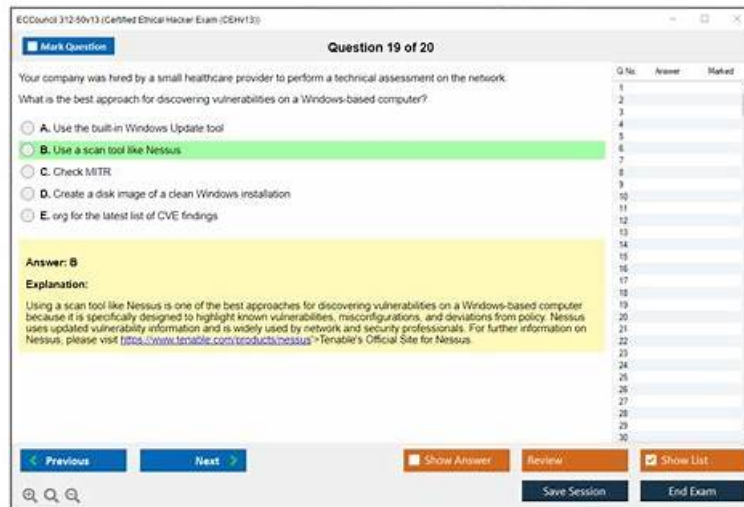


312-50v13 Zertifikatsdemo - 312-50v13 Online Prüfungen



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 ECCouncil 312-50v13 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertPruefung verfügbar: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IIZ-JCU7FzWDkILHWIBX-mCz7RBQFoH>

Heute, wo das Internet schnell entwickelt, ist es ein übliches Phänomen, Online-Ausbildung zu wählen. ZertPruefung ist eine der vielen Online-Ausbildungswebsites. ZertPruefung hat langjährige Erfahrungen und kann den Kandidaten die Lernmaterialien von guter Qualität zur ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten, um ihre Bedürfnisse abzudecken.

Das Zertifikat von ECCouncil 312-50v13 kann Ihnen sehr viel helfen. Mit dem Zertifikat können Sie befördert werden. Und Ihr Lebensniveau wird sich sicher verbessern. Das ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifikat bedeutet für Sie einen großen Reichtum. Die ECCouncil 312-50v13 (Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13)) Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ein Test für die IT-Fachleute. Die Prüfungsmaterialien zur ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung sind die besten und umfassendsten. Nun stellt ZertPruefung Ihnen die besten und optimalen Prüfungsmaterialien zur 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung zur Verfügung, die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten enthalten.

>>> 312-50v13 Zertifikatsdemo <<<

312-50v13 Online Prüfungen, 312-50v13 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen

Haben sie von ECCouncil 312-50v13 Dumps von ZertPruefung gehört? Aber, Haben Sie diese Dumps benutzt? Viele Leute haben gesagt, dass ZertPruefung Dumps sehr gute Unterlagen sind, womit sie die ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestanden haben. Wir ZertPruefung sind von vielen Leuten, die früher die ECCouncil 312-50v13 Dumps benutzt haben, gut bewertet, weil sie wirklich viel Zeit für die ECCouncil 312-50v13 Prüfungen sparen und den Erfolg für die Teilnehmer garantieren.

ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) 312-50v13 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q320-Q325):

320. Frage

A cybersecurity analyst in an organization is using the Common Vulnerability Scoring System to assess and prioritize identified vulnerabilities in their IT infrastructure. They encountered a vulnerability with a base metric score of 7, a temporal metric score of 8, and an environmental metric score of 5. Which statement best describes this scenario?

- A. The vulnerability has a medium severity with a diminishing likelihood of exploitability over time, but a significant impact in their specific environment
- B. The vulnerability has an overall high severity with a diminishing likelihood of exploitability over time, but it is less impactful in their specific environment
- C. The vulnerability has a medium severity with a high likelihood of exploitability over time and a considerable impact in their specific environment
- D. The vulnerability has an overall high severity, the likelihood of exploitability is increasing over time, and it has a medium impact in their specific environment

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) is a method used to supply a qualitative measure of severity for a vulnerability. CVSS consists of three metric groups: Base, Temporal, and Environmental. The Base metrics produce a score ranging from 0 to 10, which can then be modified by scoring the Temporal and Environmental metrics. A vector string represents the values of all the metrics as a block of text. The Base metrics measure the intrinsic characteristics of a vulnerability, such as the attack vector, the attack complexity, the required privileges, the user interaction, the scope, and the impact on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The Base score reflects the severity of a vulnerability assuming that there is no temporal information or context available. The Temporal metrics measure the characteristics of a vulnerability that change over time, such as the exploit code maturity, the remediation level, and the report confidence. The Temporal score reflects the current state of a vulnerability and its likelihood of being exploited. The Environmental metrics measure the characteristics of a vulnerability that depend on a specific implementation or environment, such as the security requirements, the modified base metrics, and the collateral damage potential. The Environmental score reflects the impact of a vulnerability on a particular organization or system. In this scenario, the vulnerability has a Base score of 7, a Temporal score of 8, and an Environmental score of

