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QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements are true about prototypes?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. It reduces initial project risks within a business organization.

B. It reduces the closeness between what a developer has defined for application architecture and what business management has understood.

C. It confirms technology recommendations for an application.

D. It helps verify some of the application requirements that are not dearly defined by a user.

Correct Answer: ACD

The following are the purposes of creating a prototype:

1.

It reduces initial project risks within a business organization.

2.

It helps verify some of the application requirements that are not clearly defined by a user.

3.

It confirms technology recommendations for an application.

4.

It reduces the gap between what a developer has defined for an application architecture and what business management has understood.

5.

It also reduces the gap between what a user has defined for an application requirement or scenario and what a developer has defined in the application development.

Answer:

QUESTION 2

You work as a Network Administrator for uCertify Inc. You need to conduct network reconnaissance, which is carried out by a remote attacker attempting to gain information or access to a network on which it is not authorized/allowed.

What will you do?

A. Use a SuperScan

B. Use a netcat utility

C. Use a vulnerability scanner

D. Use an idle scan

Correct Answer: C

In the given scenario, you will use a vulnerability scanner. The vulnerability scanner can be used to conduct network reconnaissance. Network reconnaissance is typically carried out by a remote attacker attempting to gain information or access to a network on which it is not authorized or allowed. Network reconnaissance is increasingly used to exploit network standards and automated communication methods. The aim is to determine what types of computers are present, along with additional information about those computers such as the type and version of the operating system. This information can be analyzed for known or recently discovered vulnerabilities that can be exploited to gain access to secure networks and computers. Network reconnaissance is possibly one of the most common applications of passive data analysis. Early generation techniques, such as TCP/IP passive fingerprinting, have accuracy issues that tended to make it ineffective. Today, numerous tools exist to make reconnaissance easier and more effective.

Answer option B is incorrect. Netcat is a freely available networking utility that reads and writes data across network connections by using the TCP/IP protocol. Netcat has the following features: It provides outbound and inbound connections for TCP and UDP ports.

It provides special tunneling such as UDP to TCP, with the possibility of specifying all network parameters.

It is a good port scanner.

It contains advanced usage options, such as buffered send-mode (one line every N seconds), and hexdump (to stderr or to a specified file) of transmitted and received data.

It is an optional RFC854 telnet code parser and responder.

Answer option A is incorrect. SuperScan is a TCP/UDP port scanner. It also works as a ping sweeper and hostname resolver. It can ping a given range of IP addresses and resolve the hostname of the remote system. It can also be used as

an enumeration tool for the following:

NetBIOS information

User and Group Accounts information

Network shares

Trusted Domains

Services probing

QUESTION 3

In which of the following activities an organization identifies and prioritizes technical, organizational, procedural, administrative, and physical security weaknesses?

A. Social engineering

B. Vulnerability assessment

C. White box testing

D. Penetration testing

Correct Answer: B

A vulnerability assessment is the process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing (or ranking) the vulnerabilities in a system. Examples of systems for which vulnerability assessments are performed for include, but are not limited to, nuclear

power plants, information technology systems, energy supply systems, water supply systems, transportation systems, and communication systems.

Vulnerability is the most reliable weakness that any programming code faces. These programming codes may be buffer overflow, xss, sql injection, etc. A piece of malware code that takes advantage of a newly announced vulnerability in a

software application, usually the operating system or a Web server, is known as an exploit.

Answer option C is incorrect. White box is one of the three levels of penetration testing performed for an organization or network. This final level simulates an attacker with extensive knowledge of the organization and its infrastructure and

security controls. The knowledge would come either from independent research and information gathering or from a trusted inside source with full knowledge of the network and its defenses.

Answer option A is incorrect. Social engineering is the art of convincing people and making them disclose useful information such as account names and passwords. This information is further exploited by hackers to gain access to a user\'s

computer or network. This method involves mental ability of people to trick someone rather than their technical skills. A user should always distrust people who ask him for his account name, password, computer name. IP address, employee

ID, or other information that can be misused.

