



EC-Council

Exam Questions 212-82

Certified Cybersecurity Technician(C|CT)

About ExamBible

[Your Partner of IT Exam](#)

Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1

Maisie, a new employee at an organization, was given an access badge with access to only the first and third floors of the organizational premises. Maisie tried scanning her access badge against the badge reader at the second-floor entrance but was unsuccessful. Identify the short-range wireless communication technology used by the organization in this scenario.

- A. RFID
- B. Li-Fi
- C. Bluetooth
- D. Wi-Fi

Answer: A

Explanation:

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is a short-range wireless communication technology that uses radio waves to identify and track objects. RFID tags are attached to objects and RFID readers scan the tags to obtain the information stored in them. RFID is commonly used for access control, inventory management, and identification. References: What is RFID?

NEW QUESTION 2

Kason, a forensic officer, was appointed to investigate a case where a threat actor has bullied certain children online. Before proceeding legally with the case, Kason has documented all the supporting documents, including source of the evidence and its relevance to the case, before presenting it in front of the jury. Which of the following rules of evidence was discussed in the above scenario?

- A. Authentic
- B. Understandable
- C. Reliable
- D. Admissible

Answer: D

Explanation:

Admissible is the rule of evidence discussed in the above scenario. A rule of evidence is a criterion or principle that determines whether a piece of evidence can be used in a legal proceeding or investigation. Admissible is a rule of evidence that states that the evidence must be relevant, reliable, authentic, and understandable to be accepted by a court or a jury. Admissible also means that the evidence must be obtained legally and ethically, without violating any laws or rights. In the scenario, Kason has documented all the supporting documents, including source of the evidence and its relevance to the case, before presenting it in front of the jury, which means that he has followed the admissible rule of evidence. Authentic is a rule of evidence that states that the evidence must be original or verifiable as genuine and not altered or tampered with. Understandable is a rule of evidence that states that the evidence must be clear and comprehensible to the court or jury and not ambiguous or confusing. Reliable is a rule of evidence that states that the evidence must be consistent and trustworthy and not based on hearsay or speculation.

NEW QUESTION 3

Grace, an online shopping freak, has purchased a smart TV using her debit card. During online payment, Grace's browser redirected her from the e-commerce website to a third-party payment gateway, where she provided her debit card details and OTP received on her registered mobile phone. After completing the transaction, Grace navigated to her online bank account and verified the current balance in her savings account.

Identify the state of data when it is being processed between the e-commerce website and the payment gateway in the above scenario.

- A. Data at rest
- B. Data in inactive
- C. Data in transit
- D. Data in use

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data in transit is the state of data when it is being processed between the e-commerce website and the payment gateway in the above scenario. Data in transit is data that is moving from one location to another over a network, such as the internet, a LAN, or a WAN. Data in transit can be vulnerable to interception, modification, or theft by unauthorized parties, so it needs to be protected by encryption, authentication, and other security measures. Data at rest is data that is stored on a device or a media, such as a hard drive, a flash drive, or a cloud storage. Data in active is data that is currently being accessed or modified by an application or a user. Data in use is data that is loaded into the memory of a device or a system for processing or computation.

NEW QUESTION 4

Calvin spotted blazing flames originating from a physical file storage location in his organization because of a short circuit. In response to the incident, he used a fire suppression system that helped curb the incident in the initial stage and prevented it from spreading over a large area. Which of the following firefighting systems did Calvin use in this scenario?

- A. Fire detection system
- B. Sprinkler system
- C. Smoke detectors
- D. Fire extinguisher

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fire extinguisher is the firefighting system that Calvin used in this scenario. A firefighting system is a system that detects and suppresses fire in a physical location or environment. A firefighting system can consist of various components, such as sensors, alarms, sprinklers, extinguishers, etc. A firefighting system can use various agents or substances to suppress fire, such as water, foam, gas, powder, etc. A fire extinguisher is a portable device that contains an agent or substance that can be sprayed or discharged onto a fire to extinguish it. A fire extinguisher can be used to curb fire in the initial stage and prevent it from spreading over a large area. In the scenario, Calvin spotted blazing flames originating from a physical file storage location in his organization because of a short circuit. In response to the incident, he used a fire suppression system that helped curb the incident in the initial stage and prevented it from spreading over a large area. This means

that he used a fire extinguisher for this purpose. A fire detection system is a system that detects the presence of fire by sensing its characteristics, such as smoke, heat, flame, etc., and alerts the occupants or authorities about it. A sprinkler system is a system that consists of pipes and sprinkler heads that release water onto a fire when activated by heat or smoke. A smoke detector is a device that senses smoke and emits an audible or visual signal to warn about fire.

NEW QUESTION 5

Henry is a cyber security specialist hired by BlackEye - Cyber security solutions. He was tasked with discovering the operating system (OS) of a host. He used the Unknornscan tool to discover the OS of the target system. As a result, he obtained a TTL value, which indicates that the target system is running a Windows OS. Identify the TTL value Henry obtained, which indicates that the target OS is Windows.

- A. 64
- B. 128
- C. 255
- D. 138

Answer: B

Explanation:

128 is the TTL value that Henry obtained, which indicates that the target OS is Windows. TTL (Time to Live) is a field in the IP (Internet Protocol) header that specifies how long a packet can remain in a network before it is discarded or dropped. TTL is usually expressed in seconds or hops (the number of routers or gateways that a packet passes through). TTL is used to prevent packets from looping endlessly in a network or consuming network resources. Different operating systems have different default TTL values for their packets. By observing the TTL value of a packet from a target system or network, one can infer the operating system of the target. Some common TTL values and their corresponding operating systems are:

? 64: Linux, Unix, Android

? 128: Windows

? 255: Cisco IOS

? 60: Mac OS

In the scenario, Henry used Nmap tool to discover the OS of the target system. Nmap (Network Mapper) is a tool that can perform various network scanning and enumeration tasks, such as port scanning, OS detection, service identification, etc. Nmap can use various techniques to detect the OS of a target system, such as TCP/IP fingerprinting, which involves analyzing various TCP/IP characteristics of packets from the target system, such as TTL value. In the scenario, Henry obtained a TTL value of 128, which indicates that the target OS is Windows.

