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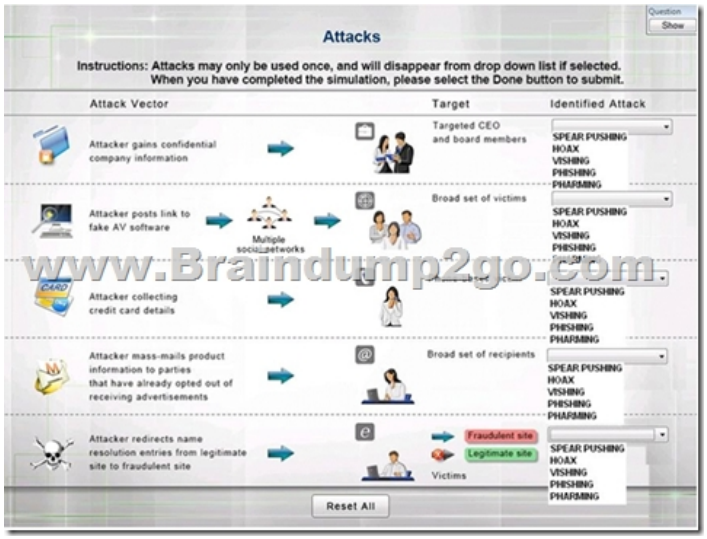
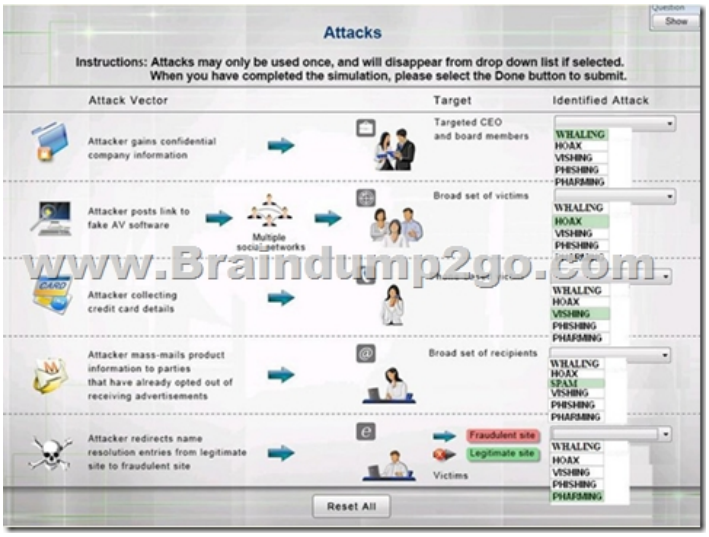
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QYBwvoau8PlTQ3bugQuy0pES-zrLrRB1?usp=sharingQUESTION 12Hotspot QuestionSelect the appropriate attack from each drop down list to label the corresponding illustrated attackInstructions: Attacks may only be used once, and will disappear from drop down list if selected.When you have completed the simulation, please select the Done button to submit.



Answer:



Explanation:1: Spear phishing is an e-mail spoofing fraud attempt that targets a specific organization, seeking unauthorized access to confidential data. As with the e-mail messages used in regular phishing expeditions, spear phishing messages appear to come from a trusted source. Phishing messages usually appear to come from a large and well-known company or Web site with a broad membership base, such as eBay or PayPal. In the case of spear phishing, however, the apparent source of the e-mail is likely to be an individual within the recipient's own company and generally someone in a position of authority.2: The Hoax in this question is designed to make people believe that the fake AV (anti- virus) software is genuine.3: Vishing is the act of using the telephone in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft. The scammer usually pretends to be a legitimate business, and fools the victim into thinking he or she will profit.4: Phishing is the act of sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.Phishing email will direct the user to visit a website where they are asked to update personal

information, such as a password, credit card, social security, or bank account numbers, that the legitimate organization already has. The website, however, is bogus and set up only to steal the information the user enters on the page.5: Similar in nature to e-mail phishing, pharming seeks to obtain personal or private (usually financial related) information through domain spoofing. Rather than being spammed with malicious and mischievous e-mail requests for you to visit spoof Web sites which appear legitimate, pharming 'poisons' a DNS server by infusing false information into the DNS server, resulting in a user's request being redirected elsewhere. Your browser, however will show you are at the correct Web site, which makes pharming a bit more serious and more difficult to detect. Phishing attempts to scam people one at a time with an e-mail while pharming allows the scammers to target large groups of people at one time through domain spoofing.References:http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/spear-phishing http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/vishing.htmlhttp://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/phishing.html http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/pharming.htmlQUESTION 13Despite having implemented password policies, users continue to set the same weak passwords and reuse old passwords. Which of the following technical controls would help prevent these policy violations? (Select TWO).A. Password expirationB. Password lengthC. Password complexityD. Password historyE. Password lockoutAnswer: ADQUESTION 14A security analyst is reviewing the following output from an IPS:

