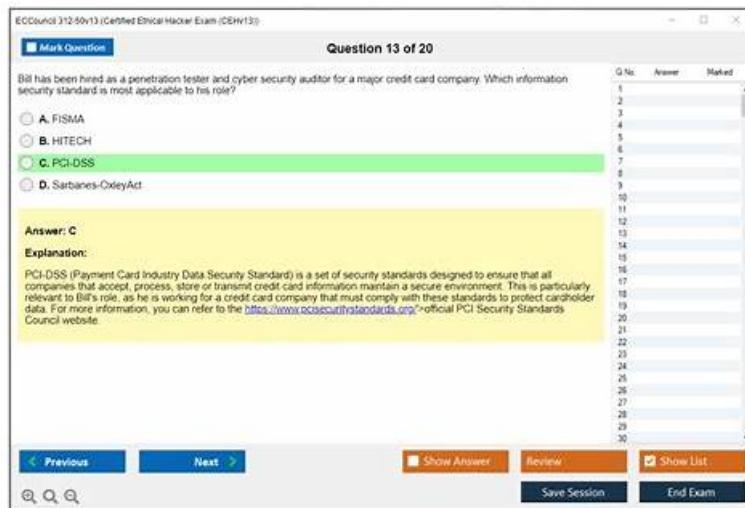


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## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q243-Q248):

### NEW QUESTION # 243

John, a professional hacker, targeted CyberSol Inc., an MNC. He decided to discover the IoT devices connected in the target network that are using default credentials and are vulnerable to various hijacking attacks. For this purpose, he used an automated tool to scan the target network for specific types of IoT devices and detect whether they are using the default, factory-set credentials. What is the tool employed by John in the above scenario?

- A. Azure IoT Central
- B. IoT Inspector
- C. AT&T IoT Platform
- D. IoTSeeker

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION # 244**

An ethical hacker conducts testing with full knowledge and permission. What type of hacking is this?

- A. Blue Hat
- B. Black Hat
- **C. White Hat**
- D. Grey Hat

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

White Hat Hacking is defined in CEH v13 as ethical hacking performed with explicit authorization to identify and remediate vulnerabilities. White hat hackers operate within legal frameworks and contractual agreements.

Grey hats act without permission but without malicious intent. Black hats conduct illegal attacks. Blue hats are external testers invited to find bugs before product release.

Thus, Option C is correct.

**NEW QUESTION # 245**

Lewis, a professional hacker, targeted the IoT cameras and devices used by a target venture-capital firm. He used an information-gathering tool to collect information about the IoT devices connected to a network, open ports and services, and the attack surface area. Using this tool, he also generated statistical reports on broad usage patterns and trends. This tool helped Lewis continually monitor every reachable server and device on the Internet, further allowing him to exploit these devices in the network. Which of the following tools was employed by Lewis in the above scenario?

- A. Lacework
- **B. Censys**
- C. NeuVector
- D. Wapiti

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Censys is a powerful Internet-wide scanning tool that allows users to:

Discover and analyze devices and services exposed to the public internet  
Enumerate connected IoT devices, open ports, software versions  
Provide structured and searchable reports for vulnerability analysis

According to CEH v13:

Censys continuously scans the IPv4 address space and maintains up-to-date databases of connected devices and their metadata.

Incorrect Options:

B). Wapiti is a web application vulnerability scanner.  
C). NeuVector is a container security solution.  
D). Lacework is a cloud workload protection platform, not focused on IoT enumeration.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Module 18: IoT and OT Hacking

Section: "IoT Discovery Tools"

Tool Focus: Censys, Shodan

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**NEW QUESTION # 246**

An IT security team is conducting an internal review of security protocols in their organization to identify potential vulnerabilities. During their investigation, they encounter a suspicious program running on several computers. Further examination reveals that the program has been logging all user keystrokes. How can the security team confirm the type of program and what countermeasures should be taken to ensure the same attack does not occur in the future?

- A. The program is a keylogger; the team should educate employees about phishing attacks and maintain regular backups
- B. The program is a Trojan; the team should regularly update antivirus software and install a reliable firewall
- C. The program is spyware; the team should use password managers and encrypt sensitive data

- D. The program is a keylogger; the team should employ intrusion detection systems and regularly update the system software

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A keylogger is a type of spyware that can record and steal consecutive keystrokes (and much more) that the user enters on a device. Keyloggers are a common tool for cybercriminals, who use them to capture passwords, credit card numbers, personal information, and other sensitive data. Keyloggers can be installed on a device through various methods, such as phishing emails, malicious downloads, or physical access. To confirm the type of program, the security team can use a web search tool, such as Bing, to look for keylogger programs and compare their features and behaviors with the suspicious program they encountered.

