212-82Q&As

Certified Cybersecurity Technician(C|CT)

Pass EC-COUNCIL 212-82 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/212-82.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by EC-COUNCIL Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

Andre, a security professional, was tasked with segregating the employees\\' names, phone numbers, and credit card numbers before sharing the database with clients. For this purpose, he implemented a deidentification technique that can replace the critical information in database fields with special characters such as asterisks (*) and hashes (#).

Which of the following techniques was employed by Andre in the above scenario?

A. Tokenization

B. Masking

C. Hashing

D. Bucketing

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Masking is the technique that Andre employed in the above scenario. Masking is a deidentification technique that can replace the critical information in database fields with special characters such as asterisks (*) and hashes (#). Masking can help protect sensitive data from unauthorized access or disclosure, while preserving the format and structure of the original data . Tokenization is a deidentification technique that can replace the critical information in database fields with random tokens that have no meaning or relation to the original data. Hashing is a deidentification technique that can transform the critical information in database fields into fixed-length strings using a mathematical function. Bucketing is a deidentification technique that can group the critical information in database fields into ranges or categories based on certain criteria.

QUESTION 2

A disgruntled employee has set up a RAT (Remote Access Trojan) server in one of the machines in the target network to steal sensitive corporate documents. The IP address of the target machine where the RAT is installed is 20.20.10.26. Initiate a remote connection to the target machine from the "Attacker Machine-1" using the Theef client. Locate the "Sensitive Corporate Documents" folder in the target machine\\'s Documents directory and determine the number of files. Mint: Theef folder is located at Z:\CCT-Tools\CCT Module 01 Information Security Threats and Vulnerabilities\Remote Access Trojans (RAT)\Theef of the Attacker Machine1.

A. 2

B. 4

C. 5

D. 3

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The number of files in the "Sensitive Corporate Documents" folder is 4. This can be verified by initiating a remote connection to the target machine from the "Attacker Machine-1" using Theef client. Theef is a Remote Access

Trojan (RAT) that allows an attacker to remotely control a victim\\'s machine and perform various malicious activities. To connect to the target machine using Theef client, one can follow these steps:

Launch Theef client from Z:\CCT-Tools\CCT Module 01 Information Security Threats and Vulnerabilities\Remote Access

Trojans (RAT)\Theef on the "Attacker Machine-1". Enter the IP address of the target machine (20.20.10.26) and click on

Connect. Wait for a few seconds until a connection is established and a message box appears saying "Connection Successful".

Click on OK to close the message box and access the remote desktop of the target machine.

Navigate to the Documents directory and locate the "Sensitive Corporate Documents" folder.

Open the folder and count the number of files in it. The screenshot below shows an example of performing these steps:
References: [Theef Client Tutorial], [Screenshot of Theef client showing remote desktop and folder]

QUESTION 3

Thomas, an employee of an organization, is restricted from accessing specific websites from his office system. He is trying to obtain admin credentials to remove the restrictions. While waiting for an opportunity, he sniffed communication between the administrator and an application server to retrieve the admin credentials. Identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario.

A. Vishing

B. Eavesdropping

C. Phishing

D. Dumpster diving

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B, as it identifies the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Eavesdropping is a type of attack that involves intercepting and listening to the communication between two parties without their knowledge or consent. Thomas performed eavesdropping by sniffing communication between the administrator and an application server to retrieve the admin credentials. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Vishing is a type of attack that involves using voice calls to trick people into revealing sensitive information or performing malicious actions. Thomas did not use voice calls but sniffed network traffic. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Phishing is a type of attack that involves sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to be from legitimate sources to lure people into revealing sensitive information or performing malicious actions. Thomas did not send any emails or messages but sniffed network traffic. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of attack performed by Thomas in the above scenario. Dumpster diving is a type of attack that involves searching through trash or discarded items to find valuable information or resources. Thomas did not search through trash or discarded items but sniffed network traffic. References: Section 2.2

QUESTION 4

Desmond, a forensic officer, was investigating a compromised machine involved in various online attacks. For this purpose. Desmond employed a forensic tool to extract and analyze computer-based evidence to retrieve information related to websites accessed from the victim machine. Identify the computer-created evidence retrieved by Desmond in this scenario.

A. Cookies

B. Documents

C. Address books

D. Compressed files

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Cookies are the computer-created evidence retrieved by Desmond in this scenario. Cookies are small files that are stored on a user\\'s computer by a web browser when the user visits a website. Cookies can contain information such as user preferences, login details, browsing history, or tracking data. Cookies can be used to extract and analyze computer-based evidence to retrieve information related to websites accessed from the victim machine2. References: Cookies

QUESTION 5

George, a security professional at an MNC, implemented an Internet access policy that allowed employees working from a remote location to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. Identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by George in this scenario.

A. Permissive policy

B. Paranoid policy

C. Prudent policy

D. Promiscuous policy

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Permissive policy is the type of Internet access policy implemented by George in this scenario. An Internet access policy is a policy that defines the rules and guidelines for accessing the Internet from a system or network. An Internet access policy can be based on various factors, such as security, productivity, bandwidth, etc. An Internet access policy can have different types based on its level of restriction or control. A permissive policy is a type of Internet access policy that allows users to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. A permissive policy can be used to provide maximum flexibility and freedom to users, but it can also pose significant security risks and challenges. In the scenario, George implemented an Internet access policy that allowed employees working from a remote location to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. This means that he implemented a permissive policy for those employees. A paranoid policy is a type of Internet access policy that blocks or denies all Internet access by default and only allows specific sites, applications, or computers that are explicitly authorized. A prudent policy is a type of Internet access policy that allows most Internet access but blocks or restricts some sites, applications, or computers that are deemed inappropriate, malicious, or unnecessary. A promiscuous policy is not a type of Internet access policy, but a term that describes a network mode that allows a network interface card (NIC) to capture all packets on a network segment, regardless of their destination address.