

Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)

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)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Agent Smith Attack

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

Stella, a professional hacker, performs an attack on web services by exploiting a vulnerability that provides additional routing information in the SOAP header to support asynchronous communication. This further allows the transmission of web-service requests and response messages using different TCP connections. Which of the following attack techniques is used by Stella to compromise the web services?

- A. XML injection
- B. WS-Address spoofing
- C. SOAPAction spoofing
- D. Web services parsing attacks

Answer: B

Explanation:

WS-Address provides additional routing information in the SOAP header to support asynchronous communication. This technique allows the transmission of web service requests and response messages using different TCP connections

<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=WS-Address+spoofing> CEH V11 Module 14 Page 1896

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have been authorized to perform a penetration test against a website. You want to use Google dorks to footprint the site but only want results that show file extensions. What Google dork operator would you use?

- A. filetype
- B. ext
- C. inurl
- D. site

Answer: A

Explanation:

Restrict results to those of a certain filetype. E.g., PDF, DOCX, TXT, PPT, etc. Note: The "ext:" operator can also be used—the results are identical.

Example: apple filetype:pdf / apple ext:pdf

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

DNS tunneling may be a method used to send data over the DNS protocol, a protocol which has never been intended for data transfer. Due to that, people tend to overlook it and it's become a well-liked but effective tool in many attacks. Most popular use case for DNS tunneling is obtaining free internet through bypassing captive portals at airports, hotels, or if you are feeling patient the not-so-cheap on the wing Wi-Fi. On those shared internet hotspots HTTP traffic is blocked until a username/password is provided, however DNS traffic is usually still allowed within the background: we will encode our HTTP traffic over DNS and voilà, we've internet access. This sounds fun but reality is, browsing anything on DNS tunneling is slow. Like, back to 1998 slow. Another more dangerous use of DNS tunneling would be bypassing network security devices (Firewalls, DLP appliances...) to line up an immediate and unmonitored communications channel on an organisation's network. Possibilities here are endless: Data exfiltration, fixing another penetration testing tool... you name it. To make it even more worrying, there's an outsized amount of easy to use DNS tunneling tools out there. There's even a minimum of one VPN over DNS protocol provider (warning: the planning of the web site is hideous, making me doubt on the legitimacy of it). As a pentester all this is often great, as a network admin not such a lot.

How does it work: For those that ignoramus about DNS protocol but still made it here, I feel you deserve a really brief explanation on what DNS does: DNS is sort of a phonebook for the web, it translates URLs (human-friendly language, the person's name), into an IP address (machine-friendly language, the phone number). That helps us remember many websites, same as we will remember many people's names. For those that know what DNS is I might suggest looking here for a fast refresh on DNS protocol, but briefly what you would like to understand is:

- A Record: Maps a website name to an IP address. example.com ? 12.34.52.67
- NS Record (a.k.a. Nameserver record): Maps a website name to an inventory of DNS servers, just in case our website is hosted in multiple servers. example.com ? server1.example.com, server2.example.com
- Who is involved in DNS tunneling?
- Client. Will launch DNS requests with data in them to a website.
- One Domain that we will configure. So DNS servers will redirect its requests to an outlined server of our own.
- Server. This is often the defined nameserver which can ultimately receive the DNS requests.

The 6 Steps in DNS tunneling (simplified):

1. The client encodes data during a DNS request. The way it does this is often by prepending a bit of knowledge within the domain of the request. For instance: mypieceofdata.server1.example.com
2. The DNS request goes bent a DNS server.
3. The DNS server finds out the A register of your domain with the IP address of your server.
4. The request for

mypieceofdata.server1.example.com is forwarded to the server.5. The server processes regardless of the mypieceofdata was alleged to do. Let's assume it had been an HTTP request.6. The server replies back over DNS and woop woop, we've got signal.
Bypassing Firewalls through the DNS Tunneling Method DNS operates using UDP, and it has a 255-byte limit on outbound queries. Moreover, it allows only alphanumeric characters and hyphens. Such small size constraints on external queries allow DNS to be used as an ideal choice to perform data exfiltration by various malicious entities. Since corrupt or malicious data can be secretly embedded into the DNS protocol packets, even DNSSEC cannot detect the abnormality in DNS tunneling. It is effectively used by malware to bypass the firewall to maintain communication between the victim machine and the C&C server. Tools such as NSTX (<https://sourceforge.net>), Heyoka (<http://heyoka.sourceforge.net>), and Iodine (<https://code.kryo.se>) use this technique of tunneling traffic across DNS port 53. CEH v11 Module 12 Page 994

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

Tony wants to integrate a 128-bit symmetric block cipher with key sizes of 128,192, or 256 bits into a software program, which involves 32 rounds of computational operations that include substitution and permutation operations on four 32-bit word blocks using 8-variable S-boxes with 4-bit entry and 4-bit exit. Which of the following algorithms includes all the above features and can be integrated by Tony into the software program?

- A. TEA
- B. CAST-128
- C. RC5
- D. serpent

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 3)

When configuring wireless on his home router, Javik disables SSID broadcast. He leaves authentication "open" but sets the SSID to a 32-character string of random letters and numbers.

What is an accurate assessment of this scenario from a security perspective?

- A. Since the SSID is required in order to connect, the 32-character string is sufficient to prevent brute-force attacks.
- B. Disabling SSID broadcast prevents 802.11 beacons from being transmitted from the access point, resulting in a valid setup leveraging "security through obscurity".
- C. It is still possible for a hacker to connect to the network after sniffing the SSID from a successful wireless association.
- D. Javik's router is still vulnerable to wireless hacking attempts because the SSID broadcast setting can be enabled using a specially crafted packet sent to the hardware address of the access point.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

TTL: 64 Window Size: 5840

What is the OS running on the target machine?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 3)

Sam, a web developer, was instructed to incorporate a hybrid encryption software program into a web application to secure email messages. Sam used an encryption software, which is a free implementation of the OpenPGP standard that uses both symmetric-key cryptography and asymmetric-key cryptography for improved speed and secure key exchange. What is the encryption software employed by Sam for securing the email messages?

- A. PGP
- B. S/MIME
- C. SMTP
- D. GPG

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://linuxsecurityblog.com/2018/12/23/create-a-backdoor-with-cryptcat/>

Cryptcat enables us to communicate between two systems and encrypts the communication between them with twofish, one of many excellent encryption algorithms from Bruce Schneier et al. Twofish's encryption is on par with AES encryption, making it nearly bulletproof. In this way, the IDS can't detect the malicious behavior taking place even when its traveling across normal HTTP ports like 80 and 443.

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

What type of attack is this?

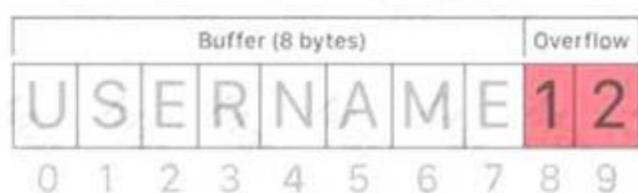
- A. CSRF
- B. XSS
- C. Buffer overflow
- D. SQL injection

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Buffer overflow example



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

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

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 3)

A hacker has successfully infected an internet-facing server which he will then use to send junk mail, take part in coordinated attacks, or host junk email content. Which sort of trojan infects this server?

