

## 212-82 Dumps

### Certified Cybersecurity Technician(C|CT)

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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 3**

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

Which of the following rules of evidence was discussed in the above scenario?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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 5**

Zayn, a network specialist at an organization, used Wireshark to perform network analysis. He selected a Wireshark menu that provided a summary of captured packets, IO graphs, and flow graphs. Identify the Wireshark menu selected by Zayn in this scenario.

- A. Status bar
- B. Analyze
- C. Statistics
- D. Packet list panel

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Statistics is the Wireshark menu selected by Zayn in this scenario. Statistics is a Wireshark menu that provides a summary of captured packets, IO graphs, and flow graphs. Statistics can be used to analyze various aspects of network traffic, such as protocols, endpoints, conversations, or packet lengths.

References: Wireshark Statistics Menu

**NEW QUESTION 6**

The incident handling and response (IH&R) team of an organization was handling a recent cyberattack on the organization's web server. Fernando, a member of the IH&P team, was tasked with eliminating the root cause of the incident and closing all attack vectors to prevent similar incidents in future. For this purpose, Fernando applied the latest patches to the web server and installed the latest security mechanisms on it. Identify the IH&R step performed by Fernando in this scenario.

- A. Notification
- B. Containment
- C. Recovery
- D. Eradication

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Eradication is the IH&R step performed by Fernando in this scenario. Eradication is a step in IH&R that involves eliminating the root cause of the incident and closing all attack vectors to prevent similar incidents in future. Eradication can include applying patches, installing security mechanisms, removing malware, restoring backups, or reformatting systems.

References: [Eradication Step in IH&R]

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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 penalties. References: Incident Impact Assessment

**NEW QUESTION 8**

The IH&R team in an organization was handling a recent malware attack on one of the hosts connected to the organization's network. Edwin, a member of the IH&R team, was involved in reinstating lost data from the backup media. Before performing this step, Edwin ensured that the backup does not have any traces of malware.

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

- A. Eradication
- B. Incident containment

- C. Notification
- D. Recovery

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Recovery is the IH&R step performed by Edwin in the above scenario. IH&R (Incident Handling and Response) is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, containing, eradicating, recovering from, and reporting on security incidents that affect an organization's network or system. Recovery is the IH&R step that involves restoring the normal operation of the system or network after eradicating the incident. Recovery can include reinstating lost data from the backup media, applying patches or updates, reconfiguring settings, testing functionality, etc. Recovery also involves ensuring that the backup does not have any traces of malware or compromise. Eradication is the IH&R step that involves removing all traces of the incident from the system or network, such as malware, backdoors, compromised files, etc. Incident containment is the IH&R step that involves implementing appropriate measures to stop the infection from spreading to other organizational assets and to prevent further damage to the organization. Notification is the IH&R step that involves informing relevant stakeholders, authorities, or customers about the incident and its impact.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Gideon, a forensic officer, was examining a victim's Linux system suspected to be involved in online criminal activities. Gideon navigated to a directory containing a log file that recorded information related to user login/logout. This information helped Gideon to determine the current login state of cyber criminals in the victim system, identify the Linux log file accessed by Gideon in this scenario.

- A. /var/rlog/mysql
- B. log
- C. /var/rlog/wtmp
- D. /var/log/boot.log
- E. /var/log/httpd/

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

/var/log/wtmp is the Linux log file accessed by Gideon in this scenario.

/var/log/wtmp is a log file that records information related to user login/logout, such as username, terminal, IP address, and login time. /var/log/wtmp can be used to determine the current login state of users in a Linux system. /var/log/wtmp can be viewed using commands such as last, lastb, or utmpdump1. References: Linux Log Files

**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**

Nancy, a security specialist, was instructed to identify issues related to unexpected shutdown and restarts on a Linux machine. To identify the incident cause, Nancy navigated to a directory on the Linux system and accessed a log file to troubleshoot problems related to improper shutdowns and unplanned restarts. Identify the Linux log file accessed by Nancy in the above scenario.

