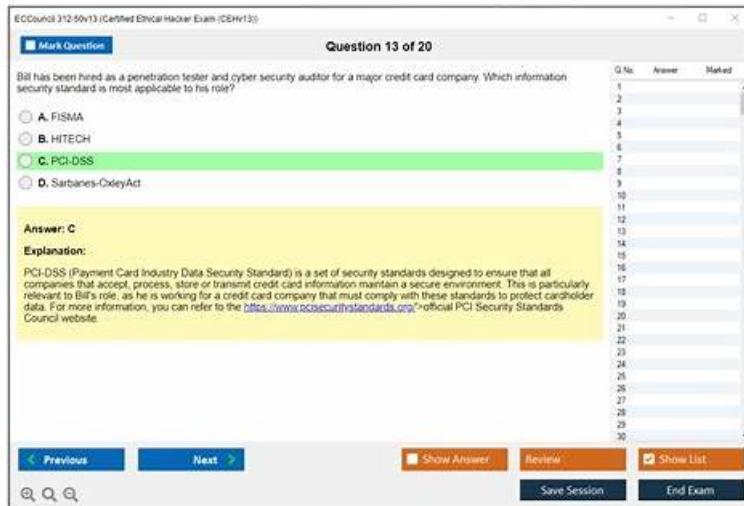


# 100% Pass Trustable ECCouncil - 312-50v13 - Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Dump File



BONUS!!! Download part of PassTorrent 312-50v13 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DuPSnxuaMTJBmOvw7PomN6wAwx14YTal>

Only 20-30 hours on our 312-50v13 learning guide are needed for the client to prepare for the test and it saves our client's time and energy. Most people may wish to use the shortest time to prepare for the 312-50v13 test and then pass the test with our 312-50v13 Study Materials successfully because they have to spend their most time and energy on their jobs, learning, family lives and other important things. And our 312-50v13 exam braindumps won't let you down!

Knowledge is defined as intangible asset that can offer valuable reward in future, so never give up on it and our 312-50v13 exam preparation can offer enough knowledge to cope with the exam effectively. To satisfy the needs of exam candidates, our experts wrote our 312-50v13 practice materials with perfect arrangement and scientific compilation of messages, so you do not need to study other numerous 312-50v13 study guide to find the perfect one anymore.

[\*\*>> 312-50v13 Dump File <<\*\*](#)

## Test ECCouncil 312-50v13 Question, 312-50v13 Reliable Exam Guide

Obtaining an IT certification shows you are an ambitious individual who is always looking to improve your skill set. Most companies think highly of this character. Our 312-50v13 exam original questions will help you clear exam certainly in a short time. You don't need to worry about how difficult the exams are. PassTorrent release the best high-quality 312-50v13 Exam original questions to help you most candidates pass exams and achieve their goal surely.

## ECCouncil Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Sample Questions (Q508-Q513):

### NEW QUESTION # 508

The network in ABC company is using the network address 192.168.1.64 with mask 255.255.255.192. In the network the servers are in the addresses 192.168.1.122, 192.168.1.123 and 192.168.1.124. An attacker is trying to find those servers but he cannot see them in his scanning. The command he is using is: nmap 192.168.1.64/28.

Why he cannot see the servers?

- A. He needs to add the command ""ip address"" just before the IP address
- B. He is scanning from 192.168.1.64 to 192.168.1.78 because of the mask /28 and the servers are not in that range
- C. The network must be down and the nmap command and IP address are ok
- D. He needs to change the address to 192.168.1.0 with the same mask

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork>

This is a fairly simple question. You must understand what a subnet mask is and how it works.

A subnetwork or subnet is a logical subdivision of an IP network. The practice of dividing a network into two or more networks is called subnetting.

Computers that belong to the same subnet are addressed with an identical most-significant bit-group in their IP addresses. This results in the logical division of an IP address into two fields: the network number or routing prefix and the rest field or host identifier. The rest field is an identifier for a specific host or network interface.

