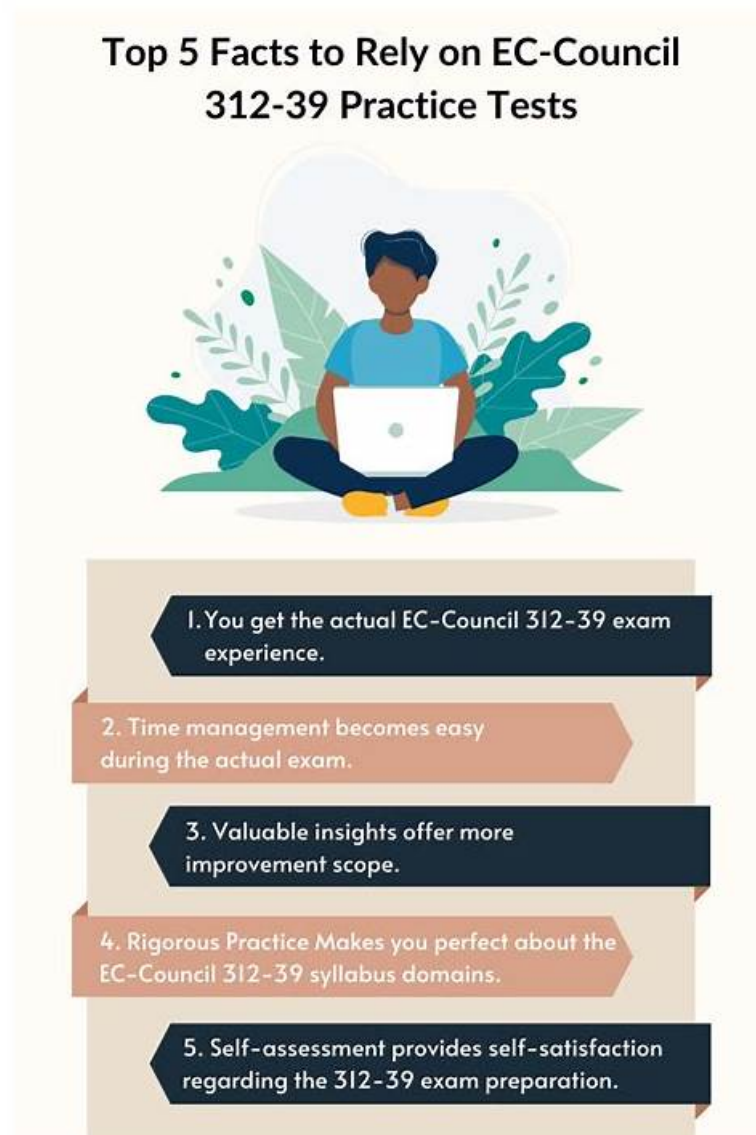


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EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q160-Q165):

NEW QUESTION # 160

Which of the following Windows features is used to enable Security Auditing in Windows?

- A. Windows Defender
- B. Windows Firewall
- C. Local Group Policy Editor
- D. Bitlocker

Answer: C

Explanation:

To enable Security Auditing in Windows, the Local Group Policy Editor is used. This feature allows administrators to configure security policies and audit settings on a local computer. Here's how you can enable Security Auditing using the Local Group Policy Editor:

* Press Win + R, type gpedit.msc, and press Enter to open the Local Group Policy Editor.

* Navigate to Computer Configuration -> Windows Settings -> Security Settings -> Local Policies -> Audit Policy.

* Here, you will find a list of audit policies that you can configure for both success and failure events.

* By enabling these policies, you can specify which security-related events you want to audit, such as account logon events, object access, policy change, privilege use, and more.

References: The process described above is aligned with the best practices and guidelines provided by Microsoft and other authoritative sources on Windows security auditing, such as:

Microsoft's official documentation on Security Auditing¹.

Guides on how to enable Security Auditing in Active Directory environments².

