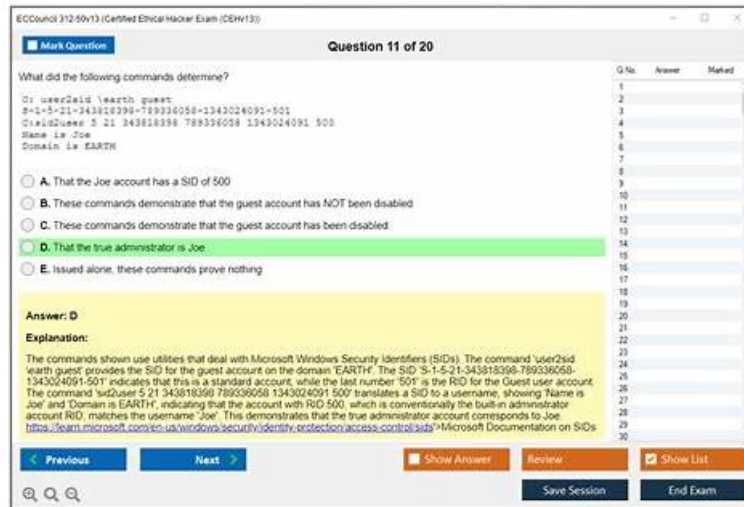


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q509-Q514):

NEW QUESTION # 509

A large-scale inventory management platform implements a pattern-based inspection layer to prevent malicious database interactions. During authorized testing, repeated payloads containing recognizable structural sequences are denied before reaching the application logic. While analyzing the inspection behavior, the tester observes that blocked requests share a consistent textual arrangement of components. The tester then alters how those components are presented within the payload while preserving the intended database operation. After this adjustment, the request bypasses the inspection layer and executes successfully, producing results consistent with earlier attempts. Determine the evasion method that best accounts for this behavior.

- A. Transforming literal parameters using alternate character encoding schemes
- **B. Modifying spacing and delimiter placement to disrupt detection patterns**
- C. Constructing the payload dynamically through segmented string operations
- D. Introducing inline comment delimiters to fragment instruction sequences

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is Modifying spacing and delimiter placement to disrupt detection patterns. CEH web application hacking material explains that pattern-based inspection controls, including weak input filters and some signature-driven defenses, often rely on recognizable textual structure in malicious payloads. If detection depends on static pattern matching, an attacker may preserve the same logical database operation while changing whitespace, separators, delimiter placement, or token formatting so the payload no longer matches the expected signature. That is exactly what the question describes: blocked requests shared a consistent textual arrangement, and the tester changed the presentation of those components without changing the intended SQL effect. Alternate encoding and dynamic construction are also known evasion ideas, but the scenario specifically emphasizes changed arrangement rather than transformed character sets or runtime string building. Inline comments can fragment keywords, yet the broader and best-fitting CEH answer is modification of spacing and delimiters to break the detection pattern. CEH materials stress that filters focused only on signature appearance are fragile because slight formatting variation can bypass them while leaving the attack semantics intact. Therefore, option C is the most accurate evasion method.

NEW QUESTION # 510

When you are getting information about a web server, it is very important to know the HTTP Methods (GET, POST, HEAD, PUT, DELETE, TRACE) that are available because there are two critical methods (PUT and DELETE). PUT can upload a file to the server and DELETE can delete a file from the server. You can detect all these methods (GET, POST, HEAD, DELETE, PUT, TRACE) using NMAP script engine. What Nmap script will help you with this task?

- A. http-headers
- B. http_enum
- C. http-git
- **D. http-methods**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nmap provides a scripting engine (NSE) that includes a script named http-methods. This script sends OPTIONS requests to the web server to determine which HTTP methods are supported. Identifying risky methods like PUT and DELETE helps detect misconfigured or vulnerable web servers.

Example command:

```
nmap --script http-methods -p 80 <target>
```

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Guide:

Module 11: Hacking Web Applications

Quote:

"The Nmap script http-methods helps identify enabled HTTP methods including potentially dangerous ones like PUT and DELETE."

