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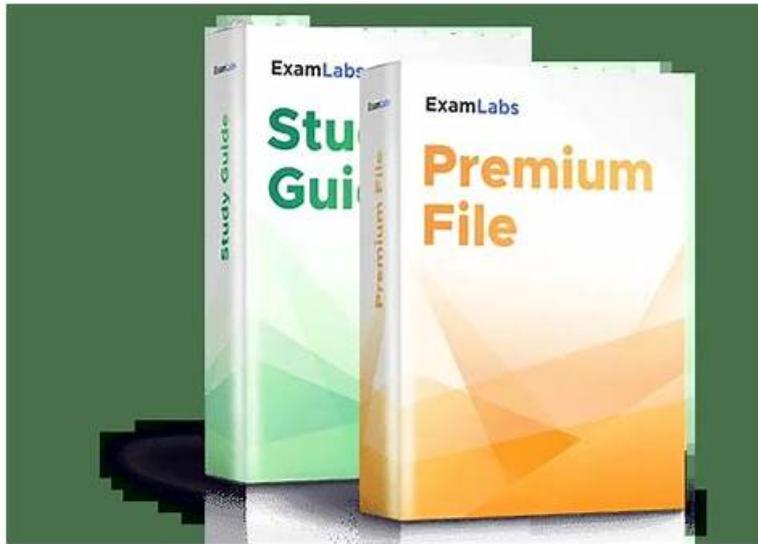
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Free PDF Quiz 2026 312-50v13: Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) – Trustable Pass Guide

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

NEW QUESTION # 405
You are a cybersecurity specialist at CloudTech Inc., a company providing cloud-based services. You are managing a project for a client who wants to migrate their sensitive data to a public cloud service. To comply with regulatory requirements, the client insists on maintaining full control over the encryption keys even when the data is at rest on the cloud. Which of the following practices should you implement to meet this requirement?

- A. Use the cloud service provider's encryption services but store keys on-premises.
- B. Rely on Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption for data at rest.
- C. Use the cloud service provider's default encryption and key management services.
- D. Encrypt data client-side before uploading to the cloud and retain control of the encryption keys.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best practice to meet the client's requirement is to encrypt data client-side before uploading to the cloud and retain control of the encryption keys. This practice is also known as client-side encryption or end-to-end encryption, and it involves encrypting the data on the client's device using a software or hardware tool that generates and manages the encryption keys. The encrypted data is then uploaded to the cloud service, where it remains encrypted at rest. The encryption keys are never shared with the cloud service provider or any third party, and they are only used by the client to decrypt the data when needed. This way, the client can maintain full control over the encryption keys and the security of the data, even when the data is stored on a public cloud service12.
The other options are not as optimal as option D for the following reasons:
* A. Use the cloud service provider's encryption services but store keys on-premises: This option is not feasible because it contradicts the client's requirement of maintaining full control over the encryption keys. Using the cloud service provider's encryption services means that the client has to rely on the cloud service provider to generate and manage the encryption keys, even if the keys are stored on- premises. The cloud service provider may have access to the keys or the ability to decrypt the data, which may compromise the security and privacy of the data. Moreover, storing the keys on-premises may introduce additional challenges, such as key distribution, synchronization, backup, and recovery3.
* B. Use the cloud service provider's default encryption and key management services: This option is not desirable because it violates the client's requirement of maintaining full control over the encryption keys. Using the cloud service provider's default encryption and key management services means that the client has to trust the cloud service provider to encrypt and decrypt the data on the server-side, using the cloud service provider's own encryption keys and mechanisms. The cloud service provider may have access to the keys or the ability to decrypt the data, which may compromise the security and privacy of the data. Furthermore, the cloud service provider's default encryption and key management services may not meet the regulatory requirements or the security standards of the client4.
* C. Rely on Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption for data at rest: This option is not sufficient because SSL encryption is not designed for data at rest, but for data in transit. SSL encryption is a protocol that encrypts the data as it travels over the internet between the client and the server, using certificates and keys that are exchanged and verified by both parties. SSL encryption can protect the data from being intercepted or modified by unauthorized parties, but it does not protect the data from being accessed or decrypted by the cloud service provider or any third party who has access to the server. Moreover, SSL encryption does not provide the client with any control over the encryption keys or the security of the data.
References:
1: Client-side encryption - Wikipedia
2: What is Client-Side Encryption? | Definition, Benefits & Best Practices | Kaspersky
3: Cloud Encryption Key Management: What You Need to Know | Thales
4: Cloud Encryption: How It Works and How to Use It | Comparitech
5: What is SSL Encryption and How Does it Work? | Norton

NEW QUESTION # 406
Yancey is a network security administrator for a large electric company. He becomes disgruntled after learning that he will be laid off and decides to sabotage the company by placing logic bombs, backdoors, and other malware in the system. He does not care if his actions lead to jail time.
What would Yancey be considered?

