Exam Questions 212-89

EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v2)

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NEW QUESTION 1
The goal of incident response is to handle the incident in a way that minimizes damage and reduces recovery time and cost. Which of the following does NOT constitute a goal of incident response?

A. Dealing with human resources department and various employee conflict behaviors.
B. Using information gathered during incident handling to prepare for handling future incidents in a better way and to provide stronger protection for systems and data.
C. Helping personal to recover quickly and efficiently from security incidents, minimizing loss or theft and disruption of services.
D. Dealing properly with legal issues that may arise during incidents.

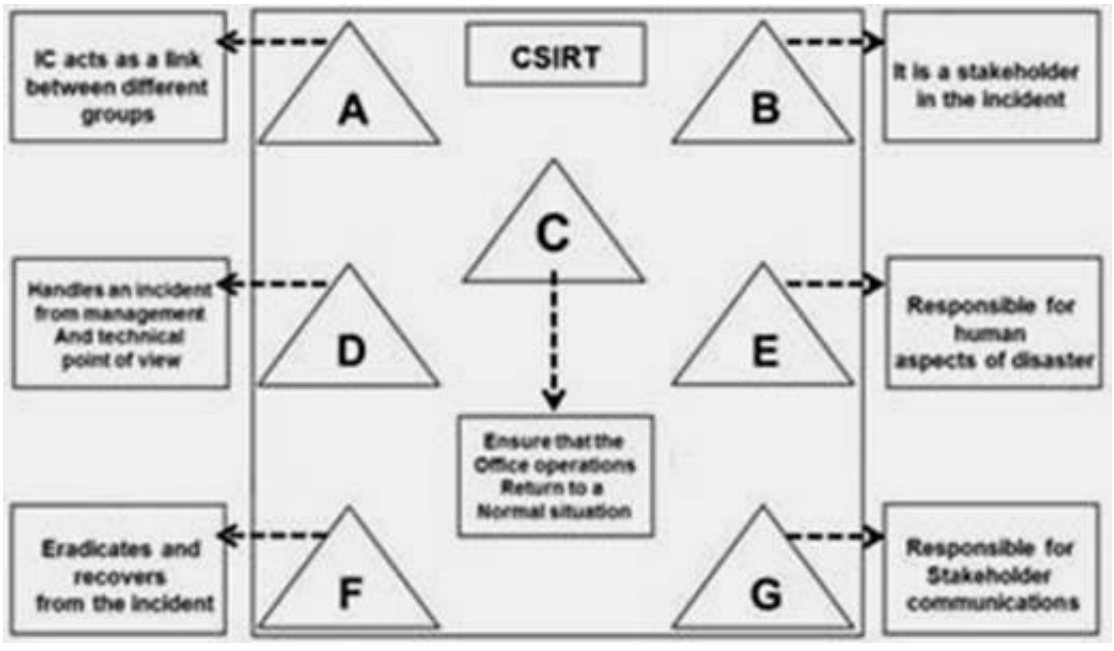
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
The flow chart gives a view of different roles played by the different personnel of CSIRT. Identify the incident response personnel denoted by A, B, C, D, E, F and G.



A. A-Incident Analyst, B- Incident Coordinator, C- Public Relations, D-Administrator, E- Human Resource, FConstituency, G-Incident Manager
B. A- Incident Coordinator, B-Incident Analyst, C- Public Relations, D-Administrator, E- Human Resource, FConstituency, G-Incident Manager
C. A- Incident Coordinator, B- Constituency, C-Administrator, D-Incident Manager, E- Human Resource, FIncident Analyst, G-Public relations
D. A- Incident Manager, B-Incident Analyst, C- Public Relations, D-Administrator, E- Human Resource, FConstituency, G-Incident Coordinator

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
An incident recovery plan is a statement of actions that should be taken before, during or after an incident. Identify which of the following is NOT an objective of the incident recovery plan?

A. Creating new business processes to maintain profitability after incident
B. Providing a standard for testing the recovery plan
C. Avoiding the legal liabilities arising due to incident
D. Providing assurance that systems are reliable

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
Risk is defined as the probability of the occurrence of an incident. Risk formulation generally begins with the likeliness of an event's occurrence, the harm it may cause and is usually denoted as Risk = ?(events)X (Probability of occurrence)X?

