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The Certified
SOC Analyst
(CSA)



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The EC-Council 312-39 exam is an essential component of the CSA certification program. 312-39 exam is designed to evaluate the candidate's ability to analyze and respond to security incidents, as well as their knowledge of the latest threats and attack techniques. 312-39 exam is based on practical scenarios and real-world examples, and it tests the candidate's ability to apply their knowledge to solve complex security problems.

EC-COUNCIL 312-39 Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) is a specialized certification that is designed for IT security professionals who want to master the art of identifying, analyzing, and mitigating security threats within a Security Operations Center (SOC) environment. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification is globally recognized and is ideal for those who want to enhance their skills

in the field of cybersecurity.

The Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam, offered by the EC-Council, is designed for professionals who wish to validate their skills in detecting, analyzing, and responding to security incidents in a Security Operations Center (SOC) environment. 312-39 Exam is aimed at professionals who are looking to advance their careers in cybersecurity and SOC operations. 312-39 exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in security incident management, threat intelligence, network security, and log analysis.

EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q146-Q151):

NEW QUESTION # 146

An organization wants to implement a SIEM deployment architecture. However, they have the capability to do only log collection and the rest of the SIEM functions must be managed by an MSSP. Which SIEM deployment architecture will the organization adopt?

- **A. Self-hosted, MSSP Managed**
- B. Self-hosted, Jointly Managed
- C. Cloud, MSSP Managed
- D. Self-hosted, Self-Managed

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a self-hosted, MSSP (Managed Security Service Provider) managed SIEM deployment architecture, the organization retains the SIEM infrastructure within its own premises or private cloud (hence "self-hosted"), but outsources the management, monitoring, and analysis functions to an MSSP. This model allows the organization to have control over the log collection process, ensuring that sensitive data does not leave the organization's environment, while still benefiting from the expertise and resources of an MSSP for the more complex and resource-intensive aspects of SIEM operation. This approach is particularly suitable for organizations that have specific requirements for data sovereignty or industry regulations that restrict data handling but still want to leverage external expertise for security analytics and incident management.

References:

- * "Managed Security Services: The CISO's Guide to Outsourcing Security", SANS Institute.
- * "Choosing the Right SIEM Deployment Model", SecurityWeek.

NEW QUESTION # 147

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

- A. XSS Attack
- B. Parameter Tampering Attack
- **C. Directory Traversal Attack**
- D. SQLInjection Attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

The regex pattern `/(\.|%2E)(\.|%2E)(\|%2F|\\|%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:

* `(\.|%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.

* `(\|%2F|\\|%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 # 148

Which of the following security technology is used to attract and trap people who attempt unauthorized or illicit utilization of the host system?

- A. Intrusion Detection System
- B. Firewall
- C. Honeypot
- D. De-Militarized Zone (DMZ)

Answer: C

Explanation:

A honeypot is a security mechanism that serves as a decoy to attract and trap individuals attempting unauthorized or illicit activities. It is designed to mimic a real system that appears vulnerable and valuable to attackers. The primary purpose of a honeypot is to distract attackers from legitimate targets, gather intelligence on attack strategies and behavior, and ultimately improve the overall security posture by learning from the attacks it captures.

* Attraction: The honeypot presents itself as an attractive target to potential attackers by simulating vulnerabilities.

* Engagement: Once the attackers engage with the honeypot, their activities are monitored and logged without their knowledge.

* Analysis: The data collected from these interactions is then analyzed to understand attack patterns, techniques, and goals.

* Improvement: This intelligence is used to enhance security measures, such as updating firewall rules or improving intrusion detection systems.

References:

The EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) program includes training on various security technologies, including honeypots, as part of its curriculum to prepare individuals for roles in Security Operations Centers (SOC)¹.

EC-Council's resources on cybersecurity also provide detailed explanations of honeypots, their purposes, and their implementation within a cybersecurity framework².

Additionally, the role of a SOC Analyst often involves understanding and potentially deploying honeypots as part of a broader security strategy³.

Reference: <https://www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/threats/what-is-a-honeypot>

NEW QUESTION # 149

What does HTTPS Status code 403 represents?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 150

Identify the type of attack, an attacker is attempting on www.example.com website.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 151

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