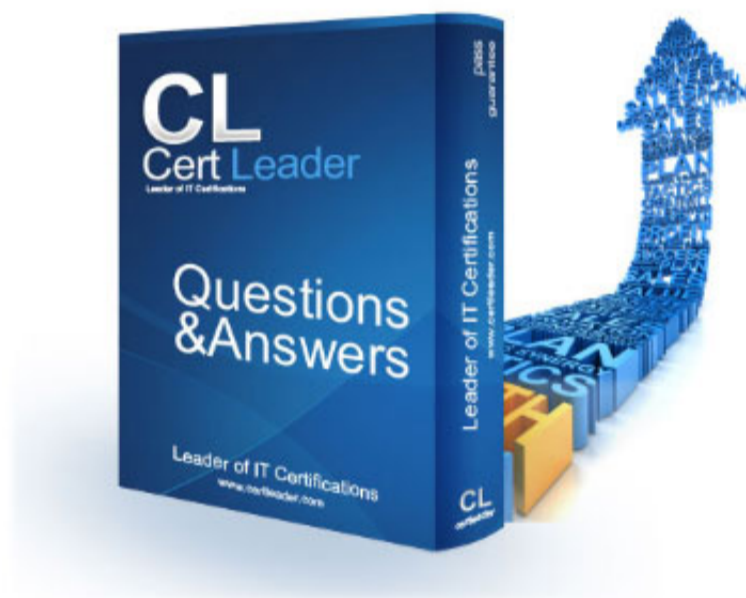


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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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. Integrity checking
- D. Scanning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

If an attacker uses the command `SELECT*FROM user WHERE name = 'x' AND userid IS NULL; --'`; which type of SQL injection attack is the attacker performing?

- A. End of Line Comment
- B. UNION SQL Injection
- C. Illegal/Logically Incorrect Query
- D. Tautology

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

Security Policy is a definition of what it means to be secure for a system, organization or other entity. For Information Technologies, there are sub-policies like Computer Security Policy, Information Protection Policy, Information Security Policy, network Security Policy, Physical Security Policy, Remote Access Policy, and User Account Policy.

What is the main theme of the sub-policies for Information Technologies?

- A. Availability, Non-repudiation, Confidentiality
- B. Authenticity, Integrity, Non-repudiation
- C. Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
- D. Authenticity, Confidentiality, Integrity

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

You perform a scan of your company's network and discover that TCP port 123 is open. What services by default run on TCP port 123?

- A. Telnet
- B. POP3
- C. Network Time Protocol
- D. DNS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

Steve, a scientist who works in a governmental security agency, developed a technological solution to identify people based on walking patterns and implemented this approach to a physical control access.

A camera captures people walking and identifies the individuals using Steve's approach.

After that, people must approximate their RFID badges. Both the identifications are required to open the door.

In this case, we can say:

- A. Although the approach has two phases, it actually implements just one authentication factor
- B. The solution implements the two authentication factors: physical object and physical characteristic
- C. The solution will have a high level of false positives
- D. Biological motion cannot be used to identify people

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

Code injection is a form of attack in which a malicious user:

- A. Inserts text into a data field that gets interpreted as code
- B. Gets the server to execute arbitrary code using a buffer overflow
- C. Inserts additional code into the JavaScript running in the browser
- D. Gains access to the codebase on the server and inserts new code

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are the Network Admin, and you get a complaint that some of the websites are no longer accessible. You try to ping the servers and find them to be reachable. Then you type the IP address and then you try on the browser, and find it to be accessible. But they are not accessible when you try using the URL. What may be the problem?

- A. Traffic is Blocked on UDP Port 53
- B. Traffic is Blocked on UDP Port 80
- C. Traffic is Blocked on UDP Port 54
- D. Traffic is Blocked on UDP Port 80

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are looking for SQL injection vulnerability by sending a special character to web applications. Which of the following is the most useful for quick validation?

- A. Double quotation
- B. Backslash
- C. Semicolon
- D. Single quotation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the main security service a cryptographic hash provides?

- A. Integrity and ease of computation

- B. Message authentication and collision resistance
- C. Integrity and collision resistance
- D. Integrity and computational in-feasibility

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

Sam is working as a pen-tester in an organization in Houston. He performs penetration testing on IDS in order to find the different ways an attacker uses to evade the IDS. Sam sends a large amount of packets to the target IDS that generates alerts, which enable Sam to hide the real traffic. What type of method is Sam using to evade IDS?

- A. Denial-of-Service
- B. False Positive Generation
- C. Insertion Attack
- D. Obfuscating

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 27

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

An attacker scans a host with the below command. Which three flags are set? (Choose three.)

#nmap -sX host.domain.com

- A. This is ACK scan
- B. ACK flag is set
- C. This is Xmas scan
- D. SYN and ACK flags are set
- E. This is Xmas scan
- F. URG, PUSH and FIN are set
- G. This is SYN scan

H. SYN flag is set

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

When tuning security alerts, what is the best approach?

- A. Tune to avoid False positives and False Negatives
- B. Rise False positives Rise False Negatives
- C. Decrease the false positives
- D. Decrease False negatives

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 1)

Firewalls are the software or hardware systems that are able to control and monitor the traffic coming in and out the target network based on pre-defined set of rules.

Which of the following types of firewalls can protect against SQL injection attacks?

- A. Data-driven firewall
- B. Stateful firewall
- C. Packet firewall
- D. Web application firewall

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which one of the following Google advanced search operators allows an attacker to restrict the results to those websites in the given domain?

- A. [cache:]
- B. [site:]
- C. [inurl:]
- D. [link:]

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

Bob, your senior colleague, has sent you a mail regarding a deal with one of the clients. You are requested to accept the offer and you oblige. After 2 days. Bob denies that he had ever sent a mail. What do you want to ""know"" to prove yourself that it was Bob who had send a mail?

- A. Authentication
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Integrity
- D. Non-Repudiation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following types of jailbreaking allows user-level access but does not allow iboot-level access?

- A. Bootrom Exploit
- B. iBoot Exploit
- C. Sandbox Exploit
- D. Userland Exploit

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

An attacker, using a rogue wireless AP, performed an MITM attack and injected an HTML code to embed a malicious applet in all HTTP connections.

When users accessed any page, the applet ran and exploited many machines. Which one of the following tools the hacker probably used to inject HTML code?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to deploy a new web-based software package for your organization. The package requires three separate servers and needs to be available on the Internet. What is the recommended architecture in terms of server placement?

- A. All three servers need to be placed internally
- B. A web server facing the Internet, an application server on the internal network, a database server on the internal network
- C. A web server and the database server facing the Internet, an application server on the internal network
- D. All three servers need to face the Internet so that they can communicate between themselves

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

Darius is analysing logs from IDS. He want to understand what have triggered one alert and verify if it's true positive or false positive. Looking at the logs he copy and paste basic details like below:

source IP: 192.168.21.100

source port: 80

destination IP: 192.168.10.23

destination port: 63221

What is the most proper answer.

- A. This is most probably true negative.
- B. This is most probably true positive which triggered on secure communication between client and server.
- C. This is most probably false-positive, because an alert triggered on reversed traffic.
- D. This is most probably false-positive because IDS is monitoring one direction traffic.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

Cross-site request forgery involves:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

Bob, a system administrator at TPNQM SA, concluded one day that a DMZ is not needed if he properly configures the firewall to allow access just to servers/ports, which can have direct internet access, and block the access to workstations.

Bob also concluded that DMZ makes sense just when a stateful firewall is available, which is not the case of TPNQM SA.

In this context, what can you say?

- A. Bob can be right since DMZ does not make sense when combined with stateless firewalls
- B. Bob is partially right
- C. He does not need to separate networks if he can create rules by destination IPs, one by one
- D. Bob is totally wrong
- E. DMZ is always relevant when the company has internet servers and workstations
- F. Bob is partially right
- G. DMZ does not make sense when a stateless firewall is available

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following Bluetooth hacking techniques does an attacker use to send messages to users without the recipient's consent, similar to email spamming?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are a Penetration Tester and are assigned to scan a server. You need to use a scanning technique wherein the TCP Header is split into many packets so that it becomes difficult to detect what the packets are meant for.

Which of the below scanning technique will you use?

- A. ACK flag scanning
- B. TCP Scanning
- C. IP Fragment Scanning
- D. Inverse TCP flag scanning

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

A hacker named Jack is trying to compromise a bank's computer system. He needs to know the operating system of that computer to launch further attacks. What process would help him?

- A. Banner Grabbing
- B. IDLE/IPID Scanning
- C. SSDP Scanning
- D. UDP Scanning

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 1)

In which of the following cryptography attack methods, the attacker makes a series of interactive queries, choosing subsequent plaintexts based on the information from the previous encryptions?

- A. Chosen-plaintext attack
- B. Ciphertext-only attack
- C. Adaptive chosen-plaintext attack
- D. Known-plaintext attack

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 1)

In Wireshark, the packet bytes panes show the data of the current packet in which format?

- A. Decimal
- B. ASCII only
- C. Binary
- D. Hexadecimal

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

Bob finished a C programming course and created a small C application to monitor the network traffic and produce alerts when any origin sends "many" IP packets, based on the average number of packets sent by all origins and using some thresholds.

In concept, the solution developed by Bob is actually:

- A. Just a network monitoring tool
- B. A signature-based IDS
- C. A hybrid IDS
- D. A behavior-based IDS

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following processes evaluates the adherence of an organization to its stated security policy?

- A. Vulnerability assessment
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Risk assessment
- D. Security auditing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following tools will scan a network to perform vulnerability checks and compliance auditing?

