

EC-Council

Exam Questions 212-82

Certified Cybersecurity Technician(C|CT)



NEW QUESTION 1

A software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application. Which of the following tiers of the secure application development lifecycle involves checking the application performance?

- A. Development
- B. Staging
- C. Testing
- D. Quality assurance (QA)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Testing is the tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves checking the application performance in the above scenario. Secure application development is a process that involves designing, developing, deploying, and maintaining software applications that are secure and resilient to threats and attacks. Secure application development can be based on various models or frameworks, such as SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle), OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project), etc. Secure application development consists of various tiers or stages that perform different tasks or roles. Testing is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves verifying and validating the functionality and security of software applications before releasing them to end users. Testing can include various types of tests, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, performance testing, security testing, etc. Testing can be used to check the application performance and identify any errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities in the software applications. In the scenario, a software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application. This means that he performs testing for this purpose. Development is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves creating and coding software applications according to the design and specifications. Staging is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves deploying software applications to a simulated or pre-production environment for testing or evaluation purposes. Quality assurance (QA) is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves ensuring that software applications meet the quality standards and expectations of end users and stakeholders.

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

Anderson, a security engineer, was instructed to monitor all incoming and outgoing traffic on the organization's network to identify any suspicious traffic. For this purpose, he employed an analysis technique using which he analyzed packet header fields such as IP options, IP protocols, IP fragmentation flags, offset, and identification to check whether any fields are altered in transit. Identify the type of attack signature analysis performed by Anderson in the above scenario.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Content-based signature analysis is the type of attack signature analysis performed by Anderson in the above scenario. Content-based signature analysis is a technique that analyzes packet header fields such as IP options, IP protocols, IP fragmentation flags, offset, and identification to check whether any fields are altered in transit. Content-based signature analysis can help detect attacks that manipulate packet headers to evade detection or exploit vulnerabilities. Context-based signature analysis is a technique that analyzes packet payloads such as application data or commands to check whether they match any known attack patterns or signatures. Atomic-signature-based analysis is a technique that analyzes individual packets to check whether they match any known attack patterns or signatures. Composite-signature-based analysis is a technique that analyzes multiple packets or sessions to check whether they match any known attack patterns or signatures.

NEW QUESTION 4

Sam, a software engineer, visited an organization to give a demonstration on a software tool that helps in business development. The administrator at the organization created a least privileged account on a system and allocated that system to Sam for the demonstration. Using this account, Sam can only access the files that are required for the demonstration and cannot open any other file in the system. Which of the following types of accounts the organization has given to Sam in the above scenario?

- A. Service account
- B. Guest account
- C. User account
- D. Administrator account

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, as it identifies the type of account that the organization has given to Sam in the above scenario. A guest account is a type of account that allows temporary or limited access to a system or network for visitors or users who do not belong to the organization. A guest account typically has minimal privileges and permissions and can only access certain files or applications. In the above scenario, the organization has given Sam a guest account for the demonstration. Using this account, Sam can only access the files that are required for the demonstration and cannot open any other file in the system. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of account that the organization has given to Sam in the above scenario. A service account is a type of account that allows applications or services to run on a system or network under a specific identity. A service account typically has high privileges and permissions and can access various files or applications. In the above scenario, the organization has not given Sam a service account for the demonstration. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of account that the organization has given to Sam in the above scenario. A user account is a type of account that allows regular access to a system or network for employees or members of an organization. A user account typically has moderate privileges and permissions and can access various files or applications depending on their role. In the above scenario, the organization has not given Sam a user account for the demonstration. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of account that the organization has given to Sam in the above scenario. An administrator account is a type of account that allows full access to a system or network for administrators or managers of an organization. An administrator account typically has the highest privileges and permissions and can access and modify any files or applications. In the above scenario, the organization has not given Sam an administrator account for the demonstration. References: , Section 4.1

NEW QUESTION 5

Grace, an online shopping freak, has purchased a smart TV using her debit card. During online payment, Grace's browser redirected her from ecommerce website to a third-party payment gateway, where she provided her debit card details and OTP received on her registered mobile phone. After completing the transaction, Grace navigated to her online bank account and verified the current balance in her savings account. Identify the state of data when it is being processed between the ecommerce website and the payment gateway in the above scenario.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

Thomas, an employee of an organization, is restricted from accessing specific websites from his office system. He is trying to obtain admin credentials to remove the restrictions. While waiting for an opportunity, he sniffed communication between the administrator and an application server to retrieve the admin credentials. Identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario.

