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Section 1: Incident Handling

1. The first phase of incident handling is:
 - a. Containment
 - b. Preparation
 - c. Identification
 - d. Eradication
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 32

2. The establishment of _____ is an important part of the Preparation stage.
 - a. a security policy
 - b. alternate communication methods
 - c. a chain of communication
 - d. proper backups
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: e

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 34

3. The posting of warning banners on computer terminals is part of:
 - a. establishing communications
 - b. monitoring the systems
 - c. a security policy
 - d. a command center
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 37

4. Which of the following people should *not* be in a secured area during an incident:
 - a. Floor Manager
 - b. Witnesses
 - c. CIRT team members
 - d. law enforcement agents
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 43

5. Conducting "War Games" is a part of which phase of incident handling:
 - a. Identification
 - b. Eradication
 - c. Containment
 - d. Recovery
 - e. All of the Above

f. None of the Above

answer: f (Preparation phase is correct)

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 44

6. An incident handling "jump bag" is:
- a. a collection of software/hardware/supplies that is kept for emergencies
 - b. a software program designed to collect data from the network
 - c. a piece of hardware designed to duplicate data on hard drives
 - d. a personal collection of documents describing security incidents
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 52

7. Which of the following items is a sign of an incident:
- a. Unsuccessful logon attempts
 - b. Poor system performance
 - c. Intrusion detection software sends an alarm
 - d. System crashes
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: e

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 62-63

8. Determining if an event is an actual incident is part of which phase of incident handling:
- a. Preparation
 - b. Identification
 - c. Eradication
 - d. Follow-up
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 64

9. The first phase in which the incident handler will begin to modify the affected systems is:
- a. Preparation
 - b. Identification
 - c. Recovery
 - d. Containment
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 65

10. Incidents are best handled by:
- a. a single individual

- b. a single individual with an assistant handler
- c. three individuals working as a hierarchy
- d. the entire CIRT team simultaneously
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 61, 75

11. Securing an area should begin in which phase of incident handling:

- a. Containment
- b. Eradication
- c. Recovery
- d. Identification
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 67

12. The legal implications of handling computer and data evidence is known as:

- a. Chain of Custody
- b. Possession and Prosecution
- c. React and Defend
- d. Proper Backups
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 69

13. An example of a program that copies a bit-by-bit image of a hard drive is:

- a. NT Backup
- b. Nessus
- c. WinAT
- d. Ghost
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 70

14. A drive duplicator is:

- a. A software package that copies files from hard drives
- b. A hardware device that makes image copies of hard drives.
- c. A vendor that recovers lost data from hard drives
- d. A program that replays an attack
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 72

15. In order to expedite the handling of an incident, you may have to coordinate closely with:
- Help Desk personnel
 - Internet Service Providers
 - Law Enforcement Agencies
 - System Administrators
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: e

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 45-46, 57, 73

16. Encouraging users to alert the CIRT *early* to an incident increases the speed of which phase of incident handling:
- Preparation
 - Identification
 - Containment
 - Eradication
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: b

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 61

17. Which phrase is commonly used in conjunction with the Containment phase of incident handling:
- "watch and learn"
 - "backup, backup, backup"
 - "stop the bleeding"
 - "if the data doesn't fit, you must acquit"
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 62-63

18. Which item would be considered "best evidence":
- Image copy of a hard drive
 - Tape backup from a hard drive
 - The original hard drive
 - File printouts of the hard drive
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 70

19. At what point does the incident handler *always* lose control of the incident investigation:
- When law enforcement becomes involved
 - When corporate legal department becomes involved
 - When legal department becomes involved

- d. When senior management becomes involved
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 74

20. What phase of incident handling immediately follows the Containment phase:
- a. Recovery
 - b. Intensification
 - c. Follow-up
 - d. Eradication
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 81

21. The "initial assessment" occurs during which phase of incident handling:
- a. Preparation
 - b. Identification
 - c. Containment
 - d. Eradication
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 64

22. Software applications such as Cybercop, ISS, NetSonar, SAINT and NMAP can be used to:
- a. Locate and save forensic data from compromised systems
 - b. Detect vulnerabilities in computer systems
 - c. Create image copies of files and hard drives
 - d. Keep logs of incident handler activities during an investigation
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 84

