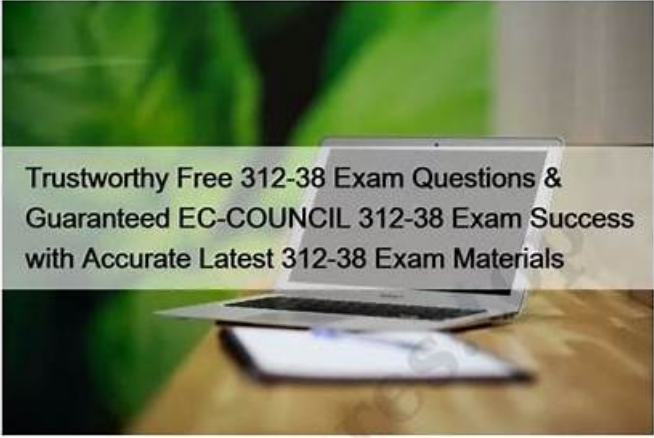


312-38시험준비공부 - 312-38시험합격

EC-COUNCIL 312-38

EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND

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최신 Certified Ethical Hacker 312-38 무료샘플문제 (Q669-Q674):

질문 # 669

Blake is working on the company's updated disaster and business continuity plan. The last section of the plan covers computer and data incidence response. Blake is outlining the level of severity for each type of incident in the plan. Unsuccessful scans and probes are at what severity level?

- A. Low severity level
- B. High severity level
- C. Extreme severity level
- D. Mid severity level

정답: A

설명:

In the context of incident response, unsuccessful scans and probes are typically considered a low severity level. This is because they often indicate an attempted reconnaissance rather than a successful breach or compromise. These activities are usually automated and widespread, affecting many networks, not just the targeted one. They are often the preliminary steps of an attack, trying to find vulnerabilities but not yet exploiting them. Therefore, while they should be monitored and logged, they do not usually signify an immediate threat to the network's integrity or the confidentiality of the data.

References: The EC-Council's Certified Network Defender (C|ND) program emphasizes a defense-in-depth security strategy, which includes continuous threat monitoring and incident response. The program outlines that not all incidents require the same level of response, and categorizing the severity of incidents is crucial for effective prioritization and resource allocation¹.

질문 # 670

A local bank wants to protect their card holder data. The bank should comply with the _____ standard to ensure the security of card holder data.

- A. PCI DSS
- B. HIPAA
- C. SOX
- D. ISEC

정답: A

질문 # 671

Which of the following are the distance-vector routing protocols? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. OSPF
- B. IGRP
- C. IS-IS
- D. RIP

정답: B,D

설명:

Following are the two distance-vector routing protocols: RIP: RIP is a dynamic routing protocol used in local and wide area networks. As such, it is classified as an interior gateway protocol (IGP). It uses the distance-vector routing algorithm. It employs the hop count as a routing metric. RIP prevents routing loops by implementing a limit on the number of hops allowed in a path from the source to a destination. It implements the split horizon, route poisoning, and hold-down mechanisms to prevent incorrect routing information from being propagated. IGRP: Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (IGRP) is a Cisco proprietary distance vector Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP). It is used by Cisco routers to exchange routing data within an autonomous system (AS). This is a classful routing protocol and does not support variable length subnet masks (VLSM). IGRP supports multiple metrics for each route,

including bandwidth, delay, load, MTU, and reliability. Answer options B and A are incorrect. OSPF and IS-IS are link state routing protocols.

질문 # 672

Which of the following are the common security problems involved in communications and email? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Message repudiation
- B. Message replay
- C. Message digest
- D. Eavesdropping
- E. Message modification
- F. Identity theft
- G. False message

정답: A,B,D,E,F,G

설명:

Following are the common security problems involved in communications and email:

Eavesdropping: It is the act of secretly listening to private information through telephone lines, e-mail, instant messaging, and any other method of communication considered private.

Identity theft: It is the act of obtaining someone's username and password to access his/her email servers for reading email and sending false email messages. These credentials can be obtained by eavesdropping on SMTP, POP, IMAP, or Webmail connections.

Message modification: The person who has system administrator permission on any of the SMTP servers can visit anyone's message and can delete or change the message before it continues on to its destination. The recipient has no way of telling that the email message has been altered.

False message: It is the act of constructing messages that appear to be sent by someone else.

Message replay: In a message replay, messages are modified, saved, and re-sent later.

Message repudiation: In message repudiation, normal email messages can be forged. There is no way for the receiver to prove that someone had sent him/her a particular message. This means that even if someone has sent a message, he/she can successfully deny it. Answer option D is incorrect. A message digest is a number that is created algorithmically from a file and represents that file uniquely.

질문 # 673

The network administrator wants to strengthen physical security in the organization. Specifically, to implement a solution stopping people from entering certain restricted zones without proper credentials. Which of following physical security measures should the administrator use?

- A. Video surveillance
- B. Fence
- C. Mantrap
- D. Bollards

정답: C

설명:

A mantrap is a physical security mechanism designed to control access to a secure area through a small space with two sets of interlocking doors. It is an effective measure to prevent unauthorized access, as it allows only one person to pass through at a time after authentication, thereby stopping any attempt at 'tailgating' or 'piggybacking' where an unauthorized individual might try to follow an authorized person into a restricted zone.

질문 # 674

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