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QUESTION 1

Cryptography is the practice and study of techniques for secure communication in the presence of third parties (called adversaries.) More generally, it is about constructing and analyzing protocols that overcome the influence of adversaries and that are related to various aspects in information security such as data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication, and non-repudiation. Modern cryptography intersects the disciplines of mathematics, computer science, and electrical engineering. Applications of cryptography include ATM cards, computer passwords, and electronic commerce.

Basic example to understand how cryptography works is given below:

```
SECURE (plain text)
+1(+1 next letter, for example, the letter "T" is used for "S" to
encrypt.)
TFDVSF (encrypted text)
+=logic=> Algorithm
1=Factor=> Key
```

Which of the following choices is true about cryptography?

- A. Algorithm is not the secret, key is the secret.
- B. Symmetric-key algorithms are a class of algorithms for cryptography that use the different cryptographic keys for both encryption of plaintext and decryption of ciphertext.
- C. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) use the asymmetric encryption both (public/private key pair) to deliver the shared session key and to achieve a communication way.
- D. Public-key cryptography, also known as asymmetric cryptography, public key is for decrypt, private key is for encrypt.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

.....is an attack type for a rogue Wi-Fi access point that appears to be a legitimate one offered on the premises, but actually has been set up to eavesdrop on wireless communications. It is the wireless version of the phishing scam. An attacker fools wireless users into connecting a laptop or mobile phone to a tainted hotspot by posing as a legitimate provider. This type of attack may be used to steal the passwords of unsuspecting users by either snooping the communication link or by phishing, which involves setting up a fraudulent web site and luring people there.

Fill in the blank with appropriate choice.

- A. Collision Attack
- B. Evil Twin Attack
- C. Sinkhole Attack
- D. Signal Jamming Attack

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 3**

The security administrator of ABC needs to permit Internet traffic in the host 10.0.0.2 and UDP traffic in the host 10.0.0.3. He also needs to permit all FTP traffic to the rest of the network and deny all other traffic. After he applied his ACL configuration in the router, nobody can access to the ftp, and the permitted hosts cannot access the Internet. According to the next configuration, what is happening in the network?

```
access-list 102 deny tcp any any
access-list 104 permit udp host 10.0.0.3 any
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.0.0.2 eq www any
access-list 108 permit tcp any eq ftp any
```

- A. The ACL 104 needs to be first because is UDP
- B. The ACL 110 needs to be changed to port 80
- C. The ACL for FTP must be before the ACL 110
- D. The first ACL is denying all TCP traffic and the other ACLs are being ignored by the router

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

The configuration allows a wired or wireless network interface controller to pass all traffic it receives to the central processing unit (CPU), rather than passing only the frames that the controller is intended to receive.

Which of the following is being described?

- A. promiscuous mode
- B. port forwarding
- C. multi-cast mode
- D. WEM

Correct Answer: A

Promiscuous mode refers to the special mode of Ethernet hardware, in particular network interface cards (NICs), that allows a NIC to receive all traffic on the network, even if it is not addressed to this NIC. By default, a NIC ignores all traffic that is not addressed to it, which is done by comparing the destination address of the Ethernet packet with the hardware address (a.k.a. MAC) of the device. While this makes perfect sense for networking, non-promiscuous mode makes it difficult to use network monitoring and analysis software for diagnosing connectivity issues or traffic accounting.

References: <https://www.tamos.com/htmlhelp/monitoring/>

QUESTION 5



Destination unreachable administratively prohibited messages can inform the hacker to what?

- A. That a circuit level proxy has been installed and is filtering traffic
- B. That his/her scans are being blocked by a honeypot or jail
- C. That the packets are being malformed by the scanning software
- D. That a router or other packet-filtering device is blocking traffic
- E. That the network is functioning normally

Correct Answer: D

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