

# EC-Council

## Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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 2**

Consider the following Nmap output:

what command-line parameter could you use to determine the type and version number of the web server?

- A. -sv
- B. -Pn
- C. -V
- D. -ss

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

C:\Users\moi>nmap -h | findstr " -sV" -sV: Probe open ports to determine service/version info

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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 got 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 4**

John, a disgruntled ex-employee of an organization, contacted a professional hacker to exploit the organization. In the attack process, the professional hacker Installed a scanner on a machine belonging to one of the vktims and scanned several machines on the same network to Identify vulnerabilities to perform further exploitation. What is the type of vulnerability assessment tool employed by John in the above scenario?

- A. Proxy scanner
- B. Agent-based scanner
- C. Network-based scanner
- D. Cluster scanner

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Network-based scanner

A network-based vulnerability scanner, in simplistic terms, is the process of identifying loopholes on a computer's network or IT assets, which hackers and threat actors can exploit. By implementing this process, one can successfully identify their organization's current risk(s). This is not where the buck stops; one can also

verify the effectiveness of your system's security measures while improving internal and external defenses. Through this review, an organization is well equipped to take an extensive inventory of all systems, including operating systems, installed software, security patches, hardware, firewalls, anti-virus software, and much more.

Agent-based scanner

Agent-based scanners make use of software scanners on each and every device; the results of the scans are reported back to the central server. Such scanners are well equipped to find and report out on a range of vulnerabilities. NOTE: This option is not suitable for us, since for it to work, you need to install a special agent on each computer before you start collecting data from them.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

what firewall evasion scanning technique make use of a zombie system that has low network activity as well as its fragment identification numbers?

- A. Decoy scanning
- B. Packet fragmentation scanning
- C. Spoof source address scanning
- D. Idle scanning

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The idle scan could be a communications protocol port scan technique that consists of causing spoofed packets to a pc to seek out out what services square measure obtainable. this can be accomplished by impersonating another pc whose network traffic is extremely slow or nonexistent (that is, not transmission or receiving information). this might be associate idle pc, known as a "zombie".

This action are often done through common code network utilities like nmap and hping. The attack involves causing solid packets to a particular machine target in an attempt to seek out distinct characteristics of another zombie machine. The attack is refined as a result of there's no interaction between the offender pc and also the target: the offender interacts solely with the "zombie" pc.

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The overall intention behind the idle scan is to "check the port standing whereas remaining utterly invisible to the targeted host." The first step in execution associate idle scan is to seek out associate applicable zombie. It must assign informatics ID packets incrementally on a worldwide (rather than per-host it communicates with) basis. It ought to be idle (hence the scan name), as extraneous traffic can raise its informatics ID sequence, confusing the scan logic. The lower the latency between the offender and also the zombie, and between the zombie and also the target, the quicker the scan can proceed.

Note that once a port is open, IPIDs increment by a pair of. Following is that the sequence: offender to focus on -> SYN, target to zombie ->SYN/ACK, Zombie to focus on -> RST (IPID increment by 1) currently offender tries to probe zombie for result. offender to Zombie ->SYN/ACK, Zombie to offender -> RST (IPID increment by 1) So, during this method IPID increments by a pair of finally.

When associate idle scan is tried, tools (for example nmap) tests the projected zombie and reports any issues with it. If one does not work, attempt another.

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#### NEW QUESTION 7

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](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 8**

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 Port 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 to 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 a 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 a variety of devices. This might flow from 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 telnet's vulnerabilities is to completely discontinue its use. The well-liked method of mitigating all of telnet's 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 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 9**

Larry, a security professional in an organization, has noticed some abnormalities in the user accounts on a web server. To thwart evolving attacks, he decided to harden the security of the web server by adopting countermeasures to secure the accounts on the web server.

