

312-85 Vce File, Latest 312-85 Dumps



P.S. Free 2026 ECCouncil 312-85 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Real4exams: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aE70nwl2X7GRWeC4xeWnPfeKg9Fhq5x6>

As we all know, HR from many companies hold the view that candidates who own a 312-85 professional certification are preferred, because they are more likely to solve potential problems during work. And the 312-85 certification vividly demonstrates the fact that they are better learners. Concentrated all our energies on the study 312-85 learning guide we never change the goal of helping candidates pass the exam. Our 312-85 test questions' quality is guaranteed by our experts' hard work. So what are you waiting for? Just choose our 312-85 exam materials, and you won't be regret.

ECCouncil 312-85 (Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst) Certification Exam covers a range of topics related to cybersecurity threat intelligence, including threat intelligence fundamentals, collection and analysis of threat intelligence, and threat intelligence sharing and dissemination. 312-85 exam also covers advanced topics such as cyber threat intelligence frameworks, threat intelligence operations, and threat intelligence program development. 312-85 exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in these areas, and successful completion of the exam demonstrates the candidate's ability to perform threat intelligence analysis and develop effective threat intelligence programs.

The ECCouncil 312-85 Exam consists of 100 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within a time limit of 3 hours. The questions are designed to assess the candidate's proficiency in the various areas of cybersecurity threat intelligence, and a passing score of 70% is required to earn the certification.

>> 312-85 Vce File <<

100% Pass Quiz ECCouncil - Newest 312-85 - Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Vce File

Every practice exam or virtual exam of the 312-85 study materials is important for you. It is a good chance to test your current revision conditions. So it is essential to summarize each exercise to help you adjust your review plan. Now, we have added a new function to our online test engine and windows software of the 312-85 Real Exam, which can automatically generate a report according to your exercises of the 312-85 exam questions.

ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

Walter and Sons Company has faced major cyber attacks and lost confidential data. The company has decided to concentrate more on the security rather than other resources. Therefore, they hired Alice, a threat analyst, to perform data analysis. Alice was asked to perform qualitative data analysis to extract useful information from collected bulk data.

Which of the following techniques will help Alice to perform qualitative data analysis?

- A. Brainstorming, interviewing, SWOT analysis, Delphi technique, and so on
- B. Regression analysis, variance analysis, and so on
- C. Numerical calculations, statistical modeling, measurement, research, and so on.

- D. Finding links between data and discover threat-related information

Answer: A

Explanation:

For Alice to perform qualitative data analysis, techniques such as brainstorming, interviewing, SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis, and the Delphi technique are suitable. Unlike quantitative analysis, which involves numerical calculations and statistical modeling, qualitative analysis focuses on understanding patterns, themes, and narratives within the data. These techniques enable the analyst to explore the data's deeper meanings and insights, which are essential for strategic decision-making and developing a nuanced understanding of cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities.

References:

"Qualitative Research Methods in Cybersecurity," SANS Institute Reading Room

"The Delphi Method for Cybersecurity Risk Assessment," by Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

NEW QUESTION # 41

A team of threat intelligence analysts is performing threat analysis on malware, and each of them has come up with their own theory and evidence to support their theory on a given malware.

Now, to identify the most consistent theory out of all the theories, which of the following analytic processes must threat intelligence manager use?

- A. Threat modelling
- **B. Analysis of competing hypotheses (ACH)**
- C. Automated technical analysis
- D. Application decomposition and analysis (ADA)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Analysis of Competing Hypotheses (ACH) is an analytic process designed to help an analyst or a team of analysts evaluate multiple competing hypotheses on an issue fairly and objectively. ACH assists in identifying and analyzing the evidence for and against each hypothesis, ultimately aiding in determining the most likely explanation. In the scenario where a team of threat intelligence analysts has various theories on a particular malware, ACH would be the most appropriate method to assess these competing theories systematically. ACH involves listing all possible hypotheses, collecting data and evidence, and assessing the evidence's consistency with each hypothesis. This process helps in minimizing cognitive biases and making a more informed decision on the most consistent theory.