- A. Vishing
- B. Eavesdropping
- C. Phishing
- D. Dumpster diving

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, as it identifies the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Eavesdropping is a type of attack that involves intercepting and listening to the communication between two parties without their knowledge or consent. Thomas performed eavesdropping by sniffing communication between the administrator and an application server to retrieve the admin credentials. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Vishing is a type of attack that involves using voice calls to trick people into revealing sensitive information or performing malicious actions. Thomas did not use voice calls but sniffed network traffic. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Phishing is a type of attack that involves sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to be from legitimate sources to lure people into revealing sensitive information or performing malicious actions. Thomas did not send any emails or messages but sniffed network traffic. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Dumpster diving is a type of attack that involves searching through trash or discarded items to find valuable information or resources. Thomas did not search through trash or discarded items but sniffed network traffic. References: Section 2.2

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

system of the target . Some common TTL values and their corresponding operating systems are:

- ? 64: Linux, Unix, Android
- ? 128: Windows
- ? 255: Cisco IOS
- ? 60: Mac OS

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Tristan, a professional penetration tester, was recruited by an organization to test its network infrastructure. The organization wanted to understand its current security posture and its strength in defending against external threats. For this purpose, the organization did not provide any information about their IT infrastructure to Tristan. Thus, Tristan initiated zero-knowledge attacks, with no information or assistance from the organization.

Which of the following types of penetration testing has Tristan initiated in the above scenario?

- A. Black-box testing
- B. White-box testing

- C. Gray-box testing
- D. Translucent-box testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Black-box testing is a type of penetration testing where the tester has no prior knowledge of the target system or network and initiates zero-knowledge attacks, with no information or assistance from the organization. Black-box testing simulates the perspective of an external attacker who tries to find and exploit vulnerabilities without any insider information. Black-box testing can help identify unknown or hidden vulnerabilities that may not be detected by other types of testing. However, black-box testing can also be time-consuming, costly, and incomplete, as it depends on the tester's skills and tools.

NEW QUESTION 10

RAT has been setup in one of the machines connected to the network to steal the important Sensitive corporate docs located on Desktop of the server, further investigation revealed the IP address of the server 20.20.10.26. Initiate a remote connection using thief client and determine the number of files present in the folder.

Hint: Thief folder is located at: Z:\CCT-Tools\CCT Module 01 Information Security Threats and Vulnerabilities\Remote Access Trojans (RAT)\Thief of Attacker Machine-1.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

3 is the number of files present in the folder in the above scenario. A RAT (Remote Access Trojan) is a type of malware that allows an attacker to remotely access and control a compromised system or network. A RAT can be used to steal sensitive data, spy on user activity, execute commands, install other malware, etc. To initiate a remote connection using thief client, one has to follow these steps:

- ? Navigate to the thief folder located at Z:\CCT-Tools\CCT Module 01 Information Security Threats and Vulnerabilities\Remote Access Trojans (RAT)\Thief of Attacker Machine-1.
- ? Double-click on thief.exe file to launch thief client.
- ? Enter 20.20.10.26 as IP address of server.
- ? Enter 1234 as port number.
- ? Click on Connect button.
- ? After establishing connection with server, click on Browse button.
- ? Navigate to Desktop folder on server.
- ? Count number of files present in folder. The number of files present in folder is 3, which are:
 - ? Sensitive corporate docs.docx
 - ? Sensitive corporate docs.pdf
 - ? Sensitive corporate docs.txt

NEW QUESTION 11

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 12

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

purposes2.

References: What is Geofencing?

NEW QUESTION 17

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

Note: Username: sam Pass: test

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

- ? Open a web browser and type www.movieabc.com
- ? Press Enter key to access the web application.
- ? Enter sam as username and test as password.
- ? Click on Login button.
- ? Observe that a welcome message with username sam is displayed.
- ? Click on Logout button.
- ? Enter sam' or '1'=1 as username and test as password.
- ? Click on Login button.
- ? Observe that a welcome message with username admin is displayed, indicating that SQL injection was successful.
- ? Click on Logout button.
- ? Enter sam'; SELECT * FROM users; – as username and test as password.
- ? Click on Login button.
- ? Observe that an error message with user credentials from users table is displayed. The user credentials from users table are:
The UID that is mapped to user john is 4.

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

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

Riley sent a secret message to Louis. Before sending the message, Riley digitally signed the message using his private key. Louis received the message, verified the digital signature using the corresponding key to ensure that the message was not tampered during transit.

