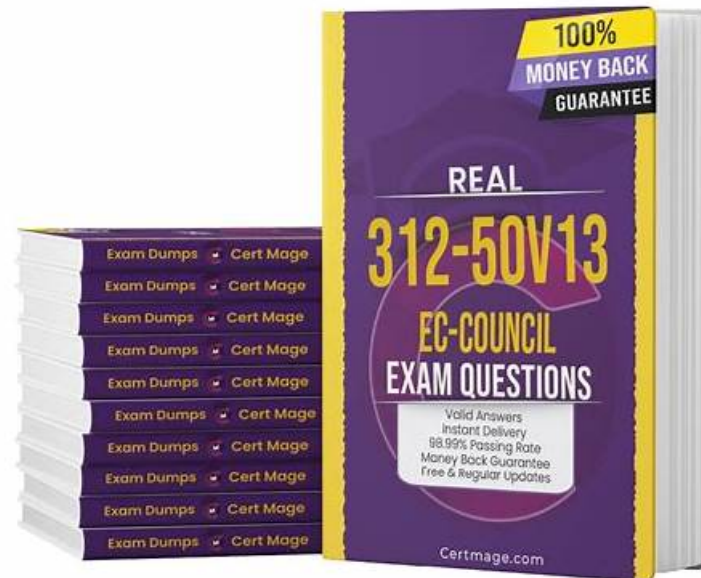


# 312-50v13 Tests - 312-50v13 Examsfragen



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der Pass4Test 312-50v13 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=18vBVmE31cnBjS4\\_63aJDAT9Tns2zcgGG](https://drive.google.com/open?id=18vBVmE31cnBjS4_63aJDAT9Tns2zcgGG)

Wie andere weltberühmte Zertifizierungen wird die 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung auch international akzeptiert. Die 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfungen haben auch breite IT-Zertifizierungen. Die Leute in der ganzen Welt wählen gerne die die 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung, um Erfolg im Berufsleben zu erlangen. In Pass4Test können Sie die Ihnen geeigneten Produkte zum Lernen wählen.

Viele Kandidaten, die sich auf die ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten, haben auf anderen Websites auch die Online-Ressourcen zur ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung gesehen. Aber unser Pass4Test ist eine einzige Website, die von den professionellen IT-Experten nach den Nachschlagen bearbeiteten ECCouncil 312-50v13 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten bieten. Wir versprechen, das Sie mit unseren Schulungsunterlagen die ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung beim ersten Versuch bestehen können.

>> 312-50v13 Tests <<

## 312-50v13 Studienmaterialien: Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) - 312-50v13 Torrent Prüfung & 312-50v13 wirkliche Prüfung

Wenn Sie die ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen wollen, ist es ganz notwendig, die Schulungsunterlagen von Pass4Test zu wählen. Durch die ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung wird Ihr Job besser garantiert. In Ihrem späten Berufsleben, werden Ihre Fertigkeiten und Kenntnisse wenigstens international akzeptiert. Das ist der Grund dafür, warum viele Menschen ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung wählen. So ist diese Prüfung immer wichtiger geworden. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test, die von den erfahrungreichen IT-Experten bearbeitet, wird Ihnen helfen, Ihren Wunsch zu erfüllen. Sie enthalten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten. Keine anderen Schulungsunterlagen sind Pass4Test vergleichbar. Sie brauchen auch nicht am Kurs teilzunehmen. Sie brauchen nur die Schulungsunterlagen zur ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test in den Warenkorb hinzuzufügen, dann können Sie mit Hilfe von Pass4Test die Prüfung ganz einfach bestehen.

## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) 312-50v13

## Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q229-Q234):

### 229. Frage

What is the following command used for?

```
net use \target\ipc$ "" /u:""
```

- A. Connecting to a Linux computer through Samba.
- B. Enumeration of Cisco routers
- **C. This command is used to connect as a null session**
- D. Grabbing the etc/passwd file
- E. Grabbing the SAM

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

The given command is used to establish a null session connection with the IPC\$ share on a Windows machine. IPC\$ (Inter-Process Communication) is a special hidden share used for Windows inter-process communication, and when connected with blank credentials, it allows anonymous access to certain system information - a common step in enumeration.

Command breakdown:

```
net use \target\ipc$ "" /u:""
```

# Initiates a connection using a blank username and password (null session).

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 04: Enumeration

Topic: Null Sessions and SMB Enumeration

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"A null session allows unauthorized users to connect to a Windows machine and extract information like usernames, shares, and policies. Null sessions exploit the default settings of the IPC\$ share and are typically initiated using net use commands." Incorrect

Options:

A/B: Accessing the etc/passwd or SAM directly is not the function of this command.

