



## EC-Council

### Exam Questions 312-50v11

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEH v11)

#### NEW QUESTION 1

Gregory, a professional penetration tester working at Sys Security Ltd., is tasked with performing a security test of web applications used in the company. For this purpose, Gregory uses a tool to test for any security loopholes by hijacking a session between a client and server. This tool has a feature of intercepting proxy that can be used to inspect and modify the traffic between the browser and target application. This tool can also perform customized attacks and can be used to test the randomness of session tokens. Which of the following tools is used by Gregory in the above scenario?

- A. Nmap
- B. Burp Suite
- C. CxSAST
- D. Wireshark

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following allows attackers to draw a map or outline the target organization's network infrastructure to know about the actual environment that they are going to hack.

- A. Enumeration
- B. Vulnerability analysis
- C. Malware analysis
- D. Scanning networks

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Which of the following scanning method splits the TCP header into several packets and makes it difficult for packet filters to detect the purpose of the packet?

- A. ACK flag probe scanning
- B. ICMP Echo scanning
- C. SYN/FIN scanning using IP fragments
- D. IPID scanning

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You start performing a penetration test against a specific website and have decided to start from grabbing all the links from the main page. What Is the best Linux pipe to achieve your milestone?

- A. `dirb https://site.com | grep "site"`
- B. `curl -s https://sile.com | grep "< a href-\`http" | grep "Site-com- | cut -d "V" -f 2`
- C. `wget https://stte.com | grep "< a href=\`*http" | grep "site.com"`
- D. `wgethttps://site.com | cut-d"http`

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 5

You are logged in as a local admin on a Windows 7 system and you need to launch the Computer Management Console from command line. Which command would you use?

- A. `c:\compmgmt.msc`
- B. `c:\services.msc`
- C. `c:\ncpa.cp`
- D. `c:\gpedit`

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

To start the Computer Management Console from command line just type `compmgmt.msc`

`/computer:computername` in your run box or at the command line and it should automatically open the Computer Management console.

References:

<http://www.waynezim.com/tag/compmgmtmsc/>

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

`char buff[10]; buff[>o] = 'a';`

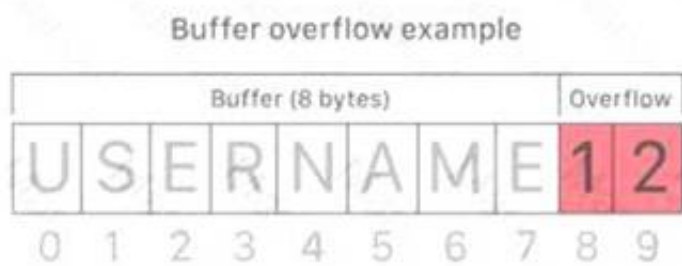
What type of attack is this?

- 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.



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 7

Which of the following antennas is commonly used in communications for a frequency band of 10 MHz to VHF and UHF?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

You are a penetration tester tasked with testing the wireless network of your client Brakeme SA. You are attempting to break into the wireless network with the SSID "Brakeme-Internal." You realize that this network uses WPA3 encryption, which of the following vulnerabilities is the promising to exploit?

- A. Dragonblood
- B. Cross-site request forgery
- C. Key reinstallation attack
- D. AP Myconfiguration

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Dragonblood allows an attacker in range of a password-protected Wi-Fi network to get the password and gain access to sensitive information like user credentials, emails and mastercard numbers. consistent with the published report: "The WPA3 certification aims to secure Wi-Fi networks, and provides several advantages over its predecessor WPA2, like protection against offline dictionary attacks and forward secrecy. Unfortunately, we show that WPA3 is suffering from several design flaws, and analyze these flaws both theoretically and practically. Most prominently, we show that WPA3's Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) handshake, commonly referred to as Dragonfly, is suffering from password partitioning attacks." Our Wi-Fi researchers at WatchGuard are educating businesses globally that WPA3 alone won't stop the Wi-Fi hacks that allow attackers to steal information over the air (learn more in our recent blog post on the topic). These Dragonblood vulnerabilities impact a little amount of devices that were released with WPA3 support, and makers are currently making patches available. one among the most important takeaways for businesses of all sizes is to know that a long-term fix might not be technically feasible for devices with lightweight processing capabilities like IoT and embedded systems. Businesses got to consider adding products that enable a Trusted Wireless Environment for all kinds of devices and users alike. Recognizing that vulnerabilities like KRACK and Dragonblood require attackers to initiate these attacks by bringing an "Evil Twin" Access Point or a Rogue Access Point into a Wi-Fi environment, we've been that specialize in developing Wi-Fi security solutions that neutralize these threats in order that these attacks can never occur. The Trusted Wireless Environment framework protects against the "Evil Twin" Access Point and Rogue Access Point. one among these hacks is required to initiate the 2 downgrade or side-channel attacks referenced in Dragonblood. What's next? WPA3 is an improvement over WPA2 Wi-Fi encryption protocol, however, as we predicted, it still doesn't provide protection from the six known Wi-Fi threat categories. It's highly likely that we'll see more WPA3 vulnerabilities announced within the near future. To help reduce Wi-Fi vulnerabilities, we're asking all of you to hitch the Trusted Wireless Environment movement and advocate for a worldwide security standard for Wi-Fi.

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which results will be returned with the following Google search query?  
site:target.com – site:Marketing.target.com accounting

- A. Results from matches on the site marketing.target.com that are in the domain target.com but do not include the word accounting.
- B. Results matching all words in the query.
- C. Results for matches on target.com and Marketing.target.com that include the word “accounting”
- D. Results matching “accounting” in domain target.com but not on the site Marketing.target.com

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 10

This is an attack that takes advantage of a web site vulnerability in which the site displays content that includes un-sanitized user-provided data.

```
<a href="http://foobar.com/index.html?id=%3Cscript%20src=%22http://baddomain.com/badscript.js %22%3E%3C/script%3E">See foobar</a>
```

What is this attack?

- A. Cross-site-scripting attack
- B. SQL Injection
- C. URL Traversal attack
- D. Buffer Overflow attack

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 13

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

- A. OPPORTUNISTICTLS
- B. UPGRADE TLS
- C. FORCETLS
- D. STARTTLS

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 16

Morris, a professional hacker, performed a vulnerability scan on a target organization by sniffing the traffic on the network to identify the active systems, network services, applications, and vulnerabilities. He also obtained the list of the users who are currently accessing the network. What is the type of vulnerability assessment that Morris performed on the target organization?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

Bob is doing a password assessment for one of his clients. Bob suspects that security policies are not in place. He also suspects that weak passwords are probably the norm throughout the company he is evaluating. Bob is familiar with password weaknesses and key loggers. Which of the following options best represents the means that Bob can adopt to retrieve passwords from his clients hosts and servers?

