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ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

You are Harris working for a web development company. You have been assigned to perform a task for vulnerability assessment on the given IP address 20.20.10.26. Select the vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor.

Hint: Greenbone web credentials: admin/password

- A. FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login
- B. Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
- C. TCP timestamps
- D. UDP timestamps

Answer: A

Explanation:

FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login is the vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor in the above scenario. A vulnerability is a weakness or flaw in a system or network that can be exploited by an attacker to compromise its security or functionality. A vulnerability assessment is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating vulnerabilities in a system or network using various tools and techniques. Greenbone is a tool that can perform vulnerability assessment on various targets using various tests and scans. To perform a vulnerability assessment on the given IP address 20.20.10.26, one has to follow these steps:

- * Open a web browser and type 20.20.10.26:9392
- * Press Enter key to access the Greenbone web interface.
- * Enter admin as username and password as password.
- * Click on Login button.
- * Click on Scans menu and select Tasks option.
- * Click on Start Scan icon next to IP Address Scan task.
- * Wait for the scan to complete and click on Report icon next to IP Address Scan task.
- * Observe the vulnerabilities found by the scan.

The vulnerabilities found by the scan are:

The vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor is FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login, which has a medium severity level. FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to intercept or sniff FTP login credentials that are sent in cleartext over an unencrypted connection.

An attacker can use these credentials to access or modify files or data on the FTP server. TCP timestamps and UDP timestamps are vulnerabilities that allow an attacker to estimate the uptime of a system or network by analyzing the timestamp values in TCP or UDP packets. Anonymous FTP Login Reporting is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to access an FTP server anonymously without providing any username or password.

NEW QUESTION # 39

TechTYendz, a leading tech company, is moving towards the final stages of developing a new cloud-based web application aimed at real-time data processing for financial transactions. Given the criticality of data and the high user volume expected, TechTYendz's security team is keen on employing rigorous application security testing techniques. The team decides to carry out a series of tests using tools that can best mimic potential real-world attacks on the application. The team's main concern is to detect vulnerabilities in the system, including those stemming from configuration errors, software bugs, and faulty APIs. The security experts have shortlisted four testing tools and techniques. Which of the following would be the MOST comprehensive method to ensure a thorough assessment of the application's security?

- A. Utilizing static application security testing (SAST) tools to scan the source code for vulnerabilities.
- B. Employing dynamic application security testing (DAST) tools that analyze running applications in realtime.
- C. Conducting a manual penetration test focusing only on the user interface and transaction modules.
- D. Implementing a tool that combines both SAST and DAST features for a more holistic security overview.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For comprehensive application security testing, combining Static Application Security Testing (SAST) and Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) provides the best coverage:

- * Static Application Security Testing (SAST):
- * Source Code Analysis: Scans the source code to identify vulnerabilities such as code injection, buffer overflows, and insecure APIs.
- * Early Detection: Allows developers to fix vulnerabilities early in the development lifecycle.
- * Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST):
- * Runtime Analysis: Tests the running application for vulnerabilities, including issues related to configuration, authentication, and authorization.
- * Real-World Attacks: Simulates real-world attacks to identify how the application behaves under different threat scenarios.
- * Combined Approach:
- * Holistic Security: Using both SAST and DAST provides a thorough security assessment, covering both code-level and runtime vulnerabilities.
- * Comprehensive Coverage: Ensures that both internal code issues and external attack vectors are addressed.

References:

- * OWASP Guide on SAST and DAST: OWASP
- * NIST Application Security Guidelines: NIST SP 800-53

NEW QUESTION # 40

You are the cybersecurity lead for an International financial institution. Your organization offers online banking services to millions of customers globally, and you have recently migrated your core banking system to a hybrid cloud environment to enhance scalability and cost efficiencies.

