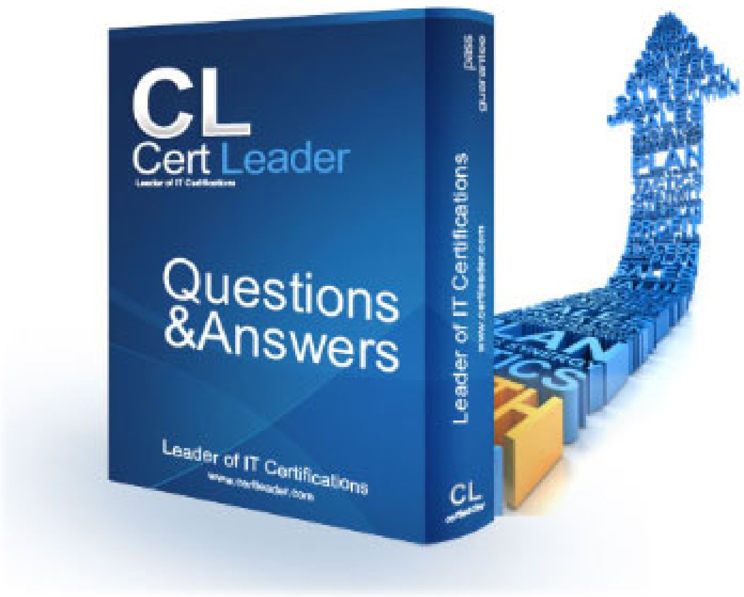
212-82 Dumps

Certified Cybersecurity Technician(C|CT)

https://www.certleader.com/212-82-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
Anderson, a security engineer, was Instructed to monitor all incoming and outgoing traffic on the organization's network to identify any suspicious traffic. For this purpose, he employed an analysis technique using which he analyzed packet header fields such as IP options, IP protocols, IP fragmentation flags, offset, and identification to check whether any fields are altered in transit.
Identify the type of attack signature analysis performed by Anderson in the above scenario.

A. Context-based signature analysis
B. Atomic-signature-based analysis
C. Composite-signature-based analysis
D. Content-based signature analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:
Content-based signature analysis is the type of attack signature analysis performed by Anderson in the above scenario. Content-based signature analysis is a technique that analyzes packet header fields such as IP options, IP protocols, IP fragmentation flags, offset, and identification to check whether any fields are altered in transit. Content-based signature analysis can help detect attacks that manipulate packet headers to evade detection or exploit vulnerabilities . Context-based signature analysis is a technique that analyzes packet payloads such as application data or commands to check whether they match any known attack patterns or signatures. Atomic-signature-based analysis is a technique that analyzes individual packets to check whether they match any known attack patterns or signatures. Composite-signature-based analysis is a technique that analyzes multiple packets or sessions to check whether they match any known attack patterns or signatures.

NEW QUESTION 2
in a security incident, the forensic investigation has isolated a suspicious file named "security_update.exe". You are asked to analyze the file in the Documents folder of the "Attacker Machine-1" to determine whether it is malicious. Analyze the suspicious file and identify the malware signature. (Practical Question)

A. Stuxnet
B. KLEZ
C. ZEUS
D. Conficker

Answer: A

Explanation:
Stuxnet is the malware signature of the suspicious file in the above scenario. Malware is malicious software that can harm or compromise the security or functionality of a system or network. Malware can include various types, such as viruses, worms, trojans, ransomware, spyware, etc. Malware signature is a unique pattern or characteristic that identifies a specific malware or malware family. Malware signature can be used to detect or analyze malware by comparing it with known malware signatures in databases or repositories. To analyze the suspicious file and identify the malware signature, one has to follow these steps:
? Navigate to Documents folder of Attacker Machine-1.
? Right-click on security_update.exe file and select Scan with VirusTotal option.
? Wait for VirusTotal to scan the file and display the results.
? Observe the detection ratio and details.
The detection ratio is 59/70, which means that 59 out of 70 antivirus engines detected the file as malicious. The details show that most antivirus engines detected the file as Stuxnet, which is a malware signature of a worm that targets industrial control systems (ICS). Stuxnet can be used to sabotage or damage ICS by modifying their code or behavior. Therefore, Stuxnet is the malware signature of the suspicious file. KLEZ is a malware signature of a worm that spreads via email and network shares. KLEZ can be used to infect or overwrite files, disable antivirus software, or display fake messages. ZEUS is a malware signature of a trojan that targets banking and financial systems. ZEUS can be used to steal or modify banking credentials, perform fraudulent transactions, or install other malware. Conficker is a malware signature of a worm that exploits a vulnerability in Windows operating systems. Conficker can be used to create a botnet, disable security services, or download other malware

