



# Global Information Assurance Certification Paper

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Advanced Incident Handling and Hacker Exploits Practical Assignment

Chosen Assignment: Create a Test that demonstrates your knowledge of the subject area

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### Section I: 30 Questions from Incident Handling

1: Which of the following is NOT a step of accomplishing Triage?

- A. Identifying critical functions
- B. Testing & revising
- C. Identifying less critical functions
- D. Implementing the strategies

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 4

Correct Answer: C

2: It's very important to take notes during an incident. What should you document so that your notes hold up in court as evidence?

- A. Names of any analysts working with you on the incident
- B. Times and hostnames that you saw unusual activity
- C. The Who, What, When, and Where.
- D. Time, IP Addresses, hostnames compromised

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 12

Correct Answer: C

3: As you execute the Emergency Action Plan, you should NOT tell the user which of the following:

- A. Please turn on full logging until we get there
- B. Please take your hands off the keyboard and move away from the computer
- C. Disconnect the network/modem connection to the machine
- D. Don't touch anything, we'll be right there

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 17

Correct Answer: A

4: What type of backup should you make of the infected machine(s)?

- A. Full System Backup
- B. Bit-by-bit Backup
- C. Only backup the infected files
- D. Partial Backup

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 18

Correct Answer: B

- 5: What information should be contained in your warning banners?
- A. Disclaimer of system use
  - B. Warning to intruders that the system is unauthorized and they will be prosecuted
  - C. Your organization's policy on the resumption of privacy
  - D. Your system administrator's contact information

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 37  
Correct Answer: C

- 6: What does it mean when a company is escrowing passwords?
- A. The company hires an external company to maintain all superuser passwords in case of an incident
  - B. Passwords are kept in sealed envelopes in locked containers in case of an incident
  - C. A manager or supervisor keeps all system passwords for incidents
  - D. A analyst is chosen to have complete access to all systems

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 49  
Correct Answer: B

- 7: Which of the following is NOT necessary to have ready for an incident?
- A. Small tape recorder
  - B. Small hub
  - C. Cell phone
  - D. Wiretap

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 52  
Correct Answer: D

- 8: All of the following are signs of an intrusion EXCEPT:?
- A. Door knob rattling
  - B. Unusual time of usage
  - C. Unusually good system performance
  - D. System crashes

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 63  
Correct Answer: C

- 9: Which of the following instantly copies and clones entire hard drives?
- A. Drive Duplicator
  - B. Safeback
  - C. Ghost
  - D. Expert Witness

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 72  
Correct Answer: A

10: Which tool should be used to find out information about an intruder?

- A. Ping
- B. Nslookup
- C. Telnet
- D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 76  
Correct Answer: D

11: When establishing quarantine boundaries, all of the following must be done EXCEPT:

- A. Change passwords on all systems
- B. Change passwords on affected systems
- C. Determine and certify trustmodel
- D. If a sniffer is detected or suspected, expand the password change order

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 80  
Correct Answer: A

12: What is a honeypot?

- A. A system that sniffs all network data for unusual activity.
- B. A system that contains no real data but is locked down very tightly to see if the current security loads are sufficient.
- C. A system that is designed to collect information about an attacker without yielding any useful data.
- D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 83  
Correct Answer: C

13: Which of the following is NOT an example of malicious code?

- A. Virus
- B. Root kit binaries
- C. Easter Eggs
- D. Visual Basic Scripts

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 106  
Correct Answer: D

14: Trojans traditionally do which of the following?

- A. E-mail system information off to the attacker
- B. Sit on the system listening and waiting for the attacker to connect
- C. Delete all files on the system
- D. Run sniffing software to collect network data

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 111  
Correct Answer: B

- 15: What is a common way to identify that a root kit is installed on a system?
- A. Look for outbound traffic on port 6667
  - B. Look at the file permissions on all system files
  - C. Perform a 'netstat -an' to see what ports are listening for connections
  - D. Look at the owners of system binaries

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 113  
Correct Answer: A

- 16: Smurf is an example of what type of attack?
- A. Denial of Service
  - B. Buffer Overflow
  - C. Virus
  - D. Trojan

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 125  
Correct Answer: A

- 17: Fraggle makes use of what protocol?
- A. TCP
  - B. ICMP
  - C. UDP
  - D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 125  
Correct Answer: B

- 18: The best method of preventing sexually explicit web surfing is:
- A. Creating a policy with the organization to not allow going to sexually explicit sites
  - B. Blocking all traffic to such sites using software on your firewalls
  - C. Search for requests in the log files and take appropriate actions against those employees
  - D. Run software on the clients to prevent unauthorized surfing

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 168  
Correct Answer: B

- 19: ntlast -f -r -n 25 Does what?
- A. Gets the last 25 failed remote logon attempts
  - B. Gets the last 25 interactive logon attempts
  - C. Gets the last 25 successful logon attempts

D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 180

Correct Answer: A

20: What does tripwire do?

