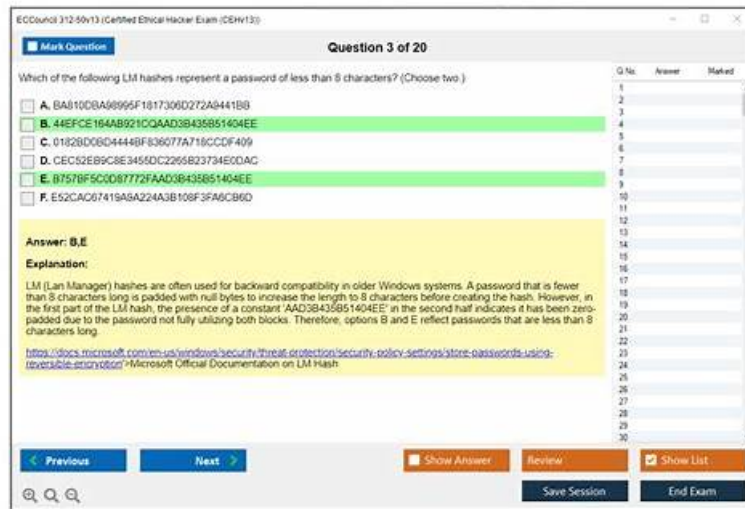


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## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q238-Q243):

### NEW QUESTION # 238

Being a Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH), a company has brought you on board to evaluate the safety measures in place for their network system. The company uses a network time protocol server in the demilitarized zone.

During your enumeration, you decide to run a ntptrace command. Given the syntax: ntptrace [-n] [-m maxhosts]

[servername/IP\_address], which command usage would best serve your objective to find where the NTP server obtains the time from and to trace the list of NTP servers connected to the network?

- A. `tptrace 192.1681.`
- **B. `ntpttrace -n -m 5 192.168.1.1`**
- C. `ntpttrace -m 5 192.168.1.1`
- D. `ntpttrace -n localhost`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The command usage that would best serve your objective to find where the NTP server obtains the time from and to trace the list of NTP servers connected to the network is `ntpttrace -n -m 5 192.168.1.1`. This command usage works as follows:

- \* `ntpttrace` is a tool that determines where a given NTP server gets its time from, and follows the chain of NTP servers back to their master time source. For example, a stratum 0 server, which is a device that directly obtains the time from a physical source, such as an atomic clock or a GPS receiver.
- \* `-n` is a flag that outputs host IP addresses instead of host names. This can be useful if the host names are not resolvable or if the IP addresses are more informative.
- \* `-m 5` is a flag that specifies the maximum number of hosts to be traced. This can be useful to limit the output and avoid tracing irrelevant or unreachable hosts.
- \* `192.168.1.1` is the IP address of the NTP server in the demilitarized zone, which is the starting point of the trace. This can be useful to find out the source and the path of the time synchronization for the network system.

By using this command usage, the output will show the IP addresses, the stratum, the offset, the sync distance, and the reference ID of each NTP server in the chain, up to five hosts. This can provide valuable information about the accuracy, the reliability, and the security of the time service for the network system.

The other options are not as suitable as option D for the following reasons:

- \* A. `ntpttrace -m 5 192.168.1.1`: This option is similar to option D, but it does not use the `-n` flag, which means that it will output host names instead of IP addresses. This can be less useful if the host names are not resolvable or if the IP addresses are more informative.
- \* B. `tptrace 192.1681.`: This option is incorrect because it uses a wrong tool name and a wrong IP address. `tptrace` is not a valid tool name, and `192.1681.` is not a valid IP address. The correct tool name is `ntpttrace`, and the correct IP address is `192.168.1.1`.
- \* C. `ntpttrace -n localhost`: This option is not effective because it uses `localhost` as the starting point of the trace, which means that it will only show the local host's time source. This can be useful to check the local host's time configuration, but it does not help to find out the time source and the trace of the NTP server in the demilitarized zone, which is the objective of this scenario.

References:

- \* 1: `ntpttrace` - trace a chain of NTP servers back to the primary source

## NEW QUESTION # 239

Which patch management strategy is most effective?

- A. External-only patches
- B. Manual patching on live servers
- C. Applying all patches regardless of source
- **D. Automated patch management with monitoring**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

CEH v13 identifies automated patch management as the most secure and scalable approach. Automated tools ensure timely deployment, validation, rollback capability, and compliance reporting.

Manual patching increases human error. Applying patches from unknown sources introduces malware risk.

Limiting patches contradicts best practices.

Therefore, Option B is correct.

## NEW QUESTION # 240

The network in ABC company is using the network address `192.168.1.64` with mask `255.255.255.192`. In the network the servers are in the addresses `192.168.1.122`, `192.168.1.123` and `192.168.1.124`. An attacker is trying to find those servers but he cannot see them in his scanning. The command he is using is: `nmap`

`192.168.1.64/28`.

Why he cannot see the servers?

- A. He needs to add the command "ip address" just before the IP address
- B. The network must be down and the nmap command and IP address are ok
- C. He is scanning from 192.168.1.64 to 192.168.1.78 because of the mask /28 and the servers are not in that range
- D. He needs to change the address to 192.168.1.0 with the same mask

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork>

This is a fairly simple question. You must to understand what a subnet mask is and how it works.

