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EC-COUNCIL 312-38 Exam is a certification exam for the EC-Council Certified Network Defender (CND) designation. The CND certification is designed for professionals who wish to specialize in network defense and security. 312-38 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills required for identifying, securing, and defending a network infrastructure against various types of cyber threats.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

You want to increase your network security implementing a technology that only allows certain MAC addresses in specific ports in the switches; which one of the above is the best choice?

- **A. Port Security**
- B. Port Knocking
- C. Port Detection
- D. Port Authorization

Answer: A

Explanation:

Port Security is a network security feature on switches that allows the specification of which MAC addresses are permitted on each physical port. When Port Security is enabled, the switch will only permit traffic from the allowed MAC addresses to pass through the specified port, effectively preventing unauthorized devices from accessing the network through that port. This feature is particularly useful for controlling access on a network and ensuring that only known devices can communicate through the switch, thereby increasing the security of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Heather has been tasked with setting up and implementing VPN tunnels to remote offices. She will most likely be implementing IPsec VPN tunnels to connect the offices. At what layer of the OSI model does an IPsec tunnel function on?

- A. They function on either the application or the physical layer.
- B. They work on the session layer.
- C. They function on the data link layer
- **D. They work on the network layer**

Answer: D

Explanation:

IPsec VPN tunnels operate at the network layer of the OSI model. This is because IPsec is designed to secure IP communications by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet of a communication session. IPsec includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of a session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to be used during the session. IPsec can protect data flows between a pair of hosts (host-to-host), between a pair of security gateways (network-to-network), or between a security gateway and a host (network-to-host). By functioning at the network layer, IPsec VPNs are able to secure all traffic that passes through them, not just specific applications or sessions.

References: The information provided is based on standard networking protocols and the OSI model as covered in the EC-Council's Certified Network Defender (CND) program, which includes a comprehensive understanding of network security measures like IPsec123.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which of the following best describes the Log Normalization process?

- A. It is a process of accepting logs from homogenous sources with different formats and converting them into a common format
- B. It is a process of accepting logs from homogenous sources with the same formats and converting them into a different format
- C. It is a process of accepting logs from heterogeneous sources with the same formats and converting them into a different format
- **D. It is a process of accepting logs from heterogeneous sources with different formats and converting them into a common format**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Log normalization is a critical process in network security, particularly within the context of Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems. The primary goal of log normalization is to standardize the format of log data received from various sources, which often have different formats and structures. This standardization allows for more efficient and effective analysis, correlation, and storage of log data. By converting disparate log data into a common format, SIEM systems can more easily identify

patterns, detect anomalies, and trigger alerts for potential security incidents. This process is essential for managing the complexity and volume of log data in modern network environments.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which of the following steps of the OPSEC process examines each aspect of the planned operation to identify OPSEC indicators that could reveal critical information and then compare those indicators with the adversary's intelligence collection capabilities identified in the previous action?

- A. Identification of Critical Information
- B. Application of Appropriate OPSEC Measures
- C. Analysis of Threats
- **D. Analysis of Vulnerabilities**
- E. Assessment of Risk

Answer: D

Explanation:

OPSEC is a 5-step process that helps in developing protection mechanisms in order to safeguard sensitive information and preserve essential secrecy. The OPSEC process has five steps, which are as follows: 1. Identification of Critical Information: This step includes identifying information vitally needed by an adversary, which focuses the remainder of the OPSEC process on protecting vital information, rather than attempting to protect all classified or sensitive unclassified information. 2. Analysis of Threats: This step includes the research and analysis of intelligence, counterintelligence, and open source information to identify likely adversaries to a planned operation. 3. Analysis of Vulnerabilities: It includes examining each aspect of the planned operation to identify OPSEC indicators that could reveal critical information and then comparing those indicators with the adversary's intelligence collection capabilities identified in the previous action. 4. Assessment of Risk: Firstly, planners analyze the vulnerabilities identified in the previous action and identify possible OPSEC measures for each vulnerability. Secondly, specific OPSEC measures are selected for execution based upon a risk assessment done by the commander and staff. 5. Application of Appropriate OPSEC Measures: The command implements the OPSEC measures selected in the assessment of risk action or, in the case of planned future operations and activities, includes the measures in specific OPSEC plans.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Nancy is working as a network administrator for a small company. Management wants to implement a RAID storage for their organization. They want to use the appropriate RAID level for their backup plan that will satisfy the following requirements: 1. It has a parity check to store all the information about the data in multiple drives 2. Help reconstruct the data during downtime. 3. Process the data at a good speed. 4. Should not be expensive. The management team asks Nancy to research and suggest the appropriate RAID level that best suits their requirements. What RAID level will she suggest?

- A. RAID 1
- B. RAID 10
- **C. RAID 3**
- D. RAID 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

RAID 3 is a level of RAID that uses striping with a dedicated parity disk. This means that data is spread across multiple disks, and parity information is stored on one dedicated disk. RAID 3 allows for good read and write speeds and can reconstruct data if one drive fails, thanks to the parity information. It is also a cost-effective solution because it requires only one additional disk for parity, regardless of the size of the array. This makes it suitable for environments where data throughput and fault tolerance are important but budget constraints are a consideration.

References: The explanation aligns with the RAID level characteristics and the requirements specified by the management team. RAID 3's ability to provide parity checks, data reconstruction during downtime, and process data at a good speed while being cost-effective makes it an appropriate choice¹²³.

NEW QUESTION # 82

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