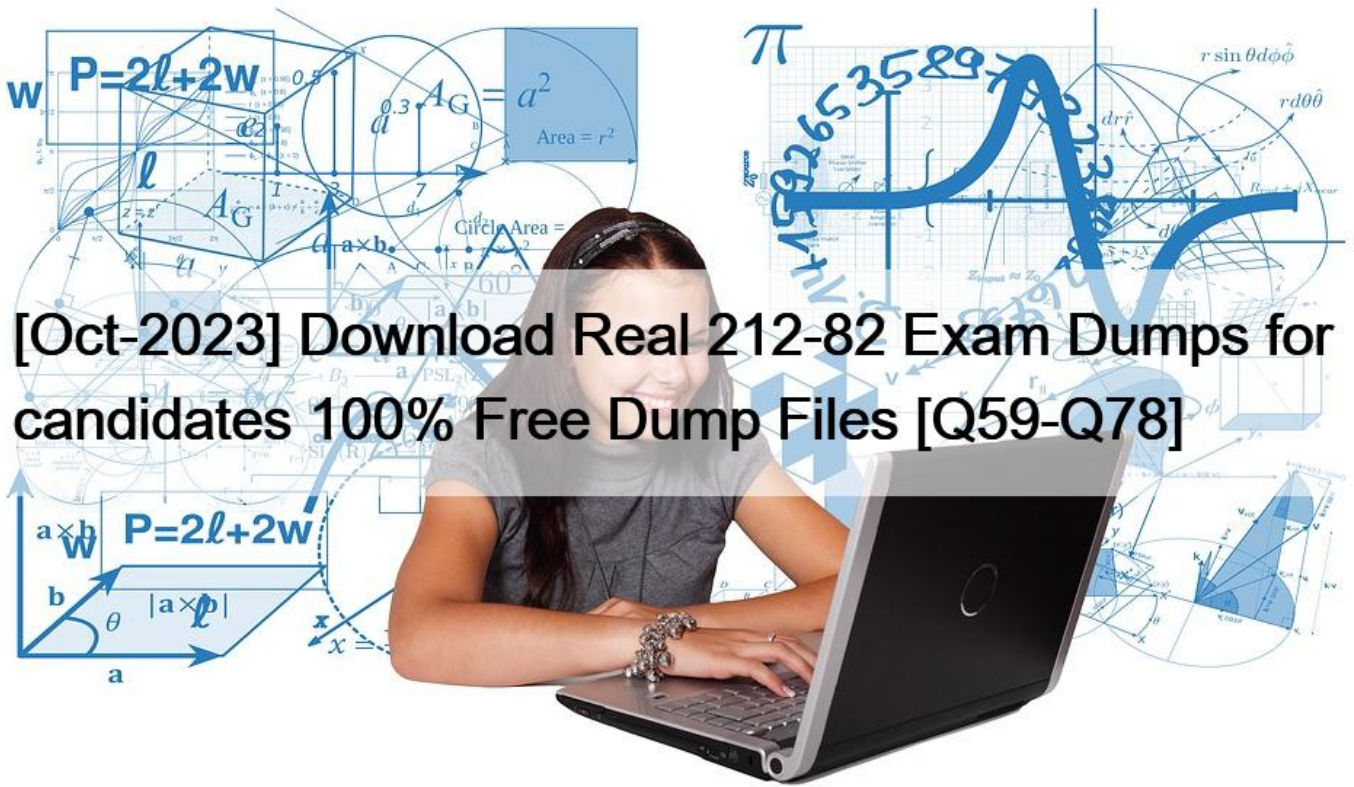# [Oct-2023 Download Real 212-82 Exam Dumps for candidates 100% Free Dump Files [Q59-Q78

[Oct-2023 Download Real 212-82 Exam Dumps for candidates. 100% Free Dump Files Prepare Important Exam with 212-82 Exam Dumps(2023) QUESTION 59

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
* TCP timestamps
* Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
* UDP timestamps
* FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login

QUESTION 60

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

* POP3
* TCP/UDP
* FTP
* ARP

QUESTION 61

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 dat a. Which of the following regulations is mostly violated?

* HIPPA/PHl
* Pll
* PCIDSS
* ISO 2002

QUESTION 62

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 medi a. 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.

* Eradication
* Incident containment
* Notification
* Recovery

QUESTION 63

Tenda, a network specialist at an organization, was examining logged data using Windows Event Viewer to identify attempted or successful unauthorized activities. The logs analyzed by Tenda include events related to Windows security; specifically, log-on/log-off activities, resource access, and also information based on Windows system’s audit policies.