Alternatively, they can use a malware analysis tool, such as Malwarebytes, to scan and identify the program and its characteristics. To prevent the same attack from occurring in the future, the security team should employ intrusion detection systems (IDS) and regularly update the system software. An IDS is a system that monitors network traffic and system activities for signs of malicious or unauthorized behavior, such as keylogger installation or communication. An IDS can alert the security team of any potential threats and help them respond accordingly. Regularly updating the system software can help patch any vulnerabilities or bugs that keyloggers may exploit to infect the device. Additionally, the security team should also remove the keylogger program from the affected computers and change any compromised passwords or credentials. References:

[Keylogger | What is a Keylogger? How to protect yourself](#)

[How to Detect and Remove a Keylogger From Your Computer](#)

[Intrusion Detection Systems \(IDS\) and Intrusion Prevention Systems \(IPS\) What is a Keylogger? | Keystroke Logging Definition |](#)

[Avast Keylogger Software: 11 Best Free to Use in 2023](#)

**NEW QUESTION # 247**

Samuel a security administrator, is assessing the configuration of a web server. He noticed that the server permits SSLv2 connections, and the same private key certificate is used on a different server that allows SSLv2 connections. This vulnerability makes the web server vulnerable to attacks as the SSLv2 server can leak key information.

Which of the following attacks can be performed by exploiting the above vulnerability?

- A. DUHK attack
- B. Side-channel attack
- C. Padding oracle attack
- D. DROWN attack

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

DROWN is a serious vulnerability that affects HTTPS and other services that deem SSL and TLS, some of the essential cryptographic protocols for net security. These protocols allow everyone on the net to browse the net, use email, look on-line, and send instant messages while not third-parties being able to browse the communication.

DROWN allows attackers to break the encryption and read or steal sensitive communications, as well as passwords, credit card numbers, trade secrets, or financial data. At the time of public disclosure on March

2016, our measurements indicated thirty third of all HTTPS servers were vulnerable to the attack. fortuitously, the vulnerability is much less prevalent currently. As of 2019, SSL Labs estimates that one.2% of HTTPS servers are vulnerable.

What will the attackers gain?

Any communication between users and the server. This typically includes, however isn't limited to, usernames and passwords, credit card numbers, emails, instant messages, and sensitive documents. under some common scenarios, an attacker can also impersonate a secure web site and intercept or change the content the user sees.

Who is vulnerable?

Websites, mail servers, and other TLS-dependent services are in danger for the DROWN attack. At the time of public disclosure, many popular sites were affected. we used Internet-wide scanning to live how many sites are vulnerable:

Operators of vulnerable servers got to take action. there's nothing practical that browsers or end-users will do on their own to protect against this attack.

Is my site vulnerable?

Modern servers and shoppers use the TLS encryption protocol. However, because of misconfigurations, several servers also still support SSLv2, a 1990s-era precursor to TLS. This support did not matter in practice, since no up-to-date clients really use SSLv2. Therefore, despite the fact that SSLv2 is thought to be badly insecure, until now, simply supporting SSLv2 wasn't thought of a security problem, is a clients never used it.

DROWN shows that merely supporting SSLv2 may be a threat to fashionable servers and clients. It modern associate degree attacker to modern fashionable TLS connections between up-to-date clients and servers by sending probes to a server that supports SSLv2 and uses the same private key.

□

A server is vulnerable to DROWN if:

It allows SSLv2 connections. This is surprisingly common, due to misconfiguration and inappropriate default settings. Its private key is used on any other server that allows SSLv2 connections, even for another protocol. Many companies reuse the same certificate and key on their web and email servers, for instance. In this case, if the email server supports SSLv2 and the web server does not, an attacker can take advantage of the email server to break TLS connections to the web server.

□ How do I protect my server?

To protect against DROWN, server operators need to ensure that their private keys software used anywhere with server computer code that enables SSLv2 connections. This includes net servers, SMTP servers, IMAP and POP servers, and the other software that supports SSL/TLS.

Disabling SSLv2 is difficult and depends on the particular server software. we offer instructions here for many common products: OpenSSL: OpenSSL may be a science library employed in several server merchandise. For users of OpenSSL, the simplest and recommended solution is to upgrade to a recent OpenSSL version. OpenSSL 1.0.2 users ought to upgrade to 1.0.2g. OpenSSL 1.0.1 users ought to upgrade to one.0.1s. Users of older OpenSSL versions ought to upgrade to either one in every of these versions. (Updated March thirteenth, 16:00 UTC) Microsoft IIS (Windows Server): Support for SSLv2 on the server aspect is enabled by default only on the OS versions that correspond to IIS 7.0 and IIS seven.5, particularly Windows scene, Windows Server 2008, Windows seven and Windows Server 2008R2. This support is disabled within the appropriate SSLv2 subkey for 'Server', as outlined in KB245030. albeit users haven't taken the steps to disable SSLv2, the export-grade and 56-bit ciphers that build DROWN possible don't seem to be supported by default.

Network Security Services (NSS): NSS may be a common science library designed into several server merchandise. NSS versions three.13 (released back in 2012) and higher than ought to have SSLv2 disabled by default. (A little variety of users might have enabled SSLv2 manually and can go to take steps to disable it.) Users of older versions ought to upgrade to a more modern version. we tend to still advocate checking whether or not your non-public secret is exposed elsewhere Other affected software and in operation systems:

Instructions and data for: Apache, Postfix, Nginx, Debian, Red Hat

Browsers and other consumers: practical nothing practical that net browsers or different client computer code will do to stop DROWN. only server operators are ready to take action to guard against the attack.

## NEW QUESTION # 248

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