

## 212-82 Free Practice | 212-82 Valid Exam Pattern



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The ECCouncil 212-82 exam consists of 50 multiple-choice questions and has a time limit of two hours. To earn the certification, candidates must score at least 70% on the exam. 212-82 Exam covers a broad range of topics, including cybersecurity concepts and principles, network security, operating system security, and incident response. The ECCouncil 212-82 certification is an excellent starting point for individuals interested in pursuing a career in cybersecurity, as it provides a foundation of knowledge that can be built upon as they progress in their career.

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**212-82 Valid Exam Pattern & 212-82 Certification Test Questions**

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## ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

### NEW QUESTION # 123

You are the cybersecurity lead for an International financial institution. Your organization offers online banking services to millions of customers globally, and you have recently migrated your core banking system to a hybrid cloud environment to enhance scalability and cost efficiencies.

One evening, after a routine system patch, there is a surge in server-side request forgery (SSRF) alerts from your web application firewall(WAF). Simultaneously, your intrusion detection system (IDS) flags possible attempts to interact with cloud metadata services from your application layer, which could expose sensitive cloud configuration details and API keys. This Is a clear Indication that attackers might be trying to leverage the SSRF vulnerability to breach your cloud infrastructure. Considering the critical nature of your services and the high stakes involved, how should you proceed to tackle this imminent threat while ensuring minimal disruption to your banking customers?

- A. Notify all banking customers about the potential security incident, urging them to change their passwords and monitor their accounts for any unauthorized activity.
- B. Rollback the recent patch immediately and inform the cloud service provider about potential unauthorized access to gauge the extent of vulnerability and coordinate a joint response.
- C. Isolate the affected cloud servers and redirect traffic to backup servers, ensuring continuous service while initiating a deep-dive analysis of the suspicious activities using cloud-native security tools.
- D. Engage with a third-party cybersecurity firm specializing in cloud security to conduct an emergency audit, relying on its expertise to identify the root cause and potential breaches.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In response to the SSRF alerts and potential breach attempts flagged by your IDS, the immediate priority is to contain the threat while maintaining the integrity of your services. Here's a step-by-step approach:

\* Isolation and Containment:

\* Isolate Affected Servers: Disconnect the affected cloud servers from the network to prevent further unauthorized access or data exfiltration.

\* Redirect Traffic: Redirect incoming traffic to backup servers that are not compromised to ensure that online banking services remain available to customers.

\* Deep-Dive Analysis:

\* Cloud-Native Security Tools: Utilize cloud-native security tools provided by your cloud service provider (such as AWS GuardDuty, Azure Security Center, or Google Cloud Security Command Center) to conduct a thorough investigation of the suspicious activities.

\* Examine Network Logs: Analyze network logs to identify the attack vectors and understand the scope of the attack.

\* Coordinate with Cloud Provider:

\* Joint Response: Inform your cloud service provider about the incident to collaborate on identifying and mitigating the vulnerability. Cloud providers often have additional tools and expertise that can be leveraged during a security incident.

\* Remediation:

\* Patch and Harden Systems: Once the root cause is identified, apply necessary patches and harden the security posture of your cloud infrastructure to prevent similar attacks in the future.

\* Communication:

\* Internal Stakeholders: Keep internal stakeholders, including the executive team and legal department, informed about the incident and the steps being taken to address it.

References:

\* NIST Computer Security Incident Handling Guide:NIST SP 800-61r2

\* AWS Security Best Practices:AWS Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 124

Lorenzo, a security professional in an MNC, was instructed to establish centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting for remote-access servers. For this purpose, he implemented a protocol that is based on the client-server model and works at the transport layer of the OSI model. Identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario.

- A. SNMPv3
- B. IMAPS
- C. POP3S
- **D. RADIUS**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

It identifies the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario.

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for remote-access servers such as VPNs (Virtual Private Networks), wireless networks, or dial-up connections. RADIUS is based on the client-server model and works at the transport layer of the OSI model. RADIUS uses UDP (User Datagram Protocol) as its transport protocol and encrypts only user passwords in its messages.

