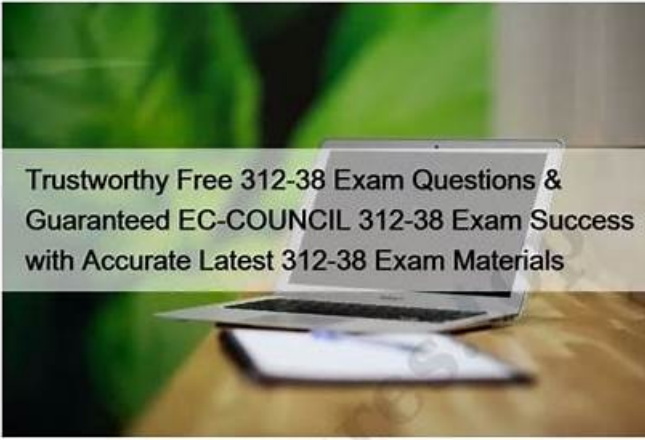


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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

In which of the following attacks does an attacker use software that tries a large number of key combinations in order to get a password?

- A. Smurf attack
- **B. Brute force attack**
- C. Zero-day attack
- D. Buffer overflow

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a brute force attack, an attacker uses software that tries a large number of key combinations in order to get a password. To prevent such attacks, users should create passwords that are more difficult to guess, i.e., by using a minimum of six characters, alphanumeric combinations, and lower-upper case combinations.

Answer option D is incorrect. Smurf is an attack that generates significant computer network traffic on a victim network. This is a type of denial-of-service attack that floods a target system via spoofed broadcast ping messages. In such attacks, a perpetrator sends a large amount of ICMP echo request (ping) traffic to IP broadcast addresses, all of which have a spoofed source IP address of the intended victim. If the routing device delivering traffic to those broadcast addresses delivers the IP broadcast to all hosts, most hosts on that IP network will take the ICMP echo request and reply to it with an echo reply, which multiplies the traffic by the number of hosts responding.

Answer option A is incorrect. Buffer overflow is a condition in which an application receives more data than it is configured to accept. It helps an attacker not only to execute a malicious code on the target system but also to install backdoors on the target system for further attacks. All buffer overflow attacks are due to only sloppy programming or poor memory management by the application developers. The main types of buffer overflows are:

Stack overflow

Format string overflow

Heap overflow

Integer overflow

Answer option C is incorrect. A zero-day attack, also known as zero-hour attack, is a computer threat that tries to exploit computer application vulnerabilities which are unknown to others, undisclosed to the software vendor, or for which no security fix is available. Zero-day exploits (actual code that can use a security hole to carry out an attack) are used or shared by attackers before the software vendor knows about the vulnerability. User awareness training is the most effective technique to mitigate such attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which of the following attacks is a class of brute force attacks that depends on the higher likelihood of collisions found between random attack attempts and a fixed degree of permutations?

- A. Dictionary attack
- B. Replay attack
- C. Phishing attack
- **D. Birthday attack**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A birthday attack is a class of brute force attacks that exploits the mathematics behind the birthday problem in probability theory. It is a type of cryptography attack. The birthday attack depends on the higher likelihood of collisions found between random attack attempts and a fixed degree of permutations. Answer option D is incorrect. A dictionary attack is a technique for defeating a cipher or authentication mechanism by trying to determine its decryption key or passphrase by searching likely possibilities. A dictionary attack uses a brute-force technique of successively trying all the words in an exhaustive list (from a pre-arranged list of values). In contrast with a normal brute force attack, where a large proportion key space is searched systematically, a dictionary attack tries only those possibilities which are most likely to succeed, typically derived from a list of words in a dictionary. Generally, dictionary attacks succeed because many people have a tendency to choose passwords which are short (7 characters or fewer), single words found in dictionaries, or simple, easily-predicted variations on words, such as appending a digit. Answer option A is incorrect. Phishing is a type of internet fraud attempted by hackers. Hackers try to log into system by masquerading as a trustworthy entity and acquire sensitive information, such as, username, password, bank account details, credit card details, etc. After collecting this

information, hackers try to use this information for their gain. Answer option B is incorrect. A replay attack is a form of network attack in which a valid data transmission is maliciously or fraudulently repeated or delayed. This is carried out either by the originator or by an adversary who intercepts the data and retransmits it, possibly as part of a masquerade attack by IP packet substitution.

NEW QUESTION # 92

Identify the network topology where each computer acts as a repeater and the data passes from one computer to the other in a single direction until it reaches the destination.

- A. Bus
- B. Star
- C. Ring
- D. Mesh

Answer: C

Explanation:

The network topology where each computer acts as a repeater and data passes from one computer to the other in a single direction until it reaches its destination is known as a ring topology. In a ring topology, each computer is connected to two other computers in the network, forming a circular data path. The data travels in one direction (clockwise or counterclockwise) and is passed along the ring until it reaches its intended recipient. If a device does not need the data, it simply passes it along to the next device in the ring¹.

References: This explanation is based on standard networking principles regarding network topologies, specifically ring topology, as outlined in resources like Comparitech's guide on network topologies¹. It is consistent with the objectives and documents of the EC-Council's Certified Network Defender (CND) program.

NEW QUESTION # 93

Physical access controls help organizations monitor, record, and control access to the information assets and facility. Identify the category of physical security controls which includes security labels and warning signs.

- A. Physical control
- B. Environmental control
- C. Administrative control
- D. Technical control

Answer: A

Explanation:

Physical controls are security measures that are designed to deny unauthorized access to facilities, equipment, and resources, and to protect personnel and property from damage or harm. Security labels and warning signs fall under this category as they are part of the physical measures taken to alert individuals about security protocols and to deter unauthorized access. These controls are a critical aspect of an organization's overall security strategy, ensuring that sensitive information and assets are physically secured against unauthorized access or alterations.

References: The categorization of security labels and warning signs as physical controls is consistent with the Certified Network Defender (CND) course materials, which outline various types of security controls and their respective roles in protecting networked systems¹².

NEW QUESTION # 94

How does Windows' in-built security component, AppLocker, whitelist applications?

- A. Using Signature Rule
- B. Using Path Rule
- C. Using Certificate Rule
- D. Using Internet Zone Rule

Answer: B

Explanation:

AppLocker whitelists applications by creating rules that specify which files are allowed to run. One of the primary methods for specifying these rules is through the use of Path Rules. Path Rules allow administrators to specify an allowed file or folder path, and

any application within that path is permitted to run. This method is particularly useful for allowing applications from a known directory while blocking others that are not explicitly approved.

References: The official Microsoft documentation explains that AppLocker functions as an allowlist by default, where only files covered by one or more allow rules are permitted to run. Path Rules are a fundamental part of this allowlisting approach¹.

Additionally, other resources like security guidelines and best practices for Windows reinforce the use of Path Rules as a method for application whitelisting within AppLocker2

NEW QUESTION # 95

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