NEW QUESTION 6

Johnson, an attacker, performed online research for the contact details of reputed cybersecurity firms. He found the contact number of sibertech.org and dialed the number, claiming himself to represent a technical support team from a vendor. He warned that a specific server is about to be compromised and requested sibertech.org to follow the provided instructions. Consequently, he prompted the victim to execute unusual commands and install malicious files, which were then used to collect and pass critical information to Johnson's machine. What is the social engineering technique Steve employed in the above scenario?

- A. Quid pro quo
- B. Diversion theft
- C. Elicitation
- D. Phishing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Quid pro quo is the social engineering technique that Johnson employed in the above scenario. Quid pro quo is a social engineering method that involves offering a service or a benefit in exchange for information or access. Quid pro quo can be used to trick victims into believing that they are receiving help or assistance from a legitimate source, while in fact they are compromising their security or privacy. In the scenario, Johnson performed quid pro quo by claiming himself to represent a technical support team from a vendor and offering to help sibertech.org with a server issue, while in fact he prompted the victim to execute unusual commands and install malicious files, which were then used to collect and pass critical information to Johnson's machine. If you want to learn more about social engineering techniques, you can check out these resources:

? [1] A guide to different types of social engineering attacks and how to prevent

them: [<https://www.csoonline.com/article/2124681/what-is-social-engineering.html>]

? [2] A video that explains how quid pro quo works and how to avoid falling for it: [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Yy0gZ9xw8g>]

? [3] A quiz that tests your knowledge of social engineering techniques and scenarios: [<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=social-engineering-quiz>]

NEW QUESTION 7

Myles, a security professional at an organization, provided laptops for all the employees to carry out the business processes from remote locations. While installing necessary applications required for the business, Myles has also installed antivirus software on each laptop following the company's policy to detect and protect the machines from external malicious events over the Internet.

Identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario.

- A. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.2
- B. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.5
- C. PCI-DSS requirement no 5.1
- D. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.1

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C, as it identifies the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario. PCI-DSS is a set of standards that aims to protect cardholder data and ensure secure payment transactions. PCI-DSS has 12 requirements that cover various aspects of security such as network configuration, data encryption, access control, vulnerability management, monitoring, and testing. PCI-DSS requirement no 5.1 states that "Protect all systems against malware and regularly update anti-virus software or programs". In the above scenario, Myles followed this requirement by installing antivirus software on each laptop to detect and protect the machines from external malicious events over the Internet. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.2 states that "Do not allow unauthorized outbound traffic from the cardholder data environment to the Internet". In the above scenario, Myles did not follow this requirement, as there was no mention of outbound traffic or cardholder data environment. Option B is

incorrect, as it does not identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.5 states that “Restrict inbound and outbound traffic to that which is necessary for the cardholder data environment”. In the above scenario, Myles did not follow this requirement, as there was no mention of inbound or outbound traffic or cardholder data environment. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.1 states that “Implement a firewall configuration that restricts connections between publicly accessible servers and any system component storing cardholder data”. In the above scenario, Myles did not follow this requirement, as there was no mention of firewall configuration or publicly accessible servers or system components storing cardholder data.

References: Section 5.2

NEW QUESTION 8

Zion belongs to a category of employees who are responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. He was instructed by the management to check the functionality of equipment related to physical security. Identify the designation of Zion.

- A. Supervisor
- B. Chief information security officer
- C. Guard
- D. Safety officer

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C, as it identifies the designation of Zion. A guard is a person who is responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. A guard typically performs tasks such as:

- ? Checking the functionality of equipment related to physical security
- ? Monitoring the surveillance cameras and alarms
- ? Controlling the access to restricted areas
- ? Responding to emergencies or incidents

In the above scenario, Zion belongs to this category of employees who are responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A supervisor is a person who is responsible for overseeing and directing the work of other employees. A supervisor typically performs tasks such as:

- ? Assigning tasks and responsibilities to employees
- ? Evaluating the performance and productivity of employees
- ? Providing feedback and guidance to employees
- ? Resolving conflicts or issues among employees

In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for overseeing and directing the work of other employees. Option B is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A chief information security officer (CISO) is a person who is responsible for establishing and maintaining the security vision, strategy, and program for an organization. A CISO typically performs tasks such as:

- ? Developing and implementing security policies and standards
- ? Managing security risks and compliance
- ? Leading security teams and projects
- ? Communicating with senior management and stakeholders

In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for establishing and maintaining the security vision, strategy, and program for

an organization. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A safety officer is a person who is responsible for ensuring that health and safety regulations are followed in an organization. A safety officer typically performs tasks such as:

- ? Conducting safety inspections and audits
- ? Identifying and eliminating hazards and risks
- ? Providing safety training and awareness
- ? Reporting and investigating accidents or incidents

In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for ensuring that health and safety regulations are followed in an organization. References: Section 7.1

NEW QUESTION 9

Cairo, an incident responder, was handling an incident observed in an organizational network. After performing all IH&R steps, Cairo initiated post-incident activities. He determined all types of losses caused by the incident by identifying and evaluating all affected devices, networks, applications, and software. Identify the post-incident activity performed by Cairo in this scenario.

- A. Incident impact assessment
- B. Close the investigation
- C. Review and revise policies
- D. Incident disclosure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incident impact assessment is the post-incident activity performed by Cairo in this scenario. Incident impact assessment is a post-incident activity that involves determining all types of losses caused by the incident by identifying and evaluating all affected devices, networks, applications, and software. Incident impact assessment can include measuring financial losses, reputational damages, operational disruptions, legal liabilities, or regulatory penalties¹. References: Incident Impact Assessment

NEW QUESTION 10

Finley, a security professional at an organization, was tasked with monitoring the organizational network behavior through the SIEM dashboard. While monitoring, Finley noticed suspicious activities in the network; thus, he captured and analyzed a single network packet to determine whether the signature included malicious patterns. Identify the attack signature analysis technique employed by Finley in this scenario.

