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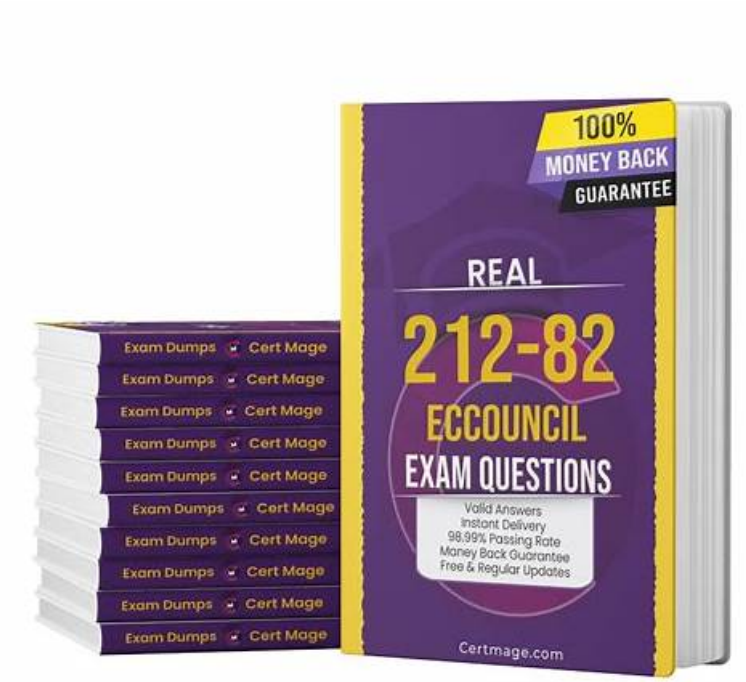

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ECCouncil 212-82: Certified Cybersecurity Technician exam is a valuable certification for individuals who want to establish themselves as cybersecurity professionals. It is a globally-recognized certification that demonstrates proficiency in various areas of cybersecurity. With this certification, individuals can enhance their skills and knowledge in the field and advance their careers. It is an excellent choice for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cybersecurity or looking to enhance their existing skills.

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ECCouncil 212-82 Practice Material is from our company which made these 212-82 practice materials with accountability. And 212-82 Training Materials are efficient products. What is more, ECCouncil 212-82 Exam Prep is appropriate and respectable practice material.

ECCouncil 212-82 Exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and skills in cybersecurity. It is a rigorous exam that requires individuals to have a deep understanding of the principles and practices of cybersecurity. 212-82 exam consists of multiple-choice questions and is designed to test an individual's ability to identify and mitigate cybersecurity threats. Individuals who pass the exam will be certified as a Certified Cybersecurity Technician and will have the knowledge and skills necessary to pursue a successful career in cybersecurity.

ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
Kevin, a professional hacker, wants to penetrate CyberTech Inc.'s network. He employed a technique, using which he encoded packets with Unicode characters. The company's IDS cannot recognize the packet, but the target web server can decode them. What is the technique used by Kevin to evade the IDS system?

- A. Urgency flag
- B. Obfuscating
- C. Desynchronization
- D. Session splicing

Answer: B

Explanation:
Obfuscating is the technique used by Kevin to evade the IDS system in the above scenario. Obfuscating is a technique that involves encoding or modifying packets or data with various methods or characters to make them unreadable or unrecognizable by an IDS (Intrusion Detection System). Obfuscating can be used to bypass or evade an IDS system that relies on signatures or patterns to detect malicious activities. Obfuscating can include encoding packets with Unicode characters, which are characters that can represent various languages and symbols. The IDS system cannot recognize the packet, but the target web server can decode them and execute them normally. Desynchronization is a technique that involves creating discrepancies or inconsistencies between the state of a connection as seen by an IDS system and the state of a connection as seen by the end hosts. Desynchronization can be used to bypass or evade an IDS system that relies on stateful inspection to track and analyze connections. Desynchronization can include sending packets with invalid sequence numbers, which are numbers that indicate the order of packets in a connection. Session splicing is a technique that involves splitting or dividing packets or data into smaller fragments or segmentsto make them harder to detect by an IDS system. Session splicing can be used to bypass or evade an IDS system that relies on packet size or content to detect malicious activities. Session splicing can include sending packets with small MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) values, which are values that indicate the maximum size of packets that can be transmitted over a network. An urgency flag is a flag in the TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) header that indicates that the data in the packet is urgent and should be processed immediately by the receiver.
An urgency flag is not a technique to evade an IDS system, but it can be used to trigger an IDS system to generate an alert or a response.

