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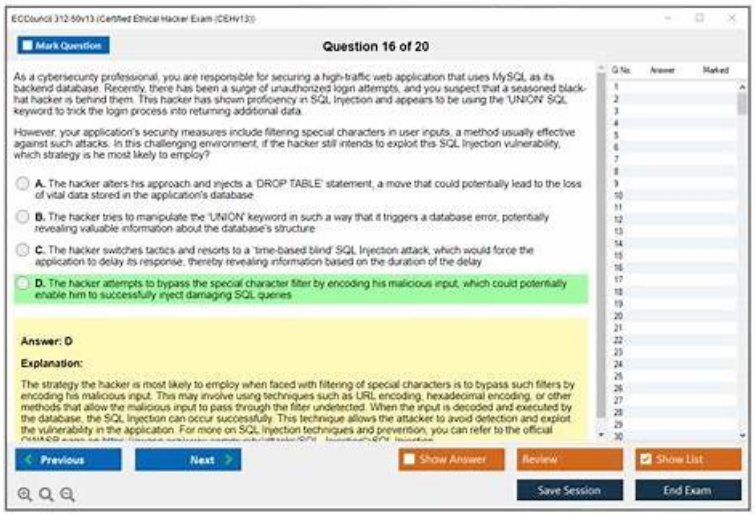


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## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

**NEW QUESTION # 185**
Which advanced evasion technique poses the greatest challenge to detect and mitigate?

- A. Honeypot spoofing
- B. Covert channel communication using IP header fields
- C. Packet fragmentation evasion
- D. Polymorphic malware

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Covert channel communication is one of the most sophisticated evasion techniques described in CEH v13 Evasion Techniques. By embedding malicious data within unused or rarely inspected protocol fields (such as IP headers), attackers can bypass firewalls, IDS, and IPS systems entirely.
Unlike polymorphic malware (Option C), which can still be detected using behavior analysis, covert channels blend seamlessly into legitimate traffic. Packet fragmentation (Option D) is well-known and often mitigated.
Honeypot spoofing (Option B) is rare and defensive in nature.
CEH v13 emphasizes that covert channels are difficult because:
* They do not violate protocol specifications
* They evade signature-based and stateful inspection
* They appear as normal traffic
Detecting covert channels often requires deep protocol analysis and statistical traffic inspection, making them extremely challenging to mitigate.
Thus, Option A is the correct answer.

**NEW QUESTION # 186**
While testing a web application in development, you notice that the web server does not properly ignore the "dot dot slash" (../) character string and instead returns the file listing of a folder structure of the server.
What kind of attack is possible in this scenario?

- A. Denial of service
- B. SQL injection
- C. Directory traversal
- D. Cross-site scripting

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Appropriately controlling admittance to web content is significant for running a safe web worker. Index crossing or Path Traversal is a HTTP assault which permits aggressors to get to limited catalogs and execute orders outside of the web worker's root registry.
Web workers give two primary degrees of security instruments
* Access Control Lists (ACLs)
* Root index
An Access Control List is utilized in the approval cycle. It is a rundown which the web worker's manager uses to show which clients or gatherings can get to, change or execute specific records on the worker, just as other access rights.
The root registry is a particular index on the worker record framework in which the clients are kept. Clients can't get to anything over this root.
For instance: the default root registry of IIS on Windows is C:\Inetpub\wwwroot and with this arrangement, a client doesn't approach C:\Windows yet approaches C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\news and some other indexes and documents under the root catalog (given that the client is confirmed by means of the ACLs).
The root index keeps clients from getting to any documents on the worker, for example, C:\WINDOWS /system32/win.ini on Windows stages and the/and so on/passwd record on Linux/UNIX stages.
This weakness can exist either in the web worker programming itself or in the web application code.
To play out a registry crossing assault, all an assailant requires is an internet browser and some information on where to aimlessly discover any default documents and registries on the framework.
What an assailant can do if your site is defenseless
With a framework defenseless against index crossing, an aggressor can utilize this weakness to venture out of the root catalog and access different pieces of the record framework. This may enable the assailant to see confined documents, which could give the aggressor more data needed to additional trade off the framework.
Contingent upon how the site access is set up, the aggressor will execute orders by mimicking himself as the client which is related with "the site". Along these lines everything relies upon what the site client has been offered admittance to in the framework.
Illustration of a Directory Traversal assault by means of web application code In web applications with dynamic pages, input is generally gotten from programs through GET or POST solicitation techniques. Here is an illustration of a HTTP GET demand URL
GET
http://test.webarticles.com/show.asp?view=oldarchive.html HTTP/1.1
Host: test.webarticles.com
With this URL, the browser requests the dynamic page show.asp from the server and with it also sends the parameter view with the value of oldarchive.html. When this request is executed on the web server, show.
asp retrieves the file oldarchive.html from the server's file system, renders it and then sends it back to the browser which displays it to the user. The attacker would assume that show.asp can retrieve files from the file system and sends the following custom URL.
GET

