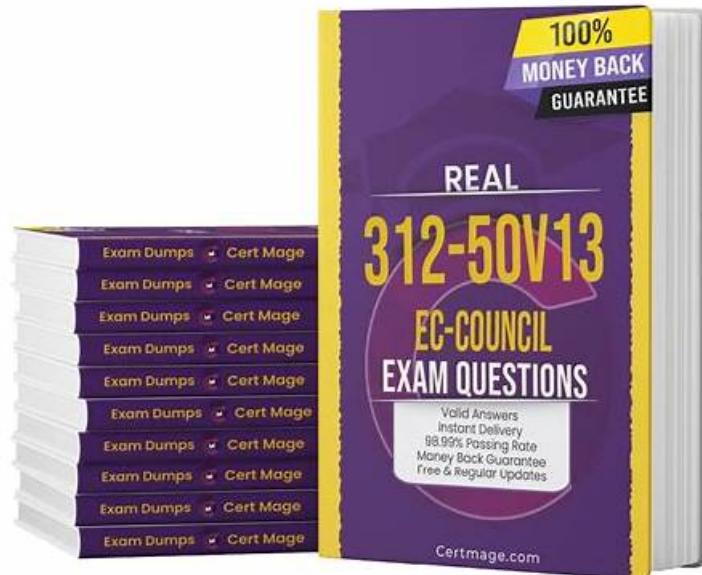


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q394-Q399):

NEW QUESTION # 394

Which Nmap option would you use if you were not concerned about being detected and wanted to perform a very fast scan?

- A. -A
- B. -O
- C. **-T5**
- D. -T0

Answer: C

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 03: Scanning Networks, Nmap includes timing templates for controlling the speed and stealthiness of scans.

-T5: Insane mode - very fast, highly aggressive, easily detectable.

-T0: Paranoid mode - very slow and stealthy.

-O: Enables OS detection (not related to scan speed).

-A: Enables OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute (comprehensive but not specifically about speed).

Therefore:

If speed is your goal and you are not concerned about detection, then:

-T5 is the correct answer.

Reference:

Module 03 - Nmap Timing Options

Nmap Documentation: <https://nmap.org/book/man-performance.html>

NEW QUESTION # 395

Which type of malware spreads from one system to another or from one network to another and causes similar types of damage as viruses do to the infected system?

- A. Trojan
- B. Rootkit
- C. Adware
- D. **Worm**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In CEH v13 Module 06: Malware Threats, a worm is described as a self-replicating piece of malware that spreads independently from one system to another without needing to attach itself to any file or program (unlike viruses).

Key Characteristics of Worms:

Capable of network propagation without human interaction.

Often used in mass attacks (e.g., WannaCry, Conficker).

Can cause significant damage by:

Consuming bandwidth.

Spreading payloads (e.g., ransomware).

Modifying or deleting files.

Option Clarification:

A: Rootkit: Hides presence of malware or attacker activities.

B: Trojan: Disguised as legitimate software; does not replicate.

C: Worm: Correct - self-replicating and spreads automatically.

D: Adware: Primarily shows ads; not typically destructive or self-replicating.

Reference:

Module 06 - Types of Malware # Worms

CEH iLabs: Network Infection with Self-Spreading Worms

NEW QUESTION # 396

What is the file that determines the basic configuration (specifically activities, services, broadcast receivers, etc.) in an Android application?

- A. resources.asrc
- B. APK.info
- C. classes.dex
- D. **AndroidManifest.xml**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AndroidManifest.xml file contains information of your package, including components of the appliance like activities, services, broadcast receivers, content providers etc. It performs another tasks also.* it's responsible to guard the appliance to access any protected parts by providing the permissions.* It also declares the android api that the appliance goes to use.* It lists the instrumentation classes. The instrumentation classes provides profiling and other informations. These informations are removed just before the appliance is published etc. This is the specified xml file for all the android application and located inside the basis directory.

NEW QUESTION # 397

Harry, a professional hacker, targets the IT infrastructure of an organization. After preparing for the attack, he attempts to enter the target network using techniques such as sending spear-phishing emails and exploiting vulnerabilities on publicly available servers. Using these techniques, he successfully deployed malware on the target system to establish an outbound connection. What is the APT lifecycle phase that Harry is currently executing?

- A. Preparation
- B. Persistence
- C. Cleanup
- D. initial intrusion

Answer: A

Explanation:

After the attacker completes preparations, subsequent step is an effort to realize an edge within the target's environment. A particularly common entry tactic is that the use of spearphishing emails containing an internet link or attachment. Email links usually cause sites where the target's browser and related software are subjected to varied exploit techniques or where the APT actors plan to social engineer information from the victim which will be used later. If a successful exploit takes place, it installs an initial malware payload on the victim's computer. Figure 2 illustrates an example of a spearphishing email that contains an attachment.

Attachments are usually executable malware, a zipper or other archive containing malware, or a malicious Office or Adobe PDF (Portable Document Format) document that exploits vulnerabilities within the victim's applications to ultimately execute malware on the victim's computer. Once the user has opened a malicious file using vulnerable software, malware is executing on the target system. These phishing emails are often very convincing and difficult to differentiate from legitimate email messages. Tactics to extend their believability include modifying legitimate documents from or associated with the organization. Documents are sometimes stolen from the organization or their collaborators during previous exploitation operations.

