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The EC-Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH) certification exam is designed for individuals who work in the field of incident handling and response. The ECIH certification is a vendor-neutral certification that validates an individual's skills in managing and responding to various types of security incidents. The ECIH certification exam is intended for security professionals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in incident handling and response.

EC-COUNCIL 212-89, also known as the EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v2) Exam, is a certification program designed to equip individuals with fundamental knowledge and skills necessary to respond effectively to security incidents. It is focused on comprehensive incident handling and response techniques and emphasizes the importance of proper incident management procedures and methodologies.

The ECIH certification exam is a 2-hour, computer-based exam that consists of 100 multiple-choice questions. 212-89 Exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and skills in incident handling and response. 212-89 exam covers various topics such as incident handling process, incident handling procedures, communication and documentation, and various types of incidents. To pass the ECIH certification exam, an individual must score at least 70% on the exam.

>> 212-89 Knowledge Points <<

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EC-COUNCIL EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v3) Sample Questions (Q157-Q162):

NEW QUESTION # 157

_____ attach(es) to files

- A. adware

- B. Spyware
- **C. Viruses**
- D. Worms

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 158

Multiple component incidents consist of a combination of two or more attacks in a system. Which of the following is not a multiple component incident?

- **A. An insider intentionally deleting files from a workstation**
- B. An attacker using email with malicious code to infect internal workstation
- C. An attacker redirecting user to a malicious website and infects his system with Trojan
- D. An attacker infecting a machine to launch a DDoS attack

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 159

Which of the following is not called volatile data?

- A. Open sockets or open ports
- B. The date and time of the system
- C. State of the network interface
- **D. Creation dates of files**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 160

Oscar receives an email from an unknown source containing his domain name oscar.com. Upon checking the link, he found that it contains a malicious URL that redirects to the website evilsite.org. What type of vulnerability is this?

- A. SQL injection
- **B. Unvalidated redirects and forwards**
- C. Malware
- D. Bolen

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario described, where Oscar receives an email with a link that contains a malicious URL redirecting to evilsite.org, exemplifies a vulnerability related to unvalidated redirects and forwards. This type of vulnerability occurs when a web application accepts untrusted input that could cause the web application to redirect the request to a URL contained within untrusted input. Attackers can exploit this vulnerability by crafting a malicious URL that leads unsuspecting users to phishing sites or other malicious websites, under the guise of a legitimate domain. This is distinct from malware, which refers to malicious software; SQL injection, which involves inserting malicious SQL queries through input fields to manipulate or exploit databases; and is not a term related to cybersecurity vulnerabilities. References: The Incident Handler (ECIH v3) certification materials often cover web application vulnerabilities, including unvalidated redirects and forwards, emphasizing the need for proper validation and sanitization of user input to prevent such exploits.

NEW QUESTION # 161

You are a systems administrator for a company. You are accessing your file server remotely for maintenance. Suddenly, you are unable to access the server. After contacting others in your department, you find out that they cannot access the file server either. You can ping the file server but not connect to it via RDP. You check the Active Directory Server, and all is well. You check the email server and find that emails are sent and received normally. What is the most likely issue?

- **A. A denial-of-service issue**

- Answer: A**

In this scenario, the inability to access the file server via Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), despite the server being pingable and other services functioning normally, suggests a service-specific disruption rather than a complete system shutdown or broader network issue. This pattern is indicative of a denial-of-service (DoS) attack targeted at the file server's RDP service or network congestion that specifically affects RDP connectivity. A DoS attack aims to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users by temporarily or indefinitely disrupting services of a host connected to the Internet. The fact that other services (like email) are operational rules out broader system or admin account issues, pointing towards a specific problem with accessing the file server, most likely due to a denial-of-service condition.

NEW QUESTION # 162

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