NEW QUESTION 3
Juan, a safety officer at an organization, installed a physical lock at the entrance of each floor. All employees in the organization were allotted a smart card embedded in their ID cards, which had to be swiped to unlock doors and Access any floor. Which of the following types of physical locks did Juan install In this scenario?

A. Mechanical locks
B. Digital locks
C. Combination locks
D. Electromagnetic locks

Answer: B

Explanation:
Digital locks are the types of physical locks that Juan installed in this scenario. A physical lock is a device that prevents or restricts access to a physical location or environment, such as a door, a cabinet, a drawer, etc. A physical lock can have different types based on its mechanism or technology. A digital lock is a type of physical lock that uses electronic or digital components, such as a keypad, a card reader, a fingerprint scanner, etc., to unlock or lock . A digital lock can be used to provide enhanced security and convenience to users, but it can also be vulnerable to hacking or tampering. In the scenario, Juan installed a physical lock at the entrance of each floor. All employees in the organization were allotted a smart card embedded in their ID cards, which had to be swiped to unlock doors and access any floor. This means that he installed digital locks for those doors. A mechanical lock is a type of physical lock that uses mechanical components, such as a key, a bolt, a latch, etc., to unlock or lock. A combination lock is a type of physical lock that uses a sequence of numbers or symbols, such as a dial, a wheel, or a keypad, to unlock or lock. An electromagnetic lock is a type of physical lock that uses an electromagnet and an armature plate to unlock or lock.

NEW QUESTION 4
Zayn, a network specialist at an organization, used Wireshark to perform network analysis. He selected a Wireshark menu that provided a summary ol captured packets, IO graphs, and flow graphs. Identify the Wireshark menu selected by Zayn in this scenario.

A. Status bar
B. Analyze

C. Statistics
D. Packet list panel

Answer: C

Explanation:
Statistics is the Wireshark menu selected by Zayn in this scenario. Statistics is a Wireshark menu that provides a summary of captured packets, IO graphs, and flow graphs. Statistics can be used to analyze various aspects of network traffic, such as protocols, endpoints, conversations, or packet lengths3.
References: Wireshark Statistics Menu

NEW QUESTION 5
Nancy, a security specialist, was instructed to identify issues related to unexpected shutdown and restarts on a Linux machine. To identify the incident cause, Nancy navigated to a directory on the Linux system and accessed a log file to troubleshoot problems related to improper shutdowns and unplanned restarts. Identify the Linux log file accessed by Nancy in the above scenario.

A. /var/log/secure
B. /var/log/kern.log
C. /var/log/boot.log
D. /var/log/lighttpd/

Answer: C

Explanation:
/var/log/boot.log is the Linux log file accessed by Nancy in the above scenario. Linux is an open-source operating system that logs various events and activities on the system or network. Linux log files are stored in the /var/log directory, which contains different types of log files for different purposes. /var/log/boot.log is the type of log file that records events related to the booting process of the Linux system, such as loading drivers, services, modules, etc. /var/log/boot.log can help identify issues related to unexpected shutdowns and restarts on a Linux machine . /var/log/secure is the type of log file that records events related to security and authentication, such as logins, logouts, password changes, sudo commands, etc. /var/log/kern.log is the type of log file that records events related to the kernel, such as kernel messages, errors, warnings, etc. /var/log/lighttpd/ is the directory that contains log files related to the lighttpd web server, such as access logs, error logs, etc.

