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Certified Cybersecurity Technician (212-82) Exam - ITEXams

212-82 Exam Info

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ECCouncil 212-82 certification exam is designed for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cybersecurity. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification is specifically tailored to individuals who are just starting their journey in cybersecurity and provides a comprehensive understanding of the basic concepts and principles of cybersecurity. 212-82 Exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge on various topics such as risk management, network security, cryptography, and incident response.

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ECCouncil 212-82 certification exam covers various areas related to cybersecurity, such as network security, threat intelligence, incident response, and vulnerability management. 212-82 exam is intended for individuals who wish to pursue a career in cybersecurity or are already working in the field and want to validate their skills and knowledge. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification exam is also suitable for IT professionals who want to add cybersecurity skills to their portfolio.

ECCouncil 212-82 exam covers a wide range of topics related to cybersecurity technology, including network security, operating systems security, cloud security, and mobile device security. 212-82 Exam is structured in a way that tests the candidate's ability to identify, analyze, and respond to cybersecurity incidents using various tools and techniques. 212-82 exam is also designed to evaluate the candidate's knowledge of the latest cybersecurity trends and best practices, as well as their ability to implement them effectively in a real-world scenario.

ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

Leo has walked to the nearest supermarket to purchase grocery. At the billing section, the billing executive scanned each product's machine-readable tag against a readable machine that automatically reads the product details, displays the prices of the individual product on the computer, and calculates the sum of those scanned items. Upon completion of scanning all the products, Leo has to pay the bill.

Identify the type of short-range wireless communication technology that the billing executive has used in the above scenario.

- A. Near-field communication (NFC)
- **B. Radio-frequency identification (RFID)**
- C. QUIC
- D. QR codes and barcodes

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 86

Nancy, a security specialist, was instructed to identify issues related to unexpected shutdown and restarts on a Linux machine. To identify the incident cause, Nancy navigated to a directory on the Linux system and accessed a log file to troubleshoot problems related to improper shutdowns and unplanned restarts.

Identify the Linux log file accessed by Nancy in the above scenario.

- **A. /var/log/boot.log**
- B. /var/log/lighttpd/
- C. /var/log/secure
- D. /var/log/kern.log

Answer: A

Explanation:

/var/log/boot.log is the Linux log file accessed by Nancy in the above scenario. Linux is an open-source operating system that logs various events and activities on the system or network. Linux log files are stored in the /var/log directory, which contains different types of log files for different purposes. /var/log/boot.log is the type of log file that records events related to the booting process of the Linux system, such as loading drivers, services, modules, etc. /var/log/boot.log can help identify issues related to unexpected shutdowns and restarts on a Linux machine. /var/log/secure is the type of log file that records events related to security and authentication, such as logins, logouts, password changes, sudo commands, etc. /var/log/kern.log is the type of log file that records events related to the kernel, such as kernel messages, errors, warnings, etc.

/var/log/lighttpd/ is the directory that contains log files related to the lighttpd web server, such as access logs, error logs, etc.

NEW QUESTION # 87

You are the lead cybersecurity analyst for a multinational corporation that handles sensitive financial data. As part of your network security strategy, you have implemented both an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and an Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) to safeguard against cyber threats. One day, your IDS alerts you to suspicious activity on the network, indicating a potential intrusion attempt from an external source. Meanwhile, your IPS springs into action, swiftly blocking the malicious traffic before it can penetrate deeper into the network. Based on this scenario, what primarily distinguishes the role of the IDS from the IPS? In your

network security architecture?

- A. The IDS primarily uses signature-based detection techniques, while the IPS relies primarily on anomaly-based detection methods.
- **B. The IDS focuses on identifying suspicious activities and generating alerts, while the IPS actively blocks and mitigates potential threats in real-time.**
- C. The IDS operates solely at the network perimeter, while the IPS can also monitor and protect internal network traffic.
- D. The IDS requires manual intervention for threat mitigation, while the IPS can autonomously respond to threats without human intervention.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 88

The SOC department in a multinational organization has collected logs of a security event as "Windows.events.evtx". Study the Audit Failure logs in the event log file located in the Documents folder of the "Attacker Machine-1" and determine the IP address of the attacker. (Note: The event ID of Audit failure logs is 4625.)

- A. 10.10.1.10
- B. 10.10.1.12
- **C. 10.10.1.16**
- D. 10.10.1.19

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IP address of the attacker is 10.10.1.16. This can be verified by analyzing the Windows.events.evtx file using a tool such as Event Viewer or Log Parser. The file contains several Audit Failure logs with event ID 4625, which indicate failed logon attempts to the system.

The logs show that the source network address of the failed logon attempts is 10.10.1.16, which is the IP address of the attacker.

NEW QUESTION # 89

An organization hired a network operations center (NOC) team to protect its IT infrastructure from external attacks. The organization utilized a type of threat intelligence to protect its resources from evolving threats. The threat intelligence helped the NOC team understand how attackers are expected to perform an attack on the organization, identify the information leakage, and determine the attack goals as well as attack vectors.

Identify the type of threat intelligence consumed by the organization in the above scenario.

- A. Tactical threat intelligence
- B. Operational threat intelligence
- **C. Technical threat intelligence**
- D. Strategic threat intelligence

Answer: C

Explanation:

Technical threat intelligence is a type of threat intelligence that provides information about the technical details of specific attacks, such as indicators of compromise (IOCs), malware signatures, attack vectors, and vulnerabilities. Technical threat intelligence helps the NOC team understand how attackers are expected to perform an attack on the organization, identify the information leakage, and determine the attack goals as well as attack vectors. Technical threat intelligence is often consumed by security analysts, incident responders, and penetration testers who need to analyze and respond to active or potential threats.

NEW QUESTION # 90

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