23. A system designed to attract and collect information about an attacker is known as a:
- a. Honeypot
 - b. Tiger pit
 - c. Trip mine
 - d. Border guard
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 83

24. A useful tool in locating "trojan horse" applications in a computer would be:
- personal firewall software
 - anonymizer software
 - encryption software
 - anti-virus software
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: d

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 86

25. Which method of recovering the system would provide the highest confidence level in the resulting OS after an incident:
- replacing only affected files from a known good backup and applying all current patches
 - restoring the OS from a known good backup and applying all current patches
 - reinstalling the OS from original installation disks and applying all current patches
 - copying an installation from a known good system and applying all current patches
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 88

26. Why is validating a system during the recovery phase important:
- To verify that the system is back in its original working condition
 - To verify that the system has not been re-compromised during the recovery
 - To assure the users of the computer and restore the confidence level associated with its use
 - To verify that you did not introduce any instabilities that will affect the computer's operation
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: e

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 89

27. To help prevent a system from being compromised a second time, you should:
- Change the IP address and name of the computer
 - Load all current vendor patches for both the OS and applications
 - Increase logging for at least 72 hours after the initial incident
 - Use software tools such as Tripwire and ISS to monitor activity on the computer
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: e

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 83, 88, 91

28. During the Follow-up phase of incident handling, you should create:
- a CIRT
 - CD's with known good binaries and boot files
 - a Command Center
 - an incident report
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 93

29. A "Lessons Learned" or "Post-mortem" meeting is part of which phase of incident handling:

- a. Follow-up
- b. Containment
- c. Recovery
- d. Preparation
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 94

30. Which of the following should *not* be a member of a CIRT team:

- a. System Administrator
- b. Corporate security officer
- c. Public relations representative
- d. Senior Manager
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: f

source: Incident Handling: Step-by-Step and Computer Crime Investigation, p. 41-43

Section 2: Hacker Exploits 1

1. The three main areas of computer security are:

- a. Speed, Control and Power
- b. Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability
- c. Public, Personal and Corporate
- d. Local, Regional and National
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 9

2. An exploit is:

- a. Anything a person can use to gain access or make gaining access easier
- b. Formatting a hard drive using a remote access tool
- c. Distribution of offensive materials
- d. Creating and using a pseudonym on the internet
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 8

3. Attackers will always look for:
- a. expensive vulnerability scanning software such as Cybercop or ISS
 - b. corporate credit cards to finance their activities
 - c. the path of least resistance
 - d. financial and market data to sell to the highest bidder
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 13

4. HTTP traffic is typically found on port:
- a. 21
 - b. 25
 - c. 51
 - d. 80
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 21

5. Which of the following *cannot* be exploited on a computer system:
- a. Ports
 - b. Services
 - c. Passwords
 - d. Third party software
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: f

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 20

6. Indirect information gathered from surrounding events is referred to as:
- a. Social Engineering
 - b. Covert Channels
 - c. Inference Channels
 - d. Back Doors
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 25

7. Gathering information by using a network sniffer would be an example of using:
- a. Social Engineering
 - b. Covert Channels
 - c. Inference Channels
 - d. Back Doors
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 28

8. Taking over a TCP/IP connection that is already established is known as:
- Session Hijacking
 - Sniffing
 - Smurfing
 - Surfing
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 31

9. An attack that renders a computer unusable by legitimate users is known as:
- Buffer Overflow
 - Password Cracking
 - Session Hijacking
 - Denial of Service
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 32

10. L0phtcrack and Crack are examples of programs that perform what kind of exploit:
- Network Sniffing
 - Trojan Horse
 - Password Cracking
 - Social Engineering
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 34

11. A random string that is attached to a password before it is encrypted and stored is known as:
- Spice
 - Salt
 - Pepper
 - Crust
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 44

12. Which operating system has uncrackable passwords:
- Windows NT
 - Solaris

- c. Linux
- d. OS-2
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: f (all passwords can be cracked)

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 44

13. The current version of L0phtcrack is:

- a. 1.5
- b. 1.52
- c. 2.5
- d. 2.52
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 46: <http://l0pht.com/l0phtcrack/>

14. The Dictionary/Brute Hybrid setting in the Tools>Option menu tells L0phtcrack to:

- a. Perform both the dictionary and brute force attacks
- b. Concatenate numbers to the dictionary words while running the dictionary attack
- c. Reverse the order of the dictionary and brute force attacks
- d. Run the dictionary and brute force attacks simultaneously
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 53

