


Test 212-82 Result | Valid 212-82 Test Registration



माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद, उत्तर प्रदेश, प्रयागराज

Intermediate (12th) Examination Result - 2022

CANDIDATE DETAILS								
Roll No.	2227171301							
Candidate Name	NURSHABA							
Mother's Name	TASDIKUN NISHA							
Father's Name	SANAULLAH SIDDIQUI							
District / School Code	76 / 1189							
Group Code	SCIENCE							

MARKS DETAILS								
SUBJECT	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	
GENERAL HINDI	045						045	
ENGLISH	040						040	
PHYSICS	023					030	053	
CHEMISTRY	052					028	0800	
BIOLOGY	023					030	053	
Marks Obtained / Maximum Marks	271 / 500							
Result / Division	PASSED / SECOND DIV							

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<p>2. Data provided by Board of High School & Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj.</p>								
<p>3. Neither Board of High School & Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj nor service provider is responsible for any inadvertent error that may have crept in the score card / results being published on UTTAR PRADESH MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA PARISHAD (UPMSP) Website.</p>								

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ECCouncil 212-82 Certification Exam is a comprehensive and rigorous exam that requires candidates to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in cybersecurity. 212-82 exam consists of multiple-choice questions that test candidates' understanding of various cybersecurity concepts, tools, and techniques. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification exam is designed to ensure that candidates are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to protect their organizations from cyber threats. Overall, the ECCouncil 212-82 Certification Exam is a valuable certification for anyone looking to advance their career in cybersecurity.

ECCouncil 212-82 Exam comprises 100 questions which are to be solved within a three-hour time limit. 212-82 exam format consists of multiple-choice questions, hotspots, and drag and drop items. 212-82 exam's primary objective is to measure an applicant's understanding of the common threats, vulnerabilities, and risks found in computer systems and networks. Additionally, the exam assesses an individual's proficiency in utilizing tools and technologies to secure computer networks, conducting vulnerability assessments, and mitigating security breaches.

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The demand for cybersecurity professionals has increased significantly in recent years, with the rise of cybercrime and the need for businesses to protect their sensitive data. The ECCouncil 212-82 Certification Exam is an excellent option for individuals looking to enter the cybersecurity field or for those who want to advance their careers in this area. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification validates the skills and knowledge required to excel in this field and demonstrates to employers a candidate's dedication to cybersecurity.

ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

An attacker with malicious intent used SYN flooding technique to disrupt the network and gain advantage over the network to bypass the Firewall. You are working with a security architect to design security standards and plan for your organization. The network traffic was captured by the SOC team and was provided to you to perform a detailed analysis. Study the Synflood.pcapng file and determine the source IP address.

Note: Synflood.pcapng file is present in the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.

- A. 20.20.10.180
- B. 20.20.10.59
- **C. 20.20.10.19**
- D. 20.20.10.60

Answer: C

Explanation:

20.20.10.19 is the source IP address of the SYN flooding attack in the above scenario. SYN flooding is a type of denial-of-service (DoS) attack that exploits the TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) three-way handshake process to disrupt the network and gain advantage over the network to bypass the firewall. SYN flooding sends a large number of SYN packets with spoofed source IP addresses to a target server, causing it to allocate resources and wait for the corresponding ACK packets that never arrive. This exhausts the server's resources and prevents it from accepting legitimate requests. To determine the source IP address of the SYN flooding attack, one has to follow these steps:

Navigate to the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.

Double-click on Synflood.pcapng file to open it with Wireshark.

Click on Statistics menu and select Conversations option.

Click on TCP tab and sort the list by Bytes column in descending order.

Observe the IP address that has sent the most bytes to 20.20.10.26 (target server).

The IP address that has sent the most bytes to 20.20.10.26 is 20.20.10.19, which is the source IP address of the SYN flooding attack.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Malachi, a security professional, implemented a firewall in his organization to trace incoming and outgoing traffic. He deployed a firewall that works at the session layer of the OSI model and monitors the TCP handshake between hosts to determine whether a requested session is legitimate.

Identify the firewall technology implemented by Malachi in the above scenario.

- A. Network address translation (NAT)
- B. Next generation firewall (NGFW)
- C. Packet filtering
- **D. Circuit-level gateways**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 35

Stephen, a security professional at an organization, was instructed to implement security measures that prevent corporate data leakage on employees' mobile devices. For this purpose, he employed a technique using which all personal and corporate data are

isolated on an employee's mobile device. Using this technique, corporate applications do not have any control of or communication with the private applications or data of the employees.

Which of the following techniques has Stephen implemented in the above scenario?

- **A. Containerization**
- B. Geofencing
- C. OTA updates
- D. Full device encryption

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 36

Tenda, a network specialist at an organization, was examining logged data using Windows Event Viewer to identify attempted or successful unauthorized activities. The logs analyzed by Tenda include events related to Windows security; specifically, log-on/log-off activities, resource access, and also information based on Windows system's audit policies.

Identify the type of event logs analyzed by Tenda in the above scenario.

- A. Application event log
- **B. Security event log**
- C. System event log
- D. Setup event log

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 37

A software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application.

Which of the following tiers of the secure application development lifecycle involves checking the application performance?

- **A. Testing**
- B. Development
- C. Quality assurance (QA)
- D. Staging

Answer: A

Explanation:

Testing is the tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves checking the application performance in the above scenario. Secure application development is a process that involves designing, developing, deploying, and maintaining software applications that are secure and resilient to threats and attacks. Secure application development can be based on various models or frameworks, such as SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle), OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project), etc. Secure application development consists of various tiers or stages that perform different tasks or roles. Testing is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves verifying and validating the functionality and security of software applications before releasing them to end users. Testing can include various types of tests, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, performance testing, security testing, etc.

Testing can be used to check the application performance and identify any errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities in the software applications. In the scenario, a software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application. This means that he performs testing for this purpose. Development is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves creating and coding software applications according to the design and specifications. Staging is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves deploying software applications to a simulated or pre-production environment for testing or evaluation purposes. Quality assurance (QA) is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves ensuring that software applications meet the quality standards and expectations of end users and stakeholders.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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