

EC-Council

Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

What useful information is gathered during a successful Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) enumeration?

- A. The two internal commands VRFY and EXPN provide a confirmation of valid users, email addresses, aliases, and mailing lists.
- B. Reveals the daily outgoing message limits before mailboxes are locked
- C. The internal command RCPT provides a list of ports open to message traffic.
- D. A list of all mail proxy server addresses used by the targeted host

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)

Juliet, a security researcher in an organization, was tasked with checking for the authenticity of images to be used in the organization's magazines. She used these images as a search query and tracked the original source and details of the images, which included photographs, profile pictures, and memes. Which of the following footprinting techniques did Rachel use to finish her task?

- A. Reverse image search
- B. Meta search engines
- C. Advanced image search
- D. Google advanced search

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which type of malware spreads from one system to another or from one network to another and causes similar types of damage as viruses do to the infected system?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is the following command used for?

```
sqlmap.py-u  
„http://10.10.1.20/?p=1  
&forumaction=search" -dbs
```

- A. Creating backdoors using SQL injection
- B. A Enumerating the databases in the DBMS for the URL
- C. Retrieving SQL statements being executed on the database
- D. Searching database statements at the IP address given

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

Shiela is an information security analyst working at HiTech Security Solutions. She is performing service version discovery using Nmap to obtain information about the running services and their versions on a target system.

Which of the following Nmap options must she use to perform service version discovery on the target host?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

Dorian is sending a digitally signed email to Polly, with which key is Dorian signing this message and how is Polly validating it?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://blog.mailfence.com/how-do-digital-signatures-work/> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_signature

A digital signature is a mathematical technique used to validate the authenticity and integrity of a message, software, or digital document. It's the digital equivalent of a handwritten signature or stamped seal, but it offers far more inherent security. A digital signature is intended to solve the problem of tampering and impersonation in digital communications.

Digital signatures can provide evidence of origin, identity, and status of electronic documents, transactions, or digital messages. Signers can also use them to acknowledge informed consent.

Digital signatures are based on public-key cryptography, also known as asymmetric cryptography. Two keys are generated using a public key algorithm, such as RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman),

mathematically linked pair of keys, one private and one public.

creating a Digital signatures work through public-key cryptography's

two mutually authenticating cryptographic keys.

The individual who creates the digital signature uses a private key

only way to decrypt that data is with the signer's public key.

to encrypt signature-related data, while the

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

SYN/FIN scanning using IP fragments is a process of scanning that was developed to avoid false positives generated by other scans because of a packet filtering device on the target system. The TCP header splits into several packets to evade the packet filter. For any transmission, every TCP header must have the source and destination port for the initial packet (8-octet, 64-bit). The initialized flags in the next packet allow the remote host to reassemble the packets upon receipt via an Internet protocol module that detects the fragmented data packets using field-equivalent values of the source, destination, protocol, and identification.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker can employ many methods to perform social engineering against unsuspecting employees, including scareware.

What is the best example of a scareware attack?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following is a passive wireless packet analyzer that works on Linux-based systems?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

is the type of attack Bob performed on Kate in the above scenario?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following types of SQL injection attacks extends the results returned by the original query, enabling attackers to run two or more statements if they have the same structure as the original one?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

_____ is a type of phishing that targets high-profile executives such as CEOs, CFOs, politicians, and celebrities who have access to confidential and highly valuable information.

- A. Spear phishing
- B. Whaling
- C. Vishing
- D. Phishing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 3)

If executives are found liable for not properly protecting their company's assets and information systems, what type of law would apply in this situation?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 3)

Robert, a professional hacker, is attempting to execute a fault injection attack on a target IoT device. In this process, he injects faults into the power supply that can be used for remote execution, also causing the skipping of key instructions. He also injects faults into the clock network used for delivering a synchronized signal across the chip.

Which of the following types of fault injection attack is performed by Robert in the above scenario?

