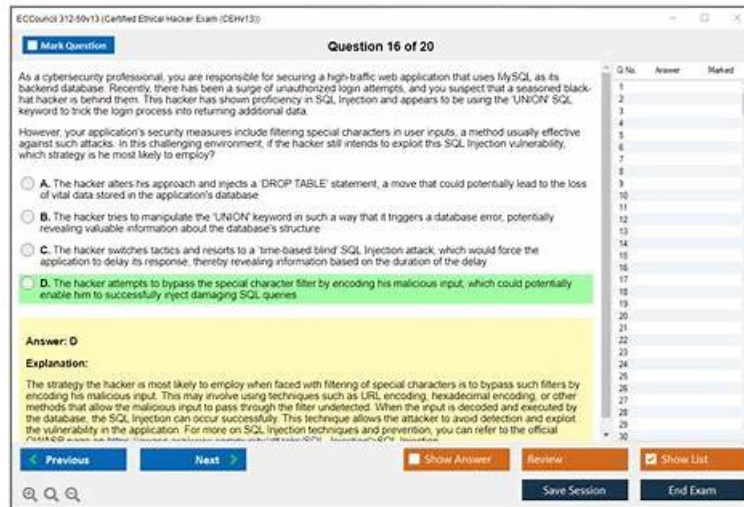


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q320-Q325):

NEW QUESTION # 320

In Miami, Florida, a luxury resort deploys smart climate control units in guest rooms. During a red team engagement, ethical hacker Sophia Bennett discovers that once a compromised device is restarted, it continues running altered instructions without any integrity check before the operating system loads. This allows tampered firmware to run as if it were legitimate. Which secure development practice would most directly prevent this weakness?

- A. Allow code signing
- B. Ensure secure boot
- C. Secure firmware or software updates
- D. Utilize secure communication protocols

Answer: B

Explanation:

The weakness described is that a device can reboot and still execute tampered firmware or pre-boot code "without any integrity check before the operating system loads." The secure development practice that most directly prevents this is Secure Boot. Secure boot establishes a chain of trust starting at power-on, where each stage of the boot process verifies the integrity and authenticity of the next stage (bootloader, kernel, firmware components) before execution. If the verification fails (because firmware was modified, unsigned, or improperly signed), the device can halt, fall back to a known-good image, or enter a recovery mode- preventing malicious pre-OS code from running as if it were legitimate.

This matters especially for IoT devices such as smart climate control units, where attackers may attempt to persist by modifying firmware so that malware survives reboots. Without pre-boot integrity verification, a compromised device can continually load attacker-controlled instructions, making detection and remediation difficult.

Why the other options are less direct:

Code signing (A) is important, but by itself it does not guarantee the device will verify signatures at boot time.

Secure boot is the enforcement mechanism that validates signed boot components before they run.

Secure firmware/software updates (B) reduce the chance of malicious updates being installed (e.g., signed OTA updates, authenticated update channels), but they do not necessarily prevent execution of already- tampered firmware at startup if boot-time verification is missing.

Secure communication protocols (C) protect data in transit and device communications, but they do not address firmware integrity during the boot process.

Therefore, the most direct preventive practice for this pre-OS integrity gap is D. Ensure secure boot.

NEW QUESTION # 321

A penetration tester targets a WPA2-PSK wireless network. The tester captures the handshake and wants to speed up cracking the pre-shared key. Which approach is most effective?

- A. Use a dictionary attack with a large wordlist to crack the WPA2 key
- B. Perform a SQL injection attack to bypass the WPA2 authentication
- C. Use a brute-force attack to crack the pre-shared key manually
- D. Conduct a Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attack on the router's login page

Answer: A

Explanation:

CEH v13 explains that WPA2-PSK security relies on the strength of the pre-shared key. Once the 4-way handshake is captured, the attacker must attempt offline cracking. CEH emphasizes that the dictionary attack is the most efficient and commonly used cracking method because it tests structured wordlists, human-derived passwords, and hybrid permutations, dramatically reducing time compared to full brute force. Brute forcing (Option B) is computationally heavy and often impractical unless the password is extremely short. XSS (Option A) and SQL injection (Option D) have no relevance to WPA2 authentication, which occurs at the wireless protocol level, not the router's web interface. The dictionary attack is highlighted in CEH as the principal technique used with tools like aircrack-ng, hashcat, and pyrit, allowing rapid key testing using optimized GPU or CPU cracking. Thus, Option C is the most effective and CEH-aligned method.

NEW QUESTION # 322

After an audit, the auditors inform you that there is a critical finding that you must tackle immediately. You read the audit report, and the problem is the service running on port 389. Which service is this and how can you tackle the problem?

- A. The service is LDAP, and you must change it to 636, which is LDAPS.
- B. The service is SMTP, and you must change it to SMIME, which is an encrypted way to send emails.
- C. The findings do not require immediate actions and are only suggestions.
- D. The service is NTP, and you have to change it from UDP to TCP in order to encrypt it

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol

LDAP, the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, is a mature, flexible, and well supported standards-based mechanism for interacting with directory servers. It's often used for authentication and storing information about users, groups, and applications, but an LDAP directory server is a fairly general-purpose data store and can be used in a wide variety of applications.

The LDAP protocol can deal in quite a bit of sensitive data: Active Directory usernames, login attempts, failed-login notifications, and more. If attackers get hold of that data in flight, they might be able to compromise data like legitimate AD credentials and use it

to poke around your network in search of valuable assets.

Encrypting LDAP traffic in flight across the network can help prevent credential theft and other malicious activity, but it's not a failsafe-and if traffic is encrypted, your own team might miss the signs of an attempted attack in progress.

While LDAP encryption isn't standard, there is a nonstandard version of LDAP called Secure LDAP, also known as "LDAPS" or "LDAP over SSL" (SSL, or Secure Socket Layer, being the now-deprecated ancestor of Transport Layer Security).

LDAPS uses its own distinct network port to connect clients and servers. The default port for LDAP is port 389, but LDAPS uses port 636 and establishes TLS/SSL upon connecting with a client.

NEW QUESTION # 323

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Packet Sniffers operate on both Layer 2 & Layer 3 of the OSI model.
- B. Packet Sniffers operate on Layer 3 of the OSI model.
- C. Packet Sniffers operate on the Layer 1 of the OSI model.
- **D. Packet Sniffers operate on Layer 2 of the OSI model.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 324

Based on the following extract from the log of a compromised machine, what is the hacker really trying to steal?

[Note: Since the log extract is not shown in your message, we must rely on common indicators in similar scenarios.] If the log shows paths such as:

Then the correct answer is:

- A. or related command lines accessing registry hives
- B. C:\WINNT\system32\config\SAM
- **C. or access to Repair\SAM or Repair\system**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Security Account Manager (SAM) file on Windows contains user account information, including password hashes. Hackers target this file to extract credentials for offline cracking using tools like L0phtCrack or Cain & Abel.

From CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Module 6: Malware Threats

Module 4: Enumeration

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"The SAM file stores hashed user credentials. If attackers gain access to it, they can extract password hashes and perform brute-force or dictionary attacks offline." Common locations:

C:\Windows\System32\config\SAM

C:\Windows\Repair\SAM

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 4: Enumeration # SAM and Registry Hive Attacks

NEW QUESTION # 325

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