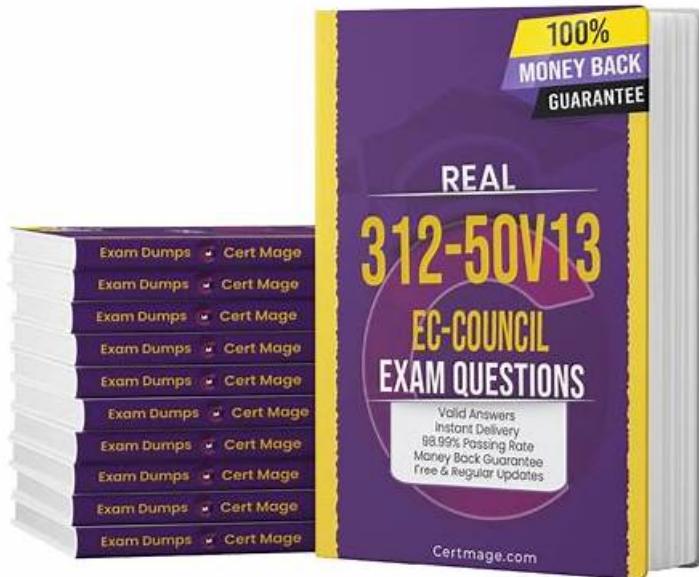


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions

(Q585-Q590):

NEW QUESTION # 585

Which of the following tools is used to analyze the files produced by several packet-capture programs such as tcpdump, WinDump, Wireshark, and EtherPeek?

- A. tcptrace
- B. tcptraceroute
- C. OpenVAS
- D. Nessus

Answer: A

Explanation:

tcptrace is a command-line tool used to analyze the output of packet-capture tools such as tcpdump and Wireshark. It processes the captured data and generates detailed reports on TCP connections including connection durations, round-trip times, throughput, and more.

Reference - CEH v13 Study Guide, Module 10: Sniffing

"tcptrace reads in packet trace files and outputs information about each TCP connection seen."

Incorrect options:

- B). Nessus is a vulnerability scanner.
- C). OpenVAS is also a vulnerability assessment tool.
- D). tcptraceroute is used to trace the path of packets at the TCP level, not for analyzing captured data.

NEW QUESTION # 586

As a Certified Ethical Hacker evaluating a smart city project (traffic lights, public Wi-Fi, and water management), you find anomalous IoT network logs showing high-volume data exchange between a specific traffic light and an external IP address. Further investigation reveals an unexpectedly open port on that traffic light. What should be your subsequent course of action?

- A. Analyze and modify IoT firewall rules to block further interaction with the suspicious external IP
- B. Isolate the affected traffic light from the network and perform a detailed firmware investigation
- C. Conduct an exhaustive penetration test across the entire network to uncover hidden vulnerabilities
- D. Attempt to orchestrate a reverse connection from the traffic light to the external IP to understand the transferred data

Answer: B

Explanation:

CEH's approach to suspected compromise aligns with an incident-handling mindset: containment first, then analysis and remediation. In IoT and OT-adjacent environments (smart city infrastructure, SCADA-like components, embedded controllers), CEH emphasizes that suspicious external communications and unexplained open ports may indicate compromise, misconfiguration, exposed management services, or implanted malware/backdoors. Because IoT endpoints often have limited logging and are difficult to reimagine safely, the safest next step is to isolate the suspected device to prevent further data exfiltration, command-and-control activity, or lateral movement to other city systems.

Option A best matches CEH guidance: isolate the device and investigate its firmware, services, and configuration, including checking for unauthorized binaries, altered firmware images, insecure default services, and hardcoded credentials. This also preserves evidence and reduces the blast radius.

Option C (blocking the external IP) can be helpful, but it's a partial control: attackers can rotate infrastructure, and the device could still be compromised internally. Option B (full network pen test) is too broad and delays containment when a specific high-risk indicator is already present. Option D (attempting a reverse connection) crosses into active exploitation behavior and is not an appropriate "next step" in a defensive investigation; CEH methodology stresses authorized, controlled testing and prioritizes risk reduction over interacting with suspicious external hosts.

Thus, CEH-aligned best practice is immediate isolation and firmware-level investigation.

NEW QUESTION # 587

Your organization has signed an agreement with a web hosting provider that requires you to take full responsibility of the maintenance of the cloud-based resources. Which of the following models covers this?

