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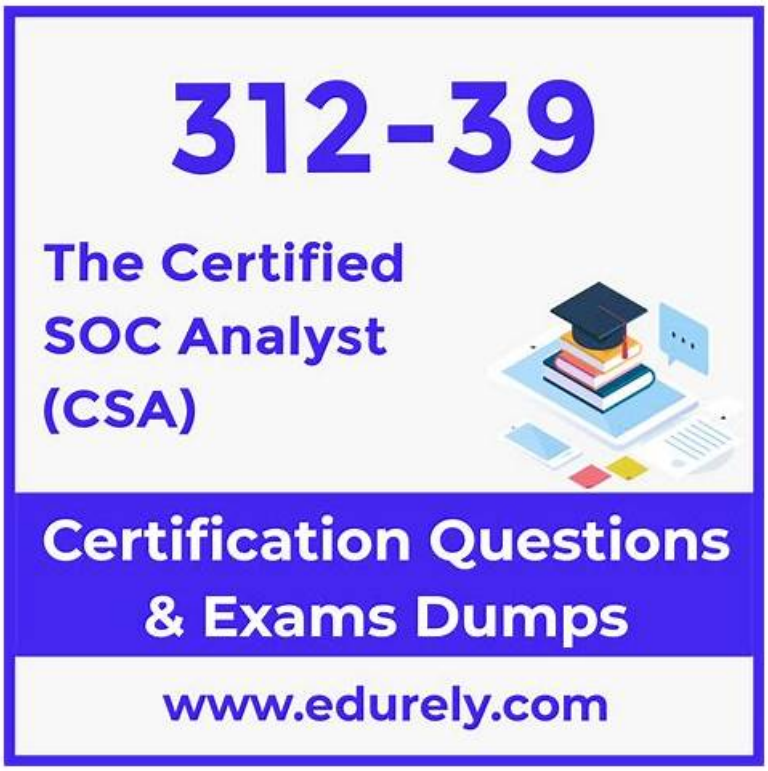

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The CSA certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by organizations looking to hire SOC analysts. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification demonstrates that the individual has the necessary knowledge and skills to protect organizations against cyber threats. It also validates the individual's ability to respond to security incidents and mitigate the risks associated with these incidents.

EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
A large web hosting service provider, Web4Everyone, hosts multiple major websites and platforms. You are a Level 1 SOC analyst responsible for investigating web server logs for potential malicious activity. Recently, your team detected multiple failed login attempts and unusual traffic patterns targeting the company's web application. To efficiently analyze the logs and identify key details such as remote host, username, timestamp, requested resource, HTTP status code, and user-agent, you need a structured log format that ensures quick and accurate parsing. Which standardized log format will you choose for this scenario?

- A. Tab-Separated Format
- B. JSON Format
- C. Extended Log Format (ELF)
- D. Common Log Format (CLF)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Extended Log Format (commonly used as "Combined" or "Extended" variants in web logging) is designed to include additional fields beyond the Common Log Format baseline, such as referrer and user-agent-both critical for SOC investigations of web attacks. CLF typically captures remote host, identity/user (if available), timestamp, request line, status code, and bytes sent, but it does not reliably include user-agent by default. The scenario explicitly requires user-agent and fast parsing across common web fields, which is exactly what extended formats provide: richer context in a predictable structure without needing custom parsing rules for every environment. JSON is highly flexible and can be excellent for structured logging, but it is not the classic "standardized web server log format" typically referenced when discussing remote host, request, status, and user-agent in a single line structure. Tab-separated is a delimiter style, not a standard web server format. From a SOC perspective, having user-agent and related HTTP metadata is essential for identifying automated tooling, bot patterns, scanner signatures, and suspicious client behaviors, and extended web log formats enable faster triage and correlation in SIEM and log analytics tools.

NEW QUESTION # 43
The threat intelligence, which will help you, understand adversary intent and make informed decision to ensure appropriate security in alignment with risk.
What kind of threat intelligence described above?

- A. Tactical Threat Intelligence
- B. Operational Threat Intelligence
- C. Strategic Threat Intelligence
- D. Functional Threat Intelligence

Answer: C

Explanation:
The type of threat intelligence that helps in understanding adversary intent and making informed decisions to ensure appropriate security in alignment with risk is known as Strategic Threat Intelligence. This form of intelligence is concerned with the broader goals and motivations of threat actors, as well as the long-term trends and implications of their activities. It provides insights into the cyber threat landscape and helps organizations shape their security strategy and policies to mitigate risks.
Strategic Threat Intelligence is used to inform decision-makers about the nature of threats, the potential impact on the organization, and the necessary steps to align security measures with business objectives. It is less technical than Tactical or Operational Threat Intelligence and does not focus on the specific details of attacks or the technical indicators of compromise. Instead, it provides a high-level view of the threats and their relevance to the organization's risk management.
References: The information provided aligns with the EC-Council's Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (C|TIA) program, which covers the use of threat intelligence in SOC operations and the integration of threat intelligence into risk management processes1. Additionally, the distinction between different types of threat intelligence, such as Tactical, Strategic, and Operational, is well-documented in the cybersecurity community and can be found in various threat intelligence resources23.
Reference: https://www.blueliv.com/cyber-security-and-cyber-threat-intelligence-blog-blueliv/threat- intelligence/what-is-threat-intelligence/

NEW QUESTION # 44
Rinni, SOC analyst, while monitoring IDS logs detected events shown in the figure below.

What does this event log indicate?

