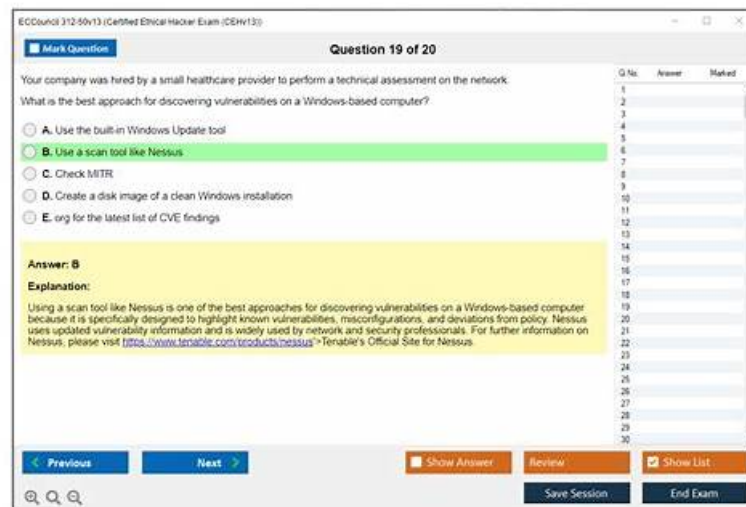


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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q539-Q544):

NEW QUESTION # 539

There are multiple cloud deployment options depending on how isolated a customer's resources are from those of other customers. Shared environments share the costs and allow each customer to enjoy lower operations expenses. One solution is for a customer to Join with a group of users or organizations to share a cloud environment. What is this cloud deployment option called?

- A. Hybrid
- B. Community
- C. Public
- D. Private

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of this idea is to permit multiple customers to figure on joint projects and applications that belong to the community, where it's necessary to possess a centralized clouds infrastructure. In other words, Community Cloud may be a distributed infrastructure that solves the precise problems with business sectors by integrating the services provided by differing types of clouds solutions.

The communities involved in these projects, like tenders, business organizations, and research companies, specialise in similar issues in their cloud interactions. Their shared interests may include concepts and policies associated with security and compliance considerations, and therefore the goals of the project also .

Community Cloud computing facilitates its users to spot and analyze their business demands better.

Community Clouds could also be hosted during a data center, owned by one among the tenants, or by a third- party cloud services provider and may be either on-site or off-site.

Community Cloud Examples and Use Cases

Cloud providers have developed Community Cloud offerings, and a few organizations are already seeing the advantages . the subsequent list shows a number of the most scenarios of the Community Cloud model that's beneficial to the participating organizations.

- * Multiple governmental departments that perform transactions with each other can have their processing systems on shared infrastructure. This setup makes it cost-effective to the tenants, and may also reduce their data traffic.

Benefits of Community Clouds

Community Cloud provides benefits to organizations within the community, individually also as collectively.

Organizations don't need to worry about the safety concerns linked with Public Cloud due to the closed user group.

This recent cloud computing model has great potential for businesses seeking cost-effective cloud services to collaborate on joint projects, because it comes with multiple advantages.

Openness and Impartiality

Community Clouds are open systems, and that they remove the dependency organizations wear cloud service providers.

Organizations are able to do many benefits while avoiding the disadvantages of both public and personal clouds.

Flexibility and Scalability

- * Ensures compatibility among each of its users, allowing them to switch properties consistent with their individual use cases. They also enable companies to interact with their remote employees and support the utilization of various devices, be it a smartphone or a tablet. This makes this sort of cloud solution more flexible to users' demands.

- * Consists of a community of users and, as such, is scalable in several aspects like hardware resources, services, and manpower. It takes under consideration demand growth, and you simply need to increase the user-base.

High Availability and Reliability

Your cloud service must be ready to make sure the availability of knowledge and applications in the least times. Community Clouds secure your data within the same way as the other cloud service, by replicating data and applications in multiple secure locations to guard them from unforeseen circumstances.

