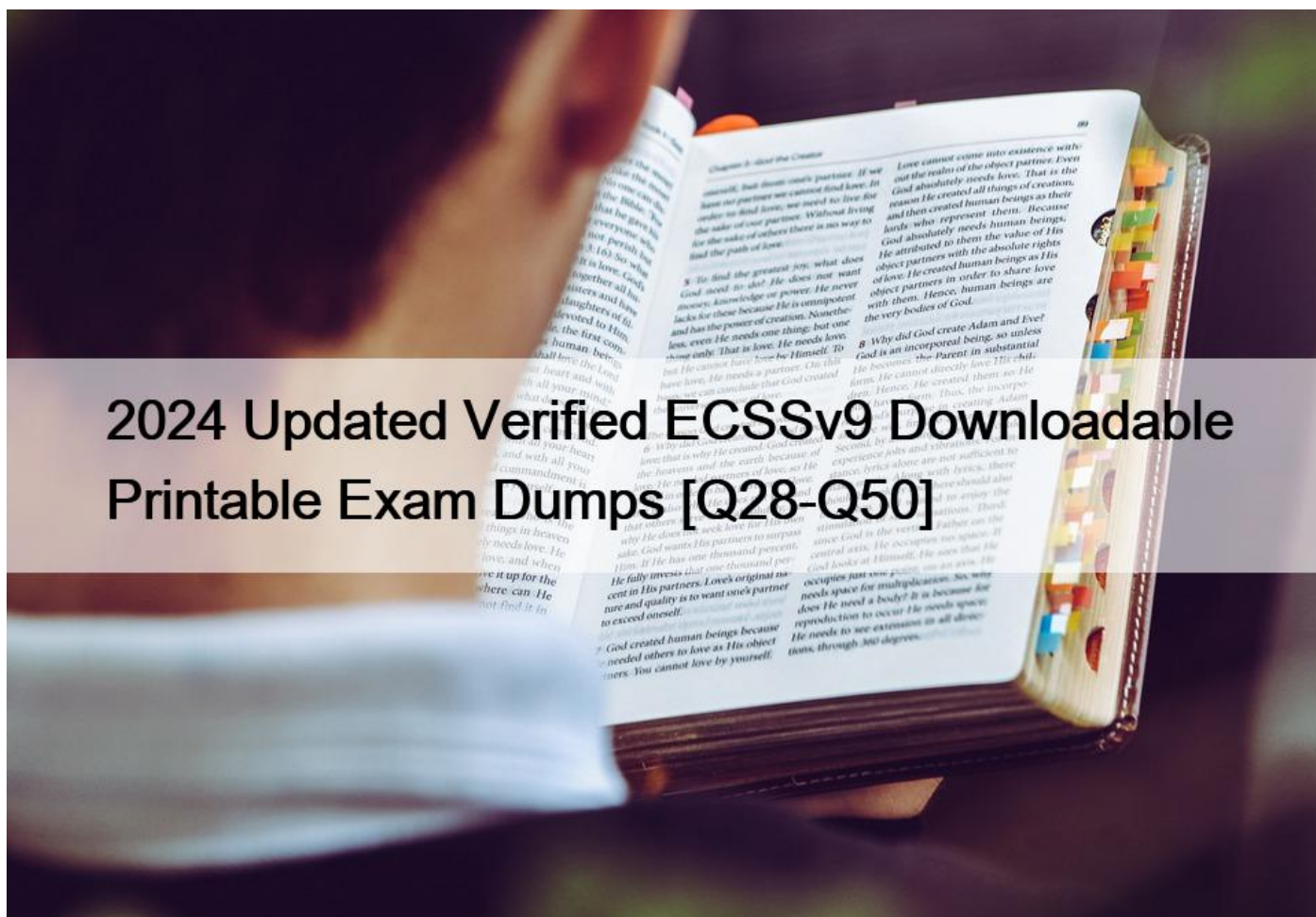


## 2024 Updated Verified ECSSv9 Downloadable Printable Exam Dumps [Q28-Q50]



2024 Updated Verified ECSSv9 Downloadable Printable Exam Dumps  
The Ultimate ECCouncil ECSSv9 Dumps PDF Review

The ECSSv9 certification is recognized globally as a benchmark for cybersecurity professionals. ECSSv9 exam is based on the latest industry standards and best practices, ensuring that individuals who pass the exam are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to protect organizations against cyber threats. EC-Council Certified Security Specialist v9 certification is ideal for IT professionals, network administrators, security analysts, and anyone looking to build a career in cybersecurity. It provides a solid foundation for individuals to build on and advance their skills and knowledge in this field.

