

212-89 PDF study guide & EC-COUNCIL 212-89 testing

Study Guide # 1 Human Anatomy

Chapters 1 and 2: Introduction to Anatomy and Cells

1. Describe the levels of organization of the human body (Fig 1-4)
2. Describe the anatomical position. Why is this concept useful and important?
3. What are the planes of the body? Describe the terms of position and direction. (Lab Unit 1)
4. Name & describe the various body cavities & identify the major organs in each. (Fig 1-13, 14)

Chapter 3: Epithelial and Connective Tissues; Membranes; Fasciae

5. List and briefly describe the 4 major tissue types in the body (Fig 3-1)
6. Describe the typical *characteristics* and list the general *functions* of epithelial tissue.
7. How can the apical end be specialized? Describe the cell junctions in adjacent epithelial cells?
8. Describe the method of classification of epithelial tissue the location of these tissues in the body
9. What is glandular epithelium? Compare an exocrine gland to an endocrine gland.
10. Describe Merocrine, Apocrine and Holocrine glands (giving specific examples of these glands)
11. Describe the *characteristics* of connective tissues. List the general *functions* of connective tissue.
12. List the specific names for the different types of loose, dense and supporting connective tissue.
13. Describe in general how these tissues differ from each other, their function and location in body
14. List the *characteristics* and *functions* of 3 types of membranes. Where would each be found?
15. Describe the role and location of superficial fascia, deep fascia and subserous fascia.

Chapter 4: The Integumentary System

16. Describe the layers (strata) of the epidermis, their arrangement and their roles.
17. Name 4 different cell types in the epidermis and their functions.
18. Describe the 2 layers of the dermis and how they differ, describe the hypodermis.
19. List and describe the accessory structures of the integumentary system (hair, nails, and glands)
20. What accounts for skin color? What is hair? What accounts for hair color and texture?
21. Describe 3 different types of glands in the dermis. What are their functions?
22. What is a pimple? What is acne? What is dermatitis? What are two types of skin cancer?
23. What are fingerprints? What is their purpose? Does the thickness of skin vary? Where and why?
24. Describe how the blood supply in the epidermis, dermis and hypodermis differ from one another.
25. Label all the structures on the integumentary diagram (class handout).
26. Which cells are responsible for sensation in skin? What are some disorders of the skin?
27. Describe the 3 primary germ layers. Briefly outline fingernail and a hair follicle anatomy.
28. Briefly describe the role of the integumentary system in thermoregulation of the body.
29. Describe the difference between a first, second and third degree burn. Include tissue damage, the symptoms, the risks factors and the recovery periods for each type.
30. List and describe the effects of aging on the integumentary system discussed in class.

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Detailed Guide on 212-89 Areas

The first tested area is focused on incident handling and response. Thus, the candidates should know how to deal with computer security, information security, and security policies. Moreover, you will also learn about risk management in incident response and threat intelligence. Incident handling is also part of the tested area. Finally, the candidates should possess in-depth knowledge of how information security is implemented to resolve the issues related to security.

When it comes to the second category, it focuses on email security incidents. Particularly, this area involves email security features as well as various email incidents. Also, the candidate's knowledge of how suspicious emails are is measured in such a topic. Besides, you will also need to identify phishing emails as well as to detect deceptive emails to be successful in this domain.

As you remember, the third objective involves process handling. It describes the incident readiness, security auditing, and incident handling alongside response. The candidate will also get knowledge about how to do forensic investigation for incident handling. The eradication and recovery are also included in the exam syllabus.

The fourth section defines application-level incidents. It deals with web application vulnerabilities and threats. Here, you will also be able to identify the web attacks that occur in the application. Finally, it involves the eradication of the web application.

The fifth tested area focuses on mobile & network incidents. It allows the candidates to learn about illegal access, denial-of-service, and wireless networks. You will also come across network attacks, unsuitable usage, and mobile platform risks and vulnerabilities. Moreover, the abolition of mobile recovery and incidents is also part of the official exam.

The sixth domain includes malware incidents. Particularly, it describes the malware as a whole, malicious codes, and malware incidents. What's more, you will learn information about malware facets and how it affects the information system and applications.

The seventh objective revolves around insider threats. It defines insider threat particularities and how to detect and prevent them. Within such a section, you will also get to know about the employee monitoring tools and insider threats eradication.

The eighth area focuses on cloud environment incidents. It involves the security of cloud computing and cloud computing threats. Plus, you will learn about recovery in the cloud and the eradication threats in this area of 212-89 Exam. Mainly, the candidate's knowledge about incidents occurring in a cloud environment is assessed during such a test.

The ninth portion is first response and forensic readiness. It focuses on digital evidence, forensic readiness, and volatile evidence. You will also be tested upon computer forensics, the protection of electronic evidence, and static evidence. On top of these, the candidate should also have knowledge of anti-forensics for attempting the final test.

>> **Reliable 212-89 Test Objectives** <<

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EC-COUNCIL EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) Sample Questions (Q251-Q256):

NEW QUESTION # 251

Your company sells SaaS, and your company itself is hosted in the cloud (using it as a PaaS).

In case of a malware incident in your customer's database, who is responsible for eradicating the malicious software?

- A. Building management
- B. The PaaS provider
- C. The customer
- **D. Your company**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 252

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. Intrusion analysis
- **B. Static analysis**
- C. Live system
- 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 # 253

An insider threat response plan helps an organization minimize the damage caused by malicious insiders. One of the approaches to mitigate these threats is setting up controls from the human resources department. Which of the following guidelines can the human resources department use?

- A. Monitor and secure the organization's physical environment.
- B. Disable the default administrative account to ensure accountability.
- C. Implement a person-to-person rule to secure the backup process and physical media.
- **D. Access granted to users should be documented and vetted by a supervisor.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 254

Bonney's system has been compromised by a gruesome malware.

What is the primary step that is advisable to Bonney in order to contain the malware incident from spreading?

- **A. Call the legal department in the organization and inform about the incident**
- B. Leave it to the network administrators to handle
- C. Turn off the infected machine
- D. Complaint to police in a formal way regarding the incident

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 255

In which of the following phases of the incident handling and response (IH&R) process is the identified security incidents analyzed, validated, categorized, and prioritized?

- A. Incident recording and assignment
- B. Notification
- **C. Incident triage**
- D. Containment

Answer: C

Explanation:

Incident triage is the phase in the Incident Handling and Response (IH&R) process where identified security incidents are analyzed, validated, categorized, and prioritized. This step is crucial for determining the severity of incidents and deciding on the order in which they should be addressed. During triage, incident handlers assess the impact, urgency, and potential harm of an incident to prioritize their response efforts effectively.

This ensures that resources are allocated efficiently, and the most critical incidents are handled first. Incident recording and assignment involve logging incidents and assigning them to handlers, containment focuses on limiting the extent of damage, and notification involves informing stakeholders about the incident.

References: The Incident Handler (ECIH v3) courses and study guides detail the IH&R process, emphasizing the importance of triage in managing and responding to security incidents effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 256

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