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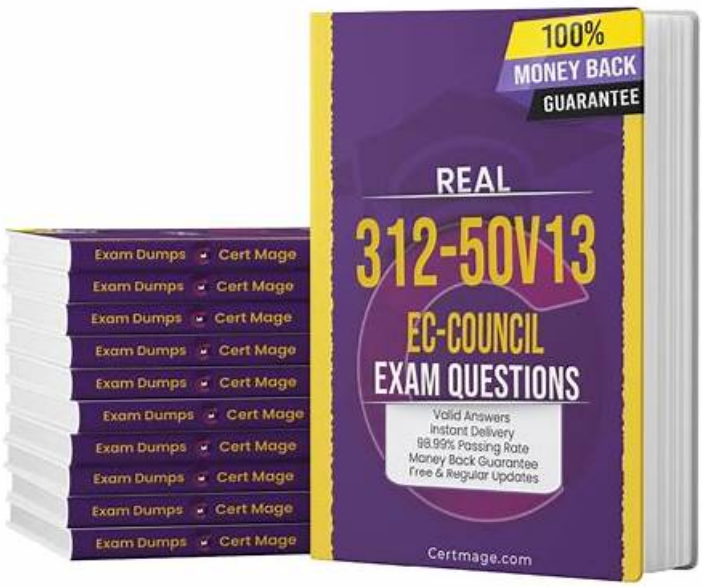

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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q762-Q767):

NEW QUESTION # 762
What is the following command used for?
sqlmap.py-u
„http://10.10.1.20/?p=1
&forumaction=search" -dbs

- A. Retrieving SQL statements being executed on the database
- B. A Enumerating the databases in the DBMS for the URL
- C. Searching database statements at the IP address given
- D. Creating backdoors using SQL injection

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 763
Malware remains dormant until triggered and changes its code with each infection. What malware type is responsible, and how should it be mitigated?

- A. Worm
- B. Rootkit
- C. Polymorphic malware
- D. Adware

Answer: C

Explanation:
This scenario precisely matches polymorphic malware, a type of advanced malware described in CEH v13 Malware Threats.
Polymorphic malware dynamically alters its code, encryption, or signature each time it propagates, allowing it to evade traditional signature-based antivirus detection.
Additionally, the malware's ability to remain dormant until triggered indicates logic-based activation, which is common in advanced threats designed to avoid sandbox detection.
CEH v13 emphasizes that polymorphic malware cannot be reliably detected using static signatures. Instead, organizations must rely on behavior-based detection, heuristic analysis, and advanced threat protection systems capable of identifying suspicious runtime behavior.
Options A, C, and D do not match the described behavior. Adware focuses on advertising. Worms self- propagate aggressively. Rootkits focus on stealth and persistence, not code mutation.
Therefore, Option B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 764
Study the Snort rule given below:
[Image shows two Snort rules with alert messages for NETBIOS DCERPC ISystemActivator bind attempt, targeting TCP ports 135 and 445. References include CVE: CAN-2003-0352.]

- A. MS Blaster
- B. MyDoom
- C. WebDav
- D. SQL Slammer

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Snort rule in the image is detecting suspicious bind attempts over DCERPC (Distributed Computing Environment/Remote Procedure Call), specifically targeting ports 135 (RPC) and 445 (SMB) with crafted content. The rule references CVE CAN-2003-0352.
CVE-2003-0352 is associated with the DCOM RPC vulnerability in Microsoft Windows that was exploited by the MS Blaster (also known as Lovsan) worm in 2003.
Key Indicators from the Snort Rule:
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET 135
content includes DCERPC binding pattern (|05| and |0b| with specific binary patterns) Reference to CVE-2003-0352 Class type: attempted-admin The MS Blaster worm exploited this vulnerability by sending a specially crafted RPC request to port 135, allowing

remote code execution.
From CEH v13 Courseware:
Module 6: Malware Threats
Module 11: Session Hijacking
Discussion of historic worms and their exploit signatures, including MS Blaster.
Incorrect Options:
A). WebDav: Typically uses HTTP/HTTPS and was exploited by Nimda.
B). SQL Slammer: Targeted UDP port 1434 (SQL Server), not TCP 135/445.
D). MyDoom: Spread via email and exploited Windows file-sharing mechanisms (port 3127), not DCERPC.
Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Malware Threats # Classic Worm AttacksCVE Details:
https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2003-0352Microsoft Security Bulletin MS03-026 - RPC Vulnerability

NEW QUESTION # 765
A penetration tester is tasked with gathering information about the subdomains of a target organization's website. The tester needs a versatile and efficient solution for the task. Which of the following options would be the most effective method to accomplish this goal?

- A. Employing a tool like Sublist3r, which is designed to enumerate the subdomains of websites using OSINT
- B. Utilizing the Harvester tool to extract email addresses related to the target domain using a search engine like Google or Bing
- C. Using a people search service, such as Spokeo or Intelius, to gather information about the employees of the target organization
- D. Analyzing Linkedin profiles to find employees of the target company and their job titles