In the above scenario, Lorenzo implemented RADIUS to provide centralized AAA for remote- access servers.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 125**

Elliott, a security professional, was appointed to test a newly developed application deployed over an organizational network using a Bastion host. Elliott initiated the process by configuring the nonreusable bastion host. He then tested the newly developed application to identify the presence of security flaws that were not yet known; further, he executed services that were not secure. Identify the type of bastion host configured by Elliott in the above scenario.

- A. External services hosts
- B. One-box firewalls
- C. Victim machines
- **D. Non-routing dual-homed hosts**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Non-routing dual-homed hosts are the type of bastion hosts configured by Elliott in the above scenario. A bastion host is a system or device that is exposed to the public internet and acts as a gateway or a proxy for other systems or networks behind it. A bastion host can be used to provide an additional layer of security and protection for internal systems or networks from external threats and attacks . A bastion host can have different types based on its configuration or functionality. A non-routing dual-homed host is a type of bastion host that has two network interfaces: one connected to the public internet and one connected to the internal network. A non-routing dual-homed host does not allow any direct communication between the two networks and only allows specific services or applications to pass through it . A non-routing dual-homed host can be used to isolate and secure internal systems or networks from external access . In the scenario, Elliott was appointed to test a newly developed application deployed over an organizational network using a bastion host.

Elliott initiated the process by configuring the non-reusable bastion host. He then tested the newly developed application to identify the presence of security flaws that were not yet known; further, he executed services that were not secure. This means that he configured a non-routing dual-homed host for this purpose. An external services host is a type of bastion host that provides external services, such as web,email, FTP, etc., to the public internet while protecting internal systems or networks from direct access . A victim machine is not a type of bastion host, but a term that describes a system or device that has been compromised or infected by an attacker or malware . A one-box firewall is not a type of bastion host, but a term that describes a firewall that performs both packet filtering and application proxy functions in one device .

#### **NEW QUESTION # 126**

Zion belongs to a category of employees who are responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. He was instructed by the management to check the functionality of equipment related to physical security. Identify the designation of Zion.

- A. Supervisor
- **B. Guard**
- C. Chief information security officer
- D. Safety officer

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C, as it identifies the designation of Zion. A guard is a person who is responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. A guard typically performs tasks such as:

- \* Checking the functionality of equipment related to physical security
- \* Monitoring the surveillance cameras and alarms
- \* Controlling the access to restricted areas
- \* Responding to emergencies or incidents

In the above scenario, Zion belongs to this category of employees who are responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A supervisor is a person who is responsible for overseeing and directing the work of other employees. A supervisor typically performs tasks such as:

- \* Assigning tasks and responsibilities to employees
- \* Evaluating the performance and productivity of employees
- \* Providing feedback and guidance to employees
- \* Resolving conflicts or issues among employees

In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for overseeing and directing the work of other employees. Option B is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A chief information security officer (CISO) is a person who is responsible for establishing and maintaining the security vision, strategy, and program for an organization. A CISO typically performs tasks such as:

- \* Developing and implementing security policies and standards
- \* Managing security risks and compliance
- \* Leading security teams and projects
- \* Communicating with senior management and stakeholders

In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for establishing and maintaining the security vision, strategy, and program for an organization. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A safety officer is a person who is responsible for ensuring that health and safety regulations are followed in an organization. A safety officer typically performs tasks such as:

- \* Conducting safety inspections and audits
- \* Identifying and eliminating hazards and risks
- \* Providing safety training and awareness
- \* Reporting and investigating accidents or incidents

In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for ensuring that health and safety regulations are followed in an organization. References: Section 7.1

### NEW QUESTION # 127

A software team at an MNC was involved in a project aimed at developing software that could detect the oxygen levels of a person without physical contact, a helpful solution for pandemic situations. For this purpose, the team used a wireless technology that could digitally transfer data between two devices within a short range of up to 5 m and only worked in the absence of physical blockage or obstacle between the two devices, identify the technology employed by the software team in the above scenario.

- A. CPS
- **B. Infrared**
- C. Satcom
- D. USB

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation of Correct Answer: Infrared is a wireless technology that can digitally transfer data between two devices within a short range of up to 5 m and only works in the absence of physical blockage or obstacle between the two devices. Infrared is commonly used for remote controls, wireless keyboards, and medical devices.

### NEW QUESTION # 128

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