- A. Botnet Trojan
- B. Banking Trojans
- C. Turtle Trojans

D. Ransomware Trojans

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

Peter, a system administrator working at a reputed IT firm, decided to work from his home and login remotely. Later, he anticipated that the remote connection could be exposed to session hijacking. To curb this possibility, he implemented a technique that creates a safe and encrypted tunnel over a public network to securely send and receive sensitive information and prevent hackers from decrypting the data flow between the endpoints. What is the technique followed by Peter to send files securely through a remote connection?

- A. DMZ
- B. SMB signing
- C. VPN
- D. Switch network

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 3)

Samuel, a professional hacker, monitored and intercepted already established traffic between Bob and a host machine to predict Bob's ISN. Using this ISN, Samuel sent spoofed packets with Bob's IP address to the host machine. The host machine responded with a packet having an incremented ISN. Consequently, Bob's connection got hung, and Samuel was able to communicate with the host machine on behalf of Bob. What is the type of attack performed by Samuel in the above scenario?

- A. UDP hijacking
- B. Blind hijacking
- C. TCP/IP hacking
- D. Forbidden attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

A TCP/IP hijack is an attack that spoofs a server into thinking it's talking with a sound client, once actually it's communication with an assaulter that has condemned (or hijacked) the tcp session. Assume that the client has administrator-level privileges, which the attacker needs to steal that authority so as to form a brand new account with root-level access of the server to be used afterward. A tcp Hijacking is sort of a two-phased man-in-the-middle attack. The man-in-the-middle assaulter lurks within the circuit between a shopper and a server so as to work out what port and sequence numbers are being employed for the conversation.

First, the attacker knocks out the client with an attack, like Ping of Death, or ties it up with some reasonably ICMP storm. This renders the client unable to transmit any packets to the server. Then, with the client crashed, the attacker assumes the client's identity so as to talk with the server. By this suggests, the attacker gains administrator-level access to the server.

One of the most effective means of preventing a hijack attack is to want a secret, that's a shared secret

between the shopper and also the server. Looking on the strength of security desired, the key may be used for random exchanges. This is often once a client and server periodically challenge each other, or it will occur with each exchange, like Kerberos.

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 51

- (Exam Topic 3)

How can rainbow tables be defeated?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_\(cryptography\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_(cryptography))

A salt is random data that is used as an additional input to a one-way function that hashes data, a password, or passphrase. Salts are used to safeguard passwords in storage. Historically a password was stored in plaintext on a system, but over time additional safeguards were developed to protect a user's password against being read from the system. A salt is one of those methods.

A new salt is randomly generated for each password. In a typical setting, the salt and the password (or its version after key stretching) are concatenated and processed with a cryptographic hash function, and the output hash value (but not the original password) is stored with the salt in a database. Hashing allows for later authentication without keeping and therefore risking exposure of the plaintext password in the event that the authentication data store is compromised. Salts defend against a pre-computed hash attack, e.g. rainbow tables. Since salts do not have to be memorized by humans they can make the size of the hash table required for a successful attack prohibitively large without placing a burden on the users. Since salts are different in each case, they also protect commonly used passwords, or those users who use the same password on several sites, by making all salted hash instances for the same password different from each other.

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Why he cannot see the servers?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

This is a fairly simple question. You must to understand what a subnet mask is and how it works.

A subnetwork or subnet is a logical subdivision of an IP network. The practice of dividing a network into two or more networks is called subnetting.

Computers that belong to the same subnet are addressed with an identical most-significant bit-group in their IP addresses. This results in the logical division of an IP address into two fields: the network number or routing prefix and the rest field or host identifier. The rest field is an identifier for a specific host or network interface.

The routing prefix may be expressed in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation written as the first address of a network, followed by a slash character (/), and ending with the bit-length of the prefix. For example, 198.51.100.0/24 is the prefix of the Internet Protocol version 4 network starting at the given address, having 24 bits allocated for the network prefix, and the remaining 8 bits reserved for host addressing. Addresses in the range 198.51.100.0 to 198.51.100.255 belong to this network. The IPv6 address specification 2001:db8::/32 is a large address block with 296 addresses, having a 32-bit routing prefix.

For IPv4, a network may also be characterized by its subnet mask or netmask, which is the bitmask that when applied by a bitwise AND operation to any IP address in the network, yields the routing prefix. Subnet masks are also expressed in dot-decimal notation like an address. For example, 255.255.255.0 is the subnet mask for the prefix 198.51.100.0/24.

Table Description automatically generated

IPv4 CIDR				
CIDR	The last IP address on the subnet	Subnet mask	Number of addresses in a subnet	Number of hosts in the subnet
a.b.c.d/32	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	1	0
a.b.c.d/31	0.0.0.1	255.255.255.254	2	0
a.b.c.d/30	0.0.0.3	255.255.255.252	4	2
a.b.c.d/29	0.0.0.7	255.255.255.248	8	6
a.b.c.d/28	0.0.0.15	255.255.255.240	16	14
a.b.c.d/27	0.0.0.31	255.255.255.224	32	30
a.b.c.d/26	0.0.0.63	255.255.255.192	64	62
a.b.c.d/25	0.0.0.127	255.255.255.128	128	126
a.b.c.0/24	0.0.0.255	255.255.255.000	256	254
a.b.c.0/23	0.0.1.255	255.255.254.000	512	510
a.b.c.0/22	0.0.3.255	255.255.252.000	1024	1022
a.b.c.0/21	0.0.7.255	255.255.248.000	2048	2046
a.b.c.0/20	0.0.15.255	255.255.240.000	4096	4094
a.b.c.0/19	0.0.31.255	255.255.224.000	8192	8190
a.b.c.0/18	0.0.63.255	255.255.192.000	16384	16382
a.b.c.0/17	0.0.127.255	255.255.128.000	32768	32766
a.b.0.0/16	0.0.255.255	255.255.000.000	65536	65534
a.b.0.0/15	0.1.255.255	255.254.000.000	131072	131070
a.b.0.0/14	0.3.255.255	255.252.000.000	262144	262142
a.b.0.0/13	0.7.255.255	255.248.000.000	524288	524286
a.b.0.0/12	0.15.255.255	255.240.000.000	1048576	1048574
a.b.0.0/11	0.31.255.255	255.224.000.000	2097152	2097150
a.b.0.0/10	0.63.255.255	255.192.000.000	4194304	4194302
a.b.0.0/9	0.127.255.255	255.128.000.000	8388608	8388606
a.0.0.0/8	0.255.255.255	255.000.000.000	16777216	16777214
a.0.0.0/7	1.255.255.255	254.000.000.000	33554432	33554430
a.0.0.0/6	3.255.255.255	252.000.000.000	67108864	67108862
a.0.0.0/5	7.255.255.255	248.000.000.000	134217728	134217726
a.0.0.0/4	15.255.255.255	240.000.000.000	268435456	268435454
a.0.0.0/3	31.255.255.255	224.000.000.000	536870912	536870910
a.0.0.0/2	63.255.255.255	192.000.000.000	1073741824	1073741822
a.0.0.0/1	127.255.255.255	128.000.000.000	2147483648	2147483646
0.0.0.0/0	255.255.255.255	000.000.000.000	4294967296	4294967294

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which protocol is used for setting up secure channels between two devices, typically in VPNs?

- A. PEM
- B. ppp
- C. IPSEC
- D. SET

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following Metasploit post-exploitation modules can be used to escalate privileges on Windows systems?

- A. getsystem
- B. getuid
- C. keylogrecorder
- D. autoroute

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 3)

What type of virus is most likely to remain undetected by antivirus software?

