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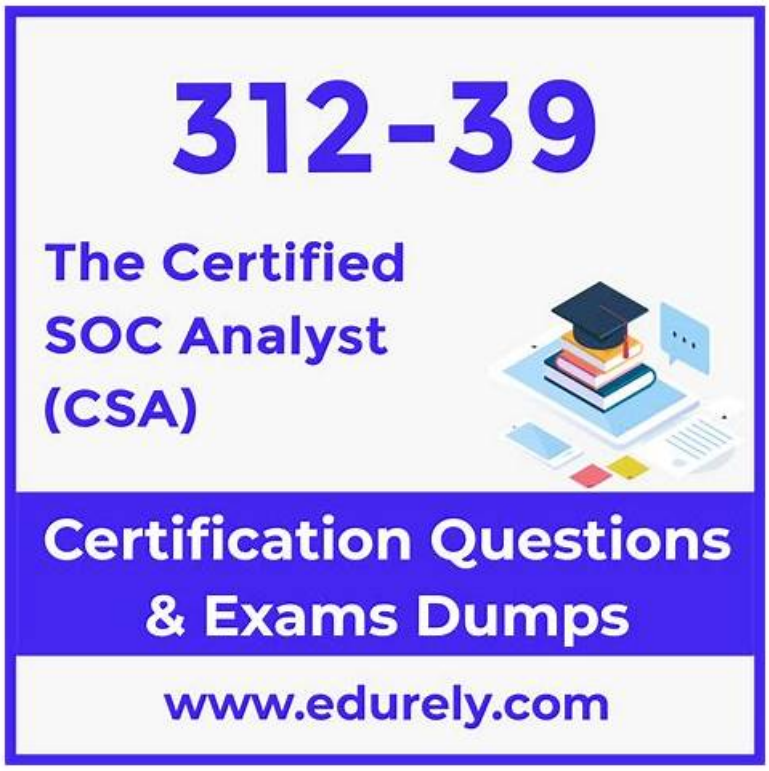

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EC-COUNCIL 312-39, also known as the Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Exam, is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to enhance their skills in the security operations center (SOC) domain. 312-39 Exam is focused on evaluating the candidate's knowledge and proficiency in monitoring, detecting, and responding to security incidents within an organization's network infrastructure. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in the cybersecurity industry.

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The CSA certification is designed to equip professionals with the knowledge and skills required to effectively handle security incidents, manage risk, and implement effective security measures. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification covers a wide range of

topics, including threat intelligence, incident response, network security, and risk management. It is an advanced certification that requires candidates to have prior experience in the field of cybersecurity.

The Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to cybersecurity, including threat intelligence, incident response, network security, and digital forensics. 312-39 Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to identify and respond to cybersecurity incidents, as well as their understanding of security operations center (SOC) processes and procedures.

EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
A mid-sized healthcare organization is facing frequent phishing and ransomware attacks. They lack an internal SOC and want proactive threat detection and response capabilities. Compliance with HIPAA regulations is essential. The organization seeks a solution that includes both monitoring and rapid response to incidents. Which service best meets their needs?

- A. MDR with proactive threat hunting and incident containment
- B. Self-hosted SIEM with in-house SOC analysts
- C. MSSP with 24/7 log monitoring and incident escalation
- D. Cloud-based SIEM with MSSP-managed services

Answer: A

Explanation:
Managed Detection and Response (MDR) best fits because it typically includes proactive threat hunting, continuous monitoring, and direct incident containment actions-exactly what an organization without an internal SOC needs when facing active phishing and ransomware threats. MDR providers usually operate with EDR/XDR-style telemetry, enabling rapid endpoint isolation, malicious process containment, and guided remediation, which is critical for ransomware where time-to-containment determines impact. An MSSP focused on log monitoring and escalation may provide visibility and alerting but often stops at notifying or ticketing rather than performing containment actions, which can slow response. A self-hosted SIEM with in- house analysts contradicts the constraint "lack an internal SOC" and requires significant staffing and engineering to be effective. A cloud SIEM with MSSP-managed services can be viable, but the question emphasizes proactive detection and response; MDR is the most directly aligned service model for hands-on containment and active hunting. For HIPAA, MDR also supports incident documentation, monitoring evidence, and response coordination, which helps meet regulatory expectations for safeguarding and incident handling.

NEW QUESTION # 25
The SOC analyst at a national cybersecurity agency detected unusual system behavior on critical infrastructure servers. Initial scans flagged potential malware activity. Due to the sophisticated nature of the suspected attack, including registry modifications, process injection, and unauthorized tasks, the case was escalated to the forensic team. The forensic team suspects the malware is designed for stealthy data exfiltration. To assess the compromise, they captured system snapshots before and after suspected infection to identify unauthorized changes and anomalies. Which process are they following by capturing and comparing system snapshots to detect unauthorized changes?

