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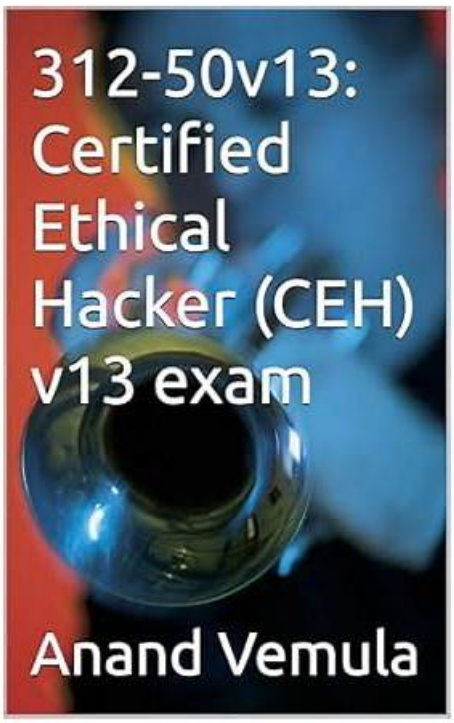

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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q694-Q699):

NEW QUESTION # 694
A penetration tester submits altered ciphertexts to a web server and pays close attention to how the server responds. When the server produces different error messages for certain inputs, the tester starts to infer which inputs result in valid internal processing. Which cryptanalytic method is being used in this scenario?

- A. Flip bits randomly to scramble the decryption
- B. Compare traffic timing to deduce the key
- C. Inspect randomness across multiple sessions
- D. Exploit padding error feedback to recover data

Answer: D

Explanation:
Padding oracle attacks exploit systems that reveal differences in error responses when incorrectly padded ciphertext is submitted. CEH explains that these variations allow attackers to iteratively determine valid padding bytes and ultimately decrypt or modify encrypted data without knowledge of the key.

NEW QUESTION # 695
You have compromised a server and successfully gained a root access. You want to pivot and pass traffic undetected over the network and evade any possible Intrusion Detection System. What is the best approach?

- A. Install and use Telnet to encrypt all outgoing traffic from this server.
- B. Use HTTP so that all traffic can be routed vis a browser, thus evading the internal Intrusion Detection Systems.
- C. Use Alternate Data Streams to hide the outgoing packets from this server.
- D. Install Cryptcat and encrypt outgoing packets from this server.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://linuxsecurityblog.com/2018/12/23/create-a-backdoor-with-cryptcat/ Cryptcat enables us to communicate between two systems and encrypts the communication between them with twofish, one of many excellent encryption algorithms from Bruce Schneier et al. Twofish's encryption is on par with AES encryption, making it nearly bulletproof. In this way, the IDS can't detect the malicious behavior taking place even when its traveling across normal HTTP ports like 80 and 443.

NEW QUESTION # 696
When conducting a penetration test, it is crucial to use all means to get all available information about the target network. One of the ways to do that is by sniffing the network. Which of the following cannot be performed by the passive network sniffing?

- A. Identifying operating systems, services, protocols and devices
- B. Collecting unencrypted information about usernames and passwords
- C. Modifying and replaying captured network traffic
- D. Capturing a network traffic for further analysis

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 697
The Heartbleed bug was discovered in 2014 and is widely referred to under MITRE's Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) as CVE-2014-0160. This bug affects the OpenSSL implementation of the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols defined in RFC6520.
What type of key does this bug leave exposed to the Internet making exploitation of any compromised system very easy?

- A. Root
- B. Public
- C. Shared
- D. Private

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Heartbleed vulnerability (CVE-2014-0160) is a critical buffer over-read flaw in OpenSSL's implementation of the TLS heartbeat extension. It allows attackers to read portions of memory from a server using vulnerable versions of OpenSSL.
This exposed sensitive data including:
Usernames and passwords
Session tokens
Private encryption keys
From CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 5: Vulnerability Analysis and Module 6: Malware Threats:
"The Heartbleed vulnerability allowed attackers to extract memory contents from the OpenSSL process, including sensitive materials such as private SSL keys. These private keys are used in the TLS protocol to encrypt and decrypt secure communications. Once compromised, attackers could decrypt communications or impersonate the server." Private keys being compromised allow attackers to decrypt HTTPS traffic, impersonate trusted servers, and conduct MITM (Man-in-the-Middle) attacks.
Incorrect Options:
A). Public: Public keys are already shared and not a security risk if disclosed.
C). Shared: Vague term not applicable here.
D). Root: Heartbleed doesn't directly expose root keys; rather, it leaks application memory including private SSL/TLS keys.
Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 5: Vulnerability Analysis # Case Study: HeartbleedNVD/CVE Details: https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2014-0160OpenSSL Advisory: https://www.openssl.org/news /secadv_20140407.txt

