

Test Bank for Hands On Ethical Hacking and Network Defense 1st Edition Simpson 1133935613 9781133935612

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ch02

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. No matter what medium connects computers on a network—copper wires, fiber-optic cables, or a wireless setup—the same protocol must be running on all computers if communication is going to function correctly.
- _____ 2. In the TCP/IP stack, the transport layer includes network services and client software.
- _____ 3. To retrieve e-mail from a mail server, you most likely access port 119.
- _____ 4. An octal digit can be represented with only three bits because the largest digit in octal is 7.
- _____ 5. A hex number is written with two characters, each representing a byte.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The most widely used is protocol is _____.
 - a. IPX/SPX
 - b. ATM
 - c. TCP/IP
 - d. NetBIOS
- _____ 7. TCP stands for _____.
 - a. Transfer Control Protocol
 - b. Transmission Control Protocol
 - c. Transfer Congestion Protocol
 - d. THE Control Protocol
- _____ 8. In the TCP/IP stack, the _____ layer is concerned with physically moving electrons across a media or wire.
 - a. Internet
 - b. network
 - c. transport
 - d. application
- _____ 9. In the TCP/IP stack, the _____ layer is concerned with controlling the flow of data, sequencing packets for reassembly, and encapsulating the segment with a TCP or UDP header.
 - a. Internet
 - b. network
 - c. transport
 - d. application
- _____ 10. In the TCP/IP stack, the _____ layer is where applications and protocols, such as HTTP and Telnet, operate.
 - a. Internet
 - b. network
 - c. transport
 - d. application

_____ 11. In the TCP/IP stack, the _____ layer uses IP addresses to route packets to their appropriate destination network.

- a. Internet
 - b. network
 - c. transport
 - d. application
- _____ 12. The _____ layer protocols are the front ends to the lower-layer protocols in the TCP/IP stack.
- a. Internet
 - b. network
 - c. transport
 - d. application
- _____ 13. UDP stands for _____.
- a. User Datagram Protocol
 - b. Universal Datagram Protocol
 - c. User Data Packet
 - d. Universal Data Packet
- _____ 14. _____ is an attack that relies on guessing the ISNs of TCP packets.
- a. ARP spoofing
 - b. Session hijacking
 - c. DoS
 - d. Man-in-the-middle
- _____ 15. A(n) _____ is the logical, not physical, component of a TCP connection.

- a. ISN
b. socket
- c. port
d. SYN
- _ 16. The HTTP service uses port _____.
a. 25
b. 53
- c. 69
d. 80
- _ 17. The SMTP service uses port _____.
a. 25
b. 53
- c. 69
d. 80
- _ 18. The TFTP service uses port _____.
a. 25
b. 53
- c. 69
d. 80
- _ 19. The DNS service uses port _____.
a. 25
b. 53
- c. 69
d. 80
- _____ 20. _____ was the de facto standard for moving or copying large files and is still used today, although to a lesser extent because of the popularity of HTTP.
a. FTP
b. TFTP
- c. SNMP
d. SMTP
- _____ 21. The POP3 service uses port _____.
a. 110
b. 119
- c. 135
d. 139
- _____ 22. The Microsoft RPC service uses port _____.
a. 110
b. 119
- c. 135
d. 139
- _____ 23. The NetBIOS service uses port _____.
a. 110
b. 119
- c. 135
d. 139
- _____ 24. The Network News Transport Protocol service uses port _____.
a. 110
b. 119
- c. 135
d. 139
- _____ 25. _____ is a fast but unreliable delivery protocol that operates on the transport layer.
a. IP
b. TCP
- c. TFTP
d. UDP
- _ 26. _____ is a connectionless protocol
a. TCP
b. UDP
- c. FTP
d. POP3
- _____ 27. Based on the starting decimal number of the _____ byte, you can classify IP addresses as Class A, Class B, or Class C.
a. first
b. second
- c. third
d. fourth
- _____ 28. What type of class has the IP address 193.1.2.3?
a. Class A
b. Class B
- c. Class C
d. Class D
- _____ 29. Each Class C IP address supports up to _____ host computers.
a. 254
b. 512
- c. 65,000
d. 16million
- _____ 30. The binary number 11000001 converted to decimal is _____.
a. 128
c. 193

b. 164

d. 201

Completion

Complete each statement.