- A. NMAP
- B. Metasploit
- C. Nessus
- D. BeEF

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 2)

On a Linux device, which of the following commands will start the Nessus client in the background so that the Nessus server can be configured?

- A. `nessus +`
- B. `nessus *s`
- C. `nessus &`
- D. `nessus -d`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which tool would be used to collect wireless packet data?

- A. NetStumbler
- B. John the Ripper
- C. Nessus
- D. Netcat

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following problems can be solved by using Wireshark?

- A. Tracking version changes of source code
- B. Checking creation dates on all webpages on a server
- C. Resetting the administrator password on multiple systems
- D. Troubleshooting communication resets between two systems

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 2)

After gaining access to the password hashes used to protect access to a web based application, knowledge of which cryptographic algorithms would be useful to gain access to the application?

- A. SHA1
- B. Diffie-Helman
- C. RSA
- D. AES

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following open source tools would be the best choice to scan a network for potential targets?

- A. NMAP
- B. NIKTO
- C. CAIN
- D. John the Ripper

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following examples best represents a logical or technical control?

- A. Security tokens
- B. Heating and air conditioning
- C. Smoke and fire alarms
- D. Corporate security policy

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which property ensures that a hash function will not produce the same hashed value for two different messages?

- A. Collision resistance
- B. Bit length
- C. Key strength
- D. Entropy

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is one thing a tester can do to ensure that the software is trusted and is not changing or tampering with critical data on the back end of a system it is loaded on?

- A. Proper testing
- B. Secure coding principles
- C. Systems security and architecture review
- D. Analysis of interrupts within the software

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following resources does NMAP need to be used as a basic vulnerability scanner covering several vectors like SMB, HTTP and FTP?

- A. Metasploit scripting engine
- B. Nessus scripting engine
- C. NMAP scripting engine
- D. SAINT scripting engine

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

A tester has been hired to do a web application security test. The tester notices that the site is dynamic and must make use of a back end database. In order for the tester to see if SQL injection is possible, what is the first character that the tester should use to attempt breaking a valid SQL request?

- A. Semicolon
- B. Single quote
- C. Exclamation mark
- D. Double quote

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 2)

WPA2 uses AES for wireless data encryption at which of the following encryption levels?

- A. 64 bit and CCMP
- B. 128 bit and CRC
- C. 128 bit and CCMP
- D. 128 bit and TKIP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 2)

A pentester gains access to a Windows application server and needs to determine the settings of the built-in Windows firewall. Which command would be used?

- A. Netsh firewall show config
- B. WMIC firewall show config
- C. Net firewall show config
- D. Ipconfig firewall show config

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is a successful method for protecting a router from potential smurf attacks?

- A. Placing the router in broadcast mode
- B. Enabling port forwarding on the router
- C. Installing the router outside of the network's firewall
- D. Disabling the router from accepting broadcast ping messages

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 2)

An attacker uses a communication channel within an operating system that is neither designed nor intended to transfer information. What is the name of the communications channel?

- A. Classified
- B. Overt
- C. Encrypted
- D. Covert

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 2)

A person approaches a network administrator and wants advice on how to send encrypted email from home. The end user does not want to have to pay for any license fees or manage server services. Which of the following is the most secure encryption protocol that the network administrator should recommend?

- A. IP Security (IPSEC)
- B. Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME)
- C. Pretty Good Privacy (PGP)

D. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol with Secure Socket Layer (HTTPS)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 2)

A developer for a company is tasked with creating a program that will allow customers to update their billing and shipping information. The billing address field used is limited to 50 characters. What pseudo code would the developer use to avoid a buffer overflow attack on the billing address field?

- A. if (billingAddress = 50) {update field} else exit
- B. if (billingAddress != 50) {update field} else exit
- C. if (billingAddress >= 50) {update field} else exit
- D. if (billingAddress <= 50) {update field} else exit

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 2)

At a Windows Server command prompt, which command could be used to list the running services?

- A. Sc query type= running
- B. Sc query \\servername
- C. Sc query
- D. Sc config

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the main disadvantage of the scripting languages as opposed to compiled programming languages?

- A. Scripting languages are hard to learn.
- B. Scripting languages are not object-oriented.
- C. Scripting languages cannot be used to create graphical user interfaces.
- D. Scripting languages are slower because they require an interpreter to run the code.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 2)

A hacker, who posed as a heating and air conditioning specialist, was able to install a sniffer program in a switched environment network. Which attack could the hacker use to sniff all of the packets in the network?

- A. Fragggle
- B. MAC Flood
- C. Smurf
- D. Tear Drop

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

While conducting a penetration test, the tester determines that there is a firewall between the tester's machine and the target machine. The firewall is only monitoring TCP handshaking of packets at the session layer of the OSI model. Which type of firewall is the tester trying to traverse?

- A. Packet filtering firewall
- B. Application-level firewall
- C. Circuit-level gateway firewall
- D. Stateful multilayer inspection firewall

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 2)

Smart cards use which protocol to transfer the certificate in a secure manner?

- A. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- B. Point to Point Protocol (PPP)
- C. Point to Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)
- D. Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 2)

A botnet can be managed through which of the following?

- A. IRC
- B. E-Mail
- C. Linkedin and Facebook
- D. A vulnerable FTP server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the outcome of the comm"nc -l -p 2222 | nc 10.1.0.43 1234"?

- A. Netcat will listen on the 10.1.0.43 interface for 1234 seconds on port 2222.
- B. Netcat will listen on port 2222 and output anything received to a remote connection on 10.1.0.43 port 1234.
- C. Netcat will listen for a connection from 10.1.0.43 on port 1234 and output anything received to port 2222.
- D. Netcat will listen on port 2222 and then output anything received to local interface 10.1.0.43.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which results will be returned with the following Google search query? site:target.com -site:Marketing.target.com accounting

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 2)

The use of alert thresholding in an IDS can reduce the volume of repeated alerts, but introduces which of the following vulnerabilities?

- A. An attacker, working slowly enough, can evade detection by the IDS.
- B. Network packets are dropped if the volume exceeds the threshold.
- C. Thresholding interferes with the IDS' ability to reassemble fragmented packets.
- D. The IDS will not distinguish among packets originating from different sources.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following techniques does a vulnerability scanner use in order to detect a vulnerability on a target service?

- A. Port scanning
- B. Banner grabbing
- C. Injecting arbitrary data
- D. Analyzing service response

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following lists are valid data-gathering activities associated with a risk assessment?

- A. Threat identification, vulnerability identification, control analysis
- B. Threat identification, response identification, mitigation identification
- C. Attack profile, defense profile, loss profile
- D. System profile, vulnerability identification, security determination

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which set of access control solutions implements two-factor authentication?

- A. USB token and PIN
- B. Fingerprint scanner and retina scanner
- C. Password and PIN
- D. Account and password

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 2)

A consultant is hired to do physical penetration testing at a large financial company. In the first day of his assessment, the consultant goes to the company's building dressed like an electrician and waits in the lobby for an employee to pass through the main access gate, then the consultant follows the employee behind to get into the restricted area. Which type of attack did the consultant perform?

- A. Man trap
- B. Tailgating
- C. Shoulder surfing
- D. Social engineering

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 2)

When using Wireshark to acquire packet capture on a network, which device would enable the capture of all traffic on the wire?

- A. Network tap
- B. Layer 3 switch
- C. Network bridge
- D. Application firewall

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 2)

What technique is used to perform a Connection Stream Parameter Pollution (CSPP) attack?

- A. Injecting parameters into a connection string using semicolons as a separator
- B. Inserting malicious Javascript code into input parameters
- C. Setting a user's session identifier (SID) to an explicit known value
- D. Adding multiple parameters with the same name in HTTP requests

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has publicly hosted web applications and an internal Intranet protected by a firewall. Which technique will help protect against enumeration?

- A. Reject all invalid email received via SMTP.
- B. Allow full DNS zone transfers.
- C. Remove A records for internal hosts.
- D. Enable null session pipes.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 2)

If the final set of security controls does not eliminate all risk in a system, what could be done next?

- A. Continue to apply controls until there is zero risk.
- B. Ignore any remaining risk.
- C. If the residual risk is low enough, it can be accepted.
- D. Remove current controls since they are not completely effective.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 2)

A hacker is attempting to see which ports have been left open on a network. Which NMAP switch would the hacker use?

- A. -sO
- B. -sP
- C. -sS
- D. -sU

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which NMAP command combination would let a tester scan every TCP port from a class C network that is blocking ICMP with fingerprinting and service detection?

- A. NMAP -PN -A -O -sS 192.168.2.0/24
- B. NMAP -P0 -A -O -p1-65535 192.168.0/24
- C. NMAP -P0 -A -sT -p0-65535 192.168.0/16
- D. NMAP -PN -O -sS -p 1-1024 192.168.0/8

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following types of firewall inspects only header information in network traffic?

- A. Packet filter
- B. Stateful inspection
- C. Circuit-level gateway
- D. Application-level gateway

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the best defense against privilege escalation vulnerability?

- A. Patch systems regularly and upgrade interactive login privileges at the system administrator level.
- B. Run administrator and applications on least privileges and use a content registry for tracking.
- C. Run services with least privileged accounts and implement multi-factor authentication and authorization.
- D. Review user roles and administrator privileges for maximum utilization of automation services.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 2)

A penetration tester was hired to perform a penetration test for a bank. The tester began searching for IP ranges owned by the bank, performing lookups on the bank's DNS servers, reading news articles online about the bank, watching what times the bank employees come into work and leave from work, searching the bank's job postings (paying special attention to IT related jobs), and visiting the local dumpster for the bank's corporate office. What phase of the penetration test is the tester currently in?