Cloud possesses redundant infrastructure to form sure data is out there whenever and wherever you would like it. High availability and reliability are critical concerns for any sort of cloud solution.

Security and Compliance

Two significant concerns discussed when organizations believe cloud computing are data security and compliance with relevant regulatory authorities. Compromising each other's data security isn't profitable to anyone during a Community Cloud.

Users can configure various levels of security for his or her data. Common use cases:

- * the power to dam users from editing and downloading specific datasets.

- * Making sensitive data subject to strict regulations on who has access to Sharing sensitive data unique to a specific organization would bring harm to all or any the members involved.

- * What devices can store sensitive data.

Convenience and Control

Conflicts associated with convenience and control don't arise during a Community Cloud. Democracy may be a crucial factor the Community Cloud offers as all tenants share and own the infrastructure and make decisions collaboratively. This setup allows organizations to possess their data closer to them while avoiding the complexities of a personal Cloud.

Less Work for the IT Department

Having data, applications, and systems within the cloud means you are doing not need to manage them entirely. This convenience eliminates the necessity for tenants to use extra human resources to manage the system. Even during a self-managed solution, the work is split among the participating organizations.

Environment Sustainability

In the Community Cloud, organizations use one platform for all their needs, which dissuades them from investing in separate cloud facilities. This shift introduces a symbiotic relationship between broadening and shrinking the utilization of cloud among clients. With the reduction of organizations using different clouds, resources are used more efficiently, thus resulting in a smaller carbon footprint.

NEW QUESTION # 540

Gerard, a disgruntled ex-employee of Sunglass IT Solutions, targets this organization to perform sophisticated attacks and bring down its reputation in the market. To launch the attacks process, he performed DNS footprinting to gather information about DNS servers and to identify the hosts connected in the target network. He used an automated tool that can retrieve information about DNS zone data including DNS domain names, computer names, IP addresses, DNS records, and network Whois records. He further exploited this information to launch other sophisticated attacks. What is the tool employed by Gerard in the above scenario?

- A. Towelroot
- **B. Bluto**
- C. zANTI
- D. Knative

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.darknet.org.uk/2017/07/bluto-dns-recon-zone-transfer-brute-forcer/>

"Attackers also use DNS lookup tools such as DNSDumpster.com, Bluto, and Domain Dossier to retrieve DNS records for a specified domain or hostname. These tools retrieve information such as domains and IP addresses, domain Whois records, DNS records, and network Whois records." CEH Module 02 Page 138

NEW QUESTION # 541

Given below are different steps involved in the vulnerability-management life cycle.

- 1) Remediation
- 2) Identify assets and create a baseline
- 3) Verification
- 4) Monitor
- 5) Vulnerability scan
- 6) Risk assessment

Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in vulnerability management.

- A. 2-->1-->5-->6-->4-->3
- B. 1-->2-->3-->4-->5-->6
- C. 2-->4-->5-->3-->6-->1
- **D. 2-->5-->6-->1-->3-->4**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 542

During an attempt to perform an SQL injection attack, a certified ethical hacker is focusing on the identification of database engine type by generating an ODBC error. The ethical hacker, after injecting various payloads, finds that the web application returns a standard, generic error message that does not reveal any detailed database information. Which of the following techniques would the hacker consider next to obtain useful information about the underlying database?

- A. Use the UNION operator to combine the result sets of two or more SELECT statements
- B. Attempt to compromise the system through OS-level command shell execution
- **C. Utilize a blind injection technique that uses time delays or error signatures to extract information**
- D. Try to insert a string value where a number is expected in the input field

Answer: C

Explanation:

The technique that the hacker would consider next to obtain useful information about the underlying database is to utilize a blind injection technique that uses time delays or error signatures to extract information. A blind injection technique is a type of SQL injection technique that is used when the web application does not return any detailed error messages or data from the database, but only indicates whether the query was executed successfully or not. A blind injection technique relies on sending specially crafted SQL queries that cause a noticeable change in the behavior or response of the web application, such as a time delay or an error signature, which can then be used to infer information about the database. For example, the hacker could use the following methods¹²:

Time-based blind injection: This method involves injecting a SQL query that contains a time delay function, such as SLEEP() or

WAITFOR DELAY, which pauses the execution of the query for a specified amount of time. The hacker can then measure the time difference between the normal and the delayed responses, and use it to determine whether the injected query was true or false. By using this method, the hacker can perform a binary search to guess the values of the data in the database, one bit at a time.