- A. Frequency/voltage tampering
- B. Optical, electromagnetic fault injection (EMFI)
- C. Temperature attack
- D. Power/clock/reset glitching

Answer: D

Explanation:

These types of attacks occur when faults or glitches are INJECTED into the Power supply that can be used for remote execution.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. [allinurl:]
- B. [location:]
- C. [site:]
- D. [link:]

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

Google's search engine has its own built-in query language. The following list of queries can be run to find a list of files, find information about your competition,

track people, get information about SEO backlinks, build email lists, and of course, discover web vulnerabilities.
- [site:] - Search within a specific website

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 3)

What would you enter if you wanted to perform a stealth scan using Nmap?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 3)

Attacker Simon targeted the communication network of an organization and disabled the security controls of NetNTLMv1 by modifying the values of LMCompatibilityLevel, NTLMMinClientSec, and RestrictSendingNTLMTraffic. He then extracted all the non-network logon tokens from all the active processes to masquerade as a legitimate user to launch further attacks. What is the type of attack performed by Simon?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 3)

What would be the purpose of running "wget 192.168.0.15 -q -S" against a web server?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 3)

Attempting an injection attack on a web server based on responses to True/False QUESTION NO:s is called which of the following?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection#Blind_SQL_injection

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

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

 What is the code written for?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 3)

What type of a vulnerability/attack is it when the malicious person forces the user's browser to send an authenticated request to a server?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 3)

in this form of encryption algorithm, every Individual block contains 64-bit data, and three keys are used, where each key consists of 56 bits. Which is this encryption algorithm?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Triple DES is another mode of DES operation. It takes three 64-bit keys, for an overall key length of 192 bits. In Stealth, you merely type within the entire 192-bit (24 character) key instead of entering each of the three keys individually. The Triple DES DLL then breaks the user-provided key into three subkeys, padding the keys if necessary in order that they are each 64 bits long. The procedure for encryption is strictly an equivalent as regular DES, but it's repeated 3 times, hence the name Triple DES. The info is encrypted with the primary key, decrypted with the second key, and eventually encrypted again with the third key. Triple DES runs 3 times slower than DES, but is far safer if used properly. The procedure for decrypting something is that the same because the procedure for encryption, except it's executed in reverse. Like DES, data is encrypted and decrypted in 64-bit chunks. Although the input key for DES is 64 bits long, the particular key employed by DES is merely 56 bits long. The smallest amount significant (right-most) bit in each byte may be a parity, and will be set in order that there are always an odd number of 1s in every byte. These parity bits are ignored, so only the seven most vital bits of every byte are used, leading to a key length of 56 bits. This suggests that the effective key strength for Triple DES is really 168 bits because each of the three keys contains 8 parity bits that aren't used during the encryption process.

Triple DES Modes

- Triple ECB (Electronic Code Book) • This variant of Triple DES works precisely the same way because the ECB mode of DES. • This is often the foremost commonly used mode of operation.
- Triple CBC (Cipher Block Chaining) • This method is extremely almost like the quality DES CBC mode. • Like Triple ECB, the effective key length is 168 bits and keys are utilized in an equivalent manner, as described above, but the chaining features of CBC mode also are employed. • The primary 64-bit key acts because the Initialization Vector to DES. • Triple ECB is then executed for one 64-bit block of plaintext. • The resulting ciphertext is then XORed with subsequent plaintext block to be encrypted, and therefore the procedure is repeated. • This method adds an additional layer of security to Triple DES and is therefore safer than Triple ECB, although it's not used as widely as Triple ECB.

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

How KRACK Works

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

Why KRACK may be a Threat

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

False Positives occur when a scanner, Web Application Firewall (WAF), or Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) flags a security vulnerability that you do not have. A false negative is the opposite of a false positive, telling you that you don't have a vulnerability when, in fact, you do.

A false positive is like a false alarm; your house alarm goes off, but there is no burglar. In web application security, a false positive is when a web application security scanner indicates that there is a vulnerability on your website, such as SQL Injection, when, in reality, there is not. Web security experts and penetration testers use automated web application security scanners to ease the penetration testing process. These tools help them ensure that all web application attack surfaces are correctly tested in a reasonable amount of time. But many false positives tend to break down this process. If the first 20 variants are false, the penetration tester assumes that all the others are false positives and ignore the rest. By doing so, there is a good chance that real web application vulnerabilities will be left undetected.

When checking for false positives, you want to ensure that they are indeed false. By nature, we humans tend to start ignoring false positives rather quickly. For example, suppose a web application security scanner detects 100 SQL Injection vulnerabilities. If the first 20 variants are false positives, the penetration tester assumes that all the others are false positives and ignore all the rest. By doing so, there are chances that real web application vulnerabilities are left undetected. This is why it is crucial to check every vulnerability and deal with each false positive separately to ensure false positives.

