最新の212-82試験準備試験ツールの保証購入の安全性 212-82参考資料

P.S.CertShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 ECCouncil 212-82ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CTcrTCyQPbxYg6JagPL1y_SGZjnaRZAc

212-82の各主題研究の分析を通じて急流、探索する価値のある隠れたルールがたくさんあることがわかりました。これは非常に必要であると同時に、212-82トレーニング資料には専門家の素晴らしい夢のチームがあり、そのため、毎年提案の傾向を厳密に管理できます。年次試験問題では、212-82調査問題に対応する規則があり、今年のテストのホットスポットと提案の方向を正確に予測できます。これにより、ユーザーは自信を持って212-82テストの準備をすることができます。

世界経済の急速な発展と国際的な競争の激化により、知識ベース経済の主要な地位は徐々に確立されています。多くの人が、良い仕事、212-82認定、より高い生活水準を求めています。良い仕事やより高い生活水準などを手に入れたいのであれば、変化する世界に歩調を合わせ、知識を更新することが非常に重要です。まず、適切な212-82クイズ準備を取得する必要があります。 212-82試験に合格して証明書を取得するだけなので、まともな仕事を得て、より多くのお金を稼ぐことができます。

>> 212-82試験準備 <<

ECCouncil 212-82参考資料 & 212-82関連資格試験対応

ECCouncilの認定試験は現在とても人気がある試験ですね。この重要な認証資格をもうすでに手に入れましたか。例えば、もう既に212-82認定試験を受験したのですか。もしまだ受験していないなら、はやく行動する必要がありますよ。こんなに大切な資格を取らなくてはいけないです。ここで言いたいのは、どのようにすれば効率的に212-82認定試験の準備をして一回で試験に合格できるのかということです。

ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician 認定 212-82 試験問題 (Q151-

Q156):

質問 # 151
Myles, a security professional at an organization, provided laptops for all the employees to carry out the business processes from remote locations. While installing necessary applications required for the business, Myles has also installed antivirus software on each laptop following the company's policy to detect and protect the machines from external malicious events over the Internet.
Identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario.

- A. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.2
- B. PCI-DSS requirement no 5.1
- C. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.5
- D. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.1

正解：B

解説：
The correct answer is C, as it identifies the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario.
PCI-DSS is a set of standards that aims to protect cardholder data and ensure secure payment transactions.
PCI-DSS has 12 requirements that cover various aspects of security such as network configuration, data encryption, access control, vulnerability management, monitoring, and testing. PCI-DSS requirement no 5.1 states that "Protect all systems against malware and regularly update anti-virus software or programs". In the above scenario, Myles followed this requirement by installing antivirus software on each laptop to detect and protect the machines from external malicious events over the Internet. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.2 states that "Do not allow unauthorized outbound traffic from the cardholder data environment to the Internet".
In the above scenario, Myles did not follow this requirement, as there was no mention of outbound traffic or cardholder data environment. Option B is incorrect, as it does not identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.5 states that "Restrict inbound and outboundtraffic to that which is necessary for the cardholder data environment". In the above scenario, Myles did not follow this requirement, as there was no mention of inbound or outbound traffic or cardholder data environment. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the PCI-DSS requirement followed by Myles in the above scenario. PCI-DSS requirement no 1.3.1 states that "Implement a firewall configuration that restricts connections between publicly accessible servers and any system component storing cardholder data". In the above scenario, Myles did not follow this requirement, as there was no mention of firewall configuration or publicly accessible servers or system components storing cardholder data.
References: Section 5.2

質問 # 152
Kevin, a professional hacker, wants to penetrate CyberTech Inc.'s network. He employed a technique, using which he encoded packets with Unicode characters. The company's IDS cannot recognize the packet, but the target web server can decode them.
What is the technique used by Kevin to evade the IDS system?