- A. Signature-based detection
- B. Threat intelligence gathering
- C. Digital forensics
- D. Host integrity monitoring

Answer: D

Explanation:
Capturing and comparing system snapshots before and after suspected compromise is a core method of host integrity monitoring. The goal is to detect unauthorized changes to critical system components such as registry keys, scheduled tasks, services, binaries, configuration files, and security settings. By comparing a known-good baseline snapshot to a suspected-compromised state, analysts can identify what changed, when it changed (with supporting timestamps), and which changes are anomalous relative to expected patching or administrative activity. While this activity can occur within a broader digital forensics investigation, the specific technique described-baseline comparison to detect unauthorized modification-is integrity monitoring. Signature-based detection focuses on matching known indicators (hashes, strings, known patterns) and does not rely on before/after snapshot comparison. Threat intelligence gathering is about collecting and analyzing information on external threats, not directly comparing host states. From a SOC standpoint, integrity monitoring supports rapid scoping and eradication because it highlights persistence and tampering mechanisms that must be removed and can reveal stealth modifications that evade signature scanners. It also supports compliance

requirements by demonstrating configuration control and unauthorized- change detection capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which of the following attack can be eradicated by converting all non-alphanumeric characters to HTML character entities before displaying the user input in search engines and forums?

- A. Broken Access Control Attacks
- B. Session Management Attacks
- C. XSS Attacks
- D. WebServices Attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:
Converting all non-alphanumeric characters to HTML character entities is a common defense against Cross- Site Scripting (XSS) attacks. Here's how it works:
* User Input Sanitization: When user input is received, the system converts characters like <, >, &, ', and " into their corresponding HTML entities (e.g., <, >, &, ', and ").
* Preventing Script Execution: By converting these characters, the system prevents potentially malicious scripts from being executed in the browser of anyone viewing the content.
* Maintaining Data Integrity: This process allows user-generated content to be displayed without altering the intended message while ensuring the content cannot harm other users or the system.
References:
EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (C|SA) course material covers various cybersecurity threats, including XSS attacks, and the methods used to mitigate them.
The study guides and resources provided by EC-Council for the SOC Analyst certification include detailed explanations of XSS attacks and the importance of sanitizing user input to prevent such vulnerabilities1234 Reference: https://ktflash.gitbooks.io/ceh_v9/content/125_countermeasures.html

NEW QUESTION # 27
ABC is a multinational company with multiple offices across the globe, and you are working as an L2 SOC analyst. You are implementing a centralized logging solution to enhance security monitoring. You must ensure that log messages from routers, firewalls, and servers across multiple remote offices are efficiently collected and forwarded to a central syslog server. To streamline this process, an intermediate component is deployed to receive log messages from different devices and forward them to the main syslog server. Which component in the syslog infrastructure performs this function?

- A. Syslog Listener
- B. Syslog Collector
- C. Syslog Database
- D. Syslog Relay

Answer: D

Explanation:
A syslog relay is specifically used as an intermediary that receives syslog messages from multiple sources and forwards them to an upstream (central) syslog server. In distributed enterprises, relays reduce bandwidth usage across WAN links, provide buffering during intermittent connectivity, and allow local aggregation before forwarding, which improves reliability and manageability. Relays can also apply basic filtering or routing rules so that critical logs are prioritized and noisy logs can be handled appropriately without overwhelming the central collector. A syslog "listener" is typically the process that receives syslog traffic on a given port, but it does not inherently imply forwarding as an architectural role. A syslog "collector" is often used generically to describe a central receiver/ingestion point; however, the question emphasizes an intermediate component that forwards to the main server, which is the role of a relay. A syslog database is for storage/indexing, not message forwarding. From a SOC design standpoint, relays are common in remote sites to maintain log continuity and reduce loss, helping incident investigations by ensuring centralized visibility even when networks are unstable.

NEW QUESTION # 28
SecureTech Inc. operates critical infrastructure and applications in AWS. The SOC detects suspicious activities such as unexpected

API calls, unusual outbound traffic from instances, and DNS requests to potentially malicious domains. They need a fully managed AWS security service that continuously monitors for malicious activity, analyzes CloudTrail logs, VPC Flow Logs, and DNS query logs, leverages machine learning and threat intelligence, and provides actionable findings. Which AWS service best fits?

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Security Hub
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. Amazon Macie

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon GuardDuty is the fully managed AWS threat detection service designed to analyze CloudTrail events, VPC Flow Logs, and DNS logs to identify suspicious and malicious activity. It uses threat intelligence and behavioral models to detect patterns such as unusual API calls, anomalous network connections (including known malicious destinations), and suspicious DNS activity-directly matching the scenario requirements. Macie is focused on discovering and protecting sensitive data (especially in S3) through classification and data exposure detection, not broad threat detection across API/network/DNS. AWS Config is a configuration compliance and drift monitoring service; it tracks resource configurations and policy compliance but does not provide threat detection based on network and activity logs. Security Hub aggregates and normalizes findings from multiple AWS security services and partners; it is a central view and compliance
/finding management layer, but it relies on services like GuardDuty to generate threat findings. From a SOC perspective, GuardDuty provides the near-real-time detection signals the team needs, and those findings can be forwarded to SIEM/SOAR workflows for triage and response.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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