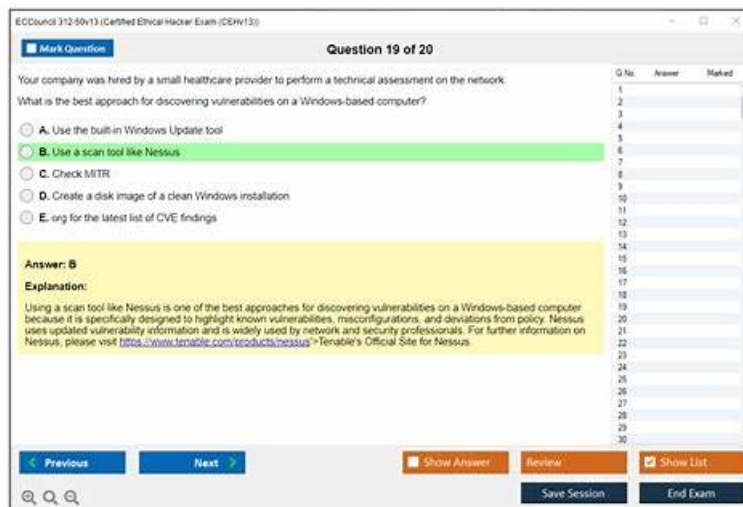


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84

A Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) is auditing a company's web server that employs virtual hosting. The server hosts multiple domains and uses a web proxy to maintain anonymity and prevent IP blocking. The CEH discovers that the server's document directory (containing critical HTML files) is named "certcrx" and stored in /admin/web. The server root (containing configuration, error, executable, and log files) is also identified. The CEH also notes that the server uses a virtual document tree for additional storage. Which action would most likely increase the security of the web server?

- A. Regularly updating and patching the server software
- B. Implementing an open-source web server architecture such as LAMP

- C. Moving the document root directory to a different disk
- D. Changing the server's IP address regularly

Answer: A

Explanation:

CEH guidance for web server hardening prioritizes controls that reduce exploitable conditions across the broadest set of threats.

While obscuring paths (for example, unusual directory names like "certrex" or storing content under "/admin/web") may slightly slow down casual discovery, CEH emphasizes that security through obscurity is not a reliable control. If an attacker can identify the server root, document root, and virtual directory structure (through misconfigurations, directory listing, error leakage, backup exposure, or known-path enumeration), then the real risk becomes unpatched vulnerabilities in the web server, modules, libraries, and underlying OS.

Regularly updating and patching the server software is the most direct, high-impact countermeasure because it closes known vulnerabilities attackers routinely exploit (RCE, privilege escalation, auth bypass, path traversal, request smuggling, etc.). CEH materials also stress that virtual hosting expands the attack surface (multiple sites, shared services, shared misconfigurations), making systematic patching and configuration management even more important.

Option A (moving the document root to a different disk) may help with organization and, in some cases, recovery planning, but it does not inherently reduce vulnerabilities. Option C (changing IPs) is not a security control; it may complicate blocking lists but doesn't fix the underlying weakness. Option D (using LAMP) is an architectural choice, not a security measure by itself—an open-source stack can still be insecure if misconfigured or unpatched.

Therefore, CEH-aligned best practice is regular patching and updates.

NEW QUESTION # 85

During a penetration test at Lone Star Healthcare in Austin, ethical hacker Liam evaluates the hospital's perimeter defenses by generating controlled traffic flows through the firewall. He uses a tool that can create and replay diverse traffic patterns to test how well the firewall enforces its rules against both legitimate and malicious traffic types. This allows him to demonstrate whether the device properly identifies evasion attempts under simulated attack conditions.

Which tool is Liam most likely using in this test?

- **A. Traffic IQ Professional**
- B. Nmap
- C. Colasoft Packet Builder
- D. Metasploit

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario best matches Traffic IQ Professional because it describes a tool used to generate and replay diverse traffic patterns through a firewall to validate rule enforcement and detection under simulated attack conditions. The key functions here are traffic generation, replay, and the ability to model both legitimate and malicious flows to test whether the firewall correctly handles evasion attempts and policy enforcement.