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs):

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

RIPE (Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre)

LACNIC (Latin American and Caribbean Network Information Center)

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 3)

Websites and web portals that provide web services commonly use the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP).

Which of the following is an incorrect definition or characteristics of the protocol?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 2)

Larry, a security professional in an organization, has noticed some abnormalities in the user accounts on a web server. To thwart evolving attacks, he decided to harden the security of the web server by adopting a countermeasure 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 root-level access to the minimum number of users
- D. Retain all unused modules and application extensions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 2)

Gerard, a disgruntled ex-employee of Sunglass IT Solutions, targets this organization to perform sophisticated attacks and bring down its reputation in the market. To launch the attacks process, he performed DNS footprinting to gather information about DNS servers and to identify the hosts connected in the target network. He used an automated tool that can retrieve information about DNS zone data including DNS domain names, computer names, IP addresses, DNS records, and network Whois 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 130

- (Exam Topic 2)

Andrew is an Ethical Hacker who was assigned the task of discovering all the active devices hidden by a restrictive firewall in the IPv4 range in a given target network.

Which of the following host discovery techniques must he use to perform the given task?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

Example b ARP ping scan of offline target

```

nmap -s -n -PR --packet-track --send-eth 192.168.33.37
Starting Nmap ( https://nmap.org )
Nmap (0.9000s) arp who-has 192.168.33.27 tell 192.168.0.100
Nmap (0.11000s) arp who-has 192.168.33.27 tell 192.168.0.100
Note: host seems down, if it is really up, but blocking ping probes, try -Ph
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 0.23 seconds
  
```

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

CVSS v2.0 Ratings

CVSS v3.0 Ratings

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

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following commands checks for valid users on an SMTP server?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 2)

What port number is used by LDAP protocol?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

With your network invisible to wireless devices, connecting becomes a bit more complicated. Just giving a Wi-Fi password to your guests is no longer enough. They have to configure their settings manually by including the network name, security mode, and other relevant info.

Disabling SSID might be a small step towards online security, but by no means should it be your final one. Before considering it as a security measure, consider the following aspects:

- Disabling SSID broadcast will not hide your network completely

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

- Third-party software can easily trace a hidden network

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

- You might attract unwanted attention.

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

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam 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 151

- (Exam Topic 2)

A friend of yours tells you that he downloaded and executed a file that was sent to him by a coworker. Since the file did nothing when executed, he asks you for help because he suspects that he may have installed a trojan on his computer.

what tests would you perform to determine whether his computer is infected?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the purpose of DNS AAAA record?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam 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 166

- (Exam Topic 2)

Ricardo has discovered the username for an application in his targets environment. As he has a limited amount of time, he decides to attempt to use a list of common passwords he found on the Internet. He compiles them into a list and then feeds that list as an argument into his password-cracking application, what type of attack is Ricardo performing?

- A. Known plaintext
- B. Password spraying
- C. Brute force
- D. Dictionary

Answer: D

Explanation:

A dictionary Attack as an attack vector utilized by the attacker to break in a very system, that is password protected, by golf shot technically each word in a very dictionary as a variety of password for that system. This attack vector could be a variety of Brute Force Attack.

The lexicon will contain words from an English dictionary and conjointly some leaked list of commonly used passwords and once combined with common character substitution with numbers, will generally be terribly effective and quick.

How is it done?

Basically, it's attempting each single word that's already ready. it's done victimization machine-controlled tools that strive all the possible words within the dictionary.

Some password Cracking Software:

- John the ripper
- L0phtCrack
- Aircrack-ng

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 2)

Steven connected his iPhone to a public computer that had been infected by Clark, an attacker. After establishing the connection with the public computer, Steven enabled iTunes WI-FI sync on the computer so that the device could continue communication with that computer even after being physically disconnected. Now, Clark gains access to Steven's iPhone through the infected computer and is able to monitor and read all of Steven's activity on the iPhone, even after the device is out of the communication zone.

