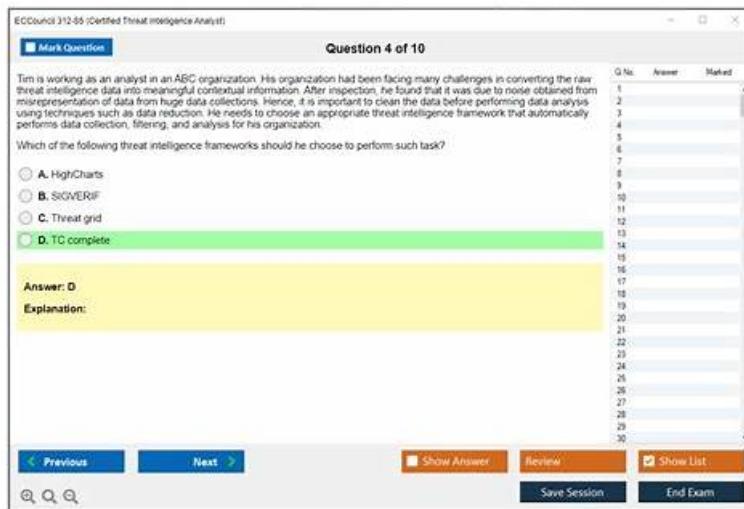


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The CTIA certification exam is intended for professionals with experience in cybersecurity or related fields such as IT security, risk management, and compliance. Individuals who are seeking to advance their careers in threat intelligence or those who are looking to transition into this field can benefit from this certification. The CTIA certification exam is also suitable for individuals who are responsible for managing and leading cybersecurity teams and initiatives.

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The CTIA certification is designed to provide professionals with a comprehensive understanding of the various types of cyber threats that exist and how to identify them. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification also covers various techniques for analyzing and interpreting data to identify potential threats. This knowledge is crucial for professionals who are responsible for safeguarding their organization's critical information and data assets.

ECCouncil 312-85 Certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in the cybersecurity industry. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification demonstrates that the holder has the skills and knowledge to identify and mitigate cyber threats, which is a critical skill in today's rapidly evolving cybersecurity landscape.

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

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are a Security Operations Center (SOC) analyst responsible for monitoring and safeguarding the organization's network. During routine activities, you identify a potential vulnerability that can expose critical systems to exploitation. In what specific aspect of

cybersecurity would you actively engage in when addressing and mitigating this vulnerability?

- A. **Vulnerability management**
- B. Incident response
- C. Security awareness training
- D. Threat intelligence analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating vulnerabilities in systems is part of Vulnerability Management.

Vulnerability Management involves:

- * Detecting potential weaknesses or misconfigurations.
- * Assessing their severity and prioritizing fixes.
- * Applying patches or other mitigation controls.
- * Verifying that remediation efforts are successful.

While threat intelligence provides contextual data, the actual handling and resolution of discovered vulnerabilities fall under vulnerability management.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Threat intelligence analysis: Focuses on gathering and analyzing threat data, not fixing vulnerabilities.
- * C. Security awareness training: Involves educating staff, not mitigating technical issues.
- * D. Incident response: Comes into play after an incident has occurred; this scenario focuses on prevention.

Conclusion:

The analyst is engaged in Vulnerability Management, aimed at reducing the risk of exploitation before an attack occurs.

Final Answer: B. Vulnerability management

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

Vulnerability management is emphasized as a preventive cybersecurity function that identifies and mitigates exploitable weaknesses.

NEW QUESTION # 54

An organization suffered many major attacks and lost critical information, such as employee records, and financial information. Therefore, the management decides to hire a threat analyst to extract the strategic threat intelligence that provides high-level information regarding current cyber-security posture, threats, details on the financial impact of various cyber-activities, and so on. Which of the following sources will help the analyst to collect the required intelligence?

- A. Active campaigns, attacks on other organizations, data feeds from external third parties
- **B. OSINT, CTI vendors, ISAO/ISACs**
- C. Campaign reports, malware, incident reports, attack group reports, human intelligence
- D. Human, social media, chat rooms

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 55

Enrage Tech Company hired Enrique, a security analyst, for performing threat intelligence analysis. While performing data collection process, he used a counterintelligence mechanism where a recursive DNS server is employed to perform interserver DNS communication and when a request is generated from any name server to the recursive DNS server, the recursive DNS servers log the responses that are received. Then it replicates the logged data and stores the data in the central database. Using these logs, he analyzed the malicious attempts that took place over DNS infrastructure.

Which of the following cyber counterintelligence (CCI) gathering technique has Enrique used for data collection?

- A. Data collection through DNS interrogation
- B. Data collection through DNS zone transfer
- **C. Data collection through passive DNS monitoring**
- D. Data collection through dynamic DNS (DDNS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Passive DNS monitoring involves collecting data about DNS queries and responses without actively querying DNS servers, thereby not altering or interfering with DNS traffic. This technique allows analysts to track changes in DNS records and observe patterns that

may indicate malicious activity. In the scenario described, Enrique is employing passive DNS monitoring by using a recursive DNS server to log the responses received from name servers, storing these logs in a central database for analysis. This approach is effective for identifying malicious domains, mapping malware campaigns, and understanding threat actors' infrastructure without alerting them to the fact that they are being monitored. This method is distinct from active techniques such as DNS interrogation or zone transfers, which involve sending queries to DNS servers, and dynamic DNS, which refers to the automatic updating of DNS records.

References:

SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room, "Using Passive DNS to Enhance Cyber Threat Intelligence"

"Passive DNS Replication," by Florian Weimer, FIRST Conference Presentation

NEW QUESTION # 56

An attacker instructs bots to use camouflage mechanism to hide his phishing and malware delivery locations in the rapidly changing network of compromised bots. In this particular technique, a single domain name consists of multiple IP addresses.

Which of the following technique is used by the attacker?

- A. Fast-Flux DNS
- B. Dynamic DNS
- C. DNS zone transfer
- D. DNS interrogation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 57

In which of the following forms of bulk data collection are large amounts of data first collected from multiple sources in multiple formats and then processed to achieve threat intelligence?

- A. Hybrid form
- B. Unstructured form
- C. Production form
- D. Structured form

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of bulk data collection for threat intelligence, data is often initially collected in an unstructured form from multiple sources and in various formats. This unstructured data includes information from blogs, news articles, threat reports, social media, and other sources that do not follow a specific structure or format.

The subsequent processing of this data involves organizing, structuring, and analyzing it to extract actionable threat intelligence. This phase is crucial for turning vast amounts of disparate data into coherent, useful insights for cybersecurity purposes.

References:

"The Role of Unstructured Data in Cyber Threat Intelligence," by Jason Trost, Anomali

"Turning Unstructured Data into Cyber Threat Intelligence," by Giorgio Mosca, IEEE Xplore

NEW QUESTION # 58

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