- A. service Infrastructure as a service
- B. Software as a service

- C. Functions as a
- D. Platform as a service

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 588

A large corporate network is being subjected to repeated sniffing attacks. To increase security, the company's IT department decides to implement a combination of several security measures. They permanently add the MAC address of the gateway to the ARP cache, switch to using IPv6 instead of IPv4, implement the use of encrypted sessions such as SSH instead of Telnet, and use Secure File Transfer Protocol instead of FTP.

However, they are still faced with the threat of sniffing. Considering the countermeasures, what should be their next step to enhance network security?

- A. Use HTTP instead of HTTPS for protecting usernames and passwords
- B. **Implement network scanning and monitoring tools**
- C. Enable network identification broadcasts
- D. Retrieve MAC addresses from the OS

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sniffing attacks are a type of network attack that involves intercepting and analyzing data packets as they travel over a network. Sniffing attacks can be used to steal sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, etc. Sniffing attacks can also be used to perform reconnaissance, spoofing, or man-in-the-middle attacks.

The IT department of the company has implemented some security measures to prevent or mitigate sniffing attacks, such as:

Adding the MAC address of the gateway to the ARP cache: This prevents ARP spoofing, which is a technique that allows an attacker to redirect network traffic to their own device by sending fake ARP messages that associate their MAC address with the IP address of the gateway.

Switching to IPv6 instead of IPv4: This reduces the risk of IP spoofing, which is a technique that allows an attacker to send packets with a forged source IP address, pretending to be another device on the network.

Using encrypted sessions such as SSH instead of Telnet, and Secure File Transfer Protocol instead of FTP:

This protects the data from being read or modified by an attacker who can capture the packets, as the data is encrypted and authenticated using cryptographic protocols.

However, these measures are not enough to completely eliminate the threat of sniffing, as an attacker can still use other techniques, such as:

Passive sniffing: This involves monitoring the network traffic without injecting any packets or altering the data. Passive sniffing can be done on a shared network, such as a hub, or on a switched network, using techniques such as MAC flooding, port mirroring, or VLAN hopping.

Active sniffing: This involves injecting packets or modifying the data to manipulate the network behavior or gain access to more traffic. Active sniffing can be done using techniques such as DHCP spoofing, DNS poisoning, ICMP redirection, or TCP session hijacking.

Therefore, the next step to enhance network security is to implement network scanning and monitoring tools, which can help detect and prevent sniffing attacks by:

Scanning the network for unauthorized devices, such as rogue access points, hubs, or sniffers, and removing them or isolating them from the network.

Monitoring the network for abnormal traffic patterns, such as excessive ARP requests, DNS queries, ICMP messages, or TCP connections, and alerting the network administrators or blocking the suspicious sources.

Analyzing the network traffic for malicious content, such as malware, phishing, or exfiltration, and filtering or quarantining the infected or compromised devices.

References:

CEHv13 Module 05: Sniffing

Sniffing attacks - Types, Examples & Preventing it

How to Prevent and Detect Packet Sniffing Attacks

Understanding Sniffing in Cybersecurity and How to Prevent It

NEW QUESTION # 589

Take a look at the following attack on a Web Server using obfuscated URL:

Take a look at the following attack on a Web Server using an obfuscated URL:

□

How would you protect from these attacks?

- A. Create rules in IDS to alert on strange Unicode requests
- **B. Configure the Web Server to deny requests involving "hex encoded" characters**
- C. Enable Active Scripts Detection at the firewall and routers
- D. Use SSL authentication on Web Servers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The attack shown is a Directory Traversal Attack. It uses URL encoding (hexadecimal obfuscation) to bypass input filters and access unauthorized files such as /etc/passwd.

%2e = . (dot)

%2f= / (forward slash)

So, ../../etc/passwd becomes %2e%2e%2f%2e%2e%2f%2e%2f%65%74%63%2f%70%61%73%73%77%64

The best protection against this attack is to:

Normalize and sanitize user input on the server.

Deny directory traversal patterns, whether encoded or not.

Specifically reject or deny hex-encoded path characters (%2e, %2f, etc.) Option A directly mitigates this by preventing the server from decoding and processing hex-encoded directory traversal attempts.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 10: Web Application Hacking

Topic: Directory Traversal and Input Validation

Incorrect Options:

B: IDS can alert, but it's reactive rather than preventative.

C: SSL encrypts communication but does not prevent path traversal.

D: Active script detection is unrelated to path traversal attacks.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 10: Directory Traversal MitigationOWASP Top 10 - A5:2017 - Broken Access Control (Directory Traversal)RFC 3986 - URI Syntax and Encoding

NEW QUESTION # 590

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