned above, ARP scanning is not only more efficient, but also more accurate. Hosts frequently block IP-based ping packets, but usually cannot block ARP requests or responses and communicate over the network.Nmap uses ARP instead of all targets on equivalent targets, even if different ping types (such as -PE and -PS) are specified. LAN..
If you do not need to attempt an ARP scan at all, specify –send-ip as shown in Example a “Raw IP Ping Scan for Offline Targets”.
If you give Nmap control to send raw Ethernet frames, Nmap can also adjust the source MAC address. If you have the only PowerBook in your security conference room and a large ARP scan is initiated from an
Apple-registered MAC address, your head may turn to you. Use the –spoof-mac option to spoof the MAC

address as described in the MAC Address Spoofing section.

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Exam Topic 2)
John is an incident handler at a financial institution. His steps in a recent incident are not up to the standards of the company. John frequently forgets some steps and procedures while handling responses as they are very stressful to perform. Which of the following actions should John take to overcome this problem with the least administrative effort?

A. Create an incident checklist.
B. Select someone else to check the procedures.
C. Increase his technical skills.
D. Read the incident manual every time it occurs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following commands checks for valid users on an SMTP server?

A. RCPT
B. CHK
C. VRFY
D. EXPN

Answer: C

Explanation:
The VRFY commands enables SMTP clients to send an invitation to an SMTP server to verify that mail for a selected user name resides on the server. The VRFY command is defined in RFC 821.The server sends a response indicating whether the user is local or not, whether mail are going to be forwarded, and so on. A response of 250 indicates that the user name is local; a response of 251 indicates that the user name isn't local, but the server can forward the message. The server response includes the mailbox name.

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following are well known password-cracking programs?

A. L0phtcrack
B. NetCat
C. Jack the Ripper
D. Netbus
E. John the Ripper

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are tasked to configure the DHCP server to lease the last 100 usable IP addresses in subnet to. 1.4.0/23. Which of the following IP addresses could be teased as a result of the new configuration?

A. 210.1.55.200
B. 10.1.4.254
C. 10..1.5.200
D. 10.1.4.156

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Exam Topic 2)
What port number is used by LDAP protocol?

A. 110
B. 389
C. 464
D. 445

Answer: B

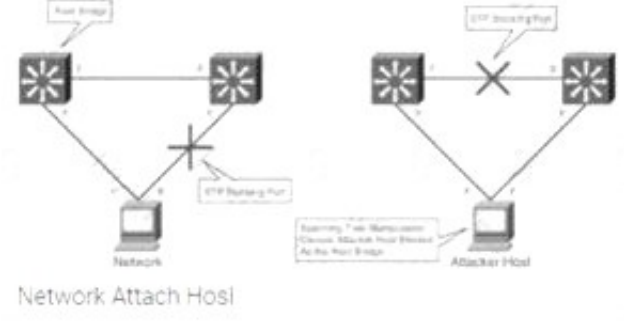
NEW QUESTION 170
- (Exam Topic 2)
Robin, a professional hacker, targeted an organization's network to sniff all the traffic. During this process. Robin plugged in a rogue switch to an unused port in the LAN with a priority lower than any other switch in
the network so that he could make it a root bridge that will later allow him to sniff all the traffic in the network.
What is the attack performed by Robin in the above scenario?

A. ARP spoofing attack
B. VLAN hopping attack
C. DNS poisoning attack

D. STP attack

Answer: D

Explanation:
STP prevents bridging loops in a redundant switched network environment. By avoiding loops, you can ensure that broadcast traffic does not become a traffic storm.
STP is a hierarchical tree-like topology with a “root” switch at the top. A switch is elected as root based on the lowest configured priority of any switch (0 through 65,535). When a switch boots up, it begins a process of identifying other switches and determining the root bridge. After a root bridge is elected, the topology is established from its perspective of the connectivity. The switches determine the path to the root bridge, and all redundant paths are blocked. STP sends configuration and topology change notifications and acknowledgments (TCN/TCA) using bridge protocol data units (BPDU).
An STP attack involves an attacker spoofing the root bridge in the topology. The attacker broadcasts out an STP configuration/topology change BPDU in an attempt to force an STP recalculation. The BPDU sent out announces that the attacker’s system has a lower bridge priority. The attacker can then see a variety of frames forwarded from other switches to it. STP recalculation may also cause a denial-of-service (DoS) condition on the network by causing an interruption of 30 to 45 seconds each time the root bridge changes. An attacker using STP network topology changes to force its host to be elected as the root bridge.



switch

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Exam Topic 2)
John, a professional hacker, targeted an organization that uses LDAP for accessing distributed directory services. He used an automated tool to anonymously query the IDAP service for sensitive information such as usernames. addresses, departmental details, and server names to launch further attacks on the target organization.
What is the tool employed by John to gather information from the IDAP service?

A. jxplorer
B. Zabasearch
C. EarthExplorer
D. Ike-scan

Answer: A

Explanation:
JXplorer could be a cross platform LDAP browser and editor. it’s a standards compliant general purpose LDAP client which will be used to search, scan and edit any commonplace LDAP directory, or any directory service with an LDAP or DSML interface.
It is extremely flexible and can be extended and custom in a very number of the way. JXplorer is written in java, and also the source code and source code build system ar obtainable via svn or as a packaged build for users who wish to experiment or any develop the program.
JX is is available in 2 versions; the free open source version under an OSI Apache two style licence, or within the JXWorkBench Enterprise bundle with inbuilt reporting, administrative and security tools.
JX has been through a number of different versions since its creation in 1999; the foremost recent stable release is version 3.3.1, the August 2013 release.
JXplorer could be a absolutely useful LDAP consumer with advanced security integration and support for the harder and obscure elements of the LDAP protocol.
it’s been tested on Windows, Solaris, linux and OSX, packages are obtainable for HPUX, AIX, BSD and it should run on any java supporting OS.

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Exam Topic 2)
To invisibly maintain access to a machine, an attacker utilizes a toolkit that sits undetected In the core components of the operating system. What is this type of rootkit an example of?

A. Mypervisor rootkit
B. Kernel toolkit
C. Hardware rootkit
D. Firmware rootkit

Answer: B

Explanation:
Kernel-mode rootkits run with the best operating system privileges (Ring 0) by adding code or replacement parts of the core operating system, as well as each the kernel and associated device drivers. Most operative systems support kernel-mode device drivers, that execute with a similar privileges because the software itself. As such, several kernel-mode rootkits square measure developed as device drivers or loadable modules, like loadable kernel modules in Linux or device drivers in Microsoft Windows. This category of rootkit has unrestricted security access, however is tougher to jot down. The quality makes bugs common, and any bugs in code operative at the kernel level could seriously impact system stability, resulting in discovery of the rootkit. one amongst the primary wide familiar kernel rootkits was developed for Windows NT four.0 and discharged in Phrack magazine in 1999 by Greg Hoglund. Kernel rootkits is particularly tough to observe and take away as a result of they operate at a similar security level because the software itself, and square measure therefore able to intercept or subvert the foremost sure software operations. Any package, like antivirus package, running on the compromised system is equally vulnerable. during this scenario, no a part of the system is sure.

