312-50v13덤프최신자료 & 312-50v13최신시험기출문제

PassTIP 312-50v13 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GeSlgjfkjup8hR2x3AbIBgaswMuG0r2a

PassTIP ECCouncil 312-50v13덤프의 질문들과 답변들은 100%의 지식 요점과 적어도 98%의 시험 문제들을 커버하는,수년동안 가장 최근의ECCouncil 312-50v13시험 요점들을 컨설팅 해 온 시니어 프로 IT 전문가들의 그룹에 의해 구축 됩니다. PassTIP의 IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 끊임없는 노력으로 최고의ECCouncil 312-50v13학습자료를 작성해 여러분들이ECCouncil 312-50v13시험에서 패스하도록 도와드립니다.

학원다니면서 많은 지식을 장악한후ECCouncil 312-50v13시험보시는것도 좋지만 회사다니느랴 야근하랴 시간이 부족한 분들은ECCouncil 312-50v13덤프만 있으면 엄청난 학원수강료 필요없이 20~30시간의 독학만으로도ECCouncil 312-50v13시험패스가 충분합니다. 또한 취업생분들은 우선 자격증으로 취업문을 두드리고 일하면서 실무를 익혀가는방법도 좋지 않을가 생각됩니다.

>> 312-50v13덤프최신자료 <<

312-50v13최신 시험기출문제 & 312-50v13높은 통과율 덤프자료

PassTIP에서 출시한 ECCouncil인증312-50v13 덤프는 시험문제적유율이 가장 높은 시험대비자료입니다. 실제 ECCouncil인증312-50v13시험문제유형과 같은 형식으로 제작된ECCouncil인증312-50v13 시험공부자료로서PassTIP 덤프의 실용가치를 자랑하고 있습니다.덤프를 공부하여 시험불합격하시면 덤프비용은 환불처리해드립니다.

최신 CEH v13 312-50v13 무료샘플문제 (Q743-Q748):

질문 # 743
Which of the following tactics uses malicious code to redirect users' web traffic?

- A. Spear-phishing
- B. Spimming
- C. Phishing
- D. Pharming

정답：D

설명：
Pharming is a cyberattack technique in which malicious code is used to redirect a website's traffic to a fraudulent or malicious website without the user's knowledge. This redirection typically occurs through:
* DNS poisoning or host file modification
* Exploitation of vulnerabilities in DNS servers or user machines
Pharming aims to collect sensitive data (like usernames, passwords, credit card details) by making users believe they are interacting with a legitimate website when, in fact, they are on a fake one.
As per CEH v13 Official Courseware:
* Pharming is a server-side or client-side attack that manipulates how URLs are resolved.
* It differs from phishing in that it does not rely on fake emails or social engineering but rather on redirecting web traffic via compromised DNS infrastructure or local configuration.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Spimming is the use of spam over instant messaging.
* C. Phishing involves tricking users through fake emails or messages.
* D. Spear-phishing is a targeted version of phishing directed at specific individuals or roles.
Reference - CEH v13 Official Courseware:
Module 09: Social Engineering
Section: "Phishing and Pharming Attacks"
Subsection: "Differences Between Phishing and Pharming"

질문 # 744
What piece of hardware on a computer's motherboard generates encryption keys and only releases a part of the key so that decrypting a disk on a new piece of hardware is not possible?

- A. TPM
- B. UEFI
- C. GPU
- D. CPU

정답：A

설명：
The TPM is a chip that's part of your computer's motherboard - if you bought an off-the-shelf PC, it's soldered onto the motherboard. If you built your own computer, you can buy one as an add-on module if your motherboard supports it. The TPM generates encryption keys, keeping part of the key to itself

질문 # 745
A penetration tester is performing an enumeration on a client's network. The tester has acquired permission to perform enumeration activities. They have identified a remote inter-process communication (IPC) share and are trying to collect more information about it. The tester decides to use a common enumeration technique to collect the desired data. Which of the following techniques would be most appropriate for this scenario?

- A. Probe the IPC share by attempting to brute force admin credentials
- B. Brute force Active Directory
- C. Conduct a DNS zone transfer
- D. Extract usernames using email IDs

정답：A

설명：
Probing the IPC share by attempting to brute force admin credentials is the most appropriate technique for this scenario, because it can reveal valuable information about the target system, such as its operating system, services, users, groups, and shares. An IPC share is a special share that allows processes to communicate with each other over the network using named pipes. An IPC share can be accessed anonymously or with valid credentials, depending on the security configuration of the target system. A brute force attack is a method of trying different combinations of usernames and passwords until a valid pair is found. By using a brute force attack, the tester can try to access the IPC share with admin credentials, which can grant them more privileges and access to more resources on the target system.
The other options are less suitable or effective techniques for this scenario. Brute forcing Active Directory may not be relevant or feasible, as the target system may not be part of a domain or may have strong password policies. Extracting usernames using email IDs may not provide enough information or access to the target system, as email IDs may not match the usernames or passwords. Conducting a DNS zone transfer may not be possible or useful, as the target system may not be a DNS server or may have restricted zone transfers. A DNS zone transfer is a method of obtaining information about the domain names and IP addresses of the hosts in a network by querying a DNS server. References:
* Inter-process communication - Wikipedia
* IPC$ share and null session behavior - Windows Server
* Brute Force Attack: Definition, Examples, and Prevention
* DNS Zone Transfer: Definition, Types, and Examples

질문 # 746
What is the role of test automation in security testing?

- A. It is an option but it tends to be very expensive.
- B. It can accelerate benchmark tests and repeat them with a consistent test setup. But it cannot replace manual testing completely.
- C. It should be used exclusively. Manual testing is outdated because of low speed and possible test setup inconsistencies.
- D. Test automation is not usable in security due to the complexity of the tests.

정답：B

설명：
In the context of security testing, test automation plays a critical role in improving the speed and consistency of testing activities. However, it cannot entirely replace manual testing because certain security vulnerabilities-especially logic flaws or issues with session management-often require human intuition and contextual understanding.
According to CEH v13 Official Courseware - Module 05 (Vulnerability Analysis), and confirmed in the CEH v13 Study Guide, automated testing is best suited for:
Repetitive benchmark tests
Regression testing
Scanning for known vulnerabilities
Ensuring consistency across environments
However, manual testing is still essential for:
Business logic testing
Security misconfiguration identification
Discovering zero-day flaws
Reference: CEH v13 eCourseware - Module 05: Vulnerability Analysis # "Role of Automation in Vulnerability Assessments and Testing" CEH v13 Study Guide - Chapter: "Security Testing Techniques"

질문 # 747
A penetration tester evaluates a company's susceptibility to advanced social engineering attacks targeting its executive team. Using detailed knowledge of recent financial audits and ongoing projects, the tester crafts a highly credible pretext to deceive executives into revealing their network credentials. What is the most effective social engineering technique the tester should employ to obtain the necessary credentials without raising suspicion?

- A. Develop a spear-phishing email that references specific financial audit details and requests login confirmation
- B. Conduct a phone call posing as an external auditor requesting access to financial systems
- C. Send a mass phishing email with a link to a fake financial report
- D. Create a convincing fake email from the CFO asking for immediate credential verification

정답：A

설명：
Spear-phishing is a targeted form of phishing that uses personalized and context-rich information to increase credibility. CEH emphasizes that referencing specific internal projects, financial data, or organizational events significantly raises the success rate when attacking high-value targets such as executives. This tailored approach avoids suspicion and exploits trust more effectively than broad or generic phishing attempts.

질문 # 748
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