



312-50

(Certified Ethical Hacker Exam)

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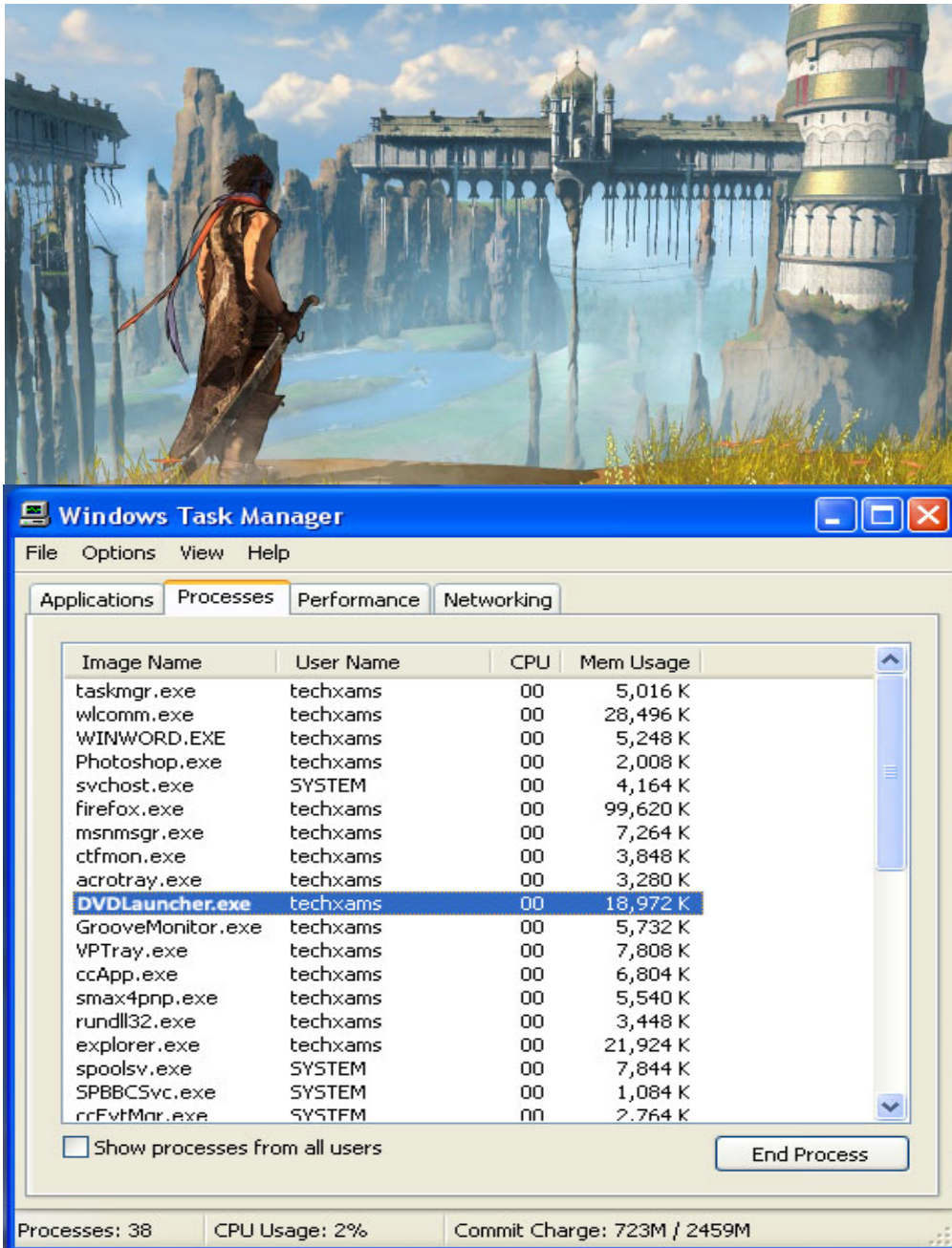
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Question 1:

John wants to try a new hacking tool on his Linux System. As the application comes from a site in his untrusted zone, John wants to ensure that the downloaded tool has not been Trojaned. Which of the following options would indicate the best course of action for John?