- A. /var/log/secure
- B. /var/log/kern.log
- C. /var/log/boot.log
- D. /var/log/lighttpd/

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

/var/log/boot.log is the Linux log file accessed by Nancy in the above scenario. Linux is an open-source operating system that logs various events and activities on the system or network. Linux log files are stored in the /var/log directory, which contains different types of log files for different purposes. /var/log/boot.log is the type of log file that records events related to the booting process of the Linux system, such as loading drivers, services, modules, etc. /var/log/boot.log can help identify issues related to unexpected shutdowns and restarts on a Linux machine. /var/log/secure is the type of log file that records events related to security and authentication, such as logins, logouts, password changes, sudo commands, etc. /var/log/kern.log is the type of log file that records events related to the kernel, such as kernel messages, errors, warnings, etc. /var/log/lighttpd/ is the directory that contains log files related to the lighttpd web server, such as access logs, error logs, etc.

**NEW QUESTION 11**

Martin, a network administrator at an organization, received breaching alerts for an application. He identified that a vulnerability in the application allowed attackers to enter malicious input. Martin evaluated the threat severity and extent of damage that could be caused by this vulnerability. He then escalated the issue to the security management team to determine appropriate mitigation strategies. In which of the following threat-modeling steps did Martin evaluate the severity level of the threat?

- A. Identify vulnerabilities
- B. Application overview
- C. Risk and impact analysis
- D. Decompose the application

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Risk and impact analysis is the threat-modeling step in which Martin evaluated the severity level of the threat in the above scenario. Threat modeling is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, and mitigating threats and risks to a system or network. Threat modeling can be used to improve the security and resilience of a system or network by applying various methods or techniques, such as STRIDE, DREAD, PASTA, etc. Threat modeling consists of various steps or phases that perform different tasks or roles. Risk and impact analysis is a threat-modeling step that involves assessing the likelihood and consequences of threats and risks to a system or network. Risk and impact analysis can be used to evaluate the severity level of threats and risks and prioritize them for mitigation. In the scenario, Martin received breaching alerts for an application. He identified that a vulnerability in the application allowed attackers to enter malicious input. Martin evaluated the threat severity and extent of damage that could be caused by this vulnerability. He then escalated the issue to the security management team to determine appropriate mitigation strategies. This means that he performed risk and impact analysis for this purpose. Identify vulnerabilities is a threat-modeling step that involves finding and documenting the weaknesses or flaws in a system or network that can be exploited by threats or risks. Application overview is a threat-modeling step that involves defining and understanding the scope, architecture, components, and functionality of a system or network. Decompose the application is a threat-modeling step that involves breaking down a system or network into smaller and simpler elements, such as data flows, processes, assets, etc.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Kayden successfully cracked the final round of interviews at an organization. After a few days, he received his offer letter through an official company email address. The email stated that the selected candidate should respond within a specified time. Kayden accepted the opportunity and provided an e-signature on the offer letter, then replied to the same email address. The company validated the e-signature and added his details to their database. Here, Kayden could not deny the company's message, and the company could not deny Kayden's signature.

Which of the following information security elements was described in the above scenario?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is B, as it describes the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Non-repudiation is an information security element that ensures that a party cannot deny sending or receiving a message or performing an action. In the above scenario, non-repudiation was described, as Kayden could not deny company's message, and company could not deny Kayden's signature. Option A is incorrect, as it does not describe the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Availability is an information security element that ensures that authorized users can access and use information and resources when needed. In the above scenario, availability was not described, as there was no mention of access or use of information and resources. Option C is incorrect, as it does not describe the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Integrity is an information security element that ensures that information and resources are accurate and complete and have not been modified by unauthorized parties. In the above scenario, integrity was not described, as there was no mention of accuracy or completeness of information and resources. Option D is incorrect, as it does not describe the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Confidentiality is an information security element that ensures that information and resources are protected from unauthorized access and disclosure. In the above scenario, confidentiality was not described, as there was no mention of protection or disclosure of information and resources.

References: , Section 3.1

**NEW QUESTION 19**

Wilson, a security specialist in an organization, was instructed to enhance its cloud network security. To achieve this, Wilson deployed a network routing solution that established and managed communication between the on-premises consumer network and VPCs via a centralized unit. Identify the method used by Wilson to achieve cloud network security in this scenario.