- A. Hardware, Software, and Sniffing.
- B. Hardware and Software Keyloggers.
- C. Passwords are always best obtained using Hardware key loggers.
- D. Software only, they are the most effective.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 21

Which of the following DoS tools is used to attack target web applications by starvation of available sessions on the web server? The tool keeps sessions at halt using never-ending POST transmissions and sending an arbitrarily large content-length header value.

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 24

When discussing passwords, what is considered a brute force attack?

- A. You attempt every single possibility until you exhaust all possible combinations or discover the password
- B. You threaten to use the rubber hose on someone unless they reveal their password
- C. You load a dictionary of words into your cracking program
- D. You create hashes of a large number of words and compare it with the encrypted passwords
- E. You wait until the password expires

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 29

While performing an Nmap scan against a host, Paola determines the existence of a firewall. In an attempt to determine whether the firewall is stateful or stateless, which of the following options would be best to use?

- A. -sA
- B. -sX
- C. -sT
- D. -sF

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Log monitoring tools performing behavioral analysis have alerted several suspicious logins on a Linux server occurring during non-business hours. After further examination of all login activities, it is noticed that none of the logins have occurred during typical work hours. A Linux administrator who is investigating this problem realizes the system time on the Linux server is wrong by more than twelve hours. What protocol used on Linux servers to synchronize the time has stopped working?

- A. Time Keeper
- B. NTP
- C. PPP
- D. OSPP

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 33

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

- A. ARP spoofing attack
- B. VLAN hopping attack
- C. DNS poisoning attack
- D. STP attack

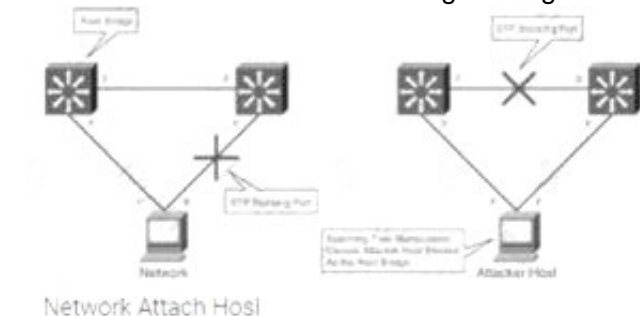
**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

STP prevents bridging loops in a redundant switched network environment. By avoiding loops, you can ensure that broadcast traffic does not become a traffic storm.

STP is a hierarchical tree-like topology with a "root" switch at the top. A switch is elected as root based on the lowest configured priority of any switch (0 through 65,535). When a switch boots up, it begins a process of identifying other switches and determining the root bridge. After a root bridge is elected, the topology is established from its perspective of the connectivity. The switches determine the path to the root bridge, and all redundant paths are blocked. STP sends configuration and topology change notifications and acknowledgments (TCN/TCA) using bridge protocol data units (BPDU).

An STP attack involves an attacker spoofing the root bridge in the topology. The attacker broadcasts out an STP configuration/topology change BPDU in an attempt to force an STP recalculation. The BPDU sent out announces that the attacker's system has a lower bridge priority. The attacker can then see a variety of frames forwarded from other switches to it. STP recalculation may also cause a denial-of-service (DoS) condition on the network by causing an interruption of 30 to 45 seconds each time the root bridge changes. An attacker using STP network topology changes to force its host to be elected as the root bridge.



switch

#### NEW QUESTION 37

To reach a bank web site, the traffic from workstations must pass through a firewall. You have been asked to review the firewall configuration to ensure that workstations in network 10.10.10.0/24 can only reach the bank web site 10.20.20.1 using https. Which of the following firewall rules meets this requirement?

- A. If (source matches 10.10.10.0/24 and destination matches 10.20.20.1 and port matches 443) then permit
- B. If (source matches 10.10.10.0/24 and destination matches 10.20.20.1 and port matches 80 or 443) then permit
- C. If (source matches 10.20.20.1 and destination matches 10.10.10.0/24 and port matches 443) then permit
- D. If (source matches 10.10.10.0 and destination matches 10.20.20.1 and port matches 443) then permit



**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 40

Ethical hacker Jane Smith is attempting to perform an SQL injection attack. She wants to test the response time of a true or false response and wants to use a second command to determine whether the database will return true or false results for user IDs. Which two SQL Injection types would give her the results she is looking for?

- A. Out of band and boolean-based
- B. Time-based and union-based
- C. Union-based and error-based
- D. Time-based and boolean-based

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

“Boolean based” we mean that it is based on Boolean values, that is, true or false / true and false. AND

Time-based SQL Injection is an inferential SQL Injection technique that relies on sending an SQL query to the database which forces the database to wait for a specified amount of time (in seconds) before responding. The response time will indicate to the attacker whether the result of the query is TRUE or FALSE.

Boolean-based (content-based) Blind SQLi

Boolean-based SQL Injection is an inferential SQL Injection technique that relies on sending an SQL query to the database which forces the application to return a different result depending on whether the query returns a TRUE or FALSE result.

Depending on the result, the content within the HTTP response will change, or remain the same. This allows an attacker to infer if the payload used returned true or false, even though no data from the database is returned. This attack is typically slow (especially on large databases) since an attacker would need to enumerate a database, character by character.

Time-based Blind SQLi

Time-based SQL Injection is an inferential SQL Injection technique that relies on sending an SQL query to the database which forces the database to wait for a specified amount of time (in seconds) before responding. The response time will indicate to the attacker whether the result of the query is TRUE or FALSE.

Depending on the result, an HTTP response will be returned with a delay, or returned immediately. This allows an attacker to infer if the payload used returned true or false, even though no data from the database is returned. This attack is typically slow (especially on large databases) since an attacker would need to enumerate a database character by character.

<https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/sql-injection2/>

#### NEW QUESTION 42

What is the proper response for a NULL scan if the port is closed?

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

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 46

While examining audit logs, you discover that people are able to telnet into the SMTP server on port 25. You would like to block this, though you do not see any evidence of an attack or other wrong doing. However, you are concerned about affecting the normal functionality of the email server. From the following options choose how best you can achieve this objective?