- A. Cavity virus
- B. Stealth virus
- C. File-extension virus
- D. Macro virus

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 3)

Chandler works as a pen-tester in an IT-firm in New York. As a part of detecting viruses in the systems, he uses a detection method where the anti-virus executes the malicious codes on a virtual machine to simulate CPU and memory activities. Which type of virus detection method did Chandler use in this context?

- A. Heuristic Analysis
- B. Code Emulation
- C. Scanning
- D. Integrity checking

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 3)

Mirai malware targets IoT devices. After infiltration, it uses them to propagate and create botnets that then used to launch which types of attack?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 3)

You want to analyze packets on your wireless network. Which program would you use?

- A. Wireshark with Airpcap
- B. Aircrack-ng with Airpcap
- C. Wireshark with Winpcap
- D. Ethereal with Winpcap

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://support.riverbed.com/content/support/software/steelcentral-npm/airpcap.html>

Since this question refers specifically to analyzing a wireless network, it is obvious that we need an option with AirPcap (Riverbed AirPcap USB-based adapters capture 802.11 wireless traffic for analysis). Since it works with two traffic analyzers SteelCentral Packet Analyzer (Cascade Pilot) or Wireshark, the correct option would be "Wireshark with Airpcap."

NOTE: AirPcap adapters no longer available for sale effective January 1, 2018, but a question on this topic may occur on your exam.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (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 81

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which rootkit is characterized by its function of adding code and/or replacing some of the operating-system kernel code to obscure a backdoor on a system?

- A. User-mode rootkit
- B. Library-level rootkit
- C. Kernel-level rootkit
- D. Hypervisor-level rootkit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85

- (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 88

- (Exam Topic 3)

James is working as an ethical hacker at Technix Solutions. The management ordered James to discover how vulnerable its network is towards footprinting attacks. James took the help of an open-source framework for performing automated reconnaissance activities. This framework helped James in gathering information using free tools and resources. What is the framework used by James to conduct footprinting and reconnaissance activities?

- A. WebSploit Framework
- B. Browser Exploitation Framework
- C. OSINT framework
- D. SpeedPhish Framework

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

WHOIS (pronounced because the phrase who is) may be a query and response protocol and whois footprinting may be a method for glance information about ownership of a website name as following:• name details• Contact details contain phone no. and email address of the owner• Registration date for the name• Expire date for the name• name servers

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 3)

CyberTech Inc. recently experienced SQL injection attacks on its official website. The company appointed Bob, a security professional, to build and incorporate defensive strategies against such attacks. Bob adopted a practice whereby only a list of entities such as the data type, range, size, and value, which have been approved for secured access, is accepted. What is the defensive technique employed by Bob in the above scenario?

- A. Output encoding
- B. Enforce least privileges
- C. Whitelist validation
- D. Blacklist validation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 3)

Rebecca, a security professional, wants to authenticate employees who use web services for safe and secure communication. In this process, she employs a component of the Web Service Architecture, which is an extension of SOAP, and it can maintain the integrity and confidentiality of SOAP messages. Which of the following components of the Web Service Architecture is used by Rebecca for securing the communication?

- A. WSDL
- B. WS Work Processes
- C. WS-Policy
- D. WS-Security

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102

- (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 104

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

- (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 113

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117

- (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 119

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

What seems to be wrong?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

- (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 127

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are tasked to configure the DHCP server to lease the last 100 usable IP addresses in subnet to. 1.4.0/23. Which of the following IP addresses could be teased as a result of the new configuration?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133

- (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 135

- (Exam Topic 3)

The network users are complaining because their system are slowing down. Further, every time they attempt to go a website, they receive a series of pop-ups with advertisements. What types of malware have the system been infected with?

- A. Virus
- B. Spyware
- C. Trojan
- D. Adware

Answer: D

Explanation:

Adware, or advertising supported computer code, is computer code that displays unwanted advertisements on your pc. Adware programs can tend to serve you pop-up ads, will modification your browser's homepage, add spyware and simply bombard your device with advertisements. Adware may be a additional summary name for doubtless unwanted programs. It's roughly a virulent disease and it's going to not be as clearly malicious as a great deal of different problematic code floating around on the net. create no mistake concerning it, though, that adware has to return off of no matter machine it's on. Not solely will adware be extremely annoying whenever you utilize your machine, it might additionally cause semipermanent problems for your device.

Adware a network users the browser to gather your internet browsing history so as to 'target' advertisements that appear tailored to your interests. At their most innocuous, adware infections square measure simply annoying. as an example, adware barrages you with pop-up ads that may create your net expertise markedly slower and additional labor intensive.

NEW QUESTION 140

- (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 144

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 3)

Mike, a security engineer, was recently hired by BigFox Ltd. The company recently experienced disastrous DoS attacks. The management had instructed Mike to build defensive strategies for the company's IT infrastructure to thwart DoS/DDoS attacks. Mike deployed some countermeasures to handle jamming and scrambling attacks. What is the countermeasure Mike applied to defend against jamming and scrambling attacks?

- A. Allow the usage of functions such as gets and strcpy
- B. Allow the transmission of all types of addressed packets at the ISP level
- C. Implement cognitive radios in the physical layer
- D. A Disable TCP SYN cookie protection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which among the following is the best example of the hacking concept called "clearing tracks"?

- A. After a system is breached, a hacker creates a backdoor to allow re-entry into a system.
- B. During a cyberattack, a hacker injects a rootkit into a server.
- C. An attacker gains access to a server through an exploitable vulnerability.
- D. During a cyberattack, a hacker corrupts the event logs on all machines.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 3)

Jude, a pen tester, examined a network from a hacker's perspective to identify exploits and vulnerabilities accessible to the outside world by using devices such as firewalls, routers, and servers. In this process, he also estimated the threat of network security attacks and determined the level of security of the corporate network.

What is the type of vulnerability assessment that Jude performed on the organization?

- A. External assessment
- B. Passive assessment

- C. Host-based assessment
- D. Application assessment

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 3)

Tony is a penetration tester tasked with performing a penetration test. After gaining initial access to a target system, he finds a list of hashed passwords. Which of the following tools would not be useful for cracking the hashed passwords?

- A. John the Ripper
- B. Hashcat
- C. netcat
- D. THC-Hydra

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 3)

Sam is a penetration tester hired by Inception Tech, a security organization. He was asked to perform port scanning on a target host in the network. While performing the given task, Sam sends FIN/ACK probes and determines that an RST packet is sent in response by the target host, indicating that the port is closed. What is the port scanning technique used by Sam to discover open ports?

- A. Xmas scan
- B. IDLE/IPID header scan
- C. TCP Maimon scan
- D. ACK flag probe scan

Answer: C

Explanation:

TCP Maimon scan

This scan technique is very similar to NULL, FIN, and Xmas scan, but the probe used here is FIN/ACK. In most cases, to determine if the port is open or closed, the RST packet should be generated

as a response to a probe request. However, in many BSD systems, the port is open if the packet gets dropped in response to a probe.

<https://nmap.org/book/scan-methods-maimon-scan.html> How Nmap interprets responses to a Maimon scan probe

Probe Response Assigned State

No response received (even after retransmissions) open|filtered TCP RST packet closed

ICMP unreachable error (type 3, code 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, or 13) filtered

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

- (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 169

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 174

- (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 179

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following is considered an exploit framework and has the ability to perform automated attacks on services, ports, applications and unpatched security flaws in a computer system?

- A. Wireshark
- B. Maltego
- C. Metasploit
- D. Nessus

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

The Metasploit Project is a computer security project that provides information about security vulnerabilities and aids in penetration testing and IDS signature development. It is owned by Boston, Massachusetts-based security company Rapid7.