One evening, after a routine system patch, there is a surge in server-side request forgery (SSRF) alerts from your web application firewall (WAF). Simultaneously, your intrusion detection system (IDS) flags possible attempts to interact with cloud metadata services from your application layer, which could expose sensitive cloud configuration details and API keys. This is a clear indication that attackers might be trying to leverage the SSRF vulnerability to breach your cloud infrastructure. Considering the critical nature of your services and the high stakes involved, how should you proceed to tackle this imminent threat while ensuring minimal disruption to your banking customers?

- A. Notify all banking customers about the potential security incident, urging them to change their passwords and monitor their accounts for any unauthorized activity.
- B. Engage with a third-party cybersecurity firm specializing in cloud security to conduct an emergency audit, relying on its expertise to identify the root cause and potential breaches.
- C. Isolate the affected cloud servers and redirect traffic to backup servers, ensuring continuous service while initiating a deep-dive analysis of the suspicious activities using cloud-native security tools.
- D. Rollback the recent patch immediately and inform the cloud service provider about potential unauthorized access to gauge the extent of vulnerability and coordinate a joint response.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In response to the SSRF alerts and potential breach attempts flagged by your IDS, the immediate priority is to contain the threat while maintaining the integrity of your services. Here's a step-by-step approach:

* Isolation and Containment:

* Isolate Affected Servers: Disconnect the affected cloud servers from the network to prevent further unauthorized access or data exfiltration.

* Redirect Traffic: Redirect incoming traffic to backup servers that are not compromised to ensure that online banking services remain available to customers.

* Deep-Dive Analysis:

* Cloud-Native Security Tools: Utilize cloud-native security tools provided by your cloud service provider (such as AWS GuardDuty, Azure Security Center, or Google Cloud Security Command Center) to conduct a thorough investigation of the suspicious activities.

* Examine Network Logs: Analyze network logs to identify the attack vectors and understand the scope of the attack.

* Coordinate with Cloud Provider:

* Joint Response: Inform your cloud service provider about the incident to collaborate on identifying and mitigating the vulnerability. Cloud providers often have additional tools and expertise that can be leveraged during a security incident.

* Remediation:

* Patch and Harden Systems: Once the root cause is identified, apply necessary patches and harden the security posture of your cloud infrastructure to prevent similar attacks in the future.

* Communication:

* Internal Stakeholders: Keep internal stakeholders, including the executive team and legal department, informed about the incident and the steps being taken to address it.

References:

* NIST Computer Security Incident Handling Guide:NIST SP 800-61r2

* AWS Security Best Practices:AWS Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 41

Omar, an encryption specialist in an organization, was tasked with protecting low-complexity applications such as RFID tags, sensor-based applications, and other IoT-based applications. For this purpose, he employed an algorithm for all lower-powered devices that used less power and resources without compromising device security.

Identify the algorithm employed by Omar in this scenario.

- A. Elliptic curve cryptography
- B. Quantum cryptography
- C. Homomorphic encryption
- D. Lightweight cryptography

Answer: D

Explanation:

Lightweight cryptography is an algorithm that is designed for low-complexity applications such as RFID tags, sensor-based applications, and other IoT-based applications. Lightweight cryptography uses less power and resources without compromising device security. Lightweight cryptography can be implemented using symmetric-key algorithms, asymmetric-key algorithms, or hash functions¹.

References: Lightweight Cryptography

NEW QUESTION # 42

Zayn, a network specialist at an organization, used Wireshark to perform network analysis. He selected a Wireshark menu that provided a summary of captured packets, IO graphs, and flow graphs. Identify the Wireshark menu selected by Zayn in this scenario.

- A. Analyze
- B. Status bar
- C. Statistics
- D. Packet list panel

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statistics is the Wireshark menu selected by Zayn in this scenario. Statistics is a Wireshark menu that provides a summary of captured packets, IO graphs, and flow graphs. Statistics can be used to analyze various aspects of network traffic, such as protocols, endpoints, conversations, or packet lengths³.

References: Wireshark Statistics Menu

NEW QUESTION # 43

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