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The ECIH v2 certification is designed for professionals who are responsible for detecting, responding to, and managing security incidents in an organization. This includes incident handlers, risk assessment administrators, vulnerability assessment analysts, and other cybersecurity professionals. EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) certification covers a wide range of topics related to incident handling, including incident response and recovery, network infrastructure and protocols, and forensic analysis.

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The EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH) v2 exam is an industry-recognized certification that validates the skills and knowledge of professionals who can effectively handle and respond to various cybersecurity incidents. EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) certification program is designed to provide participants with practical skills that can be applied in real-world scenarios, enabling them to mitigate risks, prevent data breaches, and protect their systems against cyber-attacks.

EC-COUNCIL EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
According to the Evidence Preservation policy, a forensic investigator should make at least ..... image copies of the digital evidence.

- A. Three image copies
- B. One image copy
- C. Four image copies
- D. Two image copies

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 88
Tibs on works as an incident responder for MNC based in Singapore. He is investigating a web application security incident recently faced by the company. The attack is performed on a MSSQL Server hosted by the company. In the detection and analysis phase, he used regular expressions to analyze and detect SQL meta-characters that led to SQL injection attack. Identify the regular expression used by Tibs on to detect SQL injection attack on MSSQL Server.

- A. ((\%3C) <) (\%2F) /) *(script) (\%3E) >)
- B. ((\.1%2E)\.1%2E)(V%2FN|%5C))
- C. /exec(\s|\+) +(s|x) p\w+/ix
- D. ((\A.W)(\.A.V))

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 89
Ikeo Corp, hired an incident response team to assess the enterprise security. As part of the incident handling and response process, the IR team is reviewing the current security policies implemented by the enterprise.
The IR team finds that employees of the organization do not have any restrictions on Internet access: they are allowed to visit any site, download any application, and access a computer or network from a remote location.
Considering this as the main security threat, the IR team plans to change this policy as it can be easily exploited by attackers. Which of the following security policies is the IR team planning to modify?

- A. Prudent policy
- B. Permissive policy
- C. Promiscuous policy
- D. Paranoid policy

Answer: D

Explanation:
A permissive security policy is one that allows employees broad freedoms in terms of internet access, application downloads, and remote access capabilities. In the scenario described, the incident response team identifies that the lack of restrictions is a significant security threat that could be exploited by attackers, indicating that the current policy is permissive. Modifying this policy would involve implementing more stringent controls on what sites can be visited, what applications can be downloaded, and how remote access is granted, moving towards a more controlled and secure environment. This approach contrasts with paranoic, prudent, and promiscuous policies, each of which has its own characteristics and applications in cybersecurity frameworks.
References:The ECIH v3 certification materials often discuss security policies within the context of organizational security posture, emphasizing how varying degrees of restrictiveness impact security and risk.

NEW QUESTION # 90
Which of the following is not a best practice to eliminate the possibility of insider attacks?

- A. Disabling users from install ng unauthorized software or accessing malicious websites using the corporate network
- B. Always leave business details over voicemail or email messages
- C. Monitoring employee behaviors and computer systems used by employees

- D. Implementing secure backup and disaster recovery processes for business continuity

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 91
Smith employs various malware detection techniques to thoroughly examine the network and its systems for suspicious and malicious malware files. Among all techniques, which one involves analyzing the memory dumps or binary codes for the traces of malware?

- A. Live system
- B. Static analysis
- C. Intrusion analysis
- D. Dynamic analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:
Static analysis involves examining the malware's memory dumps or binary codes without executing the code.
This technique is used to find traces of malware by analyzing the code to understand its purpose, functionality, and potential impact.
Static analysis allows for the identification of malicious signatures, strings, or other indicators of compromise within the malware's code. This method is contrasted with dynamic analysis, which studies the malware's behavior during execution, live system analysis, which examines running systems, and intrusion analysis, which focuses on detecting and analyzing breaches.
References:The ECIH v3 certification program includes malware analysis techniques, highlighting static analysis as a key method for investigating malware without the risk of executing it on a live system.

NEW QUESTION # 92
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