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## Cisco Conducting Threat Hunting and Defending using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

### NEW QUESTION # 30

What technique focuses on understanding and predicting the behavior of threat actors in order to better anticipate their actions?

- A. Signature-based detection
- B. Log correlation
- C. Behavioral analysis
- D. Threat intelligence analysis

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 31

A threat hunting team is attempting to attribute a series of intrusions across multiple organizations to a known threat actor. The malware binaries differ across incidents, infrastructure changes frequently, and IP addresses rotate daily. Which evidence provides the STRONGEST basis for confident attribution?

- A. Identical timestamps of attack activity
- B. Consistent attacker tradecraft mapped to MITRE ATT&CK
- C. Overlapping IP address ranges used during attacks
- D. Similar malware filenames and hashes

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is consistent attacker tradecraft mapped to MITRE ATT&CK. Attribution at a professional level relies on behavioral consistency, not superficial artifacts.

Advanced threat actors routinely rotate infrastructure, recompile malware, and vary filenames specifically to defeat attribution efforts. As a result, indicators such as IP addresses, hashes, and timestamps are unreliable and sit low on the Pyramid of Pain.

What attackers cannot easily change is how they operate. This includes:

- \* Initial access techniques
- \* Credential harvesting methods
- \* Lateral movement patterns
- \* Persistence mechanisms
- \* Command-and-control behaviors

When these behaviors remain consistent across incidents, they form a behavioral fingerprint. Mapping these observations to MITRE ATT&CK techniques allows analysts to compare activity against known threat group profiles maintained by intelligence providers and national CERTs.

Option A and B are weak indicators easily altered by attackers. Option D provides almost no attribution value, as timing alone is coincidental and unreliable.

Professional attribution requires correlating TTPs across campaigns and validating them against historical threat actor intelligence. This method supports high-confidence attribution used in legal, executive, and geopolitical contexts.

Therefore, Option C is the correct and defensible answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the first step in the Threat Hunting Process?

- A. Identifying Anomalies
- B. Formulating Hypotheses
- C. Analyzing Data
- D. Collecting Data

**Answer: D**



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