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EC-COUNCIL EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) Sample Questions (Q201-Q206):

NEW QUESTION # 201

WebMega, a leading e-commerce giant with over a billion users, suffered a massive data breach, compromising sensitive user data, including financials. During the containment phase, IH&R teams discovered a meticulous attack pattern that bypassed multiple

security layers, hinting at an insider's involvement. Investigations revealed that three recently fired employees, with ties to a rival company, had possible motives and means. How should WebMega proceed?

- A. Collaborate with external forensic experts and law enforcement agencies to conduct a thorough investigation while maintaining confidentiality.
- B. Reach out to the rival company's leadership, seeking an off-the-record resolution without involving legal channels.
- C. Publicly accuse the rival company of corporate espionage and initiate legal proceedings based on the initial evidence.
- D. Reinforce security measures across the board, with a focus on employee access controls, without addressing the potential insider threat directly.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This scenario involves a suspected malicious insider threat with potential external collusion, which significantly elevates legal, regulatory, and evidentiary requirements. The ECIH curriculum emphasizes that when insider activity is suspected-especially involving terminated employees and possible corporate espionage-organizations must prioritize forensic integrity, confidentiality, and lawful investigation.

Option B is correct because collaborating with external forensic experts and law enforcement ensures a neutral, legally defensible investigation. ECIH stresses that insider cases often require specialized forensic capabilities, evidence preservation, and legal authority that internal teams alone may not possess. Maintaining confidentiality protects the organization from reputational damage and legal exposure while facts are being established.

Option A ignores the insider dimension and risks repeat incidents. Option C bypasses legal safeguards and could be interpreted as obstruction or collusion. Option D is premature and exposes the organization to defamation and legal risk without substantiated evidence.

ECIH guidance is clear that complex insider incidents should be escalated appropriately with legal and forensic rigor. Therefore, Option B aligns best with recommended practice.

NEW QUESTION # 202

OmegaTech was compromised by an insider who deliberately introduced vulnerabilities into its flagship product after being recruited by a rival company. OmegaTech wants to minimize such risks in the future.

What should be its primary focus?

- A. Implement a strict vetting process for every software release.
- B. Rotate job roles every six months.
- C. Strengthen background checks and continually monitor employee behavior for anomalies.
- D. Introduce surprise loyalty tests.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (ECIH-aligned):

ECIH insider threat guidance emphasizes continuous monitoring and behavioral analysis combined with background checks as the most effective deterrent against malicious insiders.

Option D is correct because insider threats often evolve after hiring. Continuous monitoring detects abnormal behavior patterns that static vetting cannot.

Options A-C are insufficient or ineffective against sophisticated insider threats.

NEW QUESTION # 203

The free, open source, TCP/IP protocol analyzer, sniffer and packet capturing utility standard across many industries and educational institutions is known as:

- A. Cain & Able
- B. Wireshark
- C. Snort
- D. nmap

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 204

Jason is setting up a computer forensics lab and must perform the following steps: 1. physical location and structural design considerations; 2. planning and budgeting; 3. work area considerations; 4. physical security recommendations; 5. forensic lab licensing; 6. human resource considerations. Arrange these steps in the order of execution.

- A. 5-> 2-> 1-> 3-> 4-> 6
- B. 3-> 2-> 1-> 4-> 6-> 5
- C. 2-> 1-> 3-> 6-> 4-> 5
- D. 2->3->1->4->6->5

Answer: C

Explanation:

Setting up a computer forensics lab involves several critical steps that need to be executed in a logical and efficient order. The correct sequence starts with planning and budgeting (2), as it is essential to understand the scope, resources, and financial commitment required for the lab. The next step involves considering the physical location and structural design (1) to ensure the lab meets operational needs and security requirements. Work area considerations (3) follow, focusing on the layout and functionality of the workspace.

Human resource considerations (6) are crucial next, to ensure the lab is staffed with qualified personnel.

Physical security recommendations (4) are then implemented to protect the lab and its resources. Finally, forensic lab licensing (5) ensures the lab operates within legal and regulatory frameworks.

References: The ECIH v3 course materials from EC-Council outline the foundational steps for setting up a computer forensics lab, stressing the importance of thorough planning and adherence to best practices in lab design and operation.

NEW QUESTION # 205

In an international bank, the IT security team identified unusual network traffic indicating a potential malware infection. Further analysis revealed that several high-value transaction servers were communicating with an external command and control server. The team needs to decide the immediate action to best handle this malware incident triage. What should they prioritize to mitigate the threat and safeguard sensitive data effectively?

- A. Performing a memory dump of the affected servers for in-depth forensic analysis
- B. Disconnecting the affected servers from the network to prevent further data exfiltration
- C. Immediately updating antivirus signatures on all network devices and servers
- D. Initiating a controlled shutdown of the transaction servers to preserve their current state

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (ECIH-aligned):

This scenario describes an active malware infection with confirmed command-and-control (C2) communication, which represents an immediate and severe risk to sensitive financial data. According to the EC-Council ECIH malware incident handling process, the first priority in such cases is containment, specifically stopping ongoing malicious activity and preventing further data exfiltration.

Option A is correct because disconnecting the affected servers from the network immediately severs the attacker's control channel and halts outbound data leakage. ECIH emphasizes that when C2 traffic is observed, responders must act decisively to isolate compromised systems before pursuing deeper forensic analysis or remediation. Containment minimizes damage and reduces legal, financial, and reputational impact.

Option B may preserve system state but allows continued exfiltration until shutdown is complete and may disrupt critical banking operations. Option C is a preventive measure and does not stop an active infection.

Option D is valuable for investigation but should occur after containment, not before.

ECIH guidance consistently prioritizes stopping harm over gathering evidence when critical assets are at risk.

Therefore, immediate network disconnection of affected servers is the correct triage action.

NEW QUESTION # 206

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