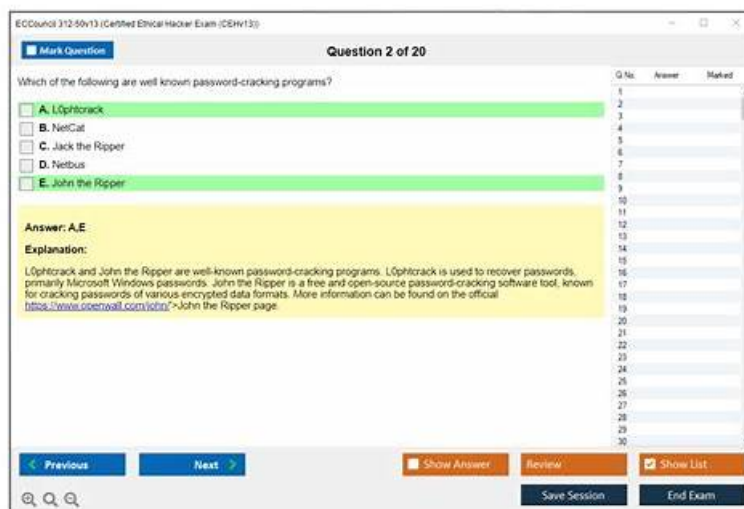


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q347-Q352):

NEW QUESTION # 347

Tony is a penetration tester tasked with performing a penetration test. After gaining initial access to a target system, he finds a list of hashed passwords.

Which of the following tools would not be useful for cracking the hashed passwords?

- A. netcat
- B. THC-Hydra
- C. Hashcat
- D. John the Ripper

Answer: A

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 05: System Hacking, once an attacker gains access to hashed passwords, cracking tools are employed to reverse or brute-force them.

Tool Breakdown:

John the Ripper: A powerful password cracking tool that supports many hash formats.

Hashcat: GPU-based, extremely fast password hash cracking tool.

THC-Hydra: Used for online attacks (e.g., SSH, FTP brute force).

Netcat: Not a password cracking tool - it's a network utility used for:

Remote shell connections

Banner grabbing

File transfers

Port scanning

Therefore:

C). Netcat is the correct answer - it is not used for password cracking.

Reference:

Module 05 - Password Cracking Techniques and Tools

CEH Labs: Using Hashcat and John the Ripper on Extracted Hashes

NEW QUESTION # 348

Infected systems receive external instructions over HTTP and DNS, with fileless payloads modifying system components. What is the most effective action to detect and disrupt this malware?

- **A. Use behavioral analytics to monitor abnormal outbound behavior**
- B. Update antivirus signatures regularly
- C. Allow only encrypted traffic via proxies
- D. Block common malware ports

Answer: A

Explanation:

This scenario describes fileless malware using covert command-and-control (C2) channels over commonly allowed protocols such as HTTP and DNS, a technique heavily emphasized in CEH v13 Malware Threats. Such malware avoids writing files to disk and instead leverages memory, legitimate system tools, and trusted protocols to evade traditional defenses.

Signature-based antivirus updates (Option A) are ineffective against fileless malware because there are no static artifacts to match. Blocking known malware ports (Option C) is also ineffective, as the malware intentionally uses ports 80 and 53, which must remain open for normal business operations. Restricting plain HTTP (Option B) may reduce visibility but does not stop DNS tunneling or encrypted malicious traffic.

CEH v13 identifies behavioral analytics as the most effective countermeasure against advanced malware.

Behavioral solutions establish a baseline of normal system and network activity, then detect anomalies such as:

- * Unusual outbound DNS query patterns
- * Abnormal HTTP beaconing intervals
- * Legitimate applications behaving suspiciously
- * PowerShell or system tools generating network traffic unexpectedly

By monitoring how systems behave rather than what files exist, behavioral analytics can identify stealthy C2 communications and disrupt them early. Therefore, Option D is the most effective and CEH-aligned response.

NEW QUESTION # 349

An attacker can employ many methods to perform social engineering against unsuspecting employees, including scareware.

What is the best example of a scareware attack?

- A. A banner appears to a user stating, "Your Amazon order has been delayed. Click here to find out your new delivery date."
- B. A pop-up appears to a user stating, "You have won a free cruise! Click here to claim your prize!"
- **C. A pop-up appears to a user stating, "Your computer may have been infected with spyware. Click here to install an anti-spyware tool to resolve this issue."**
- D. A banner appears to a user stating, "Your account has been locked. Click here to reset your password and unlock your account."

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 350

Study the Snort rule given below:

[Image shows two Snort rules with alert messages for NETBIOS DCERPC ISystemActivator bind attempt, targeting TCP ports 135 and 445. References include CVE: CAN-2003-0352.]

- A. MS Blaster
- B. SQL Slammer
- C. WebDav
- D. MyDoom

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Snort rule in the image is detecting suspicious bind attempts over DCERPC (Distributed Computing Environment/Remote Procedure Call), specifically targeting ports 135 (RPC) and 445 (SMB) with crafted content. The rule references CVE CAN-2003-0352.

CVE-2003-0352 is associated with the DCOM RPC vulnerability in Microsoft Windows that was exploited by the MS Blaster (also known as Lovsan) worm in 2003.

Key Indicators from the Snort Rule:

alert tcp \$EXTERNAL_NET any -> \$HOME_NET 135

content includes DCERPC binding pattern ([05] and [0b] with specific binary patterns) Reference to CVE-2003-0352 Class type: attempted-admin The MS Blaster worm exploited this vulnerability by sending a specially crafted RPC request to port 135, allowing remote code execution.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 6: Malware Threats

Module 11: Session Hijacking

Discussion of historic worms and their exploit signatures, including MS Blaster.

Incorrect Options:

A). WebDav: Typically uses HTTP/HTTPS and was exploited by Nimda.

B). SQL Slammer: Targeted UDP port 1434 (SQL Server), not TCP 135/445.

D). MyDoom: Spread via email and exploited Windows file-sharing mechanisms (port 3127), not DCERPC.

Reference: CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Malware Threats # Classic Worm Attacks CVE Details:

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2003-0352> Microsoft Security Bulletin MS03-026 - RPC Vulnerability

NEW QUESTION # 351

Peter extracts the SIDs list from Windows 2000 Server machine using the hacking tool "SIDExtractor". Here is the output of the SIDs:

From the above list identify the user account with System Administrator privileges.

- A. Micah
- B. Rebecca
- C. Chang
- D. Shawn
- E. John
- F. Sheela
- G. Somia

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 352

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