✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Network Attacks

TOTAL POINTS 4

1. What are the dangers of a man-in-the-middle attack? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☑ An attacker can eavesdrop on unencrypted traffic.

✓ **Correct**
Correct! A man-in-the-middle attack means that the attacker has access to your network traffic. This allows them to eavesdrop, modify traffic in transit, or block traffic entirely. Yikes!

☑ An attacker can modify traffic in transit.

✓ **Correct**
Correct! A man-in-the-middle attack means that the attacker has access to your network traffic. This allows them to eavesdrop, modify traffic in transit, or block traffic entirely. Yikes!

☐ An attacker can destroy data at rest.

☑ An attacker can block or redirect traffic.

✓ **Correct**
Correct! A man-in-the-middle attack means that the attacker has access to your network traffic. This allows them to eavesdrop, modify traffic in transit, or block traffic entirely. Yikes!

2. Why is a DNS cache poisoning attack dangerous? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☐ Errrr...it's not actually dangerous.

☑ It affects any clients querying the poisoned DNS server.

✓ **Correct**
That's exactly right! By inserting fake DNS records into a DNS server's cache, every client that queries this record will be served the fake information. This allows an attacker to redirect clients to a web server of their choosing.

☐ It allows an attacker to remotely control your computer.

☑ It allows an attacker to redirect targets to malicious webservers.

✓ **Correct**
That's exactly right! By inserting fake DNS records into a DNS server's cache, every client that queries this record will be served the fake information. This allows an attacker to redirect clients to a web server of their choosing.

3. Which of the following is true of a DDoS attack?

1 / 1 point

◉ Attack traffic comes from lots of different hosts.

○ This type of attack causes a significant loss of data.

○ An attacker sends attack traffic directly to the target.

○ Attack traffic is encrypted.

✓ **Correct**
Nice job! The "Distributed" in DDoS means that the attack traffic is distributed across a large number of hosts, resulting in the attack coming from many different machines.

4. Which of the following result from a denial-of-service attack? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☑ Service unreachable

✓ **Correct**
You nailed it! A denial-of-service attack is meant to prevent legitimate traffic from reaching a service. This is usually done by flooding the victim with attack traffic, degrading network and system performance, and rendering services unreachable.

☑ Slow network performance

✓ **Correct**
You nailed it! A denial-of-service attack is meant to prevent legitimate traffic from reaching a service. This is usually done by flooding the victim with attack traffic, degrading network and system performance, and rendering services unreachable.

☐ Data destruction

☐ Malware infection