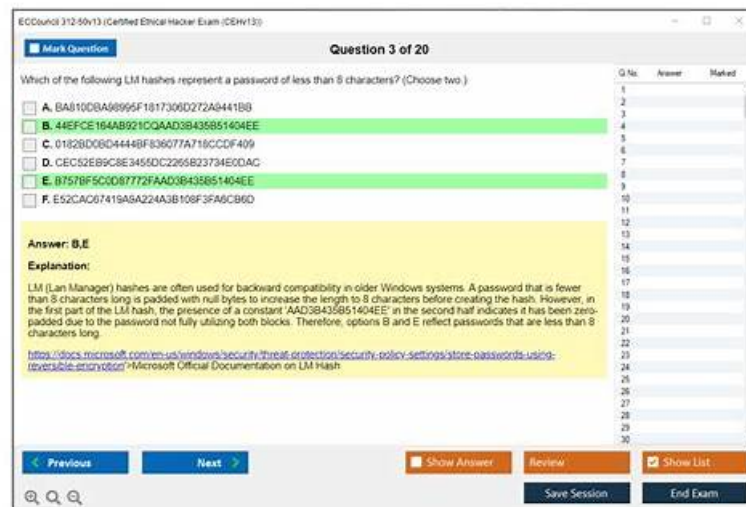


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## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

### NEW QUESTION # 68

The following is an entry captured by a network IDS. You are assigned the task of analyzing this entry. You notice the value 0x90, which is the most common NOOP instruction for the Intel processor. You figure that the attacker is attempting a buffer overflow attack.

You also notice "/bin/sh" in the ASCII part of the output.

As an analyst what would you conclude about the attack?

- A. The buffer overflow attack has been neutralized by the IDS
- B. The attacker is creating a directory on the compromised machine

- C. The attacker is attempting an exploit that launches a command-line shell
- D. The attacker is attempting a buffer overflow attack and has succeeded

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 69

Consider the following Nmap output:

What command-line parameter could you use to determine the type and version number of the web server?

- A. -V
- B. -ss
- C. -Pn
- D. -sv

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to CEH v13 Module 03: Scanning Networks, when using Nmap for service enumeration and fingerprinting, the flag to determine service version and type information is:

-sV - Version Detection Scan

nmap -sV <target IP> instructs Nmap to actively connect to open ports and probe the services running on those ports. This technique helps identify:

The service name (e.g., Apache, Nginx, etc.)

The version number (e.g., Apache 2.4.54)

The OS or device details (when possible)

This is especially useful when ports like 80 (HTTP) and 443 (HTTPS) are open, as it helps determine which web server is running (e.g., Apache, IIS, Nginx) and its version - which is critical for vulnerability assessment.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A). -sv

# Incorrect syntax. Nmap flags are case-sensitive and this is a typo. Correct flag is -sV.

B). -Pn

Skips host discovery (ping scan). It does not provide service version info.

C). -V

Displays Nmap's version, not the service version on the target.

D). -ss

Incorrect spelling. You may have meant -sS (TCP SYN scan), which is for port scanning, not version detection.

Correct Option is A, assuming the intent is to write the correct syntax as -sV. However, strictly speaking, if this is a case-sensitive exam, and the listed option is -sv (lowercase 'v'), it would be invalid. But based on CEH exam context where minor casing issues are accepted if conceptually correct, A is the best answer.

Reference from CEH v13 Study Guide and Courseware:

Module 03 - Scanning Networks, Section: Nmap Scan Types and Options

EC-Council iLabs: Performing Version Detection Using nmap -sV

Nmap Official Docs (Referenced in CEH): <https://nmap.org/book/man-version-detection.html>

-h | findstr "-sV" -sV: Probe open ports to determine service/version info

#### NEW QUESTION # 70

A corporation uses both hardware-based and cloud-based solutions to distribute incoming traffic and absorb DDoS attacks, ensuring legitimate requests remain unaffected. Which DDoS mitigation strategy is being utilized?

- A. Load Balancing
- B. Rate Limiting
- C. Sinkholing
- D. Black Hole Routing

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The CEH DDoS Mitigation Strategies section explains that load balancing distributes traffic across multiple servers or infrastructure components to prevent any single resource from being overwhelmed.

By using hardware load balancers and cloud-based traffic distribution, organizations can:

- \* Absorb large volumes of attack traffic
- \* Maintain service availability
- \* Ensure legitimate users are served

Option B is correct and directly matches CEH's definition.

Option A drops all traffic, including legitimate requests.

Option C focuses on traffic analysis rather than distribution.

Option D limits traffic rather than distributing it.

CEH strongly recommends load balancing as a core DDoS resilience mechanism.

### NEW QUESTION # 71

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 execute a Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attack to intercept and modify the HTTP headers for a Clickjacking attack
- B. The tester could launch a Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attack to steal authenticated session cookies, potentially bypassing the clickjacking protection
- **C. 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**
- D. The tester could exploit a potential SQL Injection vulnerability to manipulate the application's database

**Answer: C**

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 networks<sup>1</sup>. 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 database<sup>2</sup>. 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 scripts<sup>3</sup>. 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 page<sup>4</sup>. 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 them<sup>5</sup>. 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 # 72

Which of the following Metasploit post-exploitation modules can be used to escalate privileges on Windows systems?

- **A. getsystem**
- B. getuid
- C. autoroute
- D. keylogrecorder

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When using exploits, you might gain access as only a local user. This limits what you can do on the target machine. You can use Meterpreter's 'getsystem' command (<https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-payloads/blob/master/c/meterpreter/source/extensions/priv/elevate.c#L70>) to elevate your permissions from a local administrator to SYSTEM. This works by using three elevation techniques.

## NEW QUESTION # 73

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