15. Passwords for a Unix system, if they are *not* shadowed, are stored in:

- a. /etc/passwd
- b. /etc/password
- c. /usr/passwd
- d. /usr/password
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 75

16. The utility used to view the output of Crack is called:

- a. Seer
- b. Repeater
- c. Show
- d. Reporter
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 75

17. Passwords for Unix systems, if they are shadowed are stored in:

- a. /etc/shadow
- b. /tmp/shadow
- c. /usr/shadow
- d. /sdw/shadow
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 85

18. The NT process that "GetAdmin" exploits is:

- a. DebugActiveProcess
- b. NtOpenProcessToken
- c. Inetinfo
- d. msconf.dll
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 94

19. The NT process that "SecHole" exploits is:

- a. DebugActiveProcess
- b. NtOpenProcessToken
- c. Inetinfo
- d. msconf.dll
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 104

20. An example of a Denial of Service exploit would be:

- a. GetAdmin
- b. SecHole
- c. Win Nuke
- d. Red Button
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 123

21. An exploit that takes advantage poor program management of input data size is:

- a. Denial of Service
- b. Spoofing
- c. Smurfing
- d. Buffer Overflow
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 160

22. The "aglimpse", "campas", "tooltalk" and "imapd" exploits are an example of which type of exploit:

- a. Denial of Service
- b. Buffer Overflow
- c. Session Hijacking
- d. Password Cracking
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 178

23. The "aglimpse" and "campas" programs are what type of service:

- a. CGI scripts
- b. PERL scripts
- c. RPC locators
- d. Telnet scripts
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 178, 188

24. The attack characterized by sending ICMP-echo request packets with a spoofed address to several machines in order to flood a machine with ICMP-echo replies is known as:

- a. Land
- b. Smurf
- c. SYN Flood
- d. Ping of Death
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 259

25. The "Ping of Death" attack works by sending:

- a. a SYN packet to a target computer, and not responding to the SYN-ACK package that is returned
- b. ICMP-echo request packets with a spoofed address to several machines in order to flood a machine with ICMP-echo replies
- c. an IP packet with the source and destination address and port set to the same value
- d. an oversized ICMP-echo request packet
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 235

26. A "SYN Flood" exploit is an example of which type of attack:

- a. Denial of service
- b. Buffer Overflow
- c. Back Door
- d. Session Hijacking
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 269

27. "Hack a'Tack" is an example of a _____ attack:

- a. Password Cracker
- b. Trojan Horse
- c. Buffer Overflow
- d. Denial of Service
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 279

28. Altering data is an attack against:

- a. Confidentiality
- b. Availability
- c. Integrity
- d. Responsibility
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 11

29. The "Fraggle" attack works in the same manner as a "Smurf" attack, except:

- a. it uses UDP packets instead of ICMP packets
- b. it uses IPX/SPX protocol instead of TCP/IP protocol
- c. it uses port 21 instead of port 20
- d. it is named after the hacker that wrote the tool
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 263

30. Large, highly fragmented ICMP packets are a sign of which attack:

- a. Land
- b. Ping of Death
- c. Snort
- d. SSping
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 1, p. 259

Section 2: Hacker Exploits 2

1. The first step in the flow of an attack is:

- a. Exploit Systems
- b. Keeping Access
- c. Reconnaissance
- d. Scanning
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 3

2. A popular online "whois" service is:

- a. ORIS
- b. ACORN
- c. LOPHT
- d. ARIN
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 15

3. "ToneLoc" and "THC-Scan" are examples of what type of program:

- a. war dialers
- b. network sniffers
- c. trojan horses
- d. DDOS
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 19

4. "NMAP" scans for:

- a. services
- b. ports
- c. computers
- d. vulnerabilities
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 27

5. A tool to use to determine open ports on a firewall is:

- a. Firewalk
- b. Frag Router
- c. NMAP
- d. Nessus
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 32

6. A freeware vulnerability scanner is:

- a. NMAP
- b. NetCat
- c. Sniffit
- d. Nessus
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 35

7. A feature of "NMAP" is:

- a. war dialing
- b. password guessing
- c. TCP stack fingerprinting
- d. changing SNMP community names
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 28

