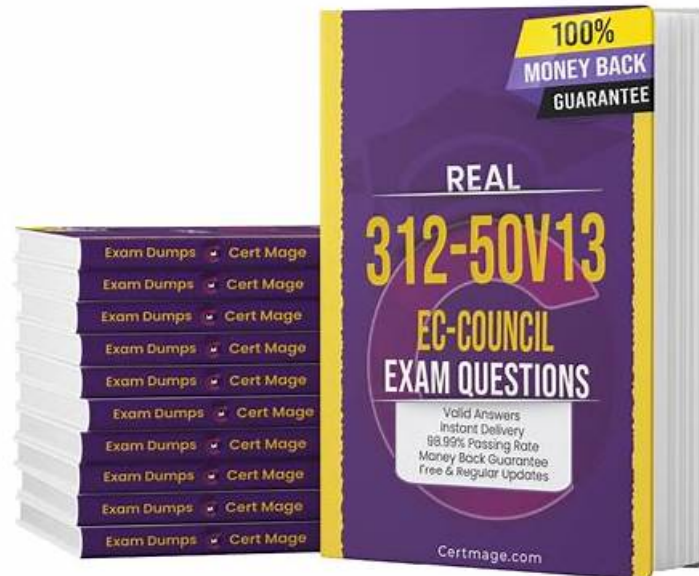


New 312-50v13 Exam Camp - Reliable 312-50v13 Exam Braindumps



P.S. Free & New 312-50v13 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Lead2Passed: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HYLVVX8iD8jGcHAmo-xsFXX0WtR70k-2>

If you don't prepare with real 312-50v13 questions, you fail, lose time and money. Lead2Passed product is specially designed to help you pass the exam on the first try. The study material is easy to use. You can choose from 3 different formats available according to your needs. The 3 formats are ECCouncil 312-50v13 desktop practice test software, browser based practice exam, and PDF.

To prepare successfully in a short time, you need a trusted platform of real and updated ECCouncil 312-50v13 exam dumps. Studying with updated 312-50v13 practice questions improve your skills of clearing the certification test in a short time. Lead2Passed makes it easy for you to prepare successfully for the 312-50v13 Questions in a short time with 312-50v13 Dumps. The product of Lead2Passed has been prepared under the expert supervision of thousands of experts worldwide.

>> New 312-50v13 Exam Camp <<

Reliable 312-50v13 Exam Braindumps, New 312-50v13 Dumps Pdf

With rapid development of IT industry, more and more requirements have been taken on those who are working in IT industry. So if you don't want to be eliminated in the competition, to pass 312-50v13 exam is a necessary for you. If you worry that you will not get the satisfied results after you have taken too much time and energy to prepare the 312-50v13 Exam. Now let our Lead2Passed help you! Countless 312-50v13 exam software users of our Lead2Passed let us have the confidence to tell you that using our test software, you will have the most reliable guarantee to pass 312-50v13 exam.

ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q359-Q364):

NEW QUESTION # 359

An attacker, using a rogue wireless AP, performed an MITM attack and injected an HTML code to embed a malicious applet in all HTTP connections. When users accessed any page, the applet ran and exploited many machines. Which one of the following tools

the hacker probably used to inject HTML code?

- A. Tcpdump
- **B. Ettercap**
- C. Aircrack-ng
- D. Wireshark

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ettercap is a comprehensive MITM attack tool that supports live traffic interception and content injection. It can modify HTTP streams in real time and inject malicious payloads, such as JavaScript or applets, into web traffic.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Guide:

Module 8: Sniffing

Quote:

"Ettercap allows attackers to intercept, analyze, and alter data on the fly, including injecting malicious content like Java applets in HTTP sessions during MITM attacks." Incorrect Options Explained:

A & D. Wireshark and Tcpdump are passive sniffers with no injection capability.

C). Aircrack-ng is for Wi-Fi key cracking, not traffic manipulation.

NEW QUESTION # 360

Mike, a security engineer, was recently hired by BigFox Ltd. The company recently experienced disastrous DoS attacks. The management had instructed Mike to build defensive strategies for the company's IT infrastructure to thwart DoS/DDoS attacks. Mike deployed some countermeasures to handle jamming and scrambling attacks. What is the countermeasure Mike applied to defend against jamming and scrambling attacks?