Which of the following attacks is performed by Clark in above scenario?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

An iPhone client's most noticeably terrible bad dream is to have somebody oversee his/her gadget, including the capacity to record and control all action without waiting be in a similar room. In this blog entry, we present another weakness called "Trustjacking", which permits an aggressor to do precisely that.

This weakness misuses an iOS highlight called iTunes Wi-Fi sync, which permits a client to deal with their iOS gadget without genuinely interfacing it to their PC. A solitary tap by the iOS gadget proprietor when the two are associated with a similar organization permits an assailant to oversee the gadget. Furthermore, we will stroll through past related weaknesses and show the progressions that iPhone has made to alleviate them, and why these are adequately not to forestall comparative assaults.

After interfacing an iOS gadget to another PC, the clients are being found out if they trust the associated PC or not. Deciding to believe the PC permits it to speak with the iOS gadget by means of the standard iTunes APIs.

This permits the PC to get to the photographs on the gadget, perform reinforcement, introduce applications and considerably more, without requiring another affirmation from the client and with no recognizable sign. Besides, this permits enacting the "iTunes Wi-Fi sync" highlight, which makes it conceivable to proceed with this sort of correspondence with the gadget even after it has been detached from the PC, as long as the PC and the iOS gadget are associated with a similar organization. It is intriguing to take note of that empowering "iTunes Wi-Fi sync" doesn't need the casualty's endorsement and can be directed simply from the PC side.

Getting a live stream of the gadget's screen should be possible effectively by consistently requesting screen captures and showing or recording them distantly.

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

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Exam 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 179

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 2)

Daniel is a professional hacker who is attempting to perform an SQL injection attack on a target website. www.movlescope.com. During this process, he encountered an IDS that detects SQL Injection attempts based on predefined signatures. To evade any comparison statement, he attempted placing characters such as "or '1'='1" In any basic injection statement such as "or 1=1." Identify the evasion technique used by Daniel in the above scenario.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

One may append the comment "--" operator along with the String for the username and whole avoid executing the password segment of the SQL query. Everything when the -- operator would be considered as comment and not dead. To launch such an attack, the value passed for name could be 'OR '1'='1' ; --Statement = "SELECT * FROM 'CustomerDB' WHERE 'name' = ' " + userName + " ' AND 'password' = ' " + passwd + " ' ; " Statement = "SELECT * FROM 'CustomerDB' WHERE 'name' = ' ' OR '1'='1';-- + " ' AND 'password' = ' " + passwd + " ' ; " All the records from the customer database would be listed. Yet, another variation of the SQL Injection Attack can be conducted in dbms systems that allow multiple SQL injection statements. Here, we will also create use of the vulnerability in some dbms whereby a user provided field isn't strongly used in or isn't checked for sort constraints. This could take place once a numeric field is to be employed in a SQL statement; but, the programmer makes no checks to validate that the user supplied input is numeric. Variation is an evasion technique whereby the attacker can easily evade any comparison statement. The attacker does this by placing characters such as "" or '1'='1" in any basic injection statement such as "or 1=1" or with other accepted SQL comments. Evasion Technique: Variation Variation is an evasion technique whereby the attacker can easily evade any comparison statement. The attacker does this by placing characters such as "" or '1'='1" in any basic injection statement such as "or 1=1" or with other accepted SQL comments. The SQL interprets this as a comparison between two strings or characters instead of two numeric values. As the evaluation of two strings yields a true statement, similarly, the evaluation of two numeric values yields a true statement, thus rendering the evaluation of the complete query unaffected. It is also possible to write many other signatures; thus,

there are infinite possibilities of variation as well. The main aim of the attacker is to have a WHERE statement that is always evaluated as "true" so that any mathematical or string comparison can be used, where the SQL can perform the same.

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Exam Topic 2)

Trempe 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 Trempe's requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Which of the following techniques is employed by Susan?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

```

https://yourapp.com/data/12345?customer=Bob&value=30%20HR&item=paper
To: yourapp.com/data/12345
Customer: Bob
Value: 30 HR
Item: Paper
    
```

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

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the common name for a vulnerability disclosure program opened by companies in platforms such as HackerOne?

- A. Vulnerability hunting program
- B. Bug bounty program
- C. White-hat hacking program
- D. Ethical hacking program

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bug bounty programs allow independent security researchers to report bugs to an companies and receive rewards or compensation. These bugs area unit sometimes security exploits and vulnerabilities, although they will additionally embody method problems, hardware flaws, and so on.