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Exam Topic 2)
This kind of password cracking method uses word lists in combination with numbers and special characters:

A. Hybrid

B. Linear
C. Symmetric
D. Brute Force

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Exam Topic 2)
Tremp is an IT Security Manager, and he is planning to deploy an IDS in his small company. He is looking for an IDS with the following characteristics: - Verifies success or failure of an attack - Monitors system activities Detects attacks that a network-based IDS fails to detect - Near real-time detection and response - Does not require additional hardware - Lower entry cost Which type of IDS is best suited for Tremp's requirements?

A. Gateway-based IDS
B. Network-based IDS
C. Host-based IDS
D. Open source-based

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 183
- (Exam Topic 1)
When analyzing the IDS logs, the system administrator noticed an alert was logged when the external router was accessed from the administrator's Computer to update the router configuration. What type of an alert is this?

A. False negative
B. True negative
C. True positive
D. False positive

Answer: D

Explanation:
True Positive - IDS referring a behavior as an attack, in real life it is
True Negative - IDS referring a behavior not an attack and in real life it is not False Positive - IDS referring a behavior as an attack, in real life it is not
False Negative - IDS referring a behavior not an attack, but in real life is an attack. False Negative - is the most serious and dangerous state of all !!!!

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which type of security feature stops vehicles from crashing through the doors of a building?

A. Bollards
B. Receptionist
C. Mantrap
D. Turnstile

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Exam Topic 1)
What two conditions must a digital signature meet?

A. Has to be the same number of characters as a physical signature and must be unique.
B. Has to be unforgeable, and has to be authentic.
C. Must be unique and have special characters.
D. Has to be legible and neat.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Exam Topic 1)
The configuration allows a wired or wireless network interface controller to pass all traffic it receives to the Central Processing Unit (CPU), rather than passing only the frames that the controller is intended to receive. Which of the following is being described?

A. Multi-cast mode
B. Promiscuous mode
C. WEM
D. Port forwarding

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following tools can be used for passive OS fingerprinting?

A. nmap
B. tcpdump
C. tracert

D. ping

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Exam Topic 1)
Null sessions are un-authenticated connections (not using a username or password.) to an NT or 2000 system. Which TCP and UDP ports must you filter to check null sessions on your network?

A. 137 and 139
B. 137 and 443
C. 139 and 443
D. 139 and 445

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Exam Topic 1)
The collection of potentially actionable, overt, and publicly available information is known as

A. Open-source intelligence
B. Real intelligence
C. Social intelligence
D. Human intelligence

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Exam Topic 1)
The change of a hard drive failure is once every three years. The cost to buy a new hard drive is $300. It will require 10 hours to restore the OS and software to the new hard disk. It will require a further 4 hours to restore the database from the last backup to the new hard disk. The recovery person earns $10/hour. Calculate the SLE, ARO, and ALE. Assume the EF = 1(100%). What is the closest approximate cost of this replacement and recovery operation per year?

A. $1320
B. $440
C. $100
D. $146

Answer: D

Explanation:
* 1. AV (Asset value) = $300 + (14 * $10) = $440 - the cost of a hard drive plus the work of a recovery person, i.e.how much would it take to replace 1 asset? 10 hours for resorting the OS and soft + 4 hours for DB restore multiplies by hourly rate of the recovery person.
* 2. SLE (Single Loss Expectancy) = AV * EF (Exposure Factor) = $440 * 1 = $440
* 3. ARO (Annual rate of occurrence) = 1/3 (every three years, meaning the probability of occurring during 1
years is 1/3)
* 4. ALE (Annual Loss Expectancy) = SLE * ARO = 0.33 * $440 = $145.2

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Exam Topic 1)
Although FTP traffic is not encrypted by default, which layer 3 protocol would allow for end-to-end encryption of the connection?

A. SFTP
B. Ipsec
C. SSL
D. FTPS

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPsec
Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) is a secure network protocol suite that authenticates and encrypts the packets of data to provide secure encrypted communication between two computers over an Internet Protocol network. It is used in virtual private networks (VPNs).
IPsec includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of a session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to use during the session. IPsec can protect data flows between a pair of hosts (host-to-host), between a pair of security gateways (network-to-network), or between a security gateway and a host (network-to-host). IPsec uses cryptographic security services to protect communications over Internet Protocol (IP) networks. It supports network-level peer authentication, data-origin authentication, data integrity, data confidentiality (encryption), and replay protection.
The initial IPv4 suite was developed with few security provisions. As a part of the IPv4 enhancement, IPsec is a layer 3 OSI model or internet layer end-to-end security scheme. In contrast, while some other Internet security systems in widespread use operate above layer 3, such as Transport Layer Security (TLS) that operates at the Transport Layer and Secure Shell (SSH) that operates at the Application layer, IPsec can automatically secure applications at the IP layer.

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Exam Topic 1)
A large mobile telephony and data network operator has a data center that houses network elements. These are essentially large computers running on Linux. The perimeter of the data center is secured with firewalls and IPS systems.
What is the best security policy concerning this setup?

A. Network elements must be hardened with user ids and strong password

B. Regular security tests and audits should be performed.
C. As long as the physical access to the network elements is restricted, there is no need for additional measures.
D. There is no need for specific security measures on the network elements as long as firewalls and IPS systems exist.
E. The operator knows that attacks and down time are inevitable and should have a backup site.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 223
- (Exam Topic 1)
While using your bank's online servicing you notice the following string in the URL bar:
"http: // www. MyPersonalBank. com/ account?id=368940911028389&Damount=10980&Camount=21" You observe that if you modify the Damount & Camount values and submit the request, that data on the web
page reflects the changes.
Which type of vulnerability is present on this site?

