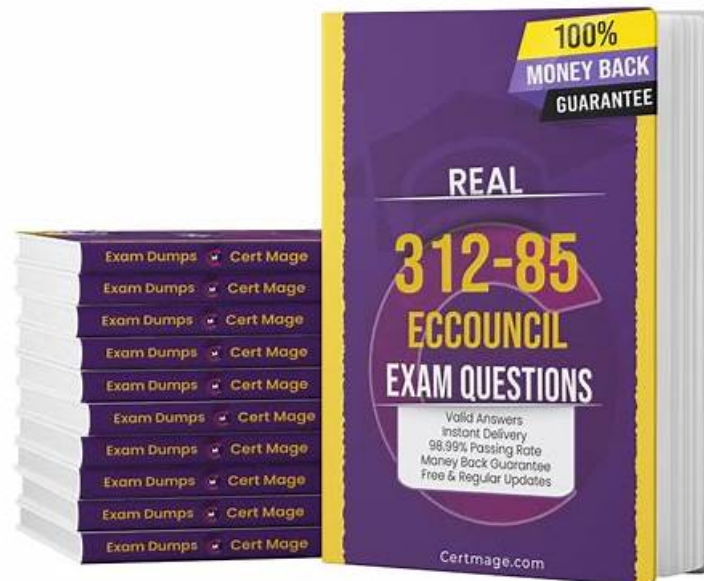


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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

Kim, an analyst, is looking for an intelligence-sharing platform to gather and share threat information from a variety of sources. He

wants to use this information to develop security policies to enhance the overall security posture of his organization. Which of the following sharing platforms should be used by Kim?

- A. OmniPeek
- B. PortDroid network analysis
- C. Cuckoo sandbox
- **D. Blueliv threat exchange network**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Blueliv Threat Exchange Network is a collaborative platform designed for sharing and receiving threat intelligence among security professionals and organizations. It provides real-time information on global threats, helping participants to enhance their security posture by leveraging shared intelligence. The platform facilitates the exchange of information related to cybersecurity threats, including indicators of compromise (IoCs), tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of threat actors, and other relevant data. This makes it an ideal choice for Kim, who is looking to gather and share threat information to develop security policies for his organization. In contrast, Cuckoo Sandbox is a malware analysis system, OmniPeek is a network analyzer, and PortDroid is a network analysis application, none of which are primarily designed for intelligence sharing.

References:

Blueliv's official documentation and resources

"Building an Intelligence-Led Security Program," by Allan Liska

NEW QUESTION # 44

Miley, an analyst, wants to reduce the amount of collected data and make the storing and sharing process easy. She uses filtering, tagging, and queuing technique to sort out the relevant and structured data from the large amounts of unstructured data. Which of the following techniques was employed by Miley?

- A. Convenience sampling
- B. Sandboxing
- **C. Normalization**
- D. Data visualization

Answer: C

Explanation:

Normalization in the context of data analysis refers to the process of organizing data to reduce redundancy and improve efficiency in storing and sharing. By filtering, tagging, and queuing, Miley is effectively normalizing the data-converting it from various unstructured formats into a structured, more accessible format. This makes the data easier to analyze, store, and share. Normalization is crucial in cybersecurity and threat intelligence to manage the vast amounts of data collected and ensure that only relevant data is retained and analyzed. This technique contrasts with sandboxing, which is used for isolating and analyzing suspicious code; data visualization, which involves representing data graphically; and convenience sampling, which is a method of sampling where samples are taken from a group that is conveniently accessible.

References:

"The Application of Data Normalization to Database Security," International Journal of Computer Science Issues SANS Institute Reading Room, "Data Normalization Considerations in Cyber Threat Intelligence"

NEW QUESTION # 45

During the process of threat intelligence analysis, John, a threat analyst, successfully extracted an indication of adversary's information, such as Modus operandi, tools, communication channels, and forensics evasion strategies used by adversaries. Identify the type of threat intelligence analysis is performed by John.

- A. Strategic threat intelligence analysis
- B. Technical threat intelligence analysis
- **C. Tactical threat intelligence analysis**
- D. Operational threat intelligence analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tactical threat intelligence analysis focuses on the immediate, technical indicators of threats, such as the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used by adversaries, their communication channels, the tools and software they utilize, and their strategies for evading forensic analysis. This type of analysis is crucial for operational defenses and is used by security teams to adjust their defenses against current threats. Since John successfully extracted information related to the adversaries' modus operandi, tools, communication channels, and evasion strategies, he is performing tactical threat intelligence analysis. This differs from strategic and operational threat intelligence, which focus on broader trends and specific operations, respectively, and from technical threat intelligence, which deals with technical indicators like malware signatures and IPs.

References:

"Tactical Cyber Intelligence," by Cyber Threat Intelligence Network, Inc.

"Intelligence-Driven Incident Response: Outwitting the Adversary," by Scott J. Roberts and Rebekah Brown

NEW QUESTION # 46

John, a threat intelligence analyst in CyberTech Company, was asked to obtain information that provides greater insight into the current cyber risks. To gather such information, John needs to find the answers to the following questions:

- * Why the organization might be attacked?
- * How the organization might be attacked?
- * Who might be the intruders? Identify the type of security testing John is going to perform.

- A. White box testing
- B. Black box testing
- C. Intelligence-led security testing

Answer: C

Explanation:

The focus of John's testing is understanding the motives, methods, and identity of potential attackers. This type of approach aligns with Intelligence-Led Security Testing.

Intelligence-Led Security Testing uses real-world threat intelligence to simulate realistic cyberattack scenarios. It provides insight into adversary behavior, motivations, and techniques, helping organizations assess their resilience against targeted threats.

Such testing answers the why, how, and who questions of potential attacks and is used to validate security controls based on threat actor profiles and campaigns.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. White box testing: The tester has full knowledge of systems and configurations; it focuses on internal vulnerabilities, not adversary motives.

* B. Black box testing: The tester has no prior knowledge of the system; it focuses on external attacks, not on intelligence-driven insights about attackers.

Conclusion:

John is performing Intelligence-Led Security Testing, which combines threat intelligence with security assessment to evaluate real-world risks.

Final Answer: B. Intelligence-led security testing

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

In CTIA, intelligence-led testing integrates threat intelligence with penetration testing to replicate realistic adversary scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which of the following components refers to a node in the network that routes the traffic from a workstation to external command and control server and helps in identification of installed malware in the network?

- A. Repeater
- B. Hub
- C. Network interface card (NIC)
- D. Gateway

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 48

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