- A. Looks into the kernel to see if a loadable module has been installed on Linux
- B. Listens on a number of ports to help detect port scans
- C. Looks at system files to see if they have been altered
- D. Sniffs network traffic

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 183

Correct Answer: C

21: When handling evidence, you should do all the following EXCEPT:

- A. Make 2 backups of all evidence
- B. Original drive should go in access controlled safe
- C. Make copies of all notes taken
- D. Use a backup drive for your investigation

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 187

Correct Answer: C

22: Which of the following is NOT a forensics tool?

- A. nmap
- B. NAI's Guard Dog
- C. Expert Witness
- D. Safeback

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Pages 186-189

Correct Answer: A

23: What keystroke shows history in DOS?

- A. F7
- B. F10
- C. F1
- D. F8

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 200

Correct Answer: A

- 24: The Caligula virus performs what action?
- A. E-mails system information off the infected system
  - B. Pulls the user's PGP key ring and sends it to a website
  - C. Trojans the system and waits for a connection
  - D. Deletes all filesystems

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 204  
Correct Answer: B

- 25: All of the following are methods to hide data EXCEPT:?
- A. Change header information inside TCP packets
  - B. Steganography
  - C. Marking cluster as bad on the disk
  - D. Hidden inside TCP header fields crossing a network

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 215  
Correct Answer: A

- 26: Steganography is the process of:
- A. Hiding files within other files
  - B. Encrypting files
  - C. Hiding data in unused file streams on NTFS partitions
  - D. Sending hidden data in ftp transmissions

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 215  
Correct Answer: A

- 27: What does the following command do: `find / -perm -2000 -o -perm -4000 -print?`
- A. Prints all files that have been modified in the past 20 days
  - B. Prints all files with suid and sgid
  - C. Prints all files modified today
  - D. Prints all files with the extension of pl

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 227  
Correct Answer: B

- 28: What command shows the listening services?
- A. df
  - B. nbtstat
  - C. netstat -an
  - D. ls

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page A - 5  
Correct Answer: C

- 29: All of the following are true concerning a good audit EXCEPT:
- A. You want to collect as much data as possible in your baseline
  - B. Do not log successful logons, only failed logons in your baseline
  - C. Burn your tools to a CD
  - D. Create a written procedure outlining scope, frequency, and responsibility

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page A-9 ...  
A-11  
Correct Answer: B

- 30: What does the global.exe program do?
- A. Shows all local and domain groups for a user
  - B. Shows all members of a specified domain group
  - C. Shows all members of a specified local group
  - D. Shows all users and groups on a specified system

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.1 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page A-26  
Correct Answer: B

## Section II: 30 Questions from Hacker Exploits Day 1

- 1: The three main areas of security are:
- A. Confidentiality, Privacy & Integrity
  - B. Integrity, Privacy, & Availability
  - C. Confidentiality, Integrity, & Availability
  - D. Confidentiality, Privacy, & Integrity

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer and Network Hacker Exploits: Page 9  
Correct Answer: C

- 2: Session hijacking is defined as:
- A. Causing a loss of service by overwhelming a system with traffic.
  - B. Taking over a legitimate session and gaining access to a system.
  - C. Convincing another system that you are a different IP address.
  - D. Going through multiple systems to either change your identity or gain additional access.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer Security Incident Handling Page 14



Correct Answer: B

3: Spoofing is defined as:

- A. Causing a loss of service by overwhelming a system with traffic.
- B. Taking over a legitimate session and gaining access to a system.
- C. Convincing another system that you are a different IP address.
- D. Going through multiple systems to either change your identity or gain additional access.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 14

Correct Answer: C

4: Relaying is defined as:

- A. Causing a loss of service by overwhelming a system with traffic.
- B. Taking over a legitimate session and gaining access to a system.
- C. Convincing another system that you are a different IP address.
- D. Going through multiple systems to either change your identity or gain additional access.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 14

Correct Answer: D

5: Social engineering involves:

- A. Creating robots to infiltrate corporate premises to gain information
- B. Convincing people to give you information they normally would not give you
- C. Breaking into a company and gaining information
- D. Gaining physical access to company premises to gain information

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 19

Correct Answer: B

6: A system has ports 20, 21, 23, 80, 110 running. Which of the following protocols is running on this system:

- A. SMTP
- B. Finger
- C. FTP
- D. IRC

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 21

Correct Answer: C

7: Which of the following is NOT true regarding passwords?