- A. Block port 25 at the firewall.
- B. Shut off the SMTP service on the server.
- C. Force all connections to use a username and password.
- D. Switch from Windows Exchange to UNIX Sendmail.
- E. None of the above.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Triage is that the initial post-detection incident response method any responder can execute to open an event or false positive. Structuring an efficient and correct triage method can reduce analyst fatigue, reduce time to reply to and right incidents, and ensure that solely valid alerts are promoted to “investigation or incident” status.

Every part of the triage method should be performed with urgency, as each second counts once in the inside of a crisis. However, triage responders face the intense challenge of filtering an unwieldy input supply into a condensed trickle of events. Here are some suggestions for expediting analysis before knowledge is validated:

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

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

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

Add this knowledge to the event record or make it simply accessible.

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

During the process of encryption and decryption, what keys are shared?

- A. Private keys
- B. User passwords
- C. Public keys
- D. Public and private keys

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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 59

Which of the following tactics uses malicious code to redirect users' web traffic?

- A. Spimming
- B. Pharming
- C. Phishing
- D. Spear-phishing

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Which file is a rich target to discover the structure of a website during web-server footprinting?

- A. Document root
- B. Robots.txt
- C. domain.txt
- D. index.html

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 67

Your company performs penetration tests and security assessments for small and medium-sized business in the local area. During a routine security assessment, you discover information that suggests your client is involved with human trafficking. What should you do?

- A. Confront the client in a respectful manner and ask her about the data.
- B. Copy the data to removable media and keep it in case you need it.
- C. Ignore the data and continue the assessment until completed as agreed.
- D. Immediately stop work and contact the proper legal authorities.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 71

Which of the following program infects the system boot sector and the executable files at the same time?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 76

Mary, a penetration tester, has found password hashes in a client system she managed to breach. She needs to use these passwords to continue with the test, but she does not have time to find the passwords that correspond to these hashes. Which type of attack can she implement in order to continue?

- A. LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning
- B. Internal monologue attack
- C. Pass the ticket
- D. Pass the hash

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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

#### NEW QUESTION 83

What hacking attack is challenge/response authentication used to prevent?

- A. Replay attacks
- B. Scanning attacks
- C. Session hijacking attacks
- D. Password cracking attacks

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 86

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 91

Harper, a software engineer, is developing an email application. To ensure the confidentiality of email messages. Harper uses a symmetric-key block cipher having a classical 12- or 16-round Feistel network with a block size of 64 bits for encryption, which includes large 8 x 32-bit S-boxes (S1, S2, S3, S4) based on bent functions, modular addition and subtraction, key-dependent rotation, and XOR operations. This cipher also uses a masking key(Km1)and a rotation key (Kr1) for performing its functions. What is the algorithm employed by Harper to secure the email messages?



- A. CAST-128
- B. AES
- C. GOST block cipher
- D. DES

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 94

Alice, a professional hacker, targeted an organization's cloud services. She infiltrated the targets MSP provider by sending spear-phishing emails and distributed custom-made malware to compromise user accounts and gain remote access to the cloud service. Further, she accessed the target customer profiles with her MSP account, compressed the customer data, and stored them in the MSP. Then, she used this information to launch further attacks on the target organization. Which of the following cloud attacks did Alice perform in the above scenario?

- A. Cloud hopper attack
- B. Cloud cryptojacking
- C. Cloudborne attack
- D. Man-in-the-cloud (MITC) attack

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Operation Cloud Hopper was an in depth attack and theft of data in 2017 directed at MSP within the uk (U.K.), us (U.S.), Japan, Canada, Brazil, France, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, South Africa , India, Thailand, South Korea and Australia. The group used MSP as intermediaries to accumulate assets and trade secrets from MSP client engineering, MSP industrial manufacturing, retail, energy, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, and government agencies. Operation Cloud Hopper used over 70 variants of backdoors, malware and trojans. These were delivered through spear-phishing emails. The attacks scheduled tasks or leveraged services/utilities to continue Microsoft Windows systems albeit the pc system was rebooted. It installed malware and hacking tools to access systems and steal data.

#### NEW QUESTION 98

An attacker utilizes a Wi-Fi Pineapple to run an access point with a legitimate-looking SSID for a nearby business in order to capture the wireless password. What kind of attack is this?

- A. MAC spoofing attack
- B. Evil-twin attack
- C. War driving attack
- D. Phishing attack

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Bob, an attacker, has managed to access a target IoT device. He employed an online tool to gather information related to the model of the IoT device and the certifications granted to it. Which of the following tools did Bob employ to gather the above Information?

- A. search.com
- B. EarthExplorer
- C. Google image search
- D. FCC ID search

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Footprinting techniques are used to collect basic information about the target IoT and OT platforms to exploit them. Information collected through footprinting techniques includes IP address, hostname, ISP, device location, banner of the target IoT device, FCC ID information, certification granted to the device, etc. pg. 5052  
ECHv11 manual

#### NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 105

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

One of the most common Nmap usage scenarios is scanning an Ethernet LAN. Most LANs, especially those that use the private address range granted by RFC 1918, do not always use the overwhelming majority of IP addresses. When Nmap attempts to send a raw IP packet, such as an ICMP echo request, the OS must determine a destination hardware (ARP) address, such as the target IP, so that the Ethernet frame can be properly addressed. .. This is required to issue a series of ARP requests. This is best illustrated by an example where a ping scan is attempted against an Area Ethernet host. The `--send-ip` option tells Nmap to send IP-level packets (rather than raw Ethernet), even on area networks. The Wireshark output of the three ARP requests and their timing have been pasted into the session.

Raw IP ping scan example for offline targets This example took quite a couple of seconds to finish because the (Linux) OS sent three ARP requests at 1 second intervals before abandoning the host. Waiting for a few seconds is excessive, as long as the ARP response usually arrives within a few milliseconds. Reducing this timeout period is not a priority for OS vendors, as the overwhelming majority of packets are sent to the host that actually exists. Nmap, on the other hand, needs to send packets to 16 million IP s given a target like 10.0.0.0/8. Many targets are pinged in parallel, but waiting 2 seconds each is very delayed.

