

Accurate ECCouncil 312-85 Study Material | 312-85 Reliable Exam Sample

The Path to Academic Distinction 1

UNICUS

halogen containing alkanes (C-X) halogen containing benzene ring

HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES

Classification:

1. based on halogen atom:-

(i) Mono Bi Bi di tri

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{Ce} \\ | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$$

(chloroethane)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$$

(1,2-dibromomethane)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ | & | & | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | & | & | \\ \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} \end{array}$$

(1,2,3-trichloropropane)

(ii) **Gem-dihalides**:- If both halogen atoms are present on same carbon atom, also named as alkylidene halides. or **geminal dihalides**.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$$

C-N = Gem-dibromide
IUPAC = 1,1-dibromoethane

(iii) **Vic-dihalides or Vicinal dihalides**:- If both halogen atoms are present on adjacent carbon atom. Also named as **alkylene dihalides**.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} \\ | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$$

IUPAC = 1,2-dichloroethane
C-N = vic-dichloride

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ | & | & | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | & | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} \end{array}$$

C-N = vic-dichloride
or
Vicinal dichloride
IUPAC = 1,2-dichlorobutane

2. Based on hybridization [sp³]

(i) **Alkyl halides**:- In which halogen atom is attached to alkyl group.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{X} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{X} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$$

[1°]

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} & \text{R} \\ | & | \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{X} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$$

[2°]

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} & \text{R} & \text{R} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{X} \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

[3°]

(ii) **Allylic halides**:- In this halogen atom is attached to that C-atom which is further joined to double bonded carbon atom.

$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{Ce}$

IUPAC = 3-chloroprop-1-ene
C-N = Allyl chloride

(iii) **Benzylic halides**:- In this halogen atom attached to carbon atom is further joined to an aromatic ring.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{Ce} \\ | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$$

IUPAC = 1-chloro-1-phenyl methane
C-N = Benzyl chloride

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} \\ | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 & \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$$

IUPAC = 1,1-dibromo-1-phenyl methane
C-N = Benzyl dibromide

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} & \text{Ce} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 & \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 & \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$$

IUPAC = 1,1,1-trichloro-1-phenyl methane
C-N = Benzyl trichloride

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To prepare for the CTIA certification exam, candidates are encouraged to take a comprehensive training course that covers all of the topics that will be covered on the exam. These training courses are designed to provide candidates with hands-on experience using various intelligence tools and techniques. Additionally, candidates may also want to consider participating in online forums and study groups to exchange ideas and strategies with other professionals who are preparing for the exam.

ECCouncil 312-85 (Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst) exam is a certification that verifies one's knowledge and skills in threat intelligence analysis. It is designed to evaluate an individual's ability to gather, analyze and interpret information from various sources and turn it into actionable intelligence that can be used to protect an organization's digital assets from potential cyber threats.

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ECCouncil 312-85, also known as the Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (CTIA) certification, is a globally recognized credential that validates the knowledge and skills of cybersecurity professionals in the field of threat intelligence. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification emphasizes the importance of proactive threat intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination to improve an organization's security posture.

ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Sarah is a security operations center (SOC) analyst working at JW Williams and Sons organization based in Chicago. As a part of security operations, she contacts information providers (sharing partners) for gathering information such as collections of validated and prioritized threat indicators along with a detailed technical analysis of malware samples, botnets, DDoS attack methods, and various other malicious tools. She further used the collected information at the tactical and operational levels. Sarah obtained the required information from which of the following types of sharing partner?

- **A. Providers of comprehensive cyber-threat intelligence**
- B. Providers of threat data feeds
- C. Providers of threat actors
- D. Providers of threat indicators

Answer: A

Explanation:

The information Sarah is gathering, which includes collections of validated and prioritized threat indicators along with detailed technical analysis of malware samples, botnets, DDoS methods, and other malicious tools, indicates that she is obtaining this intelligence from providers of comprehensive cyber-threat intelligence.

These providers offer a holistic view of the threat landscape, combining tactical and operational threat data with in-depth analysis and context, enabling security teams to make informed decisions and strategically enhance their defenses. References:

* "Cyber Threat Intelligence Providers: How to Choose the Right One for Your Organization," by CrowdStrike

* "The Role of Comprehensive Cyber Threat Intelligence in Effective Cybersecurity Strategies," by FireEye

NEW QUESTION # 34

Bob, a threat analyst, works in an organization named TechTop. He was asked to collect intelligence to fulfil the needs and requirements of the Red Team present within the organization.

Which of the following are the needs of a RedTeam?

- A. Intelligence that reveals risks related to various strategic business decisions
- B. Intelligence extracted latest attacks analysis on similar organizations, which includes details about latest threats and TTPs
- **C. Intelligence on latest vulnerabilities, threat actors, and their tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs)**
- D. Intelligence related to increased attacks targeting a particular software or operating system vulnerability

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 35

Tyrion, a professional hacker, is targeting an organization to steal confidential information. He wants to perform website footprinting to obtain the following information, which is hidden in the web page header.

Connection status and content type

Accept-ranges and last-modified information

X-powered-by information

Web server in use and its version

Which of the following tools should the Tyrion use to view header content?

- A. Vanguard enforcer

- B. Burp suite
- C. AutoShun
- D. Hydra

Answer: B

Explanation:

Burp Suite is a comprehensive tool used for web application security testing, which includes functionality for viewing and manipulating the HTTP/HTTPS headers of web page requests and responses. This makes it an ideal tool for someone like Tyrion, who is looking to perform website footprinting to gather information hidden in the web page header, such as connection status, content type, server information, and other metadata that can reveal details about the web server and its configuration. Burp Suite allows users to intercept, analyze, and modify traffic between the browser and the web server, which is crucial for uncovering such hidden information.

References:

"Burp Suite Essentials" by Akash Mahajan
 Official Burp Suite Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 36

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the trust model described, where trust between two organizations depends on the degree and quality of evidence provided by the first organization, the model in use is 'Validated Trust.' This model relies on the validation of evidence or credentials presented by one party to another to establish trust. The validation process assesses the credibility, reliability, and relevance of the information shared, forming the basis of the trust relationship between the sharing partners. This approach is common in threat intelligence sharing where the accuracy and reliability of shared information are critical.

References:

"Building a Cybersecurity Culture," ISACA
 "Trust Models in Information Security," Journal of Internet Services and Applications

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