- A. Most passwords are changed on a bi-monthly basis
- B. Most passwords are trivial to guess
- C. Most passwords are rarely changed
- D. Most systems have accounts with no passwords

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 24  
Correct Answer: A

8: What is a buffer overflow?

- A. A program that installs on the victim host and waits for instructions from a remote host
- B. Sending data to a program that it is not expecting
- C. Causing a loss of service by overwhelming a system with traffic.
- D. Taking over a legitimate session and gaining access to a system.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 33  
Correct Answer: B

9: L0phtcrack, John the ripper, and Cracker Jack are used to do what?

- A. Denial of Service
- B. Perform buffer overflows
- C. Exploit passwords
- D. Hijack sessions

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 34  
Correct Answer: C

10: Brute force password attacks involve:

- A. Using a predetermined list of passwords.
- B. Using people's usernames, first and last names to guess passwords
- C. Using a dictionary file to guess passwords
- D. Trying every possible password until a successful login

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 36  
Correct Answer: D

11: Three basic methods of encryption are:

- A. symmetric, asymmetric, hash
- B. symmetric, asymmetric, cipher
- C. steganographic, hash, symmetric
- D. crypt, hash, asymmetric

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 39  
Correct Answer: A

12: Which of the following is NOT a method of password cracking?

- A. Dictionary attack
- B. Hybrid attack
- C. Crypt attack

D. Brute force attack

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 42

Correct Answer: C

13: L0phttrack can do all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Crack Unix/Windows passwords
- B. Dump password registry
- C. Sniff passwords off of the network
- D. Has brute force as well as dictionary cracking capabilities

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 45

Correct Answer: A

14: Passfilt.dll provides what type of functionality?

- A. Checks passwords to see if they are “crackable”
- B. Password checking
- C. Password cracking
- D. Strong Passwords

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 63

Correct Answer: D

15: Syskey provides what capabilities?

- A. Allows 128 bit “strong” encryption
- B. Allows for automatic check of bad passwords in the SAM database
- C. Verifies passwords are following defined security policy
- D. Enforces password policy

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 66

Correct Answer: A

16: The Getadmin exploit is:

- A. A denial of service attack that causes an NT machine to crash by using up all of the resources.
- B. An attack that performs a very sophisticated set of steps that allow a non-admin. User to gain debug-level access on a system process.
- C. An attack that grants normal users administrative rights by adding them to the Administrators group.
- D. A denial of service attack that involves sending out of band data to a Windows machine.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 93

Correct Answer: C

17: The Sechole exploit is:

- A. A denial of service attack that causes an NT machine to crash by using up all of the resources.
- B. An attack that performs a very sophisticated set of steps that allow a non-admin. User to gain debug-level access on a system process.
- C. An attack that grants normal users administrative rights by adding them to the Administrators group.
- D. A denial of service attack that involves sending out of band data to a Windows machine.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 103  
Correct Answer: B

18: The Win nuke exploit is:

- A. A denial of service attack that causes an NT machine to crash by using up all of the resources.
- B. An attack that performs a very sophisticated set of steps that allow a non-admin. User to gain debug-level access on a system process.
- C. An attack that grants normal users administrative rights by adding them to the Administrators group.
- D. A denial of service attack that involves sending out of band data to a Windows machine.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 123  
Correct Answer: D

19: How do you protect against the Win Nuke exploit?

- A. Change a Windows registry setting
- B. Apply appropriate service pack and apply a patch from Microsoft
- C. Format hard drive and start over
- D. Download and install virus scanning software on the machine

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 129  
Correct Answer: B

20: Red button works by using which ports?

- A. 137-139
- B. 135-139
- C. 109-110
- D. 20-21

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 136  
Correct Answer: A

21: RPC Locator is what type of attack?

- A. Denial of Service
- B. Buffer Overflow
- C. Session hijacking
- D. Spoofing

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 146  
Correct Answer: A

22: All of the following are UNIX exploits except:

- A. Aglimpse
- B. Tooltalk
- C. Campas
- D. Sec hole

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 175  
Correct Answer: D

23: What is a CGI?

- A. An exploit that runs against web servers
- B. A specification for interfacing server executed programs with WWW pages
- C. A form of vulnerability found on Unix and NT machines
- D. A scripting subset that is executed by the browser and delivered by the server

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 178  
Correct Answer: B

24: Which of the following is untrue concerning CGIs?