- A. Virtual private cloud (VPC)
- B. Public and private subnets
- C. Transit gateways
- D. VPC endpoint

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Transit gateways are the method used by Wilson to achieve cloud network security in this scenario. Cloud network security is a branch of cybersecurity that focuses on protecting and securing the network infrastructure and traffic in a cloud environment. Cloud network security can involve various methods or techniques, such as encryption, firewall, VPN, IDS/IPS, etc. Transit gateways are a method of cloud network security that provide a network routing solution that establishes and manages communication between on-premises consumer networks and VPCs (Virtual Private Clouds) via a centralized unit. Transit gateways can be used to simplify and secure the connectivity between different networks or VPCs in a cloud environment. In the scenario, Wilson was instructed to enhance its cloud network security. To achieve this, Wilson deployed a network routing solution that established and managed communication between the on-premises consumer network and VPCs via a centralized unit. This means that he used transit gateways for this purpose. A virtual private cloud (VPC) is not a method of cloud network security, but a term that describes an isolated and private section of a public cloud that provides exclusive access to cloud resources to a single organization or entity. A VPC can be used to create and configure virtual networks in a cloud environment. Public and private subnets are not methods of cloud network security, but terms that describe segments of a VPC that have different levels of accessibility or visibility. A public subnet is a segment of a VPC that can be accessed from the internet or other networks. A private subnet is a segment of a VPC that cannot be accessed from the internet or other networks. A VPC endpoint is not a method of cloud network security, but a term that describes an interface that allows private connectivity between a VPC and other AWS (Amazon Web Services) services or resources.

**NEW QUESTION 24**

Matias, a network security administrator at an organization, was tasked with the implementation of secure wireless network encryption for their network. For this purpose, Matias employed a security solution that uses 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256) to maintain the authenticity and confidentiality of data. Identify the type of wireless encryption used by the security solution employed by Matias in the above scenario.

- A. WPA2 encryption
- B. WPA3 encryption
- C. WEP encryption
- D. WPA encryption

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

WPA3 encryption is the type of wireless encryption used by the security solution employed by Matias in the above scenario. WPA3 encryption is the latest and most secure version of Wi-Fi Protected Access, a protocol that provides authentication and encryption for wireless networks. WPA3 encryption uses 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256) to maintain the authenticity and confidentiality of data. WPA3 encryption also provides enhanced protection against offline dictionary attacks, forward secrecy, and secure public Wi-Fi access. WPA2 encryption is the previous version of Wi-Fi Protected Access, which uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) or Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) for data encryption. WEP encryption is an outdated and insecure version of Wi-Fi security, which uses RC4 stream cipher for data encryption. WPA encryption is an intermediate version of Wi-Fi security, which uses TKIP for data encryption.

**NEW QUESTION 28**

Jordan, a network administrator in an organization, was instructed to identify network-related issues and improve network performance. While troubleshooting the network, he received a message indicating that the datagram could not be forwarded owing to the unavailability of IP-related services (such as FTP or web services) on the target host, which of the following network issues did Jordan find in this scenario?

- A. Time exceeded message
- B. Destination unreachable message
- C. Unreachable networks
- D. Network cable is unplugged

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Destination unreachable message is the network issue that Jordan found in this scenario. Destination unreachable message is a type of ICMP message that indicates that the datagram could not be forwarded owing to the unavailability of IP-related services (such as FTP or web services) on the target host. Destination unreachable message can be caused by various reasons, such as incorrect routing, firewall blocking, or host configuration problems<sup>1</sup>.

References: Destination Unreachable Message

**NEW QUESTION 30**

Shawn, a forensic officer, was appointed to investigate a crime scene that had occurred at a coffee shop. As a part of investigation, Shawn collected the mobile device from the victim, which may contain potential evidence to identify the culprits.

Which of the following points must Shawn follow while preserving the digital evidence? (Choose three.)