Identify the type of event logs analyzed by Tenda in the above scenario.

* Application event log
* Setup event log
* Security event log
* System event log

Security event log is the type of event log analyzed by Tenda in the above scenario. Windows Event Viewer is a tool that displays logged data about various events that occur on a Windows system or network. Windows Event Viewer categorizes event logs into different types based on their source and purpose. Security event log is the type of event log that records events related to Windows security; specifically, log-on/log-off activities, resource access, and also information based on Windows system’s audit policies . Security event log can help identify attempted or successful unauthorized activities on a Windows system or network. Application event log is the type of event log that records events related to applications running on a Windows system, such as errors, warnings, or information messages. Setup event log is the type of event log that records events related to the installation or removal of software or hardware components on a Windows system. System event log is the type of event log that records events related to the operation of a Windows system or its components, such as drivers, services, processes, etc.

QUESTION 64

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.

* TKIP
* WEP
* AES
* CCMP

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

QUESTION 65

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?

* WiMAX
* RFID
* Bluetooth
* Wi-Fi

QUESTION 66

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

Which of the following types of physical locks is used by the organization in the above scenario?

* Digital locks
* Combination locks
* Mechanical locks

* Electromagnetic locks

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 67

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

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

QUESTION 68

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)

* smith
* attacker
* roger
* john

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: uuidd: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.

QUESTION 69

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

* white@hat
* red@hat
* hat@red
* blue@hat

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

Navigate to the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.

Double-click on Cain.exe file to launch Cain and Abel tool.

Click on Sniffer tab.

Click on Start/Stop Sniffer icon.

Click on Configure icon.

Select the network adapter and click on OK button.

Click on + icon to add hosts to scan.

Select All hosts in my subnet option and click on OK button.

Wait for the hosts to appear in the list.

Right-click on 20.20.10.26 (FTP server) and select Resolve Host Name option.

Note down the host name as ftpserver.movieabc.com

Click on Passwords tab.

Click on + icon to add items to list.

Select Network Passwords option.

Select FTP option from Protocol drop-down list.

Click on OK button.

Wait for the FTP credentials to appear in the list.

Note down the username as hat and the password as red

Open a web browser and type ftp://hat:red@ftpserver.movieabc.com

Press Enter key to access the FTP server using the stolen credentials.

Navigate to flag.txt file and open it.

Read the file content.

QUESTION 70

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

* PCI-DSS requirement no 53
* PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.1
* PCI-DSS requirement no 5.1
* PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.2

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

QUESTION 71

An organization’s risk management team identified the risk of natural disasters in the organization’s current location. Because natural disasters cannot be prevented using security controls, the team suggested to build a new office in another location to eliminate the identified risk. Identify the risk treatment option suggested by the risk management team in this scenario.

* Risk modification
* Risk avoidance
* Risk sharing
* Risk retention

Risk avoidance is the risk treatment option suggested by the risk management team in this scenario. Risk avoidance is a risk treatment option that involves eliminating the identified risk by changing the scope, requirements, or objectives of the project or activity. Risk avoidance can be used when the risk cannot be prevented using security controls or when the risk outweighs the benefits2. Reference: Risk Avoidance

QUESTION 72

Leo has walked to the nearest supermarket to purchase grocery. At the billing section, the billing executive scanned each product’s machine-readable tag against a readable machine that automatically reads the product details, displays the prices of the individual product on the computer, and calculates the sum of those scanned items. Upon completion of scanning all the products, Leo has to pay the bill.

Identify the type of short-range wireless communication technology that the billing executive has used in the above scenario.

* Radio-frequency identification (RFID)
* Near-field communication (NFC)
* QUIC

* QR codes and barcodes

QUESTION 73

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?
* Availability
* Non-repudiation
* Integrity
* Confidentiality

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.

QUESTION 74

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.
* 20.20.10.180
* 20.20.10.19
* 20.20.10.60
* 20.20.10.59

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.

QUESTION 75

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

Identify the type of threat intelligence consumed by the organization in the above scenario.
* Operational threat intelligence
* Strategic threat intelligence
* Technical threat intelligence
* Tactical threat intelligence

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

QUESTION 76

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.
* True positive
* True negative
* False negative
* False positive

QUESTION 77

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

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

QUESTION 78

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.
* Sparse acquisition
* Bit-stream imaging
* Drive decryption
* Logical acquisition

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.

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