The reports area unit usually created through a program travel by associate degree freelance third party (like Bugcrowd or HackerOne). The companies can got

wind of (and run) a program curated to the organization's wants.

Programs is also non-public (invite-only) wherever reports area unit unbroken confidential to the organization or public (where anyone will sign in and join). they will happen over a collection timeframe or with without stopping date (though the second possibility is a lot of common).

Who uses bug bounty programs? Many major organizations use bug bounties as an area of their security program, together with AOL, Android, Apple, Digital Ocean, and Goldman Sachs. you'll read an inventory of all the programs offered by major bug bounty suppliers, Bugcrowd and HackerOne, at these links.

Why do corporations use bug bounty programs? Bug bounty programs provide corporations the flexibility to harness an outsized cluster of hackers so as to seek out bugs in their code.

This gives them access to a bigger variety of hackers or testers than they'd be able to access on a one-on-one basis. It {can also|also will|can even|may also|may} increase the probabilities that bugs area unit found and reported to them before malicious hackers can exploit them.

It may also be an honest publicity alternative for a firm. As bug bounties became a lot of common, having a bug bounty program will signal to the general public and even regulators that a corporation incorporates a mature security program.

This trend is likely to continue, as some have began to see bug bounty programs as an business normal that all companies ought to invest in.

Why do researchers and hackers participate in bug bounty programs? Finding and news bugs via a bug bounty program may end up in each money bonuses and recognition. In some cases, it will be a good thanks to show real-world expertise once you are looking for employment, or will even facilitate introduce you to parents on the protection team within an companies.

This can be full time income for a few of us, income to supplement employment, or the way to point out off your skills and find a full time job.

It may also be fun! it is a nice (legal) probability to check out your skills against huge companies and government agencies.

What area unit the disadvantages of a bug bounty program for independent researchers and hackers? A lot of hackers participate in these varieties of programs, and it will be tough to form a major quantity of cash on the platform.

In order to say the reward, the hacker has to be the primary person to submit the bug to the program. meaning that in apply, you may pay weeks searching for a bug to use, solely to be the person to report it and build no cash.

Roughly ninety seven of participants on major bug bounty platforms haven't sold-out a bug.

In fact, a 2019 report from HackerOne confirmed that out of quite three hundred,000 registered users, solely around two.5% received a bounty in their time on the platform.

Essentially, most hackers are not creating a lot of cash on these platforms, and really few square measure creating enough to switch a full time wage (plus they do not have advantages like vacation days, insurance, and retirement planning).

What square measure the disadvantages of bug bounty programs for organizations? These programs square measure solely helpful if the program ends up in the companies realizeing issues that they weren't able to find themselves (and if they'll fix those problems)!

If the companies is not mature enough to be able to quickly rectify known problems, a bug bounty program is not the right alternative for his or her companies.

Also, any bug bounty program is probably going to draw in an outsized range of submissions, several of which can not be high-quality submissions. a corporation must be ready to cope with the exaggerated volume of alerts, and also the risk of a coffee signal to noise magnitude relation (essentially that it's probably that they're going to receive quite few unhelpful reports for each useful report).

Additionally, if the program does not attract enough participants (or participants with the incorrect talent set, and so participants are not able to establish any bugs), the program is not useful for the companies.

The overwhelming majority of bug bounty participants consider web site vulnerabilities (72%, per HackerOn), whereas solely a number of (3.5%) value more highly to seek for package vulnerabilities.

This is probably because of the actual fact that hacking in operation systems (like network hardware and memory) needs a big quantity of extremely specialised experience. this implies that firms may even see vital come on investment for bug bounties on websites, and not for alternative applications, notably those that need specialised experience.

This conjointly implies that organizations which require to look at AN application or web site among a selected time-frame may not need to rely on a bug bounty as there is no guarantee of once or if they receive reports.

Finally, it are often probably risky to permit freelance researchers to try to penetrate your network. this could end in public speech act of bugs, inflicting name harm within the limelight (which could end in individuals not eager to purchase the organizations' product or service), or speech act of bugs to additional malicious third parties, United Nations agency may use this data to focus on the organization.