There is another problem with raw IP ping scans on the LAN. If the destination host turns out to be unresponsive, as in the previous example, the source host usually adds an incomplete entry for that destination IP to the kernel ARP table. ARP tablespaces are finite and some operating systems become unresponsive when full. If Nmap is used in rawIP mode (`--send-ip`), Nmap may have to wait a few minutes for the ARP cache entry to expire before continuing host discovery. ARP scans solve both problems by giving Nmap the highest priority. Nmap issues raw ARP requests and handles retransmissions and timeout periods in its sole discretion. The system ARP cache is bypassed. The example shows the difference. This ARP scan takes just over a tenth of the time it takes for an equivalent IP. Example b ARP ping scan of offline target



In example b, neither the `-PR` option nor the `--send-eth` option has any effect. This is often because ARP has a default scan type on the Area Ethernet network when scanning Ethernet hosts that Nmap discovers. This includes traditional wired Ethernet as 802.11 wireless networks. As mentioned above, ARP scanning is not only more efficient, but also more accurate. Hosts frequently block IP-based ping packets, but usually cannot block ARP requests or responses and communicate over the network. Nmap uses ARP instead of all targets on equivalent targets, even if different ping types (such as `-PE` and `-PS`) are specified. LAN.. If you do not need to attempt an ARP scan at all, specify `--send-ip` as shown in Example a "Raw IP Ping Scan for Offline Targets".

If you give Nmap control to send raw Ethernet frames, Nmap can also adjust the source MAC address. If you have the only PowerBook in your security conference room and a large ARP scan is initiated from an

Apple-registered MAC address, your head may turn to you. Use the `--spoof-mac` option to spoof the MAC address as described in the MAC Address Spoofing section.

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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 111**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

WHOIS (pronounced because the phrase who is) may be a query and response protocol and whois footprinting may be a method for glance information about ownership of a website name as following:

- name details
- Contact details contain phone no. and email address of the owner
- Registration date for the name
- Expire date for the name
- name servers

**NEW QUESTION 112**

The network in ABC company is using the network address 192.168.1.64 with mask 255.255.255.192. In the network the servers are in the addresses 192.168.1.122, 192.168.1.123 and 192.168.1.124. An attacker is trying to find those servers but he cannot see them in his scanning. The command he is using is: `nmap 192.168.1.64/28`.

Why he cannot see the servers?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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 117**

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

**NEW QUESTION 122**

What is a NULL scan?

- A. A scan in which all flags are turned off
- B. A scan in which certain flags are off
- C. A scan in which all flags are on
- D. A scan in which the packet size is set to zero
- E. A scan with an illegal packet size

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 125**

An attacker runs netcat tool to transfer a secret file between two hosts.

```
Machine A: netcat -l -p 1234 < secretfile
Machine B: netcat 192.168.3.4 > 1234
```

He is worried about information being sniffed on the network.

How would the attacker use netcat to encrypt the information before transmitting onto the wire?

- A. Machine A: netcat -l -p -s password 1234 < testfileMachine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234
- B. Machine A: netcat -l -e magickey -p 1234 < testfileMachine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234
- C. Machine A: netcat -l -p 1234 < testfile -pw passwordMachine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234 -pw password
- D. Use cryptcat instead of netcat

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 130**

What is the known plaintext attack used against DES which gives the result that encrypting plaintext with one DES key followed by encrypting it with a second DES key is no more secure than using a single key?

- A. Man-in-the-middle attack
- B. Meet-in-the-middle attack
- C. Replay attack
- D. Traffic analysis attack

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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 132**

Which of the following tools performs comprehensive tests against web servers, including dangerous files and CGIs?

- A. Nikto
- B. John the Ripper
- C. Dsniff

D. Snort

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 135

Mr. Omkar performed tool-based vulnerability assessment and found two vulnerabilities. During analysis, he found that these issues are not true vulnerabilities. What will you call these issues?

- A. False positives
- B. True negatives
- C. True positives
- D. False negatives

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 136

MX record priority increases as the number increases. (True/False.)

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 140

What is the main security service a cryptographic hash provides?

- A. Integrity and ease of computation
- B. Message authentication and collision resistance
- C. Integrity and collision resistance
- D. Integrity and computational in-feasibility

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 144

Matthew, a black hat, has managed to open a meterpreter session to one of the kiosk machines in Evil Corp's lobby. He checks his current SID, which is S-1-5-21-1223352397-1872883824-861252104-501. What needs to happen before Matthew has full administrator access?

- A. He must perform privilege escalation.
- B. He needs to disable antivirus protection.
- C. He needs to gain physical access.
- D. He already has admin privileges, as shown by the "501" at the end of the SID.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 149

Roma is a member of a security team. She was tasked with protecting the internal network of an organization from imminent threats. To accomplish this task, Roma fed threat intelligence into the security devices in a digital format to block and identify inbound and outbound malicious traffic entering the organization's network.

Which type of threat intelligence is used by Roma to secure the internal network?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 154

What is the least important information when you analyze a public IP address in a security alert?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 159

Take a look at the following attack on a Web Server using obstructed URL:

```
http://www.certifiedhacker.com/script.ext?
template=%2e%2e%2f%2e%2e%2f%2e%2e%2f%65%74%63%2f%70%61%73%73%77%64
This request is made up of:
%2e%2e%2f%2e%2f%2e%2e%2f = ../ ../ ../
%65%74%63 = etc
%2f = /
%70%61%73%73%77%64 = passwd
```

How would you protect from these attacks?

- A. Configure the Web Server to deny requests involving "hex encoded" characters
- B. Create rules in IDS to alert on strange Unicode requests
- C. Use SSL authentication on Web Servers
- D. Enable Active Scripts Detection at the firewall and routers

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 164

What ports should be blocked on the firewall to prevent NetBIOS traffic from not coming through the firewall if your network is comprised of Windows NT, 2000, and XP?

- A. 110
- B. 135
- C. 139
- D. 161
- E. 445
- F. 1024

**Answer: BCE**

#### NEW QUESTION 166

Kate dropped her phone and subsequently encountered an issue with the phone's internal speaker. Thus, she is using the phone's loudspeaker for phone calls and other activities. Bob, an attacker, takes advantage of this vulnerability and secretly exploits the hardware of Kate's phone so that he can monitor the loudspeaker's output from data sources such as voice assistants, multimedia messages, and audio files by using a malicious app to breach speech privacy. What is the type of attack Bob performed on Kate in the above scenario?

- A. Man-in-the-disk attack
- B. aLTER attack
- C. SIM card attack
- D. Spearphone attack

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 169

SQL injection (SQLi) attacks attempt to inject SQL syntax into web requests, which may Bypass authentication and allow attackers to access and/or modify data attached to a web application.

Which of the following SQLi types leverages a database server's ability to make DNS requests to pass data to an attacker?