Its best-known sub-project is the open-source Metasploit Framework, a tool for developing and executing exploit code against a remote target machine. Other important sub-projects include the Opcode Database, shellcode archive and related research.

The Metasploit Project includes anti-forensic and evasion tools, some of which are built into the Metasploit Framework. Metasploit is pre-installed in the Kali Linux operating system.

The basic steps for exploiting a system using the Framework include.

* 1. Optionally checking whether the intended target system is vulnerable to an exploit.

* 2. Choosing and configuring an exploit (code that enters a target system by taking advantage of one of its bugs; about 900 different exploits for Windows, Unix/Linux and macOS systems are included).

* 3. Choosing and configuring a payload (code that will be executed on the target system upon successful entry; for instance, a remote shell or a VNC server).

Metasploit often recommends a payload that should work.

* 4. Choosing the encoding technique so that hexadecimal opcodes known as "bad characters" are removed from the payload, these characters will cause the exploit to fail.

* 5. Executing the exploit.

This modular approach – allowing the combination of any exploit with any payload – is the major advantage of the Framework. It facilitates the tasks of attackers, exploit writers and payload writers.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 3)

Calvin, a software developer, uses a feature that helps him auto-generate the content of a web page without manual involvement and is integrated with SSI directives. This leads to a vulnerability in the developed web application as this feature accepts remote user inputs and uses them on the page. Hackers can exploit this feature and pass malicious SSI directives as input values to perform malicious activities such as modifying and erasing server files. What is the type of injection attack Calvin's web application is susceptible to?

- A. Server-side template injection
- B. Server-side JS injection
- C. CRLF injection
- D. Server-side includes injection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 3)

Geena, a cloud architect, uses a master component in the Kubernetes cluster architecture that scans newly generated pods and allocates a node to them. This component can also assign nodes based on factors such as the overall resource requirement, data locality, software/hardware/policy restrictions, and internal workload interventions.

Which of the following master components is explained in the above scenario?

- A. Kube-controller-manager
- B. Kube-scheduler
- C. Kube-apiserver
- D. Etcad cluster

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192

- (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-OxleyAct

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

What is the difference between pharming and phishing attacks?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 199

- (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 201

- (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 202

- (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 205

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which type of attack attempts to overflow the content-addressable memory (CAM) table in an Ethernet switch?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which iOS jailbreaking technique patches the kernel during the device boot so that it becomes jailbroken after each successive reboot?

- A. Tethered jailbreaking
- B. Semi-tethered jailbreaking
- C. Untethered jailbreaking
- D. Semi-Untethered jailbreaking

Answer: C

Explanation:

An untethered jailbreak is one that allows a telephone to finish a boot cycle when being pwned with none interruption to jailbreak-oriented practicality.

Untethered jailbreaks are the foremost sought-after of all, however they're additionally the foremost difficult to attain due to the powerful exploits and organic process talent they need. associate unbound jailbreak is sent over a physical USB cable association to a laptop or directly on the device itself by approach of associate application-based exploit, like a web site in campaign.

Upon running associate unbound jailbreak, you'll be able to flip your pwned telephone off and on once more while not running the jailbreak tool once more. all of your jailbreak tweaks and apps would then continue in operation with none user intervention necessary.

It's been an extended time since IOS has gotten the unbound jailbreak treatment. the foremost recent example was the computer-based Pangu break, that supported most handsets that ran IOS nine.1. We've additionally witnessed associate unbound jailbreak within the kind of JailbreakMe, that allowed users to pwn their handsets directly from the mobile campaign applications programme while not a laptop.

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 2)

what are common files on a web server that can be misconfigured and provide useful Information for a hacker such as verbose error messages?

- A. httpd.conf
- B. administration.config
- C. idq.dll

D. php.ini

Answer: D

Explanation:

The php.ini file may be a special file for PHP. It's where you declare changes to your PHP settings. The server is already configured with standard settings for PHP, which your site will use by default. Unless you would like to vary one or more settings, there's no need to create or modify a php.ini file. If you'd wish to make any changes to settings, please do so through the MultiPHP INI Editor.

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 2)

At what stage of the cyber kill chain theory model does data exfiltration occur?

- A. Actions on objectives
- B. Weaponization
- C. installation
- D. Command and control

Answer: A

Explanation:

The longer an adversary has this level of access, the greater the impact. Defenders must detect this stage as quickly as possible and deploy tools which can enable them to gather forensic evidence. One example would come with network packet captures, for damage assessment. Only now, after progressing through the primary six phases, can intruders take actions to realize their original objectives. Typically, the target of knowledge exfiltration involves collecting, encrypting and extracting information from the victim(s) environment; violations of knowledge integrity or availability are potential objectives also. Alternatively, and most ordinarily, the intruder may only desire access to the initial victim box to be used as a hop point to compromise additional systems and move laterally inside the network. Once this stage is identified within an environment, the implementation of prepared reaction plans must be initiated. At a minimum, the plan should include a comprehensive communication plan, detailed evidence must be elevated to the very best ranking official or board, the deployment of end-point security tools to dam data loss and preparation for briefing a CIRT Team. Having these resources well established beforehand may be a "MUST" in today's quickly evolving landscape of cybersecurity threats

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 2)

Robin, an attacker, is attempting to bypass the firewalls of an organization through the DNS tunneling method in order to exfiltrate data. He is using the NSTX tool for bypassing the firewalls. On which of the following ports should Robin run the NSTX tool?

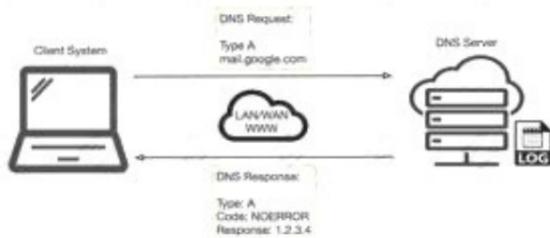
- A. Port 53
- B. Port 23
- C. Port 50
- D. Port 80

Answer: A

Explanation:

DNS uses Ports 53 which is almost always open on systems, firewalls, and clients to transmit DNS queries. instead of the more familiar Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) these queries use User Datagram Protocol (UDP) due to its low-latency, bandwidth and resource usage compared TCP-equivalent queries. UDP has no error or flow-control capabilities, nor does it have any integrity checking to make sure the info arrived intact. How is internet use (browsing, apps, chat etc) so reliable then? If the UDP DNS query fails (it's a best-effort protocol after all) within the first instance, most systems will retry variety of times and only after multiple failures, potentially switch to TCP before trying again; TCP is additionally used if the DNS query exceeds the restrictions of the UDP datagram size — typically 512 bytes for DNS but can depend upon system settings. Figure 1 below illustrates the essential process of how DNS operates: the client sends a question

string (for example, mail.google[.]com during this case) with a particular type – typically A for a number address. I've skipped the part whereby intermediate DNS systems may need to establish where '.com' exists, before checking out where 'google[.]com' are often found, and so on.



