



212-82^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Leo has walked to the nearest supermarket to purchase grocery. At the billing section, the billing executive scanned each product's machine-readable tag against a readable machine that automatically reads the product details, displays the prices of the individual product on the computer, and calculates the sum of those scanned items. Upon completion of scanning all the products, Leo has to pay the bill.

Identify the type of short-range wireless communication technology that the billing executive has used in the above scenario.

- A. Radio-frequency identification (RFID)
- B. Near-field communication (NFC)
- C. QUIC
- D. QR codes and barcodes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is the type of short-range wireless communication technology that the billing executive has used in the above scenario. RFID uses radio-frequency electromagnetic waves to transfer data for automatic identification and for tracking tags attached to objects. RFID tags are machine-readable tags that store information about the products, such as name, price, expiry date, etc. RFID readers are readable machines that scan the RFID tags and display the product details on the computer. RFID technology is widely used in supermarkets, warehouses, libraries, and other places where inventory management and tracking are required.

QUESTION 2

Omar, an encryption specialist in an organization, was tasked with protecting low-complexity applications such as RFID tags, sensor-based applications, and other IoT-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

Correct 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



QUESTION 3

Stephen, a security professional at an organization, was instructed to implement security measures that prevent corporate data leakage on employees' mobile devices. For this purpose, he employed a technique using which all personal and corporate data are isolated on an employee's mobile device. Using this technique, corporate applications do not have any control of or communication with the private applications or data of the employees.

Which of the following techniques has Stephen implemented in the above scenario?

- A. Full device encryption
- B. Geofencing
- C. Containerization
- D. OTA updates

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Containerization is the technique that Stephen has implemented in the above scenario. Containerization is a technique that isolates personal and corporate data on an employee's mobile device. Containerization creates separate encrypted containers or partitions on the device, where corporate applications and data are stored and managed. Containerization prevents corporate data leakage on employees' mobile devices by restricting access, sharing, copying, or transferring of data between containers. Containerization also allows remote wiping of corporate data in case of device loss or theft. Full device encryption is a technique that encrypts all the data on a mobile device using a password or a key. Geofencing is a technique that uses GPS or RFID to define geographical boundaries and trigger actions based on the location of a mobile device. OTA (Over-the-Air) updates are updates that are delivered wirelessly to mobile devices without requiring physical connection to a computer.

QUESTION 4

Rhett, a security professional at an organization, was instructed to deploy an IDS solution on their corporate network to defend against evolving threats. For this purpose, Rhett selected an IDS solution that first creates models for possible intrusions and then compares these models with incoming events to make detection decisions.

Identify the detection method employed by the IDS solution in the above scenario.

- A. Not-use detection
- B. Protocol anomaly detection
- C. Anomaly detection
- D. Signature recognition

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Anomaly detection is a type of IDS detection method that involves first creating models for possible intrusions and then comparing these models with incoming events to make a detection decision. It can detect unknown or zero-day attacks by looking for deviations from normal or expected behavior.

QUESTION 5



The incident handling and response (IHandR) team of an organization was handling a recent cyberattack on the organization's web server. Fernando, a member of the IHandP team, was tasked with eliminating the root cause of the incident and closing all attack vectors to prevent similar incidents in future. For this purpose, Fernando applied the latest patches to the web server and installed the latest security mechanisms on it. Identify the IHandR step performed by Fernando in this scenario.

- A. Notification
- B. Containment
- C. Recovery
- D. Eradication

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Eradication is the IHandR step performed by Fernando in this scenario. Eradication is a step in IHandR that involves eliminating the root cause of the incident and closing all attack vectors to prevent similar incidents in future.

Eradication can include applying patches, installing security mechanisms, removing malware, restoring backups, or reformatting systems.

References: [Eradication Step in IHandR]

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