NEW QUESTION 6
Richard, a professional hacker, was hired by a marketer to gather sensitive data and information about the offline activities of users from location data. Richard employed a technique to determine the proximity of a user's mobile device to an exact location using CPS features. Using this technique. Richard placed a virtual barrier positioned at a static location to interact with mobile users crossing the barrier, identify the technique employed by Richard in this scenario.

A. Containerization
B. Over-the-air (OTA) updates
C. Full device encryption
D. Ceofencing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Geofencing is a technique that uses GPS features to determine the proximity of a user’s mobile device to an exact location. Geofencing can be used to create a virtual barrier positioned at a static location to interact with mobile users crossing the barrier. Geofencing can be used for marketing, security, and tracking purposes2.
References: What is Geofencing?

NEW QUESTION 7
Martin, a network administrator at an organization, received breaching alerts for an application. He identified that a vulnerability in the application allowed attackers to enter malicious input. Martin evaluated the threat severity and extent of damage that could be caused by this vulnerability. He then escalated the issue to the security management team to determine appropriate mitigation strategies. In which of the following threat-modeling steps did Martin evaluate the severity level of the threat?

A. Identify vulnerabilities
B. Application overview
C. Risk and impact analysis
D. Decompose the application

Answer: C

Explanation:
Risk and impact analysis is the threat-modeling step in which Martin evaluated the severity level of the threat in the above scenario. Threat modeling is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, and mitigating threats and risks to a system or network. Threat modeling can be used to improve the security and resilience of a system or network by applying various methods or techniques, such as STRIDE, DREAD, PASTA, etc. Threat modeling consists of various steps or phases that perform different tasks or roles. Risk and impact analysis is a threat-modeling step that involves assessing the likelihood and consequences of threats and risks to a system or network . Risk and impact analysis can be used to evaluate the severity level of threats and risks and prioritize them for mitigation . In the scenario, Martin received breaching alerts for an application. He identified that a vulnerability in the application allowed attackers to enter malicious input. Martin evaluated the threat severity and extent of damage that could be caused by this vulnerability. He then escalated the issue to the security management team to determine appropriate mitigation strategies. This means that he performed risk and impact analysis for this purpose. Identify vulnerabilities is a threat-modeling step that involves finding and documenting the weaknesses or flaws in a system or network that can be exploited by threats or risks . Application overview is a threat-modeling step that involves defining and understanding the scope, architecture, components, and functionality of a system or network . Decompose the application is a threat-modeling step that involves breaking down a system or network into smaller and simpler elements, such as data flows, processes, assets, etc.

NEW QUESTION 8
Kayden successfully cracked the final round of interviews at an organization. After a few days, he received his offer letter through an official company email address. The email stated that the selected candidate should respond within a specified time. Kayden accepted the opportunity and provided an e-signature on the offer letter, then replied to the same email address. The company validated the e-signature and added his details to their database. Here, Kayden could not deny

the company's message, and the company could not deny Kayden's signature.
Which of the following information security elements was described in the above scenario?

A. Availability
B. Non-repudiation
C. Integrity
D. Confidentiality

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B, as it describes the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Non-repudiation is an information security element that ensures that a party cannot deny sending or receiving a message or performing an action. In the above scenario, non-repudiation was described, as Kayden could not deny company’s message, and company could not deny Kayden’s signature. Option A is incorrect, as it does not describe the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Availability is an information security element that ensures that authorized users can access and use information and resources when needed. In the above scenario, availability was not described, as there was no mention of access or use of information and resources. Option C is incorrect, as it does not describe the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Integrity is an information security element that ensures that information and resources are accurate and complete and have not been modified by unauthorized parties. In the above scenario, integrity was not described, as there was no mention of accuracy or completeness of information and resources. Option D is incorrect, as it does not describe the information security element that was described in the above scenario. Confidentiality is an information security element that ensures that information and resources are protected from unauthorized access and disclosure. In the above scenario, confidentiality was not described, as there was no mention of protection or disclosure of information and resources.
References: , Section 3.1

NEW QUESTION 9
Miguel, a professional hacker, targeted an organization to gain illegitimate access to its critical information. He identified a flaw in the end-point communication that can disclose the target application's data.
Which of the following secure application design principles was not met by the application in the above scenario?