- A. Union-based SQLi
- B. Out-of-band SQLi
- C. In-band SQLi
- D. Time-based blind SQLi

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Out-of-band SQL injection occurs when an attacker is unable to use an equivalent channel to launch the attack and gather results. ... Out-of-band SQLi techniques would believe the database server's ability to form DNS or HTTP requests to deliver data to an attacker. Out-of-band SQL injection is not very common, mostly because it depends on features being enabled on the database server being used by the web application.

Out-of-band SQL injection occurs when an attacker is unable to use the same channel to launch the attack and gather results.

Out-of-band techniques, offer an attacker an alternative to inferential time-based techniques, especially if the server responses are not very stable (making an inferential time-based attack unreliable).

Out-of-band SQLi techniques would rely on the database server's ability to make DNS or HTTP requests to deliver data to an attacker. Such is the case with Microsoft SQL Server's xp\_dirtree command, which can be used to make DNS requests to a server an attacker controls; as well as Oracle Database's UTL\_HTTP

package, which can be used to send HTTP requests from SQL and PL/SQL to a server an attacker controls.

#### NEW QUESTION 173

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 174

Which wireless security protocol replaces the personal pre-shared key (PSK) authentication with Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) and is therefore resistant to offline dictionary attacks?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 178

Becky has been hired by a client from Dubai to perform a penetration test against one of their remote offices. Working from her location in Columbus, Ohio, Becky runs her usual reconnaissance scans to obtain basic information about their network. When analyzing the results of her Whois search, Becky notices that the IP was allocated to a location in Le Havre, France. Which regional Internet registry should Becky go to for detailed information?

- A. ARIN
- B. APNIC
- C. RIPE
- D. LACNIC

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs):

ARIN (American Registry for Internet Numbers) AFRINIC (African Network Information Center) APNIC (Asia Pacific Network Information Center)

RIPE (Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre)

LACNIC (Latin American and Caribbean Network Information Center)

#### NEW QUESTION 179

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

What would Yancey be considered?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 181

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 compariso
- 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 184

Elliot is in the process of exploiting a web application that uses SQL as a back-end database. He's determined that the application is vulnerable to SQL injection, and has introduced conditional timing delays into injected queries to determine whether they are successful. What type of SQL injection is Elliot most likely performing?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 189

Louis, a professional hacker, had used specialized tools or search engines to encrypt all his browsing activity and navigate anonymously to obtain sensitive/hidden information about official government or federal databases. After gathering the Information, he successfully performed an attack on the target government organization without being traced. Which of the following techniques is described in the above scenario?

- A. Dark web footprinting
- B. VoIP footpnnting
- C. VPN footprinting
- D. website footprinting

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The deep web is the layer of the online cyberspace that consists of web pages and content that are hidden and unindexed.

**NEW QUESTION 192**

Jim's company regularly performs backups of their critical servers. But the company cannot afford to send backup tapes to an off-site vendor for long-term storage and archiving. Instead, Jim's company keeps the backup tapes in a safe in the office. Jim's company is audited each year, and the results from this year's audit show a risk because backup tapes are not stored off-site. The Manager of Information Technology has a plan to take the backup tapes home with him and wants to know what two things he can do to secure the backup tapes while in transit?

- A. Encrypt the backup tapes and transport them in a lock box.
- B. Degauss the backup tapes and transport them in a lock box.
- C. Hash the backup tapes and transport them in a lock box.
- D. Encrypt the backup tapes and use a courier to transport them.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 193**

Ben purchased a new smartphone and received some updates on it through the OTA method. He received two messages: one with a PIN from the network operator and another asking him to enter the PIN received from the operator. As soon as he entered the PIN, the smartphone started functioning in an abnormal manner. What is the type of attack performed on Ben in the above scenario?

- A. Advanced SMS phishing
- B. Bypass SSL pinning
- C. Phishing
- D. Tap 'n ghost attack

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 195**

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 196**

Allen, a professional pen tester, was hired by xpertTech solutions to perform an attack simulation on the organization's network resources. To perform the attack, he took advantage of the NetBIOS API and targeted the NetBIOS service. By enumerating NetBIOS, he found that port 139 was open and could see the resources that could be accessed or viewed on a remote system. He came across many NetBIOS codes during enumeration. Identify the NetBIOS code used for obtaining the messenger service running for the logged-in user?

- A. <1B>
- B. <00>
- C. <03>
- D. <20>

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<03>Windows Messenger administration  
Courier administration is an organization based framework notice Windows administration by Microsoft that was remembered for some prior forms of Microsoft Windows.

This resigned innovation, despite the fact that it has a comparable name, isn't connected in any capacity to the later, Internet-based Microsoft Messenger administration for texting or to Windows Messenger and Windows Live Messenger (earlier named MSN Messenger) customer programming.

The Messenger Service was initially intended for use by framework managers to tell Windows clients about their networks.[1] It has been utilized malevolently to introduce spring up commercials to clients over the Internet (by utilizing mass-informing frameworks which sent an ideal message to a predetermined scope of IP addresses). Despite the fact that Windows XP incorporates a firewall, it isn't empowered naturally. Along these lines, numerous clients got such messages. Because of this maltreatment, the Messenger Service has been debilitated as a matter of course in Windows XP Service Pack 2.

**NEW QUESTION 201**

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 203

Given below are different steps involved in the vulnerability-management life cycle.

- 1) Remediation
- 2) Identify assets and create a baseline
- 3) Verification
- 4) Monitor
- 5) Vulnerability scan
- 6) Risk assessment

Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in vulnerability management.

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 207

You are trying to break into a highly classified top-secret mainframe computer with highest security system in place at Merclyn Barley Bank located in Los Angeles. You know that conventional hacking doesn't work in this case, because organizations such as banks are generally tight and secure when it comes to protecting their systems.

In other words, you are trying to penetrate an otherwise impenetrable system. How would you proceed?