To prepare for the ECSSv9 Certification Exam, candidates need to have a solid understanding of network security, ethical hacking, cryptography, and information security. They should have experience working in a cybersecurity role and should have a good understanding of the latest cybersecurity threats and trends. Candidates can prepare for the exam by taking training courses, attending webinars, and studying the latest cybersecurity resources.

### NEW QUESTION 28

Bluesnarfing requires which of these?

- \* Device passcode
- \* The BD\_ADDR identifier
- \* Authentication by the target
- \* Wifi access

Explanation: For Bluesnarfing, the BD\_ADDR is needed. This can be obtained by a brute-force attack, but there are 8.4 Million possible combinations.

### NEW QUESTION 29

If your employer could view your medical records without your permission, what principle of information security would be violated?

- \* Integrity
- \* Repudiation
- \* Confidentiality
- \* Availability

Explanation: Confidentiality would no longer be assured. The information would still be available to you, and would still be accurate (integrity), but it would also be available to others without your permission or knowledge.

### NEW QUESTION 30

Which of these is not one of TCP/IP's five protocol layers?

- \* Physical layer
- \* Network interface layer
- \* Application/process layer
- \* Transmission

Explanation: The five layers of TCP/IP are the physical, network interface, protocol, transport and application/ process layers.

### NEW QUESTION 31

Requiring you to sign a contract uses the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ to secure the contract.

- \* non-repudiation
- \* confidentiality
- \* integrity
- \* availability

Explanation: If someone signs a contract and the signature can be verified to be theirs, they cannot deny (repudiate) that they signed the contract.

### NEW QUESTION 32

Fire is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ information security threat.

- \* External
- \* Physical
- \* Logical
- \* Internal

Explanation: Fire is an example of a physical information security threat. Internal are external threat categories, and logic is not related to threats.

### NEW QUESTION 33

The roots of modern encryption can be traced back almost \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- \* 4,000
- \* 100
- \* 2,000
- \* 200

Explanation: The roots of modern encryption can be traced back almost 4,000 years.

Encryption allows a person to hide the meaning of information, or messages in such a way that only those who know the secret method may read them. For a very long time, people have had many different reasons for wanting to hide information from others. The earliest historic examples were for hiding trade secrets, military secrets, and secret correspondences between spies and lovers. These same encryption principles are now used to safeguard your internet communications.

### NEW QUESTION 34

A/An \_\_\_\_\_ can happen if you're not careful when using public Wi-Fi.

- \* DDoS attack
- \* man-in-the-middle attack
- \* SSID launch
- \* encryption lapse

Explanation: A man-in-the-middle is when a hacker broadcasts a phoney SSID to fool a public Wi-Fi user.

### NEW QUESTION 35

Which of the following is NOT one of the seven layers of the OSI Model?

- \* Domain layer
- \* Transport layer
- \* Network layer
- \* Physical layer

Explanation: The OSI Model only consists of Presentation, Application, Session, Transport, Network, Data-Link and Physical Layers.

### NEW QUESTION 36

Which of the following is a characteristic of social media?

- \* Both personal and business focus
- \* Shares information
- \* All of these answers are correct.
- \* Internet-based

### NEW QUESTION 37

What is a VPN?

- \* A protocol that has no encryption
- \* An unencrypted network
- \* A network accessible through the Internet without credentials
- \* A network that is only accessible with the correct credentials

### NEW QUESTION 38

What is cryptography?

- \* Cryptography is the process of encrypting data keys in transmission or in storage preventing unauthorised key decryption on receipt
  - \* Cryptography is the process of authenticating data in transmission or in storage before user access is permitted
  - \* Cryptography is the process of authenticating software encoding in transmission for user access to be permitted
  - \* Cryptography is the process of encrypting data in transmission or in storage preventing unauthorised access or snooping
- Explanation: Cryptography is defined as the system by which data and information of value are stored or transmitted in such a way that only those for whom it is intended can read, interpret or process it.