31. The IP in TCP/IP stands for_____.
32. In the TCP/IP stack, the_____layer is responsible for getting data packets to and from the application layer by using port numbers.
33. In the TCP/IP stack, the_____layer represents the physical network pathway and the network interface card.
34. TCP is a(n)_____protocol, which means the sender doesn't send any data to the destination node until the destination node acknowledges that it's listening to the sender.
35. In TCP, the_____is a 32-bit number that tracks the packets received by the node and enables the reassembly of large packets that have been broken up into smaller packets.
36. An octet is equal to_____bits, which equals one byte.
37. In addition to a unique network address, each network must be assigned a(n)_____, which helps identify the network address bits from the host address bits.

Matching

Match each term with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a. FTP | f. IRC |
| b. SMTP | g. URG |
| c. SNMP | h. SYN |
| d. SSH | i. PSH |
| e. HTTP | |

- _____ 38. the main protocol for transmitting e-mail messages across the Internet
- _____ 39. the primary protocol used to communicate over the World Wide Web
- _____ 40. TCP header flag used to deliver data directly to an application
- _____ 41. allows different operating systems to transfer files between one another
- _____ 42. primarily used to monitor devices on a network, such as remotely monitoring a router's state
- _____ 43. enables multiple users to communicate over the Internet in discussion forums
- _____ 44. TCP header flag that signifies the beginning of a session
- _____ 45. enables a remote user to log on to a server and issue commands
- _____ 46. TCP header flag that is used to signify urgent data

Short Answer

47. What is the "poor man's firewall"?
48. What steps are involved in TCP's "three-way handshake"?
49. What are the critical components of a TCP header? How may hackers abuse them?
50. What is DNS used for?

51. Often technical personnel who aren't familiar with security techniques think that restricting access to ports on a router or firewall can protect a network from attack. Is this a good solution?
52. UDP is an unreliable data delivery protocol. Why is it widely used on the Internet?
53. What is ICMP used for?
54. What is a Class B IP address?
55. How many host addresses can be assigned with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0? Give a brief description of how you calculated the result.
56. What is the binary numbering system and why was it chosen by computer engineers to be used in computers?
57. How does the octal numbering system relate to network security? You may answer this question by providing an example.

ch02

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 2. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 3. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 25 |
| 4. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 33 |
| 5. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 34 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 6. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 7. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 8. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 9. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 10. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 11. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 12. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 21 |
| 13. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 28 |
| 14. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 22 |
| 15. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 23 |
| 16. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 23 |
| 17. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 24 |
| 18. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 24 |
| 19. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 24 |
| 20. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 24 |
| 21. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 25 |
| 22. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 25 |
| 23. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 25 |
| 24. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 25 |
| 25. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 28 |
| 26. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 28 |
| 27. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 29 |
| 28. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 29 |
| 29. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 30 |
| 30. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 32 |

COMPLETION

31. ANS: Internet Protocol
- PTS: 1 REF: 20
32. ANS: transport

- PTS: 1 REF: 20
 33. ANS: network
- PTS: 1 REF: 20
 34. ANS: connection-oriented
- PTS: 1 REF: 21
 35. ANS: initial sequence number (ISN)
- PTS: 1 REF: 22
 36. ANS: eight
- PTS: 1 REF: 29
 37. ANS: subnet mask
- PTS: 1 REF: 30

MATCHING

38. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 21
 39. ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 21
 40. ANS: I PTS: 1 REF: 22
 41. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 21
 42. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 21
 43. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 21
 44. ANS: H PTS: 1 REF: 22
 45. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 21
 46. ANS: G PTS: 1 REF: 22