- A. Information reporting
- B. Vulnerability assessment
- C. Active information gathering
- D. Passive information gathering

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which security control role does encryption meet?

- A. Preventative
- B. Detective
- C. Offensive
- D. Defensive

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which type of antenna is used in wireless communication?

- A. Omnidirectional
- B. Parabolic
- C. Uni-directional
- D. Bi-directional

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 2)

How is sniffing broadly categorized?

- A. Active and passive
- B. Broadcast and unicast
- C. Unmanaged and managed
- D. Filtered and unfiltered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which type of scan measures a person's external features through a digital video camera?

- A. Iris scan
- B. Retinal scan
- C. Facial recognition scan

D. Signature kinetics scan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following conditions must be given to allow a tester to exploit a Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) vulnerable web application?

- A. The victim user must open the malicious link with an Internet Explorer prior to version 8.
- B. The session cookies generated by the application do not have the HttpOnly flag set.
- C. The victim user must open the malicious link with a Firefox prior to version 3.
- D. The web application should not use random tokens.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which technical characteristic do Ethereal/Wireshark, TCPDump, and Snort have in common?

- A. They are written in Java.
- B. They send alerts to security monitors.
- C. They use the same packet analysis engine.
- D. They use the same packet capture utility.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 2)

A hacker is attempting to see which IP addresses are currently active on a network. Which NMAP switch would the hacker use?

- A. -sO
- B. -sP
- C. -sS
- D. -sU

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 2)

What results will the following command yield: 'NMAP -sS -O -p 123-153 192.168.100.3'?

- A. A stealth scan, opening port 123 and 153
- B. A stealth scan, checking open ports 123 to 153
- C. A stealth scan, checking all open ports excluding ports 123 to 153
- D. A stealth scan, determine operating system, and scanning ports 123 to 153

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 2)

During a penetration test, the tester conducts an ACK scan using NMAP against the external interface of the DMZ firewall. NMAP reports that port 80 is unfiltered. Based on this response, which type of packet inspection is the firewall conducting?

- A. Host
- B. Stateful
- C. Stateless
- D. Application

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 2)

John the Ripper is a technical assessment tool used to test the weakness of which of the following?

- A. Usernames
- B. File permissions
- C. Firewall rulesets
- D. Passwords

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the name of the international standard that establishes a baseline level of confidence in the security functionality of IT products by providing a set of requirements for evaluation?

- A. Blue Book
- B. ISO 26029
- C. Common Criteria
- D. The Wassenaar Agreement

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam Topic 2)

How can rainbow tables be defeated?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam Topic 2)

Bluetooth uses which digital modulation technique to exchange information between paired devices?

- A. PSK (phase-shift keying)
- B. FSK (frequency-shift keying)
- C. ASK (amplitude-shift keying)
- D. QAM (quadrature amplitude modulation)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Phase shift keying is the form of Bluetooth modulation used to enable the higher data rates achievable with Bluetooth 2 EDR (Enhanced Data Rate). Two forms of PSK are used: /4 DQPSK, and 8DPSK.

References:

<http://www.radio-electronics.com/info/wireless/bluetooth/radio-interface-modulation.php>

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following business challenges could be solved by using a vulnerability scanner?

- A. Auditors want to discover if all systems are following a standard naming convention.
- B. A web server was compromised and management needs to know if any further systems were compromised.
- C. There is an emergency need to remove administrator access from multiple machines for an employee that quit.
- D. There is a monthly requirement to test corporate compliance with host application usage and security policies.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following cryptography attack methods is usually performed without the use of a computer?

- A. Ciphertext-only attack
- B. Chosen key attack
- C. Rubber hose attack
- D. Rainbow table attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 2)

Passive reconnaissance involves collecting information through which of the following?

- A. Social engineering
- B. Network traffic sniffing
- C. Man in the middle attacks
- D. Publicly accessible sources

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is a detective control?

- A. Smart card authentication
- B. Security policy
- C. Audit trail
- D. Continuity of operations plan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Exam Topic 2)

A hacker searches in Google for filetype:pcf to find Cisco VPN config files. Those files may contain connectivity passwords that can be decoded with which of the following?

- A. Cupp
- B. Nessus
- C. Cain and Abel
- D. John The Ripper Pro

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 284

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer is learning to write exploits in C++ and is using the exploit tool Backtrack. The engineer wants to compile the newest C++ exploit and name it calc.exe. Which command would the engineer use to accomplish this?

- A. g++ hackersExploit.cpp -o calc.exe
- B. g++ hackersExploit.py -o calc.exe
- C. g++ -i hackersExploit.pl -o calc.exe
- D. g++ --compile -i hackersExploit.cpp -o calc.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which tool is used to automate SQL injections and exploit a database by forcing a given web application to connect to another database controlled by a hacker?

- A. DataThief
- B. NetCat
- C. Cain and Abel
- D. SQLInjector

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 2)

Pentest results indicate that voice over IP traffic is traversing a network. Which of the following tools will decode a packet capture and extract the voice conversations?

- A. Cain
- B. John the Ripper
- C. Nikto
- D. Hping

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which solution can be used to emulate computer services, such as mail and ftp, and to capture information related to logins or actions?

- A. Firewall
- B. Honeypot
- C. Core server
- D. Layer 4 switch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security engineer is attempting to map a company's internal network. The engineer enters in the following NMAP command:

NMAP -n -sS -P0 -p 80 ***.***.**.* What type of scan is this?

- A. Quick scan
- B. Intense scan
- C. Stealth scan
- D. Comprehensive scan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 2)

ICMP ping and ping sweeps are used to check for active systems and to check

- A. if ICMP ping traverses a firewall.
- B. the route that the ICMP ping took.
- C. the location of the switchport in relation to the ICMP ping.
- D. the number of hops an ICMP ping takes to reach a destination.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 2)

During a penetration test, a tester finds that the web application being analyzed is vulnerable to Cross Site Scripting (XSS). Which of the following conditions must be met to exploit this vulnerability?

- A. The web application does not have the secure flag set.
- B. The session cookies do not have the HttpOnly flag set.
- C. The victim user should not have an endpoint security solution.
- D. The victim's browser must have ActiveX technology enabled.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 310

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the correct PCAP filter to capture all TCP traffic going to or from host 192.168.0.125 on port 25?

- A. tcp.src == 25 and ip.host == 192.168.0.125
- B. host 192.168.0.125:25
- C. port 25 and host 192.168.0.125
- D. tcp.port == 25 and ip.host == 192.168.0.125

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 2)

A penetration tester is hired to do a risk assessment of a company's DMZ. The rules of engagement states that the penetration test be done from an external IP address with no prior knowledge of the internal IT systems. What kind of test is being performed?

- A. white box
- B. grey box
- C. red box
- D. black box

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following items of a computer system will an anti-virus program scan for viruses?

- A. Boot Sector
- B. Deleted Files
- C. Windows Process List
- D. Password Protected Files

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the broadcast address for the subnet 190.86.168.0/22?

- A. 190.86.168.255
- B. 190.86.255.255
- C. 190.86.171.255
- D. 190.86.169.255

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macro_virus

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large company intends to use Blackberry for corporate mobile phones and a security analyst is assigned to evaluate the possible threats. The analyst will use the Blackjacking attack method to demonstrate how an attacker could circumvent perimeter defenses and gain access to the corporate network. What tool should the analyst use to perform a Blackjacking attack?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Blackberry users warned of hacking tool threat.

Users have been warned that the security of Blackberry wireless e-mail devices is at risk due to the availability this week of a new hacking tool. Secure Computing Corporation said businesses that have installed Blackberry servers behind their gateway security devices could be vulnerable to a hacking attack from a tool call BBProxy.

References:

<http://www.computerweekly.com/news/2240062112/Technology-news-in-brief>

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the statements concerning proxy firewalls is correct?

- A. Proxy firewalls increase the speed and functionality of a network.
- B. Firewall proxy servers decentralize all activity for an application.
- C. Proxy firewalls block network packets from passing to and from a protected network.
- D. Computers establish a connection with a proxy firewall which initiates a new network connection for the client.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following parameters enables NMAP's operating system detection feature?

- A. NMAP -sV
- B. NMAP -oS
- C. NMAP -sR
- D. NMAP -O

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the most secure way to mitigate the theft of corporate information from a laptop that was left in a hotel room?

- A. Set a BIOS password.
- B. Encrypt the data on the hard drive.
- C. Use a strong logon password to the operating system.
- D. Back up everything on the laptop and store the backup in a safe place.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Exam Topic 2)

A computer science student needs to fill some information into a secured Adobe PDF job application that was received from a prospective employer. Instead of requesting a new document that allowed the forms to be completed, the student decides to write a script that pulls passwords from a list of commonly used passwords to try against the secured PDF until the correct password is found or the list is exhausted.

Which cryptography attack is the student attempting?

- A. Man-in-the-middle attack

- B. Brute-force attack
- C. Dictionary attack
- D. Session hijacking

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Exam Topic 2)

While performing data validation of web content, a security technician is required to restrict malicious input. Which of the following processes is an efficient way of restricting malicious input?

- A. Validate web content input for query strings.
- B. Validate web content input with scanning tools.
- C. Validate web content input for type, length, and range.
- D. Validate web content input for extraneous queries.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 345

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the main advantage that a network-based IDS/IPS system has over a host-based solution?