- A. Context-based signature analysis
- B. Atomic-signature-based analysis
- C. Composite signature-based analysis
- D. Content-based signature analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:

Content-based signature analysis is the attack signature analysis technique employed by Finley in this scenario. Content-based signature analysis is a technique that captures and analyzes a single network packet to determine whether the signature included malicious patterns. Content-based signature analysis can be used to detect known attacks, such as buffer overflows, SQL injections, or cross-site scripting². References: Content-Based Signature Analysis

NEW QUESTION 10

Arabella, a forensic officer, documented all the evidence related to the case in a standard forensic investigation report template. She filled different sections of the report covering all the details of the crime along with the daily progress of the investigation process.

In which of the following sections of the forensic investigation report did Arabella record the "nature of the claim and information provided to the officers"?

- A. Investigation process
- B. Investigation objectives
- C. Evidence information
- D. Evaluation and analysis process

Answer: B

Explanation:

Investigation objectives is the section of the forensic investigation report where Arabella recorded the "nature of the claim and information provided to the officers" in the above scenario. A forensic investigation report is a document that summarizes the findings and conclusions of a forensic investigation. A forensic investigation report typically follows a standard template that contains different sections covering all the details of the crime and the investigation process. Investigation objectives is the section of the forensic investigation report that describes the purpose and scope of the investigation, the nature of the claim and information provided to the officers, and the questions or issues to be addressed by the investigation. Investigation process is the section of the forensic investigation report that describes the steps and methods followed by the investigators, such as evidence collection, preservation, analysis, etc. Evidence information is the section of the forensic investigation report that lists and describes the evidence obtained from various sources, such as devices, media, witnesses, etc. Evaluation and analysis process is the section of the forensic investigation report that explains how the evidence was evaluated and analyzed using various tools and techniques, such as software, hardware, etc.

NEW QUESTION 11

Richard, a professional hacker, was hired by a marketer to gather sensitive data and information about the offline activities of users from location data. Richard employed a technique to determine the proximity of a user's mobile device to an exact location using CPS features. Using this technique, Richard placed a virtual barrier positioned at a static location to interact with mobile users crossing the barrier, identify the technique employed by Richard in this scenario.

- A. Containerization
- B. Over-the-air (OTA) updates
- C. Full device encryption
- D. Geofencing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Geofencing is a technique that uses GPS features to determine the proximity of a user's mobile device to an exact location. Geofencing can be used to create a virtual barrier positioned at a static location to interact with mobile users crossing the barrier. Geofencing can be used for marketing, security, and tracking purposes².

References: What is Geofencing?

NEW QUESTION 15

A web application www.movieabc.com was found to be prone to SQL injection attack. You are given a task to exploit the web application and fetch the user credentials. Select the UID which is mapped to user john in the database table.

Note: Username: sam Pass: test

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

4 is the UID that is mapped to user john in the database table in the above scenario. SQL injection is a type of web application attack that exploits a vulnerability in a web application that allows an attacker to inject malicious SQL statements into an input field, such as a username or password field, and execute them on the database server. SQL injection can be used to bypass authentication, access or modify sensitive data, execute commands, etc. To exploit the web application and fetch the user credentials, one has to follow these steps:

? Open a web browser and type www.movieabc.com

? Press Enter key to access the web application.

? Enter sam as username and test as password.

? Click on Login button.

? Observe that a welcome message with username sam is displayed.

? Click on Logout button.

? Enter sam' or '1'='1 as username and test as password.

? Click on Login button.

? Observe that a welcome message with username admin is displayed, indicating that SQL injection was successful.

? Click on Logout button.

? Enter sam'; SELECT * FROM users; – as username and test as password.

? Click on Login button.

? Observe that an error message with user credentials from users table is displayed. The user credentials from users table are:

The UID that is mapped to user john is 4.

UID	Username	Password
1	admin	admin
2	sam	test
3	alice	alice123
4	john	john123

NEW QUESTION 20

A startup firm contains various devices connected to a wireless network across the floor. An AP with Internet connectivity is placed in a corner to allow wireless communication between devices. To support new devices connected to the network beyond the APS range, an administrator used a network device that extended the signals of the wireless AP and transmitted it to uncovered area, identify the network component employed by the administrator to extend signals in this scenario.

- A. Wireless repeater
- B. Wireless bridge
- C. wireless modem
- D. Wireless router

Answer: A

Explanation:

Wireless repeater is the network component employed by the administrator to extend signals in this scenario. A wireless network is a type of network that uses radio waves or infrared signals to transmit data between devices without using cables or wires. A wireless network can consist of various components, such as wireless access points (APs), wireless routers, wireless adapters, wireless bridges, wireless repeaters, etc. A wireless repeater is a network component that extends the range or coverage of a wireless signal by receiving it from an AP or another repeater and retransmitting it to another area . A wireless repeater can be used to support new devices connected to the network beyond the AP's range . In the scenario, a startup firm contains various devices connected to a wireless network across the floor. An AP with internet connectivity is placed in a corner to allow wireless communication between devices. To support new devices connected to the network beyond the AP's range, an administrator used a network component that extended the signals of the wireless AP and transmitted it to the uncovered area. This means that he used a wireless repeater for this purpose. A wireless bridge is a network component that connects two or more wired or wireless networks or segments together . A wireless bridge can be used to expand the network or share resources between networks . A wireless modem is a network component that modulates and demodulates wireless signals to enable data transmission over a network . A wireless modem can be used to provide internet access to devices via a cellular network or a satellite network . A wireless router is a network component that performs the functions of both a wireless AP and a router . A wireless router can be used to create a wireless network and connect it to another network, such as the internet

NEW QUESTION 22

Desmond, a forensic officer, was investigating a compromised machine involved in various online attacks. For this purpose. Desmond employed a forensic tool to extract and analyze computer-based evidence to retrieve information related to websites accessed from the victim machine. Identify the computer-created evidence retrieved by Desmond in this scenario.

