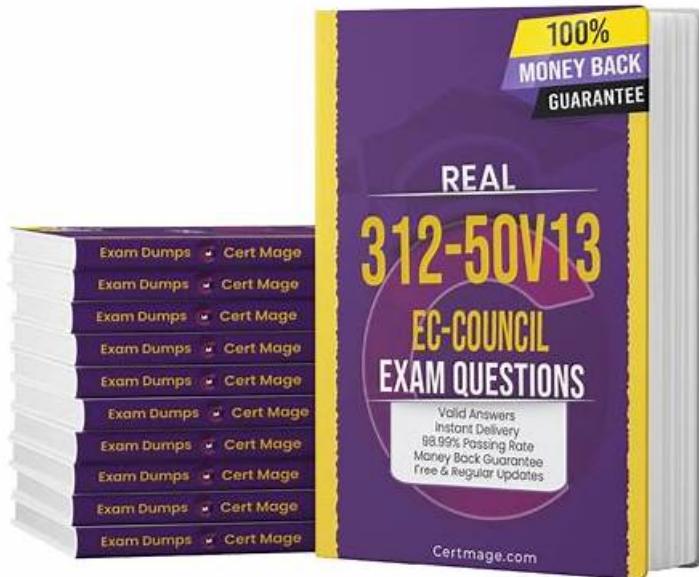


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q437-Q442):

NEW QUESTION # 437

What ports should be blocked on the firewall to prevent NetBIOS traffic from not coming through the firewall if your network is

comprised of Windows NT, 2000, and XP?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

To block NetBIOS and related Windows networking traffic from traversing a firewall (especially from external sources), you should block the following ports:

Port 135 (TCP/UDP): Microsoft RPC endpoint mapper (DCOM/RPC)

Port 139 (TCP): NetBIOS Session Service

Port 445 (TCP): Direct-hosted SMB over TCP/IP (Windows 2000+)

These ports are commonly used for:

File sharing

RPC-based communication

Windows network services

From CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Module 3: Scanning Networks

Module 4: Enumeration

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"To prevent external enumeration, remote file sharing, and NetBIOS attacks, administrators should block inbound access to ports 135, 139, and 445 on the firewall." Incorrect Options:

A (110): POP3 mail service

D (161): SNMP

F (1024): High ephemeral port; not specific to NetBIOS

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 4: Enumeration # NetBIOS Enumeration PreventionMicrosoft Security Best Practices - Block SMB Ports (135-139, 445)

NEW QUESTION # 438

As a security analyst for Sky Secure Inc., you are working with a client that uses a multi-cloud strategy, utilizing services from several cloud providers. The client wants to implement a system that will provide unified security management across all their cloud platforms. They need a solution that allows them to consistently enforce security policies, identify and respond to threats, and maintain visibility of all their cloud resources. Which of the following should you recommend as the best solution?

- A. Use a Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB).
- B. Rely on the built-in security features of each cloud platform
- C. implement separate security management tools for each cloud platform
- D. Use a hardware-based firewall to secure all cloud resources.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) is a security policy enforcement point, either on-premises or in the cloud, that administers an organization's enterprise security policies when users attempt to access its cloud-based resources. A CASB can provide unified security management across multiple cloud platforms, as it can monitor cloud activity, enforce security policies, identify and respond to threats, and maintain visibility of all cloud resources. A CASB can also integrate with other security tools, such as data loss prevention (DLP), encryption, malware detection, and identity and access management (IAM), to enhance the security posture of the organization.

The other options are not as effective or feasible as using a CASB. Using a hardware-based firewall to secure all cloud resources may not be compatible with the dynamic and scalable nature of the cloud, as it may introduce latency, complexity, and cost.

Implementing separate security management tools for each cloud platform may create inconsistency, inefficiency, and confusion, as each tool may have different features, interfaces, and configurations. Relying on the built-in security features of each cloud platform may not be sufficient or comprehensive, as each platform may have different levels of security, compliance, and functionality.

References:

- * What Is a Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB)? | Microsoft
- * What Is a CASB? - Cloud Access Security Broker - Cisco
- * What is a Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB)?

NEW QUESTION # 439

Susan, a software developer, wants her web API to update other applications with the latest information. For this purpose, she uses a user-defined HTTP tailback or push APIs that are raised based on trigger events:

when invoked, this feature supplies data to other applications so that users can instantly receive real-time Information.

Which of the following techniques is employed by Susan?

- A. web shells
- B. SOAP API
- C. Webhooks
- D. REST API

Answer: C

Explanation:

Webhooks are one of a few ways internet applications will communicate with one another.

It allows you to send real-time data from one application to another whenever a given event happens.

For example, let's say you've created an application using the Foursquare API that tracks when people check into your restaurant.

You ideally wish to be able to greet customers by name and provide a complimentary drink when they check in.

What a webhook will do is notify you any time someone checks in, therefore you'd be able to run any processes that you simply had in your application once this event is triggered.

The data is then sent over the web from the application wherever the event originally occurred, to the receiving application that handles the data.

Here's a visual representation of what that looks like:

A webhook url is provided by the receiving application, and acts as a phone number that the other application will call once an event happens.

Only it's more complicated than a phone number, because data about the event is shipped to the webhook url in either JSON or XML format. This is known as the "payload." Here's an example of what a webhook url looks like with the payload it's carrying:

What are Webhooks? Webhooks are user-defined HTTP callback or push APIs that are raised based on events triggered, such as comment received on a post and pushing code to the registry. A webhook allows an application to update other applications with the latest information. Once invoked, it supplies data to the other applications, which means that users instantly receive real-time information. Webhooks are sometimes called

"Reverse APIs" as they provide what is required for API specification, and the developer should create an API to use a webhook. A webhook is an API concept that is also used to send text messages and notifications to mobile numbers or email addresses from an application when a specific event is triggered. For instance, if you search for something in the online store and the required item is out of stock, you click on the "Notify me" bar to get an alert from the application when that item is available for purchase. These notifications from the applications are usually sent through webhooks.