Which of the following countermeasures must Larry implement to secure the user accounts on the web server?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10**

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

- A. .X session-log
- B. .bashrc
- C. .profile
- D. .bash\_history

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

File created by Bash, a Unix-based shell program commonly used on Mac OS X and Linux operating systems; stores a history of user commands entered at the command prompt; used for viewing old commands that are executed. BASH\_HISTORY files are hidden files with no filename prefix. They always use the filename .bash\_history.

NOTE: Bash is that the shell program employed by Apple Terminal.

Our goal is to assist you understand what a file with a \*.bash\_history suffix is and the way to open it.

The Bash History file type, file format description, and Mac and Linux programs listed on this page are individually researched and verified by the FileInfo team. we attempt for 100% accuracy and only publish information about file formats that we've tested and validated.

**NEW QUESTION 14**

If a tester is attempting to ping a target that exists but receives no response or a response that states the destination is unreachable, ICMP may be disabled and the network may be using TCP. Which other option could the tester use to get a response from a host using TCP?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://tools.kali.org/information-gathering/hping3>

<http://www.carnal0wnage.com/papers/LSO-Hping2-Basics.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Which is the first step followed by Vulnerability Scanners for scanning a network?

- A. OS Detection
- B. Firewall detection
- C. TCP/UDP Port scanning
- D. Checking if the remote host is alive

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Vulnerability scanning solutions perform vulnerability penetration tests on the organizational network in three steps:

\* 1. Locating nodes: The first step in vulnerability scanning is to locate live hosts in the target network using various scanning techniques.

\* 2. Performing service and OS discovery on them: After detecting the live hosts in the target network, the next step is to enumerate the open ports and services and the operating system on the target systems.

\* 3. Testing those services and OS for known vulnerabilities: Finally, after identifying the open services and the operating system running on the target nodes, they are tested for known vulnerabilities.

**NEW QUESTION 20**

John, a professional hacker, targeted CyberSol Inc., an MNC. He decided to discover the IoT devices connected in the target network that are using default credentials and are vulnerable to various hijacking attacks. For this purpose, he used an automated tool to scan the target network for specific types of IoT devices and detect whether they are using the default, factory-set credentials. What is the tool employed by John in the above scenario?

- A. IoTSeeker
- B. IoT Inspector
- C. AT&T IoT Platform
- D. Azure IoT Central

**Answer:** A



**NEW QUESTION 24**

Kevin, a professional hacker, wants to penetrate CyberTech Inc.'s network. He employed a technique, using which he encoded packets with Unicode characters. The company's IDS cannot recognize the packet, but the target web server can decode them. What is the technique used by Kevin to evade the IDS system?

- A. Desynchronization
- B. Obfuscating
- C. Session splicing
- D. Urgency flag

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Adversaries could decide to build an possible or file difficult to find or analyze by encrypting, encoding, or otherwise obfuscating its contents on the system or in transit. this is often common behavior which will be used across totally different platforms and therefore the network to evade defenses.

Payloads may be compressed, archived, or encrypted so as to avoid detection. These payloads may be used throughout Initial Access or later to mitigate detection. typically a user's action could also be needed to open and Deobfuscate/Decode Files or info for User Execution. The user can also be needed to input a parole to open a parole protected compressed/encrypted file that was provided by the mortal. Adversaries can also used compressed or archived scripts, like JavaScript.

Portions of files can even be encoded to cover the plain-text strings that will otherwise facilitate defenders with discovery. Payloads can also be split into separate, ostensibly benign files that solely reveal malicious practicality once reassembled.

Adversaries can also modify commands dead from payloads or directly via a Command and Scripting Interpreter. surroundings variables, aliases, characters, and different platform/language specific linguistics may be wont to evade signature based mostly detections and application management mechanisms.

**NEW QUESTION 29**

Garry is a network administrator in an organization. He uses SNMP to manage networked devices from a remote location. To manage nodes in the network, he uses MIB. which contains formal descriptions of all network objects managed by SNMP. He accesses the contents of MIB by using a web browser either by entering the IP address and Lseries.mlb or by entering the DNS library name and Lseries.mlb. He is currently retrieving information from an MIB that contains object types for workstations and server services. Which of the following types of MIB is accessed by Garry in the above scenario?