- A. They do not use host system resources.
- B. They are placed at the boundary, allowing them to inspect all traffic.
- C. They are easier to install and configure.
- D. They will not interfere with user interfaces.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 346

- (Exam Topic 2)

When creating a security program, which approach would be used if senior management is supporting and enforcing the security policy?

- A. A bottom-up approach
- B. A top-down approach
- C. A senior creation approach
- D. An IT assurance approach

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 347

- (Exam Topic 2)

A pentester is using Metasploit to exploit an FTP server and pivot to a LAN. How will the pentester pivot using Metasploit?

- A. Issue the pivot exploit and set the meterpreter.
- B. Reconfigure the network settings in the meterpreter.
- C. Set the payload to propagate through the meterpreter.
- D. Create a route statement in the meterpreter.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 348

- (Exam Topic 2)

A covert channel is a channel that

- A. transfers information over, within a computer system, or network that is outside of the security policy.
- B. transfers information over, within a computer system, or network that is within the security policy.
- C. transfers information via a communication path within a computer system, or network for transfer of data.
- D. transfers information over, within a computer system, or network that is encrypted.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 350

- (Exam Topic 3)

When does the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) require organizations to perform external and internal penetration testing?

- A. At least once a year and after any significant upgrade or modification
- B. At least once every three years or after any significant upgrade or modification
- C. At least twice a year or after any significant upgrade or modification
- D. At least once every two years and after any significant upgrade or modification

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 351

- (Exam Topic 3)

When comparing the testing methodologies of Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) and Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual (OSSTMM) the main difference is

- A. OWASP is for web applications and OSSTMM does not include web applications.
- B. OSSTMM is gray box testing and OWASP is black box testing.
- C. OWASP addresses controls and OSSTMM does not.
- D. OSSTMM addresses controls and OWASP does not.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following network attacks relies on sending an abnormally large packet size that exceeds TCP/IP specifications?

- A. Ping of death
- B. SYN flooding
- C. TCP hijacking
- D. Smurf attack

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 355

- (Exam Topic 3)

To reduce the attack surface of a system, administrators should perform which of the following processes to remove unnecessary software, services, and insecure configuration settings?

- A. Harvesting
- B. Windowing
- C. Hardening
- D. Stealthing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 358

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which security strategy requires using several, varying methods to protect IT systems against attacks?

- A. Defense in depth
- B. Three-way handshake
- C. Covert channels
- D. Exponential backoff algorithm

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 359

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following is a characteristic of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)?

- A. Public-key cryptosystems are faster than symmetric-key cryptosystems.
- B. Public-key cryptosystems distribute public-keys within digital signatures.
- C. Public-key cryptosystems do not require a secure key distribution channel.
- D. Public-key cryptosystems do not provide technical non-repudiation via digital signatures.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 362

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 364

- (Exam Topic 3)

A consultant has been hired by the V.P. of a large financial organization to assess the company's security posture. During the security testing, the consultant comes across child pornography on the V.P.'s computer. What is the consultant's obligation to the financial organization?

- A. Say nothing and continue with the security testing.
- B. Stop work immediately and contact the authorities.
- C. Delete the pornography, say nothing, and continue security testing.
- D. Bring the discovery to the financial organization's human resource department.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 366

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which initial procedure should an ethical hacker perform after being brought into an organization?

- A. Begin security testing.
- B. Turn over deliverables.
- C. Sign a formal contract with non-disclosure.
- D. Assess what the organization is trying to protect.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 369

- (Exam Topic 3)

In the OSI model, where does PPTP encryption take place?

- A. Transport layer
- B. Application layer
- C. Data link layer
- D. Network layer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 373

- (Exam Topic 3)

The intrusion detection system at a software development company suddenly generates multiple alerts regarding attacks against the company's external webserver, VPN concentrator, and DNS servers. What should the security team do to determine which alerts to check first?

- A. Investigate based on the maintenance schedule of the affected systems.
- B. Investigate based on the service level agreements of the systems.
- C. Investigate based on the potential effect of the incident.
- D. Investigate based on the order that the alerts arrived in.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 374

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following network attacks takes advantage of weaknesses in the fragment reassembly functionality of the TCP/IP protocol stack?

- A. Teardrop
- B. SYN flood
- C. Smurf attack
- D. Ping of death

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 377

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) implements a web application full of known vulnerabilities?

- A. WebBugs
- B. WebGoat
- C. VULN_HTML
- D. WebScarab

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 378

- (Exam Topic 3)

How do employers protect assets with security policies pertaining to employee surveillance activities?

- A. Employers promote monitoring activities of employees as long as the employees demonstrate trustworthiness.
- B. Employers use informal verbal communication channels to explain employee monitoring activities to employees.
- C. Employers use network surveillance to monitor employee email traffic, network access, and to record employee keystrokes.
- D. Employers provide employees written statements that clearly discuss the boundaries of monitoring activities and consequences.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 380

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker sniffs encrypted traffic from the network and is subsequently able to decrypt it. The attacker can now use which cryptanalytic technique to attempt to discover the encryption key?

- A. Birthday attack

- B. Plaintext attack
- C. Meet in the middle attack
- D. Chosen ciphertext attack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 381

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which United States legislation mandates that the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) must sign statements verifying the completeness and accuracy of financial reports?

- A. Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)
- B. Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)
- C. Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA)
- D. Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 383

- (Exam Topic 3)

An IT security engineer notices that the company's web server is currently being hacked. What should the engineer do next?

- A. Unplug the network connection on the company's web server.
- B. Determine the origin of the attack and launch a counterattack.
- C. Record as much information as possible from the attack.
- D. Perform a system restart on the company's web server.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 387

- (Exam Topic 3)

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 27002 provides guidance for compliance by outlining

- A. guidelines and practices for security controls.
- B. financial soundness and business viability metrics.
- C. standard best practice for configuration management.
- D. contract agreement writing standards.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 388

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is the primary drawback to using advanced encryption standard (AES) algorithm with a 256 bit key to share sensitive data?

- A. Due to the key size, the time it will take to encrypt and decrypt the message hinders efficient communication.
- B. To get messaging programs to function with this algorithm requires complex configurations.
- C. It has been proven to be a weak cipher; therefore, should not be trusted to protect sensitive data.
- D. It is a symmetric key algorithm, meaning each recipient must receive the key through a different channel than the message.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 393

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network security administrator is worried about potential man-in-the-middle attacks when users access a corporate web site from their workstations. Which of the following is the best remediation against this type of attack?

- A. Implementing server-side PKI certificates for all connections
- B. Mandating only client-side PKI certificates for all connections
- C. Requiring client and server PKI certificates for all connections
- D. Requiring strong authentication for all DNS queries

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 396

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which cipher encrypts the plain text digit (bit or byte) one by one?

- A. Classical cipher
- B. Block cipher
- C. Modern cipher
- D. Stream cipher

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 401

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the least-likely physical characteristic to be used in biometric control that supports a large company?

- A. Height and Weight
- B. Voice
- C. Fingerprints
- D. Iris patterns

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are two main types of biometric identifiers:

Examples of physiological characteristics used for biometric authentication include fingerprints; DNA; face, hand, retina or ear features; and odor. Behavioral characteristics are related to the pattern of the behavior of a person, such as typing rhythm, gait, gestures and voice.

References:

<http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/biometrics>

NEW QUESTION 406

- (Exam Topic 4)

You've just been hired to perform a pen test on an organization that has been subjected to a large-scale attack. The CIO is concerned with mitigating threats and vulnerabilities to totally eliminate risk.

What is one of the first things you should do when given the job?

- A. Explain to the CIO that you cannot eliminate all risk, but you will be able to reduce risk to acceptable levels.
- B. Interview all employees in the company to rule out possible insider threats.
- C. Establish attribution to suspected attackers.
- D. Start the Wireshark application to start sniffing network traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The goals of penetration tests are:

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penetration_test

NEW QUESTION 410

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have successfully gained access to your client's internal network and successfully compromised a Linux server which is part of the internal IP network. You want to know which Microsoft Windows workstations have file sharing enabled.

Which port would you see listening on these Windows machines in the network?

- A. 445
- B. 3389
- C. 161
- D. 1433

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following ports are associated with file sharing and server message block (SMB) communications: References: <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/298804>

NEW QUESTION 413

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is a "Collision attack" in cryptography?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Collision Attack is an attempt to find two input strings of a hash function that produce the same hash result. References: <https://learncryptography.com/hash-functions/hash-collision-attack>

NEW QUESTION 415

- (Exam Topic 4)

It is a vulnerability in GNU's bash shell, discovered in September of 2014, that gives attackers access to run remote commands on a vulnerable system. The malicious software can take control of an infected machine, launch denial-of-service attacks to disrupt websites, and scan for other vulnerable devices (including routers).

Which of the following vulnerabilities is being described?

- A. Shellshock
- B. Rootshock
- C. Rootshell
- D. Shellbash

Answer: A

Explanation:

Shellshock, also known as Bashdoor, is a family of security bugs in the widely used Unix Bash shell, the first of which was disclosed on 24 September 2014.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shellshock_\(software_bug\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shellshock_(software_bug))

NEW QUESTION 420

- (Exam Topic 4)

The purpose of a _____ is to deny network access to local area networks and other information assets by unauthorized wireless devices.

- A. Wireless Intrusion Prevention System
- B. Wireless Access Point
- C. Wireless Access Control List
- D. Wireless Analyzer

Answer: A

Explanation:

A wireless intrusion prevention system (WIPS) is a network device that monitors the radio spectrum for the presence of unauthorized access points (intrusion detection), and can automatically take countermeasures (intrusion prevention).

