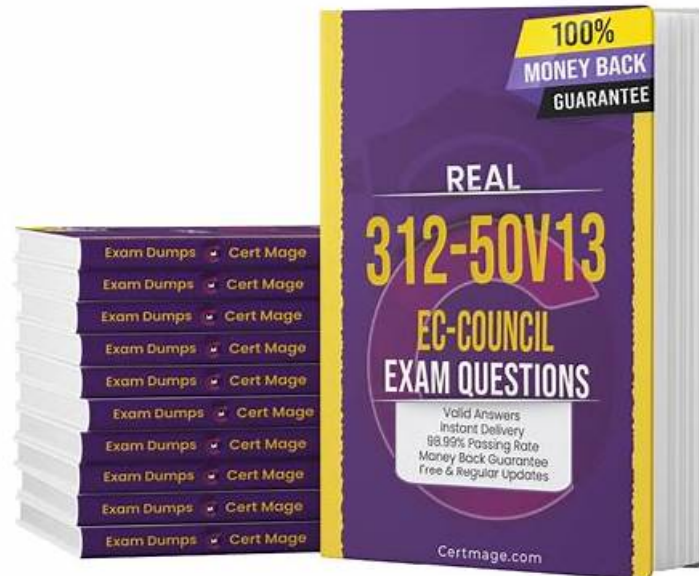


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

NEW QUESTION # 124

MX record priority increases as the number increases. (True/False.)

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 125

Session splicing is an IDS evasion technique in which an attacker delivers data in multiple, small sized packets to the target computer, making it very difficult for an IDS to detect the attack signatures. Which tool can be used to perform session splicing attacks?

- A. tcpsplice
- B. Burp
- C. Hydra
- D. Whisker

Answer: D

Explanation:

Many IDS reassemble communication streams; hence, if a packet is not received within a reasonable period, many IDS stop reassembling and handling that stream. If the application under attack keeps a session active for a longer time than that spent by the IDS on reassembling it, the IDS will stop. As a result, any session after the IDS stops reassembling the sessions will be susceptible to malicious data theft by attackers. The IDS will not log any attack attempt after a successful splicing attack. Attackers can use tools such as Nessus for session splicing attacks.

Did you know that the EC-Council exam shows how well you know their official book? So, there is no

"Whisker" in it. In the chapter "Evading IDS" -> "Session Splicing", the recommended tool for performing a session-splicing attack is Nessus. Where Wisker came from is not entirely clear, but I will assume the author of the question found it while copying Wikipedia.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion_detection_system_evasion_techniques

One basic technique is to split the attack payload into multiple small packets so that the IDS must reassemble the packet stream to detect the attack. A simple way of splitting packets is by fragmenting them, but an adversary can also simply craft packets with small payloads. The 'whisker' evasion tool calls crafting packets with small payloads 'session splicing'.

By itself, small packets will not evade any IDS that reassembles packet streams. However, small packets can be further modified in order to complicate reassembly and detection. One evasion technique is to pause between sending parts of the attack, hoping that the IDS will time out before the target computer does. A second evasion technique is to send the packets out of order, confusing simple packet re-assemblers but not the target computer.

NOTE: Yes, I found scraps of information about the tool that existed in 2012, but I can not give you unverified information.

According to the official tutorials, the correct answer is Nessus, but if you know anything about Wisker, please write in the QA section. Maybe this question will be updated soon, but I'm not sure about that.

NEW QUESTION # 126

An ethical hacker is hired to evaluate the defenses of an organization's database system which is known to employ a signature-based IDS. The hacker knows that some SQL Injection evasion techniques may allow him to bypass the system's signatures. During the operation, he successfully retrieved a list of usernames from the database without triggering an alarm by employing an advanced evasion technique. Which of the following could he have used?