References:

* Richards J. Heuer Jr., "Psychology of Intelligence Analysis," Central Intelligence Agency

* "A Tradecraft Primer: Structured Analytic Techniques for Improving Intelligence Analysis," Central Intelligence Agency

NEW QUESTION # 42

An XYZ organization hired Mr. Andrews, a threat analyst. In order to identify the threats and mitigate the effect of such threats, Mr. Andrews was asked to perform threat modeling. During the process of threat modeling, he collected important information about the threat actor and characterized the analytic behavior of the adversary that includes technological details, goals, and motives that can be useful in building a strong countermeasure.

What stage of the threat modeling is Mr. Andrews currently in?

- A. Threat determination and identification
- B. Threat ranking
- **C. Threat profiling and attribution**
- D. System modeling

Answer: C

Explanation:

During the threat modeling process, Mr. Andrews is in the stage of threat profiling and attribution, where he is collecting important information about the threat actor and characterizing the analytic behavior of the adversary. This stage involves understanding the technological details, goals, motives, and potential capabilities of the adversaries, which is essential for building effective countermeasures. Threat profiling and attribution help in creating a detailed picture of the adversary, contributing to a more focused and effective defense strategy.

References:

"The Art of Threat Profiling," by John Pirc, SANS Institute Reading Room
"Threat Modeling: Designing for Security," by Adam Shostack

NEW QUESTION # 43

A network administrator working in an ABC organization collected log files generated by a traffic monitoring system, which may not seem to have useful information, but after performing proper analysis by him, the same information can be used to detect an attack in the network.

Which of the following categories of threat information has he collected?

- A. Detection indicators
- B. Strategic reports
- C. Low-level data
- D. Advisories

Answer: C

Explanation:

The network administrator collected log files generated by a traffic monitoring system, which falls under the category of low-level data. This type of data might not appear useful at first glance but can reveal significant insights about network activity and potential threats upon thorough analysis. Low-level data includes raw logs, packet captures, and other granular details that, when analyzed properly, can help detect anomalous behaviors or indicators of compromise within the network. This type of information is essential for detection and response efforts, allowing security teams to identify and mitigate threats in real-time.

References:

"Network Forensics: Tracking Hackers through Cyberspace," by Sherri Davidoff and Jonathan Ham, Prentice Hall
"Real-Time Detection of Anomalous Activity in Dynamic, Heterogeneous Information Systems," IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security

NEW QUESTION # 44

Organizations must choose the right threat intelligence platform to assess and leverage intelligence information, monitor multiple enforcement points, manage intelligence feeds, and select appropriate security for digital assets.

Which of the following key factors ensures that the threat intelligence platform offers a structured way to perform investigations on attacks by processing the threat intelligence and utilizing internal security controls to automate the detection process?

- A. Search
- B. Workflow
- C. Scoring
- D. Open

Answer: B

Explanation:

The key factor that enables a structured and automated process for investigating attacks, processing intelligence, and integrating it with internal controls is Workflow.

In a Threat Intelligence Platform (TIP), the workflow defines a structured sequence of steps or processes that analysts follow to collect, process, analyze, and act on intelligence data. It ensures that:

- * Intelligence is processed consistently and efficiently.
- * Alerts, investigations, and responses follow predefined automation rules.
- * Internal controls are linked with threat feeds for faster detection and mitigation.

A well-designed workflow also supports investigation automation, report generation, and integration with other security systems such as SIEM, SOAR, and EDR tools.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Scoring: Refers to prioritizing or rating intelligence based on risk or severity but does not automate investigations.
- * B. Search: Involves querying the intelligence database for specific data but lacks structured investigation processes.
- * D. Open: Indicates an open architecture or API support, not workflow automation or process structuring.

Conclusion:

The correct factor that ensures structured, automated investigations in a Threat Intelligence Platform is Workflow.

Final Answer: C. Workflow

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

CTIA defines workflow as a key element in threat intelligence platforms that organizes and automates intelligence-driven

investigations across multiple security controls.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Our company has occupied large market shares because of our consistent renovating on the 312-85 exam questions. We have built a powerful research center and owned a strong team to do a better job on the 312-85 training guide. Up to now, we have got a lot of patents about our 312-85 Study Materials. On the one hand, our company has benefited a lot from renovation. Customers are more likely to choose our products. On the other hand, the money we have invested is meaningful, which helps to renovate new learning style of the 312-85 exam.

Latest 312-85 Dumps: https://www.real4exams.com/312-85_braindumps.html

P.S. Free 2026 ECCouncil 312-85 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Real4exams: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aE70hwI2X7GRWeC4xeWnPfeKg9Fhq5x6>