- A. Parameter Tampering Attack
- B. SQL Injection Attack
- C. Directory Traversal Attack
- D. XSS Attack

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 45
A SOC analyst monitoring authentication logs detects a sudden and significant spike in failed login attempts targeting multiple critical servers during non-business hours. These repeated authentication failures are abnormal compared to typical login activity. All attempts originate from a single external IP address, indicating a targeted attack rather than random scanning. Some login attempts use legitimate employee usernames, suggesting credential stuffing using previously compromised credentials or an ongoing brute-force attempt. Given this suspicious activity and its potential to escalate into unauthorized access, what is the appropriate next step in the threat-hunting process to assess the situation further?

- A. Investigate and analyze
- B. Rapid response
- C. Continuous improvement
- D. Establish a baseline

Answer: A

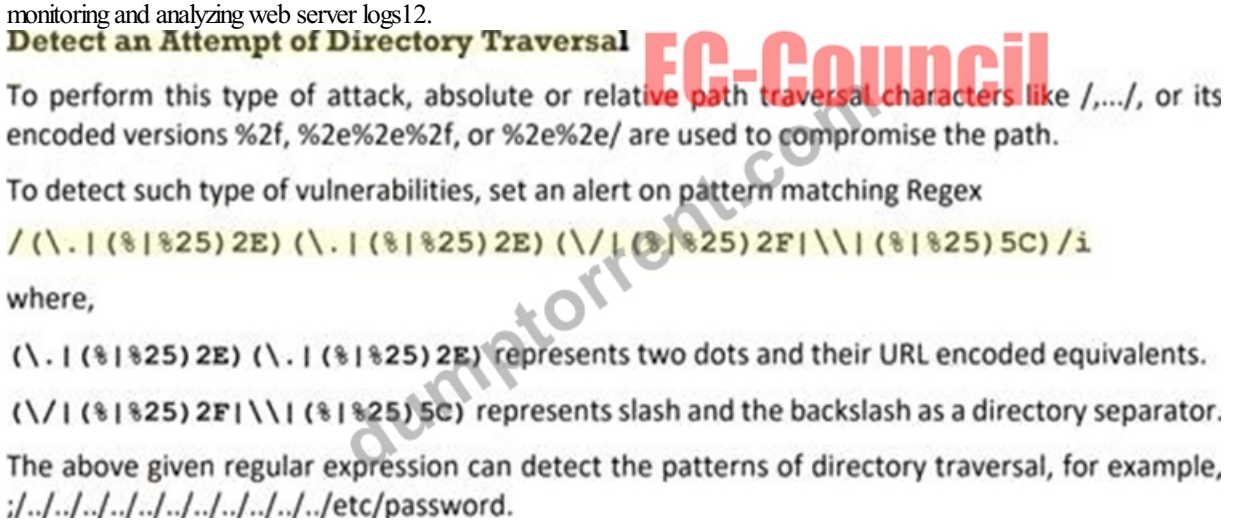
Explanation:
The analyst has already identified a clear anomaly (spike in failures), attributes (single external IP), and potential attack type (credential stuffing/brute force). At this point, the correct next step is to investigate and analyze: validate the activity, confirm scope, and determine whether any attempts succeeded or led to additional malicious actions. In practical SOC threat hunting, this means pivoting from the initial observation to structured analysis: check for successful logons from the same source, identify targeted accounts and servers, correlate with geo/location anomalies, review authentication methods, and look for follow-on behaviors like privilege escalation, token issuance, or suspicious process execution on targeted hosts.
"Establish a baseline" is a step used earlier when normal patterns are unknown; here the activity is already recognized as abnormal. "Continuous improvement" is a post-activity maturity step (tuning detections, updating playbooks). "Rapid response" can be part of containment if compromise is confirmed or imminent, but the question asks specifically for the next step in threat hunting to assess further. Therefore, investigation and analysis is the best fit, enabling informed containment actions such as IP blocks, account lockouts, MFA enforcement, and credential resets based on evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 46
John, a SOC analyst, while monitoring and analyzing Apache web server logs, identified an event log matching Regex /(\.|(%|%25)2E)(\.|(%|%25)2E)(\/|(%|%25)2F|\\|(%|%25)5C)/i.
What does this event log indicate?

- A. Directory Traversal Attack
- B. SQL injection Attack
- C. XSS Attack
- D. Parameter Tampering Attack

Answer: A

Explanation:
The regex pattern /(\.|(%|%25)2E)(\.|(%|%25)2E)(\/|(%|%25)2F|\\|(%|%25)5C)/i is indicative of a Directory Traversal Attack. This type of attack exploits insufficient security controls to gain unauthorized access to files and directories that are stored outside the web root folder. Here's a breakdown of the regex pattern:
* (\.|(%|%25)2E) matches a period . or its URL-encoded forms %2E or %252E. In file systems, a period can represent the current directory or, when used as .., the parent directory.
* (\/|(%|%25)2F|\\|(%|%25)5C) matches a forward slash /, its URL-encoded form %2F or %252F, or a backslash \, which is %5C in URL encoding. These characters are used in file paths to navigate directories.
When combined, this pattern can match sequences like ../ or ..%2F, which are commonly used in directory traversal attempts to navigate up the directory tree and access files outside of the intended directory.
References: The EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) program includes training on recognizing and responding to various types of cyber threats, including Directory Traversal Attacks12. The program emphasizes the importance of understanding and identifying different attack vectors, including those that involve manipulating file paths, which is a critical skill for SOC analysts. The regex pattern provided is a typical example of what SOC analysts might encounter and need to recognize as part of their role in monitoring and analyzing web server logs12.



NEW QUESTION # 47
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