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NEW QUESTION: 1
Task: Determine the types of attacks below by selecting an option from the dropdown list.

Answer:
Explanation:

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 dat a. 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.

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: 2
On the basis of the exhibit provided, assuming that EIGRP is the routing protocol, then at R5, what would be the status of each path to 172.30.1.0/24?

A. the path through R3 would be the successor, and the paths through R1 and R4 would be feasible successors
B. the path through R3 would be the successor, the path through R1 would be a feasible successor, and the path through R4 would be neither a successor nor a feasible successor
C. the path through R1 would be the successor, the path through R3 would be a feasible successor, and the path through R4 would be neither a successor nor feasible successor
D. not enough information has been given to figure out what the status of each route would be
Answer: B
Explanation:
I duplicated this information from within GNS3 and I received the following results
R5#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 1.1.1.1 [90/25735680] via 10.1.35.1, 00:03:53, FastEthernet0/0
2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 2.2.2.2 [90/25733120] via 10.1.35.1, 00:03:58, FastEthernet0/0
4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 4.4.4.4 [90/25743360] via 10.1.35.1, 00:03:53, FastEthernet0/0
5.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 5.5.5.5 is directly connected, Loopback0
172.30.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 172.30.0.0 [90/25610240] via 10.1.35.1, 00:03:53, FastEthernet0/0
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 6 subnets
C 10.1.15.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
D 10.1.14.0 [90/25615360] via 10.1.35.1, 00:03:55, FastEthernet0/0
D 10.1.12.0 [90/25607680] via 10.1.35.1, 00:04:03, FastEthernet0/0
D 10.1.23.0 [90/25605120] via 10.1.35.1, 00:04:03, FastEthernet0/0
C 10.1.45.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

C 10.1.35.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R5#show ip eigrp top
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS(100)/ID(5.5.5.5)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r - reply Status, s - sia Status
P 1.1.1.1/32, 1 successors, FD is 25735680
via 10.1.35.1 (25735680/25733120), FastEthernet0/0
via 10.1.15.1 (25753600/128256), FastEthernet1/0
P 2.2.2.2/32, 1 successors, FD is 25733120
via 10.1.35.1 (25733120/25730560), FastEthernet0/0 via
10.1.15.1 (25756160/25730560), FastEthernet1/0 P 4.4.4.4/32, 1
successors, FD is 25743360 via 10.1.35.1 (25743360/25740800),
FastEthernet0/0 via 10.1.45.1 (25753600/128256),
FastEthernet0/1 via 10.1.15.1 (25761280/25735680),
FastEthernet1/0 P 5.5.5.5/32, 1 successors, FD is 128256 via
Connected, Loopback0 P 10.1.15.0/30, 1 successors, FD is
25625600 via Connected, FastEthernet1/0 P 10.1.14.0/30, 1
successors, FD is 25615360 via 10.1.35.1 (25615360/25612800),
FastEthernet0/0 via 10.1.15.1 (25633280/25607680),
FastEthernet1/0 via 10.1.45.1 (25633280/25607680),
FastEthernet0/1 P 10.1.12.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 25607680
via 10.1.35.1 (25607680/25605120), FastEthernet0/0 via
10.1.15.1 (25628160/25602560), FastEthernet1/0 P 10.1.23.0/30,
1 successors, FD is 25605120 via 10.1.35.1 (25605120/25602560),
FastEthernet0/0 P 10.1.45.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 25625600
via Connected, FastEthernet0/1 P 10.1.35.0/30, 1 successors, FD
is 25602560 via Connected, FastEthernet0/0 P 172.30.0.0/24, 1
successors, FD is 25610240 via 10.1.35.1 (25610240/25607680),
FastEthernet0/0 via 10.1.15.1 (25628160/28160), FastEthernet1/0
Relevant portion of R5 Configuration ! hostname R5 ! interface
Loopback0 ip address 5.5.5.5 255.255.255.255 ! interface
FastEthernet0/0 description ##Connection_To_R3## bandwidth 100
ip address 10.1.35.2 255.255.255.252 delay 10 duplex auto speed
auto ! interface FastEthernet0/1 description
##Connection_To_R4## bandwidth 100 ip address 10.1.45.2
255.255.255.252 delay 100 duplex auto speed auto ! interface
FastEthernet1/0 description ##Connection_To_R1## bandwidth 100
ip address 10.1.15.2 255.255.255.252 delay 100 duplex auto
speed auto ! router eigrp 100 network 5.5.5.5 0.0.0.0 network
10.1.15.0 0.0.0.3 network 10.1.35.0 0.0.0.3 network 10.1.45.0
0.0.0.3 no auto-summary
Successor A successor for a particular destination is a next
hop router that satisfies these two conditions: It provides the
least distance to that destination It is guaranteed not to be a
part of some routing loop
The first condition can be satisfied by comparing metrics from
all neighboring routers that advertise that particular
destination, increasing the metrics by the cost of the link to
that respective neighbor, and selecting the neighbor that
yields the least total distance. The second condition can be
satisfied by testing a so-called Feasibility Condition for
every neighbor advertising that destination. There can be

multiple successors for a destination, depending on the actual topology. The successors for a destination are recorded in the topology table and afterwards they are used to populate the routing table as next-hops for that destination.
Feasible Successor
A feasible successor for a particular destination is a next hop router that satisfies this
condition:
It is guaranteed not to be a part of some routing loop
This condition is also verified by testing the Feasibility Condition.
Thus, every successor is also a feasible successor. However, in most references about
EIGRP the term "feasible successor" is used to denote only those routers which provide a
loop-free path but which are not successors (i.e. they do not provide the least distance).
From this point of view, for a reachable destination there is always at least one successor,
however, there might not be any feasible successors.
A feasible successor provides a working route to the same destination, although with a
higher distance. At any time, a router can send a packet to a destination marked "Passive"
through any of its successors or feasible successors without alerting them in the first place,
and this packet will be delivered properly. Feasible successors are also recorded in the
topology table.
The feasible successor effectively provides a backup route in the case that existing
successors die. Also, when performing unequal-cost load-balancing (balancing the network
traffic in inverse proportion to the cost of the routes), the feasible successors are used as
next hops in the routing table for the load-balanced destination.
By default, the total count of successors and feasible successors for a destination stored in
the routing table is limited to four. This limit can be changed in the range from 1 to 6. In
more recent versions of Cisco IOS (e.g.
12.4), this range is between 1 and 16.
EIGRP Composite and Vector metrics
Bandwidth
Minimum Bandwidth (in kilobits per second) along the path from router to destination
network
Load
Load (number in range 1 to 255; 255 being saturated)
Delay
Total Delay (in 10s of microseconds) along the path from router to destination network

Reliability
Reliability (number in range 1 to 255; 255 being the most reliable)
MTU
Minimum path Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) (never used in the metric calculation)
Hop Count
Number of routers a packet passes through when routing to a remote network, used to limit
the EIGRP AS. The K Values There are five (5) K values used in the Composite metric calculation - K1 through K5. The K values only act as multipliers or modifiers in the composite metric calculation. K1 is not equal to Bandwidth, etc. By default, only total delay and minimum bandwidth are considered when EIGRP is started on a router, but an administrator can enable or disable all the K values as needed to consider the other Vector metrics.
Reference http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EIGRP#Successor

NEW QUESTION: 3
An engineer has deployed IM-user-only mode for the IM and Presence Service. Which two features will be available? (Choose two.)
A. third-party XMPP clients are not supported
B. XMPP federation capabilities
C. audio/video calling
D. IM and Presence support without Cisco Unified Communications Manager
E. Cisco Unity voicemail retrieval via SMTP
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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