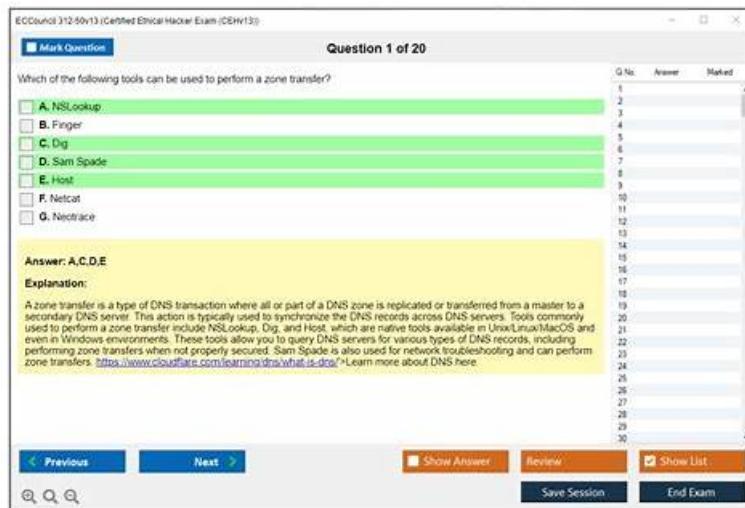


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q651-Q656):

NEW QUESTION # 651

Study the following log extract and identify the attack.

□

- A. Cross Site Scripting
- B. **Unicode Directory Traversal Attack**
- C. Multiple Domain Traversal Attack
- D. Hexcode Attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 652

Leverox Solutions hired Arnold, a security professional, for the threat intelligence process. Arnold collected information about specific threats against the organization. From this information, he retrieved contextual information about security events and incidents that helped him disclose potential risks and gain insight into attacker methodologies. He collected the information from sources such as humans, social media, and chat rooms as well as from events that resulted in cyberattacks. In this process, he also prepared a report that includes identified malicious activities, recommended courses of action, and warnings for emerging attacks.

What is the type of threat intelligence collected by Arnold in the above scenario?

- A. Tactical threat intelligence
- B. Technical threat intelligence
- C. Operational threat intelligence
- D. Strategic threat intelligence

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 653

During an internal assessment, a penetration tester gains access to a hash dump containing NTLM password hashes from a compromised Windows system. To crack the passwords efficiently, the tester uses a high- performance CPU setup with Hashcat, attempting millions of password combinations per second. Which technique is being optimized in this scenario?

- A. SpoofNetBIOS to impersonate a file server
- B. Exploit dictionary rules with appended symbols
- C. Dump SAM contents for offline password retrieval
- D. Leverage hardware acceleration for cracking speed

Answer: D

Explanation:

Password cracking is a core component of the system hacking phase. CEH materials highlight that once password hashes are obtained, attackers often perform offline cracking to avoid detection and bypass account lockout policies. Tools like Hashcat make use of hardware acceleration—specifically, GPU or multi-core CPU computing—to significantly increase cracking throughput.

Hardware acceleration allows the system to perform thousands to millions of hash calculations simultaneously, dramatically improving cracking efficiency compared to traditional CPU-bound methods. While dumping SAM contents is part of credential extraction, it is not the optimization described in the scenario. Dictionary rules influence cracking strategy but not raw speed. NetBIOS spoofing is unrelated to password cracking. The emphasis here is on maximizing computational power to accelerate the hash-cracking process, aligning directly with CEH's explanation of hardware-accelerated offline cracking techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 654

Infected systems receive external instructions over HTTP and DNS, with fileless payloads modifying system components. What is the most effective action to detect and disrupt this malware?

- A. Block common malware ports
- B. Allow only encrypted traffic via proxies
- C. Use behavioral analytics to monitor abnormal outbound behavior
- D. Update antivirus signatures regularly

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario describes fileless malware using covert command-and-control (C2) channels over commonly allowed protocols such as HTTP and DNS, a technique heavily emphasized in CEH v13 Malware Threats. Such malware avoids writing files to disk and instead leverages memory, legitimate system tools, and trusted protocols to evade traditional defenses.

Signature-based antivirus updates (Option A) are ineffective against fileless malware because there are no static artifacts to match. Blocking known malware ports (Option C) is also ineffective, as the malware intentionally uses ports 80 and 53, which must remain open for normal business operations. Restricting plain HTTP (Option B) may reduce visibility but does not stop DNS tunneling or encrypted malicious traffic.

CEH v13 identifies behavioral analytics as the most effective countermeasure against advanced malware.

Behavioral solutions establish a baseline of normal system and network activity, then detect anomalies such as:

- * Unusual outbound DNS query patterns
- * Abnormal HTTP beaconing intervals
- * Legitimate applications behaving suspiciously
- * PowerShell or system tools generating network traffic unexpectedly

By monitoring how systems behave rather than what files exist, behavioral analytics can identify stealthy C2 communications and disrupt them early. Therefore, Option D is the most effective and CEH-aligned response.

NEW QUESTION # 655

Harry, a professional hacker, targets the IT infrastructure of an organization. After preparing for the attack, he attempts to enter the target network using techniques such as sending spear-phishing emails and exploiting vulnerabilities on publicly available servers. Using these techniques, he successfully deployed malware on the target system to establish an outbound connection. What is the APT lifecycle phase that Harry is currently executing?

- A. Preparation
- B. Cleanup
- C. initial intrusion
- D. Persistence

Answer: A

Explanation:

After the attacker completes preparations, subsequent step is an effort to realize an edge within the target's environment. a particularly common entry tactic is that the use of spearphishing emails containing an internet link or attachment. Email links usually cause sites where the target's browser and related software are subjected to varied exploit techniques or where the APT actors plan to social engineer information from the victim which will be used later. If a successful exploit takes place, it installs an initial malware payload on the victim's computer. Figure 2 illustrates an example of a spearphishing email that contains an attachment.

Attachments are usually executable malware, a zipper or other archive containing malware, or a malicious Office or Adobe PDF (Portable Document Format) document that exploits vulnerabilities within the victim's applications to ultimately execute malware on the victim's computer. Once the user has opened a malicious file using vulnerable software, malware is executing on the target system. These phishing emails are often very convincing and difficult to differentiate from legitimate email messages. Tactics to extend their believability include modifying legitimate documents from or associated with the organization. Documents are sometimes stolen from the organization or their collaborators during previous exploitation operations.

Actors modify the documents by adding exploits and malicious code then send them to the victims. Phishing emails are commonly sent through previously compromised email servers, email accounts at organizations associated with the target or public email services. Emails also can be sent through mail relays with modified email headers to form the messages appear to possess originated from legitimate sources. Exploitation of vulnerabilities on public-facing servers is another favorite technique of some APT groups. Though this will be accomplished using exploits for known vulnerabilities, 0-days are often developed or purchased to be used in intrusions as required .

□ Gaining an edge within the target environment is that the primary goal of the initial intrusion. Once a system is exploited, the attacker usually places malware on the compromised system and uses it as a jump point or proxy for further actions. Malware placed during the initial intrusion phase is usually an easy downloader, basic Remote Access Trojan or an easy shell. Figure 3 illustrates a newly infected system initiating an outbound connection to notify the APT actor that the initial intrusion attempt was successful which it's able to accept commands.

NEW QUESTION # 656

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