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ECCouncil 312-85 certification exam is an excellent opportunity for IT professionals who are looking to enhance their skills in cybersecurity. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification is recognized globally, and it is an excellent way to demonstrate your expertise in threat intelligence analysis. 312-85 exam covers various topics that are essential in the field of cybersecurity, and it is designed for professionals who have at least two years of experience in the field. If you are looking to take your career in cybersecurity to the next level, then the ECCouncil 312-85 Certification Exam is definitely worth considering.

The ECCouncil 312-85 exam consists of 100 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within a time limit of 3 hours. The questions are designed to assess the candidate's proficiency in the various areas of cybersecurity threat intelligence, and a passing score of 70% is required to earn the certification.

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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Two cybersecurity teams from different organizations joined forces to combat a rapidly evolving malware campaign targeting their industry. They exchange real-time information about the attackers' techniques, compromised systems, and immediate defensive actions. What type of threat intelligence sharing characterizes this collaboration?

- A. Sharing technical threat intelligence
- B. Sharing operational threat intelligence
- C. Sharing strategic threat intelligence
- **D. Sharing tactical threat intelligence**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exchange of attack techniques, compromised systems, and immediate defensive actions represents Tactical Threat Intelligence sharing.

Tactical Threat Intelligence focuses on adversary Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) and helps defenders understand and counter ongoing attacks in real time.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B. Operational: Focuses on broader attack campaigns and contextual analysis.

* C. Strategic: Provides high-level, long-term insights for executives.

* D. Technical: Concerns low-level indicators like IPs and file hashes, not methodologies or immediate actions.

Conclusion:

The collaboration involves Tactical Threat Intelligence, which centers on sharing actionable TTPs and response techniques.

Final Answer: A. Sharing tactical threat intelligence

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

CTIA defines tactical threat intelligence as intelligence describing attacker behaviors and techniques that can be acted upon immediately by defenders.

NEW QUESTION # 54

As the CEO of a multinational corporation, you focus on making decisions that align with the organization's long-term goals and overall business strategies. What type of threat intelligence would be most valuable in guiding your decisions to enhance a company's resilience against emerging cyber threats?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Strategic Threat Intelligence provides high-level insights into the overall threat landscape, long-term trends, and the potential impact of emerging cyber threats on business operations and strategy. It is primarily designed for executives, policymakers, and senior

management to make informed decisions that align with organizational goals and risk tolerance.

This intelligence type translates complex technical data into business-relevant language, helping leadership understand:

- * The motives and objectives of threat actors.
- * The geopolitical or industry trends affecting cybersecurity risk.
- * The overall security posture and areas requiring investment.
- * How to allocate resources for long-term resilience and compliance.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Operational Threat Intelligence: Focuses on ongoing campaigns and immediate threats relevant to security operations and incident response teams.
- * B. Tactical Threat Intelligence: Deals with adversary Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) and is used by SOC and defense analysts for short-term defensive actions.
- * D. Technical Threat Intelligence: Focuses on technical indicators such as IP addresses, hashes, and URLs, used for detection and blocking within security tools.

Conclusion:

For a CEO focusing on long-term strategic decisions and organizational resilience, the most valuable form of threat intelligence is Strategic Threat Intelligence.

Final Answer: C. Strategic Threat Intelligence

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

As outlined in CTIA's section on Types of Threat Intelligence, strategic threat intelligence provides executive-level insights for planning and governance, supporting risk management and long-term decision-making.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Andrews and Sons Corp. has decided to share threat information among sharing partners. Garry, a threat analyst, working in Andrews and Sons Corp., has asked to follow a trust model necessary to establish trust between sharing partners. In the trust model used by him, the first organization makes use of a body of evidence in a second organization, and the level of trust between two organizations depends on the degree and quality of evidence provided by the first organization.

Which of the following types of trust model is used by Garry to establish the trust?

- A. Validated trust
- B. Mandated trust
- C. Mediated trust
- D. Direct historical trust

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 56

What term describes the trust establishment process, wherein the first organization relies on a body of evidence presented to the second organization, and the level of trust is contingent upon the degree and quality of evidence provided by the initiating organization?

- A. Validated trust
- B. Mandated trust
- C. Mediated trust
- D. Direct historical trust

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario describes a trust establishment process where one organization bases its trust in another on the degree and quality of evidence that the second organization provides. This concept is known as Validated Trust.

Validated Trust is built through the verification and assessment of presented evidence such as certifications, security audits, compliance documentation, or past performance. The higher the credibility and quality of the evidence, the greater the level of trust established.

This type of trust is evidence-based, meaning it does not rely solely on previous interactions or third-party mediation but on verifiable proof provided directly between the entities involved.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Mandated Trust: This is imposed by regulation, policy, or authority. It is not based on evidence but on obligation or requirement.
- * B. Direct Historical Trust: This trust is formed from prior experiences and a consistent history of interactions between the entities. It does not depend on new evidence or documentation.

* D. Mediated Trust: This form of trust is established through an intermediary (such as a trusted third party or certificate authority) who vouches for the credibility of one organization to another.

Conclusion:

The process where trust is established based on the degree and quality of evidence provided by one party is known as Validated Trust.

Final Answer: C. Validated Trust

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

According to the CTIA study topics under "Information Sharing and Trust Establishment," validated trust is the level of confidence gained through verification of tangible evidence, certifications, or attestations demonstrating security assurance and reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 57

A threat analyst working in XYZ Company was asked to perform threat intelligence analysis. During the information collection phase, he used a social engineering technique where he pretended to be a legitimate or authorized person. Using this technique, he gathered sensitive information by scanning terminals for passwords, searching important documents on desks, rummaging bins, and so on.

Which of the following social engineering techniques was used by the analyst for information collection?

- A. Impersonation
- B. Piggybacking
- C. Shoulder surfing
- D. Dumpster diving

Answer: A

Explanation:

The described activity involves pretending to be a legitimate or authorized person in order to gather sensitive information. This social engineering technique is known as Impersonation.

Impersonation is a form of deception in which the attacker pretends to be someone else - such as an employee, contractor, or service technician - to gain access to restricted information or areas. In this method, the attacker often relies on trust, authority, or familiarity to manipulate others into revealing confidential data.

In the scenario, the analyst obtained information by observing terminals, searching desks, and examining bins while pretending to be a trusted individual. This fits the definition of impersonation rather than other social engineering methods.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Shoulder surfing: Involves directly observing someone's screen or keyboard to capture credentials or data, not pretending to be someone else.

* Piggybacking: Refers to physically following an authorized person into a restricted area without proper authentication.

* Dumpster diving: Involves searching discarded items, such as trash or recycle bins, to find confidential information, without human interaction or pretense.

Conclusion:

The analyst used Impersonation to pose as an authorized person and collect sensitive data.

Final Answer: A. Impersonation

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

From the CTIA study materials under "Social Engineering and Threat Collection Techniques," impersonation is identified as a key human-based technique for gathering information during reconnaissance.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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