- A. Look for "zero-day" exploits at various underground hacker websites in Russia and China and buy the necessary exploits from these hackers and target the bank's network
- B. Try to hang around the local pubs or restaurants near the bank, get talking to a poorly-paid or disgruntled employee, and offer them money if they'll abuse their access privileges by providing you with sensitive information
- C. Launch DDOS attacks against Merclyn Barley Bank's routers and firewall systems using 100, 000 or more "zombies" and "bots"
- D. Try to conduct Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attack and divert the network traffic going to the Merclyn Barley Bank's Webserver to that of your machine using DNS Cache Poisoning techniques

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 210

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 212

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:

```
https://yourapp.com/data/12345?customer=Bob&value=10.99&item=paper
To: yourapp.com/data/12345
Customer: Bob
Value: 10.99
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 216

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 220

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 225

If you want to only scan fewer ports than the default scan using Nmap tool, which option would you use?

- A. -r
- B. -F
- C. -P
- D. -sP

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 227

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 229

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 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 230**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 235**

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 237**

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 242**

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 244**

To create a botnet, the attacker can use several techniques to scan vulnerable machines. The attacker first collects information about a large number of vulnerable machines to create a list. Subsequently, they infect the machines. The list is divided by assigning half of the list to the newly compromised machines. The scanning process runs simultaneously. This technique ensures the spreading and installation of malicious code in little time.



Which technique is discussed here?

- A. Hit-list-scanning technique
- B. Topological scanning technique
- C. Subnet scanning technique
- D. Permutation scanning technique

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

One of the biggest problems a worm faces in achieving a very fast rate of infection is “getting off the ground.” although a worm spreads exponentially throughout the early stages of infection, the time needed to infect say the first 10,000 hosts dominates the infection time.

There is a straightforward way for an active worm a simple this obstacle, that we term hit-list scanning. Before the worm is free, the worm author collects a listing of say ten,000 to 50,000 potentially vulnerable machines, ideally ones with sensible network connections. The worm, when released onto an initial machine on this hit-list, begins scanning down the list. once it infects a machine, it divides the hit-list in half, communicating half to the recipient worm, keeping the other half.

This fast division ensures that even if only 10-20% of the machines on the hit-list are actually vulnerable, an active worm can quickly bear the hit-list and establish itself on all vulnerable machines in only some seconds. though the hit-list could begin at 200 kilobytes, it quickly shrinks to nothing during the partitioning. This provides a great benefit in constructing a quick worm by speeding the initial infection.

The hit-list needn't be perfect: a simple list of machines running a selected server sort could serve, though larger accuracy can improve the unfold. The hit-list itself is generated victimization one or many of the following techniques, ready well before, typically with very little concern of detection.

➤ Stealthy scans. Portscans are so common and then wide ignored that even a quick scan of the whole net would be unlikely to attract law enforcement attention or over gentle comment within the incident response community. However, for attackers wish to be particularly careful, a randomised sneaky scan taking many months would be not possible to attract much attention, as most intrusion detection systems are not currently capable of detecting such low-profile scans. Some portion of the scan would be out of date by the time it had been used, however abundant of it'd not.

➤ Distributed scanning. an assailant might scan the web using a few dozen to some thousand already-compromised “zombies,” the same as what DDOS attackers assemble in a very fairly routine fashion. Such distributed scanning has already been seen within the wild—Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory received ten throughout the past year.

➤ DNS searches. Assemble a list of domains (for example, by using wide offered spam mail lists, or trolling the address registries). The DNS will then be searched for the science addresses of mail-servers (via mx records) or net servers (by looking for www.domain.com).

➤ Spiders. For net server worms (like Code Red), use Web-crawling techniques the same as search engines so as to produce a list of most Internet-connected web sites. this would be unlikely to draw in serious attention.

➤ Public surveys. for many potential targets there may be surveys available listing them, like the Netcraft survey.

➤ Just listen. Some applications, like peer-to-peer networks, wind up advertising many of their servers.

Similarly, many previous worms effectively broadcast that the infected machine is vulnerable to further attack. easy, because of its widespread scanning, during the Code Red I infection it was easy to select up the addresses of upwards of 300,000 vulnerable IIS servers—because each came knock on everyone's door!

**NEW QUESTION 245**

What is the file that determines the basic configuration (specifically activities, services, broadcast receivers, etc.) in an Android application?

- A. AndroidManifest.xml
- B. APK.info
- C. resources.asrc
- D. classes.dex

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AndroidManifest.xml file contains information of your package, including components of the appliance like activities, services, broadcast receivers, content providers etc.It performs another tasks also:• it's responsible to guard the appliance to access any protected parts by providing the permissions.• It also declares the android api that the appliance goes to use.• It lists the instrumentation classes. The instrumentation classes provides profiling and other informations. These informations are removed just before the appliance is published etc.This is the specified xml file for all the android application and located inside the basis directory.

**NEW QUESTION 249**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 251**

Which of the following is the least-likely physical characteristic to be used in biometric control that supports a large company?

- A. Iris patterns
- B. Voice
- C. Height and Weight
- D. Fingerprints

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 256**

In order to tailor your tests during a web-application scan, you decide to determine which web-server version is hosting the application. On using the sV flag with

Nmap. you obtain the following response:  
80/tcp open http-proxy Apache Server 7.1.6  
what Information-gathering technique does this best describe?

- A. Whois lookup
- B. Banner grabbing
- C. Dictionary attack
- D. Brute forcing

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Banner grabbing is a technique used to gain info about a computer system on a network and the services running on its open ports. administrators will use this to take inventory of the systems and services on their network. However, an attacker will use banner grabbing so as to search out network hosts that are running versions of applications and operating systems with known exploits.

Some samples of service ports used for banner grabbing are those used by Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP); ports 80, 21, and 25 severally. Tools normally used to perform banner grabbing are Telnet, nmap and Netcat.

For example, one may establish a connection to a target internet server using Netcat, then send an HTTP request. The response can usually contain info about the service running on the host:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