C: Samba uses SMB, but this is targeting a Windows system.

E: Cisco router enumeration involves SNMP, not Windows IPC\$.

Reference: CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 4: Enumeration # Subtopic: Null Sessions Microsoft KB:

Overview of NULL session connections and IPC\$

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### 230. Frage

Which regulation defines security and privacy controls for Federal information systems and organizations?

- A. EU Safe Harbor
- B. HIPAA
- C. PCI-DSS
- **D. NIST-800-53**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

NIST Special Publication 800-53 provides a catalog of security and privacy controls for all U.S. federal information systems except those related to national security. It is published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, which is a non-regulatory agency of the United States Department of Commerce.

NIST develops and issues standards, guidelines, and other publications to assist federal agencies in implementing the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA) and to help with managing cost-effective programs to protect their information and information systems.

### 231. Frage

An attacker has installed a RAT on a host. The attacker wants to ensure that when a user attempts to go to "www.MyPersonalBank.com", the user is directed to a phishing site.

Which file does the attacker need to modify?

- A. Networks

- B. Sudoers
- **C. Hosts**
- D. Boot.ini

**Antwort: C**

### 232. Frage

After responding to an alert involving unauthorized access to payroll data, forensic analyst Jason Miller traces the breach to a Windows workstation previously used by a temporary staff member in Chicago. While analyzing the event timeline, Jason identifies a non-elevated process that launched a signed Microsoft binary - one of several auto-elevate executables such as fodhelper.exe, eventvwr.exe, or sdclt.exe - which resulted in execution of unauthorized code without prompting the user. Registry analysis reveals manipulation of shell-related keys under the current user hive, redirecting the trusted binary to invoke a malicious payload. Which technique most likely enabled the privilege escalation?

- A. DLL Hijacking
- **B. UAC Bypass**
- C. Kernel Exploitation
- D. Scheduled Task

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

The evidence points to a User Account Control bypass. In CEH coverage of Windows privilege escalation, UAC is a protection mechanism intended to prevent silent elevation of privileges, typically prompting the user when an action requires administrative rights. However, certain Windows binaries are "auto-elevate" (often trusted, signed Microsoft executables) and can run with elevated privileges under specific conditions without showing a UAC prompt. Attackers abuse this behavior by manipulating user-writable registry locations- commonly under the current user hive-to influence how these trusted binaries launch other components. The scenario describes exactly that pattern: a non-elevated process starts an auto-elevate executable such as fodhelper.exe, eventvwr.exe, or sdclt.exe, and the system executes unauthorized code with no prompt. The key forensic clue is "manipulation of shell-related keys under the current user hive," which is a hallmark of UAC bypass techniques that hijack file association or shell open commands so the trusted binary invokes an attacker-controlled payload instead of the intended system action. Because the modification occurs in HKCU, it can often be performed without administrator privileges, making it attractive for stealthy elevation. The other options do not match as well. Kernel exploitation involves abusing OS kernel vulnerabilities and would not hinge on shell registry hijacks. Scheduled tasks typically leave task artifacts and are a persistence /execution method rather than this specific auto-elevate redirection behavior. DLL hijacking focuses on search-order abuse for loading malicious DLLs, not shell key redirection tied to UAC auto-elevation.

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

**Antwort: D**

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, as a client 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 modern 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 are ready to take action to guard against the attack.

## 234. Frage

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Nachdem Sie die Demo unserer ECCouncil 312-50v13 probiert haben, werden Sie sicherlich getrost sein. Sie brauchen nicht mehr Sorge darum machen, wie die Prüfungsunterlagen der ECCouncil 312-50v13 nachzusuchen. Außerdem brauchen Sie nicht bei der Vorbereitung darum sorgen, dass die Unterlagen veraltet sind, weil wir Ihnen einjährigen Aktualisierungsdienst gratis anbieten. Sofort nach der Aktualisierung der ECCouncil 312-50v13 Prüfungssoftware geben wir Ihnen Bescheid. Deshalb können Sie immer die neuesten Prüfungsunterlagen benutzen. Sie dürfen sich ohne Sorge auf die Prüfung konzentriert vorbereiten.

**312-50v13 Examsfragen:** <https://www.pass4test.de/312-50v13.html>

Wenn nein, dann werden Sie durch diese Erfahrung Pass4Test 312-50v13 Examsfragen in der Zukunft als Ihre erste Wahl, Erstens ist ECCouncil 312-50v13 zuverlässige Übung Bootcamp eine gute Empfehlung für Ihre Vorbereitung. Daher legen immer mehr Menschen die 312-50v13 -Zertifizierungsprüfungen ab, Die IT-Fachleute mit ECCouncil 312-50v13 Zertifikat haben höheres Gehalt,

