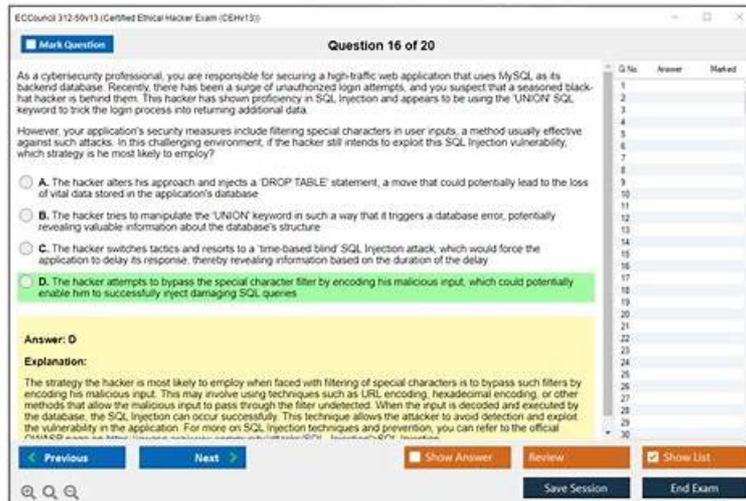


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following algorithms can be used to guarantee the integrity of messages being sent, in transit, or stored?

- A. integrity algorithms
- B. hashing algorithms
- C. asymmetric algorithms
- D. symmetric algorithms

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 19

A security analyst uses Zenmap to perform an ICMP timestamp ping scan to acquire information related to the current time from the target host machine.

Which of the following Zenmap options must the analyst use to perform the ICMP timestamp ping scan?

- A. -PP
- B. -PY
- C. -Pn
- D. -PU

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 20

The establishment of a TCP connection involves a negotiation called three-way handshake. What type of message does the client send to the server in order to begin this negotiation?

- A. ACK
- B. SYN-ACK
- C. RST
- D. SYN

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 21

Mike, a security engineer, was recently hired by BigFox Ltd. The company recently experienced disastrous DoS attacks. The management had instructed Mike to build defensive strategies for the company's IT infrastructure to thwart DoS/DDoS attacks. Mike deployed some countermeasures to handle jamming and scrambling attacks. What is the countermeasure Mike applied to defend against jamming and scrambling attacks?

- A. Allow the transmission of all types of addressed packets at the ISP level
- B. Allow the usage of functions such as gets and strcpy
- C. Implement cognitive radios in the physical layer
- D. Disable TCP SYN cookie protection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Jamming and scrambling are attacks targeting the physical layer of the OSI model, often affecting wireless communication by generating interference to disrupt signal transmission. To mitigate such attacks, one advanced countermeasure is the use of Cognitive Radios.

According to CEH v13 Official Courseware:

- * Cognitive radios are intelligent radio systems capable of sensing the radio frequency (RF) environment and dynamically adjusting their operating parameters (e.g., frequency, modulation) to avoid interference and jamming.
- * They enable dynamic spectrum access and help in improving spectrum efficiency and resilience against jamming.
- * This approach falls under physical-layer security mechanisms.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. gets and strcpy are unsafe functions vulnerable to buffer overflow, not relevant to DoS protection.
- * B. Allowing all types of packets increases risk and is not a mitigation.
- * D. TCP SYN cookies protect against SYN flood attacks and disabling them weakens security.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Module 10: Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks

Section: "Defensive Strategies Against Jamming and DoS Attacks"

Subsection: "Physical Layer Countermeasures"

NEW QUESTION # 22

Andrew is an Ethical Hacker who was assigned the task of discovering all the active devices hidden by a restrictive firewall in the

IPv4 range in a given target network.

Which of the following host discovery techniques must he use to perform the given task?

- A. UDP scan
- B. ACK flag probe scan
- C. arp ping scan
- D. TCP Maimon scan

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the most common Nmap usage scenarios is scanning an Ethernet LAN. Most LANs, especially those that use the private address range granted by RFC 1918, do not always use the overwhelming majority of IP addresses. When Nmap attempts to send a raw IP packet, such as an ICMP echo request, the OS must determine a destination hardware (ARP) address, such as the target IP, so that the Ethernet frame can be properly addressed. .. This is required to issue a series of ARP requests. This is best illustrated by an example where a ping scan is attempted against an Area Ethernet host. The -send-ip option tells Nmap to send IP-level packets (rather than raw Ethernet), even on area networks. The Wireshark output of the three ARP requests and their timing have been pasted into the session.

Raw IP ping scan example for offline targets

This example took quite a couple of seconds to finish because the (Linux) OS sent three ARP requests at 1 second intervals before abandoning the host. Waiting for a few seconds is excessive, as long as the ARP response usually arrives within a few milliseconds. Reducing this timeout period is not a priority for OS vendors, as the overwhelming majority of packets are sent to the host that actually exists. Nmap, on the other hand, needs to send packets to 16 million IP s given a target like 10.0.0.0/8. Many targets are pinged in parallel, but waiting 2 seconds each is very delayed.

There is another problem with raw IP ping scans on the LAN. If the destination host turns out to be unresponsive, as in the previous example, the source host usually adds an incomplete entry for that destination IP to the kernel ARP table. ARP tablespaces are finite and some operating systems become unresponsive when full. If Nmap is used in rawIP mode (-send-ip), Nmap may have to wait a few minutes for the ARP cache entry to expire before continuing host discovery.

ARP scans solve both problems by giving Nmap the highest priority. Nmap issues raw ARP requests and handles retransmissions and timeout periods in its sole discretion. The system ARP cache is bypassed. The example shows the difference. This ARP scan takes just over a tenth of the time it takes for an equivalent IP.

Example b ARP ping scan of offline target



In example b, neither the -PR option nor the -send-eth option has any effect. This is often because ARP has a default scan type on the Area Ethernet network when scanning Ethernet hosts that Nmap discovers. This includes traditional wired Ethernet as 802.11 wireless networks. As mentioned above, ARP scanning is not only more efficient, but also more accurate. Hosts frequently block IP-based ping packets, but usually cannot block ARP requests or responses and communicate over the network. Nmap uses ARP instead of all targets on equivalent targets, even if different ping types (such as -PE and -PS) are specified. LAN.. If you do not need to attempt an ARP scan at all, specify -send-ip as shown in Example a "Raw IP Ping Scan for Offline Targets".

If you give Nmap control to send raw Ethernet frames, Nmap can also adjust the source MAC address. If you have the only PowerBook in your security conference room and a large ARP scan is initiated from an Apple- registered MAC address, your head may turn to you. Use the -spooof-mac option to spooof the MAC address as described in the MAC Address Spooofing section.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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