```
[root@prober]# nc www.targethost.com 80
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 28 Nov 2009 22:38:48 EDT
Server: Apache/2.0.46 (Ubuntu)
Last-Modified: Thu, 19 Apr 2006 11:04:28 PST
Etag: "1000-000-1100000"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 5120
Content-type: text/html
```

This information may be used by an administrator to catalog this system, or by an intruder to narrow down a list of applicable exploits. To prevent this, network administrators should restrict access to services on their networks and shut down unused or unnecessary services running on network hosts. Shodan is a search engine for banners grabbed from portscanning the Internet.

**NEW QUESTION 260**

Ethical hacker Jane Doe is attempting to crack the password of the head of the IT department of ABC company. She is utilizing a rainbow table and notices upon entering a password that extra characters are added to the password after submitting. What countermeasure is the company using to protect against rainbow tables?

- A. Password key hashing
- B. Password salting
- C. Password hashing
- D. Account lockout

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Passwords are usually delineated as “hashed and salted”. salting is simply the addition of a unique, random string of characters renowned solely to the site to every parole before it’s hashed, typically this “salt” is placed in front of each password.

The salt value needs to be held on by the site, which means typically sites use the same salt for each parole. This makes it less effective than if individual salts are used.

The use of unique salts means that common passwords shared by multiple users – like “123456” or “password” – aren’t revealed when one such hashed password is known – because despite the passwords being the same the immediately and hashed values are not.

Large salts also protect against certain methods of attack on hashes, including rainbow tables or logs of hashed passwords previously broken.

Both hashing and salting may be repeated more than once to increase the issue in breaking the security.

**NEW QUESTION 264**

Nicolas just found a vulnerability on a public-facing system that is considered a zero-day vulnerability. He sent an email to the owner of the public system describing the problem and how the owner can protect themselves from that vulnerability. He also sent an email to Microsoft informing them of the problem that their systems are exposed to. What type of hacker is Nicolas?

- A. Red hat
- B. white hat
- C. Black hat
- D. Gray hat

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A white hat (or a white hat hacker) is an ethical computer hacker, or a computer security expert, who focuses on penetration testing and in other testing methodologies that ensures the safety of an organization’s information systems. Ethical hacking may be a term meant to imply a broader category than simply penetration testing. Contrasted with black hat, a malicious hacker, the name comes from Western films, where heroic and antagonistic cowboys might traditionally wear a white and a black hat respectively. While a white hat hacker hacks under good intentions with permission, and a black hat hacker, most frequently unauthorized, has malicious intent, there’s a 3rd kind referred to as a gray hat hacker who hacks with good intentions but sometimes without permission. White hat hackers can also add teams called “sneakers and/or hacker clubs”, red teams, or tiger teams. While penetration testing concentrates on attacking software and computer systems from the beginning – scanning ports, examining known defects in protocols and applications running on the system and patch installations, as an example – ethical hacking may include other things. A full-blown ethical hack might include emailing staff to invite password details, searching through executive’s dustbins and typically breaking and entering, without the knowledge and consent of the targets. Only the owners, CEOs and Board Members (stake holders) who asked for such a censoring of this magnitude are aware. to undertake to duplicate a number of the destructive techniques a true attack might employ, ethical hackers may arrange for cloned test systems, or organize a hack late in the dark while systems are less critical. In most up-to-date cases these hacks perpetuate for the long-term con (days, if not weeks, of long-term human infiltration into an organization). Some examples include leaving USB/flash key drives with hidden auto-start software during a public area as if someone lost the tiny drive and an unsuspecting employee found it and took it. Some other methods of completing these include: • DoS attacks • Social engineering tactics • Reverse engineering • Network security • Disk and memory forensics • Vulnerability research • Security scanners such as: – W3af – Nessus – Burp suite • Frameworks such as: – Metasploit • Training Platforms These methods and exploit known security

vulnerabilities and plan to evade security to realize entry into secured areas. they're ready to do that by hiding software and system 'back-doors' which will be used as a link to information or access that a non-ethical hacker, also referred to as 'black-hat' or 'grey-hat', might want to succeed in .

#### NEW QUESTION 265

While using your bank's online servicing you notice the following string in the URL bar:

"http: // www. MyPersonalBank. com/ account?id=368940911028389&Damount=10980&Camount=21"

You observe that if you modify the Damount & Camount values and submit the request, that data on the web page reflects the changes.

Which type of vulnerability is present on this site?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 266

Identify the UDP port that Network Time Protocol (NTP) uses as its primary means of communication?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 268

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 Unkornscan 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 270

Which Nmap switch helps evade IDS or firewalls?

- A. -n/-R
- B. -ON/-OX/-OG
- C. -T
- D. -D

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 273

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 274

Peter, a Network Administrator, has come to you looking for advice on a tool that would help him perform SNMP enquires over the network.

Which of these tools would do the SNMP enumeration he is looking for? Select the best answers.

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 277

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

#### NEW QUESTION 282

Which system consists of a publicly available set of databases that contain domain name registration contact information?

- A. WHOIS
- B. CAPTCHA
- C. IANA
- D. IETF

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 284

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 288

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 289

If you send a TCP ACK segment to a known closed port on a firewall but it does not respond with an RST. What do you know about the firewall you are scanning?

- A. There is no firewall in place.
- B. This event does not tell you anything about the firewall.
- C. It is a stateful firewall
- D. It is a non-stateful firewall.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 292

Jane invites her friends Alice and John over for a LAN party. Alice and John access Jane's wireless network without a password. However, Jane has a long, complex password on her router. What attack has likely occurred?

- A. Wireless sniffing
- B. Piggybacking
- C. Evil twin
- D. Wardriving

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

An evil twin may be a fraudulent Wi-Fi access point that appears to be legitimate but is about to pay attention to wireless communications.[1] The evil twin is that the wireless LAN equivalent of the phishing scam. This type of attack could also be used to steal the passwords of unsuspecting users, either by monitoring their connections or by phishing, which involves fixing a fraudulent internet site and luring people there. The attacker snoops on Internet traffic employing a bogus wireless access point. Unwitting web users could also be invited to log into the attacker's server, prompting them to enter sensitive information like usernames and passwords. Often, users are unaware they have been duped until well after the incident has occurred. When users log into unsecured (non-HTTPS) bank or e-mail accounts, the attacker intercepts the transaction, since it's sent through their equipment. The attacker is additionally ready to hook up with other networks related to the users' credentials. Fake access points are found out by configuring a wireless card to act as an access point (known as HostAP). They're hard to trace since



they will be shut off instantly. The counterfeit access point could also be given an equivalent SSID and BSSID as a close-by Wi-Fi network. The evil twin are often configured to pass Internet traffic through to the legitimate access point while monitoring the victim's connection, or it can simply say the system is temporarily unavailable after obtaining a username and password.

#### NEW QUESTION 296

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 301

What is the minimum number of network connections in a multi homed firewall?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 2

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 305

Why containers are less secure than virtual machines?

- A. Host OS on containers has a larger surface attack.
- B. Containers may full fill disk space of the host.
- C. A compromise container may cause a CPU starvation of the host.
- D. Containers are attached to the same virtual network.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 310

A user on your Windows 2000 network has discovered that he can use L0phtcrack to sniff the SMB exchanges which carry user logons. The user is plugged into a hub with 23 other systems.

However, he is unable to capture any logons though he knows that other users are logging in. What do you think is the most likely reason behind this?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 311

is a set of extensions to DNS that provide the origin authentication of DNS data to DNS clients (resolvers) so as to reduce the threat of DNS poisoning, spoofing, and similar types of attacks.

- A. DNSSEC
- B. Resource records
- C. Resource transfer
- D. Zone transfer

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 313

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 315

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. Distributed assessment
- B. Wireless network assessment
- C. Most-based assessment
- D. Application assessment

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Expanding your network capabilities are often done well using wireless networks, but it also can be a source of harm to your data system . Deficiencies in its implementations or configurations can allow tip to be accessed in an unauthorized manner.This makes it imperative to closely monitor your wireless network while also conducting periodic Wireless Network assessment.It identifies flaws and provides an unadulterated view of exactly how vulnerable your systems are to malicious and unauthorized accesses.Identifying misconfigurations and inconsistencies in wireless implementations and rogue access points can improve your security posture and achieve compliance with regulatory frameworks.

**NEW QUESTION 318**

You have compromised a server and successfully gained a root access. You want to pivot and pass traffic undetected over the network and evade any possible Intrusion Detection System. What is the best approach?

- A. Use Alternate Data Streams to hide the outgoing packets from this server.
- B. Use HTTP so that all traffic can be routed vis a browser, thus evading the internal Intrusion Detection Systems.
- C. Install Cryptcat and encrypt outgoing packets from this server.
- D. Install and use Telnet to encrypt all outgoing traffic from this server.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 321**

Thomas, a cloud security professional, is performing security assessment on cloud services to identify any loopholes. He detects a vulnerability in a bare-metal cloud server that can enable hackers to implant malicious backdoors in its firmware. He also identified that an installed backdoor can persist even if the server is reallocated to new clients or businesses that use it as an IaaS.

What is the type of cloud attack that can be performed by exploiting the vulnerability discussed in the above scenario?

- A. Man-in-the-cloud (MITC) attack
- B. Cloud cryptojacking
- C. Cloudborne attack
- D. Metadata spoofing attack

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 325**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 326**

Which of the following web vulnerabilities would an attacker be attempting to exploit if they delivered the following input?