Many worms and scanners are created to seek out and exploit systems running telnet. Given these facts, it's really no surprise that telnet is usually seen on the highest Ten Target Ports list. Several of the vulnerabilities of telnet are fixed. They require only an upgrade to the foremost current version of the telnet Daemon or OS upgrade. As is usually the case, this upgrade has not been performed on variety of devices. This might flow from to the very fact that a lot of systems administrators and users don't fully understand the risks involved using telnet. Unfortunately, the sole solution for a few of telnets vulnerabilities is to completely discontinue its use. The well-liked method of mitigating all of telnets vulnerabilities is replacing it with alternate protocols like ssh. Ssh is capable of providing many of an equivalent functions as telnet and a number of other additional services typical handled by other protocols like FTP and Xwindows. Ssh does still have several drawbacks to beat before it can completely replace telnet. It's typically only supported on newer equipment. It requires processor and memory resources to perform the info encryption and decryption. It also requires greater bandwidth than telnet thanks to the encryption of the info. This paper was written to assist clarify how dangerous the utilization of telnet are often and to supply solutions to alleviate the main known threats so as to enhance the general security of the web. Once a reputation is resolved to an IP caching also helps: the resolved name-to-IP is usually cached on the local system (and possibly on intermediate DNS servers) for a period of your time. Subsequent queries for an equivalent name from an equivalent client then don't leave the local system until said cache expires. Of course, once the IP address of the remote service is understood, applications can use that information to enable other TCP-based protocols, like HTTP, to try to to their actual work, for instance ensuring internet cat GIFs are often reliably shared together with your colleagues. So, beat all, a couple of dozen extra UDP DNS queries from an organization's network would be fairly inconspicuous and will leave a malicious payload to beacon bent an adversary; commands could even be received to the requesting application for processing with little difficulty.

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 228

- (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 233

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

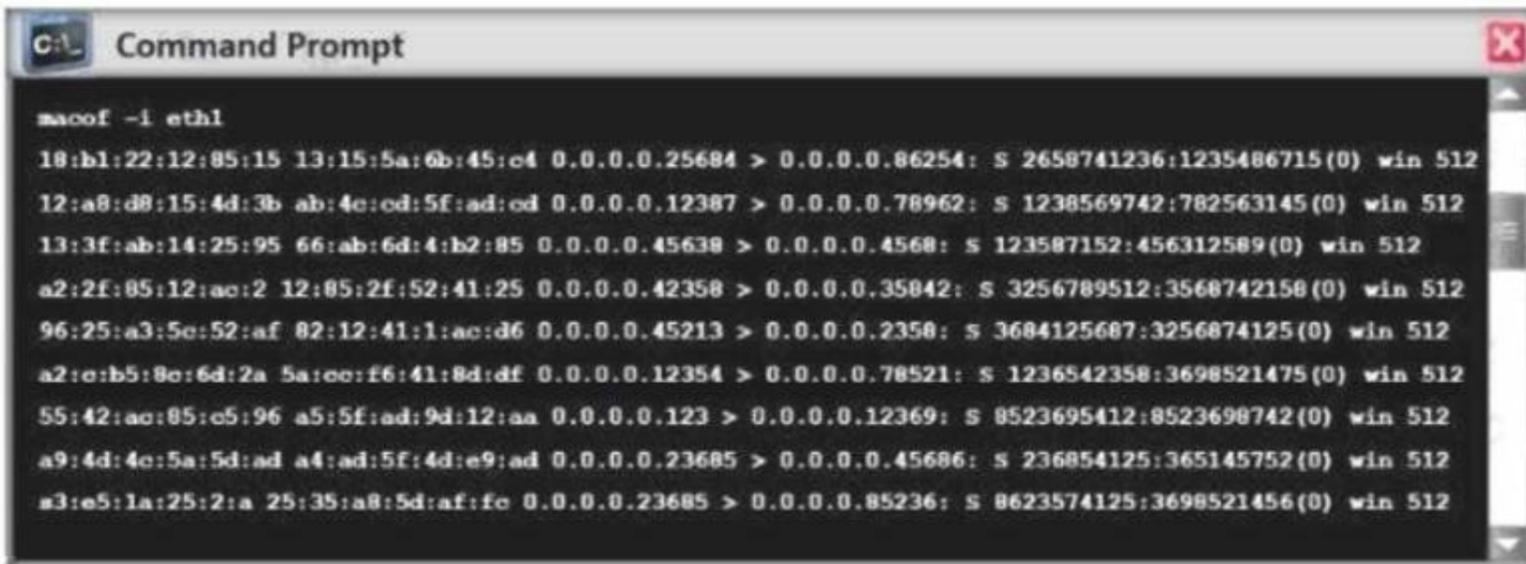
The TPM is a chip that's part of your computer's motherboard

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

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 2)

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



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 2)

Boney, a professional hacker, targets an organization for financial benefits. He performs an attack by sending his session ID using an MITM attack technique.

Boney first obtains a valid session ID by logging into a service and later feeds the same session ID to the target employee. The session ID links the target employee to Boney's account page without disclosing any information to the victim. When the target employee clicks on the link, all the sensitive payment details entered in a form are linked to Boney's account. What is the attack performed by Boney in the above scenario?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

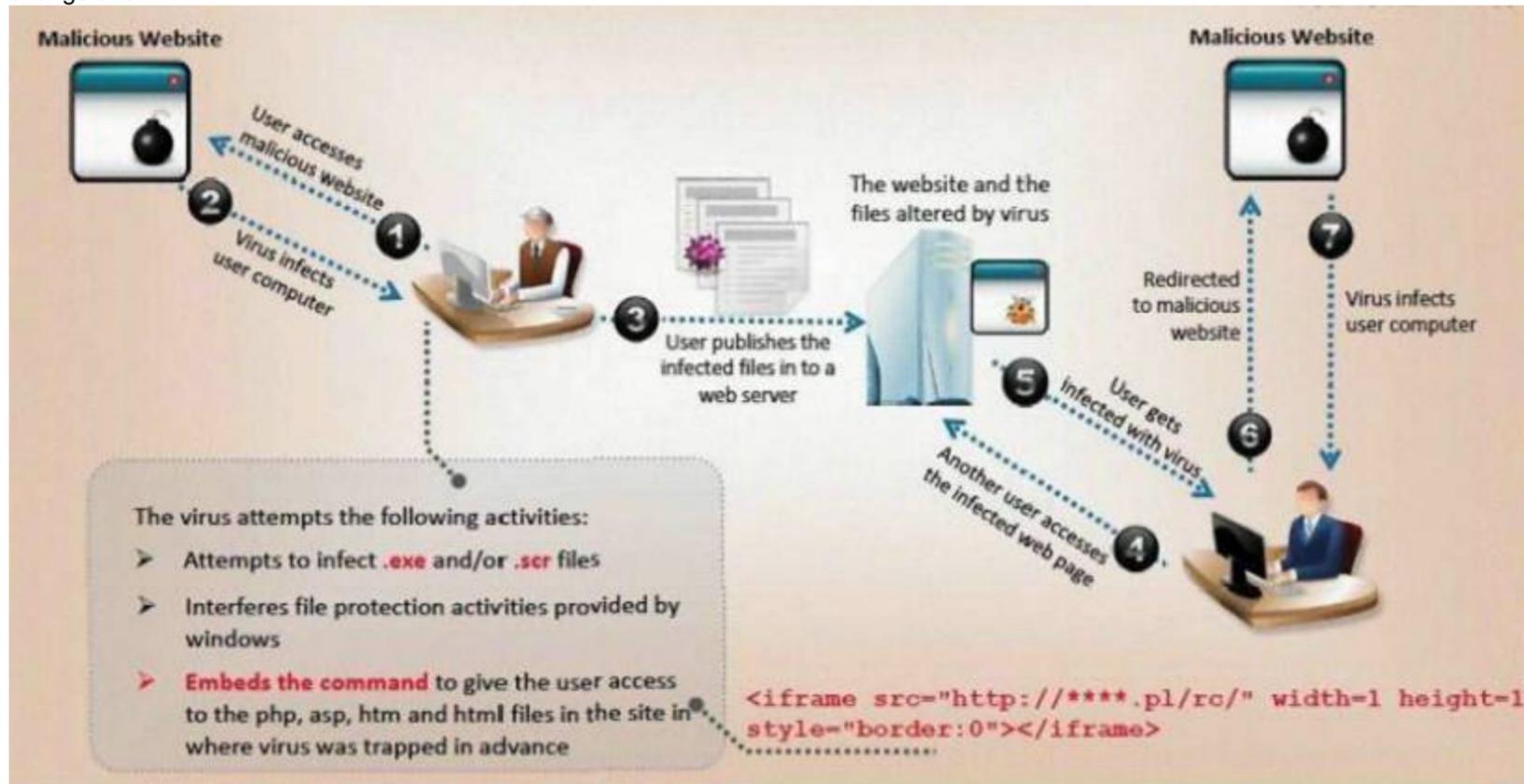
In a session donation attack, the attacker donates their own session ID to the target user. In this attack, the attacker first obtains a valid session ID by logging into a service and later feeds the same session ID to the target user. This session ID links a target user to the attacker's account page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