- A. Obtain the application via SSL
- B. Obtain the application from a CD-ROM disc

- C. Compare the files' MD5 signature with the one published on the distribution media
- D. Compare the file's virus signature with the one published on the distribution media

Answer: C

Explanation:

In essence, MD5 is a widely used cryptographic hash function. It is one of the other commonly used

checksum and many

Question 2:

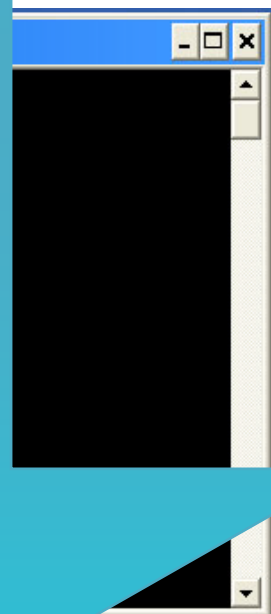
Michael is the security administrator for a company with strengthening its password policies. Due to certain legacy applications, Michael has to configure Active Directory with a policy that requires all employees, however complex passwords must be used. Michael has just logged on to one of the servers and runs the following command:

Michael has been charged with strengthening its password policies. Due to certain legacy applications, Michael has to configure Active Directory with a policy that requires all employees, however complex passwords must be used. Michael has just logged on to one of the servers and runs the following command:

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```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>
C:\>cmd
Microsoft Windows
(C) Copyright 1981-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\>pwdump > pwd.
```



- A. Dumps SAM passwords
- B. Password history file is dumped
- C. Dumps Active Directory passwords
- D. Internet cache file is piped to pwdump

the stolen VOIP software source code to competitors. How would you prevent such attacks from occurring in the future at Spears Technology?

- A. Disable VPN access
- B. Allow VPN access
- C. Replace the VPN
- D. Enable 25 chara

authentication
network
the VPN network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

As long as there is a w
you never know what

h't be secure because
workplace.

Question 5:

William has receive
through email. Willi
decides to install th
game, he plays it fo
and notices that his
and sees the followi
installed?

rogramming class
ame very well, but
William installs the
Tetris game again
his Task Manager
William just

- A. Remote Access
- B. Zombie Zapper
- C. Bot IRC Tunnel
- D. Root Digger (RD

Answer: A

Explanation:

cont
such as Sys
Intruders usual
users then execute
malicious programs or are

ms
operation.
suspecting
execute the

Question 6:

What are the two basic types of attacks?(Choose two.)

- A. DoS
- B. Passive
- C. Sniffing
- D. Active



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E. Cracking

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Passive and active attacks

Question 7:

You are footprinting a website for contact information. You know that the website was active 12 months ago but now it is no longer active. What is the best way to find the information from the website that is no longer active?

- A. Visit google search
- B. Visit Archive.org
- C. Crawl the entire website
- D. Visit the company website

visit the acme.com website. If you do not find it listed there, visit the website 12 months ago to find the information from the website that is no longer active.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Internet Archive (https://www.archive.org) is a non-profit digital library of Internet sites and multimedia resources. It is known for its "snapshots of the World Wide Web" (software, movies, books, etc.) and allows it). This site is for

an archive of Web pages. This archive includes snapshots (points in time), audio files, and certificates from bands that

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User who is responsible for the following scams and malware attacks:

- A. 18 U.S.C 1029 Possession of a computer
- B. 18 U.S.C 1030 Fraud and related offenses involving computers
- C. 18 U.S.C 1343 Fraud by wire, radio, or computer
- D. 18 U.S.C 1361 Injury to Government property
- E. 18 U.S.C 1362 Government communication systems
- F. 18 U.S.C 1831 Economic Espionage Act
- G. 18 U.S.C 1832 Trade Secrets Act

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://www.law.cornell.edu/.../000-.html

Question 9:

Which of the following is a type of active footprinting?

- A. Go through the target's public records
- B. Search on financial records
- C. Scan the range of IP addresses
- D. Perform multiple ping requests

printing?

discarded.

Explanation:

Passive footprinting is the process of gathering information about a target system without making contact to the target systems. Scanning the range of IP addresses is an active footprinting technique.

Answer: C

Question 10:

Which one of the following is not a correct Internet Protocol (IP) address?

- A. Network aliasing
- B. Domain Name System
- C. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
- D. Port scanning

Correct Internet

This reference is a common technique used in a Denial of Service (DOS) attack can occur. The attacker sends a large number of requests in this fashion, which they should be able to handle. The attacker's goal is of replacing the actual records of the server.

NS DOS
alter in this
there server instead

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Question 11:

You are footprinting a company's website but do not find it listed there. You know you visited their website 12 months ago but not how to retrieve information from the

- A. Visit google's search engine
- B. Visit Archive.org
- C. Crawl the entire internet
- D. Visit the company's website.

Explanation:

Archive.org mirrors websites on the crawl time. Archive.org dates back to 1996, the cache is over 12 months old because that's the same as the latest crawl. The answer is then First

You visit the company's website. You do not find it listed there. You know you visited their website 12 months ago but not how to retrieve information from the

company's website.

Answer: B

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Question 12:

A TecheXams security analyst notes the following - Network log files are missing. At 14:00 hours, the analyst should he do about

- A. He should continue to monitor the logs.
- B. He should disconnect the server.
- C. He should report the incident to the management.
- D. He should investigate the system logs.
- E. He should disconnect the server if an attack has taken place.

system log files. He

ened and what

nection

the system

ized use, because an

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should never assume a host has been compromised without verification. Typically, disconnecting a server is an extreme measure and should only be done when it is confirmed there is a compromise or the server contains such sensitive data that the loss of service outweighs the risk. Never assume that any administrator or automatic

process is making changes to a system. Always investigate the root cause of the change on the system and follow your organizations security policy.

Question 13:

To what does "message reputation" refer to in the context of email security?

- A. Message reputation refers to the number of times a message was passed through.
- B. Message reputation refers to the reputation of the sender that damaged their reputation.
- C. Message reputation refers to the reputation of the sender sent from a particular person.
- D. Message reputation refers to the reputation of the sender sent from a certain host.
- E. Message reputation refers to the reputation of the sender and a particular message.

Explanation:

A quality that prevents communication between two other parties ever too be traceable. Non-repudiation is a property of a communication that prevents two other parties from being able to trace your communications delivery. Message reputation refers to the reputation of the sender and a particular message.

Answer: E

Question 14:

How does Traceroute work?

- C. It manipulates the time-to-live (TTL) value of each successive batch of packets sent.
- D. It manipulates the destination IP address of each successive batch of packets sent.

Explanation:

Traceroute works by increasing the "time-to-live" (TTL) value of each successive batch of packets sent. The first three packets have a time-to-live (TTL) value of one (implying that they make a single hop). The next three packets have a TTL value of 2, and so on. When a packet passes through a host, normally the host decrements the TTL value by one, and forwards the packet to the next host. When a packet with a TTL of one reaches a host, the host discards the packet and sends an ICMP time exceeded (type 11) packet to the

Answer: C

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sender. The traceroute utility uses these returning packets to produce a list of hosts that the packets have traversed en route to the destination.

Question 15:

Snort has been used by a penetration tester for sniffing traffic. You would find this type of traffic in a passive OS fingerprinting tool. The signatures from a sniffer are: 172.16.1.101:1 TCP ... 05/20-17:06:58.6 ID:242 ***FRP** See (Choose the most ap

- A. This is not a spoofed packet
- B. This is back orifice traffic
- C. The attacker was using a normal IP stack
- D. There packets were sent to port 31337

Explanation:

Port 31337 is normally associated with 'elite hackers'.

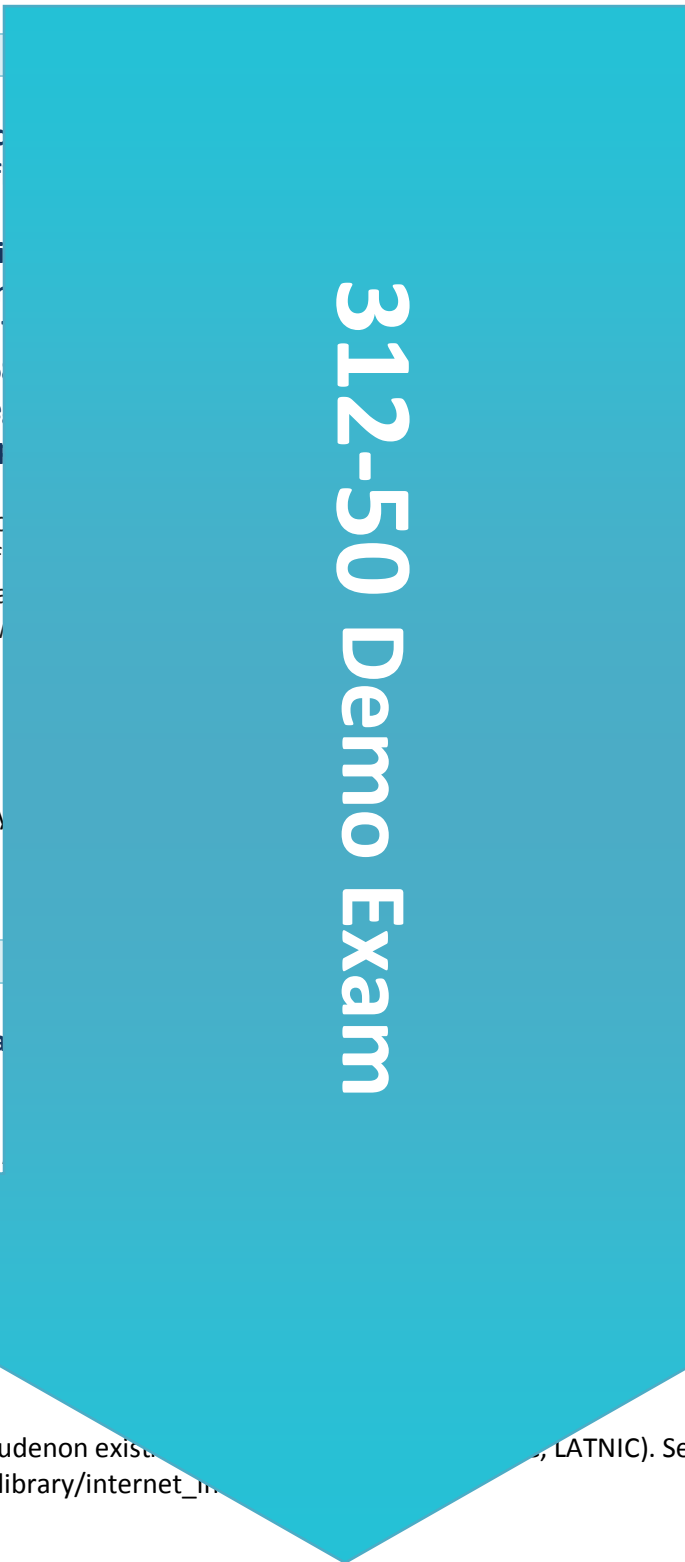
Question 16:

Your TecheXams traffic is routed through a Regional Internet Registry (RIR's)?

- A. APNIC, PICNIC, RIPE
- B. ARIN, RIPE, APNIC
- C. ARIN, APNIC, RIPE
- D. ARIN, APNIC, RIPE, PICNIC

Explanation:

All other answers included non-existent RIRs (ARIN, APNIC, RIPE, PICNIC, LATNIC). See http://www.arin.net/library/internet_in



the packets, the penetration tester, why is this concept learnt during a traceroute utility to read packet signatures? 337 -> 0x53 Win: 0x400 TTL:44 TOS:0x10 What is the cause of this attack?

- A. This is not a spoofed packet
- B. This is back orifice traffic
- C. The attacker was using a normal IP stack
- D. There packets were sent to port 31337

Answer: B

Port 31337 is normally associated with 'elite', meaning

Regional Internet

Answer: B

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation:

All of the tools listed a

Question 20:

According to the CEH, what is the correct order of operations for footprinting?

- A. Enumeration
- B. Scanning
- C. System Hacking
- D. Social Engineering
- E. Expanding Influence

ned after

Answer: B

Explanation:

Once footprinting has place on two distinct

anning should take

Question 21:

NSlookup is a good tool for footprinting. What does the following command do? =any > ls -d <target>

- A. Enables DNS spoofing
- B. Loads bogus entries
- C. Verifies zone set

target network.
 address> > set type

Answer: D

Explanation:

If DNS has not been properly transfer.

ed above will perform a zone

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Question 22:

While footprinting a target system, you discover that the target system is running a service that listens on port 53. You attempt a zone transfer?

- A. 53 UDP
- B. 53 TCP
- C. 25 UDP
- D. 25 TCP
- E. 161 UDP
- F. 22 TCP
- G. 60 TCP

Explanation:

If TCP port 53 is detected

Answer: B

Question 23:

Your lab partner is trying to find out who owns the domain for a target website. The target website has a .com extension. Which of the following is the best tool to use to look in one of the regional Internet registries for the domain in first?

- A. LACNIC
- B. ARIN
- C. APNIC
- D. RIPE
- E. AfriNIC

Explanation:

domain name system (DNS) is a hierarchical and distributed naming system for computers, services, and other resources connected to the Internet. It is used to identify and locate the devices that constitute the Internet. For example, when a user types a domain name into a web browser, the browser uses the DNS to find the IP address of the server that hosts the website. The .com domain is one of the most popular domain extensions.

Answer: B

Question 24:

Network Administrator Patricia is auditing a client's network. Below are some of her findings concerning DNS. Which of these findings should be a cause for alarm? Select the best answer.

- A. There are two external DNS Servers for Internet domains. Both are AD integrated.
- B. All external DNS is done by an ISP.
- C. Internal AD Integrated DNS servers are using private DNS names that are

- A. unregistered.
- D. Private IP addresses are used on the internal network and are registered with the internal AD integrated DNS server.

Answer: A

Question 25:

Doug is conducting a scan of a client target network has a web server on 10.10.10.10. Doug has been sweeping the remote target. Why is there no response? Select two.

client target network has a web server on 10.10.10.10. Doug has been sweeping the remote target. Why is there no response? Select two.

- A. UDP is filtered by the host.
- B. The packet TTL is too low.
- C. The host might be a honeypot.
- D. The destination port is not open.
- E. The TCP window size is too small.
- F. ICMP is filtered by the host.

Answer: A, B, C, F

Explanation:

If the destination host is unreachable, the TTL (Time To Live) is set to 0. If there are too many hops between the source and the destination, the amount of received data is less than the amount sent. The sending host can only send that amount of data. The receiving host and the sending host can't communicate.

If the destination host is unreachable, the TTL (Time To Live) is set to 0. If there are too many hops between the source and the destination, the amount of received data is less than the amount sent. The sending host can only send that amount of data. The receiving host and the sending host can't communicate.

Question 26:

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Joe Hacker runs the following command on a host:

- A. The first column
- B. The second column
- C. The second column

sequence numbers in the output? Select two.

sequence number

Answer: A, B

Question 27:

While performing a ping sweep, you receive an ICMP reply of Code 3/Type 13 for all the pings sent out. What is the most likely cause behind this response?

- A. The firewall is dropping the packets.
- B. An in-line IDS is dropping the packets.
- C. A router is blocking ICMP.
- D. The host does not respond to ICMP packets.

Answer: C

Explanation:

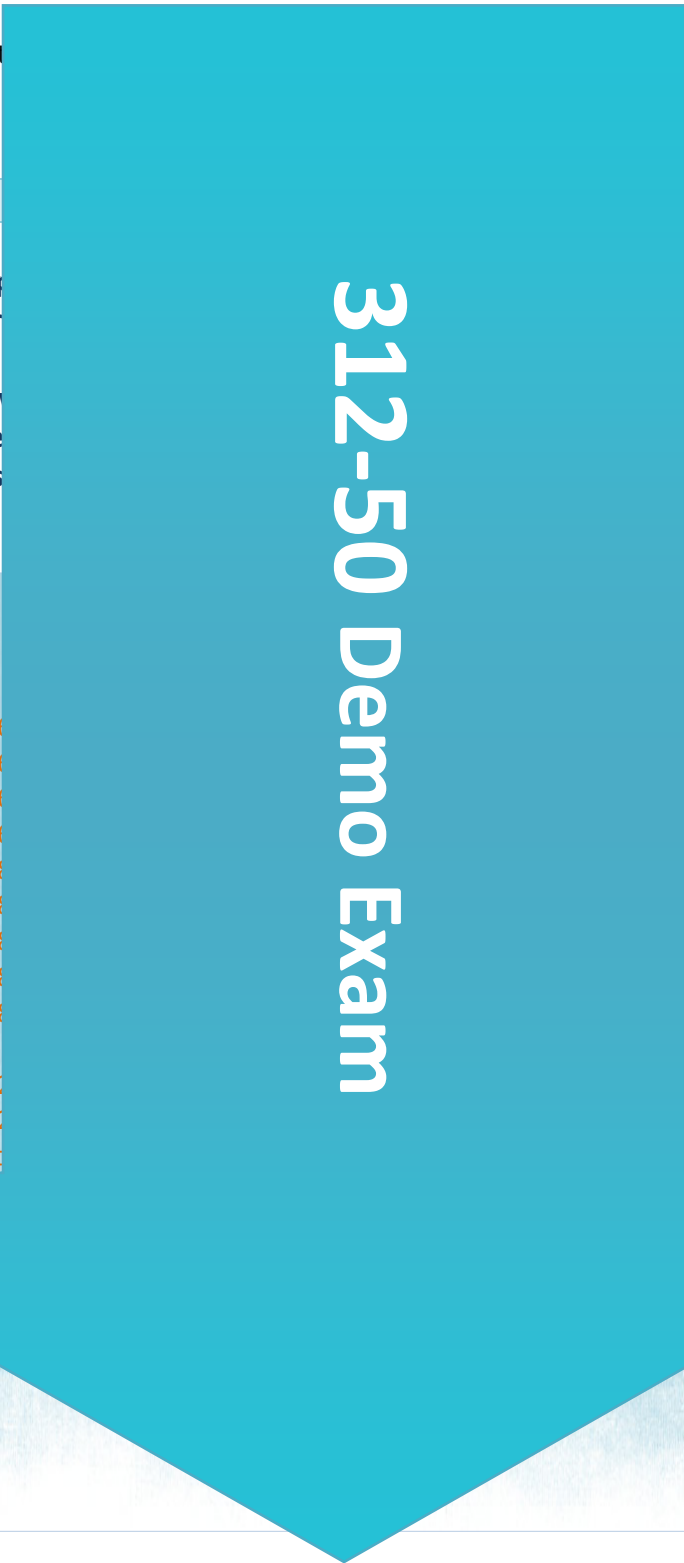
Type 3 message = Destination Administratively Prohibited

Communication

Question 28:

The following excerpt shows network traffic over three days. There are several IP addresses in the log given below and you are asked three Questions is to test your ability to determine what they should tell them the source - destination

activities across the network are successful. Study the log and determine the type of this traffic. The correct answer is fingerprinting (which is a type of attack signature; they can read plain



“

Apr 24 14:46:46 [40] ...
 Apr 24 14:46:46 [40] ...
 Apr 24 14:46:46 [40] ...
 Apr 24 14:46:46 [40] ...
 Apr 25 08:02:41 [58] ...
 Apr 25 02:08:07 [58] ...
 Apr 25 02:08:07 [58] ...
 Apr 25 02:38:17 [58] ...
 Apr 25 19:37:32 [58] ...
 172.16.1.107:80
 Apr 26 05:45:12 [63] ...
 Apr 26 06:43:05 [63] ...
 Apr 26 06:44:25 vic

...169
 ...107:482
 72.16.1.107:53
 ... -> 172.16.1.107:21
 ...53
 72.16.1.107:53
 72.16.1.101:53
 ...1.107:111
 21 ->
 2.16.1.101:53
 07:53
 ... simple by (uid=0)

”

Apr 26 06:44:25 vic
 Apr 26 06:44:25 vic

...39:4558

What can you infer from the above log?

- A. The system is a windows system which is being scanned unsuccessfully.

- B. The system is a web application server compromised through SQL injection.
- C. The system has been compromised and backdoored by the attacker.
- D. The actual IP of the system is not known.

Answer: A

Question 29:

Bob has been hired to perform a penetration test on a web application. He begins by looking at IP addresses and domain registrations. He then checks for any sensitive information leaking any sensitive information during the penetration test.

He begins by looking at IP addresses and domain registrations. He then checks for any sensitive information leaking any sensitive information during the penetration test.

- A. Passive information gathering
- B. Active information gathering
- C. Attack phase
- D. Vulnerability scanning

Explanation:

He is gathering information about the target systems. This is considered passive information gathering.

Answer: A

Question 30:

Which of the following is not a valid use of a Message Transfer Protocol (MTP) message to an email client?

MTP message to an email client

- A. To create a new email account
- B. To verify information about an email account
- C. To retrieve email messages
- D. To send email messages

Explanation:

The replay from the email client will also give you some information about the name of the email client and so on.

Answer: C

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Question 33:

What type of port scan is shown below?



- A. Idle Scan
- B. Windows Scan
- C. Xmas Scan

Answer: C

Explanation:

An Xmas port scan is a variation of a port scan that obtains information about the state of a target port by sending a packet with the SYN and FIN flags set to 1 - "lit as an Xmas tree". The flags set for Xmas scan are FIN, UN, and SYN. This is used to confuse and bypass simple firewalls. Some stateless firewalls only check the SYN flag in their security policy those packets which have the SYN flag set (that is, packets that initiate connection according to the standards). Since Xmas scan packets are different, they can pass through these simple systems and reach the target host.

Question 34:

War dialing is a very old technique that would a modem security?

- A. It is cool, and if it works, it's a good security
- B. It allows circumventing a security network.
- C. It allows circumventing a security network.
- D. A good security measure.

Explanation:

If you are lucky and find a modem that is less protected (as only a few modems don't need to take even a password), you can dial it and connect to it.

Question 35:

An attacker is attempting to connect to a target system but is unsuccessful in connecting. The attacker is actually listening on the target system and is unable to connect to the target system.

- A. The firewall is blocking the connection.
- B. He cannot spoof the IP address.
- C. He needs to use a different IP address.
- D. He needs to use a different port.

Explanation:

Spoofing your IP will only allow you to connect to the target system. In this case the answer (login prompt) is the "real" location of the IP address that you are showing as the target system.

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years ago. Why

al network.

Answer: B

network, it usually is
 ce connected you

MZ. The attacker
 us tries he remains
 e target system is
 g2. He is still
 on?

Answer: B

Question 36:

You are scanning internal hosts and find that only a few conventional ports are open. When you connect to the open ports, it appears that a large number of protocols are being used. Which kind of scan would be most effective to determine the protocols as possible. (Select the best answer)

- A. Nessus scan with the default settings
- B. Nmap scan with the default settings
- C. Netcat scan with the default settings
- D. Nmap with the -sV option

Answer: D

Explanation:

Running Nmap with the -sV option will scan for the version of the protocols in use by the remote station, such as HTTP, FTP, SSH, etc. EGP or IGP may be identified. A Netcat scan is a bit different than Nmap. It will scan for the protocols in use by the remote station. Nmap protocols such as

Question 37:

What are two types of ping scans?

- A. It uses types 0 and 8
- B. It uses types 1 and 8
- C. It uses types 1 and 0
- D. The ping command uses types 1 and 8

Answer: A

Explanation:

Question 38:

You are having problems with port scanning during internal testing. You verify that there is no firewall between you and the target system. When both stealth and connect scans work, you decide to perform a NULL scan with Nmap. The first few systems scanned shows all ports open. Which one of the following statements is probably true?

- A. The systems have all ports open.
- B. The systems are running a host based IDS.
- C. The systems are web servers.
- D. The systems are running Windows.

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Answer: D

Explanation:

The null scan turns off...
 If the port is closed, a...
 response. Unfortunate...
 things their own way. ...
 choose not to respons...
 running Microsoft Win

ur in the real world.
 port results in no
 standard and do
 Windows as they
 being scanned is

Question 39:

**John has scanned the...
 information to help...
 accurately. What wo...
 the remote web serv**

- A. Connect to the v
- B. Connect to the v
- C. Telnet to port 80
- D. Telnet to an ope

ther enough
 mote host
 is being used on

Explanation:

Most people don't care...
 ports and therefore yo...
 ports with, for exampl

Answer: D

stening to open
 anners from open

Question 40:

gues...
23 telnet

- A. This is a Windo
- B. The host is not firew
- C. The host is not a Linux or
- D. Thehost is not properly patche

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the answer was A nmap would guess it, it holds the MS signature database, the host not being firewalled makes no difference. The host is not linux or solaris, well it very well could be. The host is not properly patched? That is the closest; nmaps OS

