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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q221-Q226):

NEW QUESTION # 221

A large company intends to use BlackBerry for corporate mobile phones and a security analyst is assigned to evaluate the possible threats. The analyst will use the Blackjacking attack method to demonstrate how an attacker could circumvent perimeter defenses and gain access to the corporate network. What tool should the analyst use to perform a Blackjacking attack?

- A. BBProxy
- B. BBCrack
- C. Blooover
- D. Paros Proxy

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Blackjacking attack involves leveraging a compromised BlackBerry device and its connection through the BlackBerry Enterprise Server (BES) to tunnel back into the internal corporate network, bypassing perimeter firewalls. The tool used in this method is BBProxy.

BBProxy is installed on the BlackBerry device and establishes a covert tunnel via BES, allowing attackers to pivot into the internal LAN from outside the perimeter.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Guide:

Module 17: Hacking Mobile Platforms

Quote:

"Blackjacking is a technique in which attackers use BBProxy to exploit a trusted path from a BlackBerry device to the corporate LAN through BES." Incorrect Options Explained:

- A). Paros Proxy is a web proxy used for intercepting HTTP/S traffic.
- C). Bloover is used for Bluetooth security auditing.
- D). BBCrack is used for password recovery on BlackBerry devices, not for tunneling.

NEW QUESTION # 222

Which Nmap option would you use if you were not concerned about being detected and wanted to perform a very fast scan?

- A. -T0
- B. -O
- C. -A
- **D. -T5**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 223

During an internal security assessment of a medium-sized enterprise network, a security analyst notices an unusual spike in ARP traffic. Closer inspection reveals that one particular MAC address is associated with multiple IP addresses across different subnets. The ARP packets were unsolicited replies rather than requests, and several employees from different departments have reported intermittent connection drops, failed logins, and broken intranet sessions. The analyst suspects an intentional interference on the local network segment.

What is the most likely cause of this abnormal behavior?

- **A. ARP poisoning causing routing inconsistencies**
- B. DHCP snooping improperly configured
- C. Legitimate ARP table refresh on all clients
- D. Port security restricting all outbound MAC responses

Answer: A

Explanation:

CEH v13 explains that ARP poisoning (also known as ARP spoofing) occurs when an attacker sends forged ARP replies across the network to associate their MAC address with multiple IP addresses, tricking hosts into sending traffic through the attacker's machine. This results in routing inconsistencies, intermittent connectivity, failed logins, and degraded intranet performance—exactly the symptoms described. ARP poisoning typically involves unsolicited ARP replies, which overwrite legitimate ARP cache entries. CEH emphasizes that ARP-based attacks are common on LANs because ARP lacks authentication, allowing attackers to impersonate gateways or key hosts. DHCP snooping misconfigurations (Option B) affect IP allocation, not ARP mappings. Legitimate ARP refreshes (Option C) are request-based and do not involve flooding unsolicited replies. Port security restrictions (Option D) block MAC anomalies, not create them.

Therefore, ARP poisoning is the correct root cause.

NEW QUESTION # 224

A U.S.-based online securities trading firm in New York is reviewing its transaction authentication process.

The security team confirms that each transaction is processed by first generating a hash of the transaction data. The hash value is then signed using the sender's private key. During verification, the recipient uses the corresponding public key to validate the signature before approving the transaction. The system documentation specifies that the same algorithm supports encryption, digital signatures, and key exchange mechanisms within the organization's secure communications infrastructure. Which encryption algorithm is being

used in this implementation?

- A. RSA
- B. DSA
- C. Diffie-Hellman
- D. ElGamal

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is RSA. CEH cryptography coverage describes RSA as a widely used asymmetric algorithm that supports encryption and digital signatures and is commonly deployed in public-key infrastructures. The question states that the transaction data is hashed, the hash is signed with the sender's private key, and the recipient verifies the signature with the matching public key. That is the classic RSA signature model presented in CEH materials. The additional clue is that the same algorithm is said to support encryption, digital signatures, and secure communications use cases. Diffie-Hellman is mainly a key exchange mechanism and is not used for digital signatures in the way described here. DSA is designed for digital signatures, but not for general encryption. ElGamal can support encryption and signatures, but CEH exam framing most strongly associates this full combination of encryption plus digital-signature verification with RSA. CEH references repeatedly emphasize RSA as the standard asymmetric cryptosystem for confidentiality, authentication, integrity, and nonrepudiation in enterprise communications. Because the described implementation combines hashing, private-key signing, and public-key verification within a broad asymmetric framework, RSA is the most accurate answer.

NEW QUESTION # 225

A penetration tester is evaluating the security of a mobile application and discovers that it lacks proper input validation. The tester suspects that the application is vulnerable to a malicious code injection attack. What is the most effective way to confirm and exploit this vulnerability?

- A. Execute a dictionary attack on the mobile app's encryption algorithm
- B. Inject a malicious JavaScript code into the input fields and observe the application's behavior
- C. Perform a brute-force attack on the application's login page to guess weak credentials
- D. Use directory traversal to access sensitive files stored in the application's internal storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

CEH teaches that insufficient input validation on mobile applications enables code injection attacks. Injecting JavaScript or crafted payloads into fields validates whether the application improperly processes untrusted data. If executed, it confirms that the app is vulnerable to injection-based attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 226

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