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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



Here is a section of the Virus code:

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

What is this technique called?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 2)

Fred is the network administrator for his company. Fred is testing an internal switch.

From an external IP address, Fred wants to try and trick this switch into thinking it already has established a session with his computer. How can Fred accomplish this?

- A. Fred can accomplish this by sending an IP packet with the RST/SIN bit and the source address of his computer.
- B. He can send an IP packet with the SYN bit and the source address of his computer.
- C. Fred can send an IP packet with the ACK bit set to zero and the source address of the switch.
- D. Fred can send an IP packet to the switch with the ACK bit and the source address of his machine.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 2)

Harry, a professional hacker, targets the IT infrastructure of an organization. After preparing for the attack, he attempts to enter the target network using techniques

such as sending spear-phishing emails and exploiting vulnerabilities on publicly available servers. Using these techniques, he successfully deployed malware on the target system to establish an outbound connection. What is the APT lifecycle phase that Harry is currently executing?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Gaining an edge within the target environment is that the primary goal of the initial intrusion. Once a system is exploited, the attacker usually places malware on the compromised system and uses it as a jump point or proxy for further actions. Malware placed during the initial intrusion phase is usually an easy downloader, basic

Remote Access Trojan or an easy shell. Figure 3 illustrates a newly infected system initiating an outbound connection to notify the APT actor that the initial intrusion attempt was successful which it's able to accept commands.



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

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

*REST is not a specification, tool, or framework, but instead is an architectural style for web services that serves as a communication medium between various

systems on the web. *RESTful APIs, which are also known as RESTful services, are designed using REST principles and HTTP communication protocols RESTful is a collection of resources that use HTTP methods such as PUT, POST, GET, and DELETE
 RESTful API: RESTful API is a RESTful service that is designed using REST principles and HTTP communication protocols. RESTful is a collection of resources that use HTTP methods such as PUT, POST, GET, and DELETE. RESTful API is also designed to make applications independent to improve the overall performance, visibility, scalability, reliability, and portability of an application. APIs with the following features can be referred to as RESTful APIs: o Stateless: The client end stores the state of the session; the server is restricted to save data during the request processing o Cacheable: The client should save responses (representations) in the cache. This feature can enhance API performance pg. 1920 CEHv11 manual.
<https://cloud.google.com/files/apigee/apigee-web-api-design-the-missing-link-ebook.pdf>
 The HTTP methods GET, POST, PUT or PATCH, and DELETE can be used with these templates to read, create, update, and delete description resources for dogs and their owners. This API style has become popular for many reasons. It is straightforward and intuitive, and learning this pattern is similar to learning a programming language API. APIs like this one are commonly called RESTful APIs, although they do not display all of the characteristics that define REST (more on REST later).

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Weaponization

The adversary analyzes the data collected in the previous stage to identify the vulnerabilities and techniques that can exploit and gain unauthorized access to the target organization. Based on the vulnerabilities identified during analysis, the adversary selects or creates a tailored deliverable malicious payload (remote-access malware weapon) using an exploit and a backdoor to send it to the victim. An adversary may target specific network devices, operating systems, endpoint devices, or even

individuals within the organization to carry out their attack. For example, the adversary may send a phishing email to an employee of the target organization, which may include a malicious attachment such as a virus or worm that, when downloaded, installs a backdoor on the system that allows remote access to the adversary. The following are the activities of the adversary: o Identifying appropriate malware payload based on the analysis o Creating a new malware payload or selecting, reusing, modifying the available malware payloads based on the identified vulnerability

o Creating a phishing email campaign o Leveraging exploit kits and botnets

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

The Cyber Kill Chain consists of 7 steps: Reconnaissance, weaponization, delivery, exploitation, installation, command and control, and finally, actions on objectives. Below you can find detailed information on each.

* 1. Reconnaissance:

In this step, the attacker/intruder chooses their target. Then they conduct in-depth research on this target to identify its vulnerabilities that can be exploited.

* 2. Weaponization:

In this step, the intruder creates a malware weapon like a virus, worm, or such to exploit the target's vulnerabilities. Depending on the target and the purpose of the attacker, this malware can exploit new, undetected vulnerabilities (also known as the zero-day exploits) or focus on a combination of different vulnerabilities.

* 3. Delivery:

This step involves transmitting the weapon to the target. The intruder/attacker can employ different USB drives, e-mail attachments, and websites for this purpose.

* 4. Exploitation:

In this step, the malware starts the action. The program code of the malware is triggered to exploit the target's vulnerability/vulnerabilities.

* 5. Installation:

In this step, the malware installs an access point for the intruder/attacker. This access point is also known as the backdoor.

* 6. Command and Control:

The malware gives the intruder/attacker access to the network/system.

* 7. Actions on Objective:

Once the attacker/intruder gains persistent access, they finally take action to fulfill their purposes, such as encryption for ransom, data exfiltration, or even data destruction.

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 2)

OpenSSL on Linux servers includes a command line tool for testing TLS. What is the name of the tool and the correct syntax to connect to a web server?

