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ECCouncil 312-85 (Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification that validates a candidate's knowledge and skills in the field of threat intelligence. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification is designed for professionals who are responsible for gathering, analyzing, and assessing threat intelligence data to identify potential security threats and vulnerabilities in an organization's network. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification exam covers various topics such as threat intelligence methodologies, threat hunting, incident response, and data analysis.

To be eligible to take the CTIA certification exam, candidates must have at least two years of experience in the field of cybersecurity and must have completed a training program that covers the exam objectives. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification exam is a four-hour, multiple-choice test that consists of 100 questions. The passing score for the exam is 70%. Upon passing the exam, candidates will receive the CTIA certification, which is valid for three years. To maintain their certification, candidates must earn 60 continuing education credits during the three-year period.

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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
Mr. Bob, a threat analyst, is performing analysis of competing hypotheses (ACH). He has reached to a stage where he is required to apply his analysis skills effectively to reject as many hypotheses and select the best hypotheses from the identified bunch of hypotheses, and this is done with the help of listed evidence. Then, he prepares a matrix where all the screened hypotheses are placed on the top, and the listed evidence for the hypotheses are placed at the bottom.
What stage of ACH is Bob currently in?

- A. Inconsistency
- B. Evidence
- C. Refinement
- D. Diagnostics

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Analysis of Competing Hypotheses (ACH) process, the stage where Mr. Bob is applying analysis to reject hypotheses and select the most likely one based on listed evidence, followed by preparing a matrix with screened hypotheses and evidence, is known as the 'Refinement' stage. This stage involves refining the list of hypotheses by systematically evaluating the evidence against each hypothesis, leading to the rejection of inconsistent hypotheses and the strengthening of the most plausible ones. The preparation of a matrix helps visualize the relationship between each hypothesis and the available evidence, facilitating a more objective and structured analysis.References:
* "Psychology of Intelligence Analysis" by Richards J. Heuer, Jr., for the CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence
* "A Tradecraft Primer: Structured Analytic Techniques for Improving Intelligence Analysis" by the CIA

NEW QUESTION # 50
You are a Security Operations Center (SOC) analyst responsible for monitoring and safeguarding the organization's network. During routine activities, you identify a potential vulnerability that can expose critical systems to exploitation. In what specific aspect of cybersecurity would you actively engage in when addressing and mitigating this vulnerability?

- A. Vulnerability management
- B. Incident response
- C. Threat intelligence analysis
- D. Security awareness training

Answer: A

Explanation:
The process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating vulnerabilities in systems is part of Vulnerability Management.
Vulnerability Management involves:
* Detecting potential weaknesses or misconfigurations.
* Assessing their severity and prioritizing fixes.
* Applying patches or other mitigation controls.
* Verifying that remediation efforts are successful.
While threat intelligence provides contextual data, the actual handling and resolution of discovered vulnerabilities fall under vulnerability management.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Threat intelligence analysis: Focuses on gathering and analyzing threat data, not fixing vulnerabilities.
* C. Security awareness training: Involves educating staff, not mitigating technical issues.
* D. Incident response: Comes into play after an incident has occurred; this scenario focuses on prevention.
Conclusion:
The analyst is engaged in Vulnerability Management, aimed at reducing the risk of exploitation before an attack occurs.
Final Answer: B. Vulnerability management
Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):
Vulnerability management is emphasized as a preventive cybersecurity function that identifies and mitigates exploitable weaknesses.

NEW QUESTION # 51
A threat analyst obtains an intelligence related to a threat, where the data is sent in the form of a connection request from a remote host to the server. From this data, he obtains only the IP address of the source and destination but no contextual information. While processing this data, he obtains contextual information stating that multiple connection requests from different geo-locations are received by the server within a short time span, and as a result, the server is stressed and gradually its performance has reduced. He further performed analysis on the information based on the past and present experience and concludes the attack experienced by the client organization.
Which of the following attacks is performed on the client organization?

- A. DHCP attacks
- B. Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack
- C. Bandwidth attack
- D. MAC spoofing attack

Answer: B

Explanation:
The attack described, where multiple connection requests from different geo-locations are received by a server within a short time span leading to stress and reduced performance, is indicative of a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack. In a DDoS attack, the attacker floods the target's resources (such as a server) with excessive requests from multiple sources, making it difficult for the server to handle legitimate traffic, leading to degradation or outright unavailability of service. The use of multiple geo-locations for the attack sources is a common characteristic of DDoS attacks, making them harder to mitigate.
References:
"Understanding Denial-of-Service Attacks," US-CERT
"DDoS Quick Guide," DHS/NCCIC

NEW QUESTION # 52
Enrage Tech Company hired Enrique, a security analyst, for performing threat intelligence analysis. While performing data collection process, he used a counterintelligence mechanism where a recursive DNS server is employed to perform interserver DNS communication and when a request is generated from any name server to the recursive DNS server, the recursive DNS servers log the responses that are received. Then it replicates the logged data and stores the data in the central database. Using these logs, he analyzed the malicious attempts that took place over DNS infrastructure.
Which of the following cyber counterintelligence (CCI) gathering technique has Enrique used for data collection?

- A. Data collection through passive DNS monitoring
- B. Data collection through DNS zone transfer
- C. Data collection through dynamic DNS (DDNS)
- D. Data collection through DNS interrogation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 53
While monitoring network activities, an unusual surge in outbound traffic was noticed, and a potential security incident was suspected. In the context of incident responses, what is the initial stage at which you actively recognize and confirm the presence of an incident?

- A. Eradication
- B. Identification

- C. Containment
- D. Recovery

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the incident response process, the Identification phase is the first active stage where analysts and responders detect and confirm that a security incident has occurred or is in progress.
When an unusual surge in outbound traffic is observed, analysts start investigating alerts, logs, and events to determine whether the activity indicates a genuine security incident. This process includes correlating data, analyzing patterns, and confirming abnormal or malicious behavior. Once confirmed, the situation moves officially from an event to an incident.
Key Objectives of the Identification Phase:
* Detect potential security events through monitoring and alerts.
* Analyze anomalies to verify if an incident truly exists.
* Classify and prioritize the incident based on severity and impact.
* Document findings for escalation to containment and eradication stages.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. Recovery:This is a later phase where systems are restored to normal operations after an incident has been resolved. It occurs after containment and eradication.
* C. Containment:This phase involves isolating affected systems to prevent the spread or escalation of the incident. It happens after identification.
* D. Eradication:This phase focuses on removing the root cause of the incident (e.g., deleting malware, closing vulnerabilities) and also occurs after containment.
Conclusion:
The initial stage where the presence of a security incident is recognized and confirmed is the Identification phase.
Final Answer: A. Identification
Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):
According to the CTIA study materials under the section "Incident Response Integration and Threat Intelligence," the Identification phase is where organizations detect and verify anomalies, confirming whether a security incident has occurred before proceeding to containment and recovery.

NEW QUESTION # 54
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