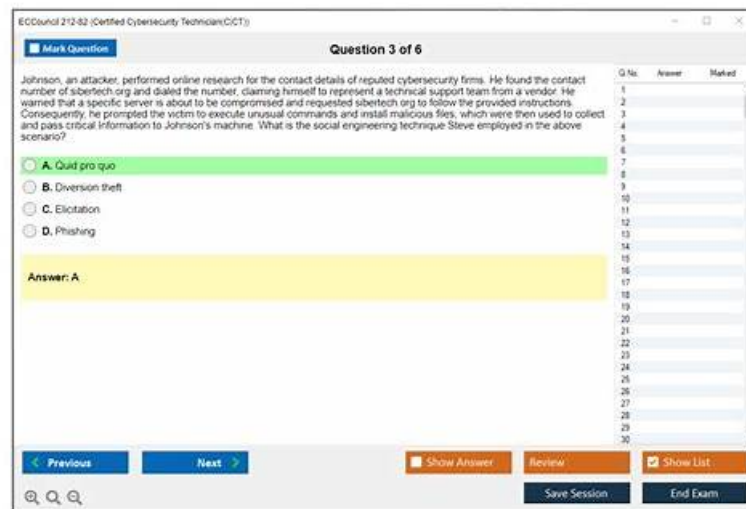


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ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Hotel Grande offers luxury accommodations and emphasizes top-notch service for its guests. One such service is secure, high-speed Wi-Fi access In every room. The hotel wishes to deploy an authentication method that would give individual guests a seamless experience without compromising security. This method should ideally provide a balance between convenience and strong security. Which of the following should Hotel Grande use?

- A. PSK (Pre-Shared Key)
- B. EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security)

- C. MAC address filtering
- D. Open Authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Strong Security:

* EAP-TLS provides strong security by using certificate-based authentication. This ensures that both the client and server are authenticated before a connection is established.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Ashton is working as a security specialist in SoftEight Tech. He was instructed by the management to strengthen the Internet access policy. For this purpose, he implemented a type of Internet access policy that forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage.

Identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario.

- A. Promiscuous policy
- B. Permissive policy
- C. Paranoid policy
- D. Prudent policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A, as it identifies the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. An Internet access policy is a set of rules and guidelines that defines how an organization's employees or members can use the Internet and what types of websites or services they can access. There are different types of Internet access policies, such as:

* Paranoid policy: This type of policy forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with highly sensitive or classified information and have a high level of security and compliance requirements.

* Prudent policy: This type of policy allows some things and blocks others and imposes moderate restrictions on company computers, depending on the role and responsibility of the user. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with confidential or proprietary information and have a medium level of security and compliance requirements.

* Permissive policy: This type of policy allows most things and blocks few and imposes minimal restrictions on company computers, as long as the user does not violate any laws or regulations. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with public or general information and have a low level of security and compliance requirements.

* Promiscuous policy: This type of policy allows everything and blocks nothing and imposes no restrictions on company computers, regardless of the user's role or responsibility. This policy is suitable for organizations that have no security or compliance requirements and trust their employees or members to use the Internet responsibly.

In the above scenario, Ashton implemented a paranoid policy that forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage. Option B is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A prudent policy allows some things and blocks others and imposes moderate restrictions on company computers, depending on the role and responsibility of the user. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a prudent policy, but a paranoid policy. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A permissive policy allows most things and blocks few and imposes minimal restrictions on company computers, as long as the user does not violate any laws or regulations. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a permissive policy, but a paranoid policy. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A promiscuous policy allows everything and blocks nothing and imposes no restrictions on company computers, regardless of the user's role or responsibility. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a promiscuous policy, but a paranoid policy.

References: , Section 6.2

NEW QUESTION # 69

Matias, a network security administrator at an organization, was tasked with the implementation of secure wireless network encryption for their network. For this purpose, Matias employed a security solution that uses 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256) to maintain the authenticity and confidentiality of data.

Identify the type of wireless encryption used by the security solution employed by Matias in the above scenario.

- A. WPA3 encryption

- B. WPA encryption
- C. WPA2 encryption
- D. WEP encryption

Answer: A

Explanation:

WPA3 encryption is the type of wireless encryption used by the security solution employed by Matias in the above scenario. WPA3 encryption is the latest and most secure version of Wi-Fi Protected Access, a protocol that provides authentication and encryption for wireless networks.

WPA3 encryption uses 256-bit Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256) to maintain the authenticity and confidentiality of data. WPA3 encryption also provides enhanced protection against offline dictionary attacks, forward secrecy, and secure public Wi-Fi access. WPA2 encryption is the previous version of Wi-Fi Protected Access, which uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) or Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) for data encryption. WEP encryption is an outdated and insecure version of Wi-Fi security, which uses RC4 stream cipher for data encryption. WPA encryption is an intermediate version of Wi-Fi security, which uses TKIP for data encryption.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is the type of short-range wireless communication technology that the billing executive has used in the above scenario. RFID uses radio-frequency electromagnetic waves to transfer data for automatic identification and for tracking tags attached to objects. RFID tags are machine-readable tags that store information about the products, such as name, price, expiry date, etc. RFID readers are readable machines that scan the RFID tags and display the product details on the computer. RFID technology is widely used in supermarkets, warehouses, libraries, and other places where inventory management and tracking are required.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Hotel Grande offers luxury accommodations and emphasizes top-notch service for its guests.

One such service is secure, high-speed Wi-Fi access in every room. The hotel wishes to deploy an authentication method that would give individual guests a seamless experience without compromising security. This method should ideally provide a balance between convenience and strong security. Which of the following should Hotel Grande use?

- A. PSK (Pre-Shared Key)
- **B. EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security)**
- C. MAC address filtering
- D. Open Authentication

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 72

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