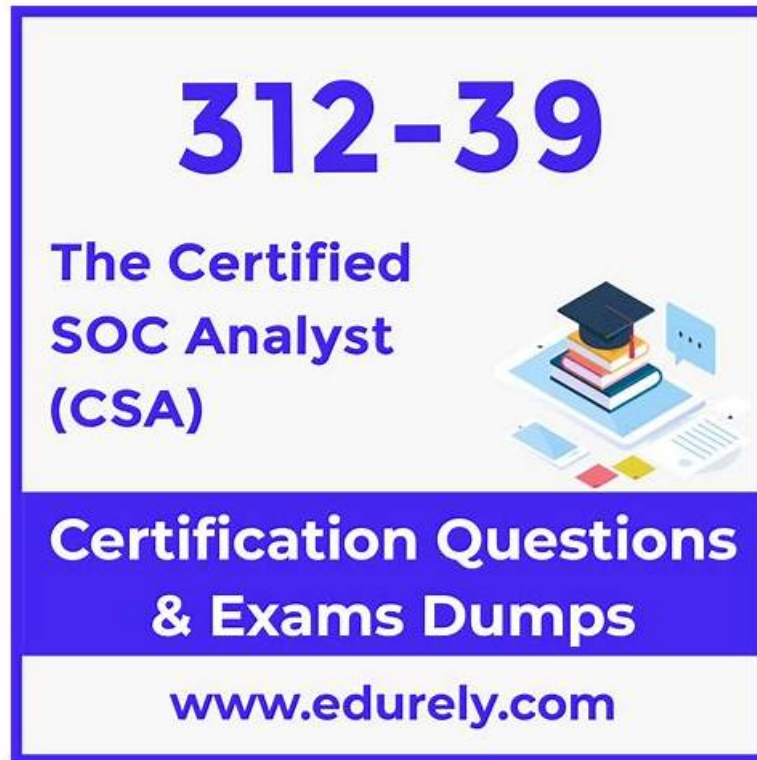


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EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which one of the following is the correct flow for Setting Up a Computer Forensics Lab?

- A. Planning and budgeting -> Physical location and structural design considerations-> Forensics lab licensing -> Human

resource considerations -> Work area considerations -> Physical security recommendations

- B. Planning and budgeting -> Forensics lab licensing -> Physical location and structural design considerations -> Work area considerations -> Physical security recommendations -> Human resource considerations
- C. Planning and budgeting -> Physical location and structural design considerations -> Work area considerations -> Human resource considerations -> Physical security recommendations -> Forensics lab licensing
- D. Planning and budgeting -> Physical location and structural design considerations -> Forensics lab licensing -> Work area considerations -> Human resource considerations -> Physical security recommendations

Answer: C

Explanation:

The process of setting up a Computer Forensics Lab involves several key steps that must be followed in a logical sequence to ensure the lab is functional, secure, and compliant with legal standards. Here's a breakdown of each step:

* Planning and Budgeting: This initial phase involves defining the scope of the lab, the services it will provide, and the resources required. A detailed budget must be prepared, accounting for all potential costs including equipment, software, personnel, training, and maintenance.

* Physical Location and Structural Design Considerations: Selecting a suitable location is critical. The space must accommodate the necessary equipment and personnel, and also allow for secure evidence storage. The design should facilitate workflow efficiency and include considerations for electrical needs, ventilation, and network infrastructure.

* Work Area Considerations: The layout of the work area should promote a secure and efficient environment for forensic analysis. This includes setting up workstations, secure evidence storage, and areas for examination and documentation.

* Human Resource Considerations: Qualified personnel are essential for the operation of a forensics lab.

This involves hiring experienced forensic analysts, providing ongoing training, and ensuring that staff understand the legal implications of their work.

* Physical Security Recommendations: Security measures must be implemented to protect sensitive data and preserve the integrity of evidence. This includes controlled access to the lab, surveillance systems, and secure storage for evidence.

* Forensics Lab Licensing: Depending on the jurisdiction, a forensics lab may require licensing to operate legally. This step ensures that the lab meets all regulatory requirements and standards for forensic analysis.

References: The verified answer is based on the standard practices and guidelines for setting up a Computer Forensics Lab as outlined in EC-Council's SOC Analyst resources and study guides¹².

Please note that while I strive to provide accurate information, it's always best to consult the latest EC-Council SOC Analyst documents and learning resources for the most current and detailed guidance.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Shawn is a security manager working at Lee Inc Solution. His organization wants to develop threat intelligent strategy plan. As a part of threat intelligent strategy plan, he suggested various components, such as threat intelligence requirement analysis, intelligence and collection planning, asset identification, threat reports, and intelligence buy-in.

Which one of the following components he should include in the above threat intelligent strategy plan to make it effective?

- A. Threat trending
- B. Threat pivoting
- C. Threat boosting
- D. Threat buy-in

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of a threat intelligence strategy plan, 'threat trending' is a critical component that should be included to make the plan effective. Threat trending involves analyzing data over time to identify patterns and trends in cyber threats. This allows an organization to anticipate potential future attacks and prepare accordingly. It is an essential part of a proactive threat intelligence program, enabling the organization to stay ahead of threats rather than just reacting to them.

The other options, while they may be relevant in certain contexts, are not as central to the development of a threat intelligence strategy plan as 'threat trending' is. 'Threat pivoting' refers to the process of using one piece of data to uncover more data (e.g., using an IP address to find related domains). 'Threat buy-in' is not a standard term in threat intelligence, but it could refer to gaining organizational support for threat intelligence efforts. 'Threat boosting' is not a recognized term in the field of cybersecurity.

References: The answer is derived from the components of a threat intelligence strategy as outlined in the EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) training and certification program, which emphasizes the importance of understanding and implementing a threat intelligence-driven SOC¹². The CSA program also covers the use of threat intelligence for enhanced incident detection¹. The EC-Council materials highlight the need for SOC analysts to understand various types of cyber threats and the importance of threat intelligence in detecting and responding to these threats².

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following stage executed after identifying the required event sources?

- A. Identifying the monitoring Requirements
- **B. Validating the event source against monitoring requirement**
- C. Implementing and Testing the Use Case
- D. Defining Rule for the Use Case

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 78

Shawn is a security manager working at Lee Inc Solution. His organization wants to develop threat intelligent strategy plan. As a part of threat intelligent strategy plan, he suggested various components, such as threat intelligence requirement analysis, intelligence and collection planning, asset identification, threat reports, and intelligence buy-in.

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- C. Threat boosting
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Explanation:

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References: The answer is derived from the components of a threat intelligence strategy as outlined in the EC- Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) training and certification program, which emphasizes the importance of understanding and implementing a threat intelligence-driven SOC12. The CSA program also covers the use of threat intelligence for enhanced incident detection1. The EC- Council materials highlight the need for SOC analysts to understand various types of cyber threats and the importance of threat intelligence in detecting and responding to these threats2.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which of the following formula is used to calculate the EPS of the organization?

- A. $\text{EPS} = \text{number of correlated events} / \text{time in seconds}$
- **B. $\text{EPS} = \text{average number of correlated events} / \text{time in seconds}$**
- C. $\text{EPS} = \text{number of security events} / \text{time in seconds}$
- D. $\text{EPS} = \text{number of normalized events} / \text{time in seconds}$

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 80

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