

#### QUESTION 1

4 points

Save Answer

1. How is the Cold Fusion 8 directory traversal vulnerability exploited?

- ☒ a. Many repeated . / characters that back out of wwwroot into root of the main file system
- ☐ b. Many repeated ..\ characters that back out of wwwroot into root of the main file system
- ☐ c. Cold Fusion 8 is not vulnerable to directory traversal
- ☐ d. Just one . / character that backs out of wwwroot into root of the main file system

#### QUESTION 2

4 points

Save Answer

1. One huge vulnerability with MSSQL installations is the use of default username and passwords?

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

#### QUESTION 3

4 points

Save Answer

1. How does the Allied Telesyn TFTP Server buffer-overflow vulnerability work?

- ☒ a. Uses a long filename to overflow a buffer
- ☐ b. Uses large files to overflow a buffer
- ☐ c. Uses unprintable characters to overflow a buffer
- ☐ d. Uses hexadecimal characters to overflow a buffer

#### QUESTION 4

4 points

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How would you fix the Samba configuration vulnerability we exported in class?

- ☒ a. remove guest directory browsing
- ☐ b. add guest directory browsing
- ☐ c. add admin directory browsing
- ☐ d. remove admin directory browsing

#### QUESTION 5

4 points

Save Answer

What tool can be used to find vulnerable PHP code in a website? (multiple answers)

- ☒ a. Burpsuite
- ☒ b. Metasploit
- ☐ c. Nmap
- ☐ d. hexorbase

#### QUESTION 6

4 points

Save Answer

What is the best way to fix all vulnerable telnet server issues?

- ☐ a. Reinstall all telnet servers
- ☐ b. Use only Microsoft telnet servers
- ☒ c. Disable all telnet servers in your network
- ☐ d. Using only Linux telnet servers

#### QUESTION 7

4 points

Save Answer

How can WEP be defeated?

- ☐ a. Using Jack-the-Ripper
- ☐ b. Reverse engineering the shadow password file
- ☒ c. Using standard tools and collecting enough WEP encrypted traffic
- ☐ d. Using GPUs as a cluster to brute force the password

#### QUESTION 8

4 points

Save Answer

How can you protect WPA2 from being defeated?

- ☐ a. It can not be defeated ever
- ☒ b. Using social engineering to get a partial password and guess the rest
- ☐ c. In addition to WPA2 add WEP
- ☐ d. Use hashcat

#### QUESTION 9

4 points

Save Answer

How does a XSS vulnerability get exploited?

- ☐ a. Victim uploads a vulnerable form with javascript to XSS vulnerable site, attacker visits XSS vulnerable site and his browser loads form and executes javascript, which steals a cookie or something valuable to the attacker's browser and sends to the victim's server.
- ☒ b. Attacker uploads a vulnerable form with javascript to XSS vulnerable site, victim visits XSS vulnerable site and his browser loads form and executes javascript, which steals a cookie or something valuable to the victim's browser and sends to the attacker's server.
- ☐ c. Victim uploads a vulnerable form with javascript to XSS vulnerable site, victim visits XSS vulnerable site and his browser loads form and executes javascript, which steals a cookie or something valuable to the victim's browser and sends to the attacker's server.
- ☐ d. Attacker uploads a secure form with javascript to non-XSS vulnerable site, victim visits non-XSS vulnerable site and his browser loads the secure form and executes javascript, which steals a cookie or something valuable to the victim's browser and sends to the attacker's server.

QUESTION 10

4 points

Save Answer

How to protect hashes from being defeated? (Multiple answers)

- ☐ a. Use only numbers as passwords
- ☒ b. Use strong and long passwords and protect them from eavesdroppers
- ☐ c. Use only special characters as passwords
- ☒ d. Append randomly generated numbers (nonce)

QUESTION 11

4 points

Save Answer

Can protected archives be defeated?

