

Lab 312-50v13 Questions & 312-50v13 Certification Practice

312-50v13 Dumps Questions

9. Attacker Rony Installed a rogue access point within an organization's perimeter and attempted to Intrude into its internal network. Johnson, a security auditor, identified some unusual traffic in the internal network that is aimed at cracking the authentication mechanism. He immediately turned off the targeted network and tested for any weak and outdated security mechanisms that are open to attack.

What is the type of vulnerability assessment performed by Johnson in the above scenario?

- A. Distributed assessment
- B. Wireless network assessment
- C. Host-based assessment
- D. Application assessment

Answer: B

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ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q429-Q434):

NEW QUESTION # 429

A large corporate network is being subjected to repeated sniffing attacks. To increase security, the company's IT department decides to implement a combination of several security measures. They permanently add the MAC address of the gateway to the ARP cache, switch to using IPv6 instead of IPv4, implement the use of encrypted sessions such as SSH instead of Telnet, and use Secure File Transfer Protocol instead of FTP.

However, they are still faced with the threat of sniffing. Considering the countermeasures, what should be their next step to enhance network security?

- A. Implement network scanning and monitoring tools
- B. Enable network identification broadcasts

- C. Use HTTP instead of HTTPS for protecting usernames and passwords
- D. Retrieve MAC addresses from the OS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sniffing attacks are a type of network attack that involves intercepting and analyzing data packets as they travel over a network. Sniffing attacks can be used to steal sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, etc. Sniffing attacks can also be used to perform reconnaissance, spoofing, or man-in-the-middle attacks.

The IT department of the company has implemented some security measures to prevent or mitigate sniffing attacks, such as:

Adding the MAC address of the gateway to the ARP cache: This prevents ARP spoofing, which is a technique that allows an attacker to redirect network traffic to their own device by sending fake ARP messages that associate their MAC address with the IP address of the gateway.

Switching to IPv6 instead of IPv4: This reduces the risk of IP spoofing, which is a technique that allows an attacker to send packets with a forged source IP address, pretending to be another device on the network.

Using encrypted sessions such as SSH instead of Telnet, and Secure File Transfer Protocol instead of FTP:

This protects the data from being read or modified by an attacker who can capture the packets, as the data is encrypted and authenticated using cryptographic protocols.

However, these measures are not enough to completely eliminate the threat of sniffing, as an attacker can still use other techniques, such as:

Passive sniffing: This involves monitoring the network traffic without injecting any packets or altering the data. Passive sniffing can be done on a shared network, such as a hub, or on a switched network, using techniques such as MAC flooding, port mirroring, or VLAN hopping.

Active sniffing: This involves injecting packets or modifying the data to manipulate the network behavior or gain access to more traffic. Active sniffing can be done using techniques such as DHCP spoofing, DNS poisoning, ICMP redirection, or TCP session hijacking.

Therefore, the next step to enhance network security is to implement network scanning and monitoring tools, which can help detect and prevent sniffing attacks by:

* Scanning the network for unauthorized devices, such as rogue access points, hubs, or sniffers, and removing them or isolating them from the network.

* Monitoring the network for abnormal traffic patterns, such as excessive ARP requests, DNS queries, ICMP messages, or TCP connections, and alerting the network administrators or blocking the suspicious sources.

* Analyzing the network traffic for malicious content, such as malware, phishing, or exfiltration, and filtering or quarantining the infected or compromised devices.

References:

CEHv12 Module 05: Sniffing

Sniffing attacks - Types, Examples & Preventing it

How to Prevent and Detect Packet Sniffing Attacks

Understanding Sniffing in Cybersecurity and How to Prevent It

NEW QUESTION # 430

You are tasked to perform a penetration test. While you are performing information gathering, you find an employee list in Google. You find the receptionist's email, and you send her an email changing the source email to her boss's email (boss@company). In this email, you ask for a pdf with information. She reads your email and sends back a pdf with links. You exchange the pdf links with your malicious links (these links contain malware) and send back the modified pdf, saying that the links don't work. She reads your email, opens the links, and her machine gets infected. You now have access to the company network. What testing method did you use?

- A. Eavesdropping
- **B. Social engineering**
- C. Piggybacking
- D. Tailgating

Answer: B

Explanation:

Social engineering is the term used for a broad range of malicious activities accomplished through human interactions. It uses psychological manipulation to trick users into making security mistakes or giving away sensitive information.

Social engineering attacks typically involve some form of psychological manipulation, fooling otherwise unsuspecting users or employees into handing over confidential or sensitive data. Commonly, social engineering involves email or other communication that

invokes urgency, fear, or similar emotions in the victim, leading the victim to promptly reveal sensitive information, click a malicious link, or open a malicious file. Because social engineering involves a human element, preventing these attacks can be tricky for enterprises.

NEW QUESTION # 431

Which social engineering attack involves impersonating a co-worker or authority figure to extract confidential information?

- A. Baiting
- **B. Pretexting**
- C. Phishing
- D. Quid pro quo

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pretexting is defined in CEH v13 Social Engineering as an attack where the attacker fabricates a believable scenario and impersonates a trusted individual to gain sensitive information.

This differs from phishing (mass messaging), baiting (malicious incentives), and quid pro quo (exchange of favors).

NEW QUESTION # 432

Bob is doing a password assessment for one of his clients. Bob suspects that security policies are not in place.

He also suspects that weak passwords are probably the norm throughout the company he is evaluating. Bob is familiar with password weaknesses and key loggers.

Which of the following options best represents the means that Bob can adopt to retrieve passwords from his clients hosts and servers?

- A. Hardware and Software Keyloggers.
- B. Software only, they are the most effective.
- C. Passwords are always best obtained using Hardware key loggers.
- **D. Hardware, Software, and Sniffing.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 433

Bob, your senior colleague, has sent you a mail regarding a deal with one of the clients. You are requested to accept the offer and you oblige. After 2 days, Bob denies that he had ever sent a mail. What do you want to "know" to prove yourself that it was Bob who had sent the mail?

- **A. Non-Repudiation**
- B. Integrity
- C. Authentication
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Non-repudiation ensures that a sender cannot deny having sent a message. This is typically achieved through digital signatures or logs which verify the origin and integrity of communications.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 10: Cryptography # Security Services

"Non-repudiation prevents entities from denying their actions, such as sending emails or digital transactions." Reference: NIST SP 800-53 - Non-repudiation defined under Access Control and Audit

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NEW QUESTION # 434