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam 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 206

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

Boolean-based (content-based) Blind SQLi

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

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

Time-based Blind SQLi

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Exam Topic 2)

How does a denial-of-service attack work?

- A. A hacker prevents a legitimate user (or group of users) from accessing a service
- B. A hacker uses every character, word, or letter he or she can think of to defeat authentication
- C. A hacker tries to decipher a password by using a system, which subsequently crashes the network
- D. A hacker attempts to imitate a legitimate user by confusing a computer or even another person

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam 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 212

- (Exam Topic 2)

During the enumeration phase. Lawrence performs banner grabbing to obtain information such as OS details and versions of services running. The service that he enumerated runs directly on TCP port 445.

Which of the following services is enumerated by Lawrence in this scenario?

- A. Server Message Block (SMB)

- B. Network File System (NFS)
- C. Remote procedure call (RPC)
- D. Telnet

Answer: A

Explanation:

Worker Message Block (SMB) is an organization document sharing and information texture convention. SMB is utilized by billions of gadgets in a different arrangement of working frameworks, including Windows, MacOS, iOS, Linux, and Android. Customers use SMB to get to information on workers. This permits sharing of records, unified information the board, and brought down capacity limit needs for cell phones. Workers additionally use SMB as a feature of the Software-characterized Data Center for outstanding burdens like grouping and replication.

Since SMB is a far off record framework, it requires security from assaults where a Windows PC may be fooled into reaching a pernicious worker running inside a confided in organization or to a far off worker outside the organization edge. Firewall best practices and arrangements can upgrade security keeping malevolent traffic from leaving the PC or its organization.

For Windows customers and workers that don't have SMB shares, you can obstruct all inbound SMB traffic utilizing the Windows Defender Firewall to keep far off associations from malignant or bargained gadgets. In the Windows Defender Firewall, this incorporates the accompanying inbound principles.

Name	Profile	Enabled
File and Printer Sharing (SMB-In)	All	No
Netlogon Service (NP-In)	All	No
Remote Event Log Management (NP-In)	All	No
Remote Service Management (NP-In)	All	No

You should also create a new blocking rule to override any other inbound firewall rules. Use the following suggested settings for any Windows clients or servers that do not host SMB Shares:

- > Name: Block all inbound SMB 445
- > Description: Blocks all inbound SMB TCP 445 traffic. Not to be applied to domain controllers or computers that host SMB shares.
- > Action: Block the connection
- > Programs: All
- > Remote Computers: Any
- > Protocol Type: TCP
- > Local Port: 445
- > Remote Port: Any
- > Profiles: All
- > Scope (Local IP Address): Any
- > Scope (Remote IP Address): Any
- > Edge Traversal: Block edge traversal

You must not globally block inbound SMB traffic to domain controllers or file servers. However, you can restrict access to them from trusted IP ranges and devices to lower their attack surface. They should also be restricted to Domain or Private firewall profiles and not allow Guest/Public traffic.

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam 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 222

- (Exam Topic 2)

Suppose that you test an application for the SQL injection vulnerability. You know that the backend database is based on Microsoft SQL Server. In the login/password form, you enter the following credentials: Username: attack' or 1=1 Password: 123456

Based on the above credentials, which of the following SQL commands are you expecting to be executed by the server, if there is indeed an SQL injection vulnerability?

- A. select * from Users where UserName = 'attack' or 1=1 -- and UserPassword = '123456'
- B. select * from Users where UserName = 'attack' or 1=1 -- and UserPassword = '123456'
- C. select * from Users where UserName = 'attack or 1=1 -- and UserPassword = '123456'
- D. select * from Users where UserName = 'attack' or 1=1 --' and UserPassword = '123456'

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam 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 227

- (Exam 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 229

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the algorithm used by LM for Windows2000 SAM?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam 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 cask 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 236

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals, based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security controls.

formal declaration by a designated accrediting authority (DAA) or principal accrediting authority (PAA) that an information system is approved to operate at an acceptable level of risk, based on the implementation of an approved set of technical, managerial, and procedural safeguards. See authorization to operate (ATO).

Rationale: The Risk Management Framework uses a new term to refer to this concept, and it is called authorization.

Identifies the information resources covered by an accreditation decision, as distinguished from separately accredited information resources that are interconnected or with which information is exchanged via messaging. Synonymous with Security Perimeter.