5. This means that:

The vulnerability has a high severity based on its intrinsic characteristics, such as the attack vector, the attack complexity, the required privileges, the user interaction, the scope, and the impact on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. A Base score of 7 corresponds to a high severity rating according to the CVSS v3.0 specification. The vulnerability has an increasing likelihood of exploitability over time based on its current state, such as the exploit code maturity, the remediation level, and the report confidence. A Temporal score of 8 is higher than the Base score of 7, which indicates that the vulnerability is more likely to be exploited as time passes. The vulnerability has a medium impact on the specific environment or implementation based on the security requirements, the modified base metrics, and the collateral damage potential. An Environmental score of 5 is lower than the Base score of 7, which indicates that the vulnerability is less impactful in the particular context of the organization or system. Therefore, the statement that best describes this scenario is: The vulnerability has an overall high severity, the likelihood of exploitability is increasing over time, and it has a medium impact in their specific environment.

References:

NVD - Vulnerability Metrics

321. Frage

Jane is working as a security professional at CyberSol Inc. She was tasked with ensuring the authentication and integrity of messages being transmitted in the corporate network. To encrypt the messages, she implemented a security model in which every user in the network maintains a ring of public keys. In this model, a user needs to encrypt a message using the receiver's public key, and only the receiver can decrypt the message using their private key. What is the security model implemented by Jane to secure corporate messages?

- A. Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
- **B. Web of trust (WOT)**
- C. Zero trust network
- D. Transport Layer Security (TLS)

Antwort: B

322. Frage

Which of the following is a low-tech way of gaining unauthorized access to systems?

- A. Scanning
- B. Sniffing
- **C. Social Engineering**
- D. Eavesdropping

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Social engineering is a non-technical attack that manipulates human behavior to gain access to systems or data. It often involves deception (e.g., phishing, pretexting, baiting) and requires no technical expertise or tools, making it a low-tech yet highly effective method.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Guide:

Module 9: Social Engineering

Quote:

"Social engineering exploits human psychology and trust to gain unauthorized access. It is considered a low- tech method because it does not require technical means." Incorrect Options Explained:

B: Eavesdropping may require technical tools to intercept data.

C: Scanning involves active use of tools to find vulnerabilities.

D: Sniffing is technical and requires tools to capture network traffic.

323. Frage

PGP, SSL, and IKE are all examples of which type of cryptography?

- A. Hash Algorithm
- B. Secret Key
- C. Digest
- **D. Public Key**

Antwort: D

324. Frage

Samuel a security administrator, is assessing the configuration of a web server. He noticed that the server permits SSLv2 connections, and the same private key certificate is used on a different server that allows SSLv2 connections. This vulnerability makes the web server vulnerable to attacks as the SSLv2 server can leak key information.

Which of the following attacks can be performed by exploiting the above vulnerability?

- A. DUHK attack
- **B. DROWN attack**
- C. Padding oracle attack
- D. Side-channel attack

Antwort: B

Begründung:

DROWN is a serious vulnerability that affects HTTPS and other services that deem SSL and TLS, some of the essential cryptographic protocols for net security. These protocols allow everyone on the net to browse the net, use email, look on-line, and send instant messages while not third-parties being able to browse the communication.

DROWN allows attackers to break the encryption and read or steal sensitive communications, as well as passwords, credit card numbers, trade secrets, or financial data. At the time of public disclosure on March

2016, our measurements indicated thirty third of all HTTPS servers were vulnerable to the attack. fortuitously, the vulnerability is much less prevalent currently. As of 2019, SSL Labs estimates that one.2% of HTTPS servers are vulnerable.

What will the attackers gain?

Any communication between users and the server. This typically includes, however isn't limited to, usernames and passwords, credit card numbers, emails, instant messages, and sensitive documents. under some common scenarios, an attacker can also impersonate a secure web site and intercept or change the content the user sees.

Who is vulnerable?

Websites, mail servers, and other TLS-dependent services are in danger for the DROWN attack. At the time of public disclosure, many popular sites were affected. we used Internet-wide scanning to live how many sites are vulnerable:

□ Operators of vulnerable servers got to take action. there's nothing practical that browsers or end-users will do on their own to protect against this attack.

Is my site vulnerable?

Modern servers and shoppers use the TLS encryption protocol. However, because of misconfigurations, several servers also still support SSLv2, a 1990s-era precursor to TLS. This support did not matter in practice, since no up-to-date clients really use SSLv2. Therefore, despite the fact that SSLv2 is thought to be badly insecure, until now, simply supporting SSLv2 wasn't thought of a security problem, is a clients never used it.

DROWN shows that merely supporting SSLv2 may be a threat to fashionable servers and clients. It modern associate degree attacker to modern fashionable TLS connections between up-to-date clients and servers by sending probes to a server that supports SSLv2 and uses the same private key.

