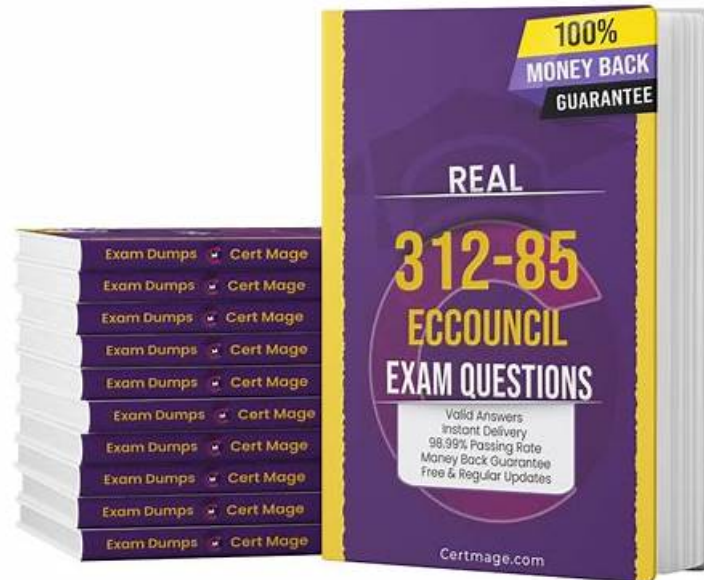


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312-85 Online Praxisprüfung & 312-85 Fragen Und Antworten

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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst 312-85 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q55-Q60):

55. Frage

An attacker instructs bots to use camouflage mechanism to hide his phishing and malware delivery locations in the rapidly changing network of compromised bots. In this particular technique, a single domain name consists of multiple IP addresses.

Which of the following technique is used by the attacker?

- A. Dynamic DNS
- **B. Fast-Flux DNS**
- C. DNS zone transfer
- D. DNS interrogation

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Fast-Flux DNS is a technique used by attackers to hide phishing and malware distribution sites behind an ever-changing network of compromised hosts acting as proxies. It involves rapidly changing the association of domain names with multiple IP addresses, making the detection and shutdown of malicious sites more difficult. This technique contrasts with DNS zone transfers, which involve the replication of DNS data across DNS servers, or Dynamic DNS, which typically involves the automatic updating of DNS records for dynamic IP addresses, but not necessarily for malicious purposes. DNS interrogation involves querying DNS servers to retrieve information about domain names, but it does not involve hiding malicious content. Fast-Flux DNS specifically refers to the rapid changes in DNS records to obfuscate the source of the malicious activity, aligning with the scenario described. References:

* SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room

* ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) Security and Stability Advisory Committee

56. Frage

Which of the following components refers to a node in the network that routes the traffic from a workstation to external command and control server and helps in identification of installed malware in the network?

- **A. Gateway**
- B. Network interface card (NIC)
- C. Hub
- D. Repeater

Antwort: A

Begründung:

A gateway in a network functions as a node that routes traffic between different networks, such as from a local network to the internet. In the context of cyber threats, a gateway can be utilized to monitor and control the data flow to and from the network, helping in the identification and analysis of malware communications, including traffic to external command and control (C2) servers. This makes it an essential component in detecting installed malware within a network by observing anomalies or unauthorized communications at the network's boundary. Unlike repeaters, hubs, or network interface cards (NICs) that primarily facilitate network connectivity without analyzing the traffic, gateways can enforce security policies and detect suspicious activities.

References:

"Network Security Basics," Security+ Guide to Network Security Fundamentals

"Malware Command and Control Channels: A Journey," SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room

57. Frage

Tim is working as an analyst in an ABC organization. His organization had been facing many challenges in converting the raw threat intelligence data into meaningful contextual information. After inspection, he found that it was due to noise obtained from misrepresentation of data from huge data collections. Hence, it is important to clean the data before performing data analysis using techniques such as data reduction. He needs to choose an appropriate threat intelligence framework that automatically performs data collection, filtering, and analysis for his organization.

Which of the following threat intelligence frameworks should he choose to perform such task?

- A. HighCharts
- B. SIGVERIF
- **C. Threat grid**
- D. TC complete

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Threat Grid is a threat intelligence and analysis platform that offers advanced capabilities for automatic data collection, filtering, and

analysis. It is designed to help organizations convert raw threat data into meaningful, actionable intelligence. By employing advanced analytics and machine learning, Threat Grid can reduce noise from large data sets, helping to eliminate misrepresentations and enhance the quality of the threat intelligence.

This makes it an ideal choice for Tim, who is looking to address the challenges of converting raw data into contextual information and managing the noise from massive data collections.

