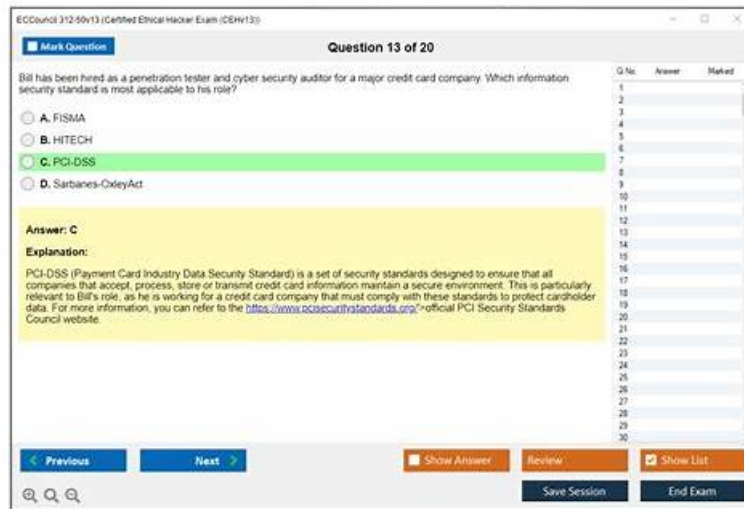


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## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q823-Q828):

### NEW QUESTION # 823

You need a tool that can do network intrusion prevention and intrusion detection, function as a network sniffer, and record network activity. What tool would you most likely select?

- A. Cain & Abel
- **B. Snort**
- C. Nessus
- D. Nmap

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Snort is an open-source Network Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (NIDS/NIPS) capable of real-time traffic analysis and packet logging. It functions as a sniffer and can detect various forms of attacks using signature-based rules.

CEH v13 Reference:

Module 10: Evading IDS, Firewalls, and Honeypots

"Snort can operate as a sniffer, logger, or full NIDS capable of real-time traffic analysis."

#####

#### NEW QUESTION # 824

The security team of Debry Inc. decided to upgrade Wi-Fi security to thwart attacks such as dictionary attacks and key recovery attacks. For this purpose, the security team started implementing cutting-edge technology that uses a modern key establishment protocol called the simultaneous authentication of equals (SAE), also known as dragonfly key exchange, which replaces the PSK concept.

What is the Wi-Fi encryption technology implemented by Debry Inc.?

- A. WEP
- B. WPA2
- C. WPA
- **D. WPA3**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 11: Hacking Wireless Networks, WPA3 is presented as the latest Wi-Fi security protocol, and it includes:

Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) protocol - a more secure key exchange mechanism.

Replaces WPA2's Pre-Shared Key (PSK) method to prevent dictionary and key recovery attacks.

SAE (a.k.a. Dragonfly) prevents attackers from capturing handshakes for offline cracking.

Option Clarification:

A). WEP: Obsolete and weak.

B). WPA: Early improvement over WEP, still vulnerable.

C). WPA2: Uses PSK and vulnerable to key reinstatement attacks (KRACK).

D). WPA3: Correct - uses SAE/Dragonfly, resistant to known attacks.

Reference:

Module 11 - Wi-Fi Security Protocols: WPA3 and SAE

CEH iLabs: WPA3 Setup and Dictionary Attack Prevention

#### NEW QUESTION # 825

Which of the following is a passive wireless packet analyzer that works on Linux-based systems?

- **A. Kismet**
- B. OpenVAS
- C. Burp Suite
- D. tshark

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 11: Hacking Wireless Networks, Kismet is introduced as a passive wireless sniffer and network detector used primarily on Linux systems.

Kismet passively listens for wireless beacons and data frames.

Can detect hidden SSIDs, rogue APs, and even wireless client behaviors.

Does not transmit any packets, making it stealthy and ideal for wireless reconnaissance.

Option Analysis:

A). Burp Suite: Used for web application testing, not wireless.

B). OpenVAS: Vulnerability scanner, not a packet sniffer.

C). tshark: CLI version of Wireshark, can analyze wired and wireless packets, but not wireless-specific or passive by default.

D). Kismet: Correct wireless packet analyzer for Linux.

Reference:

Module 11 - Wireless Tools for Reconnaissance

CEH iLabs: Wireless Packet Capturing Using Kismet

### NEW QUESTION # 826

John is investigating web-application firewall logs and observers that someone is attempting to inject the following:

```
char buff[10];
```

```
buff[>0] - 'a':
```

What type of attack is this?

- A. SQL injection
- B. XSS
- C. CSRF
- D. Buffer overflow

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Buffer overflow this attack is an anomaly that happens when software writing data to a buffer overflows the buffer's capacity, leading to adjacent memory locations being overwritten. In other words, an excessive amount of information is being passed into a container that doesn't have enough space, which information finishes up replacing data in adjacent containers.

