

Exam Questions 212-89

EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v2)

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 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

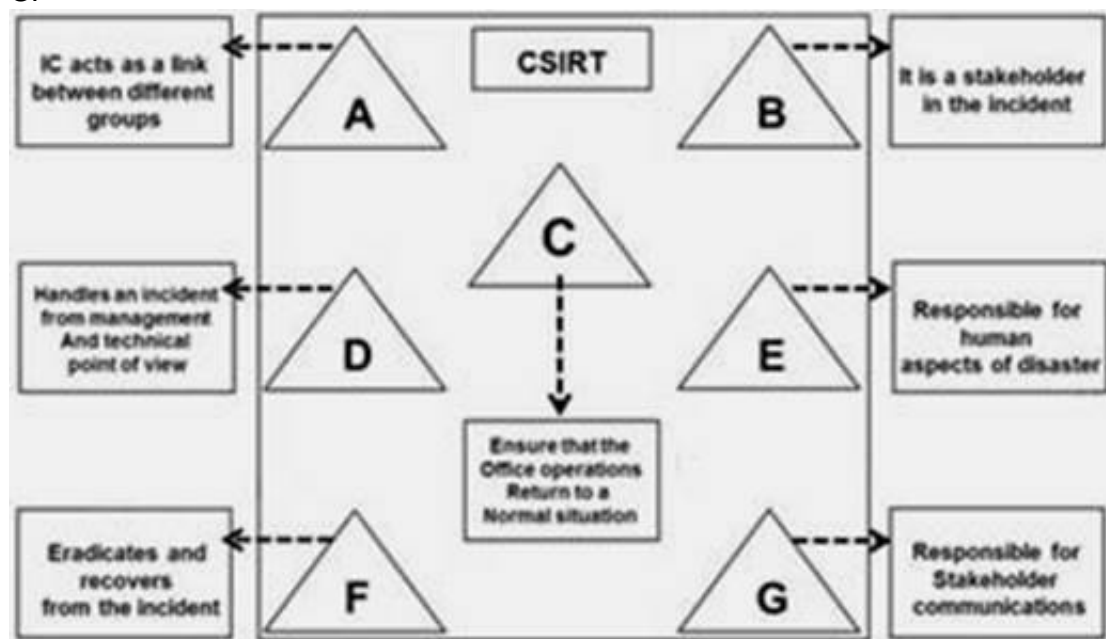
An organization faced an information security incident where a disgruntled employee passed sensitive access control information to a competitor. The organization's incident response manager, upon investigation, found that the incident must be handled within a few hours on the same day to maintain business continuity and market competitiveness. How would you categorize such information security incident?

- A. High level incident
- B. Middle level incident
- C. Ultra-High level incident
- D. Low level incident

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

Which of the following is an appropriate flow of the incident recovery steps?

- A. System Operation-System Restoration-System Validation-System Monitoring
- B. System Validation-System Operation-System Restoration-System Monitoring
- C. System Restoration-System Monitoring-System Validation-System Operations
- D. System Restoration-System Validation-System Operations-System Monitoring

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 $\text{Risk} = ?(\text{events}) \times (\text{Probability of occurrence}) \times ?$

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

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

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 13

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 18

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 22

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 26

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 28

Which of the following incident recovery testing methods works by creating a mock disaster, like fire to identify the reaction of the procedures that are implemented to handle such situations?

- A. Scenario testing
- B. Facility testing
- C. Live walk-through testing
- D. Procedure testing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 33

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 36

The insider risk matrix consists of technical literacy and business process knowledge vectors. Considering the matrix, one can conclude that:

- A. If the insider's technical literacy is low and process knowledge is high, the risk posed by the threat will be insignificant.
- B. If the insider's technical literacy and process knowledge are high, the risk posed by the threat will be insignificant.
- C. If the insider's technical literacy is high and process knowledge is low, the risk posed by the threat will be high.
- D. If the insider's technical literacy and process knowledge are high, the risk posed by the threat will be high.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41

The data on the affected system must be backed up so that it can be retrieved if it is damaged during incident response. The system backup can also be used for further investigations of the incident. Identify the stage of the incident response and handling process in which complete backup of the infected system is carried out?

- A. Containment
- B. Eradication
- C. Incident recording
- D. Incident investigation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

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 49

A computer virus hoax is a message warning the recipient of non-existent computer virus. The message is usually a chain e-mail that tells the recipient to forward it to every one they know. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of virus hoax message?

- A. The message prompts the end user to forward it to his / her e-mail contact list and gain monetary benefits in doing so
- B. The message from a known email id is caught by SPAM filters due to change of filter settings
- C. The message warns to delete certain files if the user does not take appropriate action
- D. The message prompts the user to install Anti-Virus

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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 62

The type of relationship between CSIRT and its constituency have an impact on the services provided by the CSIRT. Identify the level of the authority that enables members of CSIRT to undertake any necessary actions on behalf of their constituency?

- A. Full-level authority
- B. Mid-level authority
- C. Half-level authority
- D. Shared-level authority

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63

One of the goals of CSIRT is to manage security problems by taking a certain approach towards the customers' security vulnerabilities and by responding effectively to potential information security incidents. Identify the incident response approach that focuses on developing the infrastructure and security processes before the occurrence or detection of an event or any incident:

- A. Interactive approach
- B. Introductory approach
- C. Proactive approach
- D. Qualitative approach

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

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 68

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 72

Overall Likelihood rating of a Threat to Exploit a Vulnerability is driven by :

- A. Threat-source motivation and capability
- B. Nature of the vulnerability
- C. Existence and effectiveness of the current controls
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

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 76

The left over risk after implementing a control is called:

- A. Residual risk
- B. Unaccepted risk
- C. Low risk
- D. Critical risk

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

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 82

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 83

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 88

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 92

Removing or eliminating the root cause of the incident is called:

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94

Incident Response Plan requires

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98

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 101

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 105

The role that applies appropriate technology and tries to eradicate and recover from the incident is known as:

- A. Incident Manager
- B. Incident Analyst
- C. Incident Handler
- D. Incident coordinator

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

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 112

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 113

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 116

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 118

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 121

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 125

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 128

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 133

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 136

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 140

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 143

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 145

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 147

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 150

The USB tool (depicted below) that is connected to male USB Keyboard cable and not detected by antispyware tools is most likely called:



- A. Software Key Grabber
- B. Hardware Keylogger
- C. USB adapter
- D. Anti-Keylogger

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152

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 157

Insiders may be:

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

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 165

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 168

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 173

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 178

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 179

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 180

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 185

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 189

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 191

The steps followed to recover computer systems after an incident are:

- A. System restoration, validation, operation and monitoring
- B. System restoration, operation, validation, and monitoring
- C. System monitoring, validation, operation and restoration
- D. System validation, restoration, operation and monitoring

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 193

Ensuring the integrity, confidentiality and availability of electronic protected health information of a patient is known as:

- A. Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
- B. Health Insurance Portability and Privacy Act
- C. Social Security Act
- D. Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 198

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 203

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 204

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 207

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