http://test.webarticles.com/show.asp?view=../../../../../Windows/system.ini HTTP/1.1 Host: test.webarticles.com This will cause the dynamic page to retrieve the file system.ini from the file system and display it to the user.
The expression ../ instructs the system to go one directory up which is commonly used as an operating system directive. The attacker has to guess how many directories he has to go up to find the Windows folder on the system, but this is easily done by trial and error.
Example of a Directory Traversal attack via web server
Apart from vulnerabilities in the code, even the web server itself can be open to directory traversal attacks.
The problem can either be incorporated into the web server software or inside some sample script files left available on the server.
The vulnerability has been fixed in the latest versions of web server software, but there are web servers online which are still using older versions of IIS and Apache which might be open to directory traversal attacks.
Even though you might be using a web server software version that has fixed this vulnerability, you might still have some sensitive default script directories exposed which are well known to hackers.
For example, a URL request which makes use of the scripts directory of IIS to traverse directories and execute a command can be
GET
http://server.com/scripts/..%5c../Windows/System32/cmd.exe?/c+dir+c:\ HTTP/1.1 Host: server.com The request would return to the user a list of all files in the C:\ directory by executing the cmd.exe command shell file and run the command dir c:\ in the shell. The %5c expression that is in the URL request is a web server escape code which is used to represent normal characters. In this case %5c represents the character \.
Newer versions of modern web server software check for these escape codes and do not let them through.
Some older versions however, do not filter out these codes in the root directory enforcer and will let the attackers execute such commands.

**NEW QUESTION # 187**
George, an employee of an organization, is attempting to access restricted websites from an official computer.
For this purpose, he used an anonymizer that masked his real IP address and ensured complete and continuous anonymity for all his online activities. Which of the following anonymizers helps George hide his activities?

- A. https://www.baidu.com
- B. https://www.wolframalpha.com
- C. https://www.guardster.com
- D. https://karmadecay.com

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Guardster is an anonymizing proxy service that allows users to:
Mask their real IP address
Bypass content filters and access restricted websites
Maintain anonymity while browsing or engaging in online activities
It functions as a middleman between the user and target sites, hiding user identities.
Incorrect Options:
A: Baidu is a Chinese search engine.
C: WolframAlpha is a computational search engine.
D: Karma Decay is a reverse image search engine for Reddit.
Reference - CEH v13 Official Courseware:
Module 02: Footprinting and Reconnaissance
Section: "Anonymous Browsing Tools and Techniques"
Subsection: "Proxy and Anonymizing Services"

**NEW QUESTION # 188**
This form of encryption algorithm is asymmetric key block cipher that is characterized by a 128-bit block size, and its key size can be up to 256 bits. Which among the following is this encryption algorithm?

