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EC-COUNCIL 212-89 Certification Exam is intended to test the knowledge and skills of individuals in the areas of incident handling and response. It covers various topics such as incident management, risk assessment, vulnerability assessment, incident reporting, and response procedures. 212-89 exam also focuses on the legal and regulatory aspects of incident handling and response, including the legal obligations of organizations in the event of a security breach.

Eligibility Process

As with other EC-Council certifications, ECIH can be earned in two ways: with or without attending the official training

- The first option entails completing the official course at any of the EC-Council Authorized Training Centers or attending the EC-Council live online training via iWeek. It also involves joining the self-study program through iLearn or attending the EC-Council live online training via iWeek. If you choose this path, you won't have to pay a registration fee for the exam, as this cost will be included in your training fees.
- The second option includes meeting the certification eligibility criteria. This comes with at least one year of working experience in the Information Security domain. In addition, the applicants are required to submit the Exam Eligibility Application Form and pay a non-refundable fee of \$100.

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The ECIH v2 certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to incident handling and response, including incident management, incident analysis, computer forensics, and network security. 212-89 Exam is divided into five domains, each of which covers a specific area of incident handling and response. The domains include incident management and response, computer forensics fundamentals, network forensics and analysis, incident reporting and communication, and incident recovery and post-incident response.

EC-COUNCIL EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) Sample Questions (Q174-Q179):

NEW QUESTION # 174

In which of the following types of insider threats an insider who is uneducated on potential security threats or simply bypasses general security procedures to meet workplace efficiency?

- A. Compromised insider
- B. Professional insider
- C. Malicious insider
- D. Negligent insider

Answer: D

Explanation:

A negligent insider is an individual within an organization who, due to a lack of knowledge on security threats or in an attempt to increase workplace efficiency, inadvertently bypasses security procedures or makes errors that compromise security. This type of insider threat is not malicious in intent; rather, it stems from carelessness, oversight, or a lack of proper security training. Such insiders might click on phishing links, mishandle sensitive information, or use unsecured networks for work-related tasks, thereby exposing the organization to potential security breaches. This contrasts with compromised insiders (who are manipulated by external parties), professional insiders (who misuse their access for personal gain), and malicious insiders (who intentionally aim to harm the organization). References: The Incident Handler (ECIH v3) courses and study guides discuss different types of insider threats, emphasizing the importance of security awareness training to mitigate the risks associated with negligent insiders.

NEW QUESTION # 175

The Linux command used to make binary copies of computer media and as a disk imaging tool if given a raw disk device as its input is:

- A. "find" command
- B. "netstat" command
- C. "dd" command
- D. "nslookup" command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 176

After a recent cloud migration, AeroFlights, an airline company, spotted unauthorized data access.

Preliminary checks hinted at malware that used cloud resources to spread, impacting flight schedules.

Equipped with a cloud-specific security tool and a real-time scheduling monitor, what should be the primary action?

- A. Temporarily halt all flight operations until the issue is resolved.
- B. Deploy the cloud security tool to identify and counteract the malware.
- C. Notify passengers about possible delays and offer compensation.
- D. Monitor flight schedules in real-time to avoid potential disruptions.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (ECIH-aligned):

This scenario involves an active cloud malware incident affecting operational systems. According to the ECIH cloud incident handling process, the priority after detection is containment and eradication using appropriate tooling. Cloud-specific security tools provide visibility into workloads, API activity, lateral movement, and malicious persistence mechanisms unique to cloud environments.

Option B is correct because deploying the cloud security tool enables identification of infected resources, malicious processes, compromised identities, and abnormal API usage. This allows responders to contain spread, remove malware, and restore integrity without unnecessary disruption.

Option A is an extreme business decision that could cause severe operational and financial damage and should only occur if safety is directly threatened. Option C is a communication step that must be based on verified impact. Option D is monitoring, not response. ECIH emphasizes that incident response actions must be proportional, evidence-based, and targeted.

Leveraging cloud-native or cloud-aware security tools is the most effective primary response in such incidents, making Option B correct.

NEW QUESTION # 177

A large insurance enterprise recently completed an internal phishing simulation to evaluate its incident reporting workflow. Upon reviewing the ticketing system logs, the IR lead discovered that several phishing-related reports submitted by employees had been mistakenly logged as routine IT service requests. This misrouting prevented timely review by the IH&R team, delaying appropriate follow-up actions.

The root cause was traced to frontline support staff misinterpreting subtle incident indicators as generic technical issues. Recognizing the potential risk this poses to early issue detection, the Chief Information Security Officer directed an overhaul of the alert-handling procedures. This included refining the reporting workflow, embedding clearer triage rules within the ticketing platform, and initiating refresher training to strengthen tier-one decision-making when handling ambiguous user reports. Which IR concern is being addressed through this corrective action?

- A. Improving accuracy in initial threat categorization and escalation
- B. Configuring asset lookup fields in the ticketing system to support hardware inventory tracking
- C. Reducing alert fatigue in SOC environments by disabling false positives
- D. Enhancing containment strategies by integrating identity management systems

Answer: A

Explanation:

The EC-Council Incident Handler (ECIH) curriculum highlights the importance of accurate triage and incident categorization during the detection and analysis phase. Misclassification of security events as routine IT issues delays escalation and increases risk exposure.

In this case, phishing reports were incorrectly logged as service requests due to poor triage decision-making by frontline staff. The corrective measures—refining workflows, embedding clearer triage rules, and providing refresher training—directly target improving the accuracy of initial threat identification and proper escalation to the IH&R team.

ECIH stresses that effective incident response depends on well-defined classification procedures, escalation criteria, and trained personnel capable of recognizing subtle security indicators. Early detection and proper routing significantly reduce dwell time and potential impact.

Option A concerns asset tracking, not incident triage. Option B relates to containment, not categorization. Option D addresses alert fatigue, which is not the root issue described.

Therefore, the corrective action addresses improving accuracy in initial threat categorization and escalation.

NEW QUESTION # 178

Michael, a digital forensic responder, enters a server room after a suspected data breach. He ensures all individuals not involved in the investigation are escorted out, avoids altering any device configurations, and isolates the server from the network without powering it down. What is the main goal of Michael's actions?

- A. Creating a chain of custody
- B. Cloning the affected server
- C. Securing and evaluating the crime scene
- D. Collecting volatile memory

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (ECIH-aligned):

Michael's actions reflect crime scene control, a foundational first-response principle in the ECIH forensic readiness module. Securing the area, preventing unauthorized access, and avoiding system changes preserve evidence integrity.

Option C is correct because his primary objective is to secure and evaluate the digital crime scene before evidence collection begins.

ECIH stresses that scene control prevents contamination, tampering, and accidental evidence destruction.

Options A, B, and D may follow but are not the immediate objective.

NEW QUESTION # 179

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