



# 312-50<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

This is an authentication method in which is used to prove that a party knows a password without transmitting the password in any recoverable form over a network. This authentication is secure because the password is never transmitted over the network, even in hashed form; only a random number and an encrypted random number are sent.

- A. Realm Authentication
- B. SSL Authentication
- C. Basic Form Authentication
- D. Cryptographic Authentication
- E. Challenge/Response Authentication

Correct Answer: E

Challenge-Response Authentication The secure Challenge-Response Authentication Mechanism (CRAM-MD5) avoids passing a cleartext password over the network when you access your email account, ensuring that your login details cannot be captured and used by anyone in transit. <http://www.neomailbox.com/component/content/article/212-hardware-token-authentication>

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### QUESTION 2

You want to carry out session hijacking on a remote server. The server and the client are communicating via TCP after a successful TCP three way handshake. The server has just received packet #120 from the client. The client has a receive window of 200 and the server has a receive window of 250. Within what range of sequence numbers should a packet, sent by the client fall in order to be accepted by the server?

- A. 200-250
- B. 121-371
- C. 120-321
- D. 121-231
- E. 120-370

Correct Answer: B

Package number 120 have already been received by the server and the window is 250 packets, so any package number from 121 (next in sequence) to 371 (121 +250).

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### QUESTION 3

Bob has set up three web servers on Windows Server 2003 IIS 6.0. Bob has followed all the recommendations for securing the operating system and IIS. These servers are going to run numerous e-commerce websites that are projected to bring in thousands of dollars a day. Bob is still concerned about the security of this server because of the potential for financial loss. Bob has asked his company's firewall administrator to set the firewall to inspect all incoming



traffic on ports 80 and 443 to ensure that no malicious data is getting into the network.

Why will this not be possible?

- A. Firewalls can't inspect traffic coming through port 443
- B. Firewalls can only inspect outbound traffic
- C. Firewalls can't inspect traffic coming through port 80
- D. Firewalls can't inspect traffic at all, they can only block or allow certain ports

Correct Answer: D

In order to really inspect traffic and traffic patterns you need an IDS.

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#### QUESTION 4

Bob has a good understanding of cryptography, having worked with it for many years. Cryptography is used to secure data from specific threat, but it does not secure the application from coding errors. It can provide data privacy, integrity and enable strong authentication but it cannot mitigate programming errors.

What is a good example of a programming error that Bob can use to illustrate to the management that encryption will not address all of their security concerns?

- A. Bob can explain that a random generator can be used to derive cryptographic keys but it uses a weak seed value and it is a form of programming error.
- B. Bob can explain that by using passwords to derive cryptographic keys it is a form of a programming error.
- C. Bob can explain that a buffer overflow is an example of programming error and it is a common mistake associated with poor programming technique.
- D. Bob can explain that by using a weak key management technique it is a form of programming error.

Correct Answer: C

A buffer overflow occurs when you write a set of values (usually a string of characters) into a fixed length buffer and write at least one value outside that buffer's boundaries (usually past its end). A buffer overflow can occur when reading input from the user into a buffer, but it can also occur during other kinds of processing in a program. Technically, a buffer overflow is a problem with the program's internal implementation.

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#### QUESTION 5

Which DNS resource record can indicate how long any "DNS poisoning" could last?

- A. MX
- B. SOA
- C. NS
- D. TIMEOUT



Correct Answer: B

The SOA contains information of secondary servers, update intervals and expiration times.

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