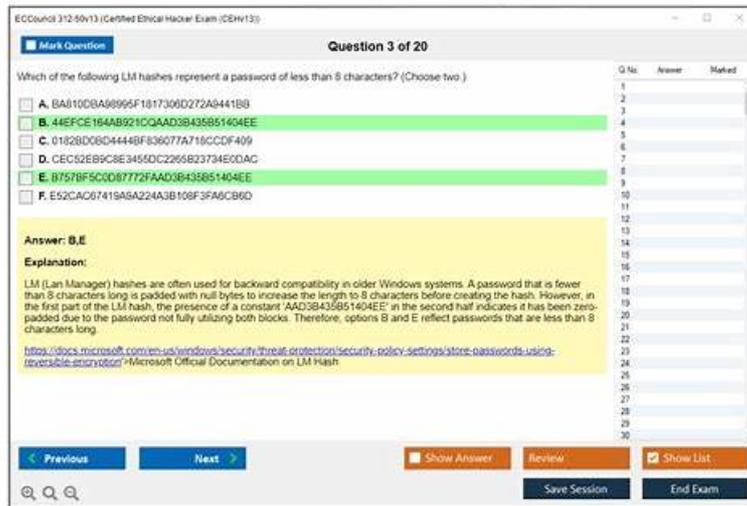


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q130-Q135):

NEW QUESTION # 130

At a smart retail outlet in San Diego, California, ethical hacker Sophia Bennett assesses IoT-based inventory sensors that synchronize with a cloud dashboard. She discovers that sensitive business records are sent across the network without encryption and are also stored in a retrievable format on the provider's cloud platform. Which IoT attack surface area is most directly demonstrated in this finding?

- A. Insecure network services
- B. Insecure ecosystem interfaces

- C. Insecure default settings
- D. Insecure data transfer and storage

Answer: D

Explanation:

The finding most directly demonstrates insecure data transfer and storage. The scenario includes two explicit problems: (1) sensitive business records are transmitted "across the network without encryption," and (2) the same records are "stored in a retrievable format" in the cloud platform. Those two conditions map exactly to data-in-transit and data-at-rest weaknesses. When IoT devices transmit sensitive data without encryption (e.g., plain HTTP, unprotected MQTT, insecure proprietary protocols), attackers who gain network visibility can intercept, read, and potentially modify that data. Similarly, when cloud-stored data is kept in an easily retrievable or improperly protected form (e.g., weak access controls, lack of encryption at rest, overly permissive storage buckets, exposed APIs), attackers can access business records long after transmission.

In IoT ecosystems, data typically flows from sensors to gateways, then to cloud dashboards and analytics services. If encryption and strong access control are not consistently applied across these hops, confidentiality and integrity are at risk. This can lead to competitive harm (exposed inventory/business records), privacy impact (if customer data is included), and operational disruption (tampered records leading to wrong decisions). The scenario is not about the IoT device exposing services like Telnet/FTP (network services), nor about default passwords; it is specifically about how data is transported and stored.

Why the other options are less accurate:

Insecure ecosystem interfaces (A) focuses on APIs, web/mobile apps, and cloud interfaces; while cloud storage access might involve interfaces, the core weakness described is lack of encryption and retrievable storage, which is more directly the data transfer/storage category.

Insecure network services (C) refers to exposed services/ports on IoT devices, not data confidentiality across the pipeline.

Insecure default settings (D) relates to factory defaults (passwords, open ports, insecure configs), not specifically unencrypted transport and weak storage protection.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. Insecure data transfer and storage.

NEW QUESTION # 131

What is the proper response for a NULL scan if the port is open?

- A. No response
- B. SYN
- C. FIN
- D. ACK
- E. RST
- F. PSH

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a NULL scan is sent to a port on a UNIX-based system:

* If the port is OPEN: The system does not respond at all.

* If the port is CLOSED: The system responds with a RST packet.

This behavior is based on how the TCP stack processes unexpected packets.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

* Module 3: Scanning Networks

* Topic: Stealth Scanning Techniques # NULL Scan

CEH v13 Official Guide states:

"A NULL scan sends a TCP packet with no flags set. On systems following RFC 793 (like many Unix

/Linux), open ports silently drop such packets (no response), while closed ports respond with a TCP RST." Incorrect Options:

* A-E: Not standard responses for an open port in a NULL scan scenario.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 3: Scanning Networks # NULL Scan BehaviorRFC 793 - TCP State Machine

NEW QUESTION # 132

Which type of malware spreads from one system to another or from one network to another and causes similar types of damage as viruses do to the infected system?