References:

"Cisco Threat Grid: Unify Your Threat Defense," Cisco

"Integrating and Automating Threat Intelligence," by Threat Grid

58. Frage

Alice, a threat intelligence analyst at HiTech Cyber Solutions, wants to gather information for identifying emerging threats to the organization and implement essential techniques to prevent their systems and networks from such attacks. Alice is searching for online sources to obtain information such as the method used to launch an attack, and techniques and tools used to perform an attack and the procedures followed for covering the tracks after an attack.

Which of the following online sources should Alice use to gather such information?

- A. Social network settings
- **B. Hacking forums**
- C. Financial services
- D. Job sites

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Alice, looking to gather information on emerging threats including attack methods, tools, and post-attack techniques, should turn to hacking forums. These online platforms are frequented by cybercriminals and security researchers alike, where information on the latest exploits, malware, and hacking techniques is shared and discussed. Hacking forums can provide real-time insights into the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used by threat actors, offering a valuable resource for threat intelligence analysts aiming to enhance their organization's defenses.

References:

"Hacking Forums: A Ground for Cyber Threat Intelligence," by Digital Shadows

"The Value of Hacking Forums for Threat Intelligence," by Flashpoint

59. Frage

An organization, namely Highlander, Inc., decided to integrate threat intelligence into the incident response process for rapid detection and recovery from various security incidents.

In which of the following phases of the incident response management does the organization utilize operational and tactical threat intelligence to provide context to the alerts generated by various security mechanisms?

- **A. Phase 3: Incident**
- B. Phase 1: Preplanning
- C. Phase 4: Breach
- D. Phase 2: Event

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Based on CTIA Official Concepts) According to the EC-Council Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (CTIA) study materials, the incident response process generally consists of four phases-Preplanning, Event, Incident, and Breach. Each phase corresponds to specific activities and the application of different types of threat intelligence. This question focuses on the point in the process where operational and tactical threat intelligence are actively used to provide context to alerts generated by security mechanisms. The correct phase for this activity is the Incident phase.

Phase 1: Preplanning

In this phase, an organization prepares and designs its incident response framework. The main tasks include defining roles, establishing policies, and creating communication channels and procedures.

Strategic threat intelligence is primarily used here to understand high-level threat trends, organizational risks, and to develop incident response playbooks and policies.

Operational and tactical threat intelligence are not yet applied at this stage because no alerts or incidents have occurred. Therefore, Phase 1 is not the correct answer.

Phase 2: Event

In the event phase, security systems such as firewalls, IDS, IPS, and SIEM generate alerts that indicate potential malicious activity. Security analysts begin initial triage, trying to determine if an alert is a false positive or represents real suspicious behavior.

At this point, analysts may reference technical indicators such as IP addresses, domains, or file hashes, but detailed operational or tactical intelligence is not yet used in depth. The main goal here is identification and classification, not full analysis and contextualization. Thus, this is not the correct phase.

Phase 3: Incident

When a suspicious event is confirmed as a legitimate security incident, the organization moves into the incident phase. In this stage, incident response teams investigate, analyze, and respond to the threat.

This is the phase where operational and tactical threat intelligence are actively applied.

- * Operational Threat Intelligence provides information about the attacker's motives, campaign objectives, and current attack methods. It helps the organization understand who is attacking, why, and with what resources.

- * Tactical Threat Intelligence focuses on the adversaries' tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), such as exploit methods, malware behavior, and persistence mechanisms.

By using operational and tactical threat intelligence during the incident phase, the organization can:

- * Correlate alerts with known threat actor campaigns.

- * Add context to security events to understand their significance.

- * Prioritize incidents based on real-world threat activity.

- * Guide containment, eradication, and recovery actions more effectively.

In CTIA documentation, this process is described as "leveraging threat intelligence to enrich alerts with contextual data to accelerate incident detection and response." Therefore, Phase 3: Incident is the correct answer.

Phase 4: Breach

This phase occurs after an incident has escalated into an actual compromise or data loss event. The focus here is on containment, eradication, recovery, and post-breach reporting or legal coordination.

Strategic intelligence may be used for lessons learned and long-term improvement, but operational and tactical intelligence are no longer central to this phase. Therefore, this is not the correct answer.

Summary Table

Phase

Type of Threat Intelligence

Purpose

Phase 1: Preplanning

Strategic

Planning and policy development

Phase 2: Event

Technical

Alert generation and detection

Phase 3: Incident

Operational and Tactical

Contextualize alerts, guide investigation and response

Phase 4: Breach

Strategic

Recovery, compliance, and lessons learned

Final Answer: C. Phase 3: Incident

Explanation Reference:

Derived from EC-Council Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (CTIA) Official Study Guide, topics:

"Integration of Threat Intelligence in Incident Response" and "Application of Operational and Tactical Threat Intelligence in SOC and IR Operations."

60. Frage

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