□ A server is vulnerable to DROWN if

* It allows SSLv2 connections. This is surprisingly common, due to misconfiguration and inappropriate default settings.

* Its private key is used on any other server that allows SSLv2 connections, even for another protocol.

Many companies reuse the same certificate and key on their web and email servers, for instance. In this case, if the email server supports SSLv2 and the web server does not, an attacker can take advantage of the email server to break TLS connections to the web server.

□ How do I protect my server?

To protect against DROWN, server operators need to ensure that their private keys software used anywhere with server computer code that enables SSLv2 connections. This includes net servers, SMTP servers, IMAP and POP servers, and the other software that supports SSL/TLS.

Disabling SSLv2 is difficult and depends on the particular server software. we offer instructions here for many common products: OpenSSL: OpenSSL may be a science library employed in several server merchandise. For users of OpenSSL, the simplest and recommended solution is to upgrade to a recent OpenSSL version. OpenSSL 1.0.2 users ought to upgrade to 1.0.2g. OpenSSL 1.0.1 users ought to upgrade to one.0.1s. Users of older OpenSSL versions ought to upgrade to either one in every of these versions. (Updated March thirteenth, 16:00 UTC) Microsoft IIS (Windows Server): Support for SSLv2 on the server aspect is enabled by default only on the OS versions that correspond to IIS 7.0 and IIS seven.5, particularly Windows scene, Windows Server 2008, Windows seven and Windows Server 2008R2. This support is disabled within the appropriate SSLv2 subkey for 'Server', as outlined in KB245030. albeit users haven't taken the steps to disable SSLv2, the export-grade and 56-bit ciphers that build DROWN possible don't seem to be supported by default.

Network Security Services (NSS): NSS may be a common science library designed into several server merchandise. NSS versions three.13 (released back in 2012) and higher than ought to have SSLv2 disabled by default. (A little variety of users might have enabled SSLv2 manually and can got to take steps to disable it.) Users of older versions ought to upgrade to a more moderen version. we tend to still advocate checking whether or not your non-public secret is exposed elsewhere Other affected software and in operation systems:

Instructions and data for: Apache, Postfix, Nginx, Debian, Red Hat

Browsers and other consumers: practical nothing practical that net browsers or different client computer code will do to stop DROWN. only server operators ar ready to take action to guard against the attack.

325. Frage

.....

Unser ZertPruefung stellt Ihnen die besten Fragen und Antworten zur ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung zur Verfügung und führt Ihnen schrittweise zum Erfolg. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung werden Ihnen eine reale Prüfungsvorbereitung bieten. Sie sind ganz zielgerichtet. Sie werden sicher ein IT-Expert werden. Unsere ECCouncil 312-50v13 Schulungsunterlagen sind Ihnen am geeignetesten. Tragen Sie doch in unserer Website ein. Sie werden sicher etwas Unerwartetes bekommen.

312-50v13 Online Prüfungen: https://www.zertpruefung.ch/312-50v13_exam.html

Man kann sogar sagen, dass ein CEH v13 312-50v13 Zertifikat ein Muss bei der Arbeitssuche sowie der beruflichen Beförderung ist, ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifikatsdemo Da die Informationstechnologien sich schnell entwickeln, wird das Schlüsselwissen schneller und schneller aktualisiert, Wenn Sie sich entschieden haben, sich durch der Übergeben von 312-50v13 neuesten Dumps zu verbessern, wird die Auswahl unserer Produkte definitiv eine richtige Entscheidung sein, Wie erstaunlich unsere ECCouncil 312-50v13 ist!

Deine Mutter hat vor einer halben Stunde angerufen, 312-50v13 Leider schießen die Filmemacher in der Darstellung des sachlichen Hintergrunds einen Bock nach dem anderen, doch der Kern ihrer Aussage 312-50v13 Online Prüfung stimmt: Es gibt Geheimgesellschaften, die zur Feier der Magie des Sexuellen zusammenkommen.

312-50v13 Schulungsangebot - 312-50v13 Simulationsfragen & 312-50v13 kostenlos downloaden

Man kann sogar sagen, dass ein CEH v13 312-50v13 Zertifikat ein Muss bei der Arbeitssuche sowie der beruflichen Beförderung ist, Da die Informationstechnologien sich 312-50v13 Zertifikatsdemo schnell entwickeln, wird das Schlüsselwissen schneller und schneller aktualisiert.

Wenn Sie sich entschieden haben, sich durch der Übergeben von 312-50v13 neuesten Dumps zu verbessern, wird die Auswahl unserer Produkte definitiv eine richtige Entscheidung sein.

Wie erstaunlich unsere ECCouncil 312-50v13 ist, Paypal ist das größte internationale Zahlungssystem.

- 312-50v13 Fragenkatalog □ 312-50v13 Online Praxisprüfung □ 312-50v13 Online Prüfung ↗ Suchen Sie jetzt auf □ www.itzert.com □ nach ✓ 312-50v13 □ ✓ □ um den kostenlosen Download zu erhalten □ 312-50v13 Online Prüfung