- A. Cookies
- B. Documents
- C. Address books
- D. Compressed files

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cookies are the computer-created evidence retrieved by Desmond in this scenario. Cookies are small files that are stored on a user's computer by a web browser when the user visits a website. Cookies can contain information such as user preferences, login details, browsing history, or tracking data. Cookies can be used to extract and analyze computer-based evidence to retrieve information related to websites accessed from the victim machine2. References: Cookies

NEW QUESTION 25

Miguel, a professional hacker, targeted an organization to gain illegitimate access to its critical information. He identified a flaw in the end-point communication that can disclose the target application's data.

Which of the following secure application design principles was not met by the application in the above scenario?

- A. Secure the weakest link
- B. Do not trust user input
- C. Exception handling
- D. Fault tolerance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Exception handling is a secure application design principle that states that the application should handle errors and exceptions gracefully and securely, without exposing sensitive information or compromising the system's functionality. Exception handling can help prevent attackers from exploiting errors or exceptions to gain access to data or resources or cause denial-of-service attacks. In the scenario, Miguel identified a flaw in the end-point communication that can disclose the target application's data, which means that the application did not meet the exception handling principle.

NEW QUESTION 29

An FTP server has been hosted in one of the machines in the network. Using Cain and Abel the attacker was able to poison the machine and fetch the FTP credentials used by the admin. You're given a task to validate the credentials that were stolen using Cain and Abel and read the file flag.txt

- A. white@hat
- B. red@hat

C. hat@red
D. blue@hat

Answer: C

Explanation:

hat@red is the FTP credential that was stolen using Cain and Abel in the above scenario. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a protocol that allows transferring files between a client and a server over a network. FTP requires a username and a password to authenticate the client and grant access to the server. Cain and Abel is a tool that can perform various network attacks, such as ARP poisoning, password cracking, sniffing, etc. Cain and Abel can poison the machine and fetch the FTP credentials used by the admin by intercepting and analyzing the network traffic. To validate the credentials that were stolen using Cain and Abel and read the file flag.txt, one has to follow these steps:

- ? Navigate to the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.
- ? Double-click on Cain.exe file to launch Cain and Abel tool.
- ? Click on Sniffer tab.
- ? Click on Start/Stop Sniffer icon.
- ? Click on Configure icon.
- ? Select the network adapter and click on OK button.
- ? Click on + icon to add hosts to scan.
- ? Select All hosts in my subnet option and click on OK button.
- ? Wait for the hosts to appear in the list.
- ? Right-click on 20.20.10.26 (FTP server) and select Resolve Host Name option.
- ? Note down the host name as ftpserver.movieabc.com
- ? Click on Passwords tab.
- ? Click on + icon to add items to list.
- ? Select Network Passwords option.
- ? Select FTP option from Protocol drop-down list.
- ? Click on OK button.
- ? Wait for the FTP credentials to appear in the list.
- ? Note down the username as hat and the password as red
- ? Open a web browser and type ftp://hat:red@ftpserver.movieabc.com
- ? Press Enter key to access the FTP server using the stolen credentials.
- ? Navigate to flag.txt file and open it.
- ? Read the file content.

NEW QUESTION 33

Karter, a security professional, deployed a honeypot on the organization's network for luring attackers who attempt to breach the network. For this purpose, he configured a type of honeypot that simulates a real OS as well as the applications and services of a target network. Furthermore, the honeypot deployed by Karter only responds to pre-configured commands.

Identify the type of Honeypot deployed by Karter in the above scenario.

- A. Low-interaction honeypot
- B. Pure honeypot
- C. Medium-interaction honeypot
- D. High-interaction honeypot

Answer: A

Explanation:

A low-interaction honeypot is a type of honeypot that simulates a real OS as well as the applications and services of a target network, but only responds to pre-configured commands. It is designed to capture basic information about the attacker, such as their IP address, tools, and techniques. A low-interaction honeypot is easier to deploy and maintain than a high-interaction honeypot, which fully emulates a real system and allows the attacker to interact with it. A pure honeypot is a real system that is intentionally vulnerable and exposed to attackers. A medium-interaction honeypot is a type of honeypot that offers more functionality and interactivity than a low-interaction honeypot, but less than a high-interaction honeypot.

NEW QUESTION 36

A web application, www.moviescope.com, hosted on your target web server is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks. Exploit the web application and extract the user credentials from the moviescope database. Identify the UID (user ID) of a user, John, in the database. Note: You have an account on the web application, and your credentials are samAest.

(Practical Question)

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

4 is the UID (user ID) of a user, John, in the database in the above scenario. A web application is a software application that runs on a web server and can be accessed by users through a web browser. A web application can be vulnerable to SQL injection attacks, which are a type of web application attack that exploit a vulnerability in a web application that allows an attacker to inject malicious SQL statements into an input field, such as a username or password field, and execute them on the database server. SQL injection can be used to bypass authentication, access or modify sensitive data, execute commands, etc. To exploit the web application and extract the user credentials from the moviescope database, one has to follow these steps:

- ? Open a web browser and type www.moviescope.com
- ? Press Enter key to access the web application.
- ? Enter sam as username and test as password.
- ? Click on Login button.
- ? Observe that a welcome message with username sam is displayed.
- ? Click on Logout button.
- ? Enter sam' or '1'=1 as username and test as password.
- ? Click on Login button.

? Observe that a welcome message with username admin is displayed, indicating that SQL injection was successful.
? Click on Logout button.
? Enter sam'; SELECT * FROM users; – as username and test as password.
? Click on Login button.
? Observe that an error message with user credentials from users table is displayed.
The UID that is mapped to user john is 4

UID	Username	Password
1	admin	admin
2	sam	test
3	alice	alice123
4	john	john123

NEW QUESTION 39

Paul, a computer user, has shared information with his colleague using an online application. The online application used by Paul has been incorporated with the latest encryption mechanism. This mechanism encrypts data by using a sequence of photons that have a spinning trait while traveling from one end to another, and these photons keep changing their shapes during their course through filters: vertical, horizontal, forward slash, and backslash. Identify the encryption mechanism demonstrated in the above scenario.

