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The Certified Cybersecurity Technician (CCT) exam is a certification offered by the ECCouncil for IT professionals who are looking to specialize in cybersecurity. 212-82 exam is designed to test a candidate's knowledge and skills in various cybersecurity domains, including network security, system security, data security, and incident response. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification is aimed at professionals who are looking to demonstrate their expertise in cybersecurity and want to take their career to the next level.

To be eligible for the ECCouncil 212-82 Certification Exam, candidates must have a minimum of two years of experience in the field of cybersecurity technology. Additionally, candidates are required to complete a comprehensive training program that covers all the topics included in the exam. The training program can be completed through self-study or by attending an accredited training course offered by ECCouncil.

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## Latest 212-82 Exam Materials, 212-82 Frenquent Update

According to different kinds of questionnaires based on study condition among different age groups, our 212-82 test prep is totally designed for these study groups to improve their capability and efficiency when preparing for 212-82 exams, thus inspiring them obtain the targeted 212-82 certificate successfully. There are many advantages of our 212-82 question torrent that we are happy to introduce you and you can pass the 212-82 exam for sure.

ECCouncil 212-82 (Certified Cybersecurity Technician) certification exam is a globally recognized credential that demonstrates an individual's proficiency in cybersecurity technology. 212-82 exam covers a wide range of topics related to cybersecurity technology, and candidates must have a minimum of two years of experience in the field to be eligible for the exam. Certified Cybersecurity Technician certification is widely recognized by organizations around the world, making it an ideal credential for professionals seeking to advance their careers in the cybersecurity industry.

## ECCouncil Certified Cybersecurity Technician Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

### NEW QUESTION # 99

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. Strategic threat intelligence
- B. Operational threat intelligence
- **C. Technical threat intelligence**
- D. Tactical 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 # 100

Tristan, a professional penetration tester, was recruited by an organization to test its network infrastructure.

The organization wanted to understand its current security posture and its strength in defending against external threats. For this purpose, the organization did not provide any information about their IT infrastructure to Tristan. Thus, Tristan initiated zero-knowledge attacks, with no information or assistance from the organization.

Which of the following types of penetration testing has Tristan initiated in the above scenario?

- A. Translucent-box testing
- B. Gray-box testing
- **C. Black-box testing**
- D. White-box testing

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Black-box testing is a type of penetration testing where the tester has no prior knowledge of the target system or network and initiates zero-knowledge attacks, with no information or assistance from the organization.

Black-box testing simulates the perspective of an external attacker who tries to find and exploit vulnerabilities without any insider information. Black-box testing can help identify unknown or hidden vulnerabilities that may not be detected by other types of testing. However, black-box testing can also be time-consuming, costly, and incomplete, as it depends on the tester's skills and tools.

#### NEW QUESTION # 101

Jane is a newly appointed Chief Financial Officer at BigTech Corp. Within a week, she receives an email from a sender posing as the company's CEO, instructing her to make an urgent wire transfer. Suspicious, Jane decides to verify the request's authenticity. She receives another email from the same sender, now attaching a seemingly scanned image of the CEO's handwritten note. Simultaneously, she gets a call from an 'IT support' representative, instructing her to click on the attached image to download a 'security patch'. Concerned, Jane must determine which social engineering tactics she encountered.

- A. Baiting via the handwritten note image and preloading through the 'IT support' call.
- B. Spear phishing through both the emails and quizzing via the 'IT support' call.
- **C. Spear phishing through the CEO impersonation email and vishing via the 'IT support' call.**
- D. Phishing through the CEO impersonation email and baiting via the 'IT support' call.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Jane encountered a combination of social engineering tactics:

\* Spear Phishing:

\* CEO Impersonation Email: The initial email and the follow-up with the scanned image of the CEO's handwritten note are examples of spear phishing, where attackers target specific individuals with tailored messages to gain their trust and extract sensitive

information.

\* Vishing:

\* 'IT Support' Call: The phone call from the supposed 'IT support' representative asking Jane to download a 'security patch' is a form of vishing (voice phishing). This tactic involves using phone calls to trick victims into revealing sensitive information or performing actions that compromise security.

References:

\* Social Engineering Techniques: SANS Institute Reading Room

\* Phishing and Vishing Explained: Norton Security

### NEW QUESTION # 102

FusionTech, a leading tech company specializing in quantum computing, is based in downtown San Francisco, with its headquarters situated in a multi-tenant skyscraper. Their office spans across three floors. The cutting-edge technology and the proprietary data that FusionTech possesses make it a prime target for both cyber and physical threats. Recently, during an internal security review, it was discovered that an unauthorized individual was spotted on one of the floors. There was no breach, but it raised an alarm. The management wants to address this vulnerability without causing too much inconvenience to its 2000+ employees and the other tenants of the building.

Given FusionTech's unique challenges, which measure should it primarily consider to bolster its workplace security?

- A. Implement retina scanning at every floor entrance.
- B. Build a separate entrance and elevator for FusionTech employees.
- C. Introduce an employee badge system with time-based access control.
- D. Station security personnel on every floor.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Access Control:

\* Implementing an employee badge system with time-based access control ensures that only authorized personnel can access specific areas within the office, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

### NEW QUESTION # 103

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

**Answer: A**

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 104

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