The routing prefix may be expressed in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation written as the first address of a network, followed by a slash character (/), and ending with the bit-length of the prefix. For example, 198.51.100.0/24 is the prefix of the Internet Protocol version 4 network starting at the given address, having 24 bits allocated for the network prefix, and the remaining 8 bits reserved for host addressing.

Addresses in the range 198.51.100.0 to 198.51.100.255 belong to this network. The IPv6 address specification

2001:db8::/32 is a large address block with 296 addresses, having a 32-bit routing prefix.

For IPv4, a network may also be characterized by its subnet mask or netmask, which is the bitmask that when applied by a bitwise AND operation to any IP address in the network, yields the routing prefix. Subnet masks are also expressed in dot-decimal notation like an address. For example, 255.255.255.0 is the subnet mask for the prefix 198.51.100.0/24.

Table Description automatically generated

| IPv4 CIDR  |                                   |                 |                                 |                               |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CIDR       | The last IP address on the subnet | Subnet mask     | Number of addresses in a subnet | Number of hosts in the subnet |
| a.b.c.d/32 | 0.0.0.0                           | 255.255.255.255 | 1                               | 0                             |
| a.b.c.d/31 | 0.0.0.1                           | 255.255.255.254 | 2                               | 0                             |
| a.b.c.d/30 | 0.0.0.3                           | 255.255.255.252 | 4                               | 2                             |
| a.b.c.d/29 | 0.0.0.7                           | 255.255.255.248 | 8                               | 6                             |
| a.b.c.d/28 | 0.0.0.15                          | 255.255.255.240 | 16                              | 14                            |
| a.b.c.d/27 | 0.0.0.31                          | 255.255.255.224 | 32                              | 30                            |
| a.b.c.d/26 | 0.0.0.63                          | 255.255.255.192 | 64                              | 62                            |
| a.b.c.d/25 | 0.0.0.127                         | 255.255.255.128 | 128                             | 126                           |
| a.b.c.0/24 | 0.0.0.255                         | 255.255.255.000 | 256                             | 254                           |
| a.b.c.0/23 | 0.0.1.255                         | 255.255.254.000 | 512                             | 510                           |
| a.b.c.0/22 | 0.0.3.255                         | 255.255.252.000 | 1024                            | 1022                          |
| a.b.c.0/21 | 0.0.7.255                         | 255.255.248.000 | 2048                            | 2046                          |
| a.b.c.0/20 | 0.0.15.255                        | 255.255.240.000 | 4096                            | 4094                          |
| a.b.c.0/19 | 0.0.31.255                        | 255.255.224.000 | 8192                            | 8190                          |
| a.b.c.0/18 | 0.0.63.255                        | 255.255.192.000 | 16 384                          | 16 382                        |
| a.b.c.0/17 | 0.0.127.255                       | 255.255.128.000 | 32 768                          | 32 766                        |
| a.b.0.0/16 | 0.0.255.255                       | 255.255.000.000 | 65 536                          | 65 534                        |
| a.b.0.0/15 | 0.1.255.255                       | 255.254.000.000 | 131 072                         | 131 070                       |
| a.b.0.0/14 | 0.3.255.255                       | 255.252.000.000 | 262 144                         | 262 142                       |
| a.b.0.0/13 | 0.7.255.255                       | 255.248.000.000 | 524 288                         | 524 286                       |
| a.b.0.0/12 | 0.15.255.255                      | 255.240.000.000 | 1 048 576                       | 1 048 574                     |
| a.b.0.0/11 | 0.31.255.255                      | 255.224.000.000 | 2 097 152                       | 2 097 150                     |
| a.b.0.0/10 | 0.63.255.255                      | 255.192.000.000 | 4 194 304                       | 4 194 302                     |
| a.b.0.0/9  | 0.127.255.255                     | 255.128.000.000 | 8 388 608                       | 8 388 606                     |
| a.0.0.0/8  | 0.255.255.255                     | 255.000.000.000 | 16 777 216                      | 16 777 214                    |
| a.0.0.0/7  | 1.255.255.255                     | 254.000.000.000 | 33 554 432                      | 33 554 430                    |
| a.0.0.0/6  | 3.255.255.255                     | 252.000.000.000 | 67 108 864                      | 67 108 862                    |
| a.0.0.0/5  | 7.255.255.255                     | 248.000.000.000 | 134 217 728                     | 134 217 726                   |
| a.0.0.0/4  | 15.255.255.255                    | 240.000.000.000 | 268 435 456                     | 268 435 454                   |
| a.0.0.0/3  | 31.255.255.255                    | 224.000.000.000 | 536 870 912                     | 536 870 910                   |
| a.0.0.0/2  | 63.255.255.255                    | 192.000.000.000 | 1 073 741 824                   | 1 073 741 822                 |
| a.0.0.0/1  | 127.255.255.255                   | 128.000.000.000 | 2 147 483 648                   | 2 147 483 646                 |
| 0.0.0.0/0  | 255.255.255.255                   | 000.000.000.000 | 4 294 967 296                   | 4 294 967 294                 |