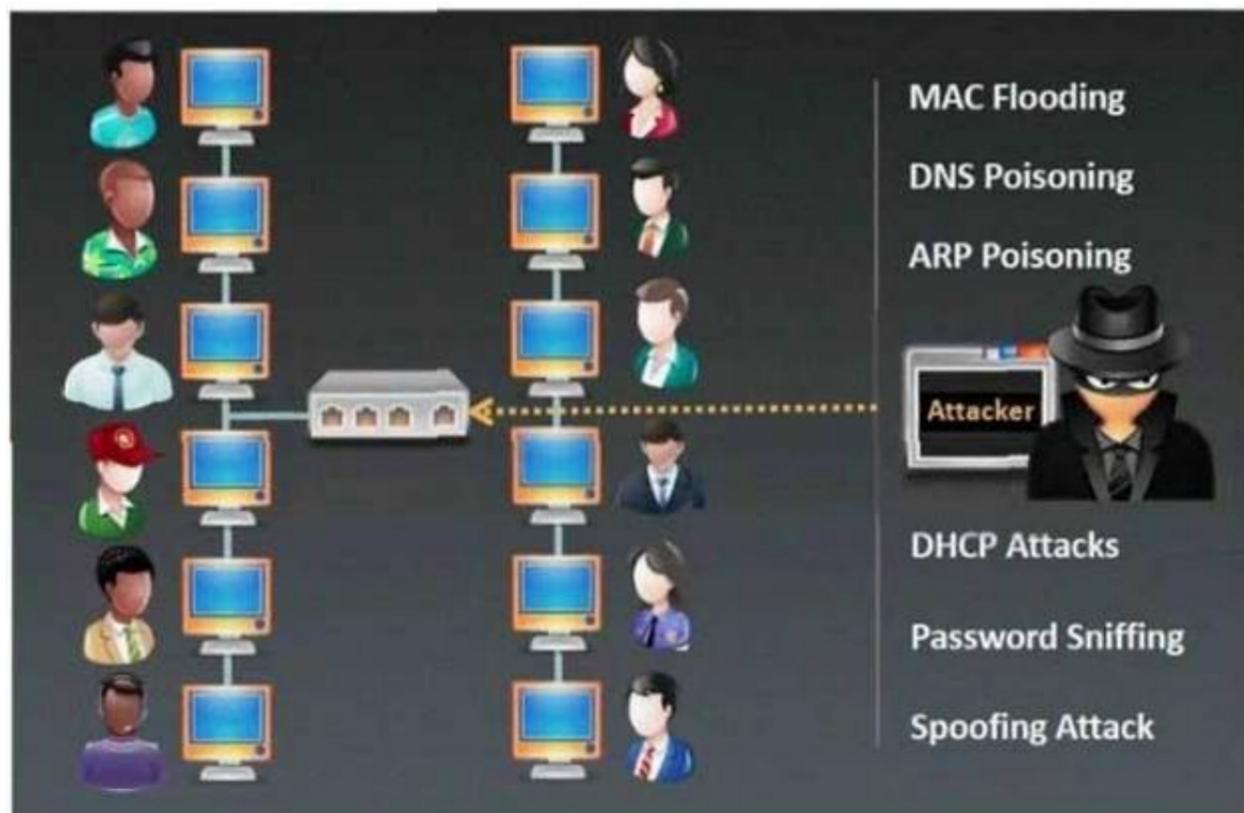
- A. openssl s_client -site www.website.com:443
- B. openssl_client -site www.website.com:443
- C. openssl s_client -connect www.website.com:443
- D. openssl_client -connect www.website.com:443

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which type of sniffing technique is generally referred as MiTM attack?



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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 270

- (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 273

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

```
POST /product/stock HTTP/1.0
```

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

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. list server=192.168.10.2 type=all

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 277

- (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 278

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

- Authenticated encryption: 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256)
- Key derivation and confirmation: 384-bit Hashed Message Authentication Mode (HMAC) with Secure Hash Algorithm (HMAC-SHA384)
- Key establishment and authentication: Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange and Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) employing a 384-bit elliptic curve
- Robust management frame protection: 256-bit Broadcast/Multicast Integrity Protocol

Galois Message Authentication Code (BIP-GMAC-256)The 192-bit security mode offered by

WPA3-Enterprise ensures the proper combination of cryptographic tools are used and sets a uniform baseline of security within a WPA3 network.

It protects sensitive data using many cryptographic algorithms It provides authenticated encryption using GCMP-256 It uses HMAC-SHA-384 to generate cryptographic keys It uses ECDSA-384 for exchanging keys

NEW QUESTION 285

- (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 289

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Take over the session
- B. Reverse sequence prediction

- C. Guess the sequence numbers
- D. Take one of the parties offline

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

What is the hexadecimal value of NOP instruction?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

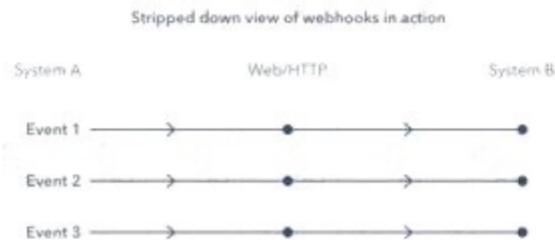
Which of the following techniques is employed by Susan?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Webhooks are one of a few ways internet applications will communicate with one another. It allows you to send real-time data from one application to another whenever a given event happens. For example, let's say you've created an application using the Foursquare API that tracks when people check into your restaurant. You ideally wish to be able to greet customers by name and provide a complimentary drink when they check in. What a webhook will is notify you any time someone checks in, therefore you'd be able to run any processes that you simply had in your application once this event is triggered. The data is then sent over the web from the application wherever the event originally occurred, to the receiving application that handles the data. Here's a visual representation of what that looks like:



A webhook url is provided by the receiving application, and acts as a phone number that the other application will call once an event happens. Only it's more complicated than a phone number, because data about the event is shipped to the webhook url in either JSON or XML format. this is known as the "payload."

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

```
POST /yourapp.com/data/12345
To: yourapp.com/data/12345
Customer: Bob
Value: 30.99
Item: Paper
```

What are Webhooks? Webhooks are user-defined HTTP callback or push APIs that are raised based on events triggered, such as comment received on a post and pushing code to the registry. A webhook allows an application to update other applications with the latest information. Once invoked, it supplies data to the other applications, which means that users instantly receive real-time information. Webhooks are sometimes called "Reverse APIs" as they provide what is required for API specification, and the developer should create an API to use a webhook. A webhook is an API concept that is also used to send text messages

and notifications to mobile numbers or email addresses from an application when a specific event is triggered. For instance, if you search for something in the online store and the required item is out of stock, you click on the "Notify me" bar to get an alert from the application when that item is available for purchase. These notifications from the applications are usually sent through webhooks.

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 307

- (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 309

- (Exam Topic 2)

Vlady works in a fishing company where the majority of the employees have very little understanding of IT let alone IT Security. Several information security issues that Vlady often found includes, employees sharing password, writing his/her password on a post it note and stick it to his/her desk, leaving the computer unlocked, didn't log out from emails or other social media accounts, and etc.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Exam Topic 2)

A newly joined employee, Janet, has been allocated an existing system used by a previous employee. Before issuing the system to Janet, it was assessed by Martin, the administrator. Martin found that there were possibilities of compromise through user directories, registries, and other system parameters. He also identified vulnerabilities such as native configuration tables, incorrect registry or file permissions, and software configuration errors. What is the type of vulnerability assessment performed by Martin?

- A. Credentialed assessment
- B. Database assessment
- C. Host-based assessment
- D. Distributed assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:

The host-based vulnerability assessment (VA) resolution arose from the auditors' got to periodically review systems. Arising before the net becoming common, these tools typically take an "administrator's eye" read of the setting by evaluating all of the knowledge that an administrator has at his or her disposal. UsesHost VA tools verify system configuration, user directories, file systems, registry settings, and all forms of other info on a number to gain information about it. Then, it evaluates the chance of compromise. it should also live compliance to a predefined company policy so as to satisfy an annual audit. With administrator access, the scans area unit less possible to disrupt traditional operations since the computer code has the access it has to see into the complete configuration of the system.

What it Measures Host

VA tools will examine the native configuration tables and registries to spot not solely apparent vulnerabilities, however additionally "dormant" vulnerabilities – those weak or misconfigured systems and settings which will be exploited when an initial entry into the setting. Host VA solutions will assess the safety settings of a user account table; the access management lists related to sensitive files or data; and specific levels of trust applied to other systems. The host VA resolution will a lot of accurately verify the extent of the danger by determinant however way any specific exploit could also be ready to get.