- A. Adware
- B. Rootkit

- C. Trojan
- D. Worm

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 133

An attacker scans a host with the below command. Which three flags are set?

nmap -sX host.domain.com

- A. This is Xmas scan. SYN and ACK flags are set.
- B. This is SYN scan. SYN flag is set.
- C. This is Xmas scan. URG, PUSH and FIN are set.
- D. This is ACK scan. ACK flag is set.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The command nmap -sX initiates what is known as a Xmas Scan. This type of scan is used to analyze how a target system responds to TCP packets with unusual flag combinations, helping the attacker identify live hosts and open ports without completing a full TCP handshake.

In the Xmas scan, three specific TCP flags are set in the packet:

- * URG (Urgent)
- * PSH (Push)
- * FIN (Finish)

This combination makes the packet appear "lit up like a Christmas tree," hence the name Xmas scan. These packets are sent to target ports to observe the system's behavior, especially when it does not follow standard RFC 793 behavior.

* Closed ports will usually respond with a RST (reset).

* Open ports may not respond at all, depending on the operating system and configuration.

This method is typically used to evade detection by firewalls and intrusion detection systems that expect normal TCP traffic patterns.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Guide:

Module 03: Scanning Networks, Section: "TCP Scan Types", Subsection: "Xmas Tree Scan", Page Reference: typically listed under TCP Flag Scanning Techniques.

CEH v13 iLabs and practical guidance in CEH Engage also cover this scan in reconnaissance simulations.

* Incorrect Options Explained:

- * A. SYN scan (-sS) sets only the SYN flag.
- * C. ACK scan (-sA) sets the ACK flag.
- * D. SYN and ACK flags are used in TCP handshake, not in Xmas scan.

NEW QUESTION # 134

An audacious attacker is targeting a web server you oversee. He intends to perform a Slow HTTP POST attack, by manipulating 'a' HTTP connection. Each connection sends a byte of data every 'b' second, effectively holding up the connections for an extended period. Your server is designed to manage 'm' connections per second, but any connections exceeding this number tend to overwhelm the system. Given

'a=100' and variable 'm', along with the attacker's intention of maximizing the attack duration 'D=a*b', consider the following scenarios. Which is most likely to result in the longest duration of server unavailability?

- A. m=105, b=12: The server can manage 105 connections per second, more than the attacker's 100 connections, likely maintaining operation despite a moderate hold-up time
- B. 95, b=10: Here, the server can handle 95 connections per second, but it falls short against the attacker's 100 connections, albeit the hold-up time per connection is lower
- C. m=110, b=20: Despite the attacker sending 100 connections, the server can handle 110 connections per second, therefore likely staying operative, regardless of the hold-up time per connection
- D. m=90, b=15: The server can manage 90 connections per second, but the attacker's 100 connections exceed this, and with each connection held up for 15 seconds, the attack duration could be significant

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Slow HTTP POST attack is a type of denial-of-service (DoS) attack that exploits the way web servers handle HTTP requests.

The attacker sends a legitimate HTTP POST header to the web server, specifying a large amount of data to be sent in the request body. However, the attacker then sends the data very slowly, keeping the connection open and occupying the server's resources. The attacker can launch multiple such connections, exceeding the server's capacity to handle concurrent requests and preventing legitimate users from accessing the web server.

The attack duration D is given by the formula $D = a * b$, where a is the number of connections and b is the hold-up time per connection. The attacker intends to maximize D by manipulating a and b . The server can manage m connections per second, but any connections exceeding m will overwhelm the system. Therefore, the scenario that is most likely to result in the longest duration of server unavailability is the one where $a > m$ and b is the largest. Among the four options, this is the case for option B, where $a = 100$, $m = 90$, and $b = 15$.

In this scenario, $D = 100 * 15 = 1500$ seconds, which is the longest among the four options. Option A has a larger b , but a $a < m$, so the server can handle the connections without being overwhelmed. Option C has $a > m$, but a smaller b , so the attack duration is shorter. Option D has $a > m$, but a smaller b and a smaller difference between a and m , so the attack duration is also shorter.

References:

- * What is a Slow POST Attack & How to Prevent One? (Guide)
- * Mitigate Slow HTTP GET/POST Vulnerabilities in the Apache HTTP Server - Acunetix
- * What is a Slow Post DDoS Attack? | NETSCOUT

NEW QUESTION # 135

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