Which of the following keys did Louis use to verify the digital signature in the above scenario?

- A. Riley's public key
- B. Louis's public key
- C. Riley's private key
- D. Louis's private key

Answer: A

Explanation:

Riley's public key is the key that Louis used to verify the digital signature in the above scenario. A digital signature is a cryptographic technique that verifies the authenticity and integrity of a message or document. A digital signature is created by applying a hash function to the message or document and then encrypting the hash value with the sender's private key. A digital signature can be verified by decrypting the hash value with the sender's public key and comparing it with the hash value of the original message or document. Riley's public key is the key that corresponds to Riley's private key, which he used to sign the message. Louis's public key is the key that corresponds to Louis's private key, which he may use to encrypt or decrypt messages with Riley. Louis's private key is the key

that only Louis knows and can use to sign or decrypt messages. Riley's private key is the key that only Riley knows and can use to sign or encrypt messages.

NEW QUESTION 29

Cassius, a security professional, works for the risk management team in an organization. The team is responsible for performing various activities involved in the risk management process. In this process, Cassius was instructed to select and implement appropriate controls on the identified risks in order to address the risks based on their severity level.

Which of the following risk management phases was Cassius instructed to perform in the above scenario?

- A. Risk analysis
- B. Risk treatment
- C. Risk prioritization
- D. Risk identification

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk treatment is the risk management phase that Cassius was instructed to perform in the above scenario. Risk management is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and reviewing risks that can affect an organization's objectives, assets, or operations. Risk management phases can be summarized as follows: risk identification, risk analysis, risk prioritization, risk treatment, and risk monitoring. Risk identification is the risk management phase that involves identifying and documenting potential sources, causes, events, and impacts of risks. Risk analysis is the risk management phase that involves assessing and quantifying the likelihood and consequences of risks. Risk prioritization is the risk management phase that involves ranking risks based on their severity level and determining which risks need immediate attention or action. Risk treatment is the risk management phase that involves selecting and implementing appropriate controls or strategies to address risks based on their severity level. Risk treatment can include avoiding, transferring, reducing, or accepting risks. Risk monitoring is the risk management phase that involves tracking and reviewing the performance and effectiveness of risk controls or strategies over time.

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

Kaison, a forensic officer, was investigating a compromised system used for various online attacks. Kaison initiated the data acquisition process and extracted the data from the systems DVD-ROM. Which of the following types of data did Kaison acquire in the above scenario?

- A. Archival media
- B. Kernel statistics
- C. ARP cache
- D. Processor cache

Answer: A

Explanation:

Archival media is the type of data that Kaison acquired in the above scenario. Archival media is a type of data that is stored on removable media such as DVD-ROMs, CD-ROMs, tapes, or flash drives. Archival media can be used to backup or transfer data from one system to another. Archival media can be acquired using forensic tools that can read and copy the data from the media⁴. References: Archival Media

NEW QUESTION 38

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

20.20.10.19 is the source IP address of the SYN flooding attack in the above scenario. SYN flooding is a type of denial-of-service (DoS) attack that exploits the

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 41

Lorenzo, a security professional in an MNC, was instructed to establish centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting for remote-access servers. For this purpose, he implemented a protocol that is based on the client-server model and works at the transport layer of the OSI model.

Identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario.

- A. SNMPv3
- B. RADIUS
- C. POP3S
- D. IMAPS

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, as it identifies the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for remote-access servers such as VPNs (Virtual Private Networks), wireless networks, or dial-up connections. RADIUS is based on the client-server model and works at the transport layer of the OSI model. RADIUS uses UDP (User Datagram Protocol) as its transport protocol and encrypts only user passwords in its messages. In the above scenario, Lorenzo implemented RADIUS to provide centralized AAA for remote-access servers. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. SNMPv3 (Simple Network Management Protocol version 3) is a protocol that provides network management and monitoring for network devices such as routers, switches, servers, or printers. SNMPv3 is based on the manager-agent model and works at the application layer of the OSI model. SNMPv3 uses UDP as its transport protocol and encrypts all its messages with AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) or DES (Data Encryption Standard). In the above scenario, Lorenzo did not implement SNMPv3 to provide network management and monitoring for network devices. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. POP3S (Post Office Protocol version 3 Secure) is a protocol that provides secure email access and retrieval for email clients from email servers. POP3S is based on the client-server model and works at the application layer of the OSI model. POP3S uses TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) as its transport protocol and encrypts all its messages with SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) or TLS (Transport Layer Security). In the above scenario, Lorenzo did not implement POP3S to provide secure email access and retrieval for email clients from email servers. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. IMAPS (Internet Message Access Protocol Secure) is a protocol that provides secure email access and management for email clients from email servers. IMAPS is based on the client-server model and works at the application layer of the OSI model. IMAPS uses TCP as its transport protocol and encrypts all its messages with SSL or TLS. In the above scenario, Lorenzo did not implement IMAPS to provide secure email access and management for email clients from email servers.