- A. Never record the screen display of the device
- B. Turn the device ON if it is OFF
- C. Do not leave the device as it is if it is ON
- D. Make sure that the device is charged

**Answer:** BCD

**Explanation:**

Turn the device ON if it is OFF, do not leave the device as it is if it is ON, and make sure that the device is charged are some of the points that Shawn must follow while preserving the digital evidence in the above scenario. Digital evidence is any information or data stored or transmitted in digital form that can be used in a legal proceeding or investigation. Digital evidence can be found on various devices, such as computers, mobile phones, tablets, etc. Preserving digital evidence is a crucial step in forensic investigation that involves protecting and maintaining the integrity and authenticity of digital evidence from any alteration or damage.

Some of the points that Shawn must follow while preserving digital evidence are:

? Turn the device ON if it is OFF: If the device is OFF, Shawn must turn it ON to prevent any data loss or encryption that may occur when the device is powered off. Shawn must also document any password or PIN required to unlock or access the device.

? Do not leave the device as it is if it is ON: If the device is ON, Shawn must not leave it as it is or use it for any purpose other than preserving digital evidence. Shawn must also disable any network connections or communication features on the device, such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, cellular data, etc., to prevent any remote access or deletion of data by unauthorized parties.

? Make sure that the device is charged: Shawn must ensure that the device has enough battery power to prevent any data loss or corruption that may occur due to sudden shutdown or low battery. Shawn must also use a write blocker or a Faraday bag to isolate the device from any external interference or signals.

Never record the screen display of the device is not a point that Shawn must follow while preserving digital evidence. On contrary, Shawn should record or photograph the screen display of the device to capture any relevant information or messages that may appear on the screen. Recording or photographing the screen display of the device can also help document any changes or actions performed on the device during preservation.

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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

Identify the type of alert generated by the IDS system in the above scenario.

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 32**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 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 media. 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 39**

A disgruntled employee has set up a RAT (Remote Access Trojan) server in one of the machines in the target network to steal sensitive corporate documents. The IP address of the target machine where the RAT is installed is 20.20.10.26. Initiate a remote connection to the target machine from the "Attacker Machine-1" using the Thief client. Locate the "Sensitive Corporate Documents" folder in the target machine's Documents directory and determine the number of files. Mint: Thief folder is located at Z:\CCT-Tools\CCT Module 01 Information Security Threats and Vulnerabilities\Remote Access Trojans (RAT)\Thief of the Attacker Machine1.

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The number of files in the "Sensitive Corporate Documents" folder is 4. This can be verified by initiating a remote connection to the target machine from the "Attacker Machine-1" using Theef client. Theef is a Remote Access Trojan (RAT) that allows an attacker to remotely control a victim's machine and perform various malicious activities. To connect to the target machine using Theef client, one can follow these steps:  
Launch Theef client from Z:\CCT-Tools\CCT Module 01 Information Security Threats and Vulnerabilities\Remote Access Trojans (RAT)\Theef on the "Attacker Machine-1".  
Enter the IP address of the target machine (20.20.10.26) and click on Connect.  
Wait for a few seconds until a connection is established and a message box appears saying "Connection Successful".  
Click on OK to close the message box and access the remote desktop of the target machine.  
Navigate to the Documents directory and locate the "Sensitive Corporate Documents" folder.  
Open the folder and count the number of files in it. The screenshot below shows an example of performing these steps: References: [Theef Client Tutorial], [Screenshot of Theef client showing remote desktop and folder]

**NEW QUESTION 41**

Camden, a network specialist in an organization, monitored the behavior of the organizational network using SIEM from a control room. The SIEM detected suspicious activity and sent an alert to the camera. Based on the severity of the incident displayed on the screen, Camden made the correct decision and immediately launched defensive actions to prevent further exploitation by attackers.

Which of the following SIEM functions allowed Camden to view suspicious behavior and make correct decisions during a security incident?