NEW QUESTION # 698
A penetration tester is conducting an assessment of a web application for a financial institution. The application uses form-based authentication and does not implement account lockout policies after multiple failed login attempts. Interestingly, the application displays detailed error messages that disclose whether the username or password entered is incorrect. The tester also notices that the application uses HTTP headers to prevent clickjacking attacks but does not implement Content Security Policy (CSP). With these observations, which of the following attack methods would likely be the most effective for the penetration tester to exploit these vulnerabilities and attempt unauthorized access?

- A. The tester could launch a Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attack to steal authenticated session cookies, potentially bypassing the clickjacking protection
- B. The tester could execute a Brute Force attack, leveraging the lack of account lockout policy and the verbose error messages to guess the correct credentials
- C. The tester could exploit a potential SQL Injection vulnerability to manipulate the application's database
- D. The tester could execute a Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attack to intercept and modify the HTTP headers for a Clickjacking attack

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective attack method for the penetration tester to exploit these vulnerabilities and attempt unauthorized access would be to execute a Brute Force attack, leveraging the lack of account lockout policy and the verbose error messages to guess the correct credentials. A Brute Force attack is a hacking method that uses trial and error to crack passwords, login credentials, or encryption keys. It is a simple yet reliable tactic for gaining unauthorized access to individual accounts and organizations' systems and networks1. In this scenario, the tester can take advantage of the fact that the application does not lock out users after multiple failed login attempts, which means the tester can try as many combinations as possible without being blocked.
The tester can also use the detailed error messages that disclose whether the username or password entered is incorrect, which can

help narrow down the search space and reduce the number of guesses needed. For example, if the tester enters a wrong username and a wrong password, and the application responds with
"Invalid username", the tester can eliminate that username from the list of candidates and focus on finding the correct one. Similarly, if the tester enters a correct username and a wrong password, and the application responds with "Invalid password", the tester can confirm that username and focus on finding the correct password. By using automated tools or scripts, the tester can perform a Brute Force attack faster and more efficiently.
The other options are not as effective or feasible as option A for the following reasons:
B). The tester could exploit a potential SQL Injection vulnerability to manipulate the application's database:
This option is not feasible because there is no indication that the application is vulnerable to SQL Injection, which is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to interfere with the queries that an application makes to its database2. The application uses form-based authentication, which does not necessarily involve SQL queries, and the error messages do not reveal any SQL syntax or structure. Moreover, even if the application was vulnerable to SQL Injection, the tester would need to craft a malicious SQL query that can bypass the authentication mechanism and grant access to the application, which may not be possible or easy depending on the database design and configuration.
C). The tester could launch a Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attack to steal authenticated session cookies, potentially bypassing the clickjacking protection: This option is not effective because there is no evidence that the application is vulnerable to XSS, which is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to compromise the interactions that users have with a vulnerable application by injecting malicious scripts3. The application uses HTTP headers to prevent clickjacking attacks, which are a type of attack that tricks a user into clicking on a hidden or disguised element on a web page4. However, this does not imply that the application is vulnerable to XSS, which requires a different type of injection point and payload. Moreover, even if the application was vulnerable to XSS, the tester would need to find a way to deliver the malicious script to a legitimate user who is already authenticated, and then capture the stolen session cookies from the user's browser, which may not be feasible or easy depending on the application's design and security measures.
D). The tester could execute a Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attack to intercept and modify the HTTP headers for a Clickjacking attack: This option is not feasible because a MitM attack is a type of attack that requires the attacker to insert themselves between two parties who believe that they are directly communicating with each other, and then relay or alter the communications between them5. In this scenario, the tester would need to intercept the HTTP traffic between the user and the application, and then modify the HTTP headers to remove or weaken the clickjacking protection. However, this would require the tester to have access to the network infrastructure or the user's device, which may not be possible or easy depending on the network security and encryption. Moreover, even if the tester could perform a MitM attack, the tester would still need to trick the user into clicking on a malicious element on a web page, which may not be possible or easy depending on the user's awareness and behavior.
References:
1: What is a Brute Force Attack? | Definition, Types & How It Works - Fortinet
2: What is SQL Injection? Tutorial & Examples | Web Security Academy
3: Cross Site Scripting (XSS) | OWASP Foundation
4: What is Clickjacking? | Definition, Types & Examples - Fortinet
5: Man-in-the-middle attack - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION # 699
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