Articles detailing the essentials of Windows event log security auditing³. These references are part of the learning resources for the EC-Council SOC Analyst course and provide comprehensive information on the subject.

Reference: <https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/how-to-audit-windows-10-application-logs/>

NEW QUESTION # 161

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

Answer: A

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 resources^{2,3}.

Reference: <https://www.blueliv.com/cyber-security-and-cyber-threat-intelligence-blog-blueliv/threat-intelligence/what-is-threat-intelligence/>

NEW QUESTION # 162

You are a Threat Hunter in an IT company's security team working to enhance threat hunting capabilities.

You observed that relying solely on traditional security alerts often results in missed detections of sophisticated threats. To strengthen your approach, you decide to incorporate multiple data sources, including external threat intelligence feeds, internal security logs, network traffic data, and endpoint telemetry. To efficiently process this vast amount of data, you implement a new tool that can aggregate, normalize, and correlate threat intelligence with internal telemetry to gain a more holistic understanding of emerging threats and enhance detection accuracy. What key threat detection capability is being leveraged in this scenario?

- A. Intelligence Buy-In
- **B. Data Integration**
- C. Threat Trending
- D. Threat Reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario is centered on combining multiple heterogeneous data sources into a single analytical view so that signals can be correlated into higher-confidence detections. That is the core of data integration: ingesting external intelligence (malicious IPs/domains/hashes/TTPs) and internal telemetry (endpoint events, authentication, network flows, DNS, proxy, cloud logs), then normalizing and correlating them to detect activity that would be missed if each source were analyzed in isolation. In threat hunting, integration enables pivoting and validation: an external indicator becomes meaningful when matched to internal events, and internal anomalies become higher priority when they align with known adversary behaviors. "Threat reports" are outputs, not the underlying capability. "Intelligence buy-in" is governance and stakeholder support, not a technical detection capability. "Threat trending" focuses on patterns over time (frequency, prevalence), which can inform strategy but does not directly describe the aggregation/normalization/correlation capability emphasized here. For SOC analysts, data integration is what allows efficient triage and hunting at scale, reduces blind spots, and improves detection fidelity by cross-validating evidence across endpoints, identity, network, and external intelligence.

NEW QUESTION # 163

What type of event is recorded when an application driver loads successfully in Windows?

- A. Error
- B. Success Audit
- C. Warning
- **D. Information**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 164

A major financial institution has strict policies preventing unauthorized data transfers. As a SOC analyst, during routine log analysis you detect an anomaly: an employee workstation initiates large file transfers outside business hours, involving highly sensitive customer financial records. You discover remote access from an unfamiliar IP address and an unauthorized USB device connection on the workstation. Given the likelihood of data exfiltration, what should be your first step in responding?

- A. Inform the employee's department and wait for evidence
- B. Disable the corporate VPN entirely
- **C. Isolate the employee's workstation and revoke remote access**
- D. Conduct a full forensic analysis first

Answer: C

Explanation:

The first step should prioritize immediate containment to stop ongoing exfiltration and prevent further compromise. Isolating the workstation (network isolation or EDR containment) and revoking remote access (terminate sessions, block the suspicious IP, disable the user's remote access methods) directly reduces the attacker's ability to continue transferring sensitive data and limits lateral movement risk. In incident response, containment precedes deep forensics when active harm is likely; you preserve evidence

while stopping the bleeding. Conducting full forensics first can delay containment and allow continued data theft. Disabling corporate VPN entirely is overly disruptive and does not target the specific compromised endpoint or account; it can also hinder business operations and incident response activity. Informing the department and waiting is inappropriate given the indicators of compromise and policy violation (unauthorized USB). After containment, the SOC should preserve volatile evidence if possible (RAM, active connections), collect relevant logs, assess data accessed, and coordinate with legal/HR due to insider threat implications. But the initial, highest-priority action is targeted containment of the affected workstation and access paths.

NEW QUESTION # 165

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