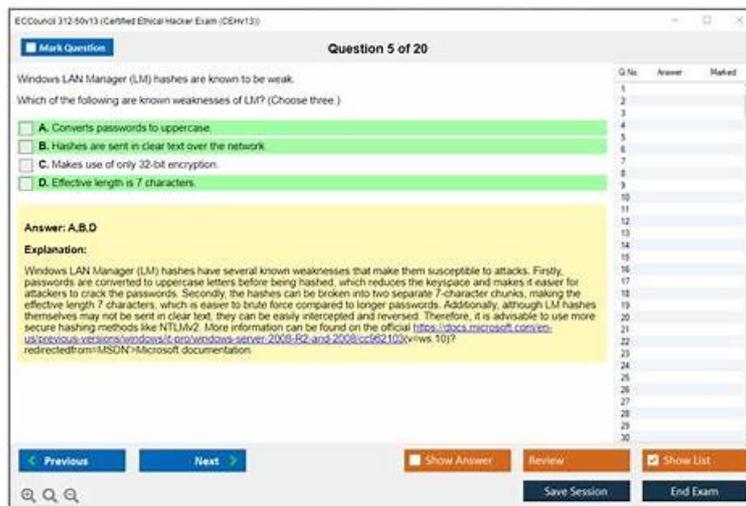


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q644-Q649):

NEW QUESTION # 644

A cyber attacker has initiated a series of activities against a high-profile organization following the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology. The attacker is presently in the "Delivery" stage. As an Ethical Hacker, you are trying to anticipate the adversary's next move. What is the most probable subsequent action from the attacker based on the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology?

- A. The attacker will attempt to escalate privileges to gain complete control of the compromised system.
- **B. The attacker will exploit the malicious payload delivered to the target organization and establish a foothold.**
- C. The attacker will initiate an active connection to the target system to gather more data.
- D. The attacker will start reconnaissance to gather as much information as possible about the target.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most probable subsequent action from the attacker based on the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology is to exploit the malicious payload delivered to the target organization and establish a foothold. This option works as follows:

The Cyber Kill Chain Methodology is a framework that describes the stages of a cyberattack from the perspective of the attacker. It helps defenders to understand the attacker's objectives, tactics, and techniques, and to design effective countermeasures. The Cyber Kill Chain Methodology consists of seven stages:

reconnaissance, weaponization, delivery, exploitation, installation, command and control, and actions on objectives¹².

The delivery stage is the third stage in the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology, and it involves sending or transmitting the weaponized payload to the target system. The delivery stage can use various methods, such as email attachments, web links, removable media, or network protocols. The delivery stage aims to reach the target system and bypass any security controls, such as firewalls, antivirus, or email filters¹².

The exploitation stage is the fourth stage in the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology, and it involves executing the malicious payload on the target system. The exploitation stage can use various techniques, such as buffer overflows, code injection, or privilege escalation.

The exploitation stage aims to exploit a vulnerability or a weakness in the target system and gain access to its resources, such as files, processes, or memory¹².

The installation stage is the fifth stage in the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology, and it involves installing a backdoor or a malware on the target system. The installation stage can use various tools, such as rootkits, trojans, or ransomware. The installation stage aims to establish a foothold on the target system and maintain persistence, which means to survive reboots, updates, or scans¹².

Therefore, the most probable subsequent action from the attacker based on the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology is to exploit the malicious payload delivered to the target organization and establish a foothold, because:

This action follows the logical sequence of the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology, as it is the next stage after the delivery stage.

This action is consistent with the attacker's goal, as it allows the attacker to gain access and control over the target system and prepare for further actions.

This action is feasible, as the attacker has already delivered the malicious payload to the target system and may have bypassed some security controls.

The other options are not as probable as option B for the following reasons:

A). The attacker will attempt to escalate privileges to gain complete control of the compromised system: This option is possible, but not the most probable, because it is not the next stage in the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology, but rather a technique that can be used in the exploitation stage or the installation stage.