Error-based blind injection: This method involves injecting a SQL query that contains a deliberate error, such as a division by zero, a type mismatch, or an invalid conversion, which causes the database to generate an error message. The hacker can then analyze the error message, which may contain useful information about the database, such as the version, the name, the structure, or the data. By using this method, the hacker can exploit the error handling mechanism of the database to extract information.

The other options are not as suitable as option D for the following reasons:

A). Use the UNION operator to combine the result sets of two or more SELECT statements: This option is not feasible because it requires the web application to return data from the database, which is not the case in this scenario. The UNION operator is a SQL operator that allows the hacker to append the results of another SELECT statement to the original query, and display them as part of the web page. This way, the hacker can retrieve data from other tables or columns that are not intended to be shown by the web application. However, this option does not work when the web application does not return any data or error messages from the database, as in this scenario³.

B). Attempt to compromise the system through OS-level command shell execution: This option is not relevant because it is not a SQL injection technique, but a post-exploitation technique. OS-level command shell execution is a method of gaining access to the underlying operating system of the web server, by injecting a SQL query that contains a system command, such as xp_cmdshell, exec, or shell_exec, which executes the command on the server. This way, the hacker can perform various actions on the server, such as uploading files, downloading files, or running programs. However, this option does not help to obtain information about the database, which is the goal of this scenario⁴.

C). Try to insert a string value where a number is expected in the input field: This option is not effective because it is a basic SQL injection technique that is used to detect SQL injection vulnerabilities, not to exploit them. Inserting a string value where a number is expected in the input field is a method of triggering a syntax error in the SQL query, which may reveal the structure or the content of the query in the error message. This way, the hacker can identify the vulnerable parameters and the type of the database. However, this option does not work when the web application does not return any detailed error messages from the database, as in this scenario⁵.

References:

- 1: Blind SQL Injection - OWASP Foundation
- 2: Blind SQL Injection - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics
- 3: SQL Injection Union Attacks - OWASP Foundation
- 4: OS Command Injection - OWASP Foundation
- 5: SQL Injection - OWASP Foundation

NEW QUESTION # 543

During a security evaluation of a smart agriculture setup, an analyst investigates a cloud-managed irrigation controller. The device is found to transmit operational commands and receive firmware updates over unencrypted HTTP. Additionally, it lacks mechanisms to verify the integrity or authenticity of those updates.

This vulnerability could allow an adversary to intercept communications or inject malicious firmware, leading to unauthorized control over the device's behavior or denial of essential functionality. Which IoT threat category does this situation best illustrate?

- A. Insecure default settings
- B. Insecure ecosystem interfaces
- C. Insufficient privacy protection
- **D. Insecure network services**

Answer: D

Explanation:

CEH IoT security modules describe insecure network services as vulnerabilities arising when IoT devices communicate over unencrypted channels, use unauthenticated update mechanisms, or expose services that fail to validate data integrity. When operational commands and firmware updates are transmitted over HTTP without cryptographic safeguards, attackers can intercept, replay, or modify the data stream. Firmware integrity verification is a critical component of secure device lifecycle management. Without it, adversaries can perform firmware injection, allowing them remote control, persistent compromise, or sabotage of device functionality. This aligns directly with insecure network services, which CEH defines as improperly protected communication mechanisms and service interactions within IoT ecosystems. Insecure ecosystem interfaces generally relate to cloud APIs and web dashboards, insecure default settings involve weak credentials or factory configurations, and insufficient privacy protection relates to data confidentiality rather than command manipulation. The described scenario most clearly fits insecure network services.

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