- A. Script is executed by web browser
- B. Requested by (usually) unauthenticated client
- C. Process has all privileges of the web server that called it
- D. Can be a compiled program or script written in a multitude of languages including Perl and C

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 189  
Correct Answer: A

25: Snort and tcpdump are examples of what type of program?

- A. CGI vulnerabilities
- B. Denial of Service tools
- C. Sniffers

D. Password crackers

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 222

Correct Answer: C

26: Which is NOT a denial of service attack?

- A. Phf
- B. Ping of death
- C. Land
- D. Smurf

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 233

Correct Answer: A

27: ICMP of the TCP/IP protocol suite works at what layer in the OSI model?

- A. Transport
- B. Data Link
- C. Session
- D. Network

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 235

Correct Answer: D

28: The following is the signature for what type of attack?

```
10:03:14..6900000 192.168.15.1 > 192.168.20.10: icmp: echo request (frag 11267:1480@0+)
10:03:14..6900000 192.168.15.1 > 192.168.20.10: (frag 11267:1480@1480+)
10:03:14..6900000 192.168.15.1 > 192.168.20.10: (frag 11267:1480@5920+)
10:03:14..6900000 192.168.15.1 > 192.168.20.10: (frag 11267:1480@7400+)
10:03:14..6900000 192.168.15.1 > 192.168.20.10: (frag 11267:1480@8880+)
....
10:03:14..7400000 192.168.15.1 > 192.168.20.10: (frag 11267:1480@65527)
```

- A. Smurf Attack
- B. Ping of Death
- C. SSPing
- D. Land

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 239

Correct Answer: B

29: Which of the following is the three-way handshake for TCP connections?

- A. Syn, Ack, Syn-ack
- B. Syn, Ack, Fin
- C. Syn, Syn-ack, Ack
- D. Syn, Syn-ack, Fin

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 270  
Correct Answer: C

30: An unusually high amount of half-open sessions is an indicator of what type of attack?

- A. Syn flood
- B. Fin flood
- C. Ack storm
- D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.2 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits: Page 273  
Correct Answer: A

### Section III: 30 Questions from Hacker Exploits Day 2

1: All of the following are great ways to gather information EXCEPT:

- A. ARIN and whois
- B. nslookup
- C. ping
- D. Search engines

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 15  
Correct Answer: C

2: THS-Scan 2.0 is a:

- A. Port scanner
- B. Sniffer
- C. War dialer
- D. Password cracker

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 19  
Correct Answer: C

3: UDP can best be described as:

- A. a stateful, connection-oriented protocol
- B. a stateless, connectionless protocol
- C. a slow, large protocol
- D. a lightweight protocol

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 25  
Correct Answer: B

4: Nmap is a:

- A. Port scanner

- B. Sniffer
- C. War dialer
- D. Password cracker

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 26  
Correct Answer: A

- 5: Nmap is capable of performing the following types of scans:
- A. Syn scans
  - B. Udp scans
  - C. RPC scans
  - D. All of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 27  
Correct Answer: D

- 6: TCP stack fingerprinting is defined as what?
- A. Depending on the response from a system, nmap can identify what OS is running
  - B. Depending on the response from a system, nmap can identify what patch level the TCP/IP stack is
  - C. The process of traversing the TCP/IP stack to identify any vulnerabilities
  - D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 29  
Correct Answer: A

- 7: Firewalk is based on what other widely-used utility?
- A. Ping
  - B. Traceroute
  - C. Nslookup
  - D. Nmap

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 32  
Correct Answer: B

- 8: Firewalk uses what field in the IP header to traverse the network and determine what ports are open?
- A. Sequence Number
  - B. TTL
  - C. Fragment offset
  - D. Options field

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 32  
Correct Answer: B

- 9: Which file do you need to edit on Unix systems to disable services?



- A. /etc/inetd.conf
- B. /etc/inet.conf
- C. /etc/services
- D. /usr/local/etc/inetd.conf

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 44  
Correct Answer: A

- 10: To successfully spoof another address, one needs to:
- A. Send a syn packet to the destination host, perform a host redirect to receive the syn/ack packet and send the ack packet to the destination host.
  - B. Send a syn packet to the destination host, perform a denial of service on the real host, and send the Ack packet to the destination host with the correct sequence number.
  - C. Send a syn packet to the destination host with real ip, destination responds with a syn/ack, and send a ack packet with the spoofed ip address.
  - D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 53  
Correct Answer: B

- 11: What is source routing?
- A. It is an option in IP that allows the source of a packet to specify the path it will take on the network.
  - B. It is the process of routing IP packets with their source addresses.
  - C. It is the process of routing IP packets to the source address.
  - D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 55  
Correct Answer: A