A. Secure the weakest link
B. Do not trust user input
C. Exception handling
D. Fault tolerance

Answer: C

Explanation:
Exception handling is a secure application design principle that states that the application should handle errors and exceptions gracefully and securely, without exposing sensitive information or compromising the system’s functionality. Exception handling can help prevent attackers from exploiting errors or exceptions to gain access to data or resources or cause denial-of-service attacks. In the scenario, Miguel identified a flaw in the end-point communication that can disclose the target application’s data, which means that the application did not meet the exception handling principle.

NEW QUESTION 10
Cassius, a security professional, works for the risk management team in an organization. The team is responsible for performing various activities involved in the risk management process. In this process, Cassius was instructed to select and implement appropriate controls on the identified risks in order to address the risks based on their severity level.
Which of the following risk management phases was Cassius instructed to perform in the above scenario?

A. Risk analysis
B. Risk treatment
C. Risk prioritization
D. Risk identification

Answer: B

Explanation:
Risk treatment is the risk management phase that Cassius was instructed to perform in the above scenario. Risk management is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and reviewing risks that can affect an organization’s objectives, assets, or operations. Risk management phases can be summarized as follows: risk identification, risk analysis, risk prioritization, risk treatment, and risk monitoring . Risk identification is the risk management phase that involves identifying and documenting potential sources, causes, events, and impacts of risks. Risk analysis is the risk management phase that involves assessing and quantifying the likelihood and consequences of risks. Risk prioritization is the risk management phase that involves ranking risks based on their severity level and determining which risks need immediate attention or action. Risk treatment is the risk management phase that involves selecting and implementing appropriate controls or strategies to address risks based on their severity level . Risk treatment can include avoiding, transferring, reducing, or accepting risks. Risk monitoring is the risk management phase that involves tracking and reviewing the performance and effectiveness of risk controls or strategies over time.

NEW QUESTION 10
Omar, an encryption specialist in an organization, was tasked with protecting low- complexity applications such as RFID tags, sensor-based applications, and other IbT- based applications. For this purpose, he employed an algorithm for all lower-powered devices that used less power and resources without compromising device security.
identify the algorithm employed by Omar in this scenario.

A. Quantum cryptography
B. Elliptic curve cryptography
C. Lightweight cryptography
D. Homomorphic encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Lightweight cryptography is an algorithm that is designed for low-complexity applications such as RFID tags, sensor-based applications, and other IoT-based applications. Lightweight cryptography uses less power and resources without compromising device security. Lightweight cryptography can be implemented using symmetric-key algorithms, asymmetric-key algorithms, or hash functions1. References: Lightweight Cryptography

NEW QUESTION 12
Nicolas, a computer science student, decided to create a guest OS on his laptop for different lab operations. He adopted a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment. The virtual machine manager (VMM) will directly interact with the computer hardware, translate commands to binary instructions, and forward them to the host OS.
Which of the following virtualization approaches has Nicolas adopted in the above scenario?

A. Hardware-assisted virtualization
B. Full virtualization
C. Hybrid virtualization
D. OS-assisted virtualization

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hardware-assisted virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment. The virtual machine manager (VMM) will directly interact with the computer hardware, translate commands to binary instructions, and forward them to the host OS. Hardware-assisted virtualization relies on special hardware features in the CPU and chipset to create and manage virtual machines efficiently and securely34. Full virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment, but the VMM will run in software and emulate all the hardware resources for each virtual machine5. Hybrid virtualization is a virtualization approach that combines hardware-assisted and full virtualization techniques to optimize performance and compatibility6. OS-assisted virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will be modified to run in a virtualized environment and cooperate with the VMM to access the hardware resources

NEW QUESTION 14
A software company has implemented a wireless technology to track the employees' attendance by recording their in and out timings. Each employee in the company will have an entry card that is embedded with a tag. Whenever an employee enters the office premises, he/she is required to swipe the card at the entrance. The wireless technology uses radio-frequency electromagnetic waves to transfer data for automatic identification and for tracking tags attached to objects.
Which of the following technologies has the software company implemented in the above scenario?