- A. Quantum cryptography
- B. Homomorphic encryption
- C. Rivest Shamir Adleman encryption
- D. Elliptic curve cryptography

Answer: A

Explanation:

Quantum cryptography is the encryption mechanism demonstrated in the above scenario. Quantum cryptography is a branch of cryptography that uses quantum physics to secure data transmission and communication. Quantum cryptography encrypts data by using a sequence of photons that have a spinning trait, called polarization, while traveling from one end to another. These photons keep changing their shapes, called states, during their course through filters: vertical, horizontal, forward slash, and backslash. Quantum cryptography ensures that any attempt to intercept or tamper with the data will alter the quantum states of the photons and be detected by the sender and receiver . Homomorphic encryption is a type of encryption that allows computations to be performed on encrypted data without decrypting it first. Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA) encryption is a type of asymmetric encryption that uses two keys, public and private, to encrypt and decrypt data. Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) is a type of asymmetric encryption that uses mathematical curves to generate keys and perform encryption and decryption.

NEW QUESTION 42

An organization hired a network operations center (NOC) team to protect its IT infrastructure from external attacks. The organization utilized a type of threat intelligence to protect its resources from evolving threats. The threat intelligence helped the NOC team understand how attackers are expected to perform an attack on the organization, identify the information leakage, and determine the attack goals as well as attack vectors. Identify the type of threat intelligence consumed by the organization in the above scenario.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Technical threat intelligence is a type of threat intelligence that provides information about the technical details of specific attacks, such as indicators of compromise (IOCs), malware signatures, attack vectors, and vulnerabilities. Technical threat intelligence helps the NOC team understand how attackers are expected to perform an attack on the organization, identify the information leakage, and determine the attack goals as well as attack vectors. Technical threat intelligence is often consumed by security analysts, incident responders, and penetration testers who need to analyze and respond to active or potential threats.

NEW QUESTION 45

Richards, a security specialist at an organization, was monitoring an IDS system. While monitoring, he suddenly received an alert of an ongoing intrusion attempt on the organization's network. He immediately averted the malicious actions by implementing the necessary measures. Identify the type of alert generated by the IDS system in the above scenario.

- A. True positive
- B. True negative
- C. False negative
- D. False positive

Answer: A

Explanation:

A true positive alert is generated by an IDS system when it correctly identifies an ongoing intrusion attempt on the network and sends an alert to the security professional. This is the desired outcome of an IDS system, as it indicates that the system is working effectively and accurately

NEW QUESTION 46

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:

HIPPA/PHI is the regulation that is mostly violated in the above scenario. HIPPA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) is a US federal law that sets standards for protecting the privacy and security of health information. PHI (Protected Health Information) is any information that relates to the health or health care of an individual and that can identify the individual, such as name, address, medical records, etc. HIPPA/PHI requires covered entities, such as health care providers, health plans, or health care clearinghouses, and their business associates, to safeguard PHI from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. In the scenario, the medical company experienced a major cyber security breach that exposed the personal medical records of many patients on the internet, which violates HIPPA/PHI regulations. PII (Personally Identifiable Information) is any information that can be used to identify a specific individual, such as name, address, social security number, etc. PII is not specific to health information and can be regulated by various laws, such as GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation), CCPA (California Consumer Privacy Act), etc. PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) is a set of standards that applies to entities that store, process, or transmit payment card information, such as merchants, service providers, or payment processors. PCI DSS requires them to protect cardholder data from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. ISO 2002 (International Organization for Standardization 2002) is not a regulation, but a standard for information security management systems that provides guidelines and best practices for organizations to manage their information security risks.

NEW QUESTION 47

Nicolas, a computer science student, decided to create a guest OS on his laptop for different lab operations. He adopted a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment. The virtual machine manager (VMM) will directly interact with the computer hardware, translate commands to binary instructions, and forward them to the host OS.

Which of the following virtualization approaches has Nicolas adopted in the above scenario?

- A. Hardware-assisted virtualization
- B. Full virtualization
- C. Hybrid virtualization
- D. OS-assisted virtualization

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hardware-assisted virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment. The virtual machine manager (VMM) will directly interact with the computer hardware, translate commands to binary instructions, and forward them to the host OS. Hardware-assisted virtualization relies on special hardware features in the CPU and chipset to create and manage virtual machines efficiently and securely³⁴. Full virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment, but the VMM will run in software and emulate all the hardware resources for each virtual machine⁵. Hybrid virtualization is a virtualization approach that combines hardware-assisted and full virtualization techniques to optimize performance and compatibility⁶. OS-assisted virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will be modified to run in a virtualized environment and cooperate with the VMM to access the hardware resources

NEW QUESTION 50

An attacker with malicious intent used SYN flooding technique to disrupt the network and gain advantage over the network to bypass the Firewall. You are working with a security architect to design security standards and plan for your organization. The network traffic was captured by the SOC team and was provided to you to perform a detailed analysis. Study the Synflood.pcapng file and determine the source IP address.

Note: Synflood.pcapng file is present in the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.

- A. 20.20.10.180
- B. 20.20.10.19
- C. 20.20.10.60
- D. 20.20.10.59

Answer: B

Explanation:

20.20.10.19 is the source IP address of the SYN flooding attack in the above scenario. SYN flooding is a type of denial-of-service (DoS) attack that exploits the TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) three-way handshake process to disrupt the network and gain advantage over the network to bypass the firewall. SYN flooding sends a large number of SYN packets with spoofed source IP addresses to a target server, causing it to allocate resources and wait for the corresponding ACK packets that never arrive. This exhausts the server's resources and prevents it from accepting legitimate requests. To determine the source IP address of the SYN flooding attack, one has to follow these steps:

- ? Navigate to the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.
- ? Double-click on Synflood.pcapng file to open it with Wireshark.
- ? Click on Statistics menu and select Conversations option.
- ? Click on TCP tab and sort the list by Bytes column in descending order.
- ? Observe the IP address that has sent the most bytes to 20.20.10.26 (target server).

The IP address that has sent the most bytes to 20.20.10.26 is 20.20.10.19, which is the source IP address of the SYN flooding attack.