A. Cookie Tampering
B. SQL Injection
C. Web Parameter Tampering
D. XSS Reflection

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 227
- (Exam Topic 1)
Study the following log extract and identify the attack.

```
12/26-07:06:31.167035 207.219.207.240:1882 -> 172.16.1.106:80
TCP TTL:13 TTL:50 TOS:0x0 IP:53476 DFF
***AP*** Seq: 0x2BDC107 Ack: 0x1CB9F186 Win: 0x2238 TcpLen: 20
47 45 54 20 2F 6D 73 61 64 63 2F 2E 2E C0 AF 2E GET /msadc/.....
2E 2F 2E 2E C0 AF 2E 2E 2F 2E 2E C0 AF 2E 2E 2F ./....../....../
77 69 6E 6E 74 2F 73 79 73 74 65 6D 33 32 2F 63 winnt/system32/c
6D 64 2E 65 78 65 3F 2F 63 2B 64 69 72 2B 63 3A md.exe?/c+dir+c:
5C 20 48 54 54 50 2F 31 2E 31 0D 0A 41 63 63 65 \ HTTP/1.1..Acce
70 74 3A 20 69 6D 61 67 65 2F 67 69 66 2C 20 69 pt: image/gif, i
6D 61 67 65 2F 78 2D 78 62 69 74 6D 61 70 2C 20 mage/x-xbitmap
69 6D 61 67 65 2F 6A 70 65 67 2C 20 69 6D 61 67 image/jpeg, imag
65 2F 70 6A 70 65 67 2C 20 61 70 70 6C 69 63 61 e/pjpeg, applica
74 69 6F 6E 2F 76 6E 64 2E 6D 73 2D 65 78 63 65 tion/vnd.ms-exce
6C 2C 20 61 70 70 6C 69 63 61 74 69 6F 6E 2F 6D l, application/m
73 77 6F 72 64 2C 20 61 70 70 6C 69 63 61 74 69 sword, applicati
6F 6E 2F 76 6E 64 2E 6D 73 2D 70 6F 77 65 72 70 on/vnd.ms-powerp
6F 69 6E 74 2C 20 2A 2F 2A 0D 0A 41 63 63 65 70 oint, */*..Accep
74 2D 4C 61 6E 67 2F 34 2E 30 20 28 63 6F 6D 70 ozilla/age: en-u
73 0D 0A 62 6C 65 3B 20 4D 53 49 45 20 35 2E 30 atible;pt-Encod3
6E 67 3A 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 39 35 29 0D 0A 1; Windo, deflat
65 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 67 65 6E 74 3A 20 4D e..User-Agent: M
6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 34 2E 30 20 28 63 6F 6D 70 ozilla/4.0 (comp
61 74 69 62 6C 65 3B 20 4D 53 49 45 20 35 2E 30 atible; MSIE 5.0
31 3B 20 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 39 35 29 0D 0A 1; Windows 95)..
48 6F 73 74 3A 20 6C 61 62 2E 77 69 72 65 74 72 Host: lib.bvxttr
69 70 2E 6E 65 74 0D 0A 43 6F 6E 6E 65 63 74 69 ip.org..Connecti
6F 6E 3A 20 4B 65 65 70 2D 41 6C 69 76 65 0D 0A on: Keep-Alive..
43 6F 6F 6B 69 65 3A 20 41 53 50 53 45 53 53 49 Cookie: ASPSESSI
4F 4E 49 44 47 51 51 51 51 51 5A 55 3D 4B 4E 4F ONIDGQQQQQZU=KNO
48 4D 4F 4A 41 4B 50 46 4F 50 48 4D 4C 41 50 4E HMOJAKPFOPHMLAPN
49 46 49 46 42 0D 0A 0D 0A 41 50 4E 49 46 49 46 IFIFB....APNIFIF
42 0D 0A 0D 0A B....
```

A. Hexcode Attack
B. Cross Site Scripting
C. Multiple Domain Traversal Attack
D. Unicode Directory Traversal Attack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Exam Topic 1)
As a securing consultant, what are some of the things you would recommend to a company to ensure DNS security?

A. Use the same machines for DNS and other applications
B. Harden DNS servers
C. Use split-horizon operation for DNS servers
D. Restrict Zone transfers

E. Have subnet diversity between DNS servers

Answer: BCDE

NEW QUESTION 234
- (Exam Topic 2)
Bob was recently hired by a medical company after it experienced a major cyber security breach. Many patients are complaining that their personal medical records are fully exposed on the Internet and someone can find them with a simple Google search. Bob's boss is very worried because of regulations that protect those data. Which of the following regulations is mostly violated?

A. HIPPA/PHl
B. Pll
C. PCIDSS
D. ISO 2002

Answer: A

Explanation:
PHI stands for Protected Health info. The HIPAA Privacy Rule provides federal protections for private health info held by lined entities and provides patients an array of rights with regard to that info. under HIPAA phi is considered to be any identifiable health info that's used, maintained, stored, or transmitted by a HIPAA-covered entity – a healthcare provider, health plan or health insurer, or a aid clearinghouse – or a business associate of a HIPAA-covered entity, in relation to the availability of aid or payment for aid services.
It is not only past and current medical info that's considered letter under HIPAA Rules, however also future info concerning medical conditions or physical and mental health related to the provision of care or payment for care. phi is health info in any kind, together with physical records, electronic records, or spoken info. Therefore, letter includes health records, medical histories, lab check results, and medical bills. basically, all health info is considered letter once it includes individual identifiers. Demographic info is additionally thought of phi underneath HIPAA Rules, as square measure several common identifiers like patient names, Social Security numbers, Driver's license numbers, insurance details, and birth dates, once they square measure connected with health info.
The eighteen identifiers that create health info letter are:

- Names
- Dates, except year
- phonephone numbers
- Geographic information
- FAX numbers
- Social Security numbers
- Email addresses
- case history numbers
- Account numbers
- Health arrange beneficiary numbers
- Certificate/license numbers
- Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers together with license plates
- Web URLs
- Device identifiers and serial numbers
- net protocol addresses
- Full face photos and comparable pictures
- Biometric identifiers (i.e. retinal scan, fingerprints)
- Any distinctive identifying variety or code

One or a lot of of those identifiers turns health info into letter, and phi HIPAA Privacy Rule restrictions can then apply that limit uses and disclosures of the data. HIPAA lined entities and their business associates will ought to guarantee applicable technical, physical, and body safeguards are enforced to make sure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of phi as stipulated within the HIPAA Security Rule.

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Exam Topic 2)
Consider the following Nmap output:

```
Starting Nmap X.XX (http://nmap.org) at XXX-XX-XX XX:XX EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.42 Host is up (0.00023s latency).
Not shown: 932 filtered ports, 56 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
25/tcp open smtp
53/tcp open domain
80/tcp open http
110/tcp open pop3
143/tcp open imap
443/tcp open https
465/tcp open smtps
587/tcp open submission
993/tcp open imaps
995/tcp open pop3s
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.90 seconds
```

what command-line parameter could you use to determine the type and version number of the web server?

A. -sv
B. -Pn

C. -V
D. -ss

Answer: A

Explanation:
C:\Users\moi>nmap -h | findstr " -sV" -sV: Probe open ports to determine service/version info

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Exam Topic 2)
How can you determine if an LM hash you extracted contains a password that is less than 8 characters long?

A. There is no way to tell because a hash cannot be reversed
B. The right most portion of the hash is always the same
C. The hash always starts with AB923D
D. The left most portion of the hash is always the same
E. A portion of the hash will be all 0's

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 239
- (Exam Topic 2)
During an Xmas scan what indicates a port is closed?

A. No return response
B. RST
C. ACK
D. SYN

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 240
- (Exam Topic 2)
Abel, a cloud architect, uses container technology to deploy applications/software including all its dependencies, such as libraries and configuration files, binaries, and other resources that run independently from other processes in the cloud environment. For the containerization of applications, he follows the five-tier container technology architecture. Currently. Abel is verifying and validating image contents, signing images, and sending them to the registries. Which of the following tiers of the container technology architecture Is Abel currently working in?

