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EC-COUNCIL 312-38 (EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND) Exam is a certification exam that assesses the knowledge and skills of individuals in network defense and security. 312-38 exam is designed to validate the proficiency of candidates in identifying, protecting, detecting, responding, and recovering from different types of network attacks. The EC-COUNCIL 312-38 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including network security essentials, network protocols and devices, network perimeter defense, network security threats and attacks, wireless network security, and network incident response and management.

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## EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q507-Q512):

### NEW QUESTION # 507

Which of the following helps prevent executing untrusted or untested programs or code from untrusted or unverified third-parties?

- A. Application whitelisting
- **B. Application sandboxing**
- C. Deployment of WAFS
- D. Application blacklisting

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Application sandboxing is a security mechanism that helps prevent the execution of untrusted or untested programs or code from untrusted or unverified third-parties. It does this by running such programs in a restricted environment, known as a sandbox, where they have limited access to files and system resources. This containment ensures that any malicious code or behavior is isolated from the host system, thereby protecting it from potential harm. Sandboxing is a proactive security measure that can significantly reduce the attack surface and mitigate the risk of security breaches.

### NEW QUESTION # 508

Kyle, a front office executive, suspects that a Trojan has infected his computer. What should be his first course of action to deal with the incident?

- **A. Contain the damage**
- B. Disconnect the five infected devices from the network
- C. Inform everybody in the organization about the attack
- D. Inform the IRT about the incident and wait for their response

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When a Trojan is suspected to have infected a computer, the first course of action should be to contain the damage to prevent the malware from spreading or causing further harm. This involves disconnecting the infected device from the network to isolate it and prevent the Trojan from communicating with potential command and control servers or infecting other systems.

While informing the Incident Response Team (IRT) and other members of the organization is also important, these actions come after the immediate threat has been contained. Therefore, the correct answer is to contain the damage (A), which aligns with the Certified Network Defender (CND) objectives that prioritize immediate containment to minimize the impact of security incidents.

References: The response is based on best practices for dealing with Trojans as outlined in network security and incident response guidelines, including those from the EC-Council's Certified Network Defender (CND) program. The CND framework emphasizes the importance of quick containment to protect network integrity and prevent further damage.

### NEW QUESTION # 509

An IT company has just been hit with a severe external security breach. To enhance the company's security posture, the network admin has decided to first block all the services and then individually enable only the necessary services. What is such an Internet access policy called?

- **A. Paranoid Policy**
- B. Prudent Policy
- C. Permissive Policy
- D. Promiscuous Policy

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Paranoid Policy is a type of Internet access policy that is characterized by initially blocking all services and then selectively enabling only those that are necessary. This approach is often taken as a security measure following a severe external breach, as it allows the network administrator to ensure that only essential and secure services are accessible, minimizing potential vulnerabilities.

References: This information is consistent with best practices in network security management, which advocate for a 'deny all' approach as a starting point for securing a network. This strategy is also in line with the Certified Network Defender (CND) course's teachings on enhancing a company's security posture through stringent access controls.

#### NEW QUESTION # 510

Which of the following provides enhanced password protection, secured IoT connections, and encompasses stronger encryption techniques?

- A. WPA2
- B. WEP
- C. WPA
- **D. WPA3**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

WPA3, or Wi-Fi Protected Access 3, is the latest security certification program developed by the Wi-Fi Alliance that provides enhanced password protection, secured IoT connections, and encompasses stronger encryption techniques. WPA3 introduces several enhancements over its predecessor, WPA2, including:

- \* Better protection for simple passwords: WPA3-Personal uses the Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) which provides protection against password guessing attacks even when users choose simpler passwords.
- \* Enhanced encryption for personal networks: It employs individualized data encryption to protect against eavesdropping on Wi-Fi networks, and it uses a more secure encryption algorithm, Galois/Counter Mode Protocol (GCMP-256), compared to the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) used in WPA2.
- \* Improved security protocols for enterprise networks: WPA3-Enterprise offers the equivalent of 192-bit cryptographic strength, providing additional layers of authentication and data protection for enterprise networks.
- \* Wi-Fi Enhanced Open for open networks: This feature encrypts traffic on open networks without requiring a password, increasing the privacy and security of users connecting to public Wi-Fi hotspots.

References: These details are based on the latest information available on WPA3's impact on IoT device security and its comparison to WPA2123.

#### NEW QUESTION # 511

John wants to implement a firewall service that works at the session layer of the OSI model. The firewall must also have the ability to hide the private network information. Which type of firewall service is John thinking of implementing?

- A. Stateful Multilayer Inspection
- B. Packet Filtering
- **C. Circuit level gateway**
- D. Application level gateway

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A circuit level gateway is a type of firewall that operates at the session layer of the OSI model, which is Layer 5. This kind of firewall is designed to provide security by validating and managing sessions without inspecting the actual contents of each packet. It is particularly adept at hiding the private network information because it only allows traffic through that is part of an established session, effectively masking the details of the network's internal structure from the outside. This makes it an ideal choice for John's requirements.

References: The information about circuit level gateways operating at the session layer and their ability to hide private network information is supported by multiple sources within the field, including educational resources and security-focused articles123. Additionally, the ECCouncil's Certified Network Defender (CND) program covers the necessary knowledge regarding network security and defense strategies, which includes understanding the functions and applications of different types of firewalls45.

#### NEW QUESTION # 512

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