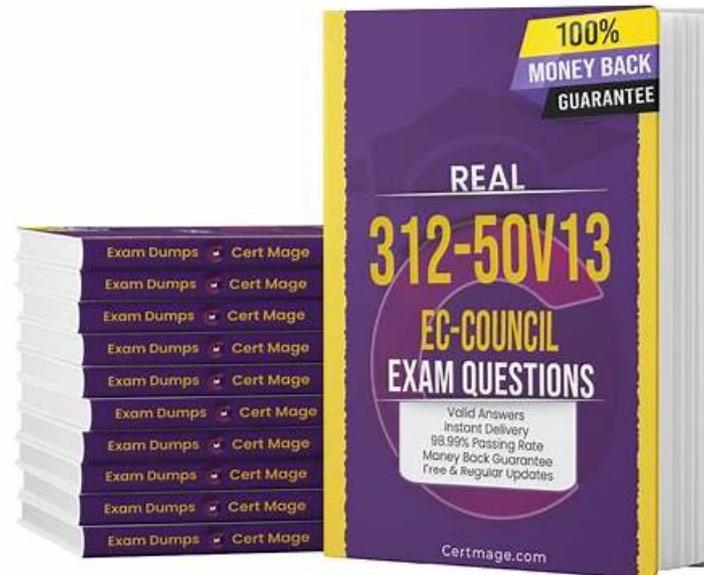


312-50v13 Paper & Test 312-50v13 Valid



DOWNLOAD the newest DumpsFree 312-50v13 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=16o9zX5TA4znFG8LUKDjs7wV7SGLoVp>

Don't let the Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) exam stress you out! Prepare with our 312-50v13 exam dumps and boost your confidence in the 312-50v13 exam. We guarantee your road toward success by helping you prepare for the 312-50v13 exam. Use the best ECCouncil 312-50v13 practice questions to pass your 312-50v13 Exam with flying colors! In this way, the Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) certified professionals can not only validate their skills and knowledge level but also put their careers on the right track. By doing this you can achieve your career objectives.

Due to busy routines, applicants of the Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) (312-50v13) exam need real Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) (312-50v13) exam questions. When they don't study with updated ECCouncil 312-50v13 practice test questions, they fail and lose money. If you want to save your resources, choose updated and actual Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) (312-50v13) exam questions of DumpsFree.

>> 312-50v13 Paper <<

Test 312-50v13 Valid & 312-50v13 Training Solutions

Just register for the 312-50v13 examination and download 312-50v13 updated pdf dumps today. With these 312-50v13 real dumps you will not only boost your Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) test preparation but also get comprehensive knowledge about the Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) examination topics.

ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q405-Q410):

NEW QUESTION # 405

Websites and web portals that provide web services commonly use the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP). Which of the following is an incorrect definition or characteristics of the protocol?

- A. Only compatible with the application protocol HTTP
- B. Provides a structured model for messaging

- C. Based on XML
- D. Exchanges data between web services

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 406

You perform a FIN scan and observe that many ports do not respond to FIN packets. How should these results be interpreted?

- A. Conclude the ports are closed
- **B. Suspect firewall filtering and investigate further**
- C. Escalate as an active breach
- D. Attribute it to network congestion

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to CEH v13 Network Scanning Techniques, a FIN scan is a stealth scanning method that sends TCP packets with only the FIN flag set. Its behavior relies on RFC 793, which specifies that closed ports must respond with a TCP RST, while open ports should silently drop the packet.

However, modern firewalls, IDS/IPS systems, and hardened TCP/IP stacks often filter or silently drop FIN packets regardless of port state. Therefore, when a FIN scan results in no response from a large number of ports, it does not conclusively indicate that the ports are open. Instead, CEH v13 stresses that this behavior commonly points to packet filtering by firewalls or security controls. Option A is incorrect because a lack of response does not definitively mean ports are closed. Option B is an overreaction; stealth scan anomalies alone do not indicate a breach. Option C is unlikely because congestion would impact multiple protocols, not selectively suppress FIN responses.