Answer: A

Explanation:
Employing a tool like Sublist3r, which is designed to enumerate the subdomains of websites using OSINT, would be the most effective method to accomplish this goal. This option works as follows:
* Sublist3r is a python tool designed to enumerate subdomains of websites using OSINT (Open Source Intelligence). It helps penetration testers and bug hunters collect and gather subdomains for the domain they are targeting. Sublist3r enumerates subdomains using many search engines such as Google, Yahoo, Bing, Baidu, and Ask. Sublist3r also enumerates subdomains using Netcraft, Virustotal, ThreatCrowd, DNSdumpster, and ReverseDNS. Subbrute was integrated with Sublist3r to increase the possibility of finding more subdomains using bruteforce with an improved wordlist1.
* By using Sublist3r, the tester can quickly and efficiently discover the subdomains of the target organization's website, which can provide valuable information about the network structure, the services offered, the potential vulnerabilities, and the attack surface. Sublist3r can also be used to perform passive reconnaissance, which does not send any packets to the target domain, and thus avoids detection by the target organization12.
The other options are not as effective as option A for the following reasons:
* B. Analyzing Linkedin profiles to find employees of the target company and their job titles: This option is not relevant because it does not address the subdomain enumeration task, but the social engineering task. Linkedin is a social networking platform that allows users to create and share their professional profiles, which may include their name, job title, company, skills, education, and contacts. By analyzing Linkedin profiles, the tester may be able to find employees of the target company and their job titles, which can be useful for crafting phishing emails, impersonating employees, or exploiting human weaknesses. However, this option does not help to discover the subdomains of the target organization's website, which is the goal of this scenario3.
* C. Utilizing the Harvester tool to extract email addresses related to the target domain using a search engine like Google or Bing: This option is not sufficient because it does not provide a comprehensive list of subdomains, but only a partial list based on email addresses. The Harvester is a tool that can extract email addresses, subdomains, hosts, employee names, open ports, and banners from different public sources, such as search engines, PGP key servers, and SHODAN computer database. By using the Harvester, the tester may be able to extract some email addresses related to the target domain, which can reveal some subdomains, such as mail.target.com or support.target.com. However, this option does not guarantee to find all the subdomains of the target organization's website, as some subdomains may not have any email addresses associated with them, or may not be indexed by the search engines4.
* D. Using a people search service, such as Spokeo or Intelius, to gather information about the employees of the target organization: This option is not applicable because it does not address the subdomain enumeration task, but the personal information gathering task. Spokeo and Intelius are people search services that can provide various information about individuals, such as their name, address, phone number, email, social media, criminal records, and financial history. By using these services, the tester may be able to gather information about the employees of the target organization, which can be useful for performing background checks, identity theft, or blackmail. However, this option does not help to discover the subdomains of the target organization's website, which is the goal of this scenario56.

References:
* 1: GitHub - aboul3la/Sublist3r: Fast subdomains enumeration tool for penetration testers
* 2: Subdomain Discovery in Cybersecurity with Kali Linux | Medium
* 3: LinkedIn - Wikipedia
* 4: The Harvester - Kali Linux Tools
* 5: Spokeo - Wikipedia
* 6: Intelius - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION # 766
As a cybersecurity consultant for SafePath Corp, you have been tasked with implementing a system for secure email communication. The key requirement is to ensure both confidentiality and non-repudiation. While considering various encryption methods, you are inclined towards using a combination of symmetric and asymmetric cryptography. However, you are unsure which cryptographic technique would best serve the purpose. Which of the following options would you choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Apply asymmetric encryption with RSA and use the public key for encryption.
- B. Use symmetric encryption with the AES algorithm.
- C. Use the Diffie-Hellman protocol for key exchange and encryption.
- D. Apply asymmetric encryption with RSA and use the private key for signing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To ensure both confidentiality and non-repudiation for secure email communication, you need to use a combination of symmetric and asymmetric cryptography. Symmetric encryption is a method of encrypting and decrypting data using the same secret key, which is faster and more efficient than asymmetric encryption.
Asymmetric encryption is a method of encrypting and decrypting data using a pair of keys: a public key and a private key, which are mathematically related but not identical. Asymmetric encryption can provide authentication, integrity, and non-repudiation, as well as key distribution.
The cryptographic technique that would best serve the purpose is to apply asymmetric encryption with RSA and use the private key for signing. RSA is a widely used algorithm for asymmetric encryption, which is based on the difficulty of factoring large numbers. RSA can be used to encrypt data, as well as to generate digital signatures, which are a way of proving the identity and authenticity of the sender and the integrity of the message.
The steps to implement this technique are as follows1:
Generate a pair of keys for each user: a public key and a private key. The public key can be shared with anyone, while the private key must be kept secret and protected by the user.
When a user wants to send an email to another user, they first encrypt the email content with a symmetric key, such as AES, which is a strong and efficient algorithm for symmetric encryption. The symmetric key is then encrypted with the recipient's public key, using RSA. The encrypted email and the encrypted symmetric key are then sent to the recipient.
The sender also generates a digital signature for the email, using their private key and a hash function, such as SHA-256, which is a secure and widely used algorithm for generating hashes. A hash function is a mathematical function that takes any input and produces a fixed-length output, called a hash or a digest, that uniquely represents the input. A digital signature is a hash of the email that is encrypted with the sender's private key, using RSA. The digital signature is then attached to the email and sent to the recipient.
When the recipient receives the email, they first decrypt the symmetric key with their private key, using RSA.
They then use the symmetric key to decrypt the email content, using AES. They also verify the digital signature by decrypting it with the sender's public key, using RSA, and comparing the resulting hash with the hash of the email, using the same hash function. If the hashes match, it means that the email is authentic and has not been tampered with.
Using this technique, the email communication is secure because:
The confidentiality of the email content is ensured by the symmetric encryption with AES, which is hard to break without knowing the symmetric key.
The symmetric key is also protected by the asymmetric encryption with RSA, which is hard to break without knowing the recipient's private key.
The non-repudiation of the email is ensured by the digital signature with RSA, which is hard to forge without knowing the sender's private key.
The digital signature also provides authentication and integrity of the email, as it proves that the email was sent by the sender and has not been altered in transit.
References:
How to Encrypt Email (Gmail, Outlook, iOS, Yahoo, Android, AOL)

NEW QUESTION # 767
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