8. The third step in the flow of an attack is:

- a. Exploit Systems
- b. Covering the Tracks
- c. Reconnaissance
- d. Scanning
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 45

9. An attacker that uses tools written by a hacker without fully understanding how it functions is often called:

- a. Internet Idiot
- b. Script Kiddie
- c. Tool Timer
- d. Dead Cow
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 11

10. A standard term that a hacker uses once he has taken control of the machine, is that the computer "is _____":

- a. "hosed"
- b. "owned"
- c. "rented"
- d. "toasted"
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 3

11. The ability of a computer to specify the path that a packet should take to come back to the requesting computer is known as:

- a. IP fragmentation
- b. tunneling
- c. source routing
- d. DNS cache poisoning
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 55

12. The act of making your computer appear to be another computer by changing the IP address is known as:

- a. Smurfing
- b. Sniffing
- c. Spoofing
- d. Snorting
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 47

13. A defense against DNS Cache Poisoning is:

- a. Use SSL with server-side authentication
- b. Use split-split DNS
- c. Use digitally signed DNS records
- d. Use the latest version of DNS software (i.e. BIND)
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: e

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 88-89

14. A DOS tool is:
- Targa
 - NetBus
 - NetCat
 - Hobbit
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 104

15. The first fragment of a fragmented TCP packet in a "Tiny Fragment" attack does not contain:
- TCP port number
 - IP address
 - Source IP address
 - SYN flag
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 61

16. A TCP tool that uses the same methodology as Firewalk is:
- NSLOOKUP
 - WHOIS
 - TRACEROUTE
 - FINGER
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 34

17. "Hunt" is a software tool that performs:
- vulnerability scanning
 - session hijacking
 - backdoor access
 - DDOS
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 75

18. Port 20034 is a known port used by:
- Portal of Doom
 - Back Orifice
 - NetBus 2 Pro
 - Telecommando
 - All of the Above
 - None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 165

19. A DDOS tool that uses ICMP-echo replies to tunnel communication is:

- a. Targa
- b. Trin00
- c. TFN
- d. Back Orifice
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 111

20. The protocol that "Hunt" uses to undermine a session is:

- a. RARP
- b. ICMP
- c. ARP
- d. NetBIOS
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 76

21. A tool used to move data between systems on any specified port is:

- a. NetCat
- b. NMAP
- c. Snort
- d. Trin00
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 92

22. A feature of NetCat is it can be used:

- a. as a port scanner
- b. to replay attacks
- c. as a relay to other NetCat installations
- d. as a backdoor access point
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: e

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 100

23. The hacker group Cult of the Dead Cow created what program:

- a. Back Orifice
- b. Trin00
- c. TFN

- d. NetBus
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 127

24. DOS is an acronym for:
- a. a well known hacker group
 - b. Distributed Operating System
 - c. Denial Of Service
 - d. Differential Offset Sockets
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: c

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 102

25. A method to hijack a web session that maintains state can be accomplished by:
- a. using a tool like "HTTP Tunnel"
 - b. typing in an URL such as "https://www.bank.com/acctbal.asp?sid=34112323"
 - c. requesting state information from the DNS server
 - d. create a duplicate application and use this application to capture state information
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: b

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 121

26. An way to limit the effectiveness of sniffers is:
- a. allow source routing
 - b. intrusion detection systems (IDS's)
 - c. firewalls
 - d. switched ethernet
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 66

27. The "BOSOCK32" plug-in for Back Orifice gives which capability to the program:
- a. Streaming Video
 - b. 32-bit encryption of data
 - c. Graphical file viewer and registry editor
 - d. ICMP tunneling
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 135

28. The second step in the flow of an attack is:

- a. Exploit Systems
- b. Keeping Access
- c. Reconnaissance
- d. Scanning
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: d

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 16

29. Knark uses which Linux capability in order to function:

- a. Loadable Kernel Module (LKM)
- b. Programmable Access Module (PAM)
- c. Volume Manager Daemon (VOLD)
- d. Kernel Dependency Module (KDM)
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: a

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 16

30. "Nessus" runs on which platform(s):

- a. Solaris
- b. NT
- c. Linux
- d. FreeBSD
- e. All of the Above
- f. None of the Above

answer: e

source: Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Step-by-Step, Part 2, p. 41

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