Traffic generation/replay platforms are used in security validation and firewall testing to emulate real-world network behaviors at scale and to assess how devices respond to crafted or replayed traffic profiles.

Why the other tools are less suitable:

Nmap (A) is primarily a scanner for host discovery, port scanning, and service enumeration, with some scripting capabilities. It is not chiefly a traffic generation/replay system for exercising a firewall with diverse controlled flows.

Colasoft Packet Builder (C) can craft packets and build custom traffic at the packet level, which is useful for creating specific test packets. However, the scenario emphasizes broader "diverse traffic patterns" and replay of flows in a way typically associated with traffic modeling/validation suites rather than single-packet construction.

Metasploit (D) is an exploitation framework used to develop and execute exploits and payloads. While it can generate certain traffic, its primary purpose is not comprehensive traffic generation and replay to validate firewall policies under many traffic types.

Traffic IQ Professional is the best fit because it aligns with a firewall test plan focused on simulating legitimate and malicious traffic profiles, including evasion-style patterns, and demonstrating how the perimeter device behaves under controlled conditions. This approach is often used to evaluate whether a firewall can consistently enforce security policies, detect anomalies, and resist evasion techniques without overblocking legitimate traffic.

Therefore, the most likely tool is B. Traffic IQ Professional.

NEW QUESTION # 86

Which of the following commands checks for valid users on an SMTP server?

- A. CHK
- B. RCPT
- C. VRFY
- D. EXPN

Answer: C

Explanation:

The VRFY command enables SMTP clients to send an invitation to an SMTP server to verify that mail for a selected user name resides on the server. The VRFY command is defined in RFC 821.

The server sends a response indicating whether the user is local or not, whether mail are going to be forwarded, and so on. A response of 250 indicates that the user name is local; a response of 251 indicates that the user name isn't local, but the server can forward the message. The server response includes the mailbox name.

NEW QUESTION # 87

An Android device has an unpatched permission-handling flaw and updated antivirus. What is the most effective undetected exploitation approach?

- A. Rootkit installation
- B. Metasploit payload
- C. SMS phishing
- D. Custom exploit with obfuscation

Answer: D

Explanation:

CEH v13 explains that mobile antivirus solutions rely heavily on signatures and known exploit patterns.

A custom exploit using obfuscation is far more likely to evade detection.

Metasploit payloads and rootkits are commonly flagged, and SMS phishing relies on user interaction.

Therefore, custom obfuscated exploit code is the most stealthy and effective method.

NEW QUESTION # 88

In Seattle, Washington, ethical hacker Mia Chen is tasked with testing the network defenses of Pacific Shipping Co., a major logistics firm. During her penetration test, Mia targets the company's external-facing web server, which handles customer tracking requests. She observes that the security system filtering traffic to this server analyzes incoming SSH and DNS requests to block unauthorized access attempts. Mia plans to craft specific payloads to bypass this system to expose vulnerabilities to the IT department.

Which security system is Mia attempting to bypass during her penetration test of Pacific Shipping Co.'s web server?

- A. Packet Filtering Firewall
- B. Application-Level Firewall
- C. Circuit-Level Gateway Firewall
- D. Stateful Multilayer Inspection Firewall

Answer: B

Explanation:

An Application-Level Firewall, commonly called an application-level gateway or proxy firewall, inspects traffic at the application layer and enforces rules based on specific application protocols and commands. In CEH-aligned coverage of perimeter defenses, this firewall type is distinguished by its ability to understand protocol behavior and content for services such as DNS and SSH, rather than relying only on IP addresses, ports, and basic connection state.

The question states the filtering system "analyzes incoming SSH and DNS requests to block unauthorized access attempts." That wording points directly to application-aware inspection: it is evaluating protocol-specific requests, not merely allowing or denying traffic based on port numbers. A packet filtering firewall generally makes decisions using network and transport layer information such as source and destination IP, protocol, and port, without parsing DNS queries or SSH negotiation details. A circuit-level gateway firewall focuses on validating session establishment and connection properties, typically without deep inspection of the application commands inside the session. A stateful multilayer inspection firewall can track connection state and sometimes incorporate deeper inspection, but the strongest and most explicit match to "analyzes SSH and DNS requests" in CEH terminology

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