For the purposes of identifying the Protection Level for confidentiality of a system to be accredited, the system has a conceptual boundary that extends to all intended users of the system, both directly and indirectly connected, who receive output from the system. See authorization boundary. Rationale: The Risk Management Framework uses a new term to refer to the concept of accreditation, and it is called authorization. Extrapolating, the accreditation boundary would then be referred to as the authorization boundary.

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 2)

Why containers are less secure than virtual machines?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

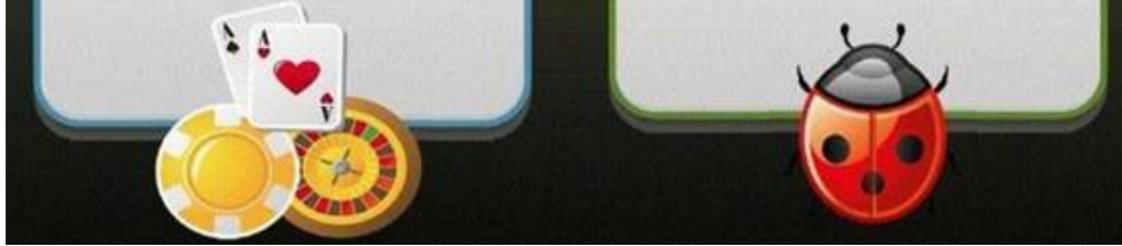
E. Reload from known good media

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 2)

In Trojan terminology, what is a covert channel?



- A. A channel that transfers information within a computer system or network in a way that violates the security policy
- B. A legitimate communication path within a computer system or network for transfer of data
- C. It is a kernel operation that hides boot processes and services to mask detection
- D. It is Reverse tunneling technique that uses HTTPS protocol instead of HTTP protocol to establish connections

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 2)

Abel, a security professional, conducts penetration testing in his client organization to check for any security loopholes. He launched an attack on the DHCP servers by broadcasting forged DHCP requests and leased all the DHCP addresses available in the DHCP scope until the server could not issue any more IP addresses. This led to a DoS attack, and as a result, legitimate employees were unable to access the client's 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 254

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 1)

Peter extracts the SIDs list from Windows 2000 Server machine using the hacking tool "SIDExtractor". Here is the output of the SIDs:

```
s-1-5-21-1125394485-807628933-54978560-100Johns
s-1-5-21-1125394485-807628933-54978560-652Rebecca
s-1-5-21-1125394485-807628933-54978560-412Sheela
s-1-5-21-1125394485-807628933-54978560-999Shawn
s-1-5-21-1125394485-807628933-54978560-777Somia
s-1-5-21-1125394485-807628933-54978560-500chang
s-1-5-21-1125394485-807628933-54978560-555Micah
```

From the above list identify the user account with System Administrator privileges.

- A. John
- B. Rebecca
- C. Sheela
- D. Shawn
- E. Somia
- F. Chang
- G. Micah

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a "Collision attack" in cryptography?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam 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 264

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which definition among those given below best describes a covert channel?

- A. A server program using a port that is not well known.
- B. Making use of a protocol in a way it is not intended to be used.

- C. It is the multiplexing taking place on a communication link.
- D. It is one of the weak channels used by WEP which makes it insecure

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam 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 271

- (Exam 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 272

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. Behavioral based
- B. Heuristics based
- C. Honeypot based
- D. Cloud based

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 1)

Peter is surfing the internet looking for information about DX Company. Which hacking process is Peter doing?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam 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 286

- (Exam 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 291

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

The residual risk is the risk or danger of an action or an event, a method or a (technical) process that, although being abreast with science, still conceives these dangers, even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied (scientifically conceivable measures); in other words, the amount of risk left over after natural or inherent risks have been reduced by risk controls.

· Residual risk = (Inherent risk) – (impact of risk controls)

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. This is a scam as everybody can get a @yahoo address, not the Yahoo customer service employees.
- B. This is a scam because Bob does not know Scott.
- C. Bob should write to scottsmelby@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 296

- (Exam Topic 1)

Bob, a network administrator at BigUniversity, realized that some students are connecting their notebooks in the wired network to have Internet access. In the university campus, there are many Ethernet ports available for professors and authorized visitors but not for students.