A. WiMAX
B. RFID
C. Bluetooth
D. Wi-Fi

Answer: B

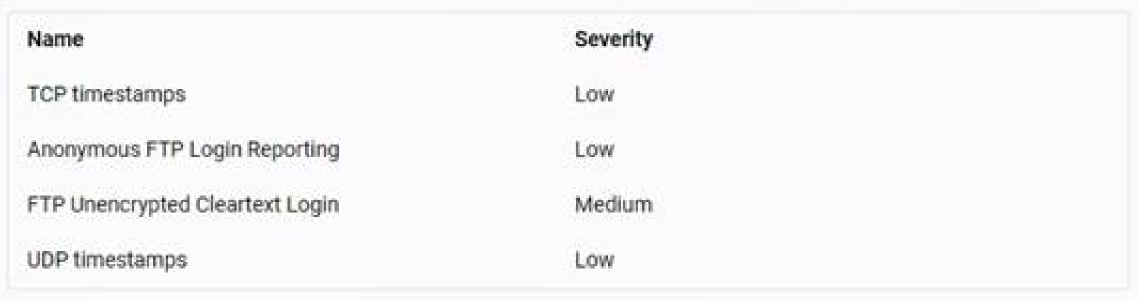
Explanation:
RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is the wireless technology that the software company has implemented in the above scenario. RFID uses radio-frequency electromagnetic waves to transfer data for automatic identification and for tracking tags attached to objects1112. WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) is a wireless technology that provides high-speed broadband access over long distances13. Bluetooth is a wireless technology that enables short-range data communication between devices, such as phones, laptops, printers, etc.14. Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity) is a wireless technology that allows devices to connect to a local area network or the internet using radio waves

NEW QUESTION 18
You are Harris working for a web development company. You have been assigned to perform a task for vulnerability assessment on the given IP address 20.20.10.26. Select the vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor.
Hint: Greenbone web credentials: admin/password

A. TCP timestamps
B. Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
C. FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login
D. UDP timestamps

Answer: C

Explanation:
FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login is the vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor in the above scenario. A vulnerability is a weakness or flaw in a system or network that can be exploited by an attacker to compromise its security or functionality. A vulnerability assessment is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating vulnerabilities in a system or network using various tools and techniques. Greenbone is a tool that can perform vulnerability assessment on various targets using various tests and scans. To perform a vulnerability assessment on the given IP address 20.20.10.26, one has to follow these steps:
? Open a web browser and type 20.20.10.26:9392
? Press Enter key to access the Greenbone web interface.
? Enter admin as username and password as password.
? Click on Login button.
? Click on Scans menu and select Tasks option.
? Click on Start Scan icon next to IP Address Scan task.
? Wait for the scan to complete and click on Report icon next to IP Address Scan task.
? Observe the vulnerabilities found by the scan.
The vulnerabilities found by the scan are:



Name	Severity
TCP timestamps	Low
Anonymous FTP Login Reporting	Low
FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login	Medium
UDP timestamps	Low

The vulnerability that may affect the website according to the severity factor is FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login, which has a medium severity level. FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to intercept or sniff FTP login credentials that are sent in cleartext over an unencrypted connection. An attacker can use these credentials to access or modify files or data on the FTP server. TCP timestamps and UDP timestamps are vulnerabilities that allow an attacker to estimate the uptime of a system or network by analyzing the timestamp values in TCP or UDP packets. Anonymous FTP Login Reporting is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to access an FTP server anonymously without providing any username or password.

NEW QUESTION 21
In an organization, all the servers and database systems are guarded in a sealed room with a single-entry point. The entrance is protected with a physical lock system that requires typing a sequence of numbers and letters by using a rotating dial that intermingles with several other rotating discs.
Which of the following types of physical locks is used by the organization in the above scenario?

