Free Questions for PCCET

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a traditional data center what is one result of sequential traffic analysis?

Options:

A- simplifies security policy management
B- reduces network latency
C- causes security policies to be complex
D- improves security policy application ID enforcement

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Multiple policies, no policy reconciliation tools: Sequential traffic analysis (stateful inspection, application control, intrusion prevention system (IPS), anti-malware, etc.) in traditional data center security solutions requires a corresponding security policy or profile, often using multiple management tools. The result is that your security policies become convoluted as you build and manage a firewall policy with source, destination, user, port, and action; an application control policy with similar rules; and any other threat prevention rules required. Multiple security policies that mix positive (firewall) and negative (application control, IPS, and anti-malware) control models can cause security holes by missing traffic and/or not identifying

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are three benefits of SD-WAN infrastructure? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Improving performance of SaaS applications by requiring all traffic to be back-hauled through the corporate headquarters network
B- Promoting simplicity through the utilization of a centralized management structure

C- Utilizing zero-touch provisioning for automated deployments
D- Leveraging remote site routing technical support by relying on MPLS
E- Improving performance by allowing efficient access to cloud-based resources without requiring back-haul traffic to a centralized location

Answer:

B, C, E

Explanation:

Simplicity: Because each device is centrally managed, with routing based on application policies, WAN managers can create and update security rules in real time as network requirements change. Also, when SD-WAN is combined with zero-touch provisioning, a feature that helps automate the deployment and configuration processes, organizations can further reduce the complexity, resources, and operating expenses required to spin up new sites. Improved performance: By allowing efficient access to cloud-based resources without the need to backhaul traffic to centralized locations, organizations can provide a better user experience.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which protocol is used by both internet service providers (ISPs) and network service providers (NSPs)?

Options:

A- Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
B- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
C- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
D- Split horizon

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a protocol that enables ISPs and NSPs to exchange routing

information among themselves. BGP is used to determine the best path for sending data packets across the Internet. BGP is also known as the protocol of the Internet backbone, as it connects different autonomous systems (ASes) that form the Internet. BGP is not used by end systems or local networks, but only by routers that operate at the border of ASes. BGP is a complex and dynamic protocol that can handle changes in network topology, traffic load, and policy requirements.BGP is also a scalable protocol that can support the growth of the Internet1234Reference:

1: Internet service provider - Wikipedia

2: 1.8: Internet Backbones, NAPs, and ISPs - cs.huji.ac.il

3: Lecture Notes -- Unit 2 How does the Internet work?

4: Border Gateway Protocol - Wikipedia

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What type of area network connects end-user devices?

Options:

A- Wide Area Network (WAN)
B- Campus Area Network (CAN)
C- Local Area Network (LAN)
D- Personal Area Network (PAN)

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A local area network (LAN) is a network that connects end-user devices such as personal computers, printers, scanners, and phones within a small geographic area, such as an office, school, or home. LANs allow users to share resources, such as files, applications, and internet access, among the connected devices. LANs typically use Ethernet or Wi-Fi as the communication medium and operate at high speeds with low error rates. LANs are usually owned and managed by a single person or organization.Reference:LANs, WANs, and Other Area Networks Explained,What is a LAN? Local Area Network,Types of area networks - LAN, MAN and WAN

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does ''forensics'' refer to in a Security Operations process?

Options:

A- Collecting raw data needed to complete the detailed analysis of an investigation
B- Validating cyber analysts' backgrounds before hiring
C- Reviewing information about a broad range of activities
D- Analyzing new IDS/IPS platforms for an enterprise

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Forensics in a Security Operations process refers to collecting raw data needed to complete the detailed analysis of an investigation. Forensic analysis is a crucial step in identifying, investigating, and documenting the cause, course, and consequences of a security incident or violation. Forensic analysis involves various techniques and tools to extract, preserve, analyze, and present evidence in a structured and acceptable format. Forensic analysis can be used for legal compliance, auditing, incident response, and threat intelligence purposes.Reference:

Cyber Forensics Explained: Reasons, Phases & Challenges of Cyber Forensics

SOC Processes, Operations, Challenges, and Best Practices

What is Digital Forensics | Phases of Digital Forensics | EC-Council

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On which security principle does virtualization have positive effects?

Options:

A- integrity
B- confidentiality
C- availability
D- non-repudiation

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Virtualization improves the availability of IT systems and resources by enabling features such as12:

Resource optimization: Virtualization allows multiple virtual instances to share the same physical infrastructure, reducing hardware costs and increasing resource utilization.

Scalability: Virtualization enables rapid provisioning and deprovisioning of virtual instances, allowing organizations to scale up or down their IT capacity according to demand.

Disaster recovery: Virtualization facilitates backup and replication of virtual instances, allowing organizations to restore their IT systems and data in the event of a disaster or outage.

Fault tolerance: Virtualization supports high availability and load balancing of virtual instances, ensuring that IT systems and services remain operational even if one or more virtual instances fail.Reference:Virtualization Benefits: How Virtualization Improves Efficiency and Security | VMware,Virtualization Security - A Complete Guide - CyberExperts.com

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which network firewall primarily filters traffic based on source and destination IP address?

Options:

A- Proxy
B- Stateful
C- Stateless
D- Application

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A stateless firewall is a network firewall that primarily filters traffic based on source and destination IP address, as well as port numbers and protocols. A stateless firewall does not keep track of the state or context of network connections, and only inspects packet headers. A stateless firewall is faster and simpler than a stateful firewall, but it is less secure and flexible. A stateless firewall cannot block complex attacks or inspect packet contents for malicious payloads.Reference:What Is a Packet Filtering Firewall? - Palo Alto Networks,Common IP Filtering Techniques -- APNIC,What is IP filtering? - Secure Network Traffic Management

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