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Test 212-89 Pass4sure & 212-89 Quiz

Success in the test of the EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) (212-89) certification proves your technical knowledge and skills. The 212-89 exam credential paves the way toward landing high-paying jobs or promotions in your organization. Many people who attempt the EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) (212-89) exam questions don't find updated practice questions. Due to this they don't prepare as per the current 212-89 examination content and fail the final test.

EC-COUNCIL EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Olivia, a cybersecurity responder at a multinational firm, is alerted late at night by the NOC team about unusual latency and degraded performance across several critical applications hosted on the company's internal servers. Upon initial inspection, she notices that the internal routers are experiencing an unusually high volume of ARP requests being broadcast across the network. The network bandwidth utilization has spiked, and multiple routers are reporting elevated CPU usage.

As she digs deeper into the diagnostics, Olivia finds that the NAT tables on edge routers are saturated with numerous entries coming from the same IP range within a short time frame. These entries appear to be initiating simultaneous connections to different ports across various endpoints. The firewall logs also show repeated attempts to access unused services, and the ISP reports an overflow of incoming requests from various geolocations.

Based on these symptoms, what should Olivia suspect?

- **A. Distributed DoS attack**
- B. Data exfiltration
- C. Rogue DHCP server activity
- D. Application vulnerability scanning

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (ECIH-aligned):

The indicators described align closely with a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack, a major topic in the ECIH Network Security Incidents module. DDoS attacks overwhelm network and system resources using traffic from multiple sources, often distributed across geographic regions.

Excessive ARP traffic, NAT table exhaustion, elevated CPU usage on routers, and simultaneous connection attempts are classic symptoms of volumetric and protocol-based DDoS attacks. The involvement of multiple geolocations, as reported by the ISP, further confirms the distributed nature of the attack.

Option B is incorrect because no single-host misconfiguration or reconnaissance activity would generate this volume and diversity of traffic. Option A would cause IP conflicts, not global traffic floods. Option C focuses on stealthy outbound activity, not inbound saturation. Option D is low-volume and targeted.

ECIH emphasizes early identification of DDoS conditions to enable rapid containment using rate limiting, blackholing, or ISP coordination. Recognizing these indicators is critical to protecting service availability.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Meera, part of the Incident Handling & Response (IH&R) team, identifies an ongoing phishing campaign targeting internal employees. She immediately circulates an organization-wide alert, warning staff not to engage with the suspicious email. Along with the alert, she provides visual cues and instructions on how to recognize similar phishing threats in the future. Her goal is to prevent further damage and strengthen employee awareness. What additional action would best align with Meera's eradication efforts?

- **A. Sharing threat details with security forums**
- B. Issuing server restart commands
- C. Installing anti-DDoS tools
- D. Deleting user accounts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (ECIH-aligned):

In the ECIH email incident response framework, eradication extends beyond internal cleanup and includes threat intelligence sharing. Option B is incorrect because sharing phishing indicators with trusted security communities helps disrupt attacker infrastructure and prevents reuse of the same campaign against other organizations.

Option A is unrelated. Option C is ineffective against phishing. Option D is overly destructive and unnecessary.

ECIH promotes collaborative defense as part of post-detection eradication and prevention.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following risk management processes identifies the risks, estimates the impact, and determines sources to recommend

proper mitigation measures?

- A. Risk mitigation
- **B. Risk assessment**
- C. Risk assumption
- D. Risk avoidance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk assessment is the risk management process that involves identifying risks, estimating their impact on the organization, and determining the sources of those risks to recommend appropriate mitigation measures. The goal of a risk assessment is to understand the nature of potential threats, vulnerabilities, and the consequences of those risks materializing, allowing an organization to make informed decisions about how to address them effectively. Risk assumption involves accepting the potential impact of a risk, risk mitigation focuses on reducing the likelihood or impact of risks, and risk avoidance involves taking actions to avoid the risk entirely. References: The ECIH v3 course materials include discussions on risk management processes, outlining the importance of risk assessment in identifying and preparing for potential security threats.

NEW QUESTION # 15

An organization notices unusual API activity in its AWS account, suggesting unauthorized access and potential data exfiltration. What is the most critical immediate action to take to mitigate this security incident?

- A. Deploy AWS Shield to protect against potential DDoS attacks as a precaution.
- **B. Rotate all AWS IAM access keys and review IAM policies for excessive permissions.**
- C. Increase the security group's restrictions to limit access to the affected resources.
- D. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs for all regions to track future API activities.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (ECIH-aligned):

This scenario indicates identity compromise in a cloud environment, reflected by unusual API activity. The ECIH Cloud Security Incident Handling module emphasizes that in cloud platforms, identity and access management (IAM) is the primary security boundary. When API misuse is detected, the most urgent action is to invalidate potentially compromised credentials.

Option D is correct because rotating all IAM access keys immediately cuts off the attacker's ability to continue abusing API access. Reviewing IAM policies for excessive permissions further reduces the attack surface and prevents privilege misuse. ECIH explicitly states that compromised credentials must be revoked before implementing additional detective or preventive controls.

Option A may help limit access but does not address stolen credentials that could still be abused elsewhere.

Option B improves future visibility but does not mitigate the active incident. Option C is unrelated, as there is no indication of a DDoS attack.

ECIH guidance prioritizes containment through credential revocation in cloud incidents involving unauthorized API usage. Therefore, rotating IAM keys and reviewing permissions is the most critical immediate mitigation step.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following terms refers to an organization's ability to make optimal use of digital evidence in a limited period of time and with minimal investigation costs?

- A. Threat assessment
- B. Data analysis
- C. Risk assessment
- **D. Forensic readiness**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Forensic readiness refers to an organization's ability to maximize its capability to use digital evidence effectively in an investigation, while minimizing the cost of an investigation and disruption to its operations. It involves having policies, procedures, and technologies in place to collect, preserve, and analyze digital evidence efficiently, so when an incident occurs, the organization is prepared to handle it quickly and with minimal costs. Forensic readiness not only helps in reducing the time and resources spent on investigations

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