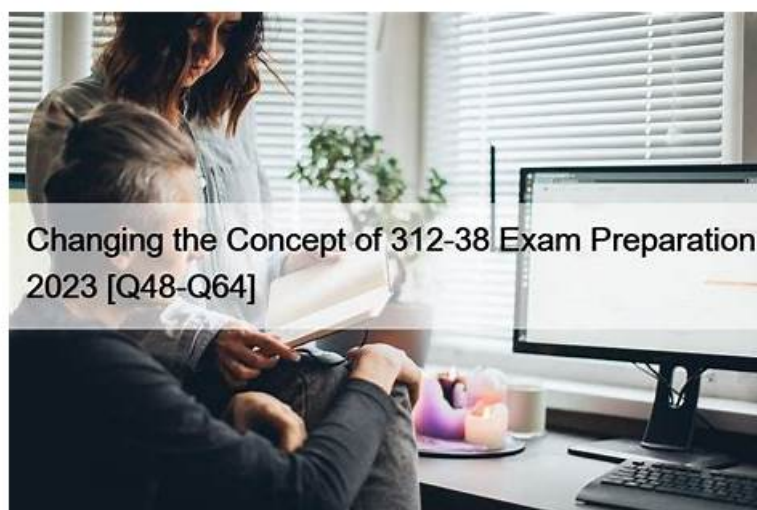


# 312-38更新版 & 312-38日本語版試験勉強法



ちなみに、GoShiken 312-38の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1L-fQgHnOrsG9kz15k2vfr03sNiNEqB8L>

EC-COUNCILの312-38試験に合格するのに、私たちは最も早い時間で合格するのを追求します。私たちはお客様のための利益を求めるのを追求します。私たちはGoShikenです。GoShikenはEC-COUNCILの312-38問題集の正確性と高いカバー率を保証します。EC-COUNCILの312-38問題集を購入したら、GoShikenは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。は

## EC-COUNCIL 312-38 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ネットワークトラフィックの監視と分析</li><li>管理アプリケーションのセキュリティ</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ネットワークログの監視と分析</li><li>ネットワーク境界のセキュリティ</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>サイバー脅威インテリジェンス</li><li>ネットワーク攻撃と防御戦略による脅威予測</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>インシデント対応とフォレンジック調査</li><li>エンドポイントセキュリティ-IoTデバイス</li></ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>エンタープライズクラウドネットワークセキュリティ</li><li>エンドポイントセキュリティ-Linuxシステム</li></ul>
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>エンタープライズ仮想ネットワークセキュリティ</li><li>データセキュリティ</li></ul>

EC-Council Certified Network Defender (CND) は、ネットワーク管理者およびセキュリティの専門家向けに設計された専門的な認定プログラムです。この認定は、ネットワーク攻撃を保護、検出、応答するために必要なスキルと知識に焦点を当てています。ECカウンスルCNDプログラムは、侵入検知、パケット分析、インシデント対応など、ネットワークベースの攻撃から防御するために必要な本質的なスキルと知識をカバーしています。

## 312-38日本語版試験勉強法、312-38合格体験談

近年、社会の急速な発展に伴って、IT業界は人々に愛顧されました。EC-COUNCIL 312-38IT認定試験を受験して認証資格を取ることを通して、IT事業を更に上る人は多くになります。そのときは、あなたにとって必要するのはあなたのEC-COUNCIL 312-38試験合格をたすけてあげるのGoShikenというサイトです。GoShikenの素晴らしい問題集はIT技術者が長年を重ねて、総括しました経験と結果です。先人の肩の上に立って、あなたも成功に一歩近付くことができます。

EC-COUNCIL 312-38 (EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND) 認定試験は、ネットワークセキュリティの分野で高く評価されている認定試験です。この認定試験は、組織のネットワークインフラストラクチャの完全性を保護する責任がある個人を対象として設計されています。この試験は、ネットワークセキュリティの脅威、攻撃ベクトル、および対策など、広範なトピックをカバーしています。

### EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND 認定 312-38 試験問題 (Q730-Q735):

#### 質問 # 730

Which of the following OSI layers establishes, manages, and terminates the connections between the local and remote applications?

- A. Network layer
- **B. Session layer**
- C. Data Link layer
- D. Application layer

正解: B

解説:

The session layer of the OSI/RM controls the dialogues (connections) between computers. It establishes, manages and terminates the connections between the local and remote application. It provides for full-duplex, half-duplex, or simplex operation, and establishes checkpointing, adjournment, termination, and restart procedures. The OSI model made this layer responsible for graceful close of sessions, which is a property of the Transmission Control Protocol, and also for session checkpointing and recovery, which is not usually used in the Internet Protocol Suite. The Session Layer is commonly implemented explicitly in application environments that use remote procedure calls. Answer option C is incorrect. The Application Layer of TCP/IP model refers to the higher-level protocols used by most applications for network communication. Examples of application layer protocols include the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). Data coded according to application layer protocols are then encapsulated into one or more transport layer protocols, which in turn use lower layer protocols to affect actual data transfer. Answer option A is incorrect. The Data Link Layer is Layer 2 of the seven-layer OSI model of computer networking. It corresponds to or is part of the link layer of the TCP/IP reference model. The Data Link Layer is the protocol layer which transfers data between adjacent network nodes in a wide area network or between nodes on the same local area network segment. The Data Link Layer provides the functional and procedural means to transfer data between network entities and might provide the means to detect and possibly correct errors that may occur in the Physical Layer. Examples of data link protocols are Ethernet for local area networks (multi-node), the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), HDLC, and ADCCP for point-to-point (dual-node) connections. Answer option B is incorrect. The network layer controls the operation of subnet, deciding which physical path the data should take, based on network conditions, priority of service, and other factors. Routers work on the Network layer of the OSI stack.

#### 質問 # 731

Fill in the blank with the appropriate term.

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a translation device or service that is often controlled by a separate Media Gateway Controller, which provides the call control and signaling functionality.

正解:

解説:

Media gateway

#### 質問 # 732

CORRECT TEXT

Fill in the blank with the appropriate term. \_\_\_\_\_ management is an area of systems management that involves acquiring,

testing, and installing multiple patches (code changes) to an administered computer system.

正解:

解説:

Patch

Explanation:

Patch management is an area of systems management that involves acquiring, testing, and installing multiple patches (code changes) to an administered computer system. Patch management includes the following tasks: Maintaining current knowledge of available patches Deciding what patches are appropriate for particular systems Ensuring that patches are installed properly Testing systems after installation, and documenting all associated procedures, such as specific configurations required A number of products are available to automate patch management tasks, including RingMaster's Automated Patch Management, PatchLink Update, and Gibraltar's Everguard.

### 質問 # 733

You work for a professional computer hacking forensic investigator DataEnet Inc. To explore the e-mail information about an employee of the company. The suspect an employee to use the online e-mail systems such as Hotmail or Yahoo. Which of the following folders on the local computer you are going to check to accomplish the task? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. cookies folder
- B. download folder
- C. Temporary Internet Folder
- D. History Folder

正解: A、C、D

### 質問 # 734

Which of the following best describes the Log Normalization process?

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

### 質問 # 735

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312-38日本語版試験勉強法: <https://www.goshiken.com/EC-COUNCIL/312-38-mondaishu.html>

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