NEW QUESTION 52

Jaden, a network administrator at an organization, used the ping command to check the status of a system connected to the organization's network. He received an ICMP error message stating that the IP header field contains invalid information. Jaden examined the ICMP packet and identified that it is an IP parameter problem.

Identify the type of ICMP error message received by Jaden in the above scenario.

- A. Type =12
- B. Type = 8
- C. Type = 5
- D. Type = 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Type = 12 is the type of ICMP error message received by Jaden in the above scenario. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is a protocol that sends error and control messages between network devices. ICMP error messages are categorized by types and codes, which indicate the cause and nature of the error. Type = 12 is the type of ICMP error message that indicates an IP parameter problem, which means that the IP header field contains invalid information. Type = 8 is the type of ICMP message that indicates an echo request, which is used to test the connectivity and reachability of a destination host. Type = 5 is the type of ICMP error message that indicates a redirect, which means that a better route to the destination host is available. Type = 3 is the type of ICMP error message that indicates a destination unreachable, which means that the destination host or network cannot be reached.

NEW QUESTION 53

Giovanni, a system administrator, was tasked with configuring permissions for employees working on a new project. His organization used active directories (ADs) to grant/deny permissions to resources. Giovanni created a folder for AD users with the required permissions and added all employees working on the new project in it. Identify the type of account created by Giovanni in this scenario.

- A. Third-party account
- B. Group-based account
- C. Shared account
- D. Application account

Answer: B

Explanation:

Group-based account is the type of account created by Giovanni in this scenario. An account is a set of credentials, such as a username and a password, that allows a user to access a system or network. An account can have different types based on its purpose or usage. A group-based account is a type of account that allows multiple users to access a system or network with the same credentials and permissions. A group-based account can be used to simplify the management of users and resources by assigning them to groups based on their roles or functions. In the scenario, Giovanni was tasked with configuring permissions for employees working on a new project. His organization used active directories (ADs) to grant/deny permissions to resources. Giovanni created a folder for AD users with the required permissions and added all employees working on the new project in it. This means that he created a group-based account for those employees. A third-party account is a type of account that allows an external entity or service to access a system or network with limited permissions or scope. A shared account is a type of account that allows multiple users to access a system or network with the same credentials but different permissions. An application account is a type of account that allows an application or software to access a system or network with specific permissions or functions.

NEW QUESTION 57

In an organization, all the servers and database systems are guarded in a sealed room with a single-entry point. The entrance is protected with a physical lock system that requires typing a sequence of numbers and letters by using a rotating dial that intermingles with several other rotating discs. Which of the following types of physical locks is used by the organization in the above scenario?

- A. Digital locks
- B. Combination locks
- C. Mechanical locks
- D. Electromagnetic locks

Answer: B

Explanation:

It identifies the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. A physical lock is a device that prevents unauthorized access to a door, gate, cabinet, or other enclosure by using a mechanism that requires a key, code, or biometric factor to open or close it. There are different types of physical locks, such as:

? Combination lock: This type of lock requires typing a sequence of numbers and letters by using a rotating dial that intermingles with several other rotating discs. This type of lock is suitable for securing safes, lockers, or cabinets that store valuable items or documents.

? Digital lock: This type of lock requires entering a numeric or alphanumeric code by using a keypad or touchscreen. This type of lock is suitable for securing doors or gates that require frequent access or multiple users.

? Mechanical lock: This type of lock requires inserting and turning a metal key that matches the shape and size of the lock. This type of lock is suitable for securing doors or gates that require simple and reliable access or single users.

? Electromagnetic lock: This type of lock requires applying an electric current to a magnet that attracts a metal plate attached to the door or gate. This type of lock is suitable for securing doors or gates that require remote control or integration with other security systems.

In the above scenario, the organization used a combination lock that requires typing a sequence of numbers and letters by using a rotating dial that intermingles with several other rotating discs. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. A digital lock requires entering a numeric or alphanumeric code by using a keypad or touchscreen. In the above scenario, the organization did not use a digital lock, but a combination lock. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. A mechanical lock requires inserting and turning a metal key that matches the shape and size of the lock. In the above scenario, the organization did not use a mechanical lock, but a combination lock. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. An electromagnetic lock requires applying an electric current to a magnet that attracts a metal plate attached to the door or gate. In the above scenario, the organization did not use an electromagnetic lock, but a combination lock. References: , Section 7.2

NEW QUESTION 58

A company decided to implement the cloud infrastructure within its corporate firewall to secure sensitive data from external access. The company invested heavily in creating a cloud architecture within its premises to manage full control over its corporate data. Which of the following types of cloud deployment models did the company implement in this scenario?

- A. Multi cloud
- B. Public cloud
- C. Private cloud
- D. Community cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:

Private cloud is the type of cloud deployment model that the company implemented in this scenario. Cloud computing is a model that provides on-demand access to shared and scalable computing resources, such as servers, storage, networks, applications, etc., over the internet or a network. Cloud computing can have different types based on its service or deployment model. A cloud deployment model defines how and where the cloud infrastructure and services are hosted and

accessed . A cloud deployment model can have different types, such as public cloud, private cloud, hybrid cloud, community cloud, etc. A private cloud is a type of cloud deployment model that provides exclusive access to cloud infrastructure and services to a single organization or entity . A private cloud can be hosted within or outside the organization's premises and managed by the organization or a third-party provider . A private cloud can be used to secure sensitive data from external access and maintain full control over the corporate data . In the scenario, the company decided to implement the cloud infrastructure within its corporate firewall to secure sensitive data from external access. The company invested heavily in creating a cloud architecture within its premises to manage full control over its corporate data. This means that the company implemented a private cloud for this purpose. A multi- cloud is not a type of cloud deployment model, but a term that describes a strategy that uses multiple public or private clouds from different providers for different purposes or functions . A public cloud is a type of cloud deployment model that provides open access to cloud infrastructure and services to multiple organizations or entities over the internet . A public cloud can be hosted and managed by a third-party provider that owns and operates the cloud infrastructure and services . A community cloud is a type of cloud deployment model that provides shared access to cloud infrastructure and services to multiple organizations or entities that have common interests or goals

NEW QUESTION 62

An organization divided its IT infrastructure into multiple departments to ensure secure connections for data access. To provide high-speed data access, the administrator implemented a PAID level that broke data into sections and stored them across multiple drives. The storage capacity of this RAID level was equal to the sum of disk capacities in the set. which of the following RAID levels was implemented by the administrator in the above scenario?