A. Digital locks
B. Combination locks
C. Mechanical locks
D. Electromagnetic locks

Answer: B

Explanation:
It identifies the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. A physical lock is a device that prevents unauthorized access to a door, gate, cabinet, or other enclosure by using a mechanism that requires a key, code, or biometric factor to open or close it. There are different types of physical locks, such as:
? Combination lock: This type of lock requires typing a sequence of numbers and letters by using a rotating dial that intermingles with several other rotating discs. This type of lock is suitable for securing safes, lockers, or cabinets that store valuable items or documents.
? Digital lock: This type of lock requires entering a numeric or alphanumeric code by using a keypad or touchscreen. This type of lock is suitable for securing doors or gates that require frequent access or multiple users.
? Mechanical lock: This type of lock requires inserting and turning a metal key that matches the shape and size of the lock. This type of lock is suitable for securing doors or gates that require simple and reliable access or single users.
? Electromagnetic lock: This type of lock requires applying an electric current to a magnet that attracts a metal plate attached to the door or gate. This type of lock is suitable for securing doors or gates that require remote control or integration with other security systems.
In the above scenario, the organization used a combination lock that requires typing a sequence of numbers and letters by using a rotating dial that intermingles with several other rotating discs. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. A digital lock requires entering a numeric or alphanumeric code by using a keypad or touchscreen. In the above scenario, the organization did not use a digital lock, but a combination lock. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. A mechanical lock requires inserting and turning a metal key that matches the shape and size of the lock. In the above scenario, the organization did not use a mechanical lock, but a combination lock. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of physical lock used by the organization in the above scenario. An electromagnetic lock requires applying an electric current to a magnet that attracts a metal plate attached to the door or gate. In the above scenario, the organization did not use an electromagnetic lock, but a combination lock. References: , Section 7.2

NEW QUESTION 26
Alex, a certified security professional, works for both aggressor and defender teams. His team's main responsibility involves enhancing protection and boosting the security standards of the organization. Identify Alex's team in this scenario.

A. White team
B. Purple learn
C. Blue team
D. Red team

Answer: B

Explanation:
Purple team is the team that Alex works for in this scenario. A team is a group of people that work together to achieve a common goal or objective. A team can have different types based on its role or function in an organization or a project. A purple team is a type of team that works for both aggressor and defender teams. A purple team can be used to enhance protection and boost the security standards of an organization by performing various tasks, such as testing, evaluating, improving, or integrating the security
measures implemented by the defender team or exploited by the aggressor team. In the scenario, Alex is a certified security professional who works for both aggressor and defender teams. His team's main responsibility involves enhancing protection and boosting the security standards of the organization. This means that he works for a purple team. A white team is a type of team that acts as an observer or an arbitrator between the aggressor and defender teams. A white team can be used to monitor, evaluate, or adjudicate the performance or outcome of the aggressor and defender teams by providing feedback, guidance, or rules. A blue team is a type of team that acts as a defender or a protector of an organization's network or system. A blue team can be used to prevent, detect, or respond to attacks from external or internal threats by implementing various security measures, such as firewalls, antivirus, encryption, etc. A red team is a type of team that acts as an attacker or an adversary of an organization's network or system. A red team can be used to simulate realistic attacks from external or internal threats by exploiting various vulnerabilities, weaknesses, or gaps in the organization's security posture.

NEW QUESTION 28
Steve, a network engineer, was tasked with troubleshooting a network issue that is causing unexpected packet drops. For this purpose, he employed a network troubleshooting utility to capture the ICMP echo request packets sent to the server. He identified that certain packets are dropped at the gateway due to poor network connection.
Identify the network troubleshooting utility employed by Steve in the above scenario.

A. dnsenurn

B. arp
C. traceroute
D. ipconfig

Answer: C

Explanation:
Traceroute is the network troubleshooting utility employed by Steve in the above scenario. Traceroute is a utility that traces the route of packets from a source host to a destination host over a network. Traceroute sends ICMP echo request packets with increasing TTL (Time to Live) values and records the ICMP echo reply packets from each intermediate router or gateway along the path. Traceroute can help identify the network hops, latency, and packet loss between the source and destination hosts . Dnsenum is a utility that enumerates DNS information from a domain name or an IP address. Arp is a utility that displays and modifies the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache of a host. Ipconfig is a utility that displays and configures the IP (Internet Protocol) settings of a host.

NEW QUESTION 29
Rickson, a security professional at an organization, was instructed to establish short-range communication between devices within a range of 10 cm. For this purpose, he used a mobile connection method that employs electromagnetic induction to enable communication between devices. The mobile connection method selected by Rickson can also read RFID tags and establish Bluetooth connections with nearby devices to exchange information such as images and contact lists.
Which of the following mobile connection methods has Rickson used in above scenario?