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless_intrusion_prevention_system

NEW QUESTION 422

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are a Network Security Officer. You have two machines. The first machine (192.168.0.99) has snort installed, and the second machine (192.168.0.150) has kiwi syslog installed. You perform a syn scan in your network, and you notice that kiwi syslog is not receiving the alert message from snort. You decide to run wireshark in the snort machine to check if the messages are going to the kiwi syslog machine.

What wireshark filter will show the connections from the snort machine to kiwi syslog machine?

- A. tcp.dstport==514 && ip.dst==192.168.0.150
- B. tcp.srcport==514 && ip.src==192.168.0.99
- C. tcp.dstport==514 && ip.dst==192.168.0.0/16
- D. tcp.srcport==514 && ip.src==192.168.150

Answer: A

Explanation:

We need to configure destination port at destination ip. The destination ip is 192.168.0.150, where the kiwi syslog is installed.

References: <https://wiki.wireshark.org/DisplayFilters>

NEW QUESTION 423

- (Exam Topic 4)

The Heartbleed bug was discovered in 2014 and is widely referred to under MITRE's Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) as CVE-2014-0160. This bug affects the OpenSSL implementation of the transport layer security (TLS) protocols defined in RFC6520.

What type of key does this bug leave exposed to the Internet making exploitation of any compromised system very easy?

- A. Private
- B. Public
- C. Shared
- D. Root

Answer: A

Explanation:

The data obtained by a Heartbleed attack may include unencrypted exchanges between TLS parties likely to be confidential, including any form post data in users' requests. Moreover, the confidential data exposed could include authentication secrets such as session cookies and passwords, which might allow attackers to impersonate a user of the service.

An attack may also reveal private keys of compromised parties. References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heartbleed>

NEW QUESTION 425

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To extract private information, attackers are using a couple of techniques. The simplest extraction attacks are in the form:

```
() {:}; /bin/cat /etc/passwd
```

That reads the password file /etc/passwd, and adds it to the response from the web server. So an attacker injecting this code through the Shellshock vulnerability would see the password file dumped out onto their screen as part of the web page returned.

References: <https://blog.cloudflare.com/inside-shellshock/>

NEW QUESTION 427

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is an extremely common IDS evasion technique in the web world?

- A. unicode characters
- B. spyware
- C. port knocking
- D. subnetting

Answer: A

Explanation:

Unicode attacks can be effective against applications that understand it. Unicode is the international standard whose goal is to represent every character needed by every written human language as a single integer number. What is known as Unicode evasion should more correctly be referenced as UTF-8 evasion. Unicode characters are normally represented with two bytes, but this is impractical in real life.

One aspect of UTF-8 encoding causes problems: non-Unicode characters can be represented encoded. What is worse is multiple representations of each character can exist. Non-Unicode character encodings are known as overlong characters, and may be signs of attempted attack.

References:

<http://books.gigatux.nl/mirror/apacheseconomy/0596007248/apachesc-chp-10-sect-8.html>

NEW QUESTION 432

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the BEST way to defend against network sniffing?

- A. Using encryption protocols to secure network communications
- B. Register all machines MAC Address in a Centralized Database
- C. Restrict Physical Access to Server Rooms hosting Critical Servers
- D. Use Static IP Address

Answer: A

Explanation:

A way to protect your network traffic from being sniffed is to use encryption such as Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS). Encryption doesn't prevent packet sniffers from seeing source and destination information, but it does encrypt the data packet's payload so that all the sniffer sees is encrypted gibberish.

References:

<http://netsecurity.about.com/od/informationresources/a/What-Is-A-Packet-Sniffer.htm>

NEW QUESTION 436

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A boot sector virus is a computer virus that infects a storage device's master boot record (MBR). The virus moves the boot sector to another location on the hard drive.

References: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/26655/boot-sector-virus>

NEW QUESTION 441

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is not a Bluetooth attack?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 442

- (Exam Topic 4)

You've gained physical access to a Windows 2008 R2 server which has an accessible disc drive. When you attempt to boot the server and log in, you are unable to guess the password. In your tool kit you have an Ubuntu 9.10 Linux LiveCD. Which Linux based tool has the ability to change any user's password or to activate disabled Windows accounts?

- A. CHNTPW
- B. Cain & Abel
- C. SET
- D. John the Ripper

Answer: A

Explanation:

chntpw is a software utility for resetting or blanking local passwords used by Windows NT, 2000, XP, Vista, 7, 8 and 8.1. It does this by editing the SAM database

where Windows stores password hashes.

References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chntpw>

NEW QUESTION 445

- (Exam Topic 4)

It is a short-range wireless communication technology intended to replace the cables connecting portable or fixed devices while maintaining high levels of security. It allows mobile phones, computers and other devices to connect and communicate using a short-range wireless connection.

Which of the following terms best matches the definition?

- A. Bluetooth
- B. Radio-Frequency Identification
- C. WLAN
- D. InfraRed

Answer: A

Explanation:

Bluetooth is a standard for the short-range wireless interconnection of mobile phones, computers, and other electronic devices.

References:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/guides/about-bluetooth>

NEW QUESTION 448

- (Exam Topic 4)

As a Certified Ethical Hacker, you were contracted by a private firm to conduct an external security assessment through penetration testing.

What document describes the specifics of the testing, the associated violations, and essentially protects both the organization's interest and your liabilities as a tester?

- A. Terms of Engagement
- B. Project Scope
- C. Non-Disclosure Agreement
- D. Service Level Agreement

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 452

- (Exam Topic 4)

This asymmetry cipher is based on factoring the product of two large prime numbers. What cipher is described above?

- A. RSA
- B. SHA
- C. RC5
- D. MD5

Answer: A

Explanation:

RSA is based on the practical difficulty of factoring the product of two large prime numbers, the factoring problem.

Note: A user of RSA creates and then publishes a public key based on two large prime numbers, along with an auxiliary value. The prime numbers must be kept secret. Anyone can use the public key to encrypt a message, but with currently published methods, if the public key is large enough, only someone with knowledge of the prime numbers can feasibly decode the message.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_\(cryptosystem\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_(cryptosystem))

NEW QUESTION 455

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are attempting to man-in-the-middle a session. Which protocol will allow you to guess a sequence number?

- A. TCP
- B. UDP
- C. ICMP
- D. UPX

Answer: A

Explanation:

At the establishment of a TCP session the client starts by sending a SYN-packet (SYN=synchronize) with a sequence number. To hijack a session it is required to send a packet with a right seq-number, otherwise they are dropped.

References: <https://www.exploit-db.com/papers/13587/>

NEW QUESTION 456

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are using NMAP to resolve domain names into IP addresses for a ping sweep later.

Which of the following commands looks for IP addresses?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The A record is an Address record. It returns a 32-bit IPv4 address, most commonly used to map hostnames to an IP address of the host.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_DNS_record_types

NEW QUESTION 458

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

What nmap script will help you with this task?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can check HTTP method vulnerability using NMAP. Example: `#nmap --script=http-methods.nse 192.168.0.25` References:

<http://solutionsatexperts.com/http-method-vulnerability-check-using-nmap/>

NEW QUESTION 459

- (Exam Topic 4)

This phase will increase the odds of success in later phases of the penetration test. It is also the very first step in Information Gathering, and it will tell you what the "landscape" looks like.

What is the most important phase of ethical hacking in which you need to spend a considerable amount of time?

- A. footprinting
- B. network mapping
- C. gaining access
- D. escalating privileges

Answer: A

Explanation:

Footprinting is a first step that a penetration tester used to evaluate the security of any IT infrastructure, footprinting means to gather the maximum information about the computer system or a network and about the devices that are attached to this network.

References:

<http://www.ehacking.net/2011/02/footprinting-first-step-of-ethical.html>

NEW QUESTION 460

- (Exam Topic 4)

During a recent security assessment, you discover the organization has one Domain Name Server (DNS) in a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and a second DNS server on the internal network.

What is this type of DNS configuration commonly called?

- A. Split DNS
- B. DNSSEC
- C. DynDNS
- D. DNS Scheme

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a split DNS infrastructure, you create two zones for the same domain, one to be used by the internal network, the other used by the external network. Split DNS directs internal hosts to an internal domain name server for name resolution and external hosts are directed to an external domain name server for name resolution.

References:

http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/split_DNS.html

NEW QUESTION 462

- (Exam Topic 4)

The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) is the worldwide not-for-profit charitable organization focused on improving the security of software. What item is the primary concern on OWASP's Top Ten Project Most Critical Web Application Security Risks?

- A. Injection
- B. Cross Site Scripting
- C. Cross Site Request Forgery
- D. Path disclosure

Answer: A

Explanation:

The top item of the OWASP 2013 OWASP's Top Ten Project Most Critical Web Application Security Risks is injection.

Injection flaws, such as SQL, OS, and LDAP injection occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile

data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization.

References: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-Top_10

NEW QUESTION 465

- (Exam Topic 4)

In 2007, this wireless security algorithm was rendered useless by capturing packets and discovering the passkey in a matter of seconds. This security flaw led to a network invasion of TJ Maxx and data theft through a technique known as wardriving.

Which Algorithm is this referring to?

- A. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)
- B. Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)
- C. Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 (WPA2)
- D. Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

WEP is the currently most used protocol for securing 802.11 networks, also called wireless lans or wlans. In 2007, a new attack on WEP, the PTW attack, was discovered, which allows an attacker to recover the secret key in less than 60 seconds in some cases.