NEW QUESTION # 440

A skilled ethical hacker was assigned to perform a thorough OS discovery on a potential target. They decided to adopt an advanced fingerprinting technique and sent a TCP packet to an open TCP port with specific flags enabled. Upon receiving the reply, they noticed the flags were SYN and ECN-Echo. Which test did the ethical hacker conduct and why was this specific approach adopted?

- A. Test 6: The hacker selected this test because a TCP packet with the ACK flag enabled sent to a closed TCP port would yield more information about the OS
- B. Qrest 1: The test was conducted because SYN and ECN-Echo flags enabled to allow the hacker to probe the nature of the response and subsequently determine the OS fingerprint
- C. Test 3: The test was executed to observe the response of the target system when a packet with URG, PSH, SYN, and FIN flags was sent, thereby identifying the OS
- D. Test 2: This test was chosen because a TCP packet with no flags enabled is known as a NULL packet and this would allow the hacker to assess the OS of the target

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ethical hacker conducted Test 1, which is a TCP/IP stack fingerprinting technique that uses the SYN and ECN-Echo flags to determine the OS of the target system. The SYN flag is used to initiate a TCP connection, and the ECN-Echo flag is used to indicate that the sender supports Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN), which is a mechanism to reduce network congestion. Different OSes have different implementations and responses to these flags, which can reveal their identity. For example, Windows XP and 2000 will reply with SYN and ECN-Echo flags set, while Linux will reply with only SYN flag set. By sending a TCP packet with these flags enabled to an open TCP port and observing the reply, the ethical hacker can probe the nature of the response and subsequently determine the OS fingerprint.

The ethical hacker adopted this specific approach because it is an advanced and stealthy technique that can evade some firewalls and intrusion detection systems (IDS) that may block or alert other types of packets, such as NULL, FIN, or Xmas packets.

Moreover, this technique can provide more accurate and reliable results than other techniques, such as banner grabbing or passive analysis, that may depend on the availability or validity of the information provided by the target system.

The other options are not correct, as they describe different tests and reasons. Test 3 is a TCP/IP stack fingerprinting technique that uses the URG, PSH, SYN, and FIN flags to determine the OS of the target system. Test 2 is a TCP/IP stack fingerprinting technique that uses a NULL packet, which is a TCP packet with no flags enabled, to determine the OS of the target system. Test 6 is a TCP/IP stack fingerprinting technique that uses the ACK flag, which is used to acknowledge the receipt of a TCP segment, to determine the OS of the target system. References:

- * OS and Application Fingerprinting | SANS Institute
- * Operating System Fingerprinting | SpringerLink
- * OS and Application Fingerprinting - community.akamai.com
- * What is OS Fingerprinting and Techniques - Zerosuniverse

NEW QUESTION # 441

An experienced cyber attacker has created a fake LinkedIn profile, successfully impersonating a high-ranking official from a well-established company, to execute a social engineering attack. The attacker then connected with other employees within the organization, receiving invitations to exclusive corporate events and gaining access to proprietary project details shared within the network. What advanced social engineering technique has the attacker primarily used to exploit the system and what is the most likely immediate threat to the organization?

- A. Whaling and Targeted Attacks
- B. Baiting and Involuntary Data Leakage
- C. Spear Phishing and Spam
- D. Pretexting and Network Vulnerability

Answer: A

Explanation:

Whaling is an advanced social engineering technique that targets high-profile individuals, such as executives, managers, or celebrities, by impersonating them or someone they trust, such as a colleague, partner, or vendor. The attacker creates a fake LinkedIn profile, pretending to be a high-ranking official from a well-established company, and uses it to connect with other employees within the organization. The attacker then leverages the trust and authority of the fake profile to gain access to exclusive corporate events and proprietary project details shared within the network. This way, the attacker can launch targeted attacks against the organization, such as stealing sensitive data, compromising systems, or extorting money.

The most likely immediate threat to the organization is the loss of confidential information and intellectual property, which can damage the organization's reputation, competitiveness, and profitability. The attacker can also use the information to launch further attacks, such as ransomware, malware, or sabotage, against the organization or its partners and customers.

The other options are not as accurate as whaling for describing this scenario. Pretexting is a social engineering technique that involves creating a false scenario or identity to obtain information or access from a victim.

However, pretexting usually involves direct communication with the victim, such as a phone call or an email, rather than creating a fake LinkedIn profile and connecting with the victim's network. Spear phishing is a social engineering technique that involves sending a personalized and targeted email to a specific individual or group, usually containing a malicious link or attachment. However, spear phishing does not involve creating a fake LinkedIn profile and connecting with the victim's network. Baiting and involuntary data leakage are not social engineering techniques, but rather possible outcomes of social engineering attacks.

Baiting is a technique that involves offering something enticing to the victim, such as a free download, a gift card, or a job opportunity, in exchange for information or access. Involuntary data leakage is a situation where the victim unintentionally or unknowingly exposes sensitive information to the attacker, such as by clicking on a malicious link, opening an infected attachment, or using an unsecured network. References:

- * Whaling: What is a whaling attack?
- * Advanced Social Engineering Attack Techniques
- * Top 8 Social Engineering Techniques and How to Prevent Them

NEW QUESTION # 442

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