SHORT ANSWER

47. ANS:
 Even though IPX/SPX is not widely used today, many corporations have legacy systems that rely on it. In fact, some users separate their internal networks from the outside world by running IPX/SPX internally. An intruder attempting to attack a network over the Internet would be blocked when the protocol changes from TCP/IP to IPX/SPX. This tactic is referred to as “the poor man’s firewall.” Of course, it’s not a recommended solution for protecting a network, but as a network security professional, you might see it used.
- PTS: 1 REF: 20
48. ANS:
 1. Host A sends a TCP packet with the SYN flag set (that is, a SYN packet) to Host B.
 2. After receiving the packet, Host B sends Host A its own SYN packet with an ACK flag (a SYN-ACK packet) set.
 3. In response to the SYN-ACK packet from Host B, Host A sends Host B a TCP packet with the ACK flag set (an ACK packet).
- PTS: 1 REF: 21

49. ANS:

As a security professional, you should know the critical components of a TCP header: TCP flags, the initial sequence number, and source and destination port numbers. Hackers abuse many of these TCP header components; for example, when port scanning, many hackers use the method of sending a packet with a SYN-ACK flag set even though a SYN packet was not sent first.

PTS: 1 REF: 21

50. ANS:

Most networks require a DNS server so that users can connect to Web sites with URLs instead of IP addresses. When a user enters a URL, such as *www.yahoo.com*, the DNS server resolves the name to an IP address. The DNS server might be internal to the company, or each computer might be configured to point to the IP address of a DNS server that's serviced by the company's ISP.

PTS: 1 REF: 24

51. ANS:

This is easier said than done. After all, if a firewall prevents any traffic from entering or exiting a network on port 80, you have indeed closed a vulnerable port to access from hackers. However, you have also closed the door to Internet access for your users, which probably isn't acceptable to your company. The tricky (and almost impossible) part for security personnel is attempting to keep out the bad guys while allowing the good guys to work and use the Internet.

PTS: 1 REF: 24

52. ANS:

UDP is a widely used protocol on the Internet because of its speed. UDP doesn't need to verify whether the receiver is listening or ready to accept the packets. The sender doesn't care—it just sends, even if the receiver isn't ready to accept the packet.

PTS: 1 REF: 28

53. ANS:

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is used to send messages that relate to network operations. For example, if a packet cannot reach its destination, you might see the "Destination Unreachable" error. ICMP makes it possible for network professionals to troubleshoot network connectivity problems (with the Ping command) and to track the route a packet traverses from a source IP address to a destination IP address (with the Traceroute command).

PTS: 1 REF: 28

54. ANS:

These address are evenly divided between a two-octet network and a two-octet host address, allowing more than 65,000 host computers per Class B network address. Large organizations and Internet service providers are often assigned Class B Internet addresses. Class B addresses have the format "network.network.node.node".

PTS: 1 REF: 30

55. ANS:

With a default subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, 254 host addresses can be assigned to each segment. You use the formula $2^x - 2$ for this calculation. For this example, x equals 8 because there are eight bits in the fourth octet:

$$2^8 - 2 = 254$$

You must subtract 2 in the formula because the network portion and host portion of an IP address can't contain all 1s or all 0s.

PTS: 1 REF: 30

56. ANS:

The binary system, on the other hand, uses the number 2 as its base. Each binary digit, or bit, is represented by a 1 or 0. Bits are usually grouped by eight because a byte contains eight bits. Computer engineers chose this numbering system because logic chips make binary decisions based on true or false, on or off, and so forth. With eight bits, a computer programmer can represent 256 different colors for a video card, for example. (Two to the power of eight, or 2^8 , equals 256.) Therefore, black can be represented by 00000000, white by 11111111, and so on.

PTS: 1 REF: 31

57. ANS:

To see how the octal numbering system relates to network security, take a look at UNIX permissions. Octal numbering is used to express the following permissions on a directory or a file: Owner permissions, Group permissions, and Other permissions. For a directory, (rwxrwxrwx) means that the owner of the directory, members of a group, and everyone else (Other) have read, write, and execute permissions for that directory.

Because each category has three unique permissions, and each permission can be expressed as true or false (on or off), three bits are used. You don't need all eight bits because three bits (rwx) are enough. Recall from binary numbering that 0 is counted as a number, so with three bits, there are eight possible occurrences: 000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, and 111. Using octal numbering, 001 indicates that the execute (x) permission is granted, 010 indicates that the write (w) permission is granted, but not read and execute, and so on.

PTS: 1 REF: 33