Privilege escalation is a method of increasing the level of access or permissions on a system, such as from a normal user to an administrator. Privilege escalation can help the attacker to gain complete control of the compromised system, but it is not a mandatory step, as the attacker may already have sufficient privileges or may use other techniques to achieve the same goal¹².

C). The attacker will initiate an active connection to the target system to gather more data: This option is possible, but not the most probable, because it is not the next stage in the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology, but rather a technique that can be used in the command and control stage or the actions on objectives stage. An active connection is a communication channel that allows the attacker to send commands or receive data from the target system, such as a remote shell or a botnet. An active connection can help the attacker to gather more data from the target system, but it is not a necessary step, as the attacker may already have enough data or may use other techniques to obtain more data¹².

D). The attacker will start reconnaissance to gather as much information as possible about the target: This option is not probable, because it is not the next stage in the Cyber Kill Chain Methodology, but rather the first stage. Reconnaissance is the process of collecting information about the target, such as its IP address, domain name, network structure, services, vulnerabilities, or employees. Reconnaissance is usually done before the delivery stage, as it helps the attacker to identify the target and plan the attack. Reconnaissance can be done again after the delivery stage, but it is not the most likely action, as the attacker may already have enough information or may focus on other actions¹².

References:

1: The Cyber Kill Chain: The Seven Steps of a Cyberattack - EC-Council

2: Cyber Kill Chain | Lockheed Martin

NEW QUESTION # 645

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 646

Which type of attack attempts to overflow the content-addressable memory (CAM) table in an Ethernet switch?

- A. MAC flooding
- B. Evil twin attack
- C. DDoS attack
- D. DNS cache flooding

Answer: A

Explanation:

MAC flooding is a Layer 2 attack in which an attacker sends a large number of fake MAC addresses to a switch, filling up its CAM (Content Addressable Memory) table. Once the table is full:

The switch enters "fail-open" mode and broadcasts traffic to all ports

The attacker can then sniff sensitive traffic

This attack effectively turns a switch into a hub, facilitating data sniffing.

Incorrect Options:

A). Evil twin is a wireless attack using rogue access points.

B). DNS cache flooding corrupts DNS entries, unrelated to Ethernet.

D). DDoS attacks are about overwhelming systems/services, not Layer 2 memory overflows.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Module 11: Sniffing

Section: "Switch Port Stealing and MAC Flooding"

Subsection: "Layer 2 Attacks and CAM Table Poisoning"

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NEW QUESTION # 647

When a security analyst prepares for the formal security assessment, what of the following should be done in order to determine inconsistencies in the secure assets database and verify that system is compliant to the minimum security baseline?

- A. Data items and vulnerability scanning
- B. Interviewing employees and network engineers
- C. Reviewing the firewalls configuration
- D. Source code review

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

To identify inconsistencies in secure asset records and confirm that systems meet baseline security standards, vulnerability scanning and checking data items (e.g., configuration settings, software versions) is essential.

This helps the analyst discover gaps between expected and actual system states.

From CEH v13 Official Curriculum:

Module 5: Vulnerability Assessment # Security Assessment Techniques

"Automated vulnerability scanners and asset inventories help validate that systems are compliant with security baselines." Reference: CEH v13 Study Guide, Section on Security Assessment Planning.

NEW QUESTION # 648

Switches maintain a CAM Table that maps individual MAC addresses on the network to physical ports on the switch.



In MAC flooding attack, a switch is fed with many Ethernet frames, each containing different source MAC addresses, by the attacker. Switches have a limited memory for mapping various MAC addresses to physical ports. What happens when the CAM table becomes full?

- A. The CAM overflow table will cause the switch to crash causing Denial of Service
- B. Every packet is dropped and the switch sends out SNMP alerts to the IDS port
- C. The switch replaces outgoing frame switch factory default MAC address of FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF
- **D. Switch then acts as hub by broadcasting packets to all machines on the network**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 649

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