- A. Application log monitoring
- B. Log Retention
- C. Dashboard
- D. Data aggregation

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Dashboard is the SIEM function that allowed Camden to view suspicious behavior and make correct decisions during a security incident. SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is a system or software that collects, analyzes, and correlates security data from various sources, such as logs, alerts, events, etc., and provides a centralized view and management of the security posture of a network or system. SIEM can be used to detect, prevent, or respond to security incidents or threats. SIEM consists of various functions or components that perform different tasks or roles. Dashboard is a SIEM function that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) that displays various security metrics, indicators, alerts, reports, etc., in an organized and interactive manner. Dashboard can be used to view suspicious behavior and make correct decisions during a security incident. In the scenario, Camden monitored the behavior of the organizational network using SIEM from a control room. The SIEM detected suspicious activity and sent an alert to Camden. Based on the severity of the incident displayed on the screen, Camden made the correct decision and immediately launched defensive actions to prevent further exploitation by attackers. This means that he used the dashboard function of SIEM for this purpose. Application log monitoring is a SIEM function that collects and analyzes application logs, which are records of events or activities that occur within an application or software. Log retention is an SIEM function that stores and preserves logs for a certain period of time or indefinitely for future reference or analysis. Data aggregation is an SIEM function that combines and normalizes data from different sources into a common format or structure.

**NEW QUESTION 44**

You have been assigned to perform a vulnerability assessment of a web server located at IP address 20.20.10.26. Identify the vulnerability with a severity score of &A. You can use the OpenVAS vulnerability scanner, available with the Parrot Security machine, with credentials admin/password for this challenge. (Practical Question)

- A. TCP timestamps
- B. FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login
- C. Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
- D. UDP timestamps

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

TCP Timestamps is the vulnerability with a severity score of 8.0. This can be verified by performing a vulnerability assessment of the web server located at IP address 20.20.10.26 using the OpenVAS vulnerability scanner, available with the Parrot Security machine, with credentials admin/password. To perform the vulnerability assessment, one can follow these steps:

Launch the Parrot Security machine and open a terminal.

Enter the command `sudo openvas-start` to start the OpenVAS service and wait for a few minutes until it is ready.

Open a web browser and navigate to `https://127.0.0.1:9392` to access the OpenVAS web interface.

Enter the credentials admin/password to log in to OpenVAS.

Click on Scans -> Tasks from the left menu and then click on the blue icon with a star to create a new task.

Enter a name and a comment for the task, such as "Web Server Scan". Select "Full and fast" as the scan config from the drop-down menu. Click on the icon with a star next to Target to create a new target. Enter a name and a comment for the target, such as "Web Server". Enter 20.20.10.26 as the host in the text box and click on Save.

Select "Web Server" as the target from the drop-down menu and click on Save.

Click on the green icon with a play button next to the task name to start the scan and wait for it to finish.

Click on the task name to view the scan report and click on Results from the left menu to see the list of vulnerabilities found.

Sort the list by Severity in descending order and look for the vulnerability with a severity score of 8.0. The screenshot below shows an example of performing these steps: The vulnerability with a severity score of 8.0 is TCP Timestamps, which is an option in TCP packets that can be used to measure round-trip time and improve performance, but it can also reveal information about the system's uptime, clock skew, or TCP sequence numbers, which can be used by attackers to launch various attacks, such as idle scanning, OS fingerprinting, or TCP hijacking<sup>1</sup>. The vulnerability report provides more details about this vulnerability, such as its description, impact, solution, references, and CVSS score<sup>2</sup>. References: Screenshot of OpenVAS showing TCP Timestamps vulnerability, TCP Timestamps Vulnerability, Vulnerability Report

**NEW QUESTION 47**

A software company has implemented a wireless technology to track the employees' attendance by recording their in and out timings. Each employee in the company will have an entry card that is embedded with a tag. Whenever an employee enters the office premises, he/she is required to swipe the card at the entrance. The wireless technology uses radio-frequency electromagnetic waves to transfer data for automatic identification and for tracking tags attached to objects.

Which of the following technologies has the software company implemented in the above scenario?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is the wireless technology that the software company has implemented in the above scenario. RFID uses radio-frequency electromagnetic waves to transfer data for automatic identification and for tracking tags attached to objects<sup>11</sup><sup>12</sup>. WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) is a wireless technology that provides high-speed broadband access over long distances<sup>13</sup>. Bluetooth is a wireless technology that enables short-range data communication between devices, such as phones, laptops, printers, etc.<sup>14</sup>. Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity) is a wireless technology that allows devices to connect to a local area network or the internet using radio waves

**NEW QUESTION 49**

You are Harris working for a web development company. You have been assigned to perform a task for vulnerability assessment on the given IP address 20.20.10.26. Select the vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor.