NEW QUESTION # 48
NexaCorp. an enterprise with a robust Linux infrastructure, has been facing consistent downtimes without any apparent reasons. The company's initial investigation suggests possible unauthorized system-level changes.
NexaCorp's IT team realizes that It needs to monitor andanalyze system logs more efficiently to pinpoint the cause. What would be the optimal approach for NexaCorp to monitor and analyze its Linux system logs to detect and prevent unauthorized changes?

- A. Only focus on monitoring SSH logs since most changes likely come through remote access.
- B. Implement a SIEM system that centralizes, correlates, and analyzes logs in real-time.
- C. Set up an automated script to send alerts if the last' command shows unexpected users.
- D. Monitor and analyze the /var/)og/syslog file daily for any unusual activities.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For NexaCorp to effectively monitor and analyze system logs, implementing a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system is the optimal approach:
* SIEM Overview: SIEM systems collect, normalize, and analyze log data from various sources in real-time.
* Benefits:
* Centralization: Aggregates logs from all systems into a single platform.
* Correlation: Identifies patterns and correlates events from different sources to detect anomalies.
* Implementation Steps:
* Select a SIEM Solution: Choose a suitable SIEM tool (e.g., Splunk, ELK Stack, QRadar).
* Integration: Configure the SIEM to collect logs from all relevant systems.
* Alerting and Reporting: Set up alerts for suspicious activities and generate periodic reports.
References:
* SIEM Basics: Link
* Implementing SIEM: Link

NEW QUESTION # 49
At CyberGuard Corp, an industry-leading cybersecurity consulting firm, you are the Principal Incident Responder known for your expertise in dealing with high-profile cyber breaches. Your team primarily serves global corporations, diplomatic entities, and agencies with sensitive national importance. One day. you receive an encrypted, anonymous email Indicating a potential breach at WorldBank Inc., a renowned international banking consortium, and one of your prime clients. The email contains hashed files, vaguely hinting at financial transactions of high-net-worth individuals. Initial assessments indicate this might be an advanced persistent threat (APT),likely a state-sponsored actor, given the nature and precision of the data extracted. While preliminary indications point towards a potential zero-day exploit, your team must dive deep into forensics to ascertain the breach's origin, assess the magnitude, and promptly respond. Given the highly sophisticated nature of this attack and potential geopolitical ramifications, what advanced methodology should you prioritize to dissect this cyber intrusion meticulously?

- A. Perform deep dive log analysis from critical servers and network devices, focusing on a timeline based approach to reconstruct the events leading to the breach.
- B. Utilize advanced sandboxing techniques to safely examine the behavior of potential zero-day exploits in the hashed files, gauging any unusual system interactions and network communications.
- C. Consult with global cybersecurity alliances and partnerships to gather intelligence on similar attack patterns and potentially attribute the breach to known APT groups.
- D. Apply heuristics-based analysis coupled with threat-hunting tools to trace anomalous patterns, behaviors, and inconsistencies across WorldBank's vast digital infrastructure.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 50
Galactic Innovations, an emerging tech start-up. Is developing a proprietary software solution that will be hosted on a cloud platform. The software, designed for real-time communication and collaboration, aims to cater to global users, including top-tier businesses. As the software grows in complexity, the company recognizes the need for a comprehensive security standard that aligns with global best practices. The Intention is to enhance trustworthiness among potential clients and ensure that the application meets industry-accepted criteria, particularly in the face of increasing cyberthreats. Considering the company's requirements and the international nature of its user base, which software security standard, model, or framework should Galactic Innovations primarily focus on adopting?

- A. QISO/IEC 27001:2013
- B. USAM
- C. ISAS
- D. GCSP

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Global Standard for Information Security:
* ISO/IEC 27001:2013 is an internationally recognized standard for information security management systems (ISMS). It provides a systematic approach to managing sensitive company information, ensuring it remains secure.

NEW QUESTION # 51
An organization hired a network operations center (NOC) team to protect its IT infrastructure from external attacks. The organization utilized a type of threat intelligence to protect its resources from evolving threats. The threat intelligence helped the NOC team understand how attackers are expected to perform an attack on the organization, identify the information leakage, and determine the attack goals as well as attack vectors.
Identify the type of threat intelligence consumed by the organization in the above scenario.

- A. Technical threat intelligence
- B. Strategic threat intelligence
- C. Tactical threat intelligence
- D. Operational threat intelligence

Answer: A

Explanation:
Technical threat intelligence is a type of threat intelligence that provides information about the technical details of specific attacks,

such as indicators of compromise (IOCs), malware signatures, attack vectors, and vulnerabilities. Technical threat intelligence helps the NOC team understand how attackers are expected to perform an attack on the organization, identify the information leakage, and determine the attack goals as well as attack vectors. Technical threat intelligence is often consumed by security analysts, incident responders, and penetration testers who need to analyze and respond to active or potential threats.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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