Incorrect Options Explained:

B: http-enum is used to enumerate directories and applications, not methods.

C: http-headers retrieves HTTP headers.

D: http-git checks for Git repositories on web servers.

NEW QUESTION # 511

What type of a vulnerability/attack is it when the malicious person forces the user's browser to send an authenticated request to a server?

- A. Session hijacking
- B. Cross-site scripting
- **C. Cross-site request forgery**
- D. Server Side Request Forgery

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is covered in CEH v13 Module 12: Hacking Web Applications. It occurs when an attacker tricks a victim's browser into making unintended, authenticated requests to a web application where the victim is already logged in.

Example:

User logs in to a banking site.

While logged in, the attacker sends the user a crafted link that submits a transaction via a hidden request.

Since the user's session cookies are valid, the bank processes the request.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A: Session hijacking: Steals session tokens but doesn't involve forcing browser actions.

B: SSRF: Server sends a request to an internal service, not via user's browser.

D: XSS: Executes scripts in the user's browser but doesn't force HTTP requests under the user's identity.

Reference:

Module 12 - Application Layer Attacks # CSRF

CEH Labs: CSRF Exploitation Demo with Logged-In Session Tokens

NEW QUESTION # 512

A penetration tester is testing a web application's product search feature, which takes user input and queries the database. The tester suspects inadequate input sanitization. What is the best approach to confirm the presence of SQL injection?

- A. Input DROP TABLE products; -- to see if the table is deleted
- B. Inject a script to test for Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- C. Use directory traversal syntax to access restricted files on the server
- D. Enter ' OR '1'='1 to check if all products are returned

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tautology-based SQL injection tests, such as using ' OR '1'='1, are safe and effective methods to verify whether SQL queries are being manipulated by user input. CEH emphasizes avoiding destructive queries and using logical expressions that return all rows if injection is successful.

NEW QUESTION # 513

Lily, a network security analyst at a regional healthcare provider, is preparing defenses ahead of a scheduled external vulnerability assessment. During internal simulation drills, she observes that scanners are successfully identifying open ports and service banners across critical systems. Tasked with reducing exposure to such reconnaissance efforts, Lily is instructed to apply measures that specifically hinder port scanning activity without disrupting legitimate traffic.

Which of the following actions should Lily implement?

- A. Configuring firewall and IDS rules to detect and block probes is the most direct and CEH-aligned countermeasure for hindering port scanning while preserving legitimate traffic. Port scans typically generate recognizable patterns such as many connection attempts across multiple ports in a short time window, repeated SYN packets, abnormal TCP flag combinations, or sequential targeting of hosts and ports. An IDS or IPS can detect these behaviors using thresholds and signatures and then alert or actively block the scanning source through shunning, dynamic ACL updates, or automated firewall integration. This approach focuses on stopping the reconnaissance activity itself, rather than only addressing the symptoms after exposure has already occurred. Option B is partially valid because blocking unwanted ports at the firewall reduces the attack surface, but it is primarily hardening and exposure reduction. It does not necessarily hinder scanning behavior, and overly broad filtering can unintentionally block legitimate services if not carefully scoped. Option A improves security by removing unnecessary services and patching, but scanning can still occur and banners may still be collected from required services. Option D is not appropriate because blocking ICMP type 3 unreachable messages can interfere with normal network operations, troubleshooting, and path MTU discovery, and it does not reliably stop modern scanning techniques that use TCP-based probing. Therefore, the best action specifically aimed at disrupting port scanning activity with minimal impact on legitimate traffic is tuning firewall and IDS controls to detect and block scan probes.
- B. Configure firewall and IDS rules to detect and block probes
- C. Block unwanted services running on the ports and update the service versions
- D. Block inbound ICMP message types and all outbound ICMP type 3 unreachable messages
- E. Use a custom rule set to lock down the network, block unwanted ports at the firewall, and filter specific ports

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

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