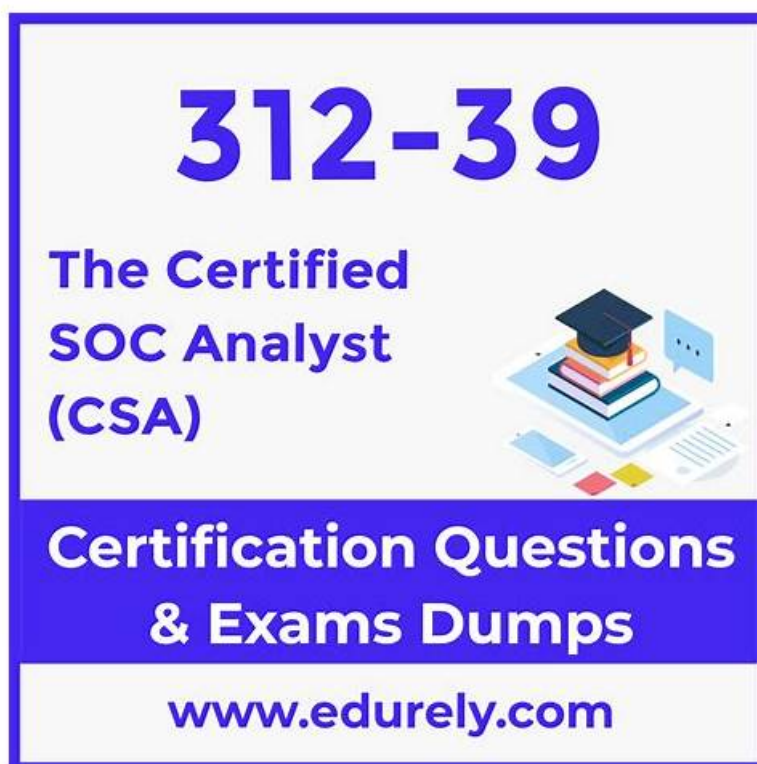


# 312-39 Pass4sure Dumps & 312-39 Sichere Praxis Dumps



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Die Testaufgaben von EC-COUNCIL 312-39 Zertifizierungsprüfung aus Pass4Test sind durch die Praxis getestet, daher sind sie zur Zeit das gründlichste, das genaueste und das neueste Produkt auf dem Markt. Unser Pass4Test bietet Ihnen präzise Lehrbücher und Erfahrungen, die auf umfangreichem Erfahrungen und der realen Welt basieren, was Ihnen verspricht, dass Sie in kürzester Zeit die Zertifizierungsprüfung von EC-COUNCIL 312-39 bestehen können. Nach dem Kauf unserer Produkte werden Sie einjährige Aktualisierung genießen.

EC-COUNCIL ist eine führende Organisation, die weltweit Cybersecurity-Trainings- und Zertifizierungsprogramme anbietet. Eine der beliebtesten Zertifizierungen von EC-COUNCIL ist die Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Zertifizierung. Die CSA Zertifizierungsprüfung, auch bekannt als 312-39 Prüfung, ist darauf ausgelegt, das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten der Kandidaten im Bereich der Sicherheitsoperationszentrum (SOC) Analyse zu testen.

>> 312-39 Online Prüfungen <<

## 312-39 Ressourcen Prüfung - 312-39 Prüfungsguide & 312-39 Beste Fragen

Jede Version der EC-COUNCIL 312-39 Prüfungsunterlagen von uns hat ihre eigene Überlegenheit. PDF Version hat keine Beschränkung für Anlage, deshalb können Sie irgendwo die Unterlagen lesen. Wenn Sie Internet benutzen können, die Online Test Engine der EC-COUNCIL 312-39 können Sie sowohl mit Windows, Mac als auch Android, iOS benutzen. Mit Simulations-Software können Sie die Prüfungsumwelt der EC-COUNCIL 312-39 erfahren und bessere Kenntnisse darüber erwerben. Übrigens, Sie dürfen die Prüfungssoftware irgendwie viele Male installieren.

Die EC-COUNCIL 312-39: Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Prüfung ist ideal für Personen, die in der Sicherheitsbranche tätig sind, insbesondere für diejenigen, die in Sicherheitsbetriebszentren (SOCs) arbeiten. Die Zertifizierung eignet sich auch für IT-Profis, die ihre Karriere im Bereich der Cybersicherheit vorantreiben möchten.

**EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) 312-39 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q60-Q65):**

### 60. Frage

Identify the event severity level in Windows logs for the events that are not necessarily significant, but may indicate a possible future problem.

- A. Error
- B. Failure Audit
- **C. Warning**
- D. Information

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

In the context of Windows logs, the event severity level that indicates events that are not necessarily significant but may point to a possible future problem is classified as a "Warning." This level is used to log events that are not immediately harmful, such as an impending disk space shortage or other conditions that could potentially cause problems if not addressed.