Given this output, which of the following can be concluded? (Select TWO).A. The source IP of the attack is coming from 250.19 18.22.B. The source IP of the attack is coming from 250 19.18.71.C. The attacker sent a malformed IGAP packet, triggering the alert.D. The attacker sent a malformed TCP packet, triggering the alert.E. The TTL value is outside of the expected range, triggering the alert.Answer: BCQUESTION 15An organization finds that most help desk calls ate regarding account lockout due to a variety of applications running on different systems. Manager is looking for a solution to reduce the number of account lockouts while improving security. Which of the following is the BEST solution for this organization?A. Create multiple application accounts for each user.B. Provide secure tokens.C. Implement SSO.D. Utilize role-based access control.Answer: CQUESTION 16Which of the following threat actors is MOST likely to steal a company's proprietary information to gain a market edge and reduce time to market?A. CompetitorB. HacktivistC. InsiderD. Organized crimeAnswer: AQUESTION 17When trying to log onto a company's new ticketing system, some employees receive the following message: Access denied: too many concurrent sessions. The ticketing system was recently installed on a small VM with only the recommended hardware specifications. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause for this error message?A. Network resources have been exceeded.B. The software is out of licenses.C. The VM does not have enough processing power.D. The firewall is misconfigured.Answer: CQUESTION 18A network administrator at a small office wants to simplify the configuration of mobile clients connecting to an encrypted wireless network. Which of the following should be implemented if the administrator does not want to provide the wireless password or certificate to the employees?A. WPSB. 802.1xC. WPA2-PSKD. TKIPAnswer: AQUESTION 19A company is developing a new secure technology and requires computers being used for development to be isolated. Which of the following should be implemented to provide the MOST secure environment?A. A perimeter firewall and IDSB. An air gapped compiler networkC. A honeypot residing in a DMZD. An ad hoc network with NATE. A bastion hostAnswer: BQUESTION 20Which of the following explains why vendors publish MD5 values when they provide software patches for their customers to download over the Internet?A. The recipient can verify integrity of the software patch.B. The recipient can verify the authenticity of the site used to download the patch.C. The recipient can request future updates to the software using the published MD5 value.D. The recipient can successfully activate the new software patch.Answer: AQUESTION 21Drag and Drop Question A security administrator is given the security and availability profiles for servers that are being deployed.1) Match each RAID type with the correct configuration and MINIMUM number of drives.2) Review the server profiles and match them with the appropriate RAID type based on integrity, availability, I/O, storage requirements. Instructions:- All drive definitions can be dragged as many times as necessary- Not all placeholders may be filled in the RAID configuration boxes- If parity is required, please select the appropriate number of parity checkboxes- Server profiles may be dragged only onceIf at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please select the Reset button. When you have completed the simulation, please select the Done button to submit. Once the simulation is submitted, please select the Next button to continue.

Answer:

Explanation:RAID-0 is known as striping. It is not a fault tolerant solution but does improve disk performance for read/write operations. Striping requires a minimum of two disks and does not use parity. RAID-0 can be used where performance is required over fault tolerance, such as a media streaming server.RAID-1 is known as mirroring because the same data is written to two disks so that the two disks have identical data. This is a fault tolerant solution that halves the storage space. A minimum of two disks are used in mirroring and does not use parity. RAID-1 can be used where fault tolerance is required over performance, such as on an authentication server. RAID-5 is a fault tolerant solution that uses parity and striping. A minimum of three disks are required for RAID-5 with one disk's worth of space being used for parity information. However, the parity information is distributed across all the disks. RAID-5 can recover from a sing disk failure.RAID-6 is a fault tolerant solution that uses dual parity and striping. A minimum of four disks are required for RAID-6. Dual parity allows RAID-6 to recover from the simultaneous failure of up to two disks. Critical data should be stored on a RAID-6 system.http://www.adaptec.com/en-us/solutions/raid_levels.html QUESTION 22
Refer to the following code:

```
public class rainbow {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        blue.hashcode (); }
}
```

Which of the following vulnerabilities would occur if this is executed?A. Page exceptionB. Pointer dereferenceC. NullPointerExceptionD. Missing null checkAnswer: D!!!RECOMMEND!!!1.2018 New SY0-501 Exam Dumps (PDF and VCE)Share:https://www.braindump2go.com/sy0-501.html**2.2018 New SY0-501 Study Guide Video:** YouTube Video: YouTube.com/watch?v=iqQ_uBVOfZw