A. Tier-1: Developer machines
B. Tier-4: Orchestrators
C. Tier-3: Registries
D. Tier-2: Testing and accreditation systems

Answer: D

Explanation:
The official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals, based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security controls.
formal declaration by a designated accrediting authority (DAA) or principal accrediting authority (PAA) that an information system is approved to operate at an acceptable level of risk, based on the implementation of an approved set of technical, managerial, and procedural safeguards. See authorization to operate (ATO). Rationale: The Risk Management Framework uses a new term to refer to this concept, and it is called authorization.
Identifies the information resources covered by an accreditation decision, as distinguished from separately accredited information resources that are interconnected or with which information is exchanged via messaging. Synonymous with Security Perimeter.
For the purposes of identifying the Protection Level for confidentiality of a system to be accredited, the system has a conceptual boundary that extends to all intended users of the system, both directly and indirectly connected, who receive output from the system. See authorization boundary. Rationale: The Risk Management Framework uses a new term to refer to the concept of accreditation, and it is called authorization. Extrapolating, the accreditation boundary would then be referred to as the authorization boundary.

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Exam Topic 2)
Yancey is a network security administrator for a large electric company. This company provides power for over 100, 000 people in Las Vegas. Yancey has worked for his company for over 15 years and has become very successful. One day, Yancey comes in to work and finds out that the company will be downsizing and he will be out of a job in two weeks. Yancey is very angry and decides to place logic bombs, viruses, Trojans, and backdoors all over the network to take down the company once he has left. Yancey does not care if his actions land him in jail for 30 or more years, he just wants the company to pay for what they are doing to him.
What would Yancey be considered?

A. Yancey would be considered a Suicide Hacker
B. Since he does not care about going to jail, he would be considered a Black Hat
C. Because Yancey works for the company currently; he would be a White Hat
D. Yancey is a Hacktivist Hacker since he is standing up to a company that is downsizing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 243
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following DoS tools is used to attack target web applications by starvation of available sessions on the web server?

The tool keeps sessions at halt using never-ending POST transmissions and sending an arbitrarily large content-length header value.

A. My Doom
B. Astacheldraht
C. R-U-Dead-Yet?(RUDY)
D. LOIC

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 244
- (Exam Topic 2)
You have successfully logged on a Linux system. You want to now cover your trade Your login attempt may be logged on several files located in /var/log. Which file does NOT belongs to the list:

A. user.log
B. auth.fesg
C. wtmp
D. btmp

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 246
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need a tool that can do network intrusion prevention and intrusion detection, function as a network sniffer, and record network activity, what tool would you most likely select?

A. Nmap
B. Cain & Abel
C. Nessus
D. Snort

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 250
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the BEST alternative if you discover that a rootkit has been installed on one of your computers?

A. Copy the system files from a known good system
B. Perform a trap and trace
C. Delete the files and try to determine the source
D. Reload from a previous backup
E. Reload from known good media

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 251
- (Exam Topic 2)
What would be the fastest way to perform content enumeration on a given web server by using the Gobuster tool?

A. Performing content enumeration using the bruteforce mode and 10 threads
B. Shipping SSL certificate verification
C. Performing content enumeration using a wordlist
D. Performing content enumeration using the bruteforce mode and random file extensions

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 256
- (Exam Topic 2)
Morris, a professional hacker, performed a vulnerability scan on a target organization by sniffing the traffic on the network lo identify the active systems, network services, applications, and vulnerabilities. He also obtained the list of the users who are currently accessing the network. What is the type of vulnerability assessment that Morris performed on the target organization?

A. internal assessment
B. Passive assessment
C. External assessment
D. Credentialed assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:
Passive Assessment Passive assessments sniff the traffic present on the network to identify the active systems, network services, applications, and vulnerabilities. Passive assessments also provide a list of the users who are currently accessing the network.

NEW QUESTION 257
- (Exam Topic 2)
What do Trinoo, TFN2k, WinTrinoo, T-Sight, and Stracheldraht have in common?

A. All are hacking tools developed by the legion of doom
B. All are tools that can be used not only by hackers, but also security personnel
C. All are DDOS tools
D. All are tools that are only effective against Windows
E. All are tools that are only effective against Linux

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 260
- (Exam Topic 2)
Attacker Lauren has gained the credentials of an organization's internal server system, and she was often logging in during irregular times to monitor the network activities. The organization was skeptical about the login times and appointed security professional Robert to determine the issue. Robert analyzed the compromised device to find incident details such as the type of attack, its severity, target, impact, method of propagation, and vulnerabilities exploited. What is the incident handling and response (IH&R) phase, in which Robert has determined these issues?

A. Preparation
B. Eradication
C. Incident recording and assignment
D. Incident triage

Answer: D

Explanation:
Triage is that the initial post-detection incident response method any responder can execute to open an event or false positive. Structuring an efficient and correct triage method can reduce analyst fatigue, reduce time to reply to and right incidents, and ensure that solely valid alerts are promoted to “investigation or incident” status.
Every part of the triage method should be performed with urgency, as each second counts once in the inside of a crisis. However, triage responders face the intense challenge of filtering an unwieldy input supply into a condensed trickle of events. Here are some suggestions for expediting analysis before knowledge is validated:

- Organization: reduce redundant analysis by developing a workflow that may assign tasks to responders.

Avoid sharing an email box or email alias between multiple responders. Instead use a workflow tool, like those in security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) solutions, to assign tasks. Implement a method to re-assign or reject tasks that are out of scope for triage.

- Correlation: Use a tool like a security info and even management (SIEM) to mix similar events. Link potentially connected events into one useful event.
- Data Enrichment: automate common queries your responders perform daily, like reverse DNS lookups, threat intelligence lookups, and IP/domain mapping. Add this knowledge to the event record or make it simply accessible.

Moving full speed ahead is that the thanks to get through the initial sorting method however a a lot of detailed, measured approach is necessary throughout event verification. Presenting a robust case to be accurately evaluated by your security operations center (SOC) or cyber incident response team (CIRT) analysts is key. Here are many tips for the verification:

- Adjacent Data: Check the data adjacent to the event. for example, if an end has a virus signature hit, look to visualize if there’s proof the virus is running before career for more response metrics.
- Intelligence Review: understand the context around the intelligence. simply because an ip address was flagged as a part of a botnet last week doesn’t mean it still is an element of a botnet today.
- Initial Priority: Align with operational incident priorities and classify incidents appropriately. ensure the right level of effort is applied to every incident.
- Cross Analysis: look for and analyze potentially shared keys, like science addresses or domain names, across multiple knowledge sources for higher knowledge acurity.

NEW QUESTION 261
- (Exam Topic 2)
jane, an ethical hacker. Is testing a target organization's web server and website to identity security loopholes. In this process, she copied the entire website and its content on a local drive to view the complete profile of the site's directory structure, file structure, external links, images, web pages, and so on. This information helps jane map the website's directories and gain valuable information. What is the attack technique employed by Jane in the above scenario?

