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ECCouncil 212-82 Certification Exam is recognized by organizations around the world, making it an ideal credential for professionals seeking to advance their careers in the cybersecurity industry. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification demonstrates a candidate's proficiency in cybersecurity technology, which is a critical skill in today's technology-driven world. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification also opens up various career opportunities, including roles such as cybersecurity technician, security analyst, network security engineer, and more.

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ECCouncil 212-82 Certification Exam, also known as the Certified Cybersecurity Technician (CCT) exam, is designed to test an individual's knowledge and skills in the field of cybersecurity. 212-82 exam covers various topics such as network security, threat management, vulnerability assessment, and incident response. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification is ideal for individuals looking to start a career in cybersecurity or IT professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in the field. The CCT certification is vendor-neutral, which means it is not tied to any specific technology or platform, making it a valuable certification for anyone interested in cybersecurity.

ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

Karter, a security professional, deployed a honeypot on the organization's network for luring attackers who attempt to breach the network. For this purpose, he configured a type of honeypot that simulates a real OS as well as applications and services of a target network. Furthermore, the honeypot deployed by Karter only responds to preconfigured commands.

Identify the type of Honeypot deployed by Karter in the above scenario.

- A. Pure honeypot
- B. Medium-interaction honeypot
- C. High-interaction honeypot

- D. Low-interaction honeypot

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 71

A software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application.

Which of the following tiers of the secure application development lifecycle involves checking the application performance?

- A. Quality assurance (QA)
- B. Testing
- C. Staging
- D. Development

Answer: B

Explanation:

Testing is the tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves checking the application performance in the above scenario. Secure application development is a process that involves designing, developing, deploying, and maintaining software applications that are secure and resilient to threats and attacks. Secure application development can be based on various models or frameworks, such as SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle), OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project), etc. Secure application development consists of various tiers or stages that perform different tasks or roles. Testing is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves verifying and validating the functionality and security of software applications before releasing them to end users. Testing can include various types of tests, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, performance testing, security testing, etc.

Testing can be used to check the application performance and identify any errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities in the software applications. In the scenario, a software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application. This means that he performs testing for this purpose. Development is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves creating and coding software applications according to the design and specifications. Staging is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves deploying software applications to a simulated or pre-production environment for testing or evaluation purposes. Quality assurance (QA) is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves ensuring that software applications meet the quality standards and expectations of end users and stakeholders.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Rickson, a security professional at an organization, was instructed to establish short-range communication between devices within a range of 10 cm. For this purpose, he used a mobile connection method that employs electromagnetic induction to enable communication between devices. The mobile connection method selected by Rickson can also read RFID tags and establish Bluetooth connections with nearby devices to exchange information such as images and contact lists.

Which of the following mobile connection methods has Rickson used in above scenario?

- A. ANT
- B. NFC
- C. Cellular communication
- D. Satcom

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following are examples of physical security controls? (Select all that apply)

- A. Encryption algorithms
- B. Firewalls
- C. Security guards
- D. Biometric access control

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 74

A large multinational corporation is in the process of upgrading its network infrastructure to enhance security and protect sensitive data. As part of the upgrade, the IT team is considering implementing stateful multilayer inspection firewalls and application-level gateway firewalls.

How do stateful multilayer inspection firewalls differ from application-level gateway firewalls in terms of their packet filtering capabilities and the layers of the OSI model they inspect?

- A. Stateful multilayer inspection firewalls focus on inspecting packets at the application layer, while application-level gateway firewalls primarily filter packets at the network layer.
- B. Stateful multilayer inspection firewalls are more expensive and require competent personnel to administer them, while application-level gateway firewalls evaluate network packets for valid data at the application layer.
- C. Stateful multilayer inspection firewalls filter traffic based on specified application rules, applications, or protocols, while application-level gateway firewalls allow unknown traffic up to level 2 of the network stack.
- D. Stateful multilayer inspection firewalls track and maintain session information between hosts, while application-level gateway firewalls control input, output, and access across applications or services.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* These firewalls operate by tracking the state and context of active connections, maintaining session information such as IP addresses and port numbers. They inspect packets at multiple layers of the OSI model, including the network, transport, and session layers.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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