

EC-Council

Exam Questions 212-89

EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v2)



NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following terms may be defined as “a measure of possible inability to achieve a goal, objective, or target within a defined security, cost plan and technical limitations that adversely affects the organization’s operation and revenues?”

- A. Risk
- B. Vulnerability
- C. Threat
- D. Incident Response

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

A distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack is a more common type of DoS Attack, where a single system is targeted by a large number of infected machines over the Internet. In a DDoS attack, attackers first infect multiple systems which are known as:

- A. Trojans
- B. Zombies
- C. Spyware
- D. Worms

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Business continuity is defined as the ability of an organization to continue to function even after a disastrous event, accomplished through the deployment of redundant hardware and software, the use of fault tolerant systems, as well as a solid backup and recovery strategy. Identify the plan which is mandatory part of a business continuity plan?

- A. Forensics Procedure Plan
- B. Business Recovery Plan
- C. Sales and Marketing plan
- D. New business strategy plan

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

A computer Risk Policy is a set of ideas to be implemented to overcome the risk associated with computer security incidents. Identify the procedure that is NOT part of the computer risk policy?

- A. Procedure to identify security funds to hedge risk
- B. Procedure to monitor the efficiency of security controls
- C. Procedure for the ongoing training of employees authorized to access the system
- D. Provisions for continuing support if there is an interruption in the system or if the system crashes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

Identify the network security incident where intended authorized users are prevented from using system, network, or applications by flooding the network with high volume of traffic that consumes all existing network resources.

- A. URL Manipulation
- B. XSS Attack
- C. SQL Injection
- D. Denial of Service Attack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Identify the malicious program that is masked as a genuine harmless program and gives the attacker unrestricted access to the user’s information and system. These programs may unleash dangerous programs that may erase the unsuspecting user’s disk and send the victim’s credit card numbers and passwords to a stranger.

- A. Cookie tracker
- B. Worm
- C. Trojan
- D. Virus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

Quantitative risk is the numerical determination of the probability of an adverse event and the extent of the losses due to the event. Quantitative risk is calculated as:

- A. (Probability of Loss) X (Loss)
- B. (Loss) / (Probability of Loss)

- C. (Probability of Loss) / (Loss)
- D. Significant Risks X Probability of Loss X Loss

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Computer Forensics is the branch of forensic science in which legal evidence is found in any computer or any digital media device. Of the following, who is responsible for examining the evidence acquired and separating the useful evidence?

- A. Evidence Supervisor
- B. Evidence Documenter
- C. Evidence Manager
- D. Evidence Examiner/ Investigator

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

US-CERT and Federal civilian agencies use the reporting timeframe criteria in the federal agency reporting categorization. What is the timeframe required to report an incident under the CAT 4 Federal Agency category?

- A. Weekly
- B. Within four (4) hours of discovery/detection if the successful attack is still ongoing and agency is unable to successfully mitigate activity
- C. Within two (2) hours of discovery/detection
- D. Monthly

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Identify a standard national process which establishes a set of activities, general tasks and a management structure to certify and accredit systems that will maintain the information assurance (IA) and security posture of a system or site.

- A. NIASAP
- B. NIAAAP
- C. NIPACP
- D. NIACAP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Policies are designed to protect the organizational resources on the network by establishing the set rules and procedures. Which of the following policies authorizes a group of users to perform a set of actions on a set of resources?

- A. Access control policy
- B. Audit trail policy
- C. Logging policy
- D. Documentation policy

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

A threat source does not present a risk if NO vulnerability that can be exercised for a particular threat source. Identify the step in which different threat sources are defined:



- A. Identification Vulnerabilities
- B. Control analysis
- C. Threat identification
- D. System characterization

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

In the Control Analysis stage of the NIST's risk assessment methodology, technical and none technical control methods are classified into two categories. What are these two control categories?

- A. Preventive and Detective controls
- B. Detective and Disguised controls
- C. Predictive and Detective controls
- D. Preventive and predictive controls

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

Which among the following CERTs is an Internet provider to higher education institutions and various other research institutions in the Netherlands and deals with all cases related to computer security incidents in which a customer is involved either as a victim or as a suspect?