A. website mirroring
B. Session hijacking
C. Web cache poisoning
D. Website defacement

Answer: A

Explanation:
A mirror site may be a website or set of files on a computer server that has been copied to a different computer server in order that the location or files are available from quite one place. A mirror site has its own URL, but is otherwise just like the principal site. Load-balancing devices allow high-volume sites to scale easily, dividing the work between multiple mirror sites.A mirror site is typically updated frequently to make sure it reflects the contents of the first site. In some cases, the first site may arrange for a mirror site at a bigger location with a better speed connection and, perhaps, a better proximity to an outsized audience.If the first site generates an excessive amount of traffic, a mirror site can ensure better availability of the web site or files. For websites that provide copies or updates of widely used software, a mirror site allows the location to handle larger demands and enables the downloaded files to arrive more quickly. Microsoft, Sun Microsystems and other companies have mirror sites from which their browser software are often downloaded.Mirror sites are wont to make site access faster when the first site could also be geographically distant from those accessing it. A mirrored web server is usually located on a special continent from the principal site, allowing users on the brink of the mirror site to urge faster and more reliable access.Mirroring an internet site also can be done to make sure that information are often made available to places where access could also be unreliable or censored. In 2013, when Chinese authorities blocked access to foreign media outlets just like the Wall Street Journal and Reuters, site mirroring was wont to restore access and circumvent government censorship.

NEW QUESTION 262
- (Exam Topic 2)
Within the context of Computer Security, which of the following statements describes Social Engineering best?

A. Social Engineering is the act of publicly disclosing information

B. Social Engineering is the means put in place by human resource to perform time accounting
C. Social Engineering is the act of getting needed information from a person rather than breaking into a system
D. Social Engineering is a training program within sociology studies

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 265
- (Exam Topic 2)
Abel, a security professional, conducts penetration testing in his client organization to check for any security loopholes. He launched an attack on the DHCP servers by broadcasting forged DHCP requests and leased all the DHCP addresses available in the DHCP scope until the server could not issue any more IP addresses. This led to a Dos attack, and as a result, legitimate employees were unable to access the clients network. Which of the following attacks did Abel perform in the above scenario?

A. VLAN hopping
B. DHCP starvation
C. Rogue DHCP server attack
D. STP attack

Answer: B

Explanation:
A DHCP starvation assault is a pernicious computerized assault that objectives DHCP workers. During a DHCP assault, an unfriendly entertainer floods a DHCP worker with false DISCOVER bundles until the DHCP worker debilitates its stock of IP addresses. When that occurs, the aggressor can deny genuine organization clients administration, or even stock an other DHCP association that prompts a
Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) assault.
In a DHCP Starvation assault, a threatening entertainer sends a huge load of false DISCOVER parcels until the DHCP worker thinks they've used their accessible pool. Customers searching for IP tends to find that there are no IP addresses for them, and they're refused assistance. Furthermore, they may search for an alternate DHCP worker, one which the unfriendly entertainer may give. What's more, utilizing a threatening or sham IP address, that unfriendly entertainer would now be able to peruse all the traffic that customer sends and gets.
In an unfriendly climate, where we have a malevolent machine running some sort of an instrument like Yersinia, there could be a machine that sends DHCP DISCOVER bundles. This malevolent customer doesn' send a modest bunch – it sends a great many vindictive DISCOVER bundles utilizing sham, made-up MAC addresses as the source MAC address for each solicitation.
In the event that the DHCP worker reacts to every one of these false DHCP DISCOVER parcels, the whole IP address pool could be exhausted, and that DHCP worker could trust it has no more IP delivers to bring to the table to legitimate DHCP demands.
When a DHCP worker has no more IP delivers to bring to the table, ordinarily the following thing to happen would be for the aggressor to get their own DHCP worker. This maverick DHCP worker at that point starts giving out IP addresses.
The advantage of that to the assailant is that if a false DHCP worker is distributing IP addresses, including default DNS and door data, customers who utilize those IP delivers and begin to utilize that default passage would now be able to be directed through the aggressor's machine. That is all that an unfriendly entertainer requires to play out a man-in-the-center (MITM) assault.

NEW QUESTION 266
- (Exam Topic 1)
You have gained physical access to a Windows 2008 R2 server which has an accessible disc drive. When you attempt to boot the server and log in, you are unable to guess the password. In your toolkit, you have an Ubuntu 9.10 Linux LiveCD. Which Linux-based tool can change any user's password or activate disabled Windows accounts?

A. John the Ripper
B. SET
C. CHNTPW
D. Cain & Abel

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is a "Collision attack" in cryptography?

A. Collision attacks try to get the public key
B. Collision attacks try to break the hash into three parts to get the plaintext value
C. Collision attacks try to break the hash into two parts, with the same bytes in each part to get the private key
D. Collision attacks try to find two inputs producing the same hash

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is assured by the use of a hash?

A. Authentication
B. Confidentiality
C. Availability
D. Integrity

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 274
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following program infects the system boot sector and the executable files at the same time?

A. Polymorphic virus
B. Stealth virus
C. Multipartite Virus
D. Macro virus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 277
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which definition among those given below best describes a covert channel?

A. A server program using a port that is not well known.
B. Making use of a protocol in a way it is not intended to be used.
C. It is the multiplexing taking place on a communication link.
D. It is one of the weak channels used by WEP which makes it insecure

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 282
- (Exam Topic 1)
PGP, SSL, and IKE are all examples of which type of cryptography?

A. Digest
B. Secret Key
C. Public Key
D. Hash Algorithm

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 284
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is correct about digital signatures?

A. A digital signature cannot be moved from one signed document to another because it is the hash of the original document encrypted with the private key of the signing party.
B. Digital signatures may be used in different documents of the same type.
C. A digital signature cannot be moved from one signed document to another because it is a plain hash of the document content.
D. Digital signatures are issued once for each user and can be used everywhere until they expire.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 285
- (Exam Topic 1)
One of your team members has asked you to analyze the following SOA record. What is the version? Rutgers.edu.SOA NS1.Rutgers.edu ipad.college.edu (200302028 3600 3600 604800 2400.) (Choose four.)

A. 200303028
B. 3600
C. 604800
D. 2400
E. 60
F. 4800

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287
- (Exam Topic 1)
You are a Network Security Officer. You have two machines. The first machine (192.168.0.99) has snort installed, and the second machine (192.168.0.150) has kiwi syslog installed. You perform a syn scan in your network, and you notice that kiwi syslog is not receiving the alert message from snort. You decide to run wireshark in the snort machine to check if the messages are going to the kiwi syslog machine. What Wireshark filter will show the connections from the snort machine to kiwi syslog machine?

