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QUESTION 1

Fill in the blank with the appropriate term. A device is used for uniquely recognizing humans based upon one or more intrinsic physical or behavioral traits.

Correct Answer: biometric

A biometric device is used for uniquely recognizing humans based upon one or more intrinsic, physical, or behavioral traits.

Biometrics is used as a form of identity access management and access control. It is also used to identify individuals in groups that are under surveillance. Biometric characteristics can be divided into two main classes:

1.

Physiological: These devices are related to the shape of the body. These are not limited to the fingerprint, face recognition, DNA, hand and palm geometry, and iris recognition, which has largely replaced the retina and odor/scent.

2.

Behavioral: These are related to the behavior of a person. They are not limited to the typing rhythm, gait, and voice.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following are valid steps to secure routers? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Keep routers updated with the latest security updates.
- B. Use a password that is easy to remember the router's administrative console.
- C. Configure access list entries to prevent unauthorized connections and routing.
- D. Use a complex password of the router management console.

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements are TRUE about Demilitarized zone (DMZ)? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. In a DMZ configuration, most computers on the LAN run behind a firewall connected to a public network like the Internet.
- B. Demilitarized zone is a physical or logical sub-network that contains and exposes external services of an organization to a larger un-trusted network.
- C. The purpose of a DMZ is to add an additional layer of security to the Local Area Network of an organization.
- D. Hosts in the DMZ have full connectivity to specific hosts in the internal network.



Correct Answer: BCA

A demilitarized zone (DMZ) is a physical or logical subnetwork that contains and exposes external services of an organization to a larger network, usually the Internet. The purpose of a DMZ is to add an additional layer of security to an organization's Local Area Network (LAN); an external attacker only has access to equipment in the DMZ, rather than the whole of the network. Hosts in the DMZ have limited connectivity to specific hosts in the internal network, though communication with other hosts in the DMZ and to the external network is allowed. This allows hosts in the DMZ to provide services to both the internal and external networks, while an intervening firewall controls the traffic between the DMZ servers and the internal network clients. In a DMZ configuration, most computers on the LAN run behind a firewall connected to a public network such as the Internet.

QUESTION 4

You work as the network administrator for uCertify Inc. The company has planned to add the support for IPv6 addressing. The initial phase deployment of IPv6 requires support from some IPv6-only devices. These devices need to access servers that support only IPv4. Which of the following tools would be suitable to use?

- A. Multipoint tunnels
- B. NAT-PT
- C. Point-to-point tunnels
- D. Native IPv6

Correct Answer: B

NAT-PT (Network address translation-Protocol Translation) is useful when an IPv4-only host needs to communicate with an IPv6-only host. NAT-PT (Network Address Translation-Protocol Translation) is an implementation of RFC 2766 as specified by the IETF. NAT-PT was designed so that it can be run on low-end, commodity hardware. NAT-PT runs in user space, capturing and translating packets between the IPv6 and IPv4 networks (and vice-versa). NAT-PT uses the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and Neighbor Discovery (ND) on the IPv4 and IPv6 network systems, respectively.



```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int buffer(char *str) {
    char buffer1[10];
    strcpy(buffer1, str);
    return 1;
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    buffer (argv[1]);
    printf("Executed\n");
    return 1;
}
```

NAT-Protocol Translation can be used to translate both the source and destination IP addresses.

Answer option D is incorrect. Native IPv6 is of use when the IPv6 deployment is pervasive, with heavy traffic loads.

Answer option C is incorrect. Point-to-point tunnels work well when IPv6 is needed only in a subset of sites. These point-to-point tunnels act as virtual point-to-point serial link. These are useful when the traffic is of very high volume. Answer

option A is incorrect. The multipoint tunnels are used for IPv6 deployment even when IPv6 is needed in a subset of sites and is suitable when the traffic is infrequent and of less predictable volume.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following protocols is used for exchanging routing information between two gateways in a network of autonomous systems?

- A. IGMP
- B. ICMP
- C. EGP
- D. OSPF

Correct Answer: C

EGP stands for Exterior Gateway Protocol. It is used for exchanging routing information between two gateways in a network of autonomous systems. This protocol depends upon periodic polling with proper acknowledgements to confirm that network connections are up and running, and to request for routing updates. Each router requests its neighbor at an



interval of 120 to 480 seconds, for sending the routing table updates. The neighbor host then responds by sending its routing table. EGP-2 is the latest version of EGP. Answer option B is incorrect. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is a maintenance protocol that allows routers and host computers to swap basic control information when data is sent from one computer to another. It is generally considered a part of the IP layer. It allows the computers on a network to share error and status information. An ICMP message, which is encapsulated within an IP datagram, is very useful to troubleshoot the network connectivity and can be routed throughout the Internet. Answer option A is incorrect. Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is a communication protocol that multicasts messages and information among all member devices in an IP multicast group. However, multicast traffic is sent to a single MAC address but is processed by multiple hosts. It can be effectively used for gaming and showing online videos. IGMP is vulnerable to network attacks. Answer option D is incorrect. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a routing protocol that is used in large networks. Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) designates OSPF as one of the Interior Gateway Protocols. A host uses OSPF to obtain a change in the routing table and to immediately multicast updated information to all the other hosts in the network.

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