- A. NET-CERT
- B. DFN-CERT
- C. Funet CERT
- D. SURFnet-CERT

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27

Insider threats can be detected by observing concerning behaviors exhibited by insiders, such as conflicts with supervisors and coworkers, decline in performance, tardiness or unexplained absenteeism. Select the technique that helps in detecting insider threats:

- A. Correlating known patterns of suspicious and malicious behavior
- B. Protecting computer systems by implementing proper controls
- C. Making it compulsory for employees to sign a non-disclosure agreement
- D. Categorizing information according to its sensitivity and access rights

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

In a qualitative risk analysis, risk is calculated in terms of:

- A. $(\text{Attack Success} + \text{Criticality}) - (\text{Countermeasures})$
- B. $\text{Asset criticality assessment} - (\text{Risks and Associated Risk Levels})$
- C. $\text{Probability of Loss} \times \text{Loss}$
- D. $(\text{Countermeasures} + \text{Magnitude of Impact}) - (\text{Reports from prior risk assessments})$

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32

In which of the steps of NIST's risk assessment methodology are the boundary of the IT system, along with the resources and the information that constitute the system identified?

- A. Likelihood Determination
- B. Control recommendation
- C. System characterization
- D. Control analysis

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

A security policy will take the form of a document or a collection of documents, depending on the situation or usage. It can become a point of reference in case a violation occurs that results in dismissal or other penalty. Which of the following is NOT true for a good security policy?

- A. It must be enforceable with security tools where appropriate and with sanctions where actual prevention is not technically feasible
- B. It must be approved by court of law after verifications of the stated terms and facts
- C. It must be implemented through system administration procedures, publishing of acceptable use guide lines or other appropriate methods
- D. It must clearly define the areas of responsibilities of the users, administrators and management

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38

Incident handling and response steps help you to detect, identify, respond and manage an incident. Which of the following helps in recognizing and separating the infected hosts from the information system?

- A. Configuring firewall to default settings
- B. Inspecting the process running on the system
- C. Browsing particular government websites
- D. Sending mails to only group of friends

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

An access control policy authorized a group of users to perform a set of actions on a set of resources. Access to resources is based on necessity and if a particular job role requires the use of those resources. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental element of access control policy?

- A. Action group: group of actions performed by the users on resources
- B. Development group: group of persons who develop the policy
- C. Resource group: resources controlled by the policy
- D. Access group: group of users to which the policy applies

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

An estimation of the expected losses after an incident helps organization in prioritizing and formulating their incident response. The cost of an incident can be categorized as a tangible and intangible cost. Identify the tangible cost associated with virus outbreak?

- A. Loss of goodwill
- B. Damage to corporate reputation
- C. Psychological damage
- D. Lost productivity damage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

A computer forensic investigator must perform a proper investigation to protect digital evidence. During the investigation, an investigator needs to process large amounts of data using a combination of automated and manual methods. Identify the computer forensic process involved:

- A. Analysis
- B. Preparation
- C. Examination
- D. Collection

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

Incident management team provides support to all users in the organization that are affected by the threat or attack. The organization's internal auditor is part of the incident response team. Identify one of the responsibilities of the internal auditor as part of the incident response team:

- A. Configure information security controls
- B. Perform necessary action to block the network traffic from suspected intruder
- C. Identify and report security loopholes to the management for necessary actions
- D. Coordinate incident containment activities with the information security officer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 51

Based on the some statistics; what is the typical number one top incident?

- A. Phishing
- B. Policy violation
- C. Un-authorized access
- D. Malware

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52

The IDS and IPS system logs indicating an unusual deviation from typical network traffic flows; this is called:

- A. A Precursor
- B. An Indication
- C. A Proactive
- D. A Reactive

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

The largest number of cyber-attacks are conducted by:

- A. Insiders
- B. Outsiders
- C. Business partners
- D. Suppliers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

Incidents such as DDoS that should be handled immediately may be considered as:

- A. Level One incident
- B. Level Two incident
- C. Level Three incident
- D. Level Four incident

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62

A payroll system has a vulnerability that cannot be exploited by current technology. Which of the following is correct about this scenario:

- A. The risk must be urgently mitigated
- B. The risk must be transferred immediately
- C. The risk is not present at this time
- D. The risk is accepted

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 65

Absorbing minor risks while preparing to respond to major ones is called:

- A. Risk Mitigation
- B. Risk Transfer
- C. Risk Assumption
- D. Risk Avoidance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

In NIST risk assessment/ methodology; the process of identifying the boundaries of an IT system along with the resources and information that constitute the system is known as:

- A. Asset Identification
- B. System characterization
- C. Asset valuation
- D. System classification

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67

What is the best staffing model for an incident response team if current employees' expertise is very low?