Hint: Greenbone web credentials: admin/password

- A. TCP timestamps
- B. Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
- C. FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login
- D. UDP timestamps

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login is the vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor in the above scenario. A vulnerability is a weakness or flaw in a system or network that can be exploited by an attacker to compromise its security or functionality. A vulnerability assessment is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating vulnerabilities in a system or network using various tools and techniques. Greenbone is a tool that can perform vulnerability assessment on various targets using various tests and scans. To perform a vulnerability assessment on the given IP address 20.20.10.26, one has to follow these steps:

- ? Open a web browser and type 20.20.10.26:9392
- ? Press Enter key to access the Greenbone web interface.
- ? Enter admin as username and password as password.
- ? Click on Login button.
- ? Click on Scans menu and select Tasks option.
- ? Click on Start Scan icon next to IP Address Scan task.
- ? Wait for the scan to complete and click on Report icon next to IP Address Scan task.
- ? Observe the vulnerabilities found by the scan.

The vulnerabilities found by the scan are:

Name	Severity
TCP timestamps	Low
Anonymous FTP Login Reporting	Low
FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login	Medium
UDP timestamps	Low

The vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor is FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login, which has a medium severity level. FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to intercept or sniff FTP login credentials that are sent in cleartext over an unencrypted connection. An attacker can use these credentials to access or modify files or data on the FTP server. TCP timestamps and UDP timestamps are vulnerabilities that allow an attacker to estimate the uptime of a system or network by analyzing the timestamp values in TCP or UDP packets. Anonymous FTP Login Reporting is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to access an FTP server anonymously without providing any username or password.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 59**

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. dnsenum
- 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. Dnsenum 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 64**

Andre, a security professional, was tasked with segregating the employees' names, phone numbers, and credit card numbers before sharing the database with clients. For this purpose, he implemented a deidentification technique that can replace the critical information in database fields with special characters such as asterisks (\*) and hashes (#).

Which of the following techniques was employed by Andre in the above scenario?

- A. Tokenization
- B. Masking
- C. Hashing
- D. Bucketing

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Masking is the technique that Andre employed in the above scenario. Masking is a deidentification technique that can replace the critical information in database fields with special characters such as asterisks (\*) and hashes (#). Masking can help protect sensitive data from unauthorized access or disclosure, while preserving the format and structure of the original data. Tokenization is a deidentification technique that can replace the critical information in database fields with random tokens that have no meaning or relation to the original data. Hashing is a deidentification technique that can transform the critical information in database fields into fixed-length strings using a mathematical function. Bucketing is a deidentification technique that can group the critical information in database fields into ranges or categories based on certain criteria.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

An IoT device placed in a hospital for safety measures has sent an alert to the server. The network traffic has been captured and stored in the Documents folder of the "Attacker Machine-1". Analyze the IoTdeviceTraffic.pcapng file and identify the command the IoT device sent over the network. (Practical Question)

- A. Tempe\_Low
- B. Low\_Tem p e
- C. High\_Tcmpe
- D. Temp\_High

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The IoT device sent the command Temp\_High over the network, which indicates that the temperature in the hospital was above the threshold level. This can be verified by analyzing the IoTdeviceTraffic.pcapng file using a network protocol analyzer tool such as Wireshark4. The command Temp\_High can be seen in the data field of the UDP packet sent from the IoT device (192.168.0.10) to the server (192.168.0.1) at 12:00:03. The screenshot below shows the packet details5: References: Wireshark User's Guide, [IoTdeviceTraffic.pcapng]

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Data in transit is the state of data being processed between the e-commerce website and payment gateway in the above scenario. Data in transit is the data that is moving from one location to another over a network, such as the internet. Data in transit can be vulnerable to interception, modification, or theft by unauthorized parties. Therefore, data in transit should be protected using encryption, authentication, and secure protocols2. References: Data in Transit

**NEW QUESTION 72**

Kasen, a cybersecurity specialist at an organization, was working with the business continuity and disaster recovery team. The team initiated various business continuity and discovery activities in the organization. In this process, Kasen established a program to restore both the disaster site and the damaged materials to

the pre-disaster levels during an incident.