A. tcp.srcport= = 514 && ip.src= = 192.168.0.99
B. tcp.srcport= = 514 && ip.src= = 192.168.150
C. tcp.dstport= = 514 && ip.dst= = 192.168.0.99
D. tcp.dstport= = 514 && ip.dst= = 192.168.0.150

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 292
- (Exam Topic 1)
What ports should be blocked on the firewall to prevent NetBIOS traffic from not coming through the firewall if your network is comprised of Windows NT, 2000, and XP?

A. 110
B. 135
C. 139

D. 161
E. 445
F. 1024

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 293
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is the proper response for a NULL scan if the port is open?

A. SYN
B. ACK
C. FIN
D. PSH
E. RST
F. No response

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 298
- (Exam Topic 1)
Peter is surfing the internet looking for information about DX Company. Which hacking process is Peter doing?

A. Scanning
B. Footprinting
C. Enumeration
D. System Hacking

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 299
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is a command line packet analyzer similar to GUI-based Wireshark?

A. nessus
B. tcpdump
C. ethereal
D. jack the ripper

Answer: B

Explanation:
Tcpdump is a data-network packet analyzer computer program that runs under a command-line interface. It allows the user to display TCP/IP and other packets being transmitted or received over a network to which the computer is attached. Distributed under the BSD license, tcpdump is free software.
https://www.wireshark.org/
Wireshark is a free and open-source packet analyzer. It is used for network troubleshooting, analysis, software and communications protocol development, and education.
NOTE: Wireshark is very similar to tcpdump, but has a graphical front-end, plus some integrated sorting and filtering options.

NEW QUESTION 301
- (Exam Topic 1)
Email is transmitted across the Internet using the Simple Mail Transport Protocol. SMTP does not encrypt email, leaving the information in the message vulnerable to being read by an unauthorized person. SMTP can upgrade a connection between two mail servers to use TLS. Email transmitted by SMTP over TLS is encrypted. What is the name of the command used by SMTP to transmit email over TLS?

A. OPPORTUNISTICTLS
B. UPGRADETLS
C. FORCETLS
D. STARTTLS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 302
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is not a Bluetooth attack?

A. Bluedriving
B. Bluesmacking
C. Bluejacking
D. Bluesnarfing

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://github.com/verovaleros/bluedriving
Bluedriving is a bluetooth wardriving utility. It can capture bluetooth devices, lookup their services, get GPS information and present everything in a nice web page. It can search for and show a lot of information about the device, the GPS address and the historic location of devices on a map. The main motivation of this tool is to research about the targeted surveillance of people by means of its cellular phone or car. With this tool you can capture information about bluetooth devices and

show, on a map, the points where you have seen the same device in the past.

NEW QUESTION 305
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST way to defend against network sniffing?

A. Using encryption protocols to secure network communications
B. Register all machines MAC Address in a Centralized Database
C. Use Static IP Address
D. Restrict Physical Access to Server Rooms hosting Critical Servers

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sniffing_attack
To prevent networks from sniffing attacks, organizations and individual users should keep away from applications using insecure protocols, like basic HTTP authentication, File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Telnet. Instead, secure protocols such as HTTPS, Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), and Secure Shell (SSH) should be preferred. In case there is a necessity for using any insecure protocol in any application, all the data transmission should be encrypted. If required, VPN (Virtual Private Networks) can be used to provide secure access to users.
NOTE: I want to note that the wording "best option" is valid only for the EC-Council's exam since the other options will not help against sniffing or will only help from some specific attack vectors.
The sniffing attack surface is huge. To protect against it, you will need to implement a complex of measures at all levels of abstraction and apply controls at the physical, administrative, and technical levels. However, encryption is indeed the best option of all, even if your data is intercepted - an attacker cannot understand it.

NEW QUESTION 308
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following programs is usually targeted at Microsoft Office products?

A. Polymorphic virus
B. Multipart virus
C. Macro virus
D. Stealth virus

Answer: C

Explanation:
A macro virus is a virus that is written in a macro language: a programming language which is embedded inside a software application (e.g., word processors and spreadsheet applications). Some applications, such as Microsoft Office, allow macro programs to be embedded in documents such that the macros are run automatically when the document is opened, and this provides a distinct mechanism by which malicious computer instructions can spread. (Wikipedia)
NB: The virus Melissa is a well-known macro virus we could find attached to word documents.

NEW QUESTION 311
- (Exam Topic 1)
Bob received this text message on his mobile phone: “Hello, this is Scott Smelby from the Yahoo Bank. Kindly contact me for a vital transaction on: scottsmelby@yahoo.com”. Which statement below is true?

A. This is a scam as everybody can get a @yahoo address, not the Yahoo customer service employees.
B. This is a scam because Bob does not know Scott.
C. Bob should write to scottmelby@yahoo.com to verify the identity of Scott.
D. This is probably a legitimate message as it comes from a respectable organization.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 315
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following tools can be used to perform a zone transfer?

A. NSLookup
B. Finger
C. Dig
D. Sam Spade
E. Host
F. Netcat
G. Neotrace

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 319
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following incident handling process phases is responsible for defining rules, collaborating human workforce, creating a back-up plan, and testing the plans for an organization?

A. Preparation phase
B. Containment phase
C. Identification phase
D. Recovery phase

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 322
- (Exam Topic 1)
".....is an attack type for a rogue Wi-Fi access point that appears to be a legitimate one offered on the premises, but actually has been set up to eavesdrop on wireless communications. It is the wireless version of the phishing scam. An attacker fools wireless users into connecting a laptop or mobile phone to a tainted hot-spot by posing as a legitimate provider. This type of attack may be used to steal the passwords of
unsuspecting users by either snooping the communication link or by phishing, which involves setting up a fraudulent web site and luring people there."
Fill in the blank with appropriate choice.