- A. Fully outsourced
- B. Partially outsourced
- C. Fully insourced
- D. All the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

Incident response team must adhere to the following:

- A. Stay calm and document everything
- B. Assess the situation
- C. Notify appropriate personnel
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

Which of the following is an incident tracking, reporting and handling tool:

- A. CRAMM
- B. RTIR
- C. NETSTAT
- D. EAR/ Pilar

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74

Which of the following is a correct statement about incident management, handling and response:

- A. Incident response is on the functions provided by incident handling
- B. Incident handling is on the functions provided by incident response
- C. Triage is one of the services provided by incident response
- D. Incident response is one of the services provided by triage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

The service organization that provides 24x7 computer security incident response services to any user, company, government agency, or organization is known as:

- A. Computer Security Incident Response Team CSIRT
- B. Security Operations Center SOC

- C. Digital Forensics Examiner
- D. Vulnerability Assessor

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 83

The main feature offered by PGP Desktop Email is:

- A. Email service during incidents
- B. End-to-end email communications
- C. End-to-end secure email service
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85

Which of the following service(s) is provided by the CSIRT:

- A. Vulnerability handling
- B. Technology watch
- C. Development of security tools
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

CERT members can provide critical support services to first responders such as:

- A. Immediate assistance to victims
- B. Consolidated automated service process management platform
- C. Organizing spontaneous volunteers at a disaster site
- D. A + C

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 89

The region where the CSIRT is bound to serve and what does it and give service to is known as:

- A. Consistency
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Constituency
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

CSIRT can be implemented at:

- A. Internal enterprise level
- B. National, government and military level
- C. Vendor level
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96

The typical correct sequence of activities used by CSIRT when handling a case is:

- A. Log, inform, maintain contacts, release information, follow up and reporting
- B. Log, inform, release information, maintain contacts, follow up and reporting
- C. Log, maintain contacts, inform, release information, follow up and reporting
- D. Log, maintain contacts, release information, inform, follow up and reporting

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97

Installing a password cracking tool, downloading pornography material, sending emails to colleagues which irritates them and hosting unauthorized websites on the company's computer are considered:

- A. Network based attacks
- B. Unauthorized access attacks
- C. Malware attacks
- D. Inappropriate usage incidents

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 100

Changing the web server contents, Accessing the workstation using a false ID and Copying sensitive data without authorization are examples of:

- A. DDoS attacks
- B. Unauthorized access attacks
- C. Malware attacks
- D. Social Engineering attacks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103

The very well-known free open source port, OS and service scanner and network discovery utility is called:

- A. Wireshark
- B. Nmap (Network Mapper)
- C. Snort
- D. SAINT

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

The open source TCP/IP network intrusion prevention and detection system (IDS/IPS), uses a rule-driven language, performs real-time traffic analysis and packet logging is known as:

- A. Snort
- B. Wireshark
- C. Nessus
- D. SAINT

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110

They type of attack that prevents the authorized users to access networks, systems, or applications by exhausting the network resources and sending illegal requests to an application is known as:

- A. Session Hijacking attack
- B. Denial of Service attack
- C. Man in the Middle attack
- D. SQL injection attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 111

A malware code that infects computer files, corrupts or deletes the data in them and requires a host file to propagate is called:

- A. Trojan
- B. Worm
- C. Virus
- D. RootKit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 112

_____ attach(es) to files

- A. adware
- B. Spyware
- C. Viruses
- D. Worms

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114

The message that is received and requires an urgent action and it prompts the recipient to delete certain files or forward it to others is called:

- A. An Adware
- B. Mail bomb
- C. A Virus Hoax
- D. Spear Phishing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 115

The free utility which quickly scans Systems running Windows OS to find settings that may have been changed by spyware, malware, or other unwanted programs

is called:

- A. Tripwire
- B. HijackThis
- C. Stinger
- D. F-Secure Anti-virus

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 119

A Host is infected by worms that propagates through a vulnerable service; the sign(s) of the presence of the worm include:

- A. Decrease in network usage
- B. Established connection attempts targeted at the vulnerable services
- C. System becomes instable or crashes
- D. All the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

The main difference between viruses and worms is:

- A. Worms require a host file to propagate while viruses don't
- B. Viruses require a host file to propagate while Worms don't
- C. Viruses don't require user interaction; they are self-replicating malware
- D. Viruses and worms are common names for the same malware

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 122

The sign(s) of the presence of malicious code on a host infected by a virus which is delivered via e-mail could be:

- A. Antivirus software detects the infected files
- B. Increase in the number of e-mails sent and received
- C. System files become inaccessible
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

Which of the following is NOT one of the common techniques used to detect Insider threats:

- A. Spotting an increase in their performance
- B. Observing employee tardiness and unexplained absenteeism
- C. Observing employee sick leaves
- D. Spotting conflicts with supervisors and coworkers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125

Which of the following is NOT one of the techniques used to respond to insider threats:

- A. Placing malicious users in quarantine network, so that attack cannot be spread
- B. Preventing malicious users from accessing unclassified information
- C. Disabling the computer systems from network connection
- D. Blocking malicious user accounts

