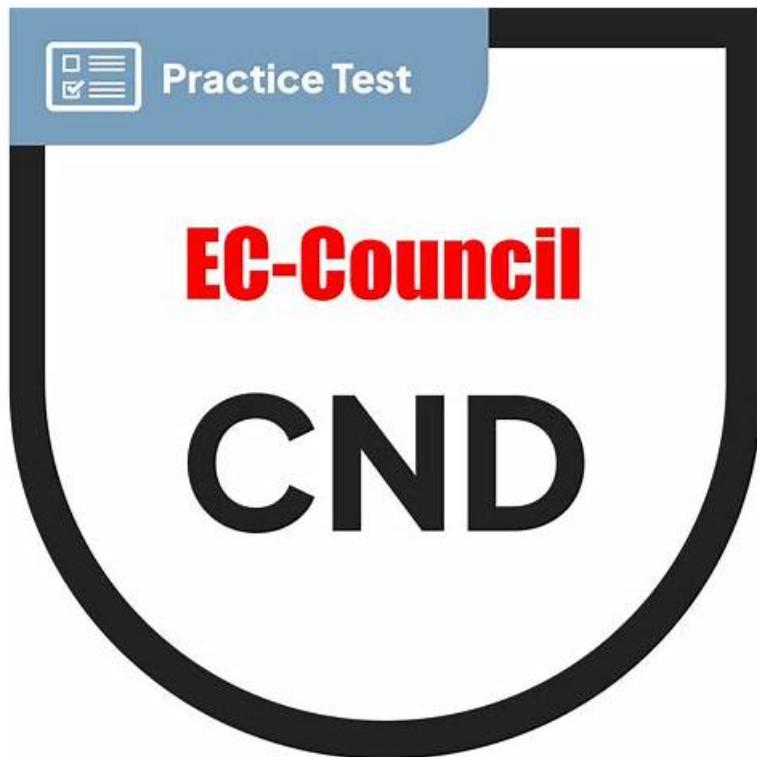


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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q573-Q578):

NEW QUESTION # 573

Which of the following protocols uses a control channel over TCP and a GRE tunnel operating to encapsulate PPP packets?

- A. SSTP

- B. PPTP
- C. ESP
- D. LWAPP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 574

The GMT enterprise is working on their internet and web usage policies. GMT would like to control internet bandwidth consumption by employees. Which group of policies would this belong to?

- A. System Specific Security Policy
- B. Enterprise Information Security Policy
- C. Network Services Specific Security Policy
- D. Issue Specific Security Policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

The control of internet bandwidth consumption by employees falls under the Network Services Specific Security Policy. This category of policy is designed to manage and secure the services that are provided over the network, which includes internet access and usage. It encompasses the rules and procedures that govern how network services, such as bandwidth, are allocated and used within an organization. By implementing such policies, GMT enterprise aims to ensure that the network's bandwidth is utilized effectively and in alignment with the company's operational requirements and objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 575

Which of the following is a congestion control mechanism that is designed for unicast flows operating in an Internet environment and competing with TCP traffic?

- A. TCP Friendly Rate Control
- B. Selective Acknowledgment
- C. Sliding Window
- D. Additive increase/multiplicative-decrease

Answer: A

Explanation:

TCP-Friendly Rate Control (TFRC) is a congestion control mechanism that is designed for unicast flows operating in an Internet environment and competing with TCP traffic. Its goal is to compete fairly with TCP traffic on medium timescales, but to be much less variable than TCP on short timescales. TCP congestion control works by maintaining a window of packets that have not yet been acknowledged. This window is increased by one packet every round-trip time if no packets have been lost, and is decreased by half if a packet loss is detected. Thus, TCP's window is a function of the losses observed in the network and the round trip time experienced by the flow. The idea behind TFRC is to measure the loss probability and round trip time and to use these as the parameters to a model of TCP throughput. The expected throughput from this model is then used to directly drive the transmit rate of a TFRC flow.

Answer option D is incorrect. The additive increase/multiplicative-decrease (AIMD) algorithm is a feedback control algorithm used in TCP Congestion Avoidance. Its major goal is to achieve fairness and efficiency in allocating resources. AIMD combines linear growth of the congestion window with an exponential reduction when congestion takes place. The approach taken is to increase the transmission rate (window size), probing for usable bandwidth, until loss occurs. The policy of additive increase may, for instance, increase the congestion window by 1 MSS (Maximum segment size) every RTT (Round Trip Time) until a loss is detected. When loss is detected, the policy is changed to be one of multiplicative decrease, which may, for instance, cut the congestion window in half after the loss. A loss event is generally described to be either a timeout or the event of receiving 3 duplicate ACKs. Answer option C is incorrect. Selective Acknowledgment (SACK) is one of the forms of acknowledgment. With selective acknowledgments, the sender can be informed by a data receiver about all segments that have arrived successfully, so the sender retransmits only those segments that have actually been lost. The selective acknowledgment extension uses two TCP options: The first is an enabling option, "SACK-permitted", which may be sent in a SYN segment to indicate that the SACK option can be used once the connection is established. The other is the SACK option itself, which can be sent over an established connection once permission has been given by "SACK-permitted". Answer option A is incorrect. Sliding Window Protocols are a feature of packet-based data transmission protocols. They are used where reliable in-order delivery of packets is required, such as in the data link layer (OSI model) as well as in TCP. Conceptually, each portion of the transmission (packets in most data link layers, but bytes in

TCP) is assigned a unique consecutive sequence number, and the receiver uses the numbers to place received packets in the correct order, discarding duplicate packets and identifying missing ones. The problem with this is that there is no limit of the size of the sequence numbers that can be required.

NEW QUESTION # 576

Which of the following technologies can be used to leverage zero-trust model security?

- A. Network function visualization (NFV)
- **B. Software defined perimeter (SDP)**
- C. Network visualization (NV)
- D. Software defined networking (SDN)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The zero-trust model is a security concept centered on the belief that organizations should not automatically trust anything inside or outside its perimeters and instead must verify anything and everything trying to connect to its systems before granting access. The Software Defined Perimeter (SDP) aligns with this model by creating a dynamic, context-aware, and secure boundary around network resources. SDP controls access to resources based on identity, authentication, and authorization, ensuring that only authenticated and authorized users or systems can access the services they require. This approach minimizes the attack surface by hiding network resources from unauthorized or unauthenticated users, which is a core principle of zero-trust security.

References: The information aligns with the principles of zero-trust security as outlined in the NIST 800-207 standard for Zero Trust¹ and is supported by the Cloud Security Alliance's documentation on Software-Defined Perimeter (SDP) and Zero Trust². Additionally, the relationship between SDP and zero-trust is discussed in various industry sources, highlighting SDP as an architecture that enables the zero-trust model by providing secure and authenticated access to network resources³⁴.

NEW QUESTION # 577

Which of the following phases is the first step towards creating a business continuity plan?

- A. Business Impact Assessment
- B. Business Continuity Plan Development
- C. Plan Approval and Implementation
- **D. Scope and Plan Initiation**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 578

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