

EC-COUNCIL 312-39 Test Simulator Free & Free4Dump - Leader in Qualification Exams & 312-39: Certified SOC Analyst (CSA)



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EC-COUNCIL 312-39 (Certified SOC Analyst (CSA)) certification exam is an excellent choice for IT and cybersecurity professionals who want to advance their careers by demonstrating their skills and knowledge in SOC analysis. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification is suitable for SOC analysts, incident responders, security professionals, and network administrators. Achieving the certification can help professionals stand out in their careers and increase their earning potential.

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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(CSA) guide torrent in detail as follow.

EC-COUNCIL 312-39 (Certified SOC Analyst (CSA)) Certification Exam is a professional certification provided to those individuals who have the knowledge and skills to deal with the critical components and techniques of a Security Operations Center (SOC) and their related processes. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam helps to enhance the skills of candidates so that they can perform the responsibilities of a SOC analyst effectively. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge of candidates in various areas such as security operations and incident response, log management and analysis, threat intelligence, SOC operations and administration, and network and infrastructure security.

EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105

Charline is working as an L2 SOC Analyst. One day, an L1 SOC Analyst escalated an incident to her for further investigation and confirmation. Charline, after a thorough investigation, confirmed the incident and assigned it with an initial priority. What would be her next action according to the SOC workflow?

- A. She should formally raise a ticket and forward it to the IRT
- B. She should immediately escalate this issue to the management
- C. She should communicate this incident to the media immediately
- D. She should immediately contact the network administrator to solve the problem

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once an L2 SOC Analyst like Charline confirms an incident, the SOC workflow dictates that the incident must be formally documented. This involves raising a ticket in the incident management system. The ticket should include all relevant details from the investigation, such as the nature of the incident, the affected systems, and the initial priority assigned. After raising the ticket, the L2 Analyst should forward it to the Incident Response Team (IRT). The IRT will then take over the incident to conduct a deeper analysis, perform containment measures, eradicate the threat, and recover systems to normal operation.

References:

Certified SOC Analyst Training | CSA Certification - EC-Council1

Managing the SOC and Responding to Incidents Effectively - EC-Council2

Crafting an Effective Incident Report: A Guide for SOC Analysts3

Certified SOC Analyst - CERT - EC-Council4

NEW QUESTION # 106

During a routine security audit, analysts discover several web servers still use a vulnerable third-party library flagged for a zero-day exploit. The vulnerability was identified previously and patches were deployed, but the application team rolled back patches due to instability and compatibility issues. The vulnerability remains unaddressed, and no alternative mitigations are in place. How should the security team classify this risk in the context of web application security?

- A. Security logging and monitoring failures
- B. Vulnerable and outdated components
- C. Software and data integrity failures
- D. Insecure design

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is best classified as "Vulnerable and outdated components" because the organization is knowingly running a third-party library with a known exploitable vulnerability and has rolled back the available fix. In web application security, third-party dependencies are a major risk driver because attackers routinely target widely used frameworks and libraries, especially when exploit code becomes available or active exploitation is observed. Even if the rollback was motivated by stability, leaving the vulnerable component in production without compensating controls (WAF rules, disabling vulnerable functionality, strict input validation, segmentation) maintains high risk. Software and data integrity failures would focus on unauthorized changes or untrusted code deployment; the issue here is the presence of a known vulnerable dependency. Security logging/monitoring failures refer to insufficient visibility, not the root exposure. Insecure design refers to architectural weaknesses built into the application; while dependency management can be part of secure design, the immediate classification is the vulnerable component itself. From a SOC perspective, this classification drives remediation: prioritize patch-compatible fixes, upgrade dependency versions, implement compensating controls until patching is possible, and improve change management to prevent security rollback without risk acceptance and mitigation.

NEW QUESTION # 107

Which one of the following is the correct flow for Setting Up a Computer Forensics Lab?

- A. Planning and budgeting -> Physical location and structural design considerations -> Work area considerations -> Human resource considerations -> Physical security recommendations -> Forensics lab licensing
- B. Planning and budgeting -> Physical location and structural design considerations-> Forensics lab licensing -> Human resource considerations -> Work area considerations -> Physical security recommendations
- C. Planning and budgeting -> Forensics lab licensing -> Physical location and structural design considerations -> Work area considerations -> Physical security recommendations -> Human resource considerations
- D. Planning and budgeting -> Physical location and structural design considerations -> Forensics lab licensing ->Work area considerations -> Human resource considerations -> Physical security recommendations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 108

Which of the following formula represents the risk levels?

- A. Level of risk =Consequence × Likelihood
- B. Level of risk = Consequence × Severity
- C. Level of risk = Consequence × Asset Value
- D. Level of risk = Consequence × Impact

Answer: A

Explanation:

The level of risk is typically calculated by considering the consequence (or impact) of an event and the likelihood (or probability) of its occurrence. The formula represents a fundamental risk assessment concept where risk is the product of the two factors:

* Consequence (Impact): The outcome or result if a threat does exploit a vulnerability.

* Likelihood (Probability): The chance that a given threat will exploit a vulnerability.

By multiplying these two factors, one can determine the level of risk, which helps in prioritizing risks and deciding on the appropriate level of controls and mitigation strategies.

References: The EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) course materials and study guides cover the concepts of risk assessment and management, which include the formula for calculating risk levels as the product of consequence and likelihood.

These concepts are aligned with industry best practices and standards for security operations centers.

NEW QUESTION # 109

Ray is a SOC analyst in a company named Queens Tech. One Day, Queens Tech is affected by a DoS/DDoS attack. For the containment of this incident, Ray and his team are trying to provide additional bandwidth to the network devices and increasing the capacity of the servers.

What is Ray and his team doing?

- A. Diverting the Traffic
- B. Blocking the Attacks
- C. Absorbing the Attack
- D. Degrading the services

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 110

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