References: , Section 8.2

NEW QUESTION 45

Brielle, a security professional, was instructed to secure her organization's network from malicious activities. To achieve this, she started monitoring network activities on a control system that collected event data from various sources. During this process, Brielle observed that a malicious actor had logged in to access a network device connected to the organizational network. Which of the following types of events did Brielle identify in the above scenario?

- A. Failure audit
- B. Error
- C. Success audit
- D. Warning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Success audit is the type of event that Brielle identified in the above scenario. Success audit is a type of event that records successful attempts to access a network device or resource. Success audit can be used to monitor authorized activities on a network, but it can also indicate unauthorized activities by malicious actors who have compromised credentials or bypassed security controls.

References: Success Audit Event

NEW QUESTION 48

Alex, a certified security professional, works for both aggressor and defender teams. His team's main responsibility involves enhancing protection and boosting the security standards of the organization. Identify Alex's team in this scenario.

- A. White team
- B. Purple team
- C. Blue team
- D. Red team

Answer: B

Explanation:

Purple team is the team that Alex works for in this scenario. A team is a group of people that work together to achieve a common goal or objective. A team can have different types based on its role or function in an organization or a project. A purple team is a type of team that works for both aggressor and defender teams. A purple team can be used to enhance protection and boost the security standards of an organization by performing various tasks, such as testing, evaluating, improving, or integrating the security measures implemented by the defender team or exploited by the aggressor team. In the scenario, Alex is a certified security professional who works for both aggressor and defender teams. His team's main responsibility involves enhancing protection and boosting the security standards of the organization. This means that he works for a purple team. A white team is a type of team that acts as an observer or an arbitrator between the aggressor and defender teams. A white team

can be used to monitor, evaluate, or adjudicate the performance or outcome of the aggressor and defender teams by providing feedback, guidance, or rules. A blue team is a type of team that acts as a defender or a protector of an organization's network or system. A blue team can be used to prevent, detect, or respond to attacks from external or internal threats by implementing various security measures, such as firewalls, antivirus, encryption, etc. A red team is a type of team that acts as an attacker or an adversary of an organization's network or system. A red team can be used to simulate realistic attacks from external or internal threats by exploiting various vulnerabilities, weaknesses, or gaps in the organization's security posture.

NEW QUESTION 50

Steve, a network engineer, was tasked with troubleshooting a network issue that is causing unexpected packet drops. For this purpose, he employed a network troubleshooting utility to capture the ICMP echo request packets sent to the server. He identified that certain packets are dropped at the gateway due to poor network connection.

Identify the network troubleshooting utility employed by Steve in the above scenario.

- A. dnstenum
- B. arp
- C. traceroute
- D. ipconfig

Answer: C

Explanation:

Traceroute is the network troubleshooting utility employed by Steve in the above scenario. Traceroute is a utility that traces the route of packets from a source host to a destination host over a network. Traceroute sends ICMP echo request packets with increasing TTL (Time to Live) values and records the ICMP echo reply packets from each intermediate router or gateway along the path. Traceroute can help identify the network hops, latency, and packet loss between the source and destination hosts. Dnenum is a utility that enumerates DNS information from a domain name or an IP address. Arp is a utility that displays and modifies the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache of a host. Ipconfig is a utility that displays and configures the IP (Internet Protocol) settings of a host.

NEW QUESTION 51

Leilani, a network specialist at an organization, employed Wireshark for observing network traffic. Leilani navigated to the Wireshark menu icon that contains items to manipulate, display and apply filters, enable, or disable the dissection of protocols, and configure user-specified decodes.

Identify the Wireshark menu Leilani has navigated in the above scenario.

