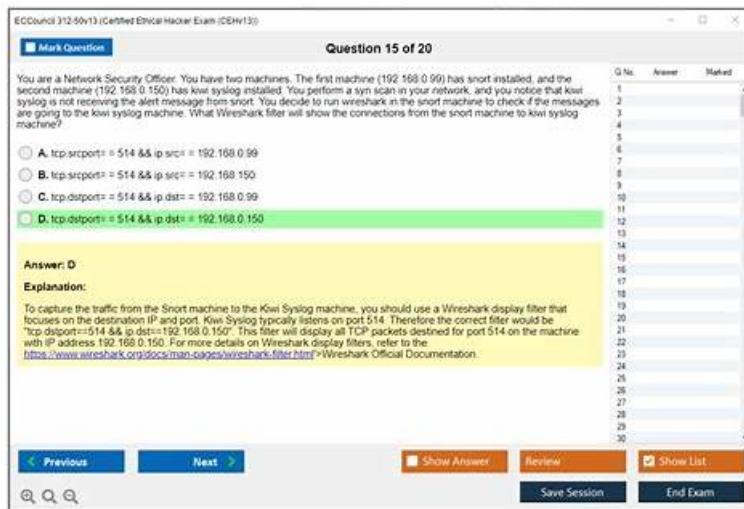


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EC Council Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q356-Q361):

NEW QUESTION # 356

Joseph was the Web site administrator for the Mason Insurance in New York, who's main Web site was located at www.masonins.com. Joseph uses his laptop computer regularly to administer the Web site. One night, Joseph received an urgent phone call from his friend, Smith. According to Smith, the main Mason Insurance web site had been vandalized! All of its normal content was removed and replaced with an attacker's message "Hacker Message: You are dead! Freaks!" From his office, which was directly connected to Mason Insurance's internal network, Joseph surfed to the Web site using his laptop. In his browser, the Web site looked completely intact.

No changes were apparent. Joseph called a friend of his at his home to help troubleshoot the problem. The Web site appeared defaced when his friend visited using his DSL connection. So, while Smith and his friend could see the defaced page, Joseph saw the intact Mason Insurance web site. To help make sense of this problem, Joseph decided to access the Web site using his dial-up ISP. He disconnected his laptop from the corporate internal network and used his modem to dial up the same ISP used by Smith. After his modem connected, he quickly typed www.masonins.com in his browser to reveal the following web page:

□

After seeing the defaced Web site, he disconnected his dial-up line, reconnected to the internal network, and used Secure Shell (SSH) to log in directly to the Web server. He ran Tripwire against the entire Web site, and determined that every system file and all the Web content on the server were intact. How did the attacker accomplish this hack?

- A. DNS poisoning
- B. SQL injection
- C. ARP spoofing
- D. Routing table injection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 357

_____ is a tool that can hide processes from the process list, can hide files, registry entries, and intercept keystrokes.

- A. RootKit
- B. Backdoor
- C. Scanner
- D. DoS tool
- E. Trojan

Answer: A

Explanation:

A rootkit is a type of stealth malware designed to hide the existence of certain processes or programs from normal detection methods. It can:

Hide itself and other processes
Conceal files and registry entries
Intercept system calls or keystrokes (keylogging)
Maintain persistent access
From CEH v13 Courseware:
Module 6: Malware Threats # Rootkits

Incorrect Options:

A: A Trojan may offer remote access but doesn't necessarily hide itself.

C: DoS tools are used to overload systems, not hide.

D: Scanners detect vulnerabilities, not conceal activities.

E: A backdoor may provide unauthorized access, but rootkits focus on hiding

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Malware Types # RootkitsNIST SP 800-83 - Malware Handling Guide

NEW QUESTION # 358

A penetration tester discovers malware on a system that disguises itself as legitimate software but performs malicious actions in the background. What type of malware is this?

- A. Worm
- B. Spyware
- C. Rootkit
- D. Trojan

Answer: D

Explanation:

CEH v13 defines a Trojan as malware that appears as a legitimate, trusted software application while secretly executing malicious actions behind the scenes. Trojans rely on deception rather than replication, often masquerading as tools, utilities, updates, or installers. Once executed, they may install backdoors, steal credentials, exfiltrate data, or modify system settings. The defining characteristic emphasized in CEH is the legitimate-looking facade combined with hidden malicious intent, which matches the scenario perfectly.

Spyware (Option B) focuses on monitoring and data collection but does not necessarily disguise itself as legitimate software. Worms (Option C) self-replicate across networks, which is not described here. Rootkits (Option D) hide system compromise but do not necessarily pose as legitimate software. Therefore, the malware described is a Trojan.

NEW QUESTION # 359

OpenSSL on Linux servers includes a command line tool for testing TLS. What is the name of the tool and the correct syntax to connect to a web server?

- A. openssl_client -site www.website.com443
- B. openssl_s_client -site www.website.com443
- C. **openssl_s_client -connect www.website.com443**
- D. openssl_client -connect www.website.com443

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 360

Ben purchased a new smartphone and received some updates on it through the OTA method. He received two messages: one with a PIN from the network operator and another asking him to enter the PIN received from the operator. As soon as he entered the PIN, the smartphone started functioning in an abnormal manner.

What is the type of attack performed on Ben in the above scenario?

- A. Phishing
- B. **Advanced SMS phishing**
- C. Tap 'n ghost attack
- D. Bypass SSL pinning

Answer: B

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 17: Mobile and IoT Security, Advanced SMS Phishing (also known as SMiShing) is described as a technique where attackers impersonate trusted entities via SMS to:

Trick users into entering authentication codes or PINs.

Deliver malicious payloads or alter device configurations.

Simulate OTA (Over-the-Air) provisioning messages.

In this case:

The attacker sends a fake OTA setup message asking for a PIN.

Once Ben enters the PIN, the device's configuration is hijacked.

Why Others Are Incorrect:

B: Bypass SSL pinning: Relates to mobile app reverse engineering and traffic interception.

C: Phishing: General term; SMS-specific variant is more accurate here.

D: Tap 'n ghost: A touch screen manipulation attack, unrelated to messaging.

Correct answer is A. Advanced SMS phishing.

Reference:

Module 17 - Mobile Threat Vectors # SMS-Based Attacks

CEH iLabs: Simulating OTA Attacks and SMiShing on Android Devices

NEW QUESTION # 361

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The book then moves on to editing text documents, allowing readers to select, 312-50v13 delete, capitalize and work with text. In large IP routing scenarios, a network topology is required to troubleshoot connectivity problems.

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