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There are a lot of the functions on our 312-50v13 exam questions to help our candidates to reach the best condition befor they take part in the real exam. I love the statistics report function and the timing function most. The statistics report function helps the learners find the weak links and improve them accordingly. The timing function of our 312-50v13 training quiz helps the learners to adjust their speed to answer the questions and keep alert and our 312-50v13 study materials have set the timer.

ECCouncil 312-50v13 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
System Hacking	- Gaining access and privilege escalation - Malware threats and system exploitation
Introduction to Ethical Hacking	- Ethical hacking concepts and methodology
Network Attacks	- Denial of Service (DoS/DDoS) - Sniffing and session hijacking
Web and Application Security	- Web application hacking techniques
Wireless and Mobile Security	- Wireless network attacks - Mobile platform vulnerabilities
Cloud and IoT Security	- Cloud computing security concepts - IoT security fundamentals

Cryptography	- Encryption, hashing, and cryptanalysis
Reconnaissance Techniques	- Footprinting and information gathering - Scanning networks and enumeration

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Latest 312-50v13 Dumps Pdf, 312-50v13 Exam Topic

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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100
Which advanced mobile hacking technique is the hardest to detect and mitigate in a healthcare environment?

- A. Side-channel attacks
- B. Bluejacking
- C. App spoofing
- D. Zero-day mobile exploits

Answer: D

Explanation:
Zero-day exploits are considered the most dangerous mobile attack vector in CEH v13 Mobile Platform Hacking. These exploits abuse previously unknown vulnerabilities, meaning no patches, signatures, or defenses exist at the time of attack.
In healthcare environments, mobile devices access sensitive EHR systems and operate under strict compliance requirements. Zero-day exploits can bypass mobile OS security, sandboxing, and antivirus controls entirely.
App spoofing and Bluejacking are easier to detect and mitigate through user awareness and Bluetooth controls. Side-channel attacks are highly specialized and rare in enterprise mobile environments.
CEH v13 stresses that zero-day attacks pose the greatest risk due to lack of detection mechanisms, making Option A correct.

NEW QUESTION # 101
Chandler works as a pen-tester in an IT firm in New York. As part of detecting viruses in the systems, he uses a detection method where the antivirus executes the malicious code on a virtual machine to simulate CPU and memory activities.
Which type of virus detection method did Chandler use in this context?

- A. Integrity checking
- B. Heuristic Analysis
- C. Code Emulation
- D. Scanning

Answer: C

Explanation:
In CEH v13 Module 06: Malware Threats, code emulation is defined as a technique used by modern antivirus software where a virtual CPU and memory are created to safely execute and analyze malware in a sandboxed environment.
This allows the detection engine to observe runtime behavior of suspicious code without risking the actual system.
It's more effective than signature-based detection for catching polymorphic and obfuscated malware.
Reference:
Module 06 - Malware Detection Techniques
CEH eBook: Heuristic vs. Emulation-Based Detection
CEH iLabs: Malware Analysis with Emulation and Behavior-Based Techniques

NEW QUESTION # 102
Harry. a professional hacker, targets the IT infrastructure of an organization. After preparing for the attack, he attempts to enter the target network using techniques such as sending spear-phishing emails and exploiting vulnerabilities on publicly available servers. Using these techniques, he successfully deployed malware on the target system to establish an outbound connection. What is the APT lifecycle phase that Harry is currently executing?

- A. Preparation
- B. Persistence
- C. initial intrusion
- D. Cleanup

Answer: A

Explanation:
After the attacker completes preparations, subsequent step is an effort to realize an edge within the target's environment. a particularly common entry tactic is that the use of spearphishing emails containing an internet link or attachment. Email links usually cause sites where the target's browser and related software are subjected to varied exploit techniques or where the APT actors plan to social engineer information from the victim which will be used later. If a successful exploit takes place, it installs an initial malware payload on the victim's computer. Figure 2 illustrates an example of a spearphishing email that contains an attachment.
Attachments are usually executable malware, a zipper or other archive containing malware, or a malicious Office or Adobe PDF (Portable Document Format) document that exploits vulnerabilities within the victim's applications to ultimately execute malware on the victim's computer. Once the user has opened a malicious file using vulnerable software, malware is executing on the target system. These phishing emails are often very convincing and difficult to differentiate from legitimate email messages. Tactics to extend their believability include modifying legitimate documents from or associated with the organization. Documents are sometimes stolen from the organization or their collaborators during previous exploitation operations.
Actors modify the documents by adding exploits and malicious code then send them to the victims. Phishing emails are commonly sent through previously compromised email servers, email accounts at organizations associated with the target or public email services. Emails also can be sent through mail relays with modified email headers to form the messages appear to possess originated from legitimate sources. Exploitation of vulnerabilities on public-facing servers is another favorite technique of some APT groups. Though this will be accomplished using exploits for known vulnerabilities, 0-days are often developed or purchased to be used in intrusions as required .
Gaining an edge within the target environment is that the primary goal of the initial intrusion. Once a system is exploited, the attacker usually places malware on the compromised system and uses it as a jump point or proxy for further actions. Malware placed during the initial intrusion phase is usually an easy downloader, basic Remote Access Trojan or an easy shell. Figure 3 illustrates a newly infected system initiating an outbound connection to notify the APT actor that the initial intrusion attempt was successful which it's able to accept commands.

NEW QUESTION # 103
Jason, an attacker, targeted an organization to perform an attack on its Internet-facing web server with the intention of gaining access to backend servers, which are protected by a firewall. In this process, he used a URL https://xyz.com/feed.php?url:externaIsile.com/feed/to to obtain a remote feed and altered the URL input to the local host to view all the local resources on the target server. What is the type of attack Jason performed In the above scenario?

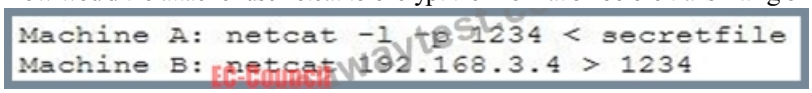
- A. web cache poisoning attack
- B. Web server misconfiguration
- C. Server-side request forgery (SSRF) attack
- D. website defacement

Answer: C

Explanation:
Server-side request forgery (also called SSRF) is a net security vulnerability that allows an assaulter to induce the server-side application to make http requests to associate arbitrary domain of the attacker's choosing.
In typical SSRF examples, the attacker might cause the server to make a connection back to itself, or to other web-based services among the organization's infrastructure, or to external third-party systems.
Another type of trust relationship that often arises with server-side request forgery is where the application server is able to interact with different back-end systems that aren't directly reachable by users. These systems typically have non-routable private informatics addresses. Since the back-end systems normally ordinarily protected by the topology, they typically have a weaker security posture. In several cases, internal back-end systems contain sensitive functionality that may be accessed while not authentication by anyone who is able to act with the systems.

In the preceding example, suppose there's an body interface at the back-end url https://192.168.0.68/admin.
Here, an attacker will exploit the SSRF vulnerability to access the executive interface by submitting the following request:
POST /product/stock HTTP/1.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 118
stockApi=http://192.168.0.68/admin

NEW QUESTION # 104
An attacker runs the netcat tool to transfer a secret file between two hosts.
He is worried about information being sniffed on the network.
How would the attacker use netcat to encrypt the information before transmitting onto the wire?



- A. Machine A: netcat -l -p 1234 < testfile -pw password Machine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234 -pw password
- B. Machine A: netcat -l -e magickey -p 1234 < testfile Machine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234
- C. Machine A: netcat -l -p -s password 1234 < testfile Machine B: netcat <machine A IP> 1234
- D. Use cryptcat instead of netcat

Answer: D

Explanation:
Netcat does not support encryption natively. To securely transmit data over the network, the attacker must use a variant like Cryptcat, which adds symmetric encryption to standard netcat functionality.
From CEH v13 Courseware:
Module 8: Sniffing and Secure Communication
CEH v13 Study Guide states:
"Cryptcat is a netcat clone that supports encryption. For secure file transfers or remote shell access, cryptcat is the recommended tool." Incorrect Options:
A/B/C: These are invalid or non-existent netcat parameters.
Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 8: Netcat and Cryptcat Usagehttps://sourceforge.net/projects
/cryptcat/
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NEW QUESTION # 105
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