Note: Wardriving is the act of searching for Wi-Fi wireless networks by a person in a moving vehicle, using a portable computer, smartphone or personal digital assistant (PDA).

References: <https://events.ccc.de/camp/2007/Fahrplan/events/1943.en.html>

NEW QUESTION 470

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which regulation defines security and privacy controls for Federal information systems and organizations?

- A. NIST-800-53
- B. PCI-DSS
- C. EU Safe Harbor
- D. HIPAA

Answer: A

Explanation:

NIST Special Publication 800-53, "Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations," provides a catalog of security controls for all U.S. federal information systems except those related to national security.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NIST_Special_Publication_800-53

NEW QUESTION 475

- (Exam Topic 4)

After trying multiple exploits, you've gained root access to a Centos 6 server. To ensure you maintain access, what would you do first?

- A. Create User Account
- B. Disable Key Services
- C. Disable IPTables
- D. Download and Install Netcat

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 478

- (Exam Topic 4)

Your team has won a contract to infiltrate an organization. The company wants to have the attack be as realistic as possible; therefore, they did not provide any information besides the company name.

What should be the first step in security testing the client?

- A. Reconnaissance
- B. Enumeration
- C. Scanning
- D. Escalation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Phases of hacking

Phase 1—Reconnaissance Phase 2—Scanning

Phase 3—Gaining Access Phase 4—Maintaining Access Phase 5—Covering Tracks

Phase 1: Passive and Active Reconnaissance

References:

<http://hack-o-crack.blogspot.se/2010/12/five-stages-of-ethical-hacking.html>

NEW QUESTION 481

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which tool allows analysts and pen testers to examine links between data using graphs and link analysis?

- A. Maltego
- B. Cain & Abel
- C. Metasploit

D. Wireshark

Answer: A

Explanation:

Maltego is proprietary software used for open-source intelligence and forensics, developed by Paterva. Maltego focuses on providing a library of transforms for discovery of data from open sources, and visualizing that information in a graph format, suitable for link analysis and data mining.

References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maltego>

NEW QUESTION 482

- (Exam Topic 4)

A regional bank hires your company to perform a security assessment on their network after a recent data breach. The attacker was able to steal financial data from the bank by compromising only a single server.

Based on this information, what should be one of your key recommendations to the bank?

- A. Place a front-end web server in a demilitarized zone that only handles external web traffic
- B. Require all employees to change their passwords immediately
- C. Move the financial data to another server on the same IP subnet
- D. Issue new certificates to the web servers from the root certificate authority

Answer: A

Explanation:

A DMZ or demilitarized zone (sometimes referred to as a perimeter network) is a physical or logical subnetwork that contains and exposes an organization's external-facing services to a larger and untrusted network, usually the Internet. The purpose of a DMZ is to add an additional layer of security to an organization's local area network (LAN); an external network node only has direct access to equipment in the DMZ, rather than any other part of the network.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DMZ_\(computing\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DMZ_(computing))

NEW QUESTION 486

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. tcpdump
- B. nessus
- C. etherea
- D. Jack the ripper

Answer: A

Explanation:

tcpdump is a common packet analyzer that runs under the command line. It allows the user to display TCP/IP

and other packets being transmitted or received over a network to which the computer is attached. References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tcpdump>

NEW QUESTION 487

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the greatest threat posed by backups?

- A. A backup is the source of Malware or illicit information.
- B. A backup is unavailable during disaster recovery.
- C. A backup is incomplete because no verification was performed.
- D. An un-encrypted backup can be misplaced or stolen.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the data written on the backup media is properly encrypted, it will be useless for anyone without the key.

References:

<http://resources.infosecinstitute.com/backup-media-encryption/>

NEW QUESTION 490

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the structure designed to verify and authenticate the identity of individuals within the enterprise taking part in a data exchange?

- A. PKI
- B. single sign on
- C. biometrics
- D. SOA

Answer: A

Explanation:

A public key infrastructure (PKI) is a set of roles, policies, and procedures needed to create, manage, distribute, use, store, and revoke digital certificates [1] and manage public-key encryption. The purpose of a PKI is to facilitate the secure electronic transfer of information for a range of network activities such as e-commerce, internet banking and confidential email.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_key_infrastructure

NEW QUESTION 495

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the process of logging, recording, and resolving events that take place in an organization?

- A. Incident Management Process
- B. Security Policy
- C. Internal Procedure
- D. Metrics

Answer: A

Explanation:

The activities within the incident management process include:

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_management_\(ITSM\)#Incident_management_procedure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_management_(ITSM)#Incident_management_procedure)

NEW QUESTION 496

- (Exam Topic 4)

Jimmy is standing outside a secure entrance to a facility. He is pretending to have a tense conversation on his cell phone as an authorized employee badges in. Jimmy, while still on the phone, grabs the door as it begins to close.

What just happened?

- A. Piggybacking
- B. Masquading
- C. Phishing
- D. Whaling

Answer: A

Explanation:

In security, piggybacking refers to when a person tags along with another person who is authorized to gain entry into a restricted area, or pass a certain checkpoint.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piggybacking_\(security\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piggybacking_(security))

NEW QUESTION 500

- (Exam Topic 4)

Using Windows CMD, how would an attacker list all the shares to which the current user context has access?

- A. NET USE
- B. NET CONFIG
- C. NET FILE
- D. NET VIEW

Answer: A

Explanation:

Connects a computer to or disconnects a computer from a shared resource, or displays information about computer connections. The command also controls persistent net connections. Used without parameters, net use retrieves a list of network connections.

References: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490717.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 501

- (Exam Topic 4)

Jesse receives an email with an attachment labeled "Court_Notice_21206.zip". Inside the zip file is a file named "Court_Notice_21206.docx.exe" disguised as a word document. Upon execution, a window appears stating, "This word document is corrupt." In the background, the file copies itself to Jesse APPDATA\local directory and begins to beacon to a C2 server to download additional malicious binaries.

What type of malware has Jesse encountered?

- A. Trojan
- B. Worm
- C. Macro Virus
- D. Key-Logger

Answer: A

Explanation:

In computing, Trojan horse, or Trojan, is any malicious computer program which is used to hack into a computer by misleading users of its true intent. Although their payload can be anything, many modern forms act as a backdoor, contacting a controller which can then have unauthorized access to the affected computer.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trojan_horse_\(computing\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trojan_horse_(computing))

NEW QUESTION 505

- (Exam Topic 4)

You just set up a security system in your network. In what kind of system would you find the following string of characters used as a rule within its configuration?
alert tcp any any -> 192.168.100.0/24 21 (msg: "FTP on the network!");

- A. An Intrusion Detection System
- B. A firewall IPTable
- C. A Router IPTable
- D. FTP Server rule

Answer: A

Explanation:

Snort is an open source network intrusion detection system (NIDS) for networks . Snort rule example:

This example is a rule with a generator id of 1000001.

```
alert tcp any any -> any 80 (content:"BOB"; gid:1000001; sid:1; rev:1;)
```

References:

<http://manual-snort-org.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/node31.html>

NEW QUESTION 508

- (Exam Topic 4)

While using your bank's online servicing you notice the following string in the URL bar: "http://www.MyPersonalBank.com/account?id=368940911028389&Damount=10980&Camount=21"

You observe that if you modify the Damount & Camount values and submit the request, that data on the web page reflect the changes.

Which type of vulnerability is present on this site?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Web Parameter Tampering attack is based on the manipulation of parameters exchanged between client and server in order to modify application data, such as user credentials and permissions, price and quantity of products, etc. Usually, this information is stored in cookies, hidden form fields, or URL Query Strings, and is used to increase application functionality and control.

References: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Web_Parameter_Tampering

NEW QUESTION 509

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

What testing method did you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Social engineering, in the context of information security, refers to psychological manipulation of people into performing actions or divulging confidential information. A type of confidence trick for the purpose of information gathering, fraud, or system access, it differs from a traditional "con" in that it is often one of many steps in a more complex fraud scheme.

NEW QUESTION 510

- (Exam Topic 4)

Port scanning can be used as part of a technical assessment to determine network vulnerabilities. The TCP XMAS scan is used to identify listening ports on the targeted system.

If a scanned port is open, what happens?

- A. The port will ignore the packets.
- B. The port will send an RST.
- C. The port will send an ACK.
- D. The port will send a SYN.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An attacker uses a TCP XMAS scan to determine if ports are closed on the target machine. This scan type is accomplished by sending TCP segments with the all flags sent in the packet header, generating packets that are illegal based on RFC 793. The RFC 793 expected behavior is that any TCP segment with an out-of-state Flag sent to an open port is discarded, whereas segments with out-of-state flags sent to closed ports should be handled with a RST in response. This behavior should allow an attacker to scan for closed ports by sending certain types of rule-breaking packets (out of sync or disallowed by the TCB) and detect closed ports via RST packets.

References: <https://capec.mitre.org/data/definitions/303.html>

NEW QUESTION 513

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are performing a penetration test. You achieved access via a buffer overflow exploit and you proceed to find interesting data, such as files with usernames and passwords. You find a hidden folder that has the administrator's bank account password and login information for the administrator's bitcoin account.

What should you do?

- A. Report immediately to the administrator
- B. Do not report it and continue the penetration test.
- C. Transfer money from the administrator's account to another account.
- D. Do not transfer the money but steal the bitcoins.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 518

- (Exam Topic 5)

The "gray box testing" methodology enforces what kind of restriction?