A. Evil Twin Attack
B. Sinkhole Attack
C. Collision Attack
D. Signal Jamming Attack

Answer: A

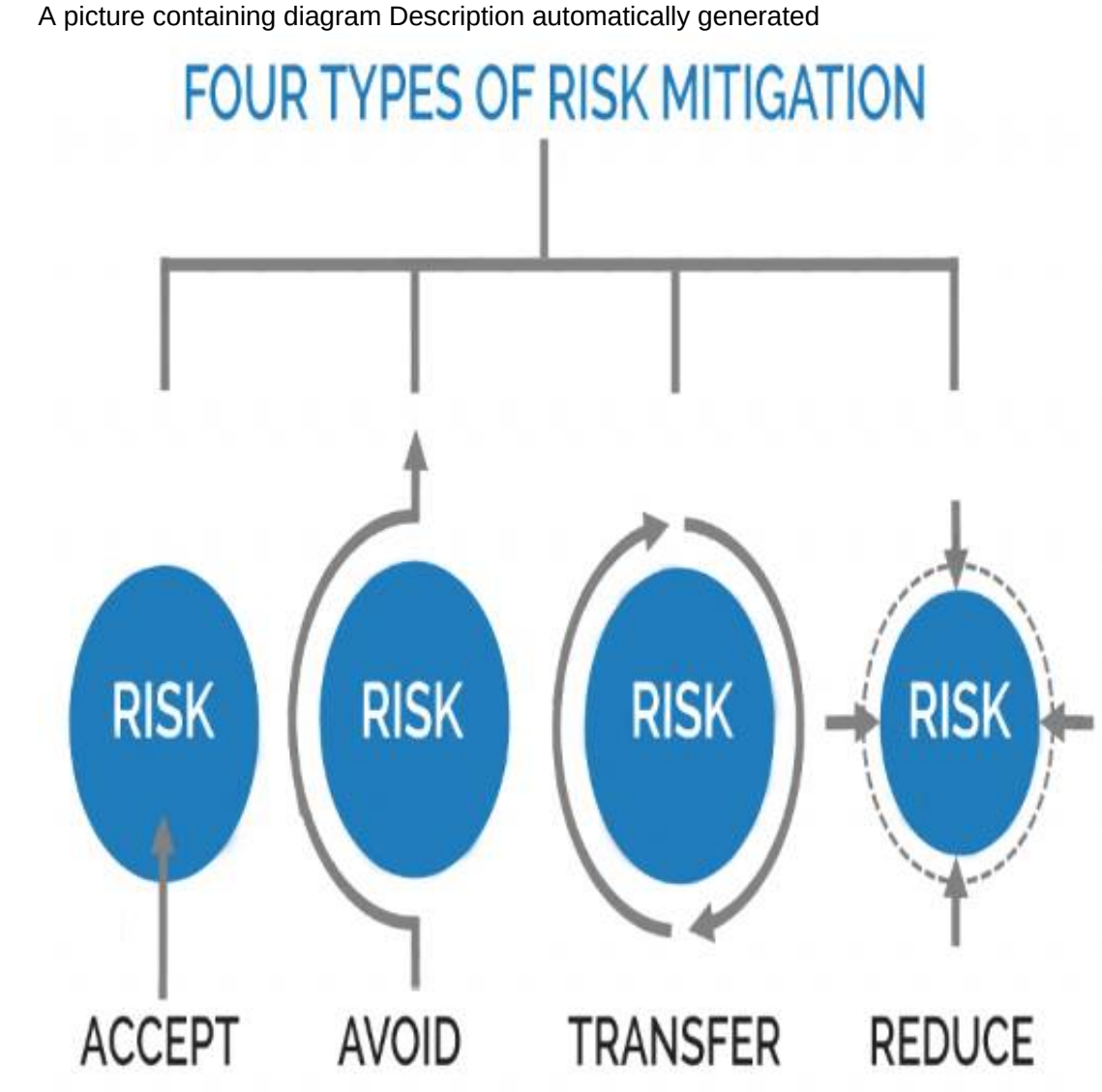
Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evil_twin_(wireless_networks)
An evil twin attack is a hack attack in which a hacker sets up a fake Wi-Fi network that looks like a legitimate access point to steal victims' sensitive details. Most often, the victims of such attacks are ordinary people like you and me.
The attack can be performed as a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack. The fake Wi-Fi access point is used to eavesdrop on users and steal their login credentials or other sensitive information. Because the hacker owns the equipment being used, the victim will have no idea that the hacker might be intercepting things like bank transactions.
An evil twin access point can also be used in a phishing scam. In this type of attack, victims will connect to the evil twin and will be lured to a phishing site. It will prompt them to enter their sensitive data, such as their login details. These, of course, will be sent straight to the hacker. Once the hacker gets them, they might simply disconnect the victim and show that the server is temporarily unavailable.
ADDITION: It may not seem obvious what happened. The problem is in the question statement. The attackers were not Alice and John, who were able to connect to the network without a password, but on the contrary, they were attacked and forced to connect to a fake network, and not to the real network belonging to Jane.

NEW QUESTION 324
- (Exam Topic 1)
Suppose your company has just passed a security risk assessment exercise. The results display that the risk of the breach in the main company application is 50%. Security staff has taken some measures and
implemented the necessary controls. After that, another security risk assessment was performed showing that risk has decreased to 10%. The risk threshold for the application is 20%. Which of the following risk decisions will be the best for the project in terms of its successful continuation with the most business profit?

A. Accept the risk
B. Introduce more controls to bring risk to 0%
C. Mitigate the risk
D. Avoid the risk

Answer: A

Explanation:
Risk Mitigation
Risk mitigation can be defined as taking steps to reduce adverse effects. There are four types of risk mitigation strategies that hold unique to Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery. When mitigating risk, it's important to develop a strategy that closely relates to and matches your company's profile.
A picture containing diagram Description automatically generated



Risk Acceptance
Risk acceptance does not reduce any effects; however, it is still considered a strategy. This strategy is a common option when the cost of other risk management options such as avoidance or limitation may outweigh the cost of the risk itself. A company that doesn't want to spend a lot of money on avoiding risks that do not have a high possibility of occurring will use the risk acceptance strategy.
Risk Avoidance
Risk avoidance is the opposite of risk acceptance. It is the action that avoids any exposure to the risk whatsoever. It's important to note that risk avoidance is usually the most expensive of all risk mitigation options.
Risk Limitation
Risk limitation is the most common risk management strategy used by businesses. This strategy limits a company's exposure by taking some action. It is a strategy employing a bit of risk acceptance and a bit of risk avoidance or an average of both. An example of risk limitation would be a company accepting that a disk drive may fail and avoiding a long period of failure by having backups.
Risk Transference
Risk transference is the involvement of handing risk off to a willing third party. For example, numerous companies outsource certain operations such as customer service, payroll services, etc. This can be beneficial for a company if a transferred risk is not a core competency of that company. It can also be used so a company can focus more on its core competencies.

NEW QUESTION 325
- (Exam Topic 1)
Why should the security analyst disable/remove unnecessary ISAPI filters?

A. To defend against social engineering attacks
B. To defend against webserver attacks
C. To defend against jailbreaking
D. To defend against wireless attacks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 327
- (Exam Topic 1)
Let's imagine three companies (A, B and C), all competing in a challenging global environment. Company A and B are working together in developing a product that will generate a major competitive advantage for them. Company A has a secure DNS server while company B has a DNS server vulnerable to spoofing. With a spoofing attack on the DNS server of company B, company C gains access to outgoing e-mails from company B. How do you prevent DNS spoofing?

A. Install DNS logger and track vulnerable packets
B. Disable DNS timeouts
C. Install DNS Anti-spoofing
D. Disable DNS Zone Transfer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 331
- (Exam Topic 1)
A user on your Windows 2000 network has discovered that he can use L0phtcrack to sniff the SMB exchanges which carry user logons. The user is plugged into a hub with 23 other systems.
However, he is unable to capture any logons though he knows that other users are logging in. What do you think is the most likely reason behind this?

