212-89練習問題集 & 212-89日本語版復習資料

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>> 212-89練習問題集 <<

212-89試験の準備方法｜100％合格率の212-89練習問題集試験｜有難いEC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3)日本語版復習資料

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EC-COUNCIL EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) 認定 212-89 試験問題 (Q25-Q30):

質問 # 25
Patrick is performing a cyber forensic investigation. He is in the process of collect ng physical evidence at the crime scene. Which of the following elements must he consider while collecting physical evidence?

- A. Published nameservers and web-application source code
- B. DNS information including domains and subdomains
- C. Removable media, cables, and publications
- D. Open ports, services, and operating system (OS) vulnerabilities

正解：C

質問 # 26
Which of the following GPG 18 and Forensic readiness planning (SPF) principles states that "organizations should adopt a scenario based Forensic Readiness Planning approach that learns from experience gained within the business"?

- A. Principle 5
- B. Principle 3
- C. Principle 7
- D. Principle 2

正解：A

質問 # 27
Racheal is an incident handler working in InceptionTech organization. Recently, numerous employees are complaining about receiving emails from unknown senders. In order to prevent employees against spoofing emails and keeping security in mind, Racheal was asked to take appropriate actions in this matter. As a part of her assignment, she needs to analyze the email headers to check the authenticity of received emails.
Which of the following protocol/authentication standards she must check in email header to analyze the email authenticity?

- A. SNMP
- B. POP
- C. ARP
- D. DKIM

正解：D

解説：
Racheal should check for DKIM (DomainKeys Identified Mail) in the email headers to analyze the authenticity of received emails. DKIM is an email authentication method designed to detect email spoofing. It provides a way for the receiver to check that an email claimed to have come from a specific domain was indeed authorized by the owner of that domain. It achieves this by affixing a digital signature, linked to a domain name, to each outgoing email message. The recipient can verify this signature to confirm that the email was not altered during its transmission and that it indeed comes from the specified domain, thereby helping to prevent email spoofing. Other options like SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), POP (Post Office Protocol), and ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) are not directly related to email authenticity checks.References:Incident Handler (ECIH v3) certification materials cover various protocols and standards for ensuring the security and authenticity of communications, including email security protocols like DKIM.

質問 # 28
Noah, a physical security officer, reviewed entry logs after a breach was reported in the data center.
Surveillance showed a contract worker accessing restricted areas using another employee's badge. The access control system lacked biometric verification. Which physical security control could have best prevented this incident?

- A. Role-based firewall segmentation
- B. Encrypted file systems
- C. Dual authentication
- D. Scheduled patch management

正解：C

解説：
The EC-Council Incident Handler (ECIH) curriculum emphasizes that incident response includes both logical and physical security controls. Physical breaches can directly lead to data compromise, hardware tampering, or insider-enabled attacks. In this case, the

breach occurred due to badge sharing, a common weakness in physical access control systems that rely solely on single-factor authentication.
Dual authentication (two-factor authentication) in physical security typically combines something the user has (access card or badge) with something the user is (biometric verification such as fingerprint or iris scan). The absence of biometric validation allowed the contract worker to misuse another employee's badge without detection.
ECIH highlights that effective forensic readiness includes strong access controls, surveillance integration, and identity verification mechanisms to prevent unauthorized facility access. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) for physical entry ensures accountability, prevents impersonation, and strengthens audit trails.
Option A (patch management) addresses system vulnerabilities, not physical access misuse. Option C (firewall segmentation) is a network control unrelated to physical facility entry. Option D (encrypted file systems) protects stored data but does not prevent unauthorized physical presence in restricted areas.
By implementing dual authentication with biometric verification, the organization would have significantly reduced the likelihood of badge misuse and improved accountability, aligning with ECIH's layered security and preventive control principles.

質問 # 29
You area systems administrator for a company. You are accessing your fileserver remotely for maintenance.
Suddenly, you are unable to access the server. After contacting others in your department, you find out that they cannot access the file server either.
You can ping the file server but not connect to it via RD. You check the Active Directory Server, and all is well.
You check the email server and find that emails are sent and received normally.
What is the most likely issue?

- A. A denial-of-service issue
- B. The fileserver has shutdown
- C. An admin account issue
- D. An email service issue

正解：A

質問 # 30
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