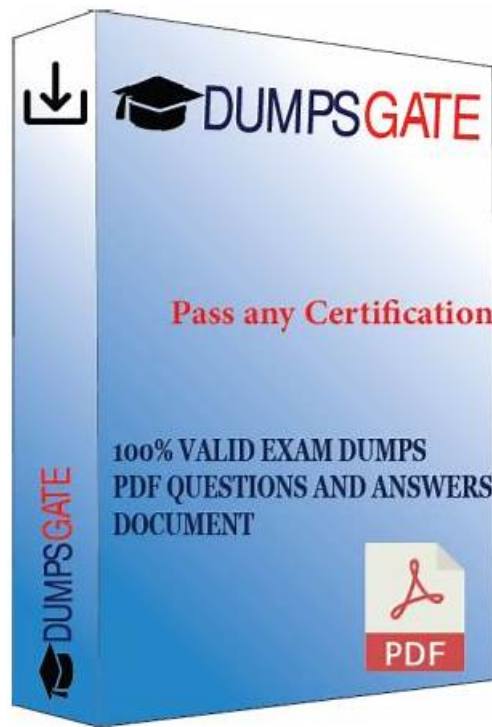


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EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

InfoSystem LLC, a US-based company, is establishing an in-house SOC. John has been given the responsibility to finalize strategy, policies, and procedures for the SOC.

Identify the job role of John.

- A. Security Analyst - L1
- B. Security Engineer
- C. Security Analyst - L2
- **D. Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The role of finalizing strategy, policies, and procedures for a Security Operations Center (SOC) typically falls under the responsibilities of a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO). The CISO is a senior-level executive within an organization who coordinates and manages the overall strategy and defense mechanisms to protect the organization's information and technology assets. This role involves leadership and strategic decision-making, which includes establishing the SOC's framework, defining its policies, and overseeing its procedures.

References: The EC-Council provides various resources and guides that outline the roles and responsibilities within a SOC.

According to the information available, a Security Analyst, whether Level 1 or Level 2, is primarily responsible for monitoring and analyzing the organization's security posture on a continuous basis. A Security Engineer focuses on the design and implementation of security systems. In contrast, the CISO role encompasses a broader scope of strategic leadership and management, which aligns with the responsibilities described for John in the scenario.

Reference: <https://www.exabeam.com/security-operations-center/security-operations-center-roles-and-responsibilities/>

NEW QUESTION # 70

Julia, a SOC analyst, while monitoring logs, noticed large TXT, NULL payloads.

What does this indicate?

- A. Covering Tracks Attempt
- B. Concurrent VPN Connections Attempt
- C. DHCP Starvation Attempt
- **D. DNS Exfiltration Attempt**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Julia, the SOC analyst, noticed large TXT and NULL payloads in the logs. This is indicative of a DNS exfiltration attempt. DNS exfiltration is a type of cyber attack where an attacker uses the DNS protocol to sneak data out of a network undetected. It typically involves the use of large TXT records, which can be used to carry data out of the network. NULL payloads can be used in this context to pad the DNS queries and make them less suspicious or to bypass security controls that inspect the content of DNS queries.

The steps involved in DNS exfiltration include:

- * The attacker compromises a system within the target network.
- * Malware on the compromised system encodes the data it wants to exfiltrate.
- * The encoded data is split into chunks that fit into DNS query sizes.
- * These chunks are sent as data in DNS queries or responses, often using TXT records.
- * An external attacker-controlled server receives the DNS queries and decodes the data.

References:

* EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) course material and study guides provide detailed information on various types of cyber attacks, including DNS exfiltration.

* Online resources and practice questions for the Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) exam also cover this topic and can be used to verify

the answer123.

* Additional information on DNS exfiltration techniques and detection methods can be found in security blogs and articles that discuss the subject in depth456.

NEW QUESTION # 71

John, a threat analyst at GreenTech Solutions, wants to gather information about specific threats against the organization. He started collecting information from various sources, such as humans, social media, chat room, and so on, and created a report that contains malicious activity.

Which of the following types of threat intelligence did he use?

- A. Strategic Threat Intelligence
- B. Tactical Threat Intelligence
- C. Technical Threat Intelligence
- **D. Operational Threat Intelligence**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Operational threat intelligence involves gathering detailed information about specific threats to an organization. It is often derived from various sources, including human intelligence, social media, chat rooms, and other platforms where data about malicious activities can be collected. This type of intelligence is focused on understanding the specifics of a threat, such as the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of threat actors, and is used to inform the organization about imminent or ongoing attacks.

In the scenario described, John, a threat analyst, is collecting information from diverse sources to create a report on malicious activity. This aligns with the practices of operational threat intelligence, which is concerned with the details of particular threats and activities, rather than broader strategic trends or technical indicators.

References: The EC-Council's Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (C/TIA) program provides comprehensive training on the different types of threat intelligence, including operational threat intelligence. The program covers the methodologies for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating threat intelligence, which are relevant to the activities performed by John in the scenario1.

NEW QUESTION # 72

According to the Risk Matrix table, what will be the risk level when the probability of an attack is very low and the impact of that attack is major?

- A. Medium
- B. Extreme
- C. High
- **D. Low**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following process refers to the discarding of the packets at the routing level without informing the source that the data did not reach its intended recipient?

- A. Rate Limiting
- **B. Black Hole Filtering**
- C. Drop Requests
- D. Load Balancing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Black hole filtering is a network security measure used to prevent unwanted or malicious traffic from entering a network. It works by directing traffic to a null interface, a non-existent server, or a black hole IP address where the packets are dropped without acknowledgment. This process is typically used to protect against denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, where an overwhelming amount of traffic is sent to a network with the intent to disrupt service.

In the context of a security operations center (SOC), black hole filtering can be an effective strategy for mitigating threats. When a threat is identified, such as a DoS attack, the SOC analyst can configure the network to redirect the suspicious traffic to a black

References: The EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (C|SA) program covers various defensive strategies, including black hole filtering, as part of its curriculum for Tier I and Tier II SOC analysts. The program emphasizes the importance of understanding and implementing network security measures to protect against cyber threats¹².

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