- A. Utilizing the char encoding function to convert hexadecimal and decimal values into characters that pass-through SQL engine parsing
- B. Manipulating white spaces in SQL queries to bypass signature detection
- C. Implementing sophisticated matches such as "OR 'john' = john" in place of classical matches like "OR 1=1"
- D. Using the URL encoding method to replace characters with their ASCII codes in hexadecimal form

Answer: B

Explanation:

The hacker could have used the technique of manipulating white spaces in SQL queries to bypass signature detection. This technique involves inserting, removing, or replacing white spaces in SQL queries with other characters or symbols that are either ignored or

interpreted as white spaces by the SQL engine, but not by the signature-based IDS. This way, the hacker can alter the appearance of the query and evade the pattern matching of the IDS, while preserving the functionality and logic of the query. For example, the hacker could replace the space character with a tab character, a newline character, a comment symbol, or a URL-encoded value, such as %2012.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

- A). Utilizing the char encoding function to convert hexadecimal and decimal values into characters that pass- through SQL engine parsing: This option is not feasible because the char encoding function is not supported by all SQL engines, and it may not be able to convert all hexadecimal and decimal values into valid characters. Moreover, the char encoding function may not be able to bypass the signature detection of the IDS, as it may still match the keywords or syntax of the SQL query³.
- B). Using the URL encoding method to replace characters with their ASCII codes in hexadecimal form: This option is not effective because the URL encoding method is not applicable to SQL queries, as it is designed for encoding special characters in URLs. The URL encoding method may not be able to replace all characters with their ASCII codes, and it may not be able to preserve the functionality and logic of the SQL query. Furthermore, the URL encoding method may not be able to evade the signature detection of the IDS, as it may still match the keywords or syntax of the SQL query⁴.
- C). Implementing sophisticated matches such as "OR 'john' = john" in place of classical matches like "OR 1=1": This option is not advanced because it is a common and basic SQL injection technique that does not involve any evasion or obfuscation. This technique involves injecting a logical expression that is always true, such as "OR 'john' = john" or "OR 1=1", to bypass the authentication or authorization checks of the SQL query. However, this technique may not be able to bypass the signature detection of the IDS, as it may easily match the keywords or syntax of the SQL query.

References:

- 1: SQL Injection Evasion Detection - F5
- 2: Mastering SQL Injection with SQLmap: A Comprehensive Evasion Techniques Cheatsheet
- 3: SQL Injection Prevention - OWASP Cheat Sheet Series
- 4: URL Encoding - W3Schools
- 5: SQL Injection - OWASP Foundation

NEW QUESTION # 127

You want to analyze packets on your wireless network. Which program would you use?

- A. Wireshark with Winpcap
- B. Airtight with Aircap
- **C. Wireshark with Aircap**
- D. Ethereal with Winpcap

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://support.riverbed.com/content/support/software/steelcentral-npm/airpcap.html> Since this question refers specifically to analyzing a wireless network, it is obvious that we need an option with AirPcap (Riverbed AirPcap USB-based adapters capture 802.11 wireless traffic for analysis). Since it works with two traffic analyzers SteelCentral Packet Analyzer (Cascade Pilot) or Wireshark, the correct option would be "Wireshark with Aircap." NOTE: AirPcap adapters no longer available for sale effective January 1, 2018, but a question on this topic may occur on your exam.

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NEW QUESTION # 128

Which of the following scanning method splits the TCP header into several packets and makes it difficult for packet filters to detect the purpose of the packet?

- **A. SYN/FIN scanning using IP fragments**
- B. ACK flag probe scanning
- C. IPID scanning
- D. ICMP Echo scanning

Answer: A

Explanation:

SYN/FIN scanning using IP fragments is a process of scanning that was developed to avoid false positives generated by other scans because of a packet filtering device on the target system. The TCP header splits into several packets to evade the packet filter. For any transmission, every TCP header must have the source and destination port for the initial packet (8-octet, 64-bit). The initialized

NEW QUESTION # 129

[illegible]

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

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