Actors modify the documents by adding exploits and malicious code then send them to the victims. Phishing emails are commonly sent through previously compromised email servers, email accounts at organizations associated with the target or public email services. Emails also can be sent through mail relays with modified email headers to form the messages appear to possess originated from legitimate sources. Exploitation of vulnerabilities on public-facing servers is another favorite technique of some APT groups. Though this will be accomplished using exploits for known vulnerabilities, 0-days are often developed or purchased to be used in intrusions as required.



Gaining an edge within the target environment is the primary goal of the initial intrusion. Once a system is exploited, the attacker usually places malware on the compromised system and uses it as a jump point or proxy for further actions. Malware placed during the initial intrusion phase is usually an easy downloader, basic Remote Access Trojan or an easy shell. Figure 3 illustrates a newly infected system initiating an outbound connection to notify the APT actor that the initial intrusion attempt was successful which it's able to accept commands.

NEW QUESTION # 398

You are a cybersecurity consultant for a global organization. The organization has adopted a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy, but they have recently experienced a phishing incident where an employee's device was compromised. In the investigation, you discovered that the phishing attack occurred through a third-party email app that the employee had installed. Given the need to balance security and user autonomy under the BYOD policy, how should the organization mitigate the risk of such

incidents? Moreover, consider a measure that would prevent similar attacks without overly restricting the use of personal devices.

- A. Require all employee devices to use a company-provided VPN for internet access.
- **B. Conduct regular cybersecurity awareness training, focusing on phishing attacks.**
- C. Provide employees with corporate-owned devices for work-related tasks.
- D. Implement a mobile device management solution that restricts the installation of non-approved applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best measure to prevent similar attacks without overly restricting the use of personal devices is to conduct regular cybersecurity awareness training, focusing on phishing attacks. Cybersecurity awareness training is a process of educating and empowering employees on the best practices and behaviors to protect themselves and the organization from cyber threats, such as phishing, malware, ransomware, or data breaches. Cybersecurity awareness training can help the organization mitigate the risk of phishing incidents by providing the following benefits^{1,2}:

- * It can increase the knowledge and skills of employees on how to identify and avoid phishing emails, messages, or links, such as by checking the sender, the subject, the content, the attachments, and the URL of the message, and by verifying the legitimacy and authenticity of the message before responding or clicking.
- * It can enhance the attitude and culture of employees on the importance and responsibility of cybersecurity, such as by encouraging them to report any suspicious or malicious activity, to follow the security policies and guidelines, and to seek help or guidance when in doubt or trouble.
- * It can reduce the human error and negligence that are often the main causes of phishing incidents, such as by reminding employees to update their devices and applications, to use strong and unique passwords, to enable multi-factor authentication, and to backup their data regularly.

The other options are not as optimal as option D for the following reasons:

- * A. Provide employees with corporate-owned devices for work-related tasks: This option is not feasible because it contradicts the BYOD policy, which allows employees to use their personal devices for work-related tasks. Providing employees with corporate-owned devices would require the organization to incur additional costs and resources, such as purchasing, maintaining, and securing the devices, as well as training and supporting the employees on how to use them. Moreover, providing employees with corporate-owned devices would not necessarily prevent phishing incidents, as the devices could still be compromised by phishing emails, messages, or links, unless the organization implements strict security controls and policies on the devices, which may limit the user autonomy and productivity³.
- * B. Implement a mobile device management solution that restricts the installation of non-approved applications: This option is not desirable because it violates the user autonomy and privacy under the BYOD policy, which allows employees to use their personal devices for both personal and professional purposes. Implementing a mobile device management solution that restricts the installation of non-approved applications would require the organization to monitor and control the devices of the employees, which may raise legal and ethical issues, such as data ownership, consent, and compliance. Furthermore, implementing a mobile device management solution that restricts the installation of non-approved applications would not completely prevent phishing incidents, as the employees could still receive phishing emails, messages, or links through the approved applications, unless the organization implements strict security controls and policies on the applications, which may affect the user experience and functionality⁴.
- * C. Require all employee devices to use a company-provided VPN for internet access: This option is not sufficient because it does not address the root cause of phishing incidents, which is the human factor.

Requiring all employee devices to use a company-provided VPN for internet access would provide the organization with some benefits, such as encrypting the network traffic, hiding the IP address, and bypassing geo-restrictions. However, requiring all employee devices to use a company-provided VPN for internet access would not prevent phishing incidents, as the employees could still fall victim to phishing emails, messages, or links that lure them to malicious websites or applications, unless the organization implements strict security controls and policies on the VPN, which may affect the network performance and reliability.

References:

- * 1: What is Cybersecurity Awareness Training? | Definition, Benefits & Best Practices | Kaspersky
- * 2: How to Prevent Phishing Attacks with Security Awareness Training | Infosec
- * 3: BYOD vs. Corporate-Owned Devices: Pros and Cons | Bitglass
- * 4: Mobile Device Management (MDM) | OWASP Foundation
- * : What is a VPN and why do you need one? Everything you need to know | ZDNet

NEW QUESTION # 399

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