

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

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 3

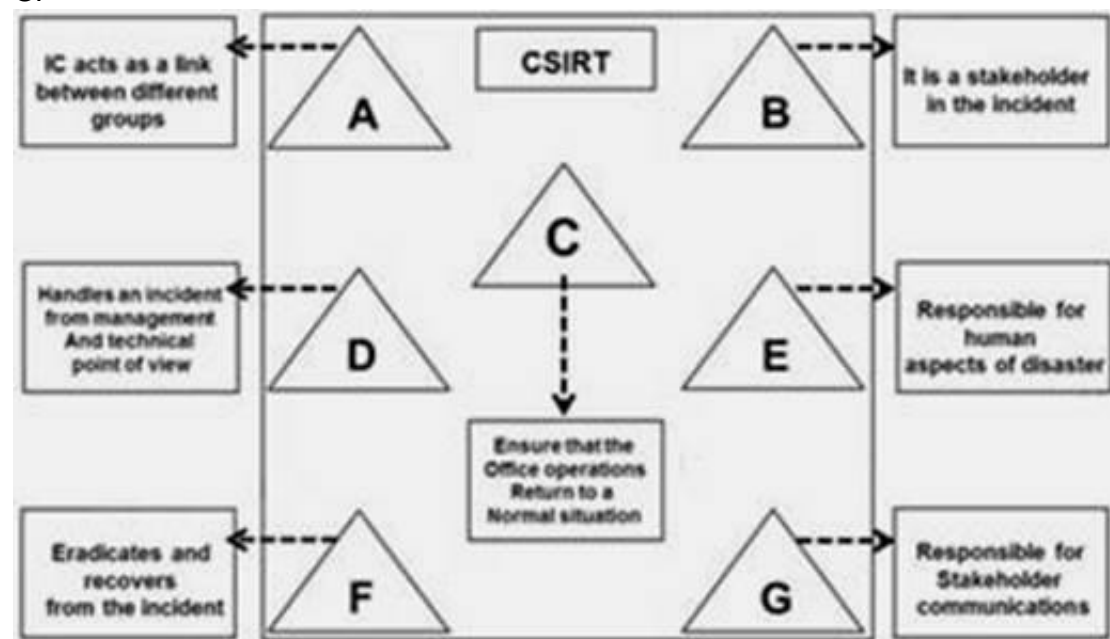
Business continuity is defined as the ability of an organization to continue to function even after a disastrous event, accomplished through the deployment of redundant hardware and software, the use of fault tolerant systems, as well as a solid backup and recovery strategy. Identify the plan which is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

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

Incident handling and response steps help you to detect, identify, respond and manage an incident. Which of the following steps focus on limiting the scope and extent of an incident?

- A. Eradication
- B. Containment
- C. Identification
- D. Data collection

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

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 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 Risk = ?(events)X (Probability of occurrence)X?

- 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

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 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 13

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 14

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 19

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 24

Risk management consists of three processes, risk assessment, mitigation and evaluation. Risk assessment determines the extent of the potential threat and the risk associated with an IT system through its SDLC. How many primary steps does NIST's risk assessment methodology involve?

- A. Twelve
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Nine

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 28

Contingency planning enables organizations to develop and maintain effective methods to handle emergencies. Every organization will have its own specific requirements that the planning should address. There are five major components of the IT contingency plan, namely supporting information, notification activation, recovery and reconstitution and plan appendices. What is the main purpose of the reconstitution plan?

- A. To restore the original site, tests systems to prevent the incident and terminates operations
- B. To define the notification procedures, damage assessments and offers the plan activation
- C. To provide the introduction and detailed concept of the contingency plan
- D. To provide a sequence of recovery activities with the help of recovery procedures

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

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 30

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 34

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 36

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 39

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 42

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 44

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 47

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 51

Digital evidence plays a major role in prosecuting cyber criminals. John is a cyber-crime investigator, is asked to investigate a child pornography case. The personal computer of the criminal in question was confiscated by the county police. Which of the following evidence will lead John in his investigation?

- A. SAM file
- B. Web serve log
- C. Routing table list
- D. Web browser history

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 54

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 55

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 60

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 63

The largest number of cyber-attacks are conducted by:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

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 68

An information security incident is

- A. Any real or suspected adverse event in relation to the security of computer systems or networks
- B. Any event that disrupts normal today's business functions
- C. Any event that breaches the availability of information assets
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 72

If the loss anticipated is greater than the agreed upon threshold; the organization will:

- A. Accept the risk
- B. Mitigate the risk
- C. Accept the risk but after management approval
- D. Do nothing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

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 80

Which of the following is a risk assessment tool:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 83

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 86

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 89

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 92

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 96

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 99

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 101

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 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 106

In a DDoS attack, attackers first infect multiple systems, which are then used to attack a particular target directly. Those systems are called:

- A. Honey Pots
- B. Relays
- C. Zombies
- D. Handlers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

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 112

_____ record(s) user's typing.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113

A self-replicating malicious code that does not alter files but resides in active memory and duplicates itself, spreads through the infected network automatically and takes advantage of file or information transport features on the system to travel independently is called:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 114

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 119

The Malicious code that is installed on the computer without user's knowledge to acquire information from the user's machine and send it to the attacker who can access it remotely is called:

- A. Spyware

- B. Logic Bomb
- C. Trojan
- D. Worm

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 120

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 123

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 125

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 127

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 128

Spyware tool used to record malicious user's computer activities and keyboard strokes is called:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

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 134

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 139

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 140

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 143

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 144

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 145

A methodical series of techniques and procedures for gathering evidence, from computing equipment and various storage devices and digital media, that can be presented in a court of law in a coherent and meaningful format is called:

- A. Forensic Analysis
- B. Computer Forensics
- C. Forensic Readiness
- D. Steganalysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 146

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 148

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 152

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 157

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 159

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
- An information security policy must be:

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

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 161

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 166

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