- A. RAID Level 0
- B. RAID Level 3
- C. RAID Level 5
- D. RAID Level 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

RAID Level 0 is the RAID level that was implemented by the administrator in the above scenario. RAID Level 0 is also known as striping, which breaks data into sections and stores them across multiple drives. RAID Level 0 provides high-speed data access and increases performance, but it does not provide any redundancy or fault tolerance. The storage capacity of RAID Level 0 is equal to the sum of disk capacities in the set3. References: RAID Level 0

NEW QUESTION 65

A threat intelligence feed data file has been acquired and stored in the Documents folder of Attacker Machine-1 (File Name: Threatfeed.txt). You are a cybersecurity technician working for an ABC organization. Your organization has assigned you a task to analyze the data and submit a report on the threat landscape. Select the IP address linked with <http://securityabc.s21sec.com>.

- A. 5.9.200.200
- B. 5.9.200.150
- C. 5.9.110.120
- D. 5.9.188.148

Answer: D

Explanation:

5.9.188.148 is the IP address linked with <http://securityabc.s21sec.com> in the above scenario. A threat intelligence feed is a source of data that provides information about current or potential threats and attacks that can affect an organization's network or system. A threat intelligence feed can include indicators of compromise (IoCs), such as IP addresses, domain names, URLs, hashes, etc., that can be used to detect or prevent malicious activities. To analyze the threat intelligence feed data file and determine the IP address linked with <http://securityabc.s21sec.com>, one has to follow these steps:

? Navigate to the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.

? Open Threatfeed.txt file with a text editor.

? Search for <http://securityabc.s21sec.com> in the file.

? Observe the IP address associated with the URL.

The IP address associated with the URL is 5.9.188.148, which is the IP address linked with <http://securityabc.s21sec.com>.

NEW QUESTION 66

Charlie, a security professional in an organization, noticed unauthorized access and eavesdropping on the WLAN. To thwart such attempts, Charlie employed an encryption mechanism that used the RC4 algorithm to encrypt information in the data link layer. Identify the type of wireless encryption employed by Charlie in the above scenario.

- A. TKIP
- B. WEP
- C. AES
- D. CCMP

Answer: B

Explanation:

WEP is the type of wireless encryption employed by Charlie in the above scenario. Wireless encryption is a technique that involves encoding or scrambling the data transmitted over a wireless network to prevent unauthorized access or interception. Wireless encryption can use various algorithms or protocols to encrypt and decrypt the data, such as WEP, WPA, WPA2, etc. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is a type of wireless encryption that uses the RC4 algorithm to encrypt information in the data link layer

. WEP can be used to provide basic security and privacy for wireless networks, but it can also be easily cracked or compromised by various attacks . In the scenario, Charlie, a security professional in an organization, noticed unauthorized access and eavesdropping on the WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network). To thwart such attempts, Charlie employed an encryption mechanism that used the RC4 algorithm to encrypt information in the data link layer. This means that he employed WEP for this purpose. TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) is a type of wireless encryption that uses the RC4 algorithm to encrypt information in the data link layer with dynamic keys . TKIP can be used to provide enhanced security and compatibility for wireless networks, but it can also be vulnerable to certain attacks . AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is a type of wireless encryption that uses the Rijndael algorithm to encrypt information in the data link layer with fixed keys . AES can be used to provide strong security and performance for wireless networks, but it can also require more processing power and resources . CCMP (Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol) is a type of wireless encryption that uses the AES algorithm to encrypt information in the data link layer with dynamic keys .

CCMP can be used to provide robust security and reliability for wireless networks, but it can also require more processing power and resources

NEW QUESTION 68

Ayden works from home on his company's laptop. During working hours, he received an antivirus software update notification on his laptop. Ayden clicked on the update button; however, the system restricted the update and displayed a message stating that the update could only be performed by authorized personnel. Which of the following PCI-DSS requirements is demonstrated in this scenario?

- A. PCI-DSS requirement no 5.3
- B. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.1
- C. PCI-DSS requirement no 5.1
- D. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.2

Answer: A

Explanation:

PCI-DSS requirement no 5.3 is the PCI-DSS requirement that is demonstrated in this scenario. PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) is a set of standards that applies to entities that store, process, or transmit payment card information, such as merchants, service providers, or payment processors. PCI-DSS requires them to protect cardholder data from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. PCI-DSS consists of 12 requirements that are grouped into six categories: build and maintain a secure network and systems, protect cardholder data, maintain a vulnerability management program, implement strong access control measures, regularly monitor and test networks, and maintain an information security policy. PCI-DSS requirement no 5.3 is part of the category "maintain a vulnerability management program" and states that antivirus mechanisms must be actively running and cannot be disabled or altered by users, unless specifically authorized by management on a case-by-case basis for a limited time period. In the scenario, Ayden works from home on his company's laptop. During working hours, he received an antivirus software update notification on his laptop. Ayden clicked on the update button; however, the system restricted the update and displayed a message stating that the update could only be performed by authorized personnel. This means that his company's laptop has an antivirus mechanism that is actively running and cannot be disabled or altered by users, which demonstrates PCI-DSS requirement no 5.3.