A. Magnitude
B. Probability
C. Consequences
D. Significance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
An audit trail policy collects all audit trails such as series of records of computer events, about an operating system, application or user activities. Which of the following statements is NOT true for an audit trail policy:

A. It helps calculating intangible losses to the organization due to incident
B. It helps tracking individual actions and allows users to be personally accountable for their actions
C. It helps in compliance to various regulatory laws, rules,and guidelines
D. It helps in reconstructing the events after a problem has occurred

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
Computer forensics is methodical series of techniques and procedures for gathering evidence from computing equipment, various storage devices and or digital media that can be presented in a course of law in a coherent and meaningful format. Which one of the following is an appropriate flow of steps in the computer forensics process:

A. Examination> Analysis > Preparation > Collection > Reporting
B. Preparation > Analysis > Collection > Examination > Reporting
C. Analysis > Preparation > Collection > Reporting > Examination
D. Preparation > Collection > Examination > Analysis > Reporting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
The network perimeter should be configured in such a way that it denies all incoming and outgoing traffic/ services that are not required. Which service listed below, if blocked, can help in preventing Denial of Service attack?

A. SAM service
B. POP3 service
C. SMTP service
D. Echo service

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
A US Federal agency network was the target of a DoS attack that prevented and impaired the normal authorized functionality of the networks. According to agency's reporting timeframe guidelines, this incident
should be reported within two (2) HOURS of discovery/detection if the successful attack is still ongoing and the agency is unable to successfully mitigate the activity. Which incident category of the US Federal Agency does this incident belong to?

A. CAT 5
B. CAT 1
C. CAT 2
D. CAT 6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12
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 17
When an employee is terminated from his or her job, what should be the next immediate step taken by an organization?

A. All access rights of the employee to physical locations, networks, systems, applications and data should be disabled
B. The organization should enforce separation of duties
C. The access requests granted to an employee should be documented and vetted by the supervisor
D. The organization should monitor the activities of the system administrators and privileged users who have permissions to access the sensitive information

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21
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 26
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 29
An incident is analyzed for its nature, intensity and its effects on the network and systems. Which stage of the incident response and handling process involves auditing the system and network log files?

A. Incident recording
B. Reporting
C. Containment
D. Identification

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32
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 37
One of the main objectives of incident management is to prevent incidents and attacks by tightening the physical security of the system or infrastructure. According to CERT's incident management process, which stage focuses on implementing infrastructure improvements resulting from postmortem reviews or other process improvement mechanisms?

A. Protection
B. Preparation
C. Detection
D. Triage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40
Which policy recommends controls for securing and tracking organizational resources:

A. Access control policy
B. Administrative security policy
C. Acceptable use policy
D. Asset control policy

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43
Which one of the following is the correct sequence of flow of the stages in an incident response:

A. Containment - Identification - Preparation - Recovery - Follow-up - Eradication
B. Preparation - Identification - Containment - Eradication - Recovery - Follow-up
C. Eradication - Containment - Identification - Preparation - Recovery - Follow-up
D. Identification - Preparation - Containment - Recovery - Follow-up - Eradication

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48
Organizations or incident response teams need to protect the evidence for any future legal actions that may be taken against perpetrators that intentionally attacked the computer system. EVIDENCE PROTECTION is also required to meet legal compliance issues. Which of the following documents helps in protecting evidence from physical or logical damage:

A. Network and host log records
B. Chain-of-Custody
C. Forensic analysis report
D. Chain-of-Precedence

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52
In a qualitative risk analysis, risk is calculated in terms of:

A. (Attack Success + Criticality) –(Countermeasures)
B. Asset criticality assessment – (Risks and Associated Risk Levels)
C. Probability of Loss X Loss
D. (Countermeasures + Magnitude of Impact) – (Reports from prior risk assessments)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56
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 59
ADAM, an employee from a multinational company, uses his company's accounts to send e-mails to a third party with their spoofed mail address. How can you categorize this type of account?

A. Inappropriate usage incident
B. Unauthorized access incident
C. Network intrusion incident
D. Denial of Service incident

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 61
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 62
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 65
Which of the following incidents are reported under CAT -5 federal agency category?

A. Exercise/ Network Defense Testing
B. Malicious code
C. Scans/ probes/ Attempted Access
D. Denial of Service DoS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68
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 69
A risk mitigation strategy determines the circumstances under which an action has to be taken to minimize and overcome risks. Identify the risk mitigation strategy that focuses on minimizing the probability of risk and losses by searching for vulnerabilities in the system and appropriate controls:

A. Risk Assumption
B. Research and acknowledgment
C. Risk limitation
D. Risk absorption

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74
An adversary attacks the information resources to gain undue advantage is called:

A. Defensive Information Warfare
B. Offensive Information Warfare
C. Electronic Warfare
D. Conventional Warfare

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79
An assault on system security that is derived from an intelligent threat is called:

A. Threat Agent
B. Vulnerability
C. Attack
D. Risk

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80
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 83
Total cost of disruption of an incident is the sum of

A. Tangible and Intangible costs
B. Tangible cost only
C. Intangible cost only
D. Level Two and Level Three incidents cost

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85
Incident prioritization must be based on:

A. Potential impact
B. Current damage
C. Criticality of affected systems
D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86
Which of the following can be considered synonymous:

A. Hazard and Threat
B. Threat and Threat Agent
C. Precaution and countermeasure
D. Vulnerability and Danger

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 87
Adam calculated the total cost of a control to protect 10,000 $ worth of data as 20,000 $. What do you advise Adam to do?