- A. LNMIB2.MIB
- B. WINS.MIB
- C. DHCP.MIS
- D. MIB\_II.MIB

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

DHCP.MIB: Monitors network traffic between DHCP servers and remote hosts HOSTMIB.MIB: Monitors and manages host resources

LNMB2.MIB: Contains object types for workstation and server services MIBJI.MIB: Manages TCP/IP-based Internet using a simple architecture and system

WINS.MIB: For the Windows Internet Name Service (WINS)

**NEW QUESTION 32**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 37**

A pen tester is configuring a Windows laptop for a test. In setting up Wireshark, what river and library are required to allow the NIC to work in promiscuous mode?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

With your network invisible to wireless devices, connecting becomes a bit more complicated. Just giving a Wi-Fi password to your guests is no longer enough.

They have to configure their settings manually by including the network name, security mode, and other relevant info.

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

- Disabling SSID broadcast will not hide your network completely

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

- Third-party software can easily trace a hidden network

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

- You might attract unwanted attention.

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

**NEW QUESTION 49**

what firewall evasion scanning technique make use of a zombie system that has low network activity as well as its fragment identification numbers?

- A. Decoy scanning
- B. Packet fragmentation scanning
- C. Spoof source address scanning
- D. Idle scanning

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The idle scan could be a communications protocol port scan technique that consists of causing spoofed packets to a pc to seek out out what services square measure obtainable. this can be accomplished by impersonating another pc whose network traffic is extremely slow or nonexistent (that is, not transmission or receiving information). this might be associate idle pc, known as a “zombie”.

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Note that once a port is open, IPIDs increment by a pair of. Following is that the sequence:

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**NEW QUESTION 54**

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 59**

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 61

Which of the following Linux commands will resolve a domain name into IP address?

- A. >host-t a hackeddomain.com
- B. >host-t ns hackeddomain.com
- C. >host -t soa hackeddomain.com
- D. >host -t AXFR hackeddomain.com

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 66

Mary found a high vulnerability during a vulnerability scan and notified her server team. After analysis, they sent her proof that a fix to that issue had already been applied. The vulnerability that Marry found is called what?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://www.infocyte.com/blog/2019/02/16/cybersecurity-101-what-you-need-to-know-about-false-positives-an>

False positives are mislabeled security alerts, indicating there is a threat when in actuality, there isn't. These false/non-malicious alerts (SIEM events) increase noise for already over-worked security teams and can include software bugs, poorly written software, or unrecognized network traffic.

False negatives are uncaught cyber threats — overlooked by security tooling because they're dormant, highly sophisticated (i.e. file-less or capable of lateral movement) or the security infrastructure in place lacks the technological ability to detect these attacks.

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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 69

User A is writing a sensitive email message to user B outside the local network. User A has chosen to use PKI to secure his message and ensure only user B can read the sensitive email. At what layer of the OSI layer does the encryption and decryption of the message take place?

- A. Application
- B. Transport
- C. Session
- D. Presentation

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation\\_layer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_layer)

In the seven-layer OSI model of computer networking, the presentation layer is layer 6 and serves as the data translator for the network. It is sometimes called the syntax layer. The presentation layer is responsible for the formatting and delivery of information to the application layer for further processing or display.

Encryption is typically done at this level too, although it can be done on the application, session, transport, or network layers, each having its own advantages and disadvantages. Decryption is also handled at the presentation layer. For example, when logging on to bank account sites the presentation layer will decrypt the data as it is received.

#### NEW QUESTION 73

Which of the following tools can be used to perform a zone transfer?

- A. NSLookup
- B. Finger
- C. Dig
- D. Sam Spade
- E. Host
- F. Netcat
- G. Neotrace

**Answer:** ACDE



#### NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 77

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