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The CSA exam is a comprehensive test that covers a wide range of topics related to SOC operations. 312-39 Exam consists of 100 multiple-choice questions and has a time limit of four hours. The topics covered in the exam include threat intelligence, security incident management, network and endpoint monitoring, and incident response procedures.

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EC-COUNCIL 312-39 Exam is a vendor-neutral certification, which means that it is not tied to any specific technology or product. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification is recognized globally, and its holders are highly valued by employers. The CSA certification helps candidates to stand out in the competitive job market and improve their chances of getting hired or promoted in their current job.

The Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam is ideal for professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in the area of cybersecurity. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the various security threats and vulnerabilities that organizations face today. Professionals who pass the certification exam will be equipped with the necessary skills to identify and respond to security incidents, perform threat analysis, and monitor security systems. Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) certification exam also covers the best practices for managing and responding to security incidents, which is essential for any organization that wants to ensure the security of its network and data.

EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q174-Q179):

NEW QUESTION # 174

Shawn is a security manager working at Lee Inc Solution. His organization wants to develop threat intelligent strategy plan. As a part of threat intelligent strategy plan, he suggested various components, such as threat intelligence requirement analysis, intelligence and collection planning, asset identification, threat reports, and intelligence buy-in.

Which one of the following components he should include in the above threat intelligent strategy plan to make it effective?

- A. Threat pivoting
- **B. Threat buy-in**
- C. Threat boosting
- D. Threat trending

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 175

Which of the log storage method arranges event logs in the form of a circularbuffer?

- **A. wrapping**
- B. non-wrapping
- C. FIFO
- D. LIFO

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of log storage, a circular buffer is a data structure that uses a single, fixed-size buffer as if it were connected end-to-end. This structure lends itself to buffering streams of data, where the data is written to the buffer and read from it in a potentially non-sequential manner. When the buffer is full, new data is written starting at the beginning of the buffer, and thus 'wraps' around. This is why the method is referred to as

'wrapping'. FIFO (First In, First Out) and LIFO (Last In, First Out) are queuing methods, and non-wrapping implies that the buffer does not overwrite existing data when full.

References: The answer can be verified through EC-Council's SOC Analyst study materials and official courseware, which detail various log storage methods and their characteristics. Additionally, the concept of a circular buffer is a well-known data structure in computer science, often discussed in the context of system design and memory management.

NEW QUESTION # 176

Which of the following threat intelligence helps cyber security professionals such as security operations managers, network operations center and incident responders to understand how the adversaries are expected to perform the attack on the organization, and the technical capabilities and goals of the attackers along with the attack vectors?

- **A. Operational Threat Intelligence**
- B. Strategic Threat Intelligence

- C. Tactical Threat Intelligence
- D. Analytical Threat Intelligence

Answer: A

Explanation:

Operational Threat Intelligence is focused on the specifics of imminent or ongoing attacks. It provides insights into the nature of the threat, the identity of the attackers (if known), their motivation, capabilities, and objectives, as well as the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) they are likely to use. This type of intelligence is crucial for security operations managers, network operations center personnel, and incident responders because it allows them to understand and anticipate the attackers' moves, prepare specific defenses, and respond effectively to incidents.

References: The EC-Council's Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (C|TIA) program covers the use of Operational Threat Intelligence within a SOC environment. The program emphasizes the importance of understanding and utilizing threat intelligence to predict and mitigate cyber threats. The Certified SOC Analyst (C|SA) training also discusses the role of threat intelligence in SOC operations, including Operational Threat Intelligence¹².

Reference: <https://info-savvy.com/types-of-threat-intelligence/>

NEW QUESTION # 177

Which of the following is a correct flow of the stages in an incident handling and response (IH&R) process?

- A. Preparation -> Incident Recording -> Incident Triage -> Containment -> Eradication -> Recovery -> Post-Incident Activities
- B. Containment -> Incident Recording -> Incident Triage -> Preparation -> Recovery -> Eradication -> Post-Incident Activities
- C. Incident Triage -> Eradication -> Containment -> Incident Recording -> Preparation -> Recovery -> Post-Incident Activities
- D. Incident Recording -> Preparation -> Containment -> Incident Triage -> Recovery -> Eradication -> Post-Incident Activities

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct flow of stages in an Incident Handling and Response (IH&R) process typically follows a structured approach that begins with Preparation, which is crucial for an effective response to incidents. This is followed by Incident Recording, where details of the incident are documented. Incident Triage is the next stage, where incidents are prioritized based on their impact. Containment strategies are then employed to limit the spread of the incident. Eradication involves removing the threat from the affected systems. Recovery is the process of restoring systems to normal operation. Finally, Post-Incident Activities involve learning from the incident and improving future response efforts.

References: The stages of the IH&R process are outlