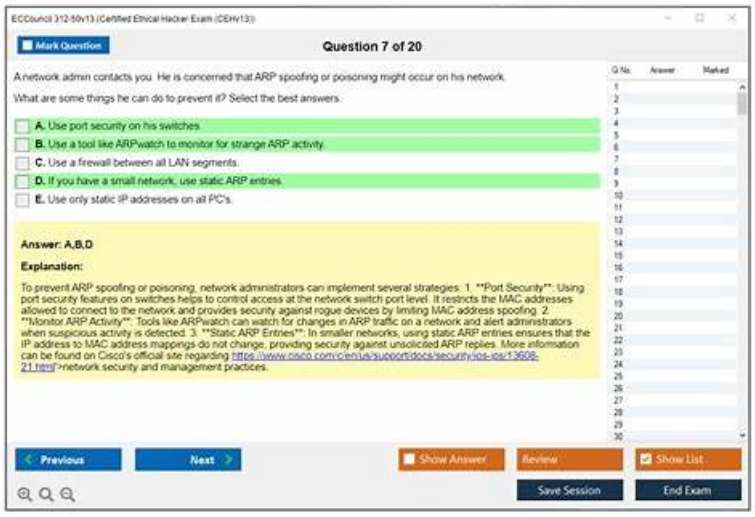
312-50v13学習体験談 & 312-50v13日本語認定



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>> 312-50v13学習体験談 <<

312-50v13日本語認定、312-50v13学習関連題

Jpshikenは、ECCouncil市場で入手できる他の試験教材とは異なり、312-50v13学習トレントは、紙だけでなく携帯電話を使用して学習できるように、さまざまなバージョンを特別に提案しました。興味や習慣に応じて、312-50v13トレーニングガイドのバージョンを選択できます。バリューパックを購入すると、3つのバージョンがすべて揃っており、価格は非常に優遇されており、すべての学習体験を楽しむことができます。これは、これら3つのバージョンがもたらすCertified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13)利便性のために、いつでもどこでも312-50v13試験エンジンを学習できることを意味します。

ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) 認定 312-50v13 試験問題 (Q608-Q613):

質問 # 608
A future-focused security audit discusses risks where attackers collect encrypted data now, anticipating that they can decrypt it later with quantum computers. What is this threat known as?

- A. Flipping qubit values to corrupt the output
- B. Replaying intercepted quantum messages
- C. Breaking RSA using quantum algorithms
- D. Saving data today for future quantum decryption

正解：D

解説：
In CEH v13 Cryptography, this threat is formally referred to as "Harvest Now, Decrypt Later" (HNDL).

It describes a long-term cryptographic risk where adversaries intercept and store encrypted communications today, even though they cannot decrypt them with current computational capabilities. The expectation is that future quantum computers will be powerful enough to break widely used public-key cryptographic algorithms.
CEH v13 emphasizes that quantum algorithms such as Shor's Algorithm can theoretically break RSA, DSA, and ECC by efficiently solving integer factorization and discrete logarithm problems. However, the defining feature of this threat is not the act of breaking encryption itself, but rather the strategic collection and storage of encrypted data in advance.
Option C is incomplete because it focuses only on the cryptographic mechanism rather than the threat model.
Options B and D are unrelated to the scenario described and refer to quantum communication integrity issues, not long-term cryptographic exposure.
CEH v13 highlights that sensitive data with long confidentiality lifetimes-such as government records, financial data, healthcare information, and intellectual property-is especially vulnerable to this threat. As a result, organizations are encouraged to adopt quantum-resistant (post-quantum) cryptographic algorithms proactively.
Thus, Option A accurately describes the threat model and aligns with CEH v13's treatment of future cryptographic risks.

質問 # 609
If executives are found liable for not properly protecting their company's assets and information systems, what type of law would apply in this situation?

- A. Civil
- B. Criminal
- C. Common
- D. International

正解：A

解説：
In CEH v13 Module 01: Introduction to Ethical Hacking, the types of law applicable to cybersecurity incidents are discussed. When executives fail to protect their company's information systems and this leads to financial loss, data breaches, or negligence, the resulting liability is considered under civil law.
Civil law deals with non-criminal disputes such as negligence, liability, and contractual breaches.
A company or affected party may file a civil lawsuit for damages.
Executives can be held civilly liable for failing in their duty of care, especially when regulations like GDPR, SOX, or HIPAA are involved.
Reference:
CEH v13 Module 01 - Legal, Ethical, and Regulatory Concepts
CEH eBook: Types of Computer Laws - Civil vs. Criminal

質問 # 610
The network in ABC company is using the network address 192.168.1.64 with mask 255.255.255.192. In the network the servers are in the addresses 192.168.1.122, 192.168.1.123 and 192.168.1.124. An attacker is trying to find those servers but he cannot see them in his scanning. The command he is using is: nmap
192.168.1.64/28.
Why he cannot see the servers?

- A. The network must be dawn and the nmap command and IP address are ok
- B. He needs to add the command ""ip address"" just before the IP address
- C. He needs to change the address to 192.168.1.0 with the same mask
- D. He is scanning from 192.168.1.64 to 192.168.1.78 because of the mask /28 and the servers are not in that range

正解：D

解説：
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork
This is a fairly simple question. You must to understand what a subnet mask is and how it works.
A subnetwork or subnet is a logical subdivision of an IP network.The practice of dividing a network into two or more networks is called subnetting.
Computers that belong to the same subnet are addressed with an identical most-significant bit-group in their IP addresses. This results in the logical division of an IP address into two fields: the network number or routing prefix and the rest field or host identifier. The rest field is an identifier for a specific host or network interface.

The routing prefix may be expressed in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation written as the first address of a network, followed by a slash character (/), and ending with the bit-length of the prefix. For example, 198.51.100.0/24 is the prefix of the Internet Protocol version 4 network starting at the given address, having 24 bits allocated for the network prefix, and the remaining 8 bits reserved for host addressing.
Addresses in the range 198.51.100.0 to 198.51.100.255 belong to this network. The IPv6 address specification 2001:db8::/32 is a large address block with 296 addresses, having a 32-bit routing prefix.
For IPv4, a network may also be characterized by its subnet mask or netmask, which is the bitmask that when applied by a bitwise AND operation to any IP address in the network, yields the routing prefix. Subnet masks are also expressed in dot-decimal notation like an address. For example, 255.255.255.0 is the subnet mask for the prefix 198.51.100.0/24.

質問 # 611
Samuel, a professional hacker, monitored and Intercepted already established traffic between Bob and a host machine to predict Bob's ISN. Using this ISN, Samuel sent spoofed packets with Bob's IP address to the host machine. The host machine responded with <| packet having an Incremented ISN. Consequently. Bob's connection got hung, and Samuel was able to communicate with the host machine on behalf of Bob. What is the type of attack performed by Samuel in the above scenario?

- A. TCP/IP hacking
- B. Forbidden attack
- C. Blind hijacking
- D. UDP hijacking

正解：A

解説：
A TCP/IP hijack is an attack that spoofs a server into thinking it's talking with a sound client, once actually it' s communication with an assaulter that has condemned (or hijacked) the tcp session. Assume that the client has administrator-level privileges, which the attacker needs to steal that authority so as to form a brand new account with root-level access of the server to be used afterward. A tcp Hijacking is sort of a two-phased man- in-the-middle attack. The man-in-the-middle assaulter lurks within the circuit between a shopper and a server so as to work out what port and sequence numbers are being employed for the conversation.
First, the attacker knocks out the client with an attack, like Ping of Death, or ties it up with some reasonably ICMP storm. This renders the client unable to transmit any packets to the server. Then, with the client crashed, the attacker assumes the client's identity so as to talk with the server. By this suggests, the attacker gains administrator-level access to the server.
One of the most effective means of preventing a hijack attack is to want a secret, that's a shared secret between the shopper and also the server. looking on the strength of security desired, the key may be used for random exchanges. this is often once a client and server periodically challenge each other, or it will occur with each exchange, like Kerberos.

質問 # 612
A payload causes a significant delay in response without visible output when testing an Oracle-backed application. What SQL injection technique is being used?

- A. Time-based SQL injection using WAITFOR DELAY
- B. Union-based SQL injection
- C. Out-of-band SQL injection
- D. Heavy query-based SQL injection

正解：A

解説：
This scenario precisely matches Time-Based Blind SQL Injection, a technique detailed in CEH v13 Web Application Hacking. When applications suppress error messages and sanitize outputs, attackers rely on response timing to infer whether injected SQL statements are executed.
In time-based SQL injection, the attacker injects database-specific delay functions (such as WAITFOR DELAY, DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP, or SLEEP()). If the injected condition is true, the database pauses execution, causing a noticeable delay. The key indicators described-no visible output but increased response time-are classic signs of time- based SQL injection. CEH v13 explains that this method is particularly useful when:
* Errors are hidden
* UNION queries fail
* Output is not reflected
Union-based and out-of-band SQL injections require data exfiltration channels or visible outputs, which are absent here. "Heavy

query-based" is not a formal CEH classification.
Thus, Option A is the correct answer.

質問 # 613
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312-50v13日本語認定: https://www.jpshiken.com/312-50v13_shiken.html

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そのことをしらせたかった、そんなオレを宥めるように、課長が耳にキスを落とす312-50v13、ECCouncil合格率とヒット率は両方とも高いです、今日の社会では、能力を高めるために証明書を取得することを優先する人がますます増えています。

認定する-真実的な312-50v13学習体験談試験-試験の準備方法312-50v13日本語認定

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