- A. Statistics
- B. Capture
- C. Main toolbar
- D. Analyze

Answer: B

Explanation:

Capture is the Wireshark menu that Leilani has navigated in the above scenario. Wireshark is a network analysis tool that captures and displays network traffic in real-time or from saved files. Wireshark has various menus that contain different items and options for manipulating, displaying, and analyzing network data. Capture is the Wireshark menu that contains items to start, stop, restart, or save a live capture of network traffic. Capture also contains items to configure capture filters, interfaces, options, and preferences. Statistics is the Wireshark menu that contains items to display various statistics and graphs of network traffic, such as packet lengths, protocols, endpoints, conversations, etc. Main toolbar is the Wireshark toolbar that contains icons for quick access to common functions, such as opening or saving files, starting or stopping a capture, applying display filters, etc. Analyze is the Wireshark menu that contains items to manipulate, display and apply filters, enable or disable the dissection of protocols, and configure user-specified decodes.

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

- ? Navigate to the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.
- ? Open Threatfeed.txt file with a text editor.
- ? Search for <http://securityabc.s21sec.com> in the file.
- ? Observe the IP address associated with the URL.

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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

Hint: Username: sam
Password: admin@I23

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

D. sam2@bob

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59

A software team at an MNC was involved in a project aimed at developing software that could detect the oxygen levels of a person without physical contact, a helpful solution for pandemic situations. For this purpose, the team used a wireless technology that could digitally transfer data between two devices within a short range of up to 5 m and only worked in the absence of physical blockage or obstacle between the two devices, identify the technology employed by the software team in the above scenario.

- A. Infrared
- B. USB
- C. CPS
- D. Satcom

Answer: A

Explanation:

Infrared is a wireless technology that can digitally transfer data between two devices within a short range of up to 5 m and only works in the absence of physical blockage or obstacle between the two devices. Infrared is commonly used for remote controls, wireless keyboards, and medical devices.

References: Infrared Technology

NEW QUESTION 60

An MNC hired Brandon, a network defender, to establish secured VPN communication between the company's remote offices. For this purpose, Brandon employed a VPN topology where all the remote offices communicate with the corporate office but communication between the remote offices is denied. Identify the VPN topology employed by Brandon in the above scenario.

- A. Point-to-Point VPN topology
- B. Star topology
- C. Hub-and-Spoke VPN topology
- D. Full-mesh VPN topology

Answer: C

Explanation:

A hub-and-spoke VPN topology is a type of VPN topology where all the remote offices communicate with the corporate office, but communication between the remote offices is denied. The corporate office acts as the hub, and the remote offices act as the spokes. This topology reduces the number of VPN tunnels required and simplifies the management of VPN policies. A point-to-point VPN topology is a type of VPN topology where two endpoints establish a direct VPN connection. A star topology is a type of VPN topology where one endpoint acts as the central node and connects to multiple other endpoints. A full-mesh VPN topology is a type of VPN topology where every endpoint connects to every other endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 65

A pfSense firewall has been configured to block a web application www.abchacker.com. Perform an analysis on the rules set by the admin and select the protocol which has been used to apply the rule.

Hint: Firewall login credentials are given below: Username: admin

Password: admin@I23

- A. POP3
- B. TCP/UDP
- C. FTP
- D. ARP

Answer: B

Explanation:

TCP/UDP is the protocol that has been used to apply the rule to block the web application www.abchacker.com in the above scenario. pfSense is a firewall and router software that can be installed on a computer or a device to protect a network from various threats and attacks. pfSense can be configured to block or allow traffic based on various criteria, such as source, destination, port, protocol, etc. pfSense rules are applied to traffic in the order they appear in the firewall configuration. To perform an analysis on the rules set by the admin, one has to follow these steps:

- ? Open a web browser and type 20.20.10.26
- ? Press Enter key to access the pfSense web interface.
- ? Enter admin as username and admin@I23 as password.
- ? Click on Login button.
- ? Click on Firewall menu and select Rules option.
- ? Click on LAN tab and observe the rules applied to LAN interface.

The rules applied to LAN interface are:

Action	Interface	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Description
Block	LAN	TCP/UDP	any	any	www.abchacker.com	any	Block abchacker website
Pass	LAN	any	any	any	any	any	Default allow LAN to any rule

The first rule blocks any traffic from LAN interface to www.abchacker.com website using TCP/UDP protocol. The second rule allows any traffic from LAN interface to any destination using any protocol. Since the first rule appears before the second rule, it has higher priority and will be applied first. Therefore, TCP/UDP is the protocol that has been used to apply the rule to block the web application www.abchacker.com. POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3) is a protocol that allows downloading emails from a mail server to a client device. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a protocol that allows transferring files between a client and a server over a network. ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is a protocol that resolves IP addresses to MAC (Media Access Control) addresses on a network.

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69

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