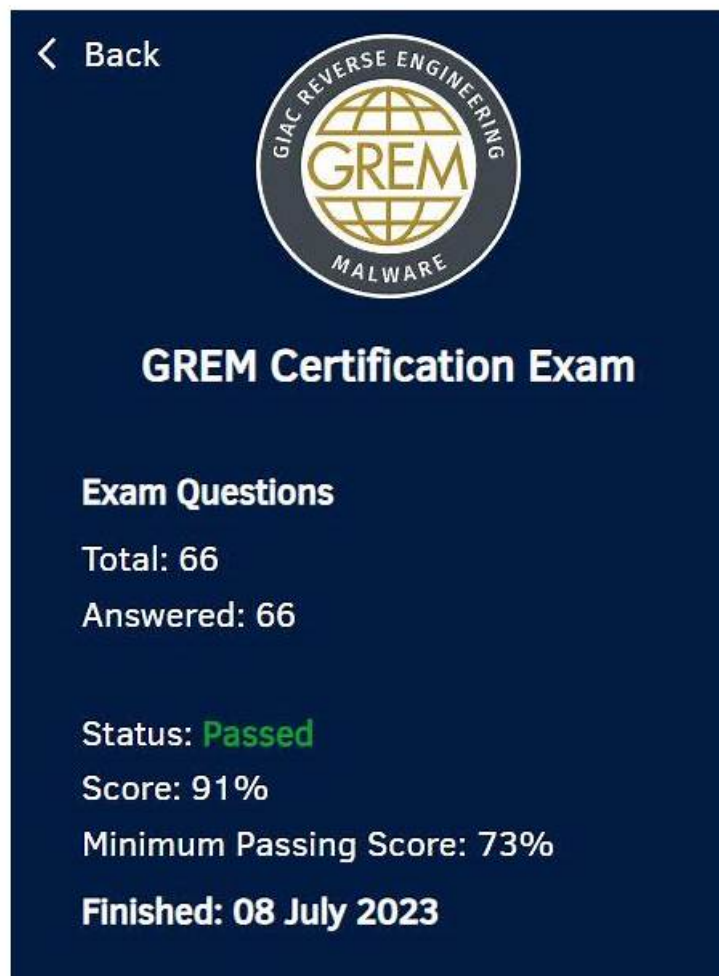# 2026 First-grade GREM Certification Test Answers Help You Pass GREM Easily

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- Length of Examination: 180 minutes
- Passing Score: 54%
- Format: Multiple choices, multiple answers
- Number of Questions: 70-80

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Understanding functional and technical aspects of GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

The following will be discussed in **GIAC GREM Exam Dumps**:

- Bypass a variety of packers and other defensive mechanisms designed by malware authors to misdirect, confuse, and otherwise slow down the analyst
- Assembling a toolkit for effective malware analysis
- Examining static properties of suspicious programs
- Employ network and system-monitoring tools to examine how malware interacts with the file system, registry, network, and other processes in a Windows environment
- Control relevant aspects of the malicious program's behavior through network traffic interception and code patching to perform effective malware analysis
- Recognize and understand common assembly-level patterns in malicious code, such as code L injection, API hooking, and anti-analysis measures
- Performing dynamic code analysis of malicious Windows executables
- Performing behavioral analysis of malicious Windows executables
- Interacting with malware in a lab to derive additional behavioral characteristics
- Use a disassembler and a debugger to examine the inner workings of malicious Windows executables
- Derive Indicators of Compromise (IOCs) from malicious executables to strengthen incident response and threat intelligence efforts
- Uncover and analyze malicious JavaScript and other components of web pages, which are often used by exploit kits for drive-by attacks

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135
Which outcome indicates successful deobfuscation of malicious JavaScript?

- A. The script is shorter than the original.
- B. The script shows increased use of clear text strings.
- C. The script no longer executes in any browser.
- D. The script's original logic and function calls are understandable.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 136
Which of the following flow control structures is often used by malware to loop through a list of tasks or commands?

- A. Switch statements
- B. Infinite loops
- C. Conditional statements
- D. Stack manipulation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 137
Which fundamental static analysis techniques are used to examine malware without executing it?
(Choose two)

- A. Analyzing registry changes during execution
- B. Viewing strings within the binary
- C. Examining file headers for metadata
- D. Using a debugger to step through the code

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 138

You are reverse-engineering a malware sample and observe that the executable checks for the presence of a debugger before launching its malicious payload. How would you proceed to bypass this anti-analysis technique? (Choose three)

- A. Modify the malware's imports to remove the anti-debugging functions
- B. Decompile the malware into high-level code
- C. Patch the binary to disable the IsDebuggerPresent() check
- D. Enable step-by-step tracing in the debugger to observe the malware's behavior
- E. Use a debugger with anti-anti-debugging features

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 139

When analyzing .NET malware, which of the following findings would be considered significant?
(Choose Three)

- A. Use of obfuscation to hinder decompilation
- B. Presence of P/Invoke (Platform Invocation Services) calls
- C. Embedding of native DLLs within the .NET assembly
- D. Usage of standard .NET libraries for file operations
- E. Custom attributes that seem irrelevant to the application's core functionality

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 140

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