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>> 312-39試験復習 <<

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EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) 認定 312-39 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 # 15
What does HTTPS Status code 403 represents?

- A. Internal Server Error
- B. Unauthorized Error
- C. Not Found Error
- D. Forbidden Error

正解：D

解説：
The HTTPS status code 403 represents a Forbidden Error. This error occurs when the server understands the request but refuses to authorize it. Unlike the Unauthorized Error (401), which suggests that the request might be authorized if the client re-authenticates, the Forbidden Error indicates that re-authenticating will make no difference and access is denied regardless of authentication status. The Forbidden Error is tied to the application logic, such as insufficient rights to a resource or the server being programmed to deny access to a particular resource to the client. It is not related to the client's credentials but rather to the permissions set by the server for the requested resource.
References: The EC-Council SOC Analyst course materials and study guides discuss various HTTP status codes as part of understanding web application security and interpreting web logs within a Security Operations Center (SOC) context. The materials explain the meaning of the 403 Forbidden Error and its implications for cybersecurity analysis123.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_403

質問 # 16
Sarah Chen works as a security analyst at Midwest Financial. At 2:00 AM, the SOC detects unusual data exfiltration patterns and evidence of lateral movement across multiple servers containing sensitive customer data. The activity appears sophisticated and may require forensic analysis and system restoration. Which team should take primary responsibility for managing this complex security incident?

- A. Incident response team (IRT)
- B. Threat intelligence team
- C. SOC team
- D. Security engineering team

正解：A

解説：
The Incident Response Team (IRT) should take primary responsibility because the scenario describes an active, complex incident involving lateral movement and likely data exfiltration across sensitive systems, requiring coordinated containment, investigation, and recovery. The SOC often detects and initially triages incidents, but when severity and complexity increase-especially with potential data breach implications- IRT leadership is critical to coordinate cross-functional actions: containment steps, evidence preservation, forensics, remediation, system restoration, stakeholder communications, and regulatory considerations. Threat intelligence supports context (adversary patterns, IoCs/TTPs) but does not run response operations. Security engineering provides remediation support (hardening, patching, segmentation) but typically does not manage incident command and coordination. The SOC continues to support with monitoring, telemetry analysis, and detection tuning, but the IRT is the operational owner for managing the incident lifecycle end-to-end. In mature incident response, the IRT also ensures proper documentation, decision logging, and alignment with legal/compliance requirements-especially important when sensitive customer data and potential breach notification obligations are involved.

質問 # 17
During a routine security audit, analysts discover several web servers still use a vulnerable third-party library flagged for a zero-day exploit. The vulnerability was identified previously and patches were deployed, but the application team rolled back patches due to instability and compatibility issues. The vulnerability remains unaddressed, and no alternative mitigations are in place. How should the security team classify this risk in the context of web application security?

- A. Security logging and monitoring failures

- B. Software and data integrity failures
- C. Insecure design
- D. Vulnerable and outdated components

正解：D

解説：
This is best classified as "Vulnerable and outdated components" because the organization is knowingly running a third-party library with a known exploitable vulnerability and has rolled back the available fix. In web application security, third-party dependencies are a major risk driver because attackers routinely target widely used frameworks and libraries, especially when exploit code becomes available or active exploitation is observed. Even if the rollback was motivated by stability, leaving the vulnerable component in production without compensating controls (WAF rules, disabling vulnerable functionality, strict input validation, segmentation) maintains high risk. Software and data integrity failures would focus on unauthorized changes or untrusted code deployment; the issue here is the presence of a known vulnerable dependency. Security logging/monitoring failures refer to insufficient visibility, not the root exposure. Insecure design refers to architectural weaknesses built into the application; while dependency management can be part of secure design, the immediate classification is the vulnerable component itself. From a SOC perspective, this classification drives remediation: prioritize patch-compatible fixes, upgrade dependency versions, implement compensating controls until patching is possible, and improve change management to prevent security rollback without risk acceptance and mitigation.

質問 # 18
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. Rapid response
- B. Establish a baseline
- C. Continuous improvement
- D. Investigate and analyze

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 19
Chloe, a SOC analyst with Jake Tech, is checking Linux systems logs. She is investigating files at /var/log/ wtmp.
What Chloe is looking at?

- A. Error log
- B. General message and system-related stuff
- C. System boot log
- D. Login records

正解：D

解説：

The /var/log/wtmp file in Linux systems is used to record all logins and logouts. The wtmp file is a binary file that can be read with tools like last, which can display the login history of all users or a specific user, as well as the times of system reboots and shutdowns. SOC analysts, like Chloe, would inspect this file to track user activities and investigate potential unauthorized access or other security incidents.
References: The EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) course provides extensive training and knowledge on SOC operations, including log management and correlation. The CSA certification emphasizes the importance of understanding various log files and their purposes within a Linux system as part of the SOC analyst's role12. For more detailed information, the EC-Council's official CSA study guides and resources should be consulted.

質問 # 20
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