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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which of the following tags will create two vertical frames, as given in the image below, where the left frame is half as wide as the right one?

- A. `<FRAMESET ROWS = "1, 2"> <FRAME SRC = "cell1.htm"> <FRAME SRC = "cell2.htm"> </FRAMESET>`
- B. `<FRAMESET COLS = "*", 2*"> <FRAME SRC = "cell1.htm"> <FRAME SRC = "cell2.htm"> </FRAMESET>`
- C. `<FRAMESET ROWS = "*", 2*"> <FRAME SRC = "cell1.htm"> <FRAME SRC = "cell2.htm"> </FRAMESET>`
- D. `<FRAMESET COLS = "*", "*"> <FRAME SRC = "cell1.htm"> <FRAME SRC = "cell2.htm"> </FRAMESET>`
- E. `<FRAMESET ROWS = "*", "*"> <FRAME SRC = "cell1.htm"> <FRAME SRC = "cell2.htm"> </FRAMESET>`

Answer: B

Explanation:

`<FRAMESET>` tag specifies a frameset used to organize multiple frames and nested framesets in an HTML document. It defines the location, size, and orientation of frames. An HTML document can either contain a `<FRAMESET>` tag or a `<BODY>` tag. The COLS attribute of the `<FRAMESET>` tag defines the width of the vertical frames. The ROWS attribute defines the height of the horizontal frames. The code in answer option E will create two identical frames. The left frame will be half as wide as the right frame because of the relative size attributes given in the `<FRAMESET>` tag, i.e., `<FRAMESET COLS = "*", 2*">`.

NEW QUESTION: 2

DRAG DROP

Determine the types of attacks below by selecting an option from the dropdown list.

Determine the types of Attacks from right to specific action.

Answer:

Explanation:

- A. Phishing.
- B. Whaling.
- C. Vishing.

D. Spim.

E. Social engineering.

Explanation:

A. 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.

B. Whaling is a specific kind of malicious hacking within the more general category of phishing, which involves hunting for data that can be used by the hacker. In general, phishing efforts are focused on collecting personal data about users. In whaling, the targets are high-ranking bankers, executives or others in powerful positions or job titles.

Hackers who engage in whaling often describe these efforts as "reeling in a big fish," applying a familiar metaphor to the process of scouring technologies for loopholes and opportunities for data theft. Those who are engaged in whaling may, for example, hack into specific networks where these powerful individuals work or store sensitive data.

They may also set up keylogging or other malware on a work station associated with one of these executives. There are many ways that hackers can pursue whaling, leading C-level or top-level executives in business and government to stay vigilant about the possibility of cyber threats.

C. 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.

D. SPIM is a term sometimes used to refer to spam over IM (Instant Messaging). It's also called just spam, instant spam, or IM marketing. No matter what the name, it consists of unwanted messages transmitted through some form of instant messaging service, which can include Short Message Service (SMS).

E. Social engineering is a non-technical method of intrusion hackers use that relies heavily on human interaction and often involves tricking people into breaking normal security procedures. It is one of the greatest threats that organizations today encounter.

A social engineer runs what used to be called a "con game." For example, a person using social engineering to break into a computer network might try to gain the confidence of an authorized user and get them to reveal information that compromises the network's security. Social engineers often rely on the natural helpfulness of people as well as on their weaknesses. They might, for example, call the authorized

employee with some kind of urgent problem that requires immediate network access. Appealing to vanity, appealing to authority, appealing to greed, and old-fashioned eavesdropping are other typical social engineering techniques.

References:

<http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/phishing.html>

<http://www.techopedia.com/definition/28643/whaling>

<http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/vishing.html>

<http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/social-engineering>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Port scanning can be used as part of a technical assessment to determine network vulnerabilities. The TCP XMAS scan is used to identify listening ports on the targeted system.

If a scanned port is open, what happens?

- A. The port will send a SYN.
- B. The port will ignore the packets.
- C. The port will send an RST.
- D. The port will send an ACK.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An attacker uses a TCP XMAS scan to determine if ports are closed on the target machine.

This scan type is accomplished by sending TCP segments with the all flags sent in the packet header, generating packets that are illegal based on RFC 793. The RFC 793 expected behavior is that any TCP segment with an out-of-state Flag sent to an open port is discarded, whereas segments with out-of-state flags sent to closed ports should be handled with a RST in response. This behavior should allow an attacker to scan for closed ports by sending certain types of rule-breaking packets (out of sync or disallowed by the TCB) and detect closed ports via RST packets.

References: <https://capec.mitre.org/data/definitions/303.html>

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