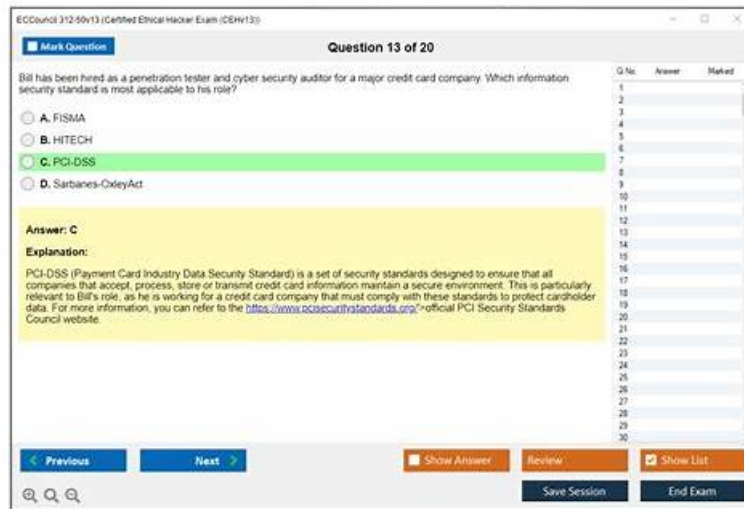


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q596-Q601):

NEW QUESTION # 596

What would you enter if you wanted to perform a stealth scan using Nmap?

- A. nmap -sU
- B. nmap -sM
- C. nmap -sS
- D. nmap -sT

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 597

What is GINA?

- **A. Graphical Identification and Authentication DLL**
- B. Global Internet National Authority (G-USA)
- C. Gateway Interface Network Application
- D. GUI Installed Network Application CLASS

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 598

As a cybersecurity consultant for SafePath Corp, you have been tasked with implementing a system for secure email communication. The key requirement is to ensure both confidentiality and non-repudiation. While considering various encryption methods, you are inclined towards using a combination of symmetric and asymmetric cryptography. However, you are unsure which cryptographic technique would best serve the purpose. Which of the following options would you choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Use symmetric encryption with the AES algorithm.
- **B. Apply asymmetric encryption with RSA and use the private key for signing.**
- C. Use the Diffie-Hellman protocol for key exchange and encryption.
- D. Apply asymmetric encryption with RSA and use the public key for encryption.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ensure both confidentiality and non-repudiation for secure email communication, you need to use a combination of symmetric and asymmetric cryptography. Symmetric encryption is a method of encrypting and decrypting data using the same secret key, which is faster and more efficient than asymmetric encryption.

Asymmetric encryption is a method of encrypting and decrypting data using a pair of keys: a public key and a private key, which are mathematically related but not identical. Asymmetric encryption can provide authentication, integrity, and non-repudiation, as well as key distribution.

The cryptographic technique that would best serve the purpose is to apply asymmetric encryption with RSA and use the private key for signing. RSA is a widely used algorithm for asymmetric encryption, which is based on the difficulty of factoring large numbers. RSA can be used to encrypt data, as well as to generate digital signatures, which are a way of proving the identity and authenticity of the sender and the integrity of the message.

The steps to implement this technique are as follows:

- * Generate a pair of keys for each user: a public key and a private key. The public key can be shared with anyone, while the private key must be kept secret and protected by the user.
- * When a user wants to send an email to another user, they first encrypt the email content with a symmetric key, such as AES, which is a strong and efficient algorithm for symmetric encryption. The symmetric key is then encrypted with the recipient's public key, using RSA. The encrypted email and the encrypted symmetric key are then sent to the recipient.
- * The sender also generates a digital signature for the email, using their private key and a hash function, such as SHA-256, which is a secure and widely used algorithm for generating hashes. A hash function is a mathematical function that takes any input and produces a fixed-length output, called a hash or a digest, that uniquely represents the input. A digital signature is a hash of the email that is encrypted with the sender's private key, using RSA. The digital signature is then attached to the email and sent to the recipient.
- * When the recipient receives the email, they first decrypt the symmetric key with their private key, using RSA. They then use the symmetric key to decrypt the email content, using AES. They also verify the digital signature by decrypting it with the sender's public key, using RSA, and comparing the resulting hash with the hash of the email, using the same hash function. If the hashes match, it means that the email is authentic and has not been tampered with.

Using this technique, the email communication is secure because:

- * The confidentiality of the email content is ensured by the symmetric encryption with AES, which is hard to break without knowing the symmetric key.
- * The symmetric key is also protected by the asymmetric encryption with RSA, which is hard to break without knowing the recipient's private key.
- * The non-repudiation of the email is ensured by the digital signature with RSA, which is hard to forge without knowing the sender's private key.
- * The digital signature also provides authentication and integrity of the email, as it proves that the email was sent by the sender and has not been altered in transit.

References:

* How to Encrypt Email (Gmail, Outlook, iOS, Yahoo, Android, AOL)

NEW QUESTION # 599

A network admin contacts you. He is concerned that ARP spoofing or poisoning might occur on his network. What are some things he can do to prevent it? Select the best answers.

- A. Use port security on his switches.
- B. If you have a small network, use static ARP entries.
- C. Use a firewall between all LAN segments.
- D. Use a tool like ARPwatch to monitor for strange ARP activity.
- E. Use only static IP addresses on all PC's.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) spoofing/poisoning is a common attack in which an attacker sends falsified ARP messages to associate their MAC address with the IP address of another host. To defend against ARP spoofing:

A). Port Security: Limits the number of MAC addresses per port; prevents MAC flooding and spoofing.

B). ARPwatch: Monitors ARP traffic and alerts on unusual changes.

D). Static ARP Entries: Prevent ARP responses from overwriting MAC-IP mappings, effective in small networks.

From CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Module 8: Sniffing

Module 11: Session Hijacking

Module 20: Network Security

Incorrect Options:

C: Firewalls operate at Layer 3+; ARP is a Layer 2 protocol, so firewalls don't prevent ARP spoofing.

E: Static IP addresses do not prevent ARP poisoning.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 8: ARP Spoofing Mitigation Techniques
NIST SP 800-115 - Technical Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment

NEW QUESTION # 600

You discover an unpatched Android permission-handling vulnerability on a device with fully updated antivirus software. What is the most effective exploitation approach that avoids antivirus detection?

- A. Use Metasploit to deploy a known payload
- B. Use SMS phishing to trick the user
- C. Develop a custom exploit using obfuscation techniques
- D. Install a rootkit to manipulate the device

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CEH Mobile Platform Security module explains that mobile antivirus solutions rely heavily on signatures and known exploit patterns. A custom exploit with obfuscation is far more likely to bypass detection.

CEH explicitly teaches that:

* Zero-day or unpatched vulnerabilities

* Custom, obfuscated payloads

* Minimal use of known frameworks

are the most effective for bypassing endpoint defenses during controlled testing.

Option A is correct.

Options B and C are easily detected.

Option D is social engineering, not a technical exploit.

NEW QUESTION # 601

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