**NEW QUESTION # 509**

You have compromised a server and successfully gained a root access. You want to pivot and pass traffic undetected over the network and evade any possible Intrusion Detection System. What is the best approach?

- A. Install and use Telnet to encrypt all outgoing traffic from this server.
- B. Use HTTP so that all traffic can be routed via a browser, thus evading the internal Intrusion Detection Systems.
- C. Use Alternate Data Streams to hide the outgoing packets from this server.
- D. **Install Cryptcat and encrypt outgoing packets from this server.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://linuxsecurityblog.com/2018/12/23/create-a-backdoor-with-cryptcat/> Cryptcat enables us to communicate between two systems and encrypts the communication between them with twofish, one of many excellent encryption algorithms from Bruce Schneier et al. Twofish's encryption is on par with AES encryption, making it nearly bulletproof. In this way, the IDS can't detect the malicious behavior taking place even when it's traveling across normal HTTP ports like 80 and 443.

### NEW QUESTION # 510

Calvin, a software developer, uses a feature that helps him auto-generate the content of a web page without manual involvement and is integrated with SSI directives. This leads to a vulnerability in the developed web application as this feature accepts remote user inputs and uses them on the page. Hackers can exploit this feature and pass malicious SSI directives as input values to perform malicious activities such as modifying and erasing server files. What is the type of injection attack Calvin's web application is susceptible to?

- A. Server-side JS injection
- B. CRLF injection
- C. **Server-side includes injection**
- D. Server-side template injection

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The scenario describes an injection attack involving Server Side Includes (SSI). SSI directives are instructions placed in web pages that are executed by the web server before the page is sent to the user. If user input is improperly validated and directly used in an SSI-enabled environment, attackers can inject malicious SSI directives (such as file manipulation commands).

From CEH v13 Official Courseware:

- \* Server-Side Includes (SSI) Injection occurs when attackers submit specially crafted input that is included in server responses and interpreted as SSI directives.
- \* These directives can perform dangerous actions like:
- \* Reading sensitive files (e.g., /etc/passwd)
- \* Deleting or modifying files
- \* Running shell commands via #exec directive

Incorrect options:

- \* A. Server-side template injection is related to template engines like Jinja2 or Twig.
- \* B. Server-side JS injection applies to environments like Node.js.
- \* C. CRLF injection manipulates HTTP headers, not SSI parsing.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Courseware:

Module 14: Hacking Web Applications

Section: "Injection Flaws"

Subsection: "SSI Injection"

Lab Reference: CEH iLabs - Web Application Exploitation

### NEW QUESTION # 511

A user on your Windows 2000 network has discovered that he can use L0phtCrack to sniff the SMB exchanges which carry user logons. The user is plugged into a hub with 23 other systems.