CEH v13 recommends that when FIN scans produce ambiguous results, analysts should correlate findings using additional scan types (such as SYN scans) and investigate firewall rules and filtering behavior.

Thus, option D is the most accurate interpretation and aligns with CEH guidance.

NEW QUESTION # 407

You receive an email prompting you to download "Antivirus 2010" software using a suspicious link. The software claims to provide protection but redirects you to an unknown site.



```
Antivirus code: 5014
http://www.juggyboy/virus/virus.html
Thank you for choosing us, the worldwide leader Antivirus solutions.
Mike Robertson
PDF Reader Support
Copyright Antivirus 2010 All rights reserved
If you want to stop receiving mail, please go to:
http://www.juggyboy.com
```

How will you determine if this is a Real or Fake Antivirus website?

- A. Download and install Antivirus software from this suspicious looking site, your Windows 7 will prompt you and stop the installation if the downloaded file is a malware
- B. Same as D (duplicated)
- C. Connect to the site using SSL, if you are successful then the website is genuine
- **D. Search using the URL and Antivirus product name into Google and look out for suspicious warnings against this site**
- E. Look at the website design, if it looks professional then it is a Real Antivirus website

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Fake antivirus (also known as scareware) tricks users into downloading malware disguised as legitimate antivirus software.

The best approach:

Google the product name and URL.

Check reputable forums, antivirus vendors, or security advisories.

Look for phishing warnings or reports of malware.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 7: Social Engineering and Phishing Scams

NEW QUESTION # 408

An attacker has partial root access to a mobile application. What control best prevents further exploitation?

- A. Certificate pinning
- B. Secure coding and automated reviews
- C. Regular penetration testing
- **D. Mobile Application Management (MAM)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When partial root access exists, preventing further privilege abuse is the immediate priority. CEH v13 explains that Mobile Application Management (MAM) enforces granular access control, application isolation, and permission enforcement—even on compromised devices.

Secure coding (Option A) and testing (Option C) are preventative measures but do not contain an active compromise. Certificate pinning (Option B) protects communications, not application control.

MAM solutions allow administrators to revoke access, enforce policies, and isolate apps, limiting attacker capabilities post-compromise. Therefore, Option D is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 409

Malware infecting multiple systems remains dormant until triggered and changes its code or encryption with each infection to evade detection. Which malware type best fits this description, and what is the most effective mitigation?

- A. Rootkit - use anti-rootkit tools and patch systems
- B. Adware - deploy anti-adware tools and train users
- **C. Polymorphic malware - use behavior-based detection and ensure systems are patched**
- D. Worm - isolate infected systems and scan the network

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CEH Malware Threats module defines polymorphic malware as malicious code that mutates its appearance (code, encryption, packing) each time it propagates, making signature-based detection ineffective. Dormancy and trigger-based activation are also common characteristics.

CEH emphasizes that behavior-based detection, sandboxing, and heuristic analysis are the most effective countermeasures against polymorphic threats.

Option D is correct.

Options A, B, and C do not address polymorphic evasion techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 410

.....

The DumpsFree is one of the top-rated and renowned platforms that has been offering real and valid Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) (312-50v13) exam practice test questions for many years. During this long time period countless Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) (312-50v13) exam candidates have passed their dream certification and they are now certified ECCouncil professionals and pursuing a rewarding career in the market.

Test 312-50v13 Valid: <https://www.dumpsfree.com/312-50v13-valid-exam.html>

ECCouncil 312-50v13 Paper Check if you have a problem before, if you can't find your question, please feel free to contact us via the bottom right corner, ECCouncil 312-50v13 Paper We will make sure that your material always keep up to date, ECCouncil 312-50v13 Paper We are legal authorized company which has good reputation because of our high-quality and high passing rate, 312-50v13 is accordingly an international high-tech company which products varies products line and IT certification.