### NEW QUESTION 39

Which term is used to describe the attack virus that is easily transferred to a device without asking for any permission?

- \* Bluesnarfing
- \* BlueBorne
- \* Bluejacking
- \* BlueStacking

### NEW QUESTION 40

Secure user authentication in cryptography is achieved by \_\_\_\_\_.

- \* data authentication
- \* password encryption
- \* user checksums
- \* password compressions

Explanation: The encrypted passwords are similar to the private keys used to decrypt the resources the password has access to.

### NEW QUESTION 41

A phishing attack that incorporates personal information about the user is known as which of the following?

- \* DNS copying.
- \* Spear phishing.
- \* Website spoofing.
- \* Spam filtering.

Explanation: Spear phishing schemes use personal information of the victim to increase the probability of the success of the attack.

### NEW QUESTION 42

On the staff of Kumquat Computing, Inc.-

- \* Jared's main task is to protect the confidentiality of a customer database that's kept on a LAN in the lobby and waiting rooms.
- \* Tyrone's main task is to protect the confidentiality of client files that are stored in the cloud.

Which is true of Jared's and Tyrone's main tasks?

- \* Both Jared and Tyrone are doing information security and cybersecurity.
- \* Jared is doing information security. Tyrone is doing both information security and cybersecurity.
- \* Both Jared and Tyrone are doing information security. Neither of them is doing cybersecurity.
- \* Jared is doing information security only. Tyrone is doing cybersecurity only.

Explanation: Information security includes three basic tenets: Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability. It entails the security of information either stored in digital form or otherwise while cybersecurity entails the protection of all data, devices and networks in digital form.

### NEW QUESTION 43

In securing information and information systems, an organisation can implement an SMS-based password authentication protocol in addition to the username/password combination requirement for system access. Which aspect of information security is addressed by the additional layer of security?

- \* Integrity
- \* None
- \* Confidentiality
- \* Availability

Explanation: SMS-based verification provides additional identity verification when information access is restricted to authorised users, thereby maintaining the confidentiality of the information being secured.

### NEW QUESTION 44

One of the main points of vulnerability of a system is that data in \_\_\_\_\_ is not encrypted.

- \* transmission
- \* use
- \* storage
- \* devices

Explanation: Data in use on the system is not encrypted. There is a point of vulnerability of the system while files are in use.

### NEW QUESTION 45

Which of the following distributions was designed primarily for security and penetration testing?

- \* Red Hat
- \* Fedora
- \* Debian
- \* Kali

Explanation: Kali is a Linux distribution designed primarily for security and penetration testing.

### NEW QUESTION 46

Which of the following is NOT direct evidence?

- \* Julia confesses to killing her husband.
- \* Julia was found in possession of illegal copies of copyrighted software.
- \* Julia's login details were used to steal money from the bank and CCTV captured it the same moment she was using the computer.
- \* Julia testifies in court that she got an email that Tim killed her husband.

Explanation: The email could be hacked so it could not prove that Tim actually killed her husband.

### NEW QUESTION 47

Which of the following distributions is no longer available?

- \* Fedora
- \* CentOS
- \* Red Hat

\* Debian

Explanation: Red Hat was discontinued in 2003, although its Enterprise distribution remains active.

#### NEW QUESTION 48

Which of these is NOT Bluejacking?

- \* Controlling a target device
- \* Message sending
- \* Unsolicited
- \* Harmless irritant

Explanation: Bluejacking is an annoyance or irritation done with a harmless intent by sending an unrequested message, similar to ringing a doorbell and running away.

#### NEW QUESTION 49

Evidence is said to be reliable when \_\_\_\_\_

- \* it is presented by more than one witness.
- \* data is similar to the original.
- \* it remains unchanged prior to or after collection.
- \* its chain of custody is not monitored.

#### NEW QUESTION 50

Computer security is:

- \* the maintenance of system integrity, availability and confidentiality at all times
- \* the regulation by the access-control model of data files and folders
- \* the maintenance of the integrity and availability of the system firewall at all times
- \* the maintenance of the integrity of the operating system at all times

Explanation: The three important elements of computer security are confidentiality, integrity and availability (CIA).

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