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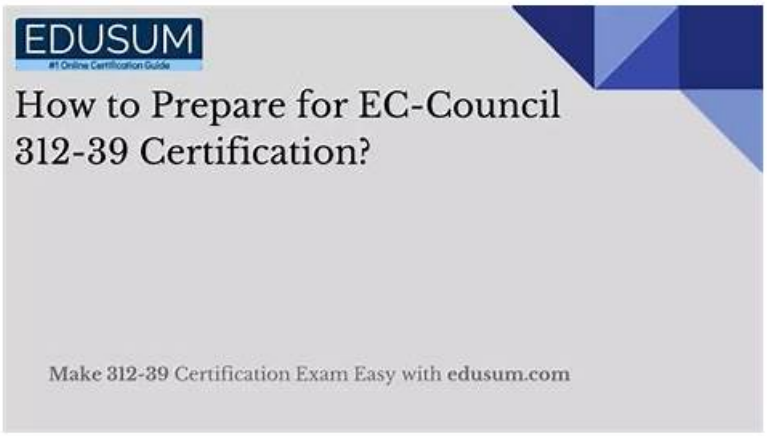

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EC-COUNCIL 312-39 Exam, also known as the Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) exam, is a certification exam designed to assess candidates' knowledge and skills in the field of Security Operations Center (SOC) analysis. 312-39 exam covers a wide range of topics, including threat detection and response, incident response, network security, security operations, and more. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification is ideal for professionals who want to advance their career in the cybersecurity industry and demonstrate their expertise in SOC analysis.

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EC-COUNCIL 312-39 Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam is a comprehensive exam that tests the candidate's knowledge and skills related to SOC operations. 312-39 exam is designed to assess the candidate's ability to identify and mitigate threats, respond to incidents, and manage risk effectively. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification is an excellent choice for professionals who want to build a career in SOC operations, and it is particularly beneficial for those who work in security operations centers, incident response teams, and threat intelligence units.

The 312-39 Exam is a challenging and comprehensive certification exam that requires candidates to have a deep understanding of security operations center analysis. To prepare for the exam, candidates can take EC-COUNCIL's official training course or use other study materials such as practice exams, study guides, and online forums. Passing the CSA certification exam requires dedication and hard work, but it is a rewarding achievement that can open up new career opportunities in the cybersecurity field.

EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
A mid-sized healthcare organization is facing frequent phishing and ransomware attacks. They lack an internal SOC and want proactive threat detection and response capabilities. Compliance with HIPAA regulations is essential. The organization seeks a solution that includes both monitoring and rapid response to incidents. Which service best meets their needs?

- A. Cloud-based SIEM with MSSP-managed services

- B. MDR with proactive threat hunting and incident containment
- C. Self-hosted SIEM with in-house SOC analysts
- D. MSSP with 24/7 log monitoring and incident escalation

Answer: B

Explanation:
Managed Detection and Response (MDR) best fits because it typically includes proactive threat hunting, continuous monitoring, and direct incident containment actions-exactly what an organization without an internal SOC needs when facing active phishing and ransomware threats. MDR providers usually operate with EDR/XDR-style telemetry, enabling rapid endpoint isolation, malicious process containment, and guided remediation, which is critical for ransomware where time-to-containment determines impact. An MSSP focused on log monitoring and escalation may provide visibility and alerting but often stops at notifying or ticketing rather than performing containment actions, which can slow response. A self-hosted SIEM with in- house analysts contradicts the constraint "lack an internal SOC" and requires significant staffing and engineering to be effective. A cloud SIEM with MSSP-managed services can be viable, but the question emphasizes proactive detection and response; MDR is the most directly aligned service model for hands-on containment and active hunting. For HIPAA, MDR also supports incident documentation, monitoring evidence, and response coordination, which helps meet regulatory expectations for safeguarding and incident handling.

NEW QUESTION # 94
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. System boot log
- B. General message and system-related stuff
- C. Error log
- D. Login records

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.
Reference: https://stackify.com/linux-logs/

NEW QUESTION # 95
What does HTTPS Status code 403 represents?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 96
Which of the following can help you eliminate the burden of investigating false positives?

- A. Keeping default rules
- B. Not trusting the security devices
- C. Ingesting the context data
- D. Treating every alert as high level

Answer: C

Explanation:
Ingesting context data can significantly reduce the burden of investigating false positives in a Security Operations Center (SOC). Context data provides additional information that can help differentiate between true threats and benign anomalies. By analyzing context data, such as user behavior, network traffic patterns, and threat intelligence, SOC analysts can apply a more targeted approach to threat detection. This allows for more accurate alerts, reducing the time and resources spent on investigating false positives.
References: The importance of context in threat detection is highlighted in EC-Council's resources, where it is stated that traditional security tools often generate a lot of noise and false positives, making it difficult for SOCs to distinguish real threats from benign events1. Additionally, leveraging threat intelligence and fine- tuning detection rules are recommended strategies for reducing false positives2. These practices are in line with the EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) course and study guides, which emphasize the need for context-aware security measures in modern SOC operations.

NEW QUESTION # 97
An organization with a complex IT infrastructure is planning to implement a SIEM solution to improve its threat detection and response capabilities. Due to the scale and complexity of its systems, the organization opts for a phased deployment approach to ensure a smooth implementation and reduce potential risks. Which of the following should be the first phase in their SIEM deployment strategy?

- A. Automate incident response processes
- B. Set up the log management component before deploying the SIEM component
- C. Implement User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA)
- D. Configure security analytics to identify potential threats

Answer: B

Explanation:
The first phase should establish reliable log ingestion and storage-log management-before attempting advanced detection content or automation. A SIEM is only as effective as the data it receives. In a complex environment, initial success depends on building a stable pipeline: collecting logs from priority sources, normalizing timestamps, ensuring consistent parsing, defining retention, and validating data quality (completeness, latency, duplication, and integrity). Without this foundation, analytics will produce blind spots, false positives, and missed detections, and automation may take disruptive actions based on incomplete data. UEBA and security analytics are valuable but require sufficient historical, high-quality telemetry to build baselines and correlations. Similarly, incident response automation should come after the organization has validated detections, tuning, and operational workflows; otherwise, playbooks may amplify errors at scale. A phased approach typically starts with identifying key data sources (identity, endpoint, network, cloud), onboarding them into log management, confirming visibility and schema consistency, and only then layering detection rules, correlations, and response workflows. Therefore, setting up log management first is the correct starting phase for a low-risk, high-success SIEM deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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