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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**:

- Assembling a toolkit for effective malware analysis
- Performing behavioral analysis of malicious Windows executables
- Build an isolated, controlled laboratory environment for analyzing the code and behavior of malicious 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

- Assess the threat associated with malicious documents, such as PDF and Microsoft Office files
- Control relevant aspects of the malicious program's behavior through network traffic interception and code patching to perform effective malware analysis
- Bypass a variety of packers and other defensive mechanisms designed by malware authors to misdirect, confuse, and otherwise slow down the analyst
- Interacting with malware in a lab to derive additional behavioral characteristics
- Performing dynamic code analysis of malicious Windows executables
- Uncover and analyze malicious JavaScript and other components of web pages, which are often used by exploit kits for drive-by attacks
- Recognize and understand common assembly-level patterns in malicious code, such as code L injection, API hooking, and anti-analysis measures
- Use a disassembler and a debugger to examine the inner workings of malicious Windows executables

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

What is a common indicator that a function in assembly language is about to return a value?

- A. A JMP instruction
- B. A PUSH instruction
- C. A MOV instruction to the stack
- **D. A RET instruction**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 36

In the context of overcoming misdirection techniques, why is single-stepping through code important?

- A. It can be used to modify the execution flow actively.
- **B. It helps in understanding the exact sequence of execution.**
- C. It allows analysts to skip over irrelevant code segments quickly.
- D. It is necessary for optimizing the malware's performance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which approach can help in bypassing malware that employs timing checks to detect analysis tools?

- A. Using network traffic generators
- **B. Patching the malware binary to remove the checks**
- C. Increasing the priority of the malware process
- D. Modifying the system clock

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 38

What techniques are commonly used by attackers in malicious RTF files? (Choose two)

- **A. Exploiting CVE-2017-0199**
- **B. Embedding shellcode in OLE objects**
- C. Embedding malicious URLs in RTF comments
- D. Hiding malicious code in RTF metadata

Answer: A,B

Which static analysis techniques are commonly used to investigate malware? (Choose two)

- Answer: A,C**

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