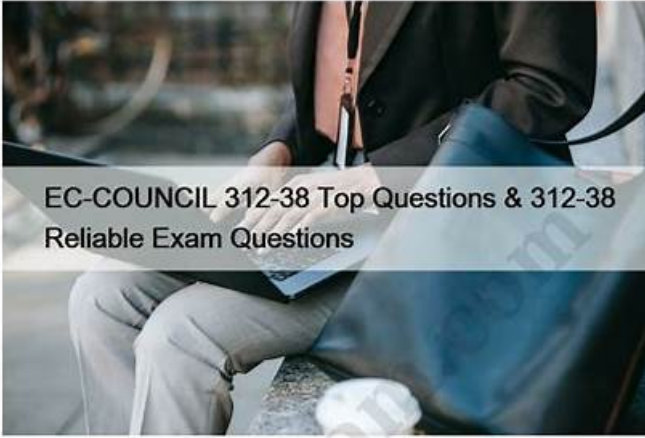


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EC-COUNCIL 312-38 EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND 1



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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

Docker provides Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) through _____ and delivers containerized software packages.

- A. Server-level virtualization
- B. Storage-level virtualization
- C. Network-level virtualization
- **D. OS-level virtualization**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Docker provides Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) through OS-level virtualization. This form of virtualization allows for the deployment of software in packages called containers. Containers are isolated from each other and bundle their own software, libraries, and configuration files; they can communicate with each other through well-defined channels. OS-level virtualization is lightweight compared to other forms of virtualization because it does not require a hypervisor to create virtual machines. Instead, the Docker Engine enables the containers to run directly within the host machine's operating system but with separate namespaces, which is why it's considered OS- level.

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following is one of the most commonly used implementations of RAID?

- A. RAID 2
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 3
- **D. RAID 5**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 78

The IR team and the network administrator have successfully handled a malware incident on the network. The team is now preparing countermeasure guideline to avoid a future occurrence of the malware incident.

Which of the following countermeasure(s) should be added to deal with future malware incidents? (Select all that apply)

- **A. Install antivirus software**
- B. Implementing a strong password policy
- C. Complying with the company's security policies
- D. Implementing strong authentication schemes

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which of the following topologies is a type of physical network design where each computer in the network is connected to a central device through an unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) wire?

- A. Mesh topology
- B. Ring topology

- C. Bus topology
- **D. Star topology**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Star topology is a type of physical network design where each computer in the network is connected to a central device, called hub, through an unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) wire. Signals from the sending computer go to the hub and are then transmitted to all the computers in the network. Since each workstation has a separate connection to the hub, it is easy to troubleshoot. Currently, it is the most popular topology used for networks.

Star Topology:

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Answer option A is incorrect. Mesh network topology is a type of physical network design where all devices in a network are connected to each other with many redundant connections. It provides multiple paths for the data traveling on the network to reach its destination. Mesh topology also provides redundancy in the network. It employs the full mesh and partial mesh methods to connect devices. In a full mesh topology network, each computer is connected to all the other computers. In a partial mesh topology network, some of the computers are connected to all the computers, whereas some are connected to only those computers with which they frequently exchange data. Mesh Topology: Answer option D is incorrect. Bus topology is a type of physical network design where all computers in the network are connected through a single coaxial cable known as bus. This topology uses minimum cabling and is therefore, the simplest and least expensive topology for small networks. In this topology, 50 ohm terminators terminate both ends of the network. A Bus topology network is difficult to troubleshoot, as a break or problem at any point along the cable can cause the entire network to go down. Bus Topology:

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Answer option C is incorrect. Ring topology is a type of physical network design where all computers in the network are connected in a closed loop. Each computer or device in a Ring topology network acts as a repeater. It transmits data by passing a token around the network in order to prevent the collision of data between two computers that want to send messages at the same time. If a token is free, the computer waiting to send data takes it, attaches the data and destination address to the token, and sends it. When the token reaches its destination computer, the data is copied. Then, the token gets back to the originator. The originator finds that the message has been copied and received and removes the message from the token. Now, the token is free and can be used by the other computers in the network to send data. In this topology, if one computer fails, the entire network goes down. Ring Topology:

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NEW QUESTION # 80

Jorge has developed a core program for a mobile application and saved it locally on his system.

The next day, when he tried to access the file to work on it further, he found it missing from his system. Upon investigation, it was discovered that someone got into his system since he had not changed his login credentials, and that they were the ones that were given to him by the admin when he had joined the organization. Which of the following network security vulnerabilities can be attributed to Jorge's situation?

- A. System account vulnerabilities
- B. Network device misconfiguration
- **C. Default password and settings**
- D. User account vulnerabilities

Answer: C

Explanation:

Jorge's situation is a classic example of the security risks posed by using default passwords and settings. When systems are set up with default credentials, they are often well-known and can be easily exploited by attackers. In this case, since Jorge did not change the login credentials that were given to him by the admin, it allowed unauthorized access to his system. This type of vulnerability is a common oversight that can lead to data breaches and unauthorized system manipulation. It is crucial for users and administrators to change default passwords to something secure and unique to prevent such vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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