

GCIH^{Q&As}

GIAC Certified Incident Handler

Pass GIAC GCIH Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers PDF and VCE file from:

https://www.passapply.com/gcih.html

100% Passing Guarantee 100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by GIAC Official Exam Center

- Instant Download After Purchase
- 100% Money Back Guarantee
- 365 Days Free Update
- 800,000+ Satisfied Customers



https://www.passapply.com/gcih.html 2024 Latest passapply GCIH PDF and VCE dumps Download

QUESTION 1

| Which | security | practice is | most | likely to | reduce v | vorm infections? |
|-------|----------|-------------|------|-----------|----------|------------------|
|-------|----------|-------------|------|-----------|----------|------------------|

- A. Encryption
- B. Awareness training
- C. Administrative privilege controls
- D. Device inventory
- E. Patching

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Which of the following attacks capture the secret value like a hash and reuse it later to gain access to a system without ever decrypting or decoding the hash?

- A. Cross Site Scripting attack
- B. Replay attack
- C. Rainbow attack
- D. Hashing attack

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

During which Incident Handling phase would steps for preventing successful worm attacks occur, such as developing patch management and file encryption policies and processes?

- A. Preparation
- B. Containment
- C. Identification
- D. Eradication
- E. Recovery

Correct Answer: A

When protecting your network from malware, such as worms, examples of controls to consider during the Preparation phase include: Buffer overflow defenses help a lot here: Patches, non-executable system stacks, and host-based IPS A process for rapidly testing and deploying patches when available Encrypt data on your hard drives: If it\\'s stolen by a



https://www.passapply.com/gcih.html 2024 Latest passapply GCIH PDF and VCE dumps Download

worm or bot, attackers can\\'t read it...unless they also steal the key

QUESTION 4

Which of the following devices would return information about internal targets during an ACK scan?

- A. A firewall that does not monitor the connection state of an inbound packet
- B. A web-proxy that allows only outbound connections over tcp/8080
- C. An IDS connected to a mirror port of the border router
- D. A border device that drops inbound connections that use a flag other than SYN

Correct Answer: A

An ACK scan is particularly useful in getting through simple router-based firewalls. If a router allows "established" connections in (and is not using any stateful inspection), an attacker can use ACK scans to send packets into the network. A border device (firewall, advanced router, etc.) that requires state for inbound connections will be definition drop inbound packets with the ACK flag, negating the effectiveness of an ACK scan. A web-proxy that only allows outbound connections will ignore an ACK scan. An IDS connected to a mirror port does not have an IP address to target with an ACK scan nor is there anything "behind the IDS" to map.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following HTTP requests is the SQL injection attack?

- A. http://www.xsecurity.com/cgiin/bad.cgi?foo=..%fc%80%80%80%80%af../bin/ls%20-al
- B. http://www.victim.com/example?accountnumber=67891andcreditamount=999999999
- C. http://www.myserver.com/search.asp?lname=adam%27%3bupdate%20usertable%20set% 20pass wd%3d %27hCx0r%27%3b--%00
- D. http://www.myserver.com/script.php?mydata=%3cscript%20src=%22http%3a%2f%2fwww.yourser ver.c0m %2fbadscript.js%22%3e%3c%2fscript%3e

Correct Answer: C

GCIH PDF Dumps

GCIH VCE Dumps

GCIH Braindumps