- ☐ a. They can not ever
- ☐ b. Use double passwords
- ☒ c. Using social engineering to recover partial passwords and guessing the remainders
- ☐ d. Use aircrack

QUESTION 12

4 points

Save Answer

1. What 4 items did we discuss could be used to score CTFs?

- ☐ a. System time, reporting, access point logs, and type of exploit
- ☐ b. Stealth, access time, reporting, and type of exploit
- ☐ c. Type of exploit, stealth, completion time, and size of exploit
- ☒ d. Stealth, Type of exploit used, reporting, and completion time

QUESTION 13

4 points

Save Answer

CTF briefs should not be realistic so as to not break in U.S. laws

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

QUESTION 14

4 points

Save Answer

1. What can be used to monitor CTF for stealth in the network?

- ☐ a. Anti-virus software
- ☐ b. Firewall
- ☒ c. IDS
- ☐ d. wireshark

QUESTION 15

4 points

Save Answer

1. What are the 3 minimum sections of a CTF report?

- ☐ a. Stealth, Completion time, Risk
- ☒ b. Summary, Risk, Mitigation
- ☐ c. Mitigation, Stealth, Completion time
- ☐ d. Summary, Risk, Completion time

QUESTION 16

4 points

Save Answer

1. What is difference between vulnerability assessment and penetration testing?

- ☐ a. Vulnerability assessment's goal is to break into the system, move around the environment collecting credentials, and own it; but, penetration testing's goal is to identify possible vulnerabilities.
- ☐ b. Vulnerability assessment's goal is to patch the system; but, penetration testing's goal is to break into the system, move around the environment collecting credentials, and own it.
- ☐ c. Penetration testing's goal is to break into the system, move around the environment collecting credentials, and own it; but, vulnerability assessment's goal is to patch vulnerabilities.
- ☒ d. Penetration testing's goal is to break into the system, move around the environment collecting credentials, and own it; but, vulnerability assessment's goal is to identify possible vulnerabilities.

QUESTION 17

4 points

Save Answer

1. Gray Hat hackers:

- ☐ a. Are political
- ☐ b. Are authorized to hack, but do not work with vendors to fix vulnerabilities
- ☒ c. Find vulnerabilities and work with vendors to fix them
- ☐ d. Are criminals

QUESTION 18

4 points

Save Answer

1. Which nmap command below will detect OS and running services?

- ☐ a. Nmap -S 192.168.1.1
- ☒ b. Nmap -A 192.168.1.1
- ☐ c. Nmap -i 192.168.1.1
- ☐ d. Nmap 192.168.1.1

**QUESTION 19**

4 points

Save Answer

1. **Flags should:**

- ☐ a. have unrealistic filenames
- ☐ b. be in esoteric directories not mentioned in the brief
- ☒ c. not be put off of root
- ☐ d. have esoteric filenames not mentioned in the brief

**QUESTION 20**

4 points

Save Answer

1. **Which is NOT an example of a post-exploitation or pivoting challenge?**

- ☐ a. Privilege escalation
- ☐ b. Data extraction
- ☐ c. Moving around network
- ☒ d. Buffer-overflow

**QUESTION 21**

4 points

Save Answer

1. **The Hexorbase tool can NOT be used for:**

- ☐ a. Administration of MySQL DB
- ☐ b. Brute forcing SQLServer logins
- ☐ c. Administration of Oracle DB
- ☒ d. Brute forcing ColdFusion logins

**QUESTION 22**

4 points

1. **Which command is NOT a Meterpreter command?**

- ☐ a. Exit
- ☐ b. Background
- ☒ c. Show options
- ☐ d. Keyscan\_start

**QUESTION 23**

4 points

1. **Burpsuite is a:**

- ☒ a. Web application scanner
- ☐ b. Network traffic sniffer
- ☐ c. Wireless network scanner
- ☐ d. Wireless access point password cracker

**QUESTION 24**

4 points

**Which command can be used to probe multiple nearby wireless networks?**

- ☐ a. airodump-ng <interface> -w <filename> --bssid <MAC Address> --ivs
- ☒ b. iwlist <interface> scanning
- ☐ c. aircrack-ng -a <# of seconds> -b <MAC address> <filename>
- ☐ d. aireplay-ng <interface> -deauth <# of packets> -a <MAC Add#1> -c <MAC Add#2>

**QUESTION 25**

4 points

Save Answer

**Which command can be used to break wireless access point encryption?**

- ☐ a. airodump-ng <interface> -w <filename> --bssid <MAC Address> --ivs
- ☐ b. iwlist <interface> scanning
- ☒ c. aircrack-ng -a <# of seconds> -b <MAC address> <filename>
- ☐ d. aireplay-ng <interface> -deauth <# of packets> -a <MAC Add#1> -c <MAC Add#2>

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