References: The EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) program covers the fundamentals of SOC operations, including log management and correlation, which would encompass understanding the severity levels of events in Windows logs<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, the discussion on the ExamTopics website corroborates that the answer to this question is "Warning"<sup>2</sup>. Further general information on Windows event logging can be found in resources like Sumo Logic's guide to Windows Event Logging<sup>3</sup> and other incident response guides that discuss the importance of monitoring event severity levels within a SOC<sup>4</sup>.

### 61. Frage

A newly hired SOC analyst at a fast-growing multinational organization must quickly assess the company's external exposure and identify potential security risks. Techniques considered include analyzing publicly available information, scanning exposed services, reviewing DNS records, and gathering external intelligence.

Due to the scale across subsidiaries, cloud environments, and third-party integrations, some methods may not scale well and may lead to delays or incomplete insights. Which technique is less practical for handling large or diverse data sets in this scenario?

- **A. Stack counting**
- B. Web enumeration
- C. OSINT
- D. DNS lookup

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Stack counting is less practical for large, diverse infrastructures because it is often a manual, piecemeal method of identifying and categorizing technology stacks across many assets. In complex multinationals, external exposure spans multiple domains, cloud tenants, third parties, and business units; a "stack counting" approach can become slow, incomplete, and quickly outdated without automation and authoritative asset inventories. DNS lookups can be automated at scale to map domains, subdomains, and records, making them practical for large environments. Web enumeration can also be scaled using automated scanners and discovery tooling (with appropriate authorization), though it may require careful rate limits and scoping.

OSINT can scale through specialized tooling and feeds, though validation is necessary. Compared to these, stack counting is typically the least scalable approach because it relies heavily on manual inference and continuous revalidation. From a SOC standpoint, scalable exposure assessment depends on automated asset discovery, DNS and certificate transparency analysis, cloud inventory, and controlled scanning-methods that can cover breadth without relying on manual "counting stacks" across thousands of assets.

### 62. Frage

Which of the following is a Threat Intelligence Platform?

- A. SolarWinds MS
- B. Apility.io
- C. Keepnote
- **D. TC Complete**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

ThreatConnect Complete (TC Complete) is a Threat Intelligence Platform (TIP) designed to aggregate, analyze, and disseminate threat intelligence data. TIPs like TC Complete enable organizations to understand and act upon threats by providing a comprehensive view of the threat landscape, integrating with other security tools, and facilitating collaboration among security teams. Unlike general management systems like SolarWinds MS, note-taking applications like Keepnote, or threat intelligence APIs like Apility.io, TC Complete is specifically built to handle the lifecycle of threat intelligence, from collection and analysis to sharing and applying intelligence. This makes it a pivotal tool for organizations looking to enhance their security posture through informed decision-making based on timely and relevant threat intelligence.

References:

\* "Threat Intelligence Platforms: Open Source and Commercial Options", by SANS Institute.

\* "ThreatConnect Platform Overview", ThreatConnect Official Website.

□

### 63. Frage

An attacker, in an attempt to exploit the vulnerability in the dynamically generated welcome page, inserted code at the end of the company's URL as follows:

`http://technosoft.com.com/<script>alert("WARNING: The application has encountered an error");</script>`.

Identify the attack demonstrated in the above scenario.

- A. Session Attack
- B. SQL Injection Attack
- C. Cross-site Scripting Attack
- D. Denial-of-Service Attack

**Antwort: A**

### 64. Frage

A large financial services company has experienced increasing sophisticated threats targeting critical assets.

The SOC primarily focuses on log collection and basic monitoring, but incidents revealed gaps in detecting and responding to advanced threats proactively. Management decides to adopt the SOC Capability Maturity Model (CMM). The initial assessment indicates the SOC is at Level 1, and the organization aims to reach Level 3 by enhancing incident response procedures, improving threat intelligence integration, establishing KPIs, automating triage, implementing behavior-based analytics, and creating continuous training. Based on the SOC CMM, what should be the first priority in transitioning from Level 1 to Level 3?

- A. Outsourcing SOC operations to an MSSP
- B. Establishing well-defined and repeatable incident response processes
- C. Deploying advanced deception technologies
- D. Implementing AI-driven automation for real-time detection and response

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Moving from a low-maturity SOC to a more capable, repeatable operation requires a stable operational foundation before advanced technology layers. Establishing well-defined and repeatable incident response processes is the correct first priority because it creates consistency in how alerts are triaged, escalated, contained, investigated, and documented. At Level 1, organizations often operate ad hoc: inconsistent handoffs, unclear severity criteria, and weak documentation. Without standardized processes and playbooks, adding AI automation or deception technologies can amplify confusion or trigger disruptive actions based on poorly understood signals. Repeatable IR processes also enable measurement-KPIs like MTTA/MTTR, false positive rates, and containment effectiveness-which is essential to progress to Level 3 maturity. Threat intelligence integration and behavior analytics become far more effective when the SOC has defined workflows to consume intelligence, update detections, and execute response steps predictably. Outsourcing is a resourcing model choice rather than a maturity prerequisite. Therefore, the first step is building structured, documented, consistently executed incident response procedures that create the platform for tuning, automation, and advanced analytics.

### 65. Frage

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**312-39 Musterprüfungsfragen:** <https://www.pass4test.de/312-39.html>

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