Answer option D is incorrect. A penetration testing is a method of evaluating the security of a computer system or network by simulating an attack from a malicious source. The process involves an active analysis of the system for any

potential vulnerabilities that may result from poor or improper system configuration, known or unknown hardware or software flaws, or operational weaknesses in process or technical countermeasures. This analysis is carried out from the

position of a potential attacker, and can involve active exploitation of security vulnerabilities. Any security issues that are found will be presented to the system owner together with an assessment of their impact and often with a proposal for

mitigation or a technical solution. The intent of a penetration test is to determine feasibility of an attack and the amount of business impact of a successful exploit, if discovered. It is a component of a full security audit.

QUESTION 4

You work as a security administrator for uCertify Inc. You are conducting a security awareness campaign for the employees of the organization. What information will you provide to the employees about the security awareness program?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. It improves awareness of the need to protect system resources.

B. It improves the possibility for career advancement of the IT staff.

C. It enhances the skills and knowledge so that the computer users can perform their jobs more securely.

D. It constructs in-depth knowledge, as needed, to design, implement, or operate security programs for organizations and systems.

Correct Answer: ACD

The purpose of security awareness, training, and education is to increase security by:

Improving awareness of the need to protect system resources.

Enhancing the skills and knowledge so that the computer users can perform their jobs more securely.

Constructing in-depth knowledge, as needed, to design, implement, or operate security programs for organizations and systems.

Making computer system users aware of their security responsibilities and teaching them correct practices, which helps users change their behavior.

It also supports individual accountability because without the knowledge of the necessary security measures and how to use them, users cannot be truly accountable for their actions.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following protocols is used extensively in communication and entertainment systems that involve streaming media, such as telephony, video teleconference applications and web- based push to talk features?

A. SIP

B. MGCP

C. H.323

D. RTP

Correct Answer: D

Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP), developed by the Audio-Video Transport Working Group of the IETF and first published in 1996, defines a standardized packet format for delivering audio and video over the Internet. RTP is used extensively in communication and entertainment systems that involve streaming media, such as telephony, video teleconference applications and web-based push to talk features. For these, it carries media streams controlled by H.323, MGCP, Megaco, SCCP, or Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) signaling protocols, making it one of the technical foundations of the Voice over IP industry. RTP is usually used in conjunction with the RTP Control Protocol (RTCP). When both protocols are used in conjunction, RTP is usually originated and received on even port numbers, whereas RTCP uses the next higher odd port number. RTP and RTCP typically use unprivileged UDP ports (1024 to 65535).

Answer option C is incorrect. H.323 is a group of protocols defined by the International Telecommunication Union for multimedia conferences over Local Area Networks. The H.323 collection of protocols collectively may use up to two TCP connections and four to six UDP connections. H.323 inspection is used for H.323 compliant applications such as Cisco CallManager and VocalTec Gatekeeper. H.323 application inspecti

Answer option A is incorrect. Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), designed by Henning Schulzrinne and Mark Handley in 1996, is a signaling protocol, widely used for setting up and tearing down multimedia communication sessions such as

voice and video calls over the Internet (VoIP). Other feasible application examples include video conferencing, streaming multimedia distribution, instant messaging, presence information and online games. The protocol can be used for creating, modifying, and terminating two-party (unicast) or multiparty (multicast) sessions consisting of one or several media streams. The modification can involve changing addresses or ports, inviting more participants, adding or deleting media streams, etc. The SIP protocol is a TCP/IP-based Application Layer protocol. Within the OSI model, it is sometimes placed in the session layer. SIP is designed to be independent of the underlying transport layer; it can run on TCP, UDP, or SCTP. It is a text-based protocol, sharing many elements of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) upon which it is based, allowing for easy inspection by administrators. SIP clients typically use TCP or UDP (typically on port 5060 and/or 5061) to connect to SIP servers and other SIP endpoints.

Answer option B is incorrect. MGCP stands for Media Gateway Control Protocol. The Media Gateway Control Protocol is architecture for controlling media gateways on Internet Protocol (IP) networks and the public switched telephone network (PSTN). It is a master/slave protocol used to control media gateways from external call control elements called media gateway controllers or call agents. A network element that provides conversion between the audio signals carried on telephone circuits and data packets carried over the Internet is called as media gateway. MGCP supports a large number of devices on an internal network with a limited set of external (global) addresses using NAT and PAT.

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