- 12: The following are true about IP fragmentation EXCEPT:
- A. One can bypass packet filters in firewalls
  - B. One can send packets through proxying firwalls
  - C. One can bypass packet filters in routers
  - D. One can avoid being discovered by intrusion detection systems

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 59  
Correct Answer: B

- 13: Which of the following are types of fragmentation attacks?
- A. Tiny fragment attack
  - B. Fragment overlap attack
  - C. Large fragment attack
  - D. B & C Only
  - E. A & B Only

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 60  
Correct Answer: E

- 14: Which of the following is a way to prevent IP fragmentation attacks?
- A. Install packet filters on all routers and firewalls
  - B. Install application proxy firewalls
  - C. Install intrusion detection systems
  - D. Employ an ICMP ingress packet filter

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 64  
Correct Answer: B

- 15: Using switches in your network is the best method to fight against which tools?
- A. Denial of Service Tools
  - B. Frag Routers
  - C. Password crackers
  - D. Sniffers

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 68  
Correct Answer: D

- 16: Hunt is what type of tool?
- A. Sniffer
  - B. Session Hijacker
  - C. Password Cracker
  - D. Port Scanner

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 71  
Correct Answer: B

- 17: Which of the following are defenses to session hijacking?
- A. SSh or a VPN
  - B. Use a random sequence number
  - C. Strong authentication
  - D. A & B
  - E. A & C

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 79  
Correct Answer: E

- 18: All of the following are true about DNS cache poisoning EXCEPT?
- A. Jizz is a tool to implement DNS cache poisoning
  - B. Upgrading bind is a good defense to poisoning
  - C. Split DNS is another good defense to poisoning

D. DNS cache poisoning can cause requests for your website to be redirected to someone else's server

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Pages 82-83, 88

Correct Answer: C

19: What are the following commands accomplishing?

Server: `nc -l -p 4444 < filename`

Client: `nc server 4444 > filename`

- A. Downloading a file from the server to the client
- B. Uploading a file from the client to the server
- C. Creating a port listener on the server on port 4444 which displays the contents of filename and redirects it to the client.
- D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 93

Correct Answer: A

20: Which of the following is false concerning netcat?

- A. Can scan from any source port
- B. Can send malformed ICMP packets
- C. Performs TCP and UDP port scanning
- D. Performs linear scans or random scans

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 94

Correct Answer: B

21: All of the following are distribute denial of service (Ddos) tools EXCEPT:

- A. Targa
- B. HTC
- C. TFN
- D. Trin00

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Pages 104, 107, 113

Correct Answer: B

22: What mechanism is often used to determine session for a user in web applications?

- A. Cookies with a session variable
- B. Database entries on the web server in conjunction with cookie variables

- C. Hidden form elements
- D. Http get requests
- E. All of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 120

Correct Answer: E

23: All of the following are capabilities of Back Orifice 2000 EXCEPT:

- A. Allows for remote control of Windows
- B. Gather passwords
- C. Packet redirection
- D. Create user accounts

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Pages 131-132

Correct Answer: D

24: What is BOTOOL?

- A. Reliable ICMP tunneling for BO2K traffic
- B. Graphical file viewer and registry editor
- C. Allows encryption of BO2K traffic
- D. Scripting language for both client and server automation

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 135

Correct Answer: B

25: What is a rootkit?

- A. A collection of tools that allow an attacker to gain backdoor access into a system.
- B. A tool that allows an attacker to gain root access.
- C. A shim that sits off the kernel to collect password information.
- D. A program that monitors logins for password information.

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 141

Correct Answer: A

26: Which of the following is true about Knark?

- A. Replaces kernel with trojan kernel
- B. Replaces system binaries with trojan versions
- C. Knark is installed as a loadable kernel module and runs at the kernel level

D. Knark listens on various ports for commands remotely

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 152

Correct Answer: C

27: Remove.c is used to do what?

- A. Remove entries in the password file on Unix hosts
- B. Remove entries in the /var/run/utmp, /var/log/wtmp, and /usr/adm/lastlog files
- C. Reconfigure syslog
- D. None of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 168

Correct Answer: B

28: Reverse WWW Shell is an example of what?

- A. Denial of service
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. Trojan
- D. Session hijacking

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 172

Correct Answer: C

29: Loki uses what protocol?

- A. ICMP
- B. DNS
- C. UDP
- D. All of the above

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 175

Correct Answer: D

30: Reverse WWW Shell uses what protocol?

- A. SSL
- B. Telnet
- C. HTTP
- D. UDP

Location Found: SANS GIAC 4.3 – Computer And Network Hacker Exploits II: Page 173

Correct Answer: C

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