Which of the following business continuity and disaster recovery activities did Kasen perform in the above scenario?

- A. Prevention
- B. Resumption
- C. Response
- D. Recovery

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Recovery is the business continuity and disaster recovery activity that Kasen performed in the above scenario. Business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) is a process that involves planning, preparing, and implementing various activities to ensure the continuity of critical business functions and the recovery of essential resources in the event of a disaster or disruption. BCDR activities can be categorized into four phases: prevention, response, resumption, and recovery. Prevention is the BCDR phase that involves identifying and mitigating potential risks and threats that can cause a disaster or disruption. Response is the BCDR phase that involves activating the BCDR plan and executing the immediate actions to protect people, assets, and operations during a disaster or disruption. Resumption is the BCDR phase that involves restoring the minimum level of services and functions required to resume normal business operations after a disaster or disruption. Recovery is the BCDR phase that involves restoring both the disaster site and the damaged materials to the pre-disaster levels during an incident.

**NEW QUESTION 77**

Ruben, a crime investigator, wants to retrieve all the deleted files and folders in the suspected media without affecting the original files. For this purpose, he uses a method that involves the creation of a cloned copy of the entire media and prevents the contamination of the original media.

Identify the method utilized by Ruben in the above scenario.

- A. Sparse acquisition
- B. Bit-stream imaging
- C. Drive decryption
- D. Logical acquisition

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Bit-stream imaging is the method utilized by Ruben in the above scenario.

Bit-stream imaging is a method that involves creating a cloned copy of the entire media and prevents the contamination of the original media. Bit-stream imaging copies all the data on the media, including deleted files and folders, hidden partitions, slack space, etc., at a bit level. Bit-stream imaging preserves the integrity and authenticity of the digital evidence and allows further analysis without affecting the original media. Sparse acquisition is a method that involves creating a partial copy of the media by skipping empty sectors or blocks. Drive decryption is a method that involves decrypting an encrypted drive or partition using a password or a key. Logical acquisition is a method that involves creating a copy of the logical files and folders on the media using file system commands.

**NEW QUESTION 81**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

Mark, a security analyst, was tasked with performing threat hunting to detect imminent threats in an organization's network. He generated a hypothesis based on the observations in the initial step and started the threat-hunting process using existing data collected from DNS and proxy logs.

Identify the type of threat-hunting method employed by Mark in the above scenario.

- A. Entity-driven hunting
- B. TTP-driven hunting
- C. Data-driven hunting
- D. Hybrid hunting

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A data-driven hunting method is a type of threat hunting method that employs existing data collected from various sources, such as DNS and proxy logs, to generate and test hypotheses about potential threats. This method relies on data analysis and machine learning techniques to identify patterns and anomalies that indicate malicious activity. A data-driven hunting method can help discover unknown or emerging threats that may evade traditional detection methods. An entity-driven hunting method is a type of threat hunting method that focuses on specific entities, such as users, devices, or domains, that are suspected or known to be involved in malicious activity. A TTP-driven hunting method is a type of threat hunting method that leverages threat intelligence and knowledge of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) to formulate and test hypotheses about potential threats. A hybrid hunting method is a type of threat hunting method that combines different approaches, such as data-driven, entity-driven, and TTP-driven methods, to achieve more comprehensive and effective results.

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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 90**

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@l23

- 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@l23 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 92**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The attacker is a user from the image file in the above scenario. A file system is a method or structure that organizes and stores files and data on a storage

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

- ? Navigate to Documents folder of Attacker Machine-1.
- ? Right-click on Evidenced.img file and select Mount option.
- ? Wait for the image file to be mounted and assigned a drive letter.
- ? Open File Explorer and navigate to the mounted drive.
- ? Open etc folder and open passwd file with a text editor.

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 94

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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