- A. The internal operation of a system is only partly accessible to the tester.
- B. The internal operation of a system is completely known to the tester.
- C. Only the external operation of a system is accessible to the tester.
- D. Only the internal operation of a system is known to the tester.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A black-box tester is unaware of the internal structure of the application to be tested, while a white-box tester has access to the internal structure of the application.

A gray-box tester partially knows the internal structure, which includes access to the documentation of internal data structures as well as the algorithms used.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_box_testing

NEW QUESTION 520

- (Exam Topic 5)

A network administrator discovers several unknown files in the root directory of his Linux FTP server. One of the files is a tarball, two are shell script files, and the third is a binary file is named "nc." The FTP server's access logs show that the anonymous user account logged in to the server, uploaded the files, and extracted the contents of the tarball and ran the script using a function provided by the FTP server's software. The ps command shows that the nc file is running as process, and the netstat command shows the nc process is listening on a network port.

What kind of vulnerability must be present to make this remote attack possible?

- A. File system permissions
- B. Privilege escalation
- C. Directory traversal
- D. Brute force login

Answer: A

Explanation:

To upload files the user must have proper write file permissions.

References:

http://codex.wordpress.org/Hardening_WordPress

NEW QUESTION 522

- (Exam Topic 5)

The company ABC recently discovered that their new product was released by the opposition before their premiere. They contract an investigator who discovered that the maid threw away papers with confidential information about the new product and the opposition found it in the garbage. What is the name of the technique used by the opposition?

- A. Hack attack
- B. Sniffing
- C. Dumpster diving
- D. Spying

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 524

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

What kind of Web application vulnerability likely exists in their software?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Many operators of particular web applications (e.g. forums and webmail) allow users to utilize a limited subset of HTML markup. When accepting HTML input from users (say, **very** large), output encoding (such as `very` large) will not suffice since the user input needs to be rendered as HTML by the browser (so it shows as "very large", instead of "`very` large"). Stopping an XSS attack when accepting HTML input from users is much more complex in this situation. Untrusted HTML input must be run through an HTML sanitization engine to ensure that it does not contain cross-site scripting code.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting#Safely_validating_untrusted_HTML_input

NEW QUESTION 528

- (Exam Topic 5)

Craig received a report of all the computers on the network that showed all the missing patches and weak passwords. What type of software generated this report?

- A. a port scanner
- B. a vulnerability scanner
- C. a virus scanner

D. a malware scanner

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 530

- (Exam Topic 5)

An attacker is trying to redirect the traffic of a small office. That office is using their own mail server, DNS server and NTP server because of the importance of their job. The attacker gains access to the DNS server and redirects the direction www.google.com to his own IP address. Now when the employees of the office want to go to Google they are being redirected to the attacker machine. What is the name of this kind of attack?

- A. ARP Poisoning
- B. Smurf Attack
- C. DNS spoofing
- D. MAC Flooding

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 535

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

What is the most likely cause?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Time synchronization is an important middleware service of distributed systems, amongst which Distributed Intrusion Detection System (DIDS) makes extensive use of time synchronization in particular.

References:

<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/login.jsp?tp=>

http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/login.jsp?tp=&arnumber=5619315&url=http%3A%2F%2Fieeexplore.ieee.org%2Fxppls%2Fabs_all.jsp%3Farnumber%3D561

NEW QUESTION 539

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

What is the closest approximate cost of this replacement and recovery operation per year?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The annualized loss expectancy (ALE) is the product of the annual rate of occurrence (ARO) and the single loss expectancy (SLE).

Suppose than an asset is valued at \$100,000, and the Exposure Factor (EF) for this asset is 25%. The single loss expectancy (SLE) then, is 25% * \$100,000, or \$25,000.

In our example the ARO is 33%, and the SLE is 300+14*10 (as EF=1). The ALO is thus: 33%*(300+14*10) which equals 146.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annualized_loss_expectancy

NEW QUESTION 543

- (Exam Topic 5)

What is the difference between the AES and RSA algorithms?

- A. Both are asymmetric algorithms, but RSA uses 1024-bit keys.
- B. RSA is asymmetric, which is used to create a public/private key pair; AES is symmetric, which is used to encrypt data.
- C. Both are symmetric algorithms, but AES uses 256-bit keys.
- D. AES is asymmetric, which is used to create a public/private key pair; RSA is symmetric, which is used to encrypt data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 546

- (Exam Topic 5)

What two conditions must a digital signature meet?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 550

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 553

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are an Ethical Hacker who is auditing the ABC company. When you verify the NOC one of the machines has 2 connections, one wired and the other wireless. When you verify the configuration of this Windows system you find two static routes.

route add 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0 10.0.0.1

route add 0.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0 199.168.0.1 What is the main purpose of those static routes?

- A. Both static routes indicate that the traffic is external with different gateway.
- B. The first static route indicates that the internal traffic will use an external gateway and the second static route indicates that the traffic will be rerouted.
- C. Both static routes indicate that the traffic is internal with different gateway.
- D. The first static route indicates that the internal addresses are using the internal gateway and the second static route indicates that all the traffic that is not internal must go to an external gateway.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 555

- (Exam Topic 5)

A large mobile telephony and data network operator has a data that houses network elements. These are essentially large computers running on Linux. The perimeter of the data center is secured with firewalls and IPS systems. What is the best security policy concerning this setup?

- A. Network elements must be hardened with user ids and strong password
- B. Regular security tests and audits should be performed.
- C. As long as the physical access to the network elements is restricted, there is no need for additional measures.
- D. There is no need for specific security measures on the network elements as long as firewalls and IPS systems exist.
- E. The operator knows that attacks and down time are inevitable and should have a backup site.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 559

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which method of password cracking takes the most time and effort?

- A. Brute force
- B. Rainbow tables
- C. Dictionary attack
- D. Shoulder surfing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Brute-force cracking, in which a computer tries every possible key or password until it succeeds, is typically very time consuming. More common methods of password cracking, such as dictionary attacks, pattern checking, word list substitution, etc. attempt to reduce the number of trials required and will usually be attempted before brute force.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Password_cracking

NEW QUESTION 561

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are the Systems Administrator for a large corporate organization. You need to monitor all network traffic on your local network for suspicious activities and receive notifications when an attack is occurring. Which tool would allow you to accomplish this goal?

- A. Network-based IDS
- B. Firewall
- C. Proxy
- D. Host-based IDS

Answer: A

Explanation:

A network-based intrusion detection system (NIDS) is used to monitor and analyze network traffic to protect a system from network-based threats.

A NIDS reads all inbound packets and searches for any suspicious patterns. When threats are discovered, based on its severity, the system can take action such as notifying administrators, or barring the source IP address from accessing the network.

References: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/12941/network-based-intrusion-detection-system-nids>

NEW QUESTION 566

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 571

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following security operations is used for determining the attack surface of an organization?

- A. Running a network scan to detect network services in the corporate DMZ
- B. Training employees on the security policy regarding social engineering
- C. Reviewing the need for a security clearance for each employee
- D. Using configuration management to determine when and where to apply security patches

Answer: A

Explanation:

For a network scan the goal is to document the exposed attack surface along with any easily detected vulnerabilities.

References:

<http://meisecurity.com/home/consulting/consulting-network-scanning/>

NEW QUESTION 574

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following tools is used to analyze the files produced by several packet-capture programs such as tcpdump, WinDump, Wireshark, and EtherPeek?

- A. tcptrace
- B. tcptracroute
- C. Nessus
- D. OpenVAS

Answer: A

Explanation:

tcptrace is a tool for analysis of TCP dump files. It can take as input the files produced by several popular packet-capture programs, including tcpdump/WinDump/Wireshark, snoop, EtherPeek, and Agilent NetMetrix.

References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tcptrace>

NEW QUESTION 579

- (Exam Topic 5)

If there is an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) in intranet, which port scanning technique cannot be used?

- A. Spoof Scan
- B. TCP Connect scan
- C. TCP SYN
- D. Idle Scan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 581

- (Exam Topic 5)

What is the correct process for the TCP three-way handshake connection establishment and connection termination?

- A. Connection Establishment: FIN, ACK-FIN, ACK
Connection Termination: SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK
- B. Connection Establishment: SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK
Connection Termination: ACK, ACK-SYN, SYN
- C. Connection Establishment: ACK, ACK-SYN, SYN
Connection Termination: FIN, ACK-FIN, ACK
- D. Connection Establishment: SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK
Connection Termination: FIN, ACK-FIN, ACK

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 585

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are several key elements to have implemented in preparation phase in order to help mitigate any potential problems that may hinder one's ability to handle an incident. For the sake of brevity, the following should be performed:

References: <https://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/incident/incident-handlers-handbook-33901>

NEW QUESTION 590

- (Exam Topic 5)

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. The network must be down and the nmap command and IP address are ok.
- B. He needs to add the command ""ip address"" just before the IP address.
- 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. He needs to change the address to 192.168.1.0 with the same mask.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 591

- (Exam Topic 5)

Sophia travels a lot and worries that her laptop containing confidential documents might be stolen. What is the best protection that will work for her?

- A. Password protected files
- B. Hidden folders
- C. BIOS password
- D. Full disk encryption.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 595

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Newer firewalls can filter traffic based on many packet attributes like source IP address, source port, destination IP address or transport layer port, destination service like WWW or FTP. They can filter based on protocols, TTL values, netblock of originator, of the source, and many other attributes.

Application layer firewalls are responsible for filtering at 3, 4, 5, 7 layer. Because they analyze the application layer headers, most firewall control and filtering is performed actually in the software.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firewall_\(computing\)#Network_layer_or_packet_filters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firewall_(computing)#Network_layer_or_packet_filters)

<http://howdoesinternetnetwork.com/2012/application-layer-firewalls>

NEW QUESTION 598

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 599

- (Exam Topic 5)

Bob learned that his username and password for a popular game has been compromised. He contacts the company and resets all the information. The company suggests he use two-factor authentication, which option below offers that?