- A. HMAC encryption algorithm
- B. Twofish encryption algorithm
- C. Blowfish encryption algorithm
- D. IDEA

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Twofish is an encryption algorithm designed by Bruce Schneier. It's a symmetric key block cipher with a block size of 128 bits, with keys up to 256 bits. it's associated with AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) and an earlier block cipher called Blowfish. Twofish was actually a finalist to become the industry standard for encryption, but was ultimately beaten out by the present AES.
Twofish has some distinctive features that set it aside from most other cryptographic protocols. For one, it uses pre-computed, key-dependent S-boxes. An S-box (substitution-box) may be a basic component of any symmetric key algorithm which performs substitution. within the context of Twofish's block cipher, the S- box works to obscure the connection of the key to the ciphertext. Twofish uses a pre-computed, key- dependent S-box which suggests that the S-box is already provided, but depends on the cipher key to decrypt the knowledge .
How Secure is Twofish?
Twofish is seen as a really secure option as far as encryption protocols go. one among the explanations that it wasn't selected because the advanced encryption standard is thanks to its slower speed. Any encryption standard that uses a 128-bit or higher key, is theoretically safe from brute force attacks. Twofish is during this category.
Because Twofish uses "pre-computed key-dependent S-boxes", it are often susceptible to side channel attacks. this is often thanks to the tables being pre-computed. However, making these tables key-dependent helps mitigate that risk. There are a couple of attacks on Twofish, but consistent with its creator, Bruce Schneier, it didn't constitute a real cryptanalysis. These attacks didn't constitue a practical break within the cipher.
Products That Use Twofish
GnuPG: GnuPG may be a complete and free implementation of the OpenPGP standard as defined by RFC4880 (also referred to as PGP). GnuPG allows you to encrypt and sign your data and communications; it features a flexible key management system, along side access modules for all types of public key directories.
KeePass: KeePass may be a password management tool that generates passwords with top-notch security. It's a free, open source, lightweight and easy-to-use password manager with many extensions and plugins.
Password Safe: Password Safe uses one master password to stay all of your passwords protected, almost like the functionality of most of the password managers on this list. It allows you to store all of your passwords during a single password database, or multiple databases for various purposes. Creating a database is straightforward , just create the database, set your master password.
PGP (Pretty Good Privacy): PGP is employed mostly for email encryption, it encrypts the content of the e- mail . However, Pretty Good Privacy doesn't encrypt the topic and sender of the e-mail , so make certain to never put sensitive information in these fields when using PGP.
TrueCrypt: TrueCrypt may be a software program that encrypts and protects files on your devices. With TrueCrypt the encryption is transparent to the user and is completed locally at the user's computer. this suggests you'll store a TrueCrypt file on a server and TrueCrypt will encrypt that file before it's sent over the network.

**NEW QUESTION # 189**
During a red team assessment of a multinational financial firm, you're tasked with identifying key personnel across various departments and correlating their digital footprints to evaluate exposure risk. Your objective includes mapping user aliases across platforms, identifying geotagged media, and pinpointing potential insider threats based on social posting behavior. The team has shortlisted multiple tools for the task.
Considering the technical capabilities and limitations described in the approved reconnaissance toolkit, which tool provides cross-platform username correlation by scanning hundreds of social networking sites, but does not natively support geolocation tracking or visualizing identity relationships?

- A. Sherlock
- B. Creepy
- C. Social Searcher
- D. Maltego

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Sherlock is the correct choice because it is specifically designed for OSINT-style username enumeration across a very large number of websites. In CEH-aligned reconnaissance, one common task is "alias correlation," where the tester checks whether the same username exists across multiple social networks, forums, and content platforms. Sherlock automates this by querying many supported sites and reporting where an account with a given username appears to exist. This directly matches the question's requirement: "cross- platform username correlation by scanning hundreds of social networking sites." The prompt also specifies what the tool does not do: it "does not natively support geolocation tracking or visualizing identity relationships." That limitation aligns with Sherlock's role as a focused username discovery tool rather than an analysis platform. By comparison, Creepy is associated with geolocation- focused OSINT, particularly collecting and correlating location metadata from social media posts and images, which is the opposite of the stated limitation. Maltego is well known for relationship analysis and link visualization, allowing investigators to

build graphs of people, emails, domains, and social entities-again contradicting the "does not visualize identity relationships" constraint. Social Searcher is more oriented toward searching and monitoring public social media content and mentions, not primarily high-volume username existence checking across hundreds of sites in the same manner.
In CEH reconnaissance workflows, Sherlock fits early-stage enumeration to expand a target's footprint, after which analysts may pivot into tools like Maltego for link analysis or geolocation tools when location exposure is part of the assessment.

**NEW QUESTION # 190**
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