- A. Obfuscating
- B. Urgency flag
- C. Session splicing
- D. Desynchronization

正解：A

解説：
Obfuscating is the technique used by Kevin to evade the IDS system in the above scenario. Obfuscating is a technique that involves encoding or modifying packets or data with various methods or characters to make them unreadable or unrecognizable by an IDS (Intrusion Detection System). Obfuscating can be used to bypass or evade an IDS system that relies on signatures or patterns to detect malicious activities. Obfuscating can include encoding packets with Unicode characters, which are characters that can represent various languages and symbols. The IDS system cannot recognize the packet, but the target web server can decode them and execute them normally. Desynchronization is a technique that involves creating discrepancies or inconsistencies between the state of a connection as seen by an IDS system and the state of a connection as seen by the end hosts. Desynchronization can be used to bypass or evade an IDS system that relies on stateful inspection to track and analyze connections. Desynchronization can include sending packets with invalid sequence numbers, which are numbers that indicate the order of packets in a connection. Session splicing is a technique that involves splitting or dividing packets or data into smaller fragments or segments to make them harder to detect by an IDS system. Session splicing can be used to bypass or evade an IDS system that relies on packet size or content to detect malicious activities. Session splicing can include sending packets with small MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) values, which

are values that indicate the maximum size of packets that can be transmitted over a network. An urgency flag is a flag in the TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) header that indicates that the data in the packet is urgent and should be processed immediately by the receiver. An urgency flag is not a technique to evade an IDS system, but it can be used to trigger an IDS system to generate an alert or a response.

質問 # 153
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. Prudent policy
- B. Promiscuous policy
- C. Permissive policy
- D. Paranoid policy

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 154
Paul, a computer user, has shared information with his colleague using an online application. The online application used by Paul has been incorporated with the latest encryption mechanism. This mechanism encrypts data by using a sequence of photons that have a spinning trait while traveling from one end to another, and these photons keep changing their shapes during their course through filters: vertical, horizontal, forward slash, and backslash. Identify the encryption mechanism demonstrated in the above scenario.

- A. Rivest Shamir Adleman encryption
- B. Homomorphic encryption
- C. Quantum cryptography
- D. Elliptic curve cryptography

正解：C

解説：
Quantum cryptography is the encryption mechanism demonstrated in the above scenario.
Quantum cryptography is a branch of cryptography that uses quantum physics to secure data transmission and communication. Quantum cryptography encrypts data by using a sequence of photons that have a spinning trait, called polarization, while traveling from one end to another.
These photons keep changing their shapes, called states, during their course through filters:
vertical, horizontal, forward slash, and backslash. Quantum cryptography ensures that any attempt to intercept or tamper with the data will alter the quantum states of the photons and be detected by the sender and receiver.Homomorphic encryption is a type of

encryption that allows computations to be performed on encrypted data without decrypting it first. Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA) encryption is a type of asymmetric encryption that uses two keys, public and private, to encrypt and decrypt data. Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) is a type of asymmetric encryption that uses mathematical curves to generate keys and perform encryption and decryption.

質問 # 155
George, a security professional at an MNC, implemented an Internet access policy that allowed employees working from a remote location to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. Identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by George in this scenario.

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

正解：D

解説：
Permissive policy is the type of Internet access policy implemented by George in this scenario.
An Internet access policy is a policy that defines the rules and guidelines for accessing the Internet from a system or network. An Internet access policy can be based on various factors, such as security, productivity, bandwidth, etc. An Internet access policy can have different types based on its level of restriction or control. A permissive policy is a type of Internet access policy that allows users to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. A permissive policy can be used to provide maximum flexibility and freedom to users, but it can also pose significant security risks and challenges. In the scenario, George implemented an Internet access policy that allowed employees working from a remote location to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. This means that he implemented a permissive policy for those employees. A paranoid policy is a type of Internet access policy that blocks or denies all Internet access by default and only allows specific sites, applications, or computers that are explicitly authorized. A prudent policy is a type of Internet access policy that allows most Internet access but blocks or restricts some sites, applications, or computers that are deemed inappropriate, malicious, or unnecessary. A promiscuous policy is not a type of Internet access policy, but a term that describes a network mode that allows a network interface card (NIC) to capture all packets on a network segment, regardless of their destination address.

質問 # 156
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212-82参考資料: https://www.certshiken.com/212-82-shiken.html

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