- **A. Implement cognitive radios in the physical layer**
- B. Allow the usage of functions such as gets and strcpy
- C. Allow the transmission of all types of addressed packets at the ISP level
- D. A Disable TCP SYN cookie protection

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/5567385>

NEW QUESTION # 361

is a set of extensions to DNS that provide the origin authentication of DNS data to DNS clients (resolvers) so as to reduce the threat of DNS poisoning, spoofing, and similar types of attacks.

- A. Resource transfer
- **B. DNSSEC**
- C. Resource records
- D. Zone transfer

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) is a suite of Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) specifications for securing certain kinds of information provided by DNS for use on IP networks.

DNSSEC is a set of extensions to DNS provide to DNS clients (resolvers) origin authentication of DNS data, authenticated denial of existence, and data integrity, but not availability or confidentiality. DNSSEC is necessary because the original DNS design did not include security but was designed to be a scalable distributed system. DNSSEC adds security while maintaining backward compatibility.

=

NEW QUESTION # 362

Annie, a cloud security engineer, uses the Docker architecture to employ a client/server model in the application she is working on.

She utilizes a component that can process API requests and handle various Docker objects, such as containers, volumes, Images, and networks. What is the component of the Docker architecture used by Annie in the above scenario?

- A. Docker registries
- **B. Docker daemon**
- C. Docker objects
- D. Docker client

Answer: B

Explanation:

Docker uses a client-server design. The docker client talks to the docker daemon, that will the work of building, running, and distributing your docker containers. The docker client and daemon will run on the same system, otherwise you will connect a docker consumer to a remote docker daemon. The docker consumer and daemon communicate using a REST API, over OS sockets or a network interface.

The docker daemon (dockerd) listens for docker API requests and manages docker objects like pictures, containers, networks, and volumes. A daemon may communicate with other daemons to manage docker services.

NEW QUESTION # 363

Study the following log extract and identify the attack.

[Image shows an HTTP GET request with encoded traversal strings, such as

- A. Hexcode Attack
- B. Multiple Domain Traversal Attack
- C. Cross Site Scripting
- **D. Unicode Directory Traversal Attack**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This log clearly shows an HTTP GET request attempting to exploit a web server using a directory traversal attack with Unicode encoding:

* The URL contains: `/msadc/../../../../winnt/system32/cmd.exe?/c+dir+c:`

* `../../../../` is a known Unicode-encoded sequence used to bypass input validation filters. It translates to the forward slash character `/` when interpreted by vulnerable versions of Microsoft IIS (specifically IIS 4.0 and 5.0).

This type of attack attempts to:

* Traverse out of the web root directory (via encoded `../` sequences)

* Access `cmd.exe` in the Windows `system32` directory

* Execute operating system commands such as `dir c:` (list contents of drive C) From CEH v13 Official Courseware:

* Module 14: Hacking Web Servers

* Topic: Unicode Directory Traversal Vulnerability (IIS-specific)

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"A Unicode Directory Traversal Attack takes advantage of improper input sanitization by encoding traversal characters (`../`) as Unicode (e.g., `../../../../`). This bypasses input filters and accesses restricted directories such as `system32`." Incorrect Options:

* A. Hexcode Attack: Not a formal classification; here Unicode encoding is used.

* B. Cross-Site Scripting: Involves injecting scripts into a web page, unrelated to filesystem traversal.

* C. Multiple Domain Traversal: Not a valid or recognized attack type.

Reference: CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 14: Web Server Attacks # Unicode Directory Traversal Microsoft Security Bulletin MS00-078 - IIS Malformed Request Vulnerability

NEW QUESTION # 364

.....

It is not hard to know that 312-50v13 study materials not only have better quality than any other study materials, but also have better quality. On the one hand, we can guarantee that you will pass the 312-50v13 exam easily if you learn our 312-50v13 Study Materials; on the other hand, you will learn a lot of useful knowledge from our 312-50v13 learning braindump. Are you ready? You can free download the demo of our 312-50v13 study materials on the web first.

Reliable 312-50v13 Exam Braindumps: <https://www.lead2passed.com/ECCouncil/312-50v13-practice-exam-dumps.html>