A. Apply the control
B. Not to apply the control
C. Use qualitative risk assessment
D. Use semi-qualitative risk assessment instead

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 92
The correct sequence of Incident Response and Handling is:

A. Incident Identification, recording, initial response, communication and containment
B. Incident Identification, initial response, communication, recording and containment
C. Incident Identification, communication, recording, initial response and containment
D. Incident Identification, recording, initial response, containment and communication

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95
Preventing the incident from spreading and limiting the scope of the incident is known as:

A. Incident Eradication
B. Incident Protection
C. Incident Containment
D. Incident Classification

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99
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 104
The correct sequence of incident management process is:

A. Prepare, protect, triage, detect and respond
B. Prepare, protect, detect, triage and respond
C. Prepare, detect, protect, triage and respond
D. Prepare, protect, detect, respond and triage

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106
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 109
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 113
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 115
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 118
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 119
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 120
The program that helps to train people to be better prepared to respond to emergency situations in their communities is known as:

A. Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
B. Incident Response Team (IRT)
C. Security Incident Response Team (SIRT)
D. All the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125
Common name(s) for CSIRT is(are)

A. Incident Handling Team (IHT)
B. Incident Response Team (IRT)
C. Security Incident Response Team (SIRT)
D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130
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 132
To respond to DDoS attacks; one of the following strategies can be used:

A. Using additional capacity to absorb attack
B. Identifying none critical services and stopping them
C. Shut down some services until the attack has subsided
D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 137
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 139
A Malicious code attack using emails is considered as:

A. Malware based attack
B. Email attack
C. Inappropriate usage incident
D. Multiple component attack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 141
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 143
_____ record(s) user's typing.

A. Spyware
B. adware
C. Virus
D. Malware

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 144
A malicious security-breaking code that is disguised as any useful program that installs an executable programs when a file is opened and allows others to control the victim's system is called:

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146
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 147
A software application in which advertising banners are displayed while the program is running that delivers ads to display pop-up windows or bars that appears on a computer screen or browser is called:

A. adware (spelled all lower case)
B. Trojan
C. RootKit
D. Virus
E. Worm

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 150
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 155
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 157
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 162
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 164
Authorized users with privileged access who misuse the corporate informational assets and directly affects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the assets are known as:

A. Outsider threats
B. Social Engineers
C. Insider threats
D. Zombies

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166
Keyloggers do NOT:

A. Run in the background
B. Alter system files
C. Secretly records URLs visited in browser, keystrokes, chat conversations, ...etc
D. Send log file to attacker's email or upload it to an ftp server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170
Which is the incorrect statement about Anti-keyloggers scanners:

A. Detect already installed Keyloggers in victim machines
B. Run in stealthy mode to record victims online activity
C. Software tools

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171
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 174
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 178
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 179
The individual who recovers, analyzes, and preserves computer and related materials to be presented as evidence in a court of law and identifies the evidence, estimates the potential impact of the malicious activity on the victim, and assesses the intent and identity of the perpetrator is called:

A. Digital Forensic Examiner
B. Computer Forensic Investigator
C. Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator
D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 182
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 184

Any information of probative value that is either stored or transmitted in a digital form during a computer crime is called:

A. Digital evidence
B. Computer Emails
C. Digital investigation
D. Digital Forensic Examiner

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187
Which of the following is NOT one of the Computer Forensic types:

A. USB Forensics
B. Email Forensics
C. Forensic Archaeology
D. Image Forensics

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190
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 193
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 196
Incident may be reported using/ by:

A. Phone call
B. Facsimile (Fax)
C. Email or on-line Web form
D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197
The ability of an agency 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 is known as:

A. Business Continuity Plan
B. Business Continuity
C. Disaster Planning
D. Contingency Planning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 199
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 200
A living high level document that states in writing a requirement and directions on how an agency plans to protect its information technology assets is called:

A. Information security Policy
B. Information security Procedure

C. Information security Baseline
D. Information security Standard

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 202
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