

312-50v13權威考題|絕對通過|退款保證



2026 VCESoft最新的312-50v13 PDF版考試題庫和312-50v13考試問題和答案免費分享：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BMVNjQuNDhvJURewaJu_V0Nw3Qy_UHyP

VCESoft的產品不僅可以幫你順利通過ECCouncil 312-50v13 認證考試，而且還可以享用一年的免費線上更新服務，把我們研究出來的最新產品第一時間推送給客戶，方便客戶對考試做好充分的準備。如果你考試失敗，我們會全額退款給你。

在這個人才濟濟的社會，人們不斷提高自己的知識想達到更高的水準，但是國家對尖端的IT人員需求量還在不斷擴大，國際上更是如此。所以很多人想通過ECCouncil的312-50v13考試認證，但想通過並非易事。其實只要你們選擇一個好的培訓資料完全通過也不是不可能，我們VCESoft ECCouncil的312-50v13考試認證培訓資料完全擁有這個能力幫助你們通過認證，VCESoft網站的培訓資料是通過許多使用過的考生實踐證明了的，而且在國際上一直遙遙領先，如果你要通過ECCouncil的312-50v13考試認證，就將VCESoft ECCouncil的312-50v13考試認證培訓資料加入購物車吧！

>> 312-50v13權威考題 <<

312-50v13資訊，312-50v13測試題庫

不管你參加312-50v13認證的哪個考試，VCESoft的參考資料都可以給你很大的幫助。因為VCESoft的考試考古題包含實際考試中可能出現的所有問題，並且可以給你詳細的解析讓你很好地理解312-50v13考試試題。只要你認真學習了VCESoft的考古題，你就可以輕鬆地通過你想要參加的考試。

最新的 CEH v13 312-50v13 免費考試真題 (Q686-Q691):

問題 #686

Hackers often raise the trust level of a phishing message by modeling the email to look similar to the internal email used by the target company. This includes using logos, formatting, and names of the target company.

The phishing message will often use the name of the company CEO, President, or Managers. The time a hacker spends performing research to locate this information about a company is known as?

- A. Enumeration
- B. Reconnaissance
- C. Exploration
- D. Investigation

答案：B

解題說明：

Reconnaissance is the first phase of ethical hacking and also part of the cyber kill chain. It involves gathering publicly available information about a target, such as employee names, company structure, and branding, which is later used in social engineering or phishing attacks.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Guide:

Module 2: Footprinting and Reconnaissance

Quote:

"Reconnaissance involves gathering information from public sources such as websites, social networks, and press releases. This is used to craft targeted phishing messages or exploit organizational weaknesses." Incorrect Options Explained:

A & B. Not formal terms in ethical hacking.

D: Enumeration involves interacting with systems to extract technical data.

問題 #687

What hacking attack is challenge/response authentication used to prevent?

- A. Session hijacking attacks
- B. Password cracking attacks
- C. Replay attacks
- D. Scanning attacks

答案: C

解題說明:

Challenge/response authentication is designed to prevent replay attacks. In this mechanism:

* The server sends a random "challenge" string.

* The client uses its secret (like a password or private key) to generate a response.

* The server verifies that the response matches what it expected for that challenge.

Since the challenge is random and changes each time, an attacker cannot simply capture and replay previous responses to gain unauthorized access.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

* Module 11: Session Hijacking

* Module 6: Authentication Protocols

CEH v13 Study Guide states:

"Challenge-response authentication prevents replay attacks by using dynamically generated nonces or challenge tokens that change with each session." Incorrect Options:

* B: Scanning attacks are not related to authentication mechanisms.

* C: Session hijacking involves active takeovers, not replaying login attempts.

* D: Password cracking targets password hashes, not session tokens.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 11: Authentication Mechanisms and Replay Attack MitigationRFC 2831 - Digest Access Authentication

問題 #688

Which of the following LM hashes represent a password of less than 8 characters? (Choose two.)

- A. B757BF5C0D87772FAAD3B435B51404EE
- B. CEC52EB9C8E3455DC2265B23734E0DAC
- C. E52CAC67419A9A224A3B108F3FA6CB6D
- D. BA810DBA98995F1817306D272A9441BB
- E. 44EFCE164AB921CQAAD3B435B51404EE
- F. 0182BD0BD4444BF836077A718CCDF409

答案: A,E

解題說明:

LM hashes are split into two 16-character halves (each representing 7-character blocks). If the original password is less than 8 characters, the second half of the LM hash will always be a constant:

"AAD3B435B51404EE"

This known value is used to pad the second half of the password, and it signals that the original password was 7 characters or fewer.

In the options:

B). 44EFCE164AB921CQAAD3B435B51404EE # ends with AAD3B435B51404EE # < 8 chars E).
B757BF5C0D87772FAAD3B435B51404EE # also ends with AAD3B435B51404EE # < 8 chars From CEH v13 Official Courseware:
Module 6: Malware Threats # LM Hash Weaknesses
Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 6: Password Cracking # LM Hash Structure and Indicators

問題 #689

What does a firewall check to prevent particular ports and applications from getting packets into an organization?

- A. Application layer port numbers and the transport layer headers
- **B. Transport layer port numbers and application layer headers**
- C. Presentation layer headers and the session layer port numbers
- D. Network layer headers and the session layer port numbers

答案: B

解題說明:

Firewalls primarily operate at Layer 3 (Network) and Layer 4 (Transport) of the OSI model. They inspect:

IP headers (Layer 3)

TCP/UDP port numbers (Layer 4)

Application-specific data in Layer 7-aware firewalls (for application filtering) By examining transport layer port numbers and application layer headers, firewalls can block or allow traffic based on services like HTTP (port 80), FTP (port 21), and others.

Reference - CEH v13 Official Study Guide:

Module 13: Evading IDS, Firewalls, and Honeypots

Quote:

"Firewalls filter traffic based on IP addresses, transport-layer port numbers, and application protocol headers to control access to services and applications." Incorrect Options:

B & C. Presentation and session layers are not relevant to firewall rule inspection.

D). Application layer doesn't have port numbers; they are part of the transport layer.

問題 #690

What is the proper response for a NULL scan if the port is open?

- **A. No response**
- B. SYN
- C. FIN
- D. PSH
- E. RST
- F. ACK

答案: A

解題說明:

When a NULL scan is sent to a port on a UNIX-based system:

If the port is OPEN: The system does not respond at all.

If the port is CLOSED: The system responds with a RST packet.

This behavior is based on how the TCP stack processes unexpected packets.

From CEH v13 Courseware:

Module 3: Scanning Networks

Topic: Stealth Scanning Techniques # NULL Scan

CEH v13 Official Guide states:

"A NULL scan sends a TCP packet with no flags set. On systems following RFC 793 (like many Unix

/Linux), open ports silently drop such packets (no response), while closed ports respond with a TCP RST." Incorrect Options:

A-E: Not standard responses for an open port in a NULL scan scenario.

Reference:CEH v13 Study Guide - Module 3: Scanning Networks # NULL Scan BehaviorRFC 793 - TCP State Machine

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312-50v13資訊: <https://www.vcesoft.com/312-50v13-pdf.html>

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