

EC-Council

Exam Questions 212-89

EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v2)



NEW QUESTION 1

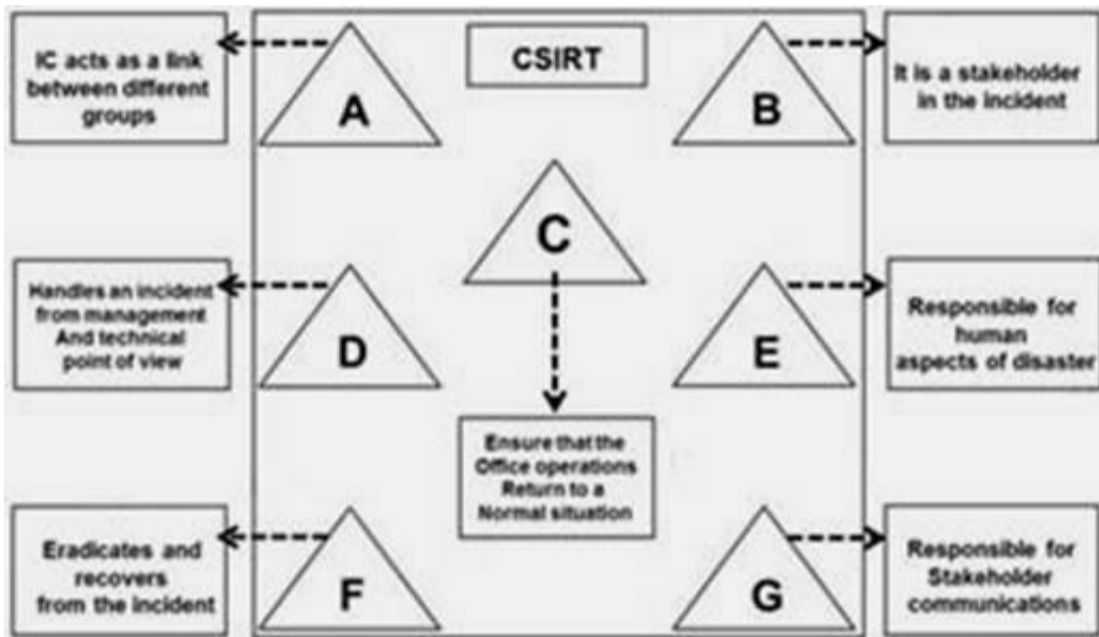
Which of the following terms may be defined as “a measure of possible inability to achieve a goal, objective, or target within a defined security, cost plan and technical limitations that adversely affects the organization’s operation and revenues?”

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 court 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 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

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 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 11

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 13

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 18

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 23

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 24

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 29

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 32

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 36

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 40

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 45

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 50

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 51

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 56

The largest number of cyber-attacks are conducted by:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

The sign of incident that may happen in the future is called:

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

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 69

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 71

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 72

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 76

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 79

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 81

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 83

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 86

Incident Response Plan requires

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

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 89

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 90

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 92

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 93

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 94

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 97

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 102

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 104

Which of the following is a characteristic of adware?

- A. Gathering information
- B. Displaying popups
- C. Intimidating users
- D. Replicating

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 107

_____ attach(es) to files

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110

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 111

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 115

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 119

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 120

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 122

Insiders may be:

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127

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 129

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 134

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 137

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 138

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 141

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 142

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 143

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 146

The most common type(s) of intellectual property is(are):

- A. Copyrights and Trademarks
- B. Patents
- C. Industrial design rights & Trade secrets
- D. All the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148

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 152

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