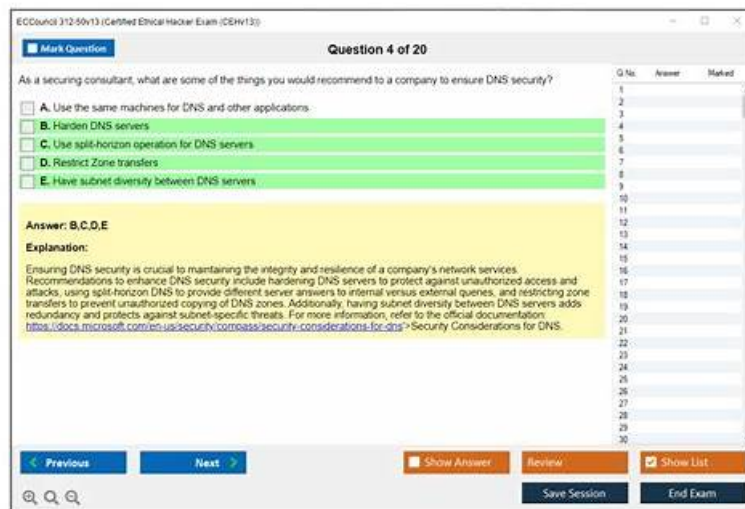


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q741-Q746):

NEW QUESTION # 741

You are programming a buffer overflow exploit and you want to create a NOP sled of 200 bytes in the program exploit. What is the hexadecimal value of NOP instruction?

```
char shellcode[] =
"\x31\xc0\xb0\x46\x31\xdb\x31\xc9\xcd\x80\xeb\x16\x5b\x31\xc0"
"\x88\x43\x07\x89\x5b\x08\x89\x43\x0c\xb0\x0b\x8d\x4b\x08\x8d"
"\x53\x0c\xcd\x80\xe8\xe5\xff\xff\xff\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x2f\x73"
"\x68";
```

- A. 0x70
- B. 0x80
- C. 0x60
- D. 0x90

Answer: D

Explanation:

A NOP (No Operation) instruction tells the CPU to do nothing for one instruction cycle. In exploit development:

- * A NOP sled is a long sequence of NOPs (0x90) that increases the chance of the instruction pointer landing before the shellcode.
- * 0x90 is the x86 opcode for the NOP instruction.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

* Module 6: Malware Threats # Shellcode and Buffer Overflow

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Writing Exploits and NOP SledsIntel x86 Instruction Set Reference - NOP = 0x90

NEW QUESTION # 742

Websites and web portals that provide web services commonly use the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP).

Which of the following is an incorrect definition or characteristic of the protocol?

- A. Provides a structured model for messaging
- B. Based on XML
- C. Exchanges data between web services
- D. Only compatible with the application protocol HTTP

Answer: D

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 12: Hacking Web Applications, SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) is discussed as a protocol that allows web service communication using XML-based messages.

Correct SOAP Characteristics:

Structured model for data exchange, used in SOAP envelopes.

Built on XML format.

Can operate over multiple application layer protocols, not just HTTP (e.g., SMTP, FTP, JMS).

Option B is incorrect because:

While SOAP most commonly uses HTTP, it is not limited to it. SOAP is protocol-independent at the transport layer.

Reference:

Module 12 - SOAP, WSDL, and Web Services Protocols

CEH iLabs: SOAP and XML Request Manipulation in Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 743

"Testing the network using the same methodologies and tools employed by attackers"

- A. Penetration Testing
- B. Security Policy Implementation
- C. Designing Network Security
- D. Vulnerability Scanning

Answer: A

Explanation:

The phrase "testing the network using the same methodologies and tools employed by attackers" precisely describes Penetration

Testing.

Penetration testing involves:

- * Simulating real-world attacks.
- * Using tools and techniques similar to those used by malicious hackers.
- * Actively exploiting vulnerabilities to assess the security posture of systems.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

- * Module 1: Introduction to Ethical Hacking
- * Module 5: Vulnerability Assessment vs. Penetration Testing

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"Penetration testing is a simulated cyberattack against your system to check for exploitable vulnerabilities. It uses the same tools, techniques, and processes as attackers to find and validate security weaknesses." Incorrect Options:

- * A. Vulnerability Scanning: Only identifies potential issues; it doesn't attempt to exploit them.
- * C. Security Policy Implementation: Refers to governance and documentation, not testing.
- * D. Designing Network Security: Refers to planning a secure architecture.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 1: Penetration Testing MethodologiesNIST SP 800-115 - Technical Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment

NEW QUESTION # 744

A penetration tester is conducting a security assessment for a client and needs to capture sensitive information transmitted across multiple VLANs without being detected by the organization's security monitoring systems.

The network employs strict VLAN segmentation and port security measures. Which advanced sniffing technique should the tester use to discreetly intercept and analyze traffic across all VLANs?

- A. Implement switch port mirroring on all VLANs
- B. Use ARP poisoning to perform a man-in-the-middle attack
- C. Deploy a rogue DHCP server to redirect network traffic
- D. Exploit a VLAN hopping vulnerability to access multiple VLANs

Answer: D

Explanation:

VLAN hopping is an advanced attack technique described in CEH materials, used to bypass VLAN segmentation by exploiting switch misconfigurations or vulnerabilities. Two primary methods-switch spoofing and double tagging-allow attackers to gain access to traffic from VLANs they are not authorized to view. This technique enables the capture of inter-VLAN traffic without requiring administrative privileges or triggering security tools. Port mirroring requires administrative control and is not an attack method. Rogue DHCP servers target IP assignment, not VLAN segmentation. ARP poisoning is effective only within a single broadcast domain and cannot traverse VLAN boundaries. Because the objective is to silently access multiple VLANs despite enforced segmentation, VLAN hopping is the correct technique as per CEH's network perimeter attack methodology.

NEW QUESTION # 745

Geena, a cloud architect, uses a master component in the Kubernetes cluster architecture that scans newly generated pods and allocates a node to them. This component can also assign nodes based on factors such as the overall resource requirement, data locality, software/hardware/policy restrictions, and internal workload interventions.

Which of the following master components is explained in the above scenario?

- A. Etcd cluster
- B. Kube-apiserver
- C. Kube-scheduler
- D. Kube-controller-manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 746

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