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Exam : 312-38

Title : Certified Network Defender

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EC-COUNCIL 312-38 Certification is highly regarded in the IT industry as it demonstrates an individual's expertise in protecting an organization's network infrastructure against various cyber threats. EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND certification is designed to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills required to plan, implement, and maintain an organization's network security infrastructure. EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND certification also focuses on developing an individual's ability to detect and respond to network security breaches, and implement appropriate countermeasures.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q314-Q319):

NEW QUESTION # 314

Which type of risk treatment process Includes not allowing the use of laptops in an organization to ensure its security?

- A. Risk avoidance
- B. Eliminate the risk
- C. Mitigate the risk
- D. Reduce the risk

Answer: A

Explanation:

The risk treatment process that includes not allowing the use of laptops in an organization to ensure its security is known as risk avoidance. Risk avoidance is a strategy that involves identifying a potential risk and making the decision to not engage in the activity that presents the risk. In the context of information security, this could mean choosing not to use certain technologies or systems that could pose a security threat. By not using laptops, an organization can avoid the risks associated with loss, theft, or unauthorized access that laptops, being portable, are particularly susceptible to.

NEW QUESTION # 315

How can organizations obtain information about threats through human intelligence?

- A. By extracting information from security blogs and forums
- B. By discovering vulnerabilities through exploration, understanding malware behavior through malware processing, etc.
- C. From the data of past incidents and network monitoring
- D. From attackers through the dark web and honeypots

Answer: A

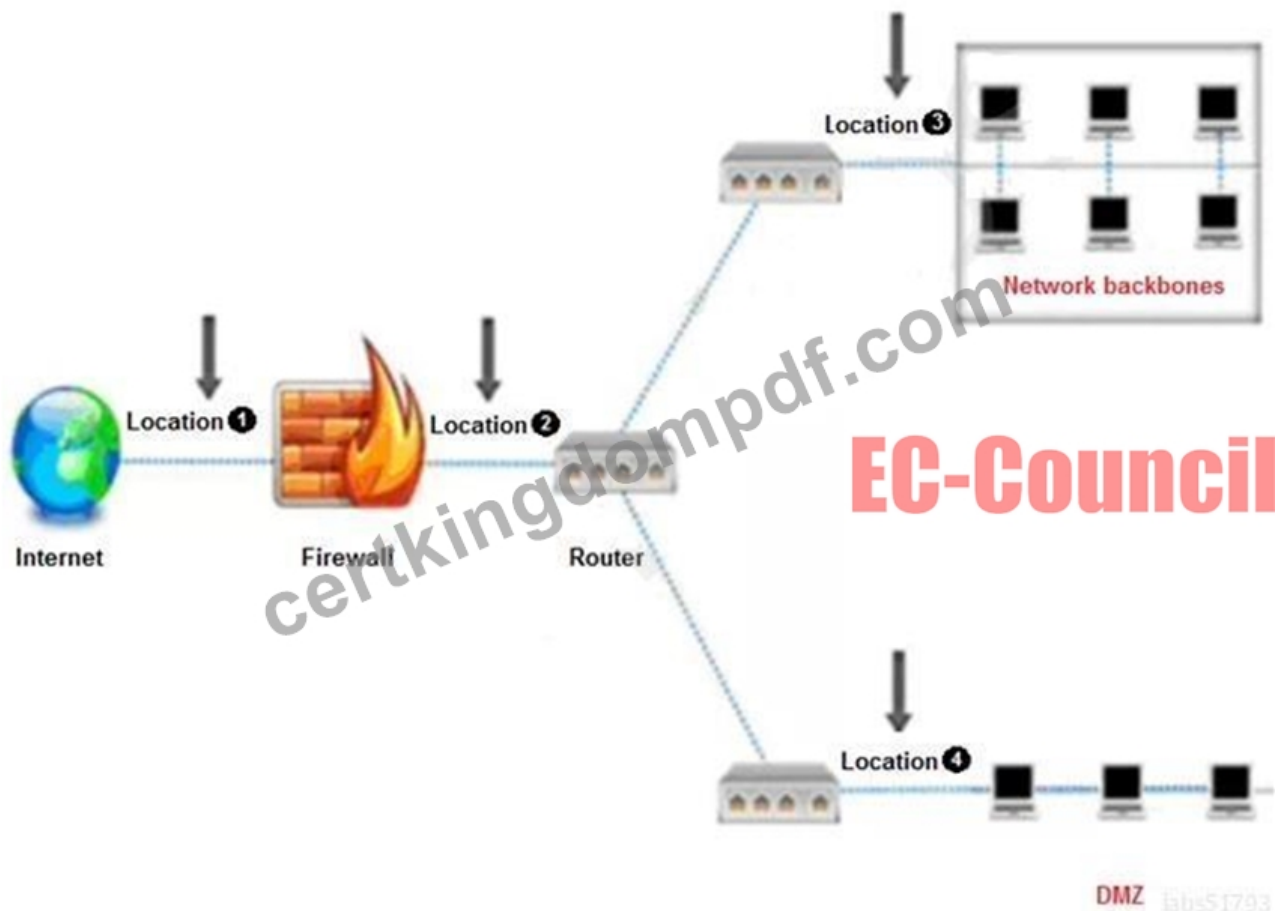
Explanation:

Human intelligence (HUMINT) in the context of network defense involves the collection of information from human sources. This can include extracting insights from security blogs, forums, and other platforms where cybersecurity professionals and enthusiasts discuss vulnerabilities, threats, and incidents. By monitoring these discussions, organizations can gain valuable information about emerging threats, techniques used by attackers, and potential security weaknesses that need to be addressed.

References: The role of human intelligence in gathering threat information is highlighted in cybersecurity literature. For example, CrowdStrike discusses the importance of HUMINT in cybersecurity, noting that it involves engaging with threat actors on various platforms to gather information about their activities¹. Additionally, the IEEE paper on "Gathering threat intelligence through computer network deception" emphasizes the significance of proactive threat intelligence development by network defenders².

NEW QUESTION # 316

An administrator wants to monitor and inspect large amounts of traffic and detect unauthorized attempts from inside the organization, with the help of an IDS. They are not able to recognize the exact location to deploy the IDS sensor. Can you help him spot the location where the IDS sensor should be placed?



- A. Location 3
- B. Location 1
- C. Location 4
- **D. Location 2**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 317

Which of the following Wireshark filters can a network administrator use to view the packets without any flags set in order to detect TCP Null Scan attempts?

- A. `tcp.flags==0x029`
- B. `tcp.dstport==7`
- C. `tcp.flags==0x003`
- **D. `TCP.flags==0x000`**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Wireshark, a TCP Null Scan can be detected by setting a filter to show packets where no TCP flags are set. This is because a TCP Null Scan is characterized by sending TCP packets with no flags set in an attempt to identify open ports on the target system. The correct filter to use in Wireshark to detect such packets is `TCP.flags==0x000`, which will display only those packets where all flags are unset.

NEW QUESTION # 318

Which of the following is a maintenance protocol that permits routers and host computers to swap basic control information when data is sent from one computer to another?

- A. SNMP