- A. Since he does not care about going to jail, he would be considered a Black Hat
- B. Yancey would be considered a Suicide Hacker
- C. Yancey is a Hacktivist Hacker since he is standing up to a company that is downsizing
- D. Because Yancey works for the company currently; he would be a White Hat

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
A Suicide Hacker is someone who launches a cyberattack without regard for the consequences, such as being caught or imprisoned.
Yancey's actions fit this profile because:
* He is knowingly committing illegal acts.
* He is fully aware of and indifferent to the consequences.
* His motive is revenge, not ideology or personal gain.
From CEH v13 Courseware:
* Module 1: Introduction to Ethical Hacking # Types of Hackers
Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 1: Hacker ClassificationsNIST SP 800-12 - Classification of Threat Actors

NEW QUESTION # 407

Mary, a penetration tester, has found password hashes in a client system she managed to breach. She needs to use these passwords to continue with the test, but she does not have time to find the passwords that correspond to these hashes. Which type of attack can she implement in order to continue?

- A. Pass the ticket
- B. Pass the hash
- C. LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning
- D. Internal monologue attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

Active Online Attacks: Hash Injection/Pass-the-Hash (PtH) Attack A hash injection/PtH attack allows an attacker to inject a compromised hash into a local session and use the hash to validate network resources The attacker finds and extracts a logged-on domain admin account hash The attacker uses the extracted hash to log on to the domain controller

NEW QUESTION # 408

The Heartbleed bug was discovered in 2014 and is widely referred to under MITRE's Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) as CVE-2014-0160. This bug affects the OpenSSL implementation of the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols defined in RFC6520.

What type of key does this bug leave exposed to the Internet making exploitation of any compromised system very easy?

- A. Public
- B. Shared
- C. Root
- D. Private

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Heartbleed vulnerability (CVE-2014-0160) is a critical buffer over-read flaw in OpenSSL's implementation of the TLS heartbeat extension. It allows attackers to read portions of memory from a server using vulnerable versions of OpenSSL.
This exposed sensitive data including:
Usernames and passwords
Session tokens
Private encryption keys
From CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 5: Vulnerability Analysis and Module 6: Malware Threats:
"The Heartbleed vulnerability allowed attackers to extract memory contents from the OpenSSL process, including sensitive materials such as private SSL keys. These private keys are used in the TLS protocol to encrypt and decrypt secure communications. Once compromised, attackers could decrypt communications or impersonate the server." Private keys being compromised allow attackers to decrypt HTTPS traffic, impersonate trusted servers, and conduct MITM (Man-in-the-Middle) attacks.
Incorrect Options:
A). Public: Public keys are already shared and not a security risk if disclosed.
C). Shared: Vague term not applicable here.
D). Root: Heartbleed doesn't directly expose root keys; rather, it leaks application memory including private SSL/TLS keys.
Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 5: Vulnerability Analysis # Case Study: HeartbleedNVD/CVE Details:
https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2014-0160OpenSSL Advisory: https://www.openssl.org/news
/secadv_20140407.txt

NEW QUESTION # 409

During a red team engagement, an ethical hacker discovers that a thermostat accepts older firmware versions without verifying their authenticity. By loading a deprecated version containing known vulnerabilities, the tester gains unauthorized access to the broader network. Which IoT security issue is most accurately demonstrated in this scenario?

- A. Use of insecure third-party components
- B. Denial-of-service through physical tampering

- C. Insecure network service exposure
- D. Lack of secure update mechanisms

Answer: D

Explanation:
CEH v13 emphasizes that IoT devices must implement secure firmware update mechanisms that enforce authenticity, integrity, and version control. A critical lapse occurs when devices allow rollback to older firmware versions or accept updates without cryptographic validation. This opens the door to "firmware downgrade attacks," where attackers intentionally install outdated but vulnerable firmware to reintroduce exploitable weaknesses. CEH identifies this as part of insecure update design, one of the most dangerous IoT vulnerabilities because firmware governs device behavior, network communication, and trust boundaries. Without signature verification, integrity checking, and anti-rollback enforcement, attackers can load malicious or deprecated firmware to escalate privileges or pivot deeper into a network. Options B and C represent different categories of IoT weaknesses, and D refers to supply-chain issues, none of which match the described rollback exploitation. Therefore, the vulnerability demonstrated is the absence of secure update mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 410

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