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126

Insiders understand corporate business functions. What is the correct sequence of activities performed by Insiders to damage company assets:

- A. Gain privileged access, install malware then activate
- B. Install malware, gain privileged access, then activate
- C. Gain privileged access, activate and install malware
- D. Activate malware, gain privileged access then install malware

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

Lack of forensic readiness may result in:

- A. Loss of clients thereby damaging the organization's reputation
- B. System downtime
- C. Data manipulation, deletion, and theft

D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 131

Which of the following is NOT a digital forensic analysis tool:

- A. Access Data FTK
- B. EAR/ Pilar
- C. Guidance Software EnCase Forensic
- D. Helix

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136

The Linux command used to make binary copies of computer media and as a disk imaging tool if given a raw disk device as its input is:

- A. "dd" command
- B. "netstat" command
- C. "nslookup" command
- D. "find" command

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

What command does a Digital Forensic Examiner use to display the list of all open ports and the associated IP addresses on a victim computer to identify the established connections on it:

- A. "arp" command
- B. "netstat -an" command
- C. "dd" command
- D. "ifconfig" command

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145

What command does a Digital Forensic Examiner use to display the list of all IP addresses and their associated MAC addresses on a victim computer to identify the machines that were communicating with it:

- A. "arp" command
- B. "netstat -an" command
- C. "dd" command
- D. "ifconfig" command

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 147

To recover, analyze, and preserve computer and related materials in such a way that it can be presented as evidence in a court of law and identify the evidence in short time, estimate the potential impact of the malicious activity on the victim, and assess the intent and identity of the perpetrator is known as:

- A. Computer Forensics
- B. Digital Forensic Analysis
- C. Forensic Readiness
- D. Digital Forensic Examiner

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 148

Digital evidence must:

- A. Be Authentic, complete and reliable
- B. Not prove the attackers actions
- C. Be Volatile
- D. Cast doubt on the authenticity and veracity of the evidence

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149

Electronic evidence may reside in the following:

- A. Data Files
- B. Backup tapes
- C. Other media sources
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 153

Incidents are reported in order to:

- A. Provide stronger protection for systems and data
- B. Deal properly with legal issues
- C. Be prepared for handling future incidents
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 158

According to US-CERT; if an agency is unable to successfully mitigate a DOS attack it must be reported within:

- A. One (1) hour of discovery/detection if the successful attack is still ongoing
- B. Two (2) hours of discovery/detection if the successful attack is still ongoing
- C. Three (3) hours of discovery/detection if the successful attack is still ongoing
- D. Four (4) hours of discovery/detection if the successful attack is still ongoing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

Agencies do NOT report an information security incident is because of:

- A. Afraid of negative publicity
- B. Have full knowledge about how to handle the attack internally
- C. Do not want to pay the additional cost of reporting an incident
- D. All the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 164

The process of rebuilding and restoring the computer systems affected by an incident to normal operational stage including all the processes, policies and tools is known as:

- A. Incident Management
- B. Incident Response
- C. Incident Recovery
- D. Incident Handling

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166

Business Continuity planning includes other plans such as:

- A. Incident/disaster recovery plan
- B. Business recovery and resumption plans
- C. Contingency plan
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 167

Which test is conducted to determine the incident recovery procedures effectiveness?

- A. Live walk-throughs of procedures
- B. Scenario testing
- C. Department-level test
- D. Facility-level test

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

Business Continuity provides a planning methodology that allows continuity in business operations:

- A. Before and after a disaster
- B. Before a disaster
- C. Before, during and after a disaster
- D. During and after a disaster

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 176

The policy that defines which set of events needs to be logged in order to capture and review the important data in a timely manner is known as:

- A. Audit trail policy
- B. Logging policy
- C. Documentation policy
- D. Evidence Collection policy
- E. Distributed and communicated
- F. Enforceable and Regularly updated
- G. Written in simple language
- H. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179

The product of intellect that has commercial value and includes copyrights and trademarks is called:

- A. Intellectual property
- B. Trade secrets
- C. Logos
- D. Patents

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 184

According to the Fourth Amendment of USA PATRIOT Act of 2001; if a search does NOT violate a person's "reasonable" or "legitimate" expectation of privacy then it is considered:

- A. Constitutional/ Legitimate
- B. Illegal/ illegitimate
- C. Unethical
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 185

Bit stream image copy of the digital evidence must be performed in order to:

- A. Prevent alteration to the original disk
- B. Copy the FAT table
- C. Copy all disk sectors including slack space
- D. All the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190

According to the Evidence Preservation policy, a forensic investigator should make at least image copies of the digital evidence.

- A. One image copy
- B. Two image copies
- C. Three image copies
- D. Four image copies

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195

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