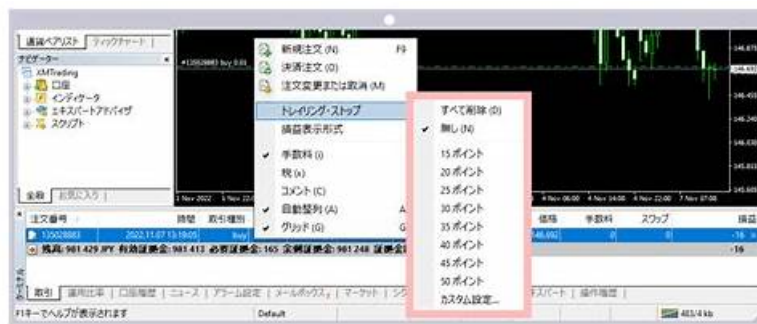


312-85日本語版トレーニング & 312-85模擬モード



BONUS!!! JPTTestKing 312-85ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QPm0eDU4WpdWwHxQpib3ktmhzQTsH5p>

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ECCouncil 312-85 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	Requirements, Planning, Direction, and Review: This section is aimed at Threat Intelligence Managers and emphasizes analyzing the organization's current threat landscape. Candidates will engage in requirements analysis to plan an effective threat intelligence program. They will learn how to establish management support and build a competent threat intelligence team to enhance organizational security.
トピック 2	Dissemination and Reporting of Intelligence: In this section, the exam emphasizes communication skills for candidates who will recognize the qualities of effective communication in reporting threat intelligence to their organizations.
トピック 3	Introduction to Threat Intelligence: This section of the exam measures the skills of Threat Analysts and Managers and covers fundamental concepts of cyber threat intelligence. Candidates will learn about the threat intelligence lifecycle and various frameworks that guide the collection and analysis of threat data. They will also explore threat intelligence platforms (TIPs) and how these platforms function in cloud environments. Additionally, candidates will examine future trends in threat intelligence and the importance of continuous learning in this rapidly evolving field.
トピック 4	Threat Intelligence in SOC Operations, Incident Response, and Risk Management: This topic focuses on integrating and supporting incident response efforts and contributes to overall risk management strategies within organizations.

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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst 認定 312-85 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 # 15

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

正解: D

解説:

Fast-Flux DNS is a technique used by attackers to hide phishing and malware distribution sites behind an ever-changing network of compromised hosts acting as proxies. It involves rapidly changing the association of domain names with multiple IP addresses, making the detection and shutdown of malicious sites more difficult. This technique contrasts with DNS zone transfers, which involve the replication of DNS data across DNS servers, or Dynamic DNS, which typically involves the automatic updating of DNS records for dynamic IP addresses, but not necessarily for malicious purposes. DNS interrogation involves querying DNS servers to retrieve information about domain names, but it does not involve hiding malicious content. Fast-Flux DNS specifically refers to the rapid changes in DNS records to obfuscate the source of the malicious activity, aligning with the scenario described. References:

* SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room

* ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) Security and Stability Advisory Committee

質問 # 16

Alice, a threat intelligence analyst at HiTech Cyber Solutions, wants to gather information for identifying emerging threats to the organization and implement essential techniques to prevent their systems and networks from such attacks. Alice is searching for online sources to obtain information such as the method used to launch an attack, and techniques and tools used to perform an attack and the procedures followed for covering the tracks after an attack.

Which of the following online sources should Alice use to gather such information?

- A. Job sites
- B. Social network settings
- C. Financial services
- D. Hacking forums

正解: D

解説:

Alice, looking to gather information on emerging threats including attack methods, tools, and post-attack techniques, should turn to hacking forums. These online platforms are frequented by cybercriminals and security researchers alike, where information on the latest exploits, malware, and hacking techniques is shared and discussed. Hacking forums can provide real-time insights into the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used by threat actors, offering a valuable resource for threat intelligence analysts aiming to enhance their organization's defenses. References:

* "Hacking Forums: A Ground for Cyber Threat Intelligence," by Digital Shadows

* "The Value of Hacking Forums for Threat Intelligence," by Flashpoint

質問 # 17

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. Network interface card (NIC)
- B. Hub

- C. Gateway
- D. Repeater

正解: C

質問 # 18

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

正解: B

解説:

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

質問 # 19

Jian is a member of the security team at Trinity, Inc. He was conducting a real-time assessment of system activities in order to acquire threat intelligence feeds. He acquired feeds from sources like honeynets, P2P monitoring, infrastructure, and application logs. Which of the following categories of threat intelligence feed was acquired by Jian?

- A. CSV data feeds
- B. Proactive surveillance feeds
- C. Internal intelligence feeds
- D. External intelligence feeds

正解: C

解説:

Internal intelligence feeds are derived from data and information collected within an organization's own networks and systems. Jian's activities, such as real-time assessment of system activities and acquiring feeds from honeynets, P2P monitoring, infrastructure, and application logs, fall under the collection of internal intelligence feeds. These feeds are crucial for identifying potential threats and vulnerabilities within the organization and form a fundamental part of a comprehensive threat intelligence program. They contrast with external intelligence feeds, which are sourced from outside the organization and include information on broader cyber threats, trends, and TTPs of threat actors.

References:

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

* "Threat Intelligence: Collecting, Analysing, Evaluating" by M-K. Lee, L. Healey, and P. A. Porras

質問 # 20

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