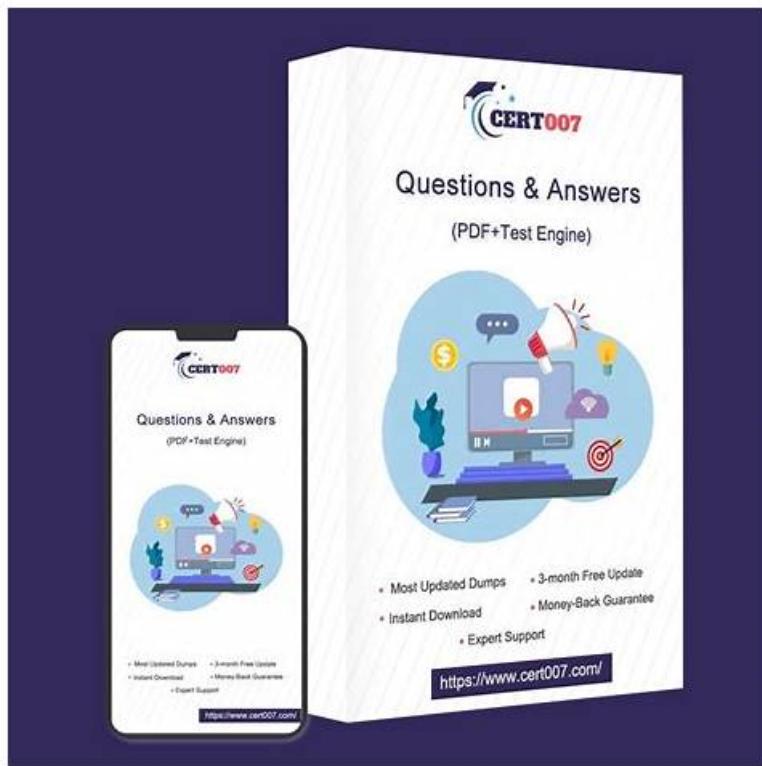


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Understanding functional and technical aspects of GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

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

- Uncover and analyze malicious JavaScript and other components of web pages, which are often used by exploit kits for drive-by attacks
- Assembling a toolkit for effective malware analysis
- Build an isolated, controlled laboratory environment for analyzing the code and behavior of malicious programs
- Interacting with malware in a lab to derive additional behavioral characteristics

- Performing dynamic code analysis of malicious Windows executables
- Use a disassembler and a debugger to examine the inner workings of malicious Windows executables
- Examining static properties of suspicious programs
- Recognize and understand common assembly-level patterns in malicious code, such as code L injection, API hooking, and anti-analysis measures

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150

What is the primary use of a debugger in the context of unpacking malware?

- A. To automatically decompile the malware to high-level code
- B. To generate signatures for antivirus software
- C. To enhance the malware's obfuscation
- D. To execute malware step by step and observe its behavior

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 151

You are analyzing a malware sample in a debugger and notice the use of the CALL instruction followed by the manipulation of the EAX register. You suspect the malware is using custom functions for malicious purposes.

How would you proceed with the analysis? (Choose three)

- A. Set a breakpoint after the CALL to observe the returned value in the EAX register.
- B. Dump the memory to inspect the malware's unpacked payload.
- C. Use static analysis tools to decompile the malware before proceeding further with dynamic analysis.
- D. Analyze the memory and stack before and after the CALL to understand how function arguments are passed.
- E. Step into the CALL instruction to observe the function being executed.

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 152

What is the primary advantage of .NET malware for attackers?

- A. It can easily run on both Windows and Linux.
- B. It leverages a large set of managed libraries in the .NET Framework.
- C. It can be easily decompiled and modified.
- D. It can evade network-based detection tools.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 153

What would an analyst be looking for when examining the import address table (IAT) of a Windows PE file during malware analysis?

- A. Debugging information
- B. The checksum of the file for integrity verification
- C. Metadata regarding the file's original creation date
- D. The list of DLLs and functions that the executable will use

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 154

Which techniques are commonly used for unpacking malware? (Choose two)

- A. Running the malware in a sandbox to observe its behavior

- B. Using a debugger to step through the unpacking code
- C. Disassembling the malware in IDA Pro
- D. Extracting the unpacked payload from memory

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 155

Our desktop GIAC GREM practice exam software is designed for all those candidates who want to learn and practice in the actual GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM) exam environment. This desktop practice exam software completely depicts the GIAC GREM Exam scenario with proper rules and regulations so you can practice all the hurdles and difficulties.

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