A subnetwork or subnet is a logical subdivision of an IP network. The practice of dividing a network into two or more networks is called subnetting.

Computers that belong to the same subnet are addressed with an identical most-significant bit-group in their IP addresses. This results in the logical division of an IP address into two fields: the network number or routing prefix and the rest field or host identifier. The rest field is an identifier for a specific host or network interface.

The routing prefix may be expressed in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation written as the first address of a network, followed by a slash character (/), and ending with the bit-length of the prefix. For example, 198.51.100.0/24 is the prefix of the Internet Protocol version 4 network starting at the given address, having 24 bits allocated for the network prefix, and the remaining 8 bits reserved for host addressing.

Addresses in the range 198.51.100.0 to 198.51.100.255 belong to this network. The IPv6 address specification 2001:db8::/32 is a large address block with 296 addresses, having a 32-bit routing prefix.

For IPv4, a network may also be characterized by its subnet mask or netmask, which is the bitmask that when applied by a bitwise AND operation to any IP address in the network, yields the routing prefix. Subnet masks are also expressed in dot-decimal notation like an address. For example, 255.255.255.0 is the subnet mask for the prefix 198.51.100.0/24.

## NEW QUESTION # 241

Which of the following provides a security professional with most information about the system's security posture?

- A. Social engineering, company site browsing, tailgating
- B. Wardriving, warchalking, social engineering
- C. Port scanning, banner grabbing, service identification
- D. Phishing, spamming, sending trojans

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In ethical hacking and penetration testing, assessing the security posture of a target system requires direct technical interaction with that system. The combination of techniques in option D-port scanning, banner grabbing, and service identification-provides actionable and detailed insight into the system's vulnerabilities, services, and configurations.

According to CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Port scanning is the process of identifying open ports and the services running on them. It reveals:

Which ports are open or closed

The operating system's response behavior

Entry points for possible exploitation

Banner grabbing involves connecting to open services to retrieve application-level information. This can expose:

Software version numbers

Server type and configuration

Security misconfigurations

Service identification allows the security professional to determine what protocols and services (HTTP, FTP, SSH, etc.) are active and how they are configured. This supports:

Vulnerability analysis

Risk evaluation

Threat modeling

These combined techniques are fundamental steps in the reconnaissance and scanning phases of the ethical hacking lifecycle.

Incorrect Options:

- A). Phishing, spamming, sending trojans are offensive tactics used in attacks; they provide limited direct system analysis and do not measure technical posture directly.
- B). Social engineering, site browsing, and tailgating are physical or psychological attack vectors, not direct technical assessments.
- C). Wardriving and warchalking identify wireless networks but offer limited detail about internal system configurations or vulnerabilities.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Material:

Module 03: Scanning Networks

Section: "Types of Scanning"

Subsections: "Port Scanning," "Banner Grabbing," and "Service Version Detection" CEH Engage: Scanning and Enumeration labs  
CEH Official Exam Blueprint: Knowledge Area - "Footprinting and Reconnaissance" and "Scanning Networks" These techniques are emphasized as foundational components in any network vulnerability assessment.

#### NEW QUESTION # 242

Jake, a network security specialist, is trying to prevent network-level session hijacking attacks in his company.

While studying different types of such attacks, he learns about a technique where an attacker inserts their machine into the communication between a client and a server, making it seem like the packets are flowing through the original path. This technique is primarily used to reroute the packets. Which of the following types of network-level session hijacking attacks is Jake studying?

- A. UDP Hijacking
- B. RST Hijacking
- C. TCP/IP Hijacking
- **D. Man-in-the-middle Attack Using Forged ICMP and ARP Spoofing**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A man-in-the-middle attack using forged ICMP and ARP spoofing is a type of network-level session hijacking attack where an attacker inserts their machine into the communication between a client and a server, making it seem like the packets are flowing through the original path. This technique is primarily used to reroute the packets and intercept or modify the data exchanged between the client and the server.

A man-in-the-middle attack using forged ICMP and ARP spoofing works as follows1:

\* The attacker sends a forged ICMP redirect message to the client, claiming to be the gateway. The ICMP redirect message tells the client to use the attacker's machine as the next hop for reaching the server's network. The client updates its routing table accordingly and starts sending packets to the attacker's machine instead of the gateway.

\* The attacker also sends a forged ARP reply message to the client, claiming to be the server. The ARP reply message associates the attacker's MAC address with the server's IP address. The client updates its ARP cache accordingly and starts sending packets to the attacker's MAC address instead of the server's MAC address.

\* The attacker receives the packets from the client and forwards them to the server, acting as a relay. The attacker can also monitor, modify, or drop the packets as they wish. The server responds to the packets and sends them back to the attacker, who then forwards them to the client. The client and the server are unaware of the attacker's presence and think they are communicating directly with each other.

Therefore, Jake is studying a man-in-the-middle attack using forged ICMP and ARP spoofing, which is a type of network-level session hijacking attack.

References:

\* Network or TCP Session Hijacking | Ethical Hacking - GreyCampus

#### NEW QUESTION # 243

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