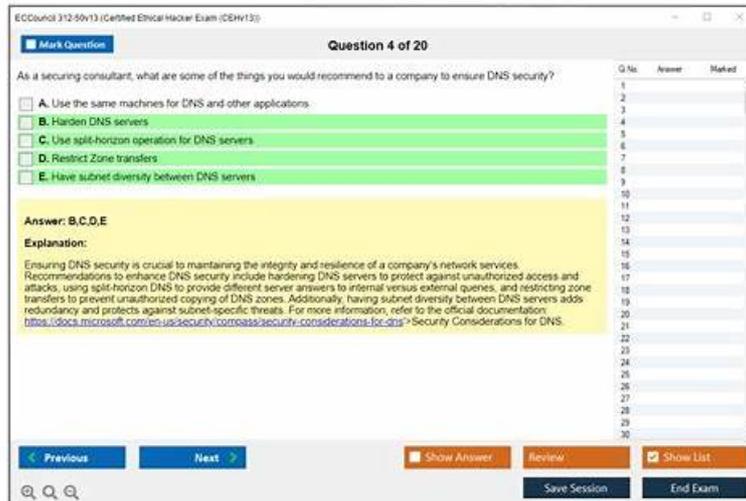


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

During routine network monitoring, the blue team notices several LLMNR and NBT-NS broadcasts originating from a workstation attempting to resolve an internal hostname. They also observe suspicious responses coming from a non-corporate IP address that claims to be the requested host. Upon further inspection, the security team suspects that an attacker is impersonating network resources to capture authentication attempts. What type of password-cracking setup is likely being staged?

- A. Exploit name resolution to capture password hashes

- B. Decrypt login tokens from wireless networks
- C. Match captured credentials with rainbow tables
- D. Use CPU resources to guess passphrases quickly

Answer: A

Explanation:

CEH incident response material explains that LLMNR and NBT-NS poisoning is a common credential- harvesting technique in internal networks. These legacy name-resolution protocols operate via broadcast queries. Attackers can listen for these broadcasts and respond faster than legitimate DNS/hosts entries, impersonating the requested resource. Once the victim system attempts to authenticate, it sends NTLM hashes to the attacker-controlled machine. Tools like Responder and Inveigh automate this process, enabling attackers to collect challenge-response hashes for offline cracking. CEH highlights that this method is passive from the victim's viewpoint and difficult to detect unless monitoring tools watch for anomalous LLMNR /NBT-NS responses. Options A, B, and D refer to other components of password cracking, but none describe the mechanism of capturing hashes via poisoned name resolution. The attacker's technique directly aligns with exploiting the name-resolution protocol to intercept authentication attempts.

NEW QUESTION # 21

A hacker has successfully infected an internet-facing server which he will then use to send junk mail, take part in coordinated attacks, or host junk email content. Which sort of trojan infects this server?

- **A. Botnet Trojan**
- B. Turtle Trojans
- C. Ransomware Trojans
- D. Banking Trojans

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario describes a situation where a hacker infects an internet-facing server and leverages it to perform malicious activities such as sending spam emails, participating in distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, or hosting spam content. This behavior is characteristic of a Botnet Trojan.

According to the CEH v13 Official Courseware and Study Guide:

- * A Botnet Trojan is a type of malware that transforms infected machines into bots (also called zombies), which can be remotely controlled by an attacker (bot herder or bot master).
- * These bots become part of a botnet - a network of compromised machines used for coordinated cyberattacks including:
 - * Sending unsolicited spam emails (junk mail)
 - * Participating in DDoS attacks
 - * Hosting or distributing malware and phishing content
- * The infected machine can receive commands from a command-and-control (C&C) server and act in concert with other infected machines to amplify attacks or spread malware.

Incorrect Options:

- * B. Banking Trojans are designed specifically to steal financial data such as online banking credentials.
- * C. Turtle Trojans is not a valid classification in CEH v13 or cybersecurity literature (may be a distractor).
- * D. Ransomware Trojans encrypt data and demand a ransom for decryption, not typically used for junk mail or botnet activities.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Courseware:

- * Module 06: Malware Threats
- * Section: "Types of Trojans"
- * Subsection: "Botnet Trojans"
- * CEH v13 eBook or Study Guide - usually found under "Trojan Classifications by Payload" Practical labs in CEH Engage and iLabs also demonstrate botnet functionality using tools like Zeus and Emotet in real-world botnet infection scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 22

In order to tailor your tests during a web-application scan, you decide to determine which web-server version is hosting the application. On using the sV flag with Nmap, you obtain the following response:

```
80/tcp open http-proxy Apache Server 7.1.6
```

what Information-gathering technique does this best describe?

- **A. Banner grabbing**

- B. WhoIS lookup
- C. Brute forcing
- D. Dictionary attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

Banner grabbing is a technique used to gain info about a computer system on a network and the services running on its open ports. administrators will use this to take inventory of the systems and services on their network. However, an attacker will use banner grabbing so as to search out network hosts that are running versions of applications and operating systems with known exploits. Some samples of service ports used for banner grabbing are those used by Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP); ports 80, 21, and 25 severally. Tools normally used to perform banner grabbing are Telnet, nmap and Netcat.

For example, one may establish a connection to a target internet server using Netcat, then send an HTTP request. The response can usually contain info about the service running on the host:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

```
[root@prober]# nc www.targethost.com 80
HEAD / HTTP/1.1
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 31 May 2009 22:38:40 EDT
Server: Apache/2.4.40 (Ubuntu)
Last-Modified: Thu, 14 Apr 2009 11:11:11 GMT
Etag: "1000-98b-221000000"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 1118
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

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This information may be used by an administrator to catalog this system, or by an intruder to narrow down a list of applicable exploits. To prevent this, network administrators should restrict access to services on their networks and shut down unused or unnecessary services running on network hosts. Shodan is a search engine for banners grabbed from portscanning the Internet.

NEW QUESTION # 23

A security analyst is performing an audit on the network to determine if there are any deviations from the security policies in place. The analyst discovers that a user from the IT department had a dial-out modem installed.

Which security policy must the security analyst check to see if dial-out modems are allowed?

- A. Permissive policy
- B. Firewall-management policy
- C. Acceptable-use policy
- **D. Remote-access policy**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 24

Becky has been hired by a client from Dubai to perform a penetration test against one of their remote offices.

Working from her location in Columbus, Ohio, Becky runs her usual reconnaissance scans to obtain basic information about their network. When analyzing the results of her Whois search, Becky notices that the IP was allocated to a location in Le Havre, France. Which regional Internet registry should Becky go to for detailed information?

- A. APNIC
- B. LACNIC
- **C. RIPE**
- D. ARIN

Answer: C

Explanation:

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs):

ARIN (American Registry for Internet Numbers)

AFRINIC (African Network Information Center)

APNIC (Asia Pacific Network Information Center)

RIPE (Reseaux IP Europeens Network Coordination Centre)

LACNIC (Latin American and Caribbean Network Information Center)

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