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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

One of your team members has asked you to analyze the following SOA record. What is the version?
Rutgers.edu. SOA NS1.Rutgers.edu ipad.college.edu (200302028 3600 3600 604800 2400.) (Choose four.)

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4

- F. 5

Answer: A,C,D,F

Explanation:

The SOA (Start of Authority) record is a DNS record that defines the authoritative information about a domain. Its format includes the following fields:

(domain) IN SOA (Primary Name Server) (Responsible Email)

(Serial) (Refresh) (Retry) (Expire) (Minimum TTL)

Given:

Rutgers.edu. SOA NS1.Rutgers.edu ipad.college.edu (200302028 3600 3600 604800 2400.) Field values:

Serial: 200302028 (# This is the version number of the zone file.)

Refresh: 3600 seconds

Retry: 3600 seconds

Expire: 604800 seconds

Minimum TTL: 2400 seconds

These values represent key configurations and are all part of the SOA record's operational data.

A: 200302028 = Serial/version (correct)

B: 3600 = Refresh (correct)

C: 604800 = Expire (correct)

D: 2400 = Minimum TTL (correct)

Incorrect Options:

E and F (60, 4800): Not part of the SOA record shown.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 3: DNS Enumeration # SOA Record FormatRFC 1035 - Section

3.3.13: Start of Authority Record

NEW QUESTION # 38

A state benefits processing platform in Sacramento, California, implemented a multi-step identity verification process before granting access to sensitive citizen records. During a controlled assessment, security analyst Daniel Kim observed that by altering specific request parameters within the transaction sequence, it was possible to bypass an intermediate verification stage and retrieve restricted account data. Further analysis revealed that the authentication workflow advanced through sequential client-driven interactions, but the server did not enforce strict validation of completion for each required stage before granting access. Based on the scenario, which vulnerability classification best describes the issue identified?

- A. Design Flaws
- B. Poor Patch Management
- C. Application Flaws
- D. Misconfigurations / Weak Configurations

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most accurate classification is Design Flaws. CEH web application guidance explains that some vulnerabilities exist not because of a coding typo or a missing patch, but because the underlying workflow, trust model, or business process is architected insecurely. In this scenario, the application relies on sequential client-driven steps for identity verification, yet the server does not independently enforce that each stage is truly completed before granting access. That means the weakness lies in the way the authentication flow was designed, specifically in trusting the client-side sequence more than it should. Poor patch management would relate to unpatched software components. Misconfigurations or weak configurations usually involve deployment or server settings. Application flaws is broader, but the question asks for the best classification, and the bypass of a security workflow due to inadequate stage enforcement is best understood as a design-level weakness. CEH references often connect such issues with business logic flaws, where attackers tamper with parameters or transaction flow to violate expected process integrity. Because the core problem is the insecure design of the multi-step validation sequence, Design Flaws is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 39

At a private aerospace research facility in Mesa, Arizona, an executive raises concerns after sensitive discussion points from speakerphone meetings begin surfacing externally. The device shows no indicators of active audio recording, and application permission history does not reflect recent camera or microphone authorization changes. A forensic mobile analysis identifies that an installed application has been continuously reading motion sensor output while the phone's loudspeaker is active. The collected

sensor data was later transmitted to a remote server, where acoustic characteristics were reconstructed from the recorded measurements. Identify the attack technique responsible for this compromise.

- A. Storm Breaker Abuse
- **B. Spearphone Attack**
- C. Android Camera Hijack Attack
- D. Camfecting

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is Spearphone Attack. CEH mobile platform coverage describes Spearphone as a side-channel attack in which motion sensors, such as accelerometers or gyroscopes, are abused to infer or reconstruct audio from vibrations produced by a phone's loudspeaker. A key feature of this technique is that it may not require direct microphone access, which helps explain why no microphone permission changes or visible recording indicators appeared on the device. That detail is central to the scenario. The installed app continuously collected motion sensor data while speakerphone conversations occurred, and the information was later analyzed remotely to reconstruct acoustic content. That behavior is a textbook match for Spearphone. Android camera hijack attacks involve camera access, not speaker vibration analysis. Camfecting refers to webcam compromise, and Storm Breaker Abuse does not describe this sensor-based audio inference method. CEH materials use this example to show that seemingly low-risk sensors can still create serious privacy and espionage threats when correlated with physical effects such as sound-induced vibration. Because the attack depends on speaker-generated motion data rather than direct audio recording, Spearphone is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 40

At a digital marketing firm in Atlanta, Georgia, employees began reporting that access to a widely used cloud collaboration portal was intermittently redirecting them to a counterfeit interface hosted on an unfamiliar IP address. Security engineers observed that when multiple users across different departments attempted to access the legitimate domain, they consistently received the same incorrect IP resolution. The anomalous behavior persisted across sessions and affected numerous internal clients until the organization's name resolution service was restarted, after which normal resolution resumed. What DNS manipulation technique best explains this scenario?

- A. Conducting Internet DNS Spoofing from a remote network
- B. Executing Proxy Server DNS Poisoning to alter resolution paths
- C. Performing Intranet DNS Spoofing within the local network
- **D. Injecting malicious records through DNS Cache Poisoning**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is DNS Cache Poisoning. CEH network security material explains that cache poisoning occurs when a DNS server is tricked into storing fraudulent name-to-IP mappings in its cache. Once the poisoned entry is cached, many users querying that DNS service receive the same false resolution until the cache is flushed, expires, or the service is restarted. That maps directly to the scenario: multiple internal clients receive the same incorrect IP address for a legitimate domain, and the issue disappears after the organization's name resolution service is restarted. Intranet DNS spoofing typically involves local interception and very fast forged replies on a LAN, while proxy server DNS poisoning changes browser-side proxy behavior, and internet DNS spoofing usually involves altering a host's DNS configuration or redirecting it to a malicious resolver. The persistence across many users and the recovery after DNS service restart are the most important clues, because they indicate poisoned cached records on the resolver itself rather than isolated endpoint tampering. CEH guidance highlights that DNS cache poisoning can silently redirect users to counterfeit systems while appearing to resolve legitimate domain names normally.

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which of the following steps for risk assessment methodology refers to vulnerability identification?

- A. Assigns values to risk probabilities; Impact values.
- B. Determines if any flaws exist in systems, policies, or procedures
- C. Identifies sources of harm to an IT system. (Natural, Human, Environmental)
- **D. Determines risk probability that vulnerability will be exploited (High, Medium, Low)**

Answer: D

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