NEW QUESTION 317

- (Exam Topic 2)

Sam, a professional hacker, targeted an organization with intention of compromising AWS IAM credentials. He attempted to lure one of the employees of the organization by initiating fake calls while posing as a legitimate employee. Moreover, he sent phishing emails to steal the AWS IAM credentials and further compromise the employee's account. What is the technique used by Sam to compromise the AWS IAM credentials?

- A. Social engineering
- B. insider threat
- C. Password reuse
- D. Reverse engineering

Answer: A

Explanation:

Just like any other service that accepts usernames and passwords for logging in, AWS users are vulnerable to social engineering attacks from attackers. fake emails, calls, or any other method of social engineering, may find yourself with an AWS users' credentials within the hands of an attacker.

If a user only uses API keys for accessing AWS, general phishing techniques could still use to gain access to other accounts or their pc itself, where the attacker may then pull the API keys for aforementioned AWS user.

With basic opensource intelligence (OSINT), it's usually simple to collect a list of workers of an organization that use AWS on a regular basis. This list will then be targeted with spear phishing to do and gather credentials. an easy technique may include an email that says your bill has spiked 500th within the past 24 hours, "click here for additional information", and when they click the link, they're forwarded to a malicious copy of the AWS login page designed to steal their credentials.

An example of such an email will be seen within the screenshot below. it's exactly like an email that AWS would send to you if you were to exceed the free tier limits, except for a few little changes. If you clicked on any of the highlighted regions within the screenshot, you'd not be taken to the official AWS web site and you'd instead be forwarded to a pretend login page setup to steal your credentials.

These emails will get even more specific by playing a touch bit additional OSINT before causing them out. If an attacker was ready to discover your AWS account ID on-line somewhere, they could use methods we at rhino have free previously to enumerate what users and roles exist in your account with none logs contact on your side. they could use this list to more refine their target list, further as their emails to reference services they will know that you often use.

For reference, the journal post for using AWS account IDs for role enumeration will be found here and the journal post for using AWS account IDs for user enumeration will be found here.

During engagements at rhino, we find that phishing is one in all the fastest ways for us to achieve access to an AWS environment.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 322

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Distributed assessment
- B. Wireless network assessment

- C. Most-based assessment
- D. Application assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 326

- (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 328

- (Exam Topic 2)

Security administrator John Smith has noticed abnormal amounts of traffic coming from local computers at night. Upon reviewing, he finds that user data have been exfiltrated by an attacker. AV tools are unable to find any malicious software, and the IDS/IPS has not reported on any non-whitelisted programs, what type of malware did the attacker use to bypass the company's application whitelisting?

- A. Phishing malware
- B. Zero-day malware
- C. File-less malware
- D. Logic bomb malware

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.mcafee.com/enterprise/en-us/security-awareness/ransomware/what-is-fileless-malware.html>

NEW QUESTION 331

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Exam Topic 2)

"Testing the network using the same methodologies and tools employed by attackers"

Identify the correct terminology that defines the above statement.

- A. Vulnerability Scanning
- B. Penetration Testing
- C. Security Policy Implementation
- D. Designing Network Security

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 337

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Exam Topic 2)

Attacker Steve targeted an organization's network with the aim of redirecting the company's web traffic to another malicious website. To achieve this goal, Steve performed DNS cache poisoning by exploiting the vulnerabilities in the DNS server software and modified the original IP address of the target website to that of a fake website. What is the technique employed by Steve to gather information for identity theft?

- A. Pretexting
- B. Pharming
- C. Wardriving
- D. Skimming

Answer: B

Explanation:

A pharming attacker tries to send a web site's traffic to a faux website controlled by the offender, typically for the aim of collection sensitive data from victims or putting in malware on their machines. Attacker tend to specialize in making look-alike ecommerce and digital banking websites to reap credentials and payment card data.

Though they share similar goals, pharming uses a special technique from phishing. "Pharming attacker are targeted on manipulating a system, instead of tricking people into reaching to a dangerous web site," explains David Emm, principal security man of science at Kaspersky. "When either a phishing or pharming attacker is completed by a criminal, they need a similar driving issue to induce victims onto a corrupt location, however the mechanisms during which this is often undertaken are completely different."

NEW QUESTION 344

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the first step for a hacker conducting a DNS cache poisoning (DNS spoofing) attack against an organization?

- A. The attacker queries a nameserver using the DNS resolver.
- B. The attacker makes a request to the DNS resolver.
- C. The attacker forges a reply from the DNS resolver.
- D. The attacker uses TCP to poison the DNS resolver.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNS_spoofing

DNS spoofing is a threat that copies the legitimate server destinations to divert the domain's traffic. Ignorant these attacks, the users are redirected to malicious websites, which results in insensitive and personal data being leaked. It is a method of attack where your DNS server is tricked into saving a fake DNS entry. This will make the DNS server recall a fake site for you, thereby posing a threat to vital information stored on your server or computer.

The cache poisoning codes are often found in URLs sent through spam emails. These emails are sent to prompt users to click on the URL, which infects their computer. When the computer is poisoned, it will divert you to a fake IP address that looks like a real thing. This way, the threats are injected into your systems as well.

Different Stages of Attack of DNS Cache Poisoning:

- The attacker proceeds to send DNS queries to the DNS resolver, which forwards the Root/TLD authoritative DNS server request and awaits an answer.
- The attacker overloads the DNS with poisoned responses that contain several IP addresses of the malicious website. To be accepted by the DNS resolver, the attacker's response should match a port number and the query ID field before the DNS response. Also, the attackers can force its response to increasing their chance of success.
- If you are a legitimate user who queries this DNS resolver, you will get a poisoned response from the cache, and you will be automatically redirected to the malicious website.

NEW QUESTION 348

- (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 352

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 356

- (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 359

- (Exam Topic 2)

Why containers are less secure that 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 363

- (Exam Topic 2)

What would be the fastest way to perform content enumeration on a given web server by using the Gobuster tool?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 366

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following LM hashes represent a password of less than 8 characters? (Choose two.)

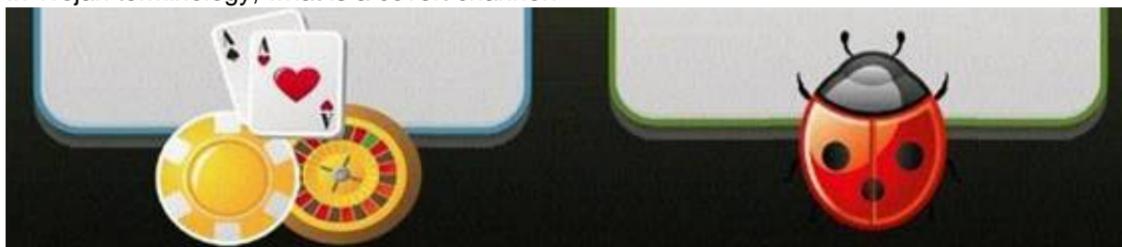
- A. BA810DBA98995F1817306D272A9441BB
- B. 44EFCE164AB921CQAAD3B435B51404EE
- C. 0182BD0BD4444BF836077A718CCDF409
- D. CEC52EB9C8E3455DC2265B23734E0DAC
- E. B757BF5C0D87772FAAD3B435B51404EE
- F. E52CAC67419A9A224A3B108F3FA66CB6D

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 371

- (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 373

- (Exam Topic 2)

_____ is a tool that can hide processes from the process list, can hide files, registry entries, and intercept keystrokes.

- A. Trojan
- B. RootKit
- C. DoS tool
- D. Scanner
- E. Backdoor

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 375

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