He identified this when the IDS alerted for malware activities in the network. What should Bob do to avoid this problem?

- A. Disable unused ports in the switches
- B. Separate students in a different VLAN
- C. Use the 802.1x protocol
- D. Ask students to use the wireless network

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is a component of a risk assessment?

- A. Administrative safeguards
- B. Physical security
- C. DMZ
- D. Logical interface

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 1)

A hacker is an intelligent individual with excellent computer skills and the ability to explore a computer's software and hardware without the owner's permission. Their intention can either be to simply gain knowledge or to illegally make changes.

Which of the following class of hacker refers to an individual who works both offensively and defensively at various times?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 304

- (Exam Topic 1)

Why is a penetration test considered to be more thorough than vulnerability scan?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam 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 securely transmit the session keys out-of-band.
- D. Asymmetric cryptography is computationally expensive in comparison.
- E. However, it is well-suited to securely negotiate keys for use with symmetric cryptography.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 310

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company was hired by a small healthcare provider to perform a technical assessment on the network.

What is the best approach for discovering vulnerabilities on a Windows-based computer?

- A. Use the built-in Windows Update tool
- B. Use a scan tool like Nessus
- C. Check MITRE.org for the latest list of CVE findings
- D. Create a disk image of a clean Windows installation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Exam 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 316

- (Exam 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 318

- (Exam Topic 1)

What two conditions must a digital signature meet?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 319

- (Exam Topic 1)

An attacker with access to the inside network of a small company launches a successful STP manipulation attack. What will he do next?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 322

- (Exam Topic 1)

CompanyXYZ has asked you to assess the security of their perimeter email gateway. From your office in New York, you craft a specially formatted email message and send it across the Internet to an employee of CompanyXYZ. The employee of CompanyXYZ is aware of your test. Your email message looks like this:

From: jim_miller@companyxyz.com

To: michelle_saunders@companyxyz.com Subject: Test message Date: 4/3/2017 14:37

The employee of CompanyXYZ receives your email message.

This proves that CompanyXYZ's email gateway doesn't prevent what?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Email spoofing is the fabrication of an email header in the hopes of duping the recipient into thinking the email originated from someone or somewhere other than the intended source. Because core email protocols do not have a built-in method of authentication, it is common for spam and phishing emails to use said spoofing to trick the recipient into trusting the origin of the message.

The ultimate goal of email spoofing is to get recipients to open, and possibly even respond to, a solicitation. Although the spoofed messages are usually just a nuisance requiring little action besides removal, the more malicious varieties can cause significant problems and sometimes pose a real security threat.

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Exam Topic 1)

To determine if a software program properly handles a wide range of invalid input, a form of automated testing can be used to randomly generate invalid input in an attempt to crash the program.

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 326

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following tools can be used for passive OS fingerprinting?

- A. nmap
- B. tcpdump
- C. tracert
- D. ping

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) is a secure network protocol suite that authenticates and encrypts the packets of data to provide secure encrypted communication between two computers over an Internet Protocol network. It is used in virtual private networks (VPNs).

IPsec includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of a session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to use during the session. IPsec can protect data flows between a pair of hosts (host-to-host), between a pair of security gateways (network-to-network), or between a security gateway and a host (network-to-host). IPsec uses cryptographic security services to protect communications over Internet Protocol (IP) networks. It supports network-level peer authentication, data-origin authentication, data integrity, data confidentiality (encryption), and replay protection.

The initial IPv4 suite was developed with few security provisions. As a part of the IPv4 enhancement, IPsec is a layer 3 OSI model or internet layer end-to-end security scheme. In contrast, while some other Internet security systems in widespread use operate above layer 3, such as Transport Layer Security (TLS) that operates at the Transport Layer and Secure Shell (SSH) that operates at the Application layer, IPsec can automatically secure applications at the IP layer.

NEW QUESTION 336

- (Exam 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 338

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which results will be returned with the following Google search query?

site:target.com – site:Marketing.target.com accounting

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Exam 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 344

- (Exam 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

., 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 345

- (Exam Topic 1)

What tool can crack Windows SMB passwords simply by listening to network traffic?

- A. This is not possible
- B. Netbus
- C. NTFSDOS
- D. L0phtcrack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 350

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