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QUESTION 1

What information security law or standard aims at protecting stakeholders and the general public from accounting errors and fraudulent activities within organizations?

- A. PCI-DSS
- B. FISMA
- C. SOX
- D. ISO/IEC 27001:2013

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A DDOS attack is performed at layer 7 to take down web infrastructure. Partial HTTP requests are sent to the web infrastructure or applications. Upon receiving a partial request, the target servers open multiple connections and keep waiting for the requests to complete.

Which attack is being described here?

- A. Desynchronization
- B. Slowloris attack
- C. Session splicing
- D. Phlashing

Correct Answer: B

Developed by Robert "RSnake" Hansen, Slowloris is DDoS attack software that permits one computer to bring down an internet server. Due to the straightforward yet elegant nature of this attack, it requires minimal bandwidth to implement and affects the target server's web server only, with almost no side effects on other services and ports. Slowloris has proven highly-effective against many popular sorts of web server software, including Apache 1.x and 2.x. Over the years, Slowloris has been credited with a variety of high-profile server takedowns. Notably, it had been used extensively by Iranian "hacktivists" following the 2009 Iranian presidential election to attack Iranian government internet sites. Slowloris works by opening multiple connections to the targeted web server and keeping them open as long as possible. It does this by continuously sending partial HTTP requests, none of which are ever completed. The attacked servers open more and connections open, expecting each of the attack requests to be completed. Periodically, the Slowloris sends subsequent HTTP headers for every request, but never actually completes the request. Ultimately, the targeted server's maximum concurrent connection pool is filled, and extra (legitimate) connection attempts are denied. By sending partial, as against malformed, packets, Slowloris can easily elude traditional Intrusion Detection systems. Named after a kind of slow-moving Asian primate, Slowloris really does win the race by moving slowly and steadily. A Slowloris attack must await sockets to be released by legitimate requests before consuming them one by one. For a high-volume internet site, this will take a while. The method is often further slowed if legitimate sessions are reinitiated. But in the end, if the attack is unmitigated, Slowloris--like the tortoise--wins the race. If undetected or unmitigated, Slowloris attacks also can last for long periods of your time. When attacked sockets timeout, Slowloris simply reinitiates the connections, continuing to reach the online server until mitigated. Designed for stealth as an efficacy, Slowloris is often modified to send different host headers within the event that a virtual host is targeted, and



logs are stored separately for every virtual host. More importantly, within the course of an attack, Slowloris are often set to suppress log file creation. This suggests the attack can catch unmonitored servers off-guard, with none red flags appearing in log file entries. Methods of mitigation Imperva's security services are enabled by reverse proxy technology, used for inspection of all incoming requests on their thanks to the clients' servers. Imperva's secured proxy won't forward any partial connection requests--rendering all Slowloris DDoS attack attempts completely and utterly useless.

QUESTION 3

You have been authorized to perform a penetration test against a website. You want to use Google dorks to footprint the site but only want results that show file extensions. What Google dork operator would you use?

- A. filetype
- B. ext
- C. inurl
- D. site

Correct Answer: A

Restrict results to those of a certain filetype. E.g., PDF, DOCX, TXT, PPT, etc. Note: The "ext:" operator can also be used--the results are identical. Example: apple filetype:pdf / apple ext:pdf

QUESTION 4

Shiela is an information security analyst working at HiTech Security Solutions. She is performing service version discovery using Nmap to obtain information about the running services and their versions on a target system.

Which of the following Nmap options must she use to perform service version discovery on the target host?

- A. -SN
- B. -SX
- C. -sV
- D. -SF

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Wilson, a professional hacker, targets an organization for financial benefit and plans to compromise its systems by sending malicious emails. For this purpose, he uses a tool to track the emails of the target and extracts information such as sender identities, mail servers, sender IP addresses, and sender locations from different public sources. He also checks if an email address was leaked using the haveibeenpwned.com API. Which of the following tools is used by Wilson in the above scenario?

- A. Factiva



B. Netcraft

C. infoga

D. Zoominfo

Correct Answer: C

Infoga may be a tool gathering email accounts informations (ip,hostname,country,...) from completely different public supply (search engines, pgp key servers and shodan) and check if email was leaked using haveibeenpwned.com API. is a really simple tool, however very effective for the first stages of a penetration test or just to know the visibility of your company within the net.

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