NEW QUESTION 71

Initiate an SSH Connection to a machine that has SSH enabled in the network. After connecting to the machine find the file flag.txt and choose the content hidden in the file. Credentials for SSH login are provided below:

Hint: Username: sam

Password: admin@I23

- A. sam@bob
- B. bob2@sam
- C. bob@sam
- D. sam2@bob

Answer: C

Explanation:

Quid pro quo is the social engineering technique that Johnson employed in the above scenario. Social engineering is a technique that involves manipulating or deceiving people into performing actions or revealing information that can be used for malicious purposes. Social engineering can be performed through various methods, such as phone calls, emails, websites, etc. Quid pro quo is a social engineering method that involves offering a service or a benefit in exchange for information or access. Quid pro quo can be used to trick victims into believing that they are receiving help or assistance from a legitimate source, while in fact they are compromising their security or privacy. In the scenario, Johnson performed quid pro quo by claiming himself to represent a technical support team from a vendor and offering to help sibertech.org with a server issue, while in fact he prompted the victim to execute unusual commands and install malicious files, which were then used to collect and pass critical information to Johnson's machine. Diversion theft is a social engineering method that involves diverting the delivery or shipment of goods or assets to a different location or destination. Elicitation is a social engineering method that involves extracting information from a target by engaging them in a conversation or an interaction. Phishing is a social engineering method that involves sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from a trusted source, such as a bank, a company, or a person, and asking the recipient to click on a link, open an attachment, or provide personal or financial information.

NEW QUESTION 76

Stella purchased a smartwatch online using her debit card. After making payment for the product through the payment gateway, she received a transaction text message with a deducted and available balance from her bank.

Identify the information security element that ensures that Stella's transaction status is immediately reflected in her bank account in this scenario.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Availability is the information security element that ensures that Stella's transaction status is immediately reflected in her bank account in this scenario. Information security is the practice of protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction. Information security can be based on three fundamental principles: confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Confidentiality is the principle that ensures that information is accessible only to authorized parties and not disclosed to unauthorized parties. Integrity is the principle that ensures that information is accurate, complete, and consistent and not altered or corrupted by unauthorized parties. Availability is the principle that ensures that information and information systems are accessible and usable by authorized parties when needed. In the scenario, Stella purchased a smartwatch online using her debit card. After making payment for the product through the payment gateway, she received a transaction text message with a deducted and available balance from her bank. This means that her transaction status was immediately reflected in her bank account, which indicates that availability was ensured by her bank's information system.

NEW QUESTION 81

Warren, a member of IH&R team at an organization, was tasked with handling a malware attack launched on one of servers connected to the organization's network. He immediately implemented appropriate measures to stop the infection from spreading to other organizational assets and to prevent further damage to the organization.

Identify the IH&R step performed by Warren in the above scenario.

- A. Containment
- B. Recovery

- C. Eradication
- D. Incident triage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Containment is the IH&R step performed by Warren in the above scenario. IH&R (Incident Handling and Response) is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, containing, eradicating, recovering from, and reporting on security incidents that affect an organization's network or system. Containment is the IH&R step that involves implementing appropriate measures to stop the infection from spreading to other organizational assets and to prevent further damage to the organization. Containment can be done by isolating the affected system or network, blocking malicious traffic or communication, disabling or removing malicious accounts or processes, etc. Recovery is the IH&R step that involves restoring the normal operation of the system or network after eradicating the incident. Eradication is the IH&R step that involves removing all traces of the incident from the system or network, such as malware, backdoors, compromised files, etc. Incident triage is the IH&R step that involves prioritizing incidents based on their severity, impact, and urgency.

NEW QUESTION 84

As a cybersecurity technician, you were assigned to analyze the file system of a Linux image captured from a device that has been attacked recently. Study the forensic image 'Evidenced.img' in the Documents folder of the "Attacker Machine-1" and identify a user from the image file. (Practical Question)

- A. smith
- B. attacker
- C. roger
- D. john

Answer: B

Explanation:

The attacker is a user from the image file in the above scenario. A file system is a method or structure that organizes and stores files and data on a storage device, such as a hard disk, a flash drive, etc. A file system can have different types based on its format or features, such as FAT, NTFS, ext4, etc. A file system can be analyzed to extract various information, such as file names, sizes, dates, contents, etc. A Linux image is an image file that contains a copy or a snapshot of a Linux-based file system. A Linux image can be analyzed to extract various information about a Linux-based system or device. To analyze the file system of a Linux image captured from a device that has been attacked recently and identify a user from the image file, one has to follow these steps:

? Navigate to Documents folder of Attacker Machine-1.

? Right-click on Evidenced.img file and select Mount option.

? Wait for the image file to be mounted and assigned a drive letter.

? Open File Explorer and navigate to the mounted drive.

? Open etc folder and open passwd file with a text editor.

? Observe the user accounts listed in the file. The user accounts listed in the file are:

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin)/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-
timesync:x:100:systemd-network:x:systemd-resolve:x:systemd-bus-proxy:x:syslog:x:_apt:x:messagebus:x:uidd:x:lightdm:x:whoopsie:x:avahi-autoipd:x:
avahi:x:dnsmasq:x:colord:x:speech-dispatcher:x:hplip:x:kernoops:x:saned:x:nm-openvpn:x:nm-openconnect:x:pulse:x:rtkit:x:sshd:x:attacker::1000
```

The user account that is not a system or service account is attacker, which is a user from the image file.

NEW QUESTION 86

Stephen, a security professional at an organization, was instructed to implement security measures that prevent corporate data leakage on employees' mobile devices. For this purpose, he employed a technique using which all personal and corporate data are isolated on an employee's mobile device. Using this technique, corporate applications do not have any control of or communication with the private applications or data of the employees.

Which of the following techniques has Stephen implemented in the above scenario?

- A. Full device encryption
- B. Geofencing
- C. Containerization
- D. OTA updates

Answer: C

Explanation:

Containerization is the technique that Stephen has implemented in the above scenario. Containerization is a technique that isolates personal and corporate data on an employee's mobile device. Containerization creates separate encrypted containers or partitions on the device, where corporate applications and data are stored and managed. Containerization prevents corporate data leakage on employees' mobile devices by restricting access, sharing, copying, or transferring of data between containers. Containerization also allows remote wiping of corporate data in case of device loss or theft.

. Full device encryption is a technique that encrypts all the data on a mobile device using a password or a key. Geofencing is a technique that uses GPS or RFID to define geographical boundaries and trigger actions based on the location of a mobile device. OTA (Over-the-Air) updates are updates that are delivered wirelessly to mobile devices without requiring physical connection to a computer.

NEW QUESTION 88

.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your 212-82 Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials

<https://www.exambible.com/212-82-exam/>

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>