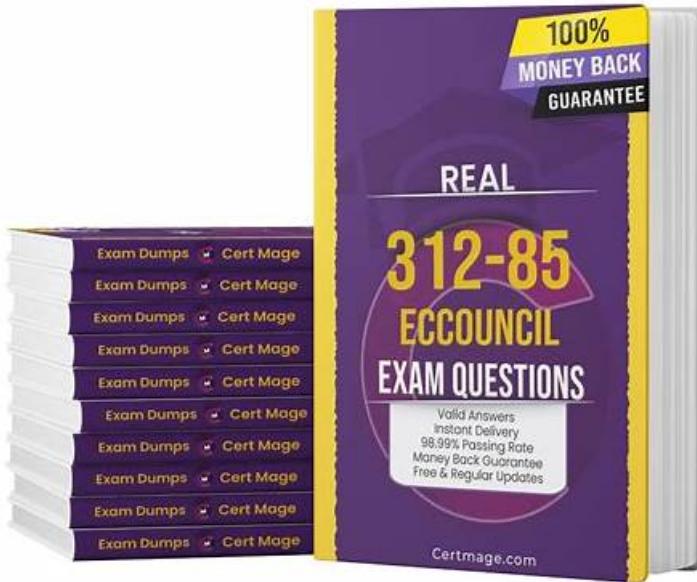


# 312-85 Exam Price, 312-85 Exam Actual Tests



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ActualVCE provides 24/7 customer support to answer any of your queries or concerns regarding the Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (312-85) certification exam. They have a team of highly skilled and experienced professionals who have a thorough knowledge of the Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (312-85) exam questions and format.

Earning the CTIA certification demonstrates a candidate's commitment to staying current with the latest threats and trends in the cybersecurity landscape. It also validates their ability to analyze and respond to threats proactively, which is critical for organizations to maintain an effective security posture. The CTIA certification is a valuable asset for cybersecurity professionals who want to advance their careers and make a significant contribution to their organizations.

The CTIA certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to threat intelligence, including the principles and practices of cyber threat intelligence, threat intelligence analysis techniques, threat intelligence data sources, and threat intelligence dissemination. 312-85 Exam also covers the legal and ethical considerations of threat intelligence, including privacy and data protection laws, ethical codes of conduct, and international laws.

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## 312-85 Exam Actual Tests & 312-85 Reliable Guide Files

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

H&P, Inc. is a small-scale organization that has decided to outsource the network security monitoring due to lack of resources in the organization. They are looking for the options where they can directly incorporate threat intelligence into their existing network defense solutions.

Which of the following is the most cost-effective methods the organization can employ?

- A. Recruit managed security service providers (MSSP)
- B. Recruit the right talent
- C. Recruit data management solution provider
- D. Look for an individual within the organization

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Which of the following types of threat attribution deals with the identification of the specific person, society, or a country sponsoring a well-planned and executed intrusion or attack over its target?

- A. Nation-state attribution
- B. **True attribution**
- C. Intrusion-set attribution
- D. Campaign attribution

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

True attribution in the context of cyber threats involves identifying the actual individual, group, or nation-state behind an attack or intrusion. This type of attribution goes beyond associating an attack with certain tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) or a known group and aims to pinpoint the real-world entity responsible.

True attribution is challenging due to the anonymity of the internet and the use of obfuscation techniques by attackers, but it is crucial for understanding the motive behind an attack and for forming appropriate responses at diplomatic, law enforcement, or cybersecurity levels. References:

\* "Attribution of Cyber Attacks: A Framework for an Evidence-Based Analysis" by Jason Healey

\* "The Challenges of Attribution in Cyberspace" in the Journal of Cyber Policy

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

Michael, a threat analyst, works in an organization named TechTop, was asked to conduct a cyber-threat intelligence analysis. After obtaining information regarding threats, he has started analyzing the information and understanding the nature of the threats.

What stage of the cyber-threat intelligence is Michael currently in?

- A. Known knowns
- B. Unknowns unknown
- C. **Known unknowns**
- D. Unknown unknowns

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The "known unknowns" stage in cyber-threat intelligence refers to the phase where an analyst has identified threats but the specific details, implications, or full nature of these threats are not yet fully understood.

Michael, in this scenario, has obtained information on threats and is in the process of analyzing this information to understand the nature of the threats better. This stage involves analyzing the known data to uncover additional insights and fill in the gaps in understanding, thereby transitioning the "unknowns" into

"knowns." This phase is critical in threat intelligence as it helps in developing actionable intelligence by deepening the understanding of the threats faced. References:

\* "Intelligence Analysis: A Target-Centric Approach," by Robert M. Clark

\* "Structured Analytic Techniques for Intelligence Analysis," by Richards J. Heuer Jr. and Randolph H. Pherson

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 44

Tracy works as a CISO in a large multinational company. She consumes threat intelligence to understand the changing trends of cyber security. She requires intelligence to understand the current business trends and make appropriate decisions regarding new technologies, security budget, improvement of processes, and staff. The intelligence helps her in minimizing business risks and protecting the new technology and business initiatives.

Identify the type of threat intelligence consumer is Tracy.

- A. Tactical users
- B. Technical users
- C. Operational users
- D. Strategic users

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Tracy, as a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), requires intelligence that aids in understanding broader business and cybersecurity trends, making informed decisions regarding new technologies, security budgets, process improvements, and staffing. This need aligns with the role of a strategic user of threat intelligence.

Strategic users leverage intelligence to guide long-term planning and decision-making, focusing on minimizing business risks and safeguarding against emerging threats to new technology and business initiatives. This type of intelligence is less about the technical specifics of individual threats and more about understanding the overall threat landscape, regulatory environment, and industry trends to inform high-level strategy and policy.

References:  
\* "The Role of Strategic Intelligence in Cybersecurity," Journal of Cybersecurity Education, Research and Practice

\* "Cyber Threat Intelligence and the Lessons from Law Enforcement," by Robert M. Lee and David Bianco, SANS Institute Reading Room

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

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