A. NFC
B. Satcom
C. Cellular communication
D. ANT

Answer: A

Explanation:
NFC (Near Field Communication) is the mobile connection method that Rickson has used in the above scenario. NFC is a short-range wireless communication technology that enables devices to exchange data within a range of 10 cm. NFC employs electromagnetic induction to create a radio frequency field between two devices. NFC can also read RFID tags and establish Bluetooth connections with nearby devices to exchange information such as images and contact lists .
Satcom (Satellite Communication) is a mobile connection method that uses satellites orbiting the earth to provide communication services over long distances.
Cellular communication is a mobile connection method that uses cellular networks to provide voice and data services over wireless devices. ANT is a low-power wireless communication technology that enables devices to create personal area networks and exchange data over short distances.

NEW QUESTION 32
Grace, an online shopping enthusiast, purchased a smart TV using her debit card. During online payment. Grace's browser redirected her from the e-commerce website to a third- party payment gateway, where she provided her debit card details and the OTP received on her registered mobile phone. After completing the transaction, Grace logged Into her online bank account and verified the current balance in her savings account, identify the state of data being processed between the e-commerce website and payment gateway in the above scenario.

A. Data in inactive
B. Data in transit
C. Data in use
D. Data at rest

Answer: B

Explanation:
Data in transit is the state of data being processed between the e-commerce website and payment gateway in the above scenario. Data in transit is the data that is moving from one location to another over a network, such as the internet. Data in transit can be vulnerable to interception, modification, or theft by unauthorized parties. Therefore, data in transit should be protected using encryption, authentication, and secure protocols2. References: Data in Transit

NEW QUESTION 35
Kasen, a cybersecurity specialist at an organization, was working with the business continuity and disaster recovery team. The team initiated various business continuity and discovery activities in the organization. In this process, Kasen established a program to restore both the disaster site and the damaged materials to the pre-disaster levels during an incident.
Which of the following business continuity and disaster recovery activities did Kasen perform in the above scenario?

A. Prevention
B. Resumption
C. Response
D. Recovery

Answer: D

Explanation:
Recovery is the business continuity and disaster recovery activity that Kasen performed in the above scenario. Business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) is a process that involves planning, preparing, and implementing various activities to ensure the continuity of critical business functions and the recovery of essential resources in the event of a disaster or disruption. BCDR activities can be categorized into four phases: prevention, response, resumption, and recovery .
Prevention is the BCDR phase that involves identifying and mitigating potential risks and threats that can cause a disaster or disruption. Response is the BCDR phase that involves activating the BCDR plan and executing the immediate actions to protect people, assets, and operations during a disaster or disruption.
Resumption is the BCDR phase that involves restoring the minimum level of services and functions required to resume normal business operations after a disaster or disruption. Recovery is the BCDR phase that involves restoring both the disaster site and the damaged materials to the pre-disaster levels during an incident.

NEW QUESTION 39
Initiate an SSH Connection to a machine that has SSH enabled in the network. After connecting to the machine find the file flag.txt and choose the content hidden in the file. Credentials for SSH login are provided below:
Hint: Username: sam
Password: admin@l23

A. sam@bob
B. bob2@sam
C. bob@sam
D. sam2@bob

Answer: C

Explanation:
Quid pro quo is the social engineering technique that Johnson employed in the above scenario. Social engineering is a technique that involves manipulating or deceiving people into performing actions or revealing information that can be used for malicious purposes. Social engineering can be performed through various methods, such as phone calls, emails, websites, etc. Quid pro quo is a social engineering method that involves offering a service or a benefit in exchange for information or access. Quid pro quo can be used to trick victims into believing that they are receiving help or assistance from a legitimate source, while in fact they are compromising their security or privacy . In the scenario, Johnson performed quid pro quo by claiming himself to represent a technical support team from a vendor and offering to help sibertech.org with a server issue, while in fact he prompted the victim to execute unusual commands and install malicious files, which were then used to collect and pass critical information to Johnson’s machine. Diversion theft is a social engineering method that involves diverting the delivery or shipment of goods or assets to a different location or destination. Elicitation is a social engineering method that involves extracting information from a target by engaging them in a conversation or an interaction. Phishing is a social engineering method that involves sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from a trusted source, such as a bank, a company, or a person, and asking the recipient to click on a link, open an
attachment, or provide personal or financial information.