Buffer overflows are often exploited by attackers with a goal of modifying a computer's memory so as to undermine or take hold of program execution.

What's a buffer?

A buffer, or data buffer, is a neighborhood of physical memory storage used to temporarily store data while it's being moved from one place to a different . These buffers typically sleep in RAM memory. Computers frequently use buffers to assist improve performance; latest hard drives cash in on buffering to efficiently access data, and lots of online services also use buffers. For instance , buffers are frequently utilized in online video streaming to stop interruption. When a video is streamed, the video player downloads and stores perhaps 20% of the video at a time during a buffer then streams from that buffer. This way, minor drops in connection speed or quick service disruptions won't affect the video stream performance.

Buffers are designed to contain specific amounts of knowledge . Unless the program utilizing the buffer has built-in instructions to discard data when an excessive amount of is shipped to the buffer, the program will overwrite data in memory adjacent to the buffer. Buffer overflows are often exploited by attackers to corrupt software. Despite being well-understood, buffer overflow attacks are still a serious security problem that torment cyber-security teams. In 2014 a threat referred to as 'heartbleed' exposed many many users to attack due to a buffer overflow vulnerability in SSL software.

How do attackers exploit buffer overflows?

An attacker can deliberately feed a carefully crafted input into a program which will cause the program to undertake and store that input during a buffer that isn't large enough, overwriting portions of memory connected to the buffer space. If the memory layout of the program is well-defined, the attacker can deliberately overwrite areas known to contain executable code. The attacker can then replace this code together with his own executable code, which may drastically change how the program is meant to figure .

For example if the overwritten part in memory contains a pointer (an object that points to a different place in memory) the attacker's code could replace that code with another pointer that points to an exploit payload.

this will transfer control of the entire program over to the attacker's code.

### NEW QUESTION # 827

A well-resourced attacker intends to launch a highly disruptive DDoS attack against a major online retailer.

The attacker aims to exhaust all the network resources while keeping their identity concealed. Their method should be resistant to simple defensive measures such as IP-based blocking. Based on these objectives, which of the following attack strategies would be most effective?

- A. The attacker should execute a simple ICMP flood attack from a single IP, exploiting the retailer's ICMP processing
- B. The attacker should leverage a botnet to launch a Pulse Wave attack, sending high-volume traffic pulses at regular intervals
- C. The attacker should initiate a volumetric flood attack using a single compromised machine to overwhelm the retailer's network bandwidth
- D. The attacker should instigate a protocol-based SYN flood attack, consuming connection state tables on the retailer's servers

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A Pulse Wave attack is a type of DDoS attack that uses a botnet to send high-volume traffic pulses at regular intervals, typically lasting for a few minutes each. The attacker can adjust the frequency and duration of the pulses to maximize the impact and evade detection. A Pulse Wave attack can exhaust the network resources of the target, as well as the resources of any DDoS mitigation service that the target may use. A Pulse Wave attack can also conceal the attacker's identity, as the traffic originates from multiple sources that are part of the botnet. A Pulse Wave attack can bypass simple defensive measures, such as IP-based blocking, as the traffic can appear legitimate and vary in source IP addresses.

The other options are less effective or feasible for the attacker's objectives. A protocol-based SYN flood attack is a type of DDoS attack that exploits the TCP handshake process by sending a large number of SYN requests to the target server, without completing the connection. This consumes the connection state tables on the server, preventing it from accepting new connections. However, a SYN flood attack can be easily detected and mitigated by using SYN cookies or firewalls. A SYN flood attack can also expose the attacker's identity, as the source IP addresses of the SYN requests can be traced back to the attacker. An ICMP flood attack is a type of DDoS attack that sends a large number of ICMP packets, such as ping requests, to the target server, overwhelming its ICMP processing capacity. However, an ICMP flood attack from a single IP can be easily blocked by using IP-based filtering or disabling ICMP responses. An ICMP flood attack can also reveal the attacker's identity, as the source IP address of the ICMP packets can be identified. A volumetric flood attack is a type of DDoS attack that sends a large amount of traffic to the target server, saturating its network bandwidth and preventing legitimate users from accessing it. However, a volumetric flood attack using a single compromised machine may not be sufficient to overwhelm the network bandwidth of a major online retailer, as the attacker's machine may have limited bandwidth itself. A volumetric flood attack can also be detected and mitigated by using traffic shaping or rate limiting techniques. References:

- \* Pulse Wave DDoS Attacks: What You Need to Know
- \* DDoS Attack Prevention: 7 Effective Mitigation Strategies
- \* DDoS Attack Types: Glossary of Terms
- \* DDoS Attacks: What They Are and How to Protect Yourself
- \* DDoS Attack Prevention: How to Protect Your Website

## **NEW QUESTION # 828**

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