

Quiz 2026 EC-COUNCIL Trustable 312-38 Vce File



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The EC-Council 312-38: EC-Council Certified Network Defender (CND) exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals in the field of network defense. EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND certification is recognized globally and is intended for individuals who wish to validate their expertise in protecting networks against cyber threats. The EC-Council is a leading organization in the field of information security and has developed several certifications to enhance the skills of professionals in this area.

Preparation Process

Understanding the exam topics is very critical to success in the test. Therefore, the potential candidates must download the exam blueprint to review the comprehensive details of these domains. After exploring the scope of the test, they can proceed to choose ample resources to prepare for EC-Council 312-38 with great deliberation.

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EC-COUNCIL 312-38 EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Questions - With 25% Discount Offer [2026]

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The EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND certification exam is intended for IT professionals who are involved in network defense and are responsible for securing the infrastructure of an organization against a range of cyber threats. EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND certification is globally recognized as a benchmark for network defense expertise and is considered by many organizations to be a prerequisite for roles such as Network Administrator, Security Officer, and Information Security Analyst.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q546-Q551):

NEW QUESTION # 546

Which of the following is the full form of SAINT?

- A. System Automated Integrated Network Tool
- B. Security Admin Integrated Network Tool
- C. **System Administrators Integrated Network Tool**
- D. System Admin Integrated Network Tool

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 547

On which layer of the OSI model does the packet filtering firewalls work?

- A. Application Layer
- B. Session Layer
- C. **Network Layer**
- D. Physical Layer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Packet filtering firewalls operate at the Network Layer of the OSI model. This layer is responsible for the transmission of data packets across network boundaries, which is a fundamental function of packet filtering firewalls. They analyze incoming and outgoing packets and make decisions based on set rules, such as IP addresses, protocols, and ports, to allow or block traffic. This is crucial for protecting the network from unauthorized access and potential threats.

NEW QUESTION # 548

Which of the following is a firewall that keeps track of the state of network connections traveling across it?

- A. Application gateway firewall
- B. Stateless packet filter firewall
- C. **Stateful firewall**
- D. Circuit-level proxy firewall

Answer: C

Explanation:

A stateful firewall is a firewall that keeps track of the state of network connections (such as TCP streams, UDP communication) traveling across it. The firewall is programmed to distinguish legitimate packets for different types of connections. Only packets matching a known connection state will be allowed by the firewall; others will be rejected. Answer option B is incorrect. A stateless packet filter firewall allows direct connections from the external network to hosts on the internal network and is included with router configuration software or with Open Source operating systems.

Answer option C is incorrect. It applies security mechanisms when a TCP or UDP connection is established.

Answer option D is incorrect. An application gateway firewall applies security mechanisms to specific applications, such as FTP and Telnet servers.

NEW QUESTION # 549

How is a "risk" represented?

- A. Motive (goal) + method + vulnerability
- B. **Asset + threat + vulnerability**
- C. Asset + threat
- D. Motive (goal) + method

Answer: B

Explanation:

In cybersecurity, risk is represented by the combination of an asset, a threat, and a vulnerability. This means that for a risk to exist, there must be something of value (an asset) that could be negatively impacted, a potential source of harm (a threat), and a weakness that could be exploited (a vulnerability). The presence of an asset alone does not constitute a risk without the potential for a threat to

exploit a vulnerability. Similarly, a threat without the ability to exploit a vulnerability does not pose a risk to an asset. Therefore, the representation of risk encompasses all three elements: the asset that needs protection, the threat that could cause harm, and the vulnerability that could allow the threat to affect the asset.

NEW QUESTION # 550

Which of the Windows security component is responsible for controlling access of a user to Windows resources?

- A. Security Reference Monitor (SRM)
- B. Security Accounts Manager (SAM)
- C. Network Logon Service (Netlogon)
- D. Local Security Authority Subsystem (LSASS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Security Reference Monitor (SRM) is the core component in Windows operating systems responsible for controlling access to resources. It enforces security policies and checks whether a user's request to access a resource is allowed by the system's security policy. SRM operates in the kernel mode and ensures that access rights and permissions are properly enforced, making it a critical part of the Windows security architecture for resource access control.

NEW QUESTION # 551

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