212-89 Dumps

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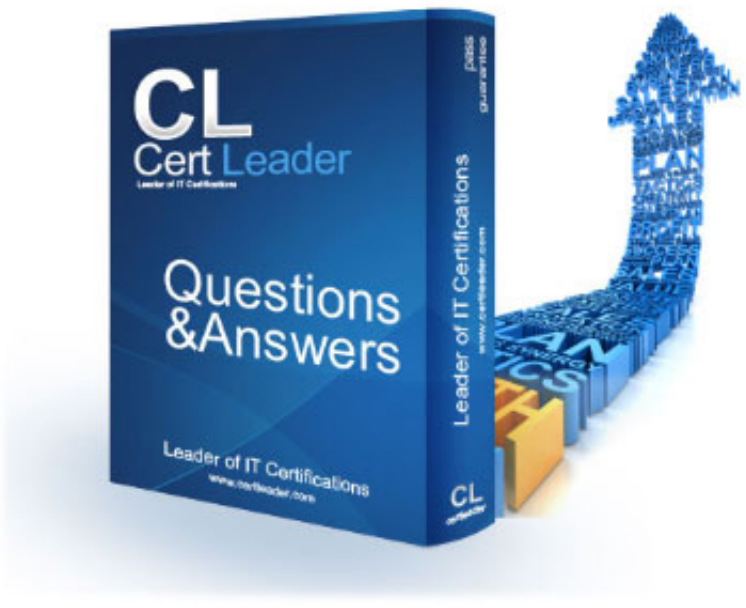

NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following terms may be defined as “a measure of possible inability to achieve a goal, objective, or target within a defined security, cost plan and technical limitations that adversely affects the organization’s operation and revenues?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
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 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
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
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 8
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 redirecting user to a malicious website and infects his system with Trojan
C. An attacker infecting a machine to launch a DDoS attack
D. An attacker using email with malicious code to infect internal workstation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
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 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
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 14
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 17
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 20
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 25
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 27
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 29
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 30
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 33
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 38
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 40
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 43
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 48
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 49
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 50
Which of the following is a risk assessment tool:

A. Nessus
B. Wireshark
C. CRAMM
D. Nmap

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54
Performing Vulnerability Assessment is an example of a:

A. Incident Response
B. Incident Handling
C. Pre-Incident Preparation
D. Post Incident Management

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58
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 62
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 63
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 68
Incident Response Plan requires

A. Financial and Management support
B. Expert team composition
C. Resources
D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 70
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 75
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 80
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 81
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 82
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 86
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 89
An active vulnerability scanner featuring high speed discovery, configuration auditing, asset profiling, sensitive data discovery, and vulnerability analysis is called:

A. Nessus
B. CyberCop
C. EtherApe
D. nmap

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90
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 93
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 98
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 99
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 103
_____ attach(es) to files

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106
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 108
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 112
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 113
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 118
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 119
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 120
Spyware tool used to record malicious user's computer activities and keyboard stokes is called:

A. adware
B. Keylogger
C. Rootkit
D. Firewall

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 123
Insiders may be:

A. Ignorant employees
B. Carless administrators
C. Disgruntled staff members
D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127
Which of the following may be considered as insider threat(s):

A. An employee having no clashes with supervisors and coworkers
B. Disgruntled system administrators
C. An employee who gets an annual 7% salary raise
D. An employee with an insignificant technical literacy and business process knowledge

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132
The state of incident response preparedness that enables an organization to maximize its potential to use digital evidence while minimizing the cost of an investigation is called:

A. Computer Forensics
B. Digital Forensic Analysis
C. Forensic Readiness
D. Digital Forensic Policy

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134
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 138
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 140
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 143
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 144
The correct order or sequence of the Computer Forensic processes is:

A. Preparation, analysis, examination, collection, and reporting
B. Preparation, collection, examination, analysis, and reporting
C. Preparation, examination, collection, analysis, and reporting
D. Preparation, analysis, collection, examination, and reporting

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145
The person who offers his formal opinion as a testimony about a computer crime incident in the court of law is known as:

A. Expert Witness
B. Incident Analyzer
C. Incident Responder
D. Evidence Documenter

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 150
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 151
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 152
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 154
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 156
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