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detection architecture is based solely off the TCP ISN issued by the operating systems TCP/IP stack, if the stack is modified to show output from randomized ISN's or if your using a program tochange the ISN then OS detection will fail. If the TCP/IP IP ID's are modified then os detection could also fail, because the machine

Question 41:

What port scanning technique is used by the Metasploit framework to scan a target system and then looking for adjustments?

- A. Blind Port Scanning
- B. Idle Scanning
- C. Bounce Scanning
- D. Stealth Scanning
- E. UDP Scanning

Explanation:

from NMAP: -sI <zone> (zone is a blind TCP port scan of the zone address). Instead, a user can generate on the zone

et system and then

Answer: B

and allows for a truly random IP "spoofing" sequence to be sent to the target.

Question 42:

What port scanning technique is used by the Metasploit framework to scan a target system and then looking for adjustments?

- A. Null Scanning
- B. Connect Scanning
- C. Idle Scanning
- D. Idlescan Scanning
- E. Half Scanning
- F. Verbose Scanning

ctable?

A TCP Connect Scanning method. If a port scanner immediately

making a connection, and the

Question 43:

What does an ICMP (Code 13) message normally indicates?

- A. It indicates that the destination host is unreachable
- B. It indicates to the host that the datagram which triggered the source quench message will need to be re-sent

- C. It indicates that the packet has been administratively dropped in transit
- D. It is a request to the host to cut back the rate at which it is sending traffic to the Internet destination

Explanation:

CODE 13 and type 3 is administratively prohibited by filtering hence maybe Type 3 Code 13 D - Type

Answer: C

Question 44:

Because UDP is a connectionless protocol

- A. UDP recvfrom() is not available
- B. It can only be used for outgoing connections
- C. It can only be used for incoming connections
- D. There is no guarantee of delivery
- E. ICMP port unreachable is not a UDP error

Explanation:

Neither UDP packets, nor ports are guaranteed to be delivered, so UDP scanners must get a bunch of false positives

Answer: D, E

Question 45:

You are scanning into a network where only a few conventional ports are open. When you connect to the open ports, you get a response that says "Connection refused"

Which of the following tools would be most effective for scanning this network?

- A. Nmap with the -sO switch
- B. Nessus scan with the -u switch
- C. Nmap scan with the -sS switch
- D. Netcat scan with the -u -e switch

Explanation:

Running Nmap with the -sO switch will do a IP Protocol Scan. The IP protocol scan is a bit different than the other nmap scans. The IP protocol scan is searching for open ports by connecting to the port and sending a packet that is not expected to be lost (or you will get a response that says "Connection refused")

Answer: A

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additional IP protocols in use by the remote station, such as ICMP, TCP, and UDP. If a router is scanned, additional IP protocols such as EGP or IGP may be identified.

Question 46:

What ICMP message

- A. Timestamp request
- B. Echo request (8)
- C. Echo request (0)
- D. Ping request (1)

Explanation:

ICMP Type 0 = Echo R

Answer: B

Question 47:

Which of the follow

- A. Windows 2000
- B. Any Solaris ver
- C. Any version of
- D. RedHat Linux 8

Explanation:

When running a XMA
 response means it is c
 letter. A number of sy

up XMAS scan?

Answer: A

Question 48:

```
home/root # traceroute www.targetcorp.com > traceroute
to www.targetcorp.com <http://www.targetcorp.com/2.168.12.18>, 64 hops may, 40
byte packets 1 router.anon.com (192.13.133.121) 3.680 ms 1.123 ms 1.280 ms 2
192.13.133.121 (192.13.133.121) 3.680 ms 1.123 ms 1.280 ms 3
firewall.anon.com (192.13.192.17) 127.189 ms 257.404 ms 208.484 ms 4
anon-gw.anon.com (192.93.144.89) 471.68 ms 376.875 ms 228.286 ms 5 fe5-
0.lin.isp.com (192.162.231.225) 2.961 ms 3.852 ms 2.974 ms 6 fe0-
0.lon0.isp.com (192.162.231.234) 3.979 ms 3.243 ms 4.370 ms 7 192.13.133.5
(192.13.133.5) 11.454 ms 4.221 ms 3.333 ms 6 * * * 7 * * * 8
```