A. There is a NIDS present on that segment.
B. Kerberos is preventing it.
C. Windows logons cannot be sniffed.
D. L0phtcrack only sniffs logons to web servers.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 335
- (Exam Topic 1)
A hacker is an intelligent individual with excellent computer skills and the ability to explore a computer's software and hardware without the owner's permission. Their intention can either be to simply gain knowledge or to illegally make changes.
Which of the following class of hacker refers to an individual who works both offensively and defensively at various times?

A. White Hat
B. Suicide Hacker
C. Gray Hat
D. Black Hat

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 338
- (Exam Topic 1)
Identify the UDP port that Network Time Protocol (NTP) uses as its primary means of communication?

A. 113
B. 69
C. 123
D. 161

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_Time_Protocol
The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks.
NTP is intended to synchronize all participating computers within a few milliseconds of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). It uses the intersection algorithm, a modified version of Marzullo's algorithm, to select accurate time servers and is designed to mitigate variable network latency effects. NTP can usually maintain time to within tens of milliseconds over the public Internet and achieve better than one millisecond accuracy in local area networks. Asymmetric routes and network congestion can cause errors of 100 ms or more.
The protocol is usually described in terms of a client-server model but can easily be used in peer-to-peer relationships where both peers consider the other to be a potential time source. Implementations send and receive timestamps using the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) on port number 123.

NEW QUESTION 340
- (Exam Topic 1)
Peter, a Network Administrator, has come to you looking for advice on a tool that would help him perform SNMP enquires over the network.
Which of these tools would do the SNMP enumeration he is looking for? Select the best answers.

A. SNMPUtil
B. SNScan
C. SNMPScan
D. Solarwinds IP Network Browser
E. NMap

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 344
- (Exam Topic 1)
Why is a penetration test considered to be more thorough than vulnerability scan?

A. Vulnerability scans only do host discovery and port scanning by default.
B. A penetration test actively exploits vulnerabilities in the targeted infrastructure, while a vulnerability scan does not typically involve active exploitation.
C. It is not – a penetration test is often performed by an automated tool, while a vulnerability scan requires active engagement.
D. The tools used by penetration testers tend to have much more comprehensive vulnerability databases.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 349
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does a firewall check to prevent particular ports and applications from getting packets into an organization?

A. Transport layer port numbers and application layer headers
B. Presentation layer headers and the session layer port numbers
C. Network layer headers and the session layer port numbers
D. Application layer port numbers and the transport layer headers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 354
- (Exam Topic 1)
Why would you consider sending an email to an address that you know does not exist within the company you are performing a Penetration Test for?

A. To determine who is the holder of the root account
B. To perform a DoS
C. To create needless SPAM
D. To illicit a response back that will reveal information about email servers and how they treat undeliverable mail
E. To test for virus protection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 358
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network administrator discovers several unknown files in the root directory of his Linux FTP server. One of the files is a tarball, two are shell script files, and the third is a binary file is named "nc." The FTP server's access logs show that the anonymous user account logged in to the server, uploaded the files, and extracted the contents of the tarball and ran the script using a function provided by the FTP server's software. The “ps” command shows that the “nc” file is running as process, and the netstat command shows the “nc” process is listening on a network port.
What kind of vulnerability must be present to make this remote attack possible?

A. File system permissions
B. Privilege escalation
C. Directory traversal
D. Brute force login

Answer: A

Explanation:
File system permissions
Processes may automatically execute specific binaries as part of their functionality or to perform other actions. If the permissions on the file system directory containing a target binary, or permissions on the binary itself, are improperly set, then the target binary may be overwritten with another binary using user-level permissions and executed by the original process. If the original process and thread are running under a higher permissions level, then the replaced binary will also execute under higher-level permissions, which could include SYSTEM.

Adversaries may use this technique to replace legitimate binaries with malicious ones as a means of executing code at a higher permissions level. If the executing process is set to run at a specific time or during a certain event (e.g., system bootup) then this technique can also be used for persistence.

NEW QUESTION 359
- (Exam Topic 2)
A newly joined employee. Janet, has been allocated an existing system used by a previous employee. Before issuing the system to Janet, it was assessed by Martin, the administrator. Martin found that there were possibilities of compromise through user directories, registries, and other system parameters. He also Identified vulnerabilities such as native configuration tables, incorrect registry or file permissions, and software configuration errors. What is the type of vulnerability assessment performed by Martin?

A. Credentialed assessment
B. Database assessment
C. Host-based assessment
D. Distributed assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:
The host-based vulnerability assessment (VA) resolution arose from the auditors' got to periodically review systems. Arising before the net becoming common, these tools typically take an "administrator's eye" read of the setting by evaluating all of the knowledge that an administrator has at his or her disposal.
UsesHost VA tools verify system configuration, user directories, file systems, registry settings, and all forms of other info on a number to gain information about it. Then, it evaluates the chance of compromise. it should also live compliance to a predefined company policy so as to satisfy an annual audit. With administrator access, the scans area unit less possible to disrupt traditional operations since the computer code has the access it has to see into the complete configuration of the system.
What it Measures Host
VA tools will examine the native configuration tables and registries to spot not solely apparent vulnerabilities, however additionally "dormant" vulnerabilities – those weak or misconfigured systems and settings which will be exploited when an initial entry into the setting. Host VA solutions will assess the safety settings of a user account table; the access management lists related to sensitive files or data; and specific levels of trust applied to other systems. The host VA resolution will a lot of accurately verify the extent of the danger by determinant however way any specific exploit could also be ready to get.

NEW QUESTION 362
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements is FALSE with respect to Intrusion Detection Systems?

A. Intrusion Detection Systems can be configured to distinguish specific content in network packets
B. Intrusion Detection Systems can easily distinguish a malicious payload in an encrypted traffic
C. Intrusion Detection Systems require constant update of the signature library
D. Intrusion Detection Systems can examine the contents of the data n context of the network protocol

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 366
- (Exam Topic 2)
While browsing his Facebook teed, Matt sees a picture one of his friends posted with the caption. "Learn more about your friends!", as well as a number of personal questions. Matt is suspicious and texts his friend, who confirms that he did indeed post it. With assurance that the post is legitimate. Matt responds to the questions on the post, a few days later. Mates bank account has been accessed, and the password has been changed. What most likely happened?

A. Matt inadvertently provided the answers to his security questions when responding to the post.
B. Matt's bank-account login information was brute forced.
C. Matt Inadvertently provided his password when responding to the post.
D. Matt's computer was infected with a keylogger.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 367
- (Exam Topic 2)
Every company needs a formal written document which spells out to employees precisely what they are allowed to use the company's systems for, what is prohibited, and what will happen to them if they break the rules. Two printed copies of the policy should be given to every employee as soon as possible after they join the organization. The employee should be asked to sign one copy, which should be safely filed by the company. No one should be allowed to use the company's computer systems until they have signed the policy in acceptance of its terms.
What is this document called?

A. Information Audit Policy (IAP)
B. Information Security Policy (ISP)
C. Penetration Testing Policy (PTP)
D. Company Compliance Policy (CCP)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 368
.....