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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q147-Q152):

NEW QUESTION # 147

Joseph was the Web site administrator for the Mason Insurance in New York, whose main website was located at www.masonins.com. Joseph uses his laptop computer regularly to administer the website. One night, Joseph received an urgent phone call from his friend, Smith. According to Smith, the main Mason Insurance website had been vandalized! All of its normal content was removed and replaced with an attacker's message: "H@cker Mess@ge: Y0u @re De@d! Fre@ks!"

From his office network (internal), Joseph saw the normal site. But from an external DSL connection, users saw the defaced site. Joseph checked the web server with Tripwire and found no system file or content change.

How did the attacker accomplish this hack?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario, users outside the organization (like Smith and Joseph on dial-up) see the defaced site, while Joseph on the internal corporate network sees the legitimate site. Tripwire confirms that the files on the actual web server are intact. This clearly indicates that the attack was not on the server itself, but rather on how external users are being directed to a malicious server.

This behavior is indicative of a DNS poisoning attack. The attacker poisoned the DNS cache of an external DNS resolver, redirecting www.masonins.com to a malicious server. Internal DNS servers, unaffected by the poisoning, still resolved to the correct IP address.

From CEH v13:

Module 3: DNS Poisoning and Spoofing

Module 5: Vulnerability Analysis

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"DNS poisoning involves injecting false information into a DNS resolver's cache, causing users to be redirected to malicious websites without changing the actual web server's content." Incorrect Options:

A: ARP spoofing affects local network address resolution, not global DNS.

B: SQL injection is used to exploit databases, not alter DNS records.

D: Routing table injection affects traffic routes, but wouldn't explain DNS-level redirection discrepancies.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 3: DNS Poisoning # Real-World ExamplesNIST SP 800-81r2 - Secure DNS Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 148

When discussing passwords, what is considered a brute force attack?

- A. You threaten to use the rubber hose on someone unless they reveal their password
- B. You load a dictionary of words into your cracking program
- **C. You attempt every single possibility until you exhaust all possible combinations or discover the password**
- D. You wait until the password expires
- E. You create hashes of a large number of words and compare it with the encrypted passwords

Answer: C

Explanation:

A brute-force attack is the most exhaustive password-cracking method. It tries every possible combination of characters (letters, numbers, and symbols) until the correct password is found.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 6: Password Cracking Techniques

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"Brute-force attacks try every possible combination until the correct password is discovered. It's resource- intensive but guarantees success if enough time and processing power is available." Incorrect Options:

B: Refers to social engineering or coercion.

C: Describes a dictionary attack.

D: Refers to a rainbow table attack.

E: Not a cracking method.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Brute-Force vs. Dictionary Attacks

NEW QUESTION # 149

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

As an analyst, what would you conclude about the attack?

- A. The attacker is attempting a buffer overflow attack and has succeeded
- B. The buffer overflow attack has been neutralized by the IDS
- C. The attacker is creating a directory on the compromised machine
- D. The attacker is attempting an exploit that launches a command-line shell

Answer: D

Explanation:

Key observations in the packet capture:

- * Repeated 0x90 values indicate a NOP sled (No Operation instructions), commonly used in buffer overflow payloads to guide execution to the malicious shellcode.
- * The presence of "/bin/sh" in ASCII indicates that the attacker intends to launch a shell (command-line access) on the victim's system once the overflow is successful.
- * The payload likely contains shellcode that spawns a shell, giving the attacker command-line access.

From CEH v13 Official Courseware:

- * Module 6: Malware Threats
- * Module 9: Denial-of-Service
- * Module 5: Vulnerability Analysis

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"A buffer overflow exploit typically involves injecting a NOP sled followed by shellcode. The string '/bin/sh' is a tell-tale sign of shell-spawning code that aims to give the attacker command access." Incorrect Options:

- * A: There's no evidence the IDS blocked the attack-only that it logged it.
- * B: Creating a directory would not involve a NOP sled or spawn a shell.
- * C: We cannot confirm success; only the intent and method are clear.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Buffer Overflow AnalysisSnort IDS Rule Analysis # Buffer Overflow Patterns and Shellcode Detection

NEW QUESTION # 150

During a high-stakes engagement, a penetration tester abuses MS-EFSRPC to force a domain controller to authenticate to an attacker-controlled server. The tester captures the NTLM hash and relays it to AD CS to obtain a certificate granting domain admin privileges. Which network-level hijacking technique is illustrated?

- A. Stealing session tokens using browser-based exploits
- B. Exploiting vulnerabilities in TLS compression via a CRIME attack
- C. Hijacking sessions using a PetitPotam relay attack
- D. Employing a session donation method to transfer tokens

Answer: C

Explanation:

CEH v13 describes relay attacks as credential forwarding techniques where attackers trick systems into authenticating to malicious servers, capturing hashes, and relaying them to privileged services. The described scenario aligns exactly with the PetitPotam attack, a known MS-EFSRPC abuse method that forces Windows domain controllers to perform NTLM authentication to attacker-controlled hosts. CEH discusses how relay attacks combined with Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) misconfigurations can allow attackers to request privileged certificates, effectively gaining domain administrator privileges without cracking hashes or accessing LSASS. CRIME (Option B) targets TLS compression and is unrelated. Browser token theft (Option C) applies to web sessions, not domain controllers. Session donation (Option D) is not part of Windows authentication hijacking. Thus, the scenario clearly represents a PetitPotam NTLM relay attack.

NEW QUESTION # 151

What is the least important information when you analyze a public IP address in a security alert?

- A. Whois
- B. ARP
- C. DNS
- D. Geolocation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 152

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