- A. A new username and password
- B. A fingerprint scanner and his username and password.
- C. Disable his username and use just a fingerprint scanner.
- D. His username and a stronger password.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 602

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following is considered the best way to protect Personally Identifiable Information (PII) from Web application vulnerabilities?

- A. Use cryptographic storage to store all PII
- B. Use encrypted communications protocols to transmit PII

- C. Use full disk encryption on all hard drives to protect PII
- D. Use a security token to log into all Web applications that use PII

Answer: A

Explanation:

As a matter of good practice any PII should be protected with strong encryption.

References: <https://cuit.columbia.edu/cuit/it-security-practices/handling-personally-identifying-information>

NEW QUESTION 603

- (Exam Topic 5)

What mechanism in Windows prevents a user from accidentally executing a potentially malicious batch (.bat) or PowerShell (.ps1) script?

- A. User Access Control (UAC)
- B. Data Execution Prevention (DEP)
- C. Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)
- D. Windows firewall

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 604

- (Exam Topic 5)

Attempting an injection attack on a web server based on responses to True/False questions is called which of the following?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 609

- (Exam Topic 5)

A penetration test was done at a company. After the test, a report was written and given to the company's IT authorities. A section from the report is shown below:

According to the section from the report, which of the following choice is true?

- A. MAC Spoof attacks cannot be performed.
- B. Possibility of SQL Injection attack is eliminated.
- C. A stateful firewall can be used between intranet (LAN) and DMZ.
- D. There is access control policy between VLANs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 610

- (Exam Topic 5)

An attacker attaches a rogue router in a network. He wants to redirect traffic to a LAN attached to his router as part of a man-in-the-middle attack. What measure on behalf of the legitimate admin can mitigate this attack?

- A. Only using OSPFv3 will mitigate this risk.
- B. Make sure that legitimate network routers are configured to run routing protocols with authentication.
- C. Redirection of the traffic cannot happen unless the admin allows it explicitly.
- D. Disable all routing protocols and only use static routes.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 612

- (Exam Topic 5)

Todd has been asked by the security officer to purchase a counter-based authentication system. Which of the following best describes this type of system?

- A. A biometric system that bases authentication decisions on behavioral attributes.
- B. A biometric system that bases authentication decisions on physical attributes.
- C. An authentication system that creates one-time passwords that are encrypted with secret keys.
- D. An authentication system that uses passphrases that are converted into virtual passwords.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 615

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 620

- (Exam Topic 5)

What is the role of test automation in security testing?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 623

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Social engineering, in the context of information security, refers to psychological manipulation of people into performing actions or divulging confidential information. A type of confidence trick for the purpose of information gathering, fraud, or system access.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_engineering_\(security\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_engineering_(security))

NEW QUESTION 627

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which Metasploit Framework tool can help penetration tester for evading Anti-virus Systems?

- A. msfpayload
- B. msfcli
- C. msfencode
- D. msfd

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 628

- (Exam Topic 5)

The "white box testing" methodology enforces what kind of restriction?

- A. The internal operation of a system is completely known to the tester.
- B. Only the external operation of a system is accessible to the tester.
- C. Only the internal operation of a system is known to the tester.
- D. The internal operation of a system is only partly accessible to the tester.

Answer: A

Explanation:

White-box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing, and structural testing) is a method of testing software that tests internal structures or workings of an application, as opposed to its functionality (i.e. black-box testing). In white-box testing an internal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White-box_testing

NEW QUESTION 630

- (Exam Topic 5)

You're doing an internal security audit and you want to find out what ports are open on all the servers. What is the best way to find out?

- A. Scan servers with Nmap
- B. Physically go to each server
- C. Scan servers with MBSA
- D. Telnet to every port on each server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 632

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following is one of the most effective ways to prevent Cross-site Scripting (XSS) flaws in software applications?

- A. Validate and escape all information sent to a server
- B. Use security policies and procedures to define and implement proper security settings
- C. Verify access right before allowing access to protected information and UI controls
- D. Use digital certificates to authenticate a server prior to sending data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Contextual output encoding/escaping could be used as the primary defense mechanism to stop Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks.

References:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting#Contextual_output_encoding.2Fescaping_of_string_input

NEW QUESTION 635

- (Exam Topic 5)

A well-intentioned researcher discovers a vulnerability on the web site of a major corporation. What should he do?

- A. Ignore it.
- B. Try to sell the information to a well-paying party on the dark web.
- C. Notify the web site owner so that corrective action be taken as soon as possible to patch the vulnerability.
- D. Exploit the vulnerability without harming the web site owner so that attention be drawn to the problem.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 639

- (Exam Topic 5)

Jimmy is standing outside a secure entrance to a facility. He is pretending to have a tense conversation on his cell phone as an authorized employee badges in.

Jimmy, while still on the phone, grabs the door as it begins to close.

What just happened?

- A. Phishing
- B. Whaling
- C. Tailgating
- D. Masquerading

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 640

- (Exam Topic 5)

A hacker has managed to gain access to a Linux host and stolen the password file from /etc/passwd. How can he use it?

- A. The password file does not contain the passwords themselves.
- B. He can open it and read the user ids and corresponding passwords.
- C. The file reveals the passwords to the root user only.
- D. He cannot read it because it is encrypted.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 641

- (Exam Topic 6)

Why would an attacker want to perform a scan on port 137?

- A. To discover proxy servers on a network
- B. To disrupt the NetBIOS SMB service on the target host
- C. To check for file and print sharing on Windows systems
- D. To discover information about a target host using NBTSTAT

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 646

- (Exam Topic 6)

While performing online banking using a Web browser, Kyle receives an email that contains an image of a well-crafted art. Upon clicking the image, a new tab on the web browser opens and shows an animated GIF of bills and coins being swallowed by a crocodile. After several days, Kyle noticed that all his funds on the bank was gone. What Web browser-based security vulnerability got exploited by the hacker?

- A. Clickjacking
- B. Web Form Input Validation
- C. Cross-Site Request Forgery
- D. Cross-Site Scripting

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 649

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which type of security feature stops vehicles from crashing through the doors of a building?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 653

- (Exam Topic 6)

A new wireless client that is 802.11 compliant cannot connect to a wireless network given that the client can see the network and it has compatible hardware and software installed. Upon further tests and investigation, it was found out that the Wireless Access Point (WAP) was not responding to the association requests being sent by the wireless client. What MOST likely is the issue on this scenario?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 658

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which Type of scan sends a packets with no flags set?

- A. Open Scan
- B. Null Scan
- C. Xmas Scan
- D. Half-Open Scan

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 662

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which of the following is NOT an ideal choice for biometric controls?

- A. Iris patterns
- B. Fingerprints
- C. Height and weight
- D. Voice

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 664

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which of the following is a wireless network detector that is commonly found on Linux?

- A. Kismet
- B. Abel
- C. Netstumbler
- D. Nessus

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 666

- (Exam Topic 6)

It has been reported to you that someone has caused an information spillage on their computer. You go to the computer, disconnect it from the network, remove the keyboard and mouse, and power it down. What step in incident handling did you just complete?

- A. Containment
- B. Eradication
- C. Recovery
- D. Discovery

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 669

- (Exam Topic 6)

As an Ethical Hacker you are capturing traffic from your customer network with Wireshark and you need to find and verify just SMTP traffic. What command in Wireshark will help you to find this kind of traffic?

- A. request smtp 25
- B. tcp.port eq 25
- C. smtp port
- D. tcp.contains port 25

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 670

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are manually conducting Idle Scanning using Hping2. During your scanning you notice that almost every query increments the IPID regardless of the port being queried. One or two of the queries cause the IPID to increment by more than one value. Why do you think this occurs?

- A. The zombie you are using is not truly idle.
- B. A stateful inspection firewall is resetting your queries.
- C. Hping2 cannot be used for idle scanning.
- D. These ports are actually open on the target system.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 674

- (Exam Topic 6)

In an internal security audit, the white hat hacker gains control over a user account and attempts to acquire access to another account's confidential files and information. How can he achieve this?

- A. Port Scanning
- B. Hacking Active Directory
- C. Privilege Escalation
- D. Shoulder-Surfing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 678

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which of the following BEST describes the mechanism of a Boot Sector Virus?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 680

- (Exam Topic 6)

The chance of a hard drive failure is known to be once every four years. The cost of a new hard drive is \$500. EF (Exposure Factor) is about 0.5. Calculate for the Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE).

- A. \$62.5
- B. \$250
- C. \$125
- D. \$65.2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 681

- (Exam Topic 6)

SNMP is a protocol used to query hosts, servers, and devices about performance or health status data. This protocol has long been used by hackers to gather great amount of information about remote hosts. Which of the following features makes this possible? (Choose two.)

- A. It used TCP as the underlying protocol.
- B. It uses community string that is transmitted in clear text.
- C. It is susceptible to sniffing.
- D. It is used by all network devices on the market.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 684

- (Exam Topic 6)

TCP/IP stack fingerprinting is the passive collection of configuration attributes from a remote device during standard layer 4 network communications. Which of the following tools can be used for passive OS fingerprinting?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 689

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which of the following is the most important phase of ethical hacking wherein you need to spend considerable amount of time?

- A. Gaining access
- B. Escalating privileges

C. Network mapping
D. Footprinting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 694

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