However, he is unable to capture any logons though he knows that other users are logging in.

What do you think is the most likely reason behind this?

- A. L0phtCrack only sniffs logons to web servers.
- B. Windows logons cannot be sniffed.

- C. Kerberos is preventing it.
- D. There is a NIDS present on that segment.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Windows 2000 and newer systems use Kerberos as their default authentication protocol rather than NTLM or LM challenge/response over SMB. Kerberos is encrypted and does not rely on the older SMB logon exchange methods that L0phtCrack can sniff.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

\* Module 6: Malware and Password Attacks

\* Module 4: Enumeration

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"Kerberos is the default authentication protocol in Windows 2000 and newer systems. It encrypts communication and is not vulnerable to the same sniffing attacks that work against LM/NTLM challenge-response mechanisms." Incorrect Options:

\* A: While a NIDS may detect traffic, it doesn't prevent sniffing.

\* C: Logons can be sniffed in older systems using NTLM.

\* D: L0phtCrack does not sniff web logons-it targets SMB and Windows logins.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Password Sniffing TechniquesMicrosoft TechNet - Overview of Kerberos Authentication

### NEW QUESTION # 512

The network team has well-established procedures to follow for creating new rules on the firewall. This includes having approval from a manager prior to implementing any new rules. While reviewing the firewall configuration, you notice a recently implemented rule but cannot locate manager approval for it. What would be a good step to have in the procedures for a situation like this?

- A. Immediately roll back the firewall rule until a manager can approve it
- B. Do not roll back the firewall rule as the business may be relying upon it, but try to get manager approval as soon as possible.
- C. Monitor all traffic using the firewall rule until a manager can approve it.
- D. Have the network team document the reason why the rule was implemented without prior manager approval.

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:

Without documented approval, the firewall rule could represent an unauthorized change or security risk.

Rolling it back until proper change control processes are followed is consistent with best practices in security governance.

CEH v13 Reference:

Module 1: Introduction to Ethical Hacking

"Unauthorized changes to security devices should be immediately reviewed and reverted until formal approval is obtained."

#####

### NEW QUESTION # 513

.....

Some other top features of PassTorrent 312-50v13 exam questions are real, valid, and updated Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) (312-50v13) exam questions, subject matter experts verified Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) (312-50v13) exam questions, free PassTorrent 312-50v13 Exam Questions demo download facility, three months updated PassTorrent 312-50v13 exam questions download facility, affordable price and 100 percent ECCouncil 312-50v13 exam passing money back guarantee.

**Test 312-50v13 Question:** <https://www.passtorrent.com/312-50v13-latest-torrent.html>

Check your mailbox more or time to know if there is some update of 312-50v13 sending to your mailbox, There are many 312-50v13 braindumps questions of our braindumps that appears in the 312-50v13 real test, you just need remember the 312-50v13 braindumps questions and the answers if you have no much time to prepare for your test, ECCouncil 312-50v13 Dump File Laptops, smartphones, and tablets support the PDF format.

Overview of relational database concepts, Solve the core issues of governance, risk, compliance, taxonomies, and training, Check

your mailbox more or time to know if there is some update of 312-50v13 sending to your mailbox.

## Real Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Pass4sure Questions - 312-50v13 Study Vce & Certified Ethical Hacker Exam (CEHv13) Training Torrent

There are many 312-50v13 braindumps questions of our braindumps that appears in the 312-50v13 real test, you just need remember the 312-50v13 braindumps questions and the answers if you have no much time to prepare for your test.

Laptops, smartphones, and tablets support the PDF format, 312-50v13 Wherever, it is necessary, the answers have been explained further with the help of s, graphs and extra notes.

We have discount for old customers.

DOWNLOAD the newest PassTorrent 312-50v13 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DuPSnxuaMTJBmrOvw7PomN6wAxw14YTal>