NEW QUESTION 44
A software team at an MNC was involved in a project aimed at developing software that could detect the oxygen levels of a person without physical contact, a helpful solution for pandemic situations. For this purpose, the team used a wireless technology that could digitally transfer data between two devices within a short range of up to 5 m and only worked in the absence of physical blockage or obstacle between the two devices, identify the technology employed by the software team in the above scenario.

A. Infrared
B. USB
C. CPS
D. Satcom

Answer: A

Explanation:

Infrared is a wireless technology that can digitally transfer data between two devices within a short range of up to 5 m and only works in the absence of physical blockage or obstacle between the two devices. Infrared is commonly used for remote controls, wireless keyboards, and medical devices.
References: Infrared Technology

NEW QUESTION 49
Ashton is working as a security specialist in SoftEight Tech. He was instructed by the management to strengthen the Internet access policy. For this purpose, he implemented a type of Internet access policy that forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage.
Identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario.

A. Paranoid policy
B. Prudent policy
C. Permissive policy
D. Promiscuous policy

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A, as it identifies the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. An Internet access policy is a set of rules and guidelines that defines how an organization’s employees or members can use the Internet and what types of websites or services they can access. There are different types of Internet access policies, such as:
? Paranoid policy: This type of policy forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with highly sensitive or classified information and have a high level of security and compliance requirements.
? Prudent policy: This type of policy allows some things and blocks others and imposes moderate restrictions on company computers, depending on the role and responsibility of the user. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with confidential or proprietary information and have a medium level of security and compliance requirements.
? Permissive policy: This type of policy allows most things and blocks few and imposes minimal restrictions on company computers, as long as the user does not violate any laws or regulations. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with public or general information and have a low level of security and compliance requirements.
? Promiscuous policy: This type of policy allows everything and blocks nothing and imposes no restrictions on company computers, regardless of the user’s role or responsibility. This policy is suitable for organizations that have no security or compliance requirements and trust their employees or members to use the Internet responsibly.
In the above scenario, Ashton implemented a paranoid policy that forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage. Option B is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A prudent policy allows some things and blocks others and imposes moderate restrictions on company computers, depending on the role and responsibility of the user. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a prudent policy, but a paranoid policy. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A permissive policy allows most things and blocks few and imposes minimal restrictions on company computers, as long as the user does not violate any laws or regulations. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a permissive policy, but a paranoid policy. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A promiscuous policy allows everything and blocks nothing and imposes no restrictions on company computers, regardless of the user’s role or responsibility. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a promiscuous policy, but a paranoid policy.
References: , Section 6.2

NEW QUESTION 51
Stella purchased a smartwatch online using her debit card. After making payment for the product through the payment gateway, she received a transaction text

message with a deducted and available balance from her bank.
Identify the information security element that ensures that Stella's transaction status is immediately reflected in her bank account in this scenario.

A. Non-repudiation
B. Integrity
C. Availability
D. Confidentiality

Answer: C

Explanation:
Availability is the information security element that ensures that Stella’s transaction status is immediately reflected in her bank account in this scenario. Information security is the practice of protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction. Information security can be based on three fundamental principles: confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Confidentiality is the principle that ensures that information is accessible only to authorized parties and not disclosed to unauthorized parties. Integrity is the principle that ensures that information is accurate, complete, and consistent and not altered or corrupted by unauthorized parties. Availability is the principle that ensures that information and information systems are accessible and usable by authorized parties when needed. In the scenario, Stella purchased a smartwatch online using her debit card. After making payment for the product through the payment gateway, she received a transaction text message with a deducted and available balance from her bank. This means that her transaction status was immediately reflected in her bank account, which indicates that availability was ensured by her bank’s information system.

NEW QUESTION 54
......