```
<!DOCTYPE blah [ < IENTITY trustme SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ] >
```

- A. XXE
- B. SQLi
- C. IDOR
- D. XSS

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 329**

You want to do an ICMP scan on a remote computer using hping2. What is the proper syntax?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 333**

A large mobile telephony and data network operator has a data center that houses network elements. These are essentially large computers running on Linux. The perimeter of the data center is secured with firewalls and IPS systems.

What is the best security policy concerning this setup?

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 335

What term describes the amount of risk that remains after the vulnerabilities are classified and the countermeasures have been deployed?

- A. Residual risk
- B. Impact risk
- C. Deferred risk
- D. Inherent risk

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 338

An organization is performing a vulnerability assessment for mitigating threats. James, a pen tester, scanned the organization by building an inventory of the protocols found on the organization's machines to detect which ports are attached to services such as an email server, a web server or a database server. After identifying the services, he selected the vulnerabilities on each machine and started executing only the relevant tests. What is the type of vulnerability assessment solution that James employed in the above scenario?

- A. Product-based solutions
- B. Tree-based assessment
- C. Service-based solutions
- D. Inference-based assessment

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

In an inference-based assessment, scanning starts by building an inventory of the protocols found on the machine. After finding a protocol, the scanning process starts to detect which ports are attached to services, such as an email server, web server, or database server. After finding services, it selects vulnerabilities on each machine and starts to execute only those relevant tests.

#### NEW QUESTION 339

What two conditions must a digital signature meet?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 340

When analyzing the IDS logs, the system administrator noticed an alert was logged when the external router was accessed from the administrator's Computer to update the router configuration. What type of an alert is this?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

True Positive - IDS referring a behavior as an attack, in real life it is

True Negative - IDS referring a behavior not an attack and in real life it is not False Positive - IDS referring a behavior as an attack, in real life it is not

False Negative - IDS referring a behavior not an attack, but in real life is an attack.

False Negative - is the most serious and dangerous state of all !!!!

#### NEW QUESTION 344

Stephen, an attacker, targeted the industrial control systems of an organization. He generated a fraudulent email with a malicious attachment and sent it to employees of the target organization. An employee who manages the sales software of the operational plant opened the fraudulent email and clicked on the malicious attachment. This resulted in the malicious attachment being downloaded and malware being injected into the sales software maintained in the victim's system. Further, the malware propagated itself to other networked systems, finally damaging the industrial automation components. What is the attack technique used by Stephen to damage the industrial systems?

- A. Spear-phishing attack
- B. SMishing attack
- C. Reconnaissance attack
- D. HMI-based attack

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 346

Emily, an extrovert obsessed with social media, posts a large amount of private information, photographs, and location tags of recently visited places. Realizing this. James, a professional hacker, targets Emily and her acquaintances, conducts a location search to detect their geolocation by using an automated tool, and gathers information to perform other sophisticated attacks. What is the tool employed by James in the above scenario?

- A. ophcrack
- B. Hootsuite
- C. VisualRoute
- D. HULK

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Hootsuite may be a social media management platform that covers virtually each side of a social media manager's role.

With only one platform users area unit ready to do the easy stuff like reverend cool content and schedule posts on social media in all the high to managing team members and measure ROI.

There area unit many totally different plans to decide on from, from one user set up up to a bespoke enterprise account that's appropriate for much larger organizations.

Conducting location search on social media sites such as Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook helps attackers to detect the geolocation of the target. This information further helps attackers to perform various social engineering and non-technical attacks. Many online tools such as Followerwonk, Hootsuite, and Sysomos are available to search for both geotagged and non-geotagged information on social media sites. Attackers search social media sites using these online tools using keywords, usernames, date, time, and so on...

**NEW QUESTION 350**

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) has alerted the network administrator to a possibly malicious sequence of packets sent to a Web server in the network's external DMZ. The packet traffic was captured by the IDS and saved to a PCAP file. What type of network tool can be used to determine if these packets are genuinely malicious or simply a false positive?

- A. Protocol analyzer
- B. Network sniffer
- C. Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)
- D. Vulnerability scanner

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 352**

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

**NEW QUESTION 355**

What piece of hardware on a computer's motherboard generates encryption keys and only releases a part of the key so that decrypting a disk on a new piece of hardware is not possible?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The TPM is a chip that's part of you computer's motherboard

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

**NEW QUESTION 360**

Jack, a professional hacker, targets an organization and performs vulnerability scanning on the target web server to identify any possible weaknesses, vulnerabilities, and misconfigurations. In this process, Jack uses an automated tool that eases his work and performs vulnerability scanning to find hosts, services, and other vulnerabilities in the target server. Which of the following tools is used by Jack to perform vulnerability scanning?

- A. Infoga
- B. WebCopier Pro
- C. Netsparker
- D. NCollector Studio

**Answer:** C

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