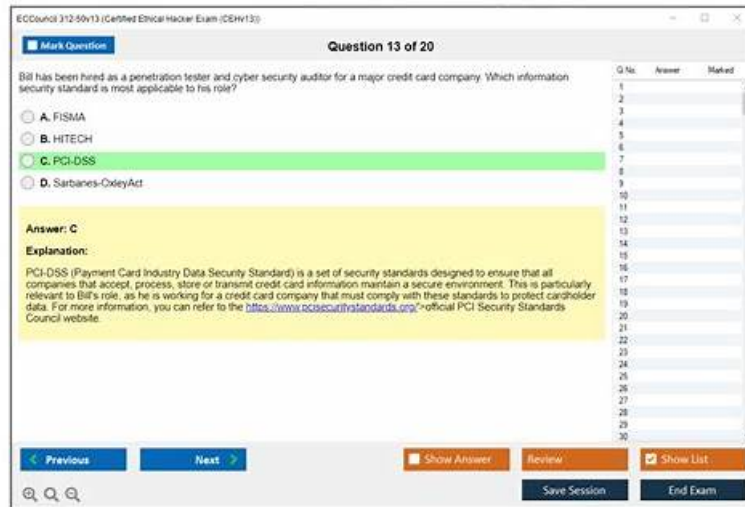


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q193-Q198):

NEW QUESTION # 193

A tester evaluates a login form that builds SQL queries using unsanitized input. By submitting a single quote ('), the tester bypasses authentication and logs in. What type of SQL injection occurred?

- A. Tautology-based SQL injection
- B. UNION-based SQL injection
- C. Error-based SQL injection
- D. Time-based blind SQL injection

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CEH Web Application Attacks module explains tautology-based SQL injection as an attack where input alters a conditional statement to always evaluate as TRUE (e.g., ' OR '1'='1').

Submitting a single quote often breaks query logic and allows attackers to manipulate authentication conditions.

Option D is correct.

Option A extracts data.

Option B relies on error messages.

Option C uses timing delays.

CEH identifies tautology attacks as one of the earliest and most common SQL injection techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 194

Fingerprinting an Operating System helps a cracker because:

- A. It doesn't depend on the patches that have been applied to fix existing security holes
- B. It opens a security-delayed window based on the port being scanned
- C. It defines exactly what software you have installed
- **D. It informs the cracker of which vulnerabilities he may be able to exploit on your system**

Answer: D

Explanation:

OS fingerprinting helps attackers identify the operating system and version running on a target host. This allows them to:

- * Determine potential vulnerabilities
- * Choose appropriate exploits for the OS version and configuration
- * Bypass ineffective defenses

From CEH v13 Courseware:

- * Module 3: Scanning Networks
- * Topic: Active and Passive OS Fingerprinting

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"Fingerprinting identifies the OS type/version and helps attackers choose specific exploits that apply to that system." Incorrect

Options:

- * A: Software enumeration is different from OS fingerprinting.
- * B/C: Misleading or incorrect in this context.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 3: OS Fingerprinting and ReconnaissanceNmap OS Detection (nmap.org)

NEW QUESTION # 195

Which of the following tools can be used to perform a zone transfer?

- **A. Sam Spade**
- **B. Host**
- **C. Dig**
- D. Netcat
- E. Finger
- F. Neotrace
- **G. NSLookup**

Answer: A,B,C,G

Explanation:

Zone transfers (AXFR) are DNS operations that replicate zone data from a primary server to a secondary server. These can be abused during DNS enumeration if improperly secured.

CEH v13 recommends using the following tools for attempting or testing zone transfers:

- * A. NSLookup - supports AXFR using set type=any or set type=AXFR
- * C. Dig - dig @ns.example.com example.com AXFR
- * D. Sam Spade - GUI tool capable of DNS zone transfer
- * E. Host - command-line tool used for DNS lookups and AXFR

Incorrect Tools:

* B. Finger - used for user enumeration, not DNS

* F. Netcat - general-purpose networking tool, not specific to DNS

* G. Neotrace - used for traceroute/path tracing, not DNS

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 3: DNS Enumeration # Tools for DNS Zone Transfers
CEH v13 iLabs - DNS Enumeration using Dig, Host, and NSLookup

NEW QUESTION # 196

A government agency trains a group of cybersecurity experts to carry out covert cyber missions against foreign threats and gather intelligence without being detected. These experts work exclusively for national interests. What classification best describes them?

- **A. State-sponsored hackers**
- B. Gray hat hackers
- C. Organized hackers
- D. Hacktivists

Answer: A

Explanation:

CEH courseware categorizes hackers based on intent, authorization, and affiliation. State-sponsored hackers are defined as individuals or teams who conduct cyber operations on behalf of a government to advance national interests. These operations often include espionage, cyber warfare, intelligence gathering, and covert offensive actions. Unlike organized hackers or cybercriminal groups, whose motivations may include financial gain or ideological activism, state-sponsored units follow strategic directives issued by government agencies. CEH materials explain that such groups operate with access to advanced tools, long-term funding, and classified intelligence, enabling them to execute highly sophisticated and covert operations targeting foreign governments, corporations, or critical infrastructure. Hacktivists pursue political or social causes, while gray-hat hackers operate without explicit permission but without malicious intent. Only state-sponsored hackers match the scenario where cyber experts are formally trained, resourced, and authorized by a national government to conduct operations that remain undetected. Therefore, the correct classification is state-sponsored hackers.

NEW QUESTION # 197

How does a denial-of-service (DoS) attack work?

- A. A hacker uses every character, word, or letter he or she can think of to defeat authentication
- B. A hacker attempts to imitate a legitimate user by confusing a computer or even another person
- **C. A hacker prevents a legitimate user (or group of users) from accessing a service**
- D. A hacker tries to decipher a password by using a system, which subsequently crashes the network

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

A Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack aims to overwhelm a system or service with excessive requests, rendering it unavailable to legitimate users. It targets:

Bandwidth (e.g., flooding with traffic)

Resources (CPU, memory, or disk usage)

Applications (exploiting bugs that crash services)

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 9: Denial-of-Service Attacks

Incorrect Options:

B refers to brute-force attacks.

C mischaracterizes password cracking.

D describes impersonation or spoofing, not DoS.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 9: Types of DoS Attacks
NIST SP 800-61r2 - Incident Handling Guide

NEW QUESTION # 198

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