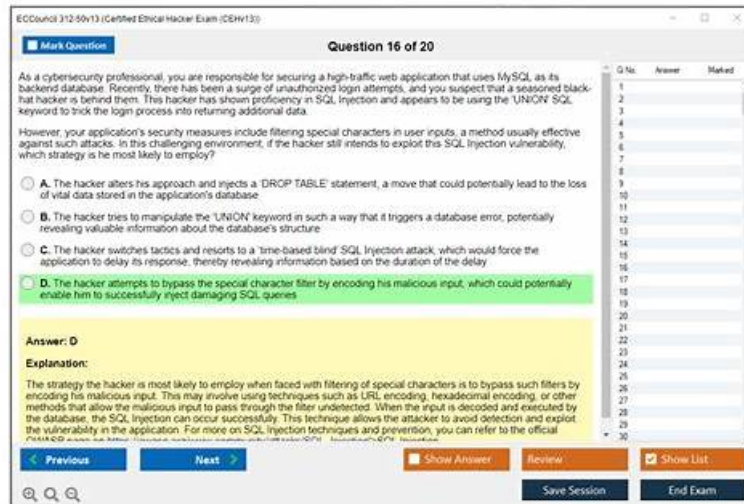


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## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q182-Q187):

### NEW QUESTION # 182

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import socket
buffer=["A"]
```

```

counter=50
while len(buffer)<=100:
buffer.append("A"*counter)
counter=counter+50
commands=["HELP","STATS","RTIME","LTIME","SRUN","TRUN","GMON","GDOG","KSTET","
GTER","HTER","LTER","KSTAN"]
for command in commands:
for buffstring in buffer:
print "Exploiting " + command + ": " + str(len(buffstring))
s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
s.connect(('127.0.0.1', 9999))
s.recv(50)
s.send(command + buffstring)
s.close()

```

What is the code written for?

- A. Bruteforce
- B. Denial-of-service (DOS)
- **C. Buffer Overflow**
- D. Encryption

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 05: System Hacking, and in lab-based exploitation exercises, this is a classic fuzzer for buffer overflow testing. The script creates increasingly larger strings of "A" (50, 100, 150...).

These are passed as arguments to different vulnerable commands on the target service (127.0.0.1:9999).

The goal is to trigger a crash, typically when input exceeds buffer limits (i.e., buffer overflow).

This is part of exploit development to identify the offset and locate the instruction pointer overwrite (EIP overwrite).

Reference:

CEH v13 Module 05 - Buffer Overflow Concepts

CEH iLabs: Exploitation with Custom Fuzzers in Python

EC-Council Exploit Development Lab Manual

### NEW QUESTION # 183

What port number is used by LDAP protocol?

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) uses:

TCP/UDP port 389 for standard LDAP communication.

TCP/UDP port 636 for secure LDAP over SSL (LDAPS).

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 3: Scanning Networks # Common Ports and Protocols

Incorrect Options:

A: Port 110 = POP3

C: Port 464 = Kerberos change/set password

D: Port 445 = SMB over TCP/IP (used for file sharing)

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 3: Well-Known Port NumbersIANA - Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry

### NEW QUESTION # 184

Study the Snort rule given below:

[Image shows two Snort rules with alert messages for NETBIOS DCERPC ISystemActivator bind attempt, targeting TCP ports 135 and 445. References include CVE: CAN-2003-0352.]

- A. MyDoom
- **B. MS Blaster**
- C. WebDav
- D. SQL Slammer

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Snort rule in the image is detecting suspicious bind attempts over DCERPC (Distributed Computing Environment/Remote Procedure Call), specifically targeting ports 135 (RPC) and 445 (SMB) with crafted content. The rule references CVE CAN-2003-0352.

CVE-2003-0352 is associated with the DCOM RPC vulnerability in Microsoft Windows that was exploited by the MS Blaster (also known as Lovsan) worm in 2003.

Key Indicators from the Snort Rule:

alert tcp \$EXTERNAL\_NET any -> \$HOME\_NET 135

content includes DCERPC binding pattern (|05| and |0b| with specific binary patterns) Reference to CVE-2003-0352 Class type: attempted-admin The MS Blaster worm exploited this vulnerability by sending a specially crafted RPC request to port 135, allowing remote code execution.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 6: Malware Threats

Module 11: Session Hijacking

Discussion of historic worms and their exploit signatures, including MS Blaster.

Incorrect Options:

A). WebDav: Typically uses HTTP/HTTPS and was exploited by Nimda.

B). SQL Slammer: Targeted UDP port 1434 (SQL Server), not TCP 135/445.

D). MyDoom: Spread via email and exploited Windows file-sharing mechanisms (port 3127), not DCERPC.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Malware Threats # Classic Worm Attacks CVE Details:

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2003-0352>Microsoft Security Bulletin MS03-026 - RPC Vulnerability

### NEW QUESTION # 185

At a government research lab, cybersecurity officer Nikhil is compiling a vulnerability assessment report after scanning the internal subnet. As part of his documentation, he lists the IP addresses of all scanned hosts and specifies which machines are affected. He includes tables categorizing discovered vulnerabilities by type such as outdated software, default credentials, and open ports. Which section of the vulnerability assessment report is Nikhil working on?

- **A. Findings**
- B. Assessment Overview
- C. Supporting Information
- D. Risk Assessment

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In CEH-aligned vulnerability assessment reporting, the Findings section is where the assessor documents what was discovered during scanning and validation in a clear, structured, and actionable way. This portion of the report typically contains the concrete results: identified assets, affected systems, vulnerability details, and evidence that supports each issue. The question states that Nikhil lists the IP addresses of scanned hosts, identifies which machines are affected, and includes tables categorizing vulnerabilities such as outdated software, default credentials, and open ports. These are classic "results" artifacts that belong in Findings because they communicate the observed security weaknesses and where they exist.

The Risk Assessment section generally builds on findings by assigning severity, likelihood, impact, and overall risk ratings, often mapping issues to business consequences and prioritization. While Nikhil may later rate default credentials as critical or open ports as medium depending on exposure, the act of enumerating vulnerabilities and associating them with specific hosts is the findings activity, not risk scoring.

Supporting Information usually contains appendices such as tool configurations, raw scan outputs, methodology references, assumptions, scope boundaries, and glossary items. Although IP lists and tables might appear in an appendix for completeness, the way the prompt describes them, they are being used as the primary categorized presentation of discovered vulnerabilities, which is

consistent with the Findings section.

Assessment Overview is typically a high-level summary of scope, objectives, timeline, and approach, not detailed host-by-host vulnerability tables. Therefore, the correct section is Findings.

### NEW QUESTION # 186

At Horizon Legal Services in Boston, Massachusetts, ethical hacker Daniel Price is tasked with assessing the security of the firm's mobile case-tracking app. During testing, he finds that confidential case notes and client records are kept locally on the device without encryption. By browsing the file system with a standard explorer tool, he can open sensitive information without any authentication. Which OWASP Top 10 Mobile Risk is most clearly present in the app?

- A. Insecure Data Storage
- B. Inadequate Privacy Controls
- C. Insecure Communication
- D. Improper Credential Usage

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Insecure Data Storage because the vulnerability described is the storage of sensitive information locally on the mobile device in a manner that is not encrypted and is accessible by simply browsing the file system. In mobile application security, this is a classic risk category: when an app stores confidential data (case notes, client records, tokens, documents, cached responses, databases, logs, or exported files) in clear text or in insecure locations, an attacker who gains device access—or uses backup extraction, file explorers, rooted/jailbroken access, or malware with storage permissions—may retrieve that data without needing to authenticate to the application.

The scenario makes the weakness unmistakable: Daniel can use a "standard explorer tool" to open sensitive records "without any authentication." This indicates the app is failing to apply appropriate protections such as encryption at rest, secure key handling, proper file permissions, and secure storage mechanisms. In secure mobile design, sensitive records should be encrypted using platform-supported protections (e.g., using OS keystores/keychains for keys, encrypting databases/files, and minimizing local retention). Additionally, apps should avoid storing highly sensitive regulated data unless essential, and should implement secure session controls and data lifecycle management (cache control, expiration, remote wipe support in enterprise settings).

Why the other options are not the best fit: Insecure communication concerns data exposure while transmitted over networks (e.g., lack of TLS, weak TLS, MITM susceptibility), whereas the issue here is purely local storage. Improper credential usage relates to mishandling passwords, tokens, or authentication secrets (hard-coded credentials, weak storage of credentials), but the prompt focuses on stored records themselves.

Inadequate privacy controls is broader and typically involves over-collection, improper disclosure, or weak user privacy settings, not direct clear-text storage exposure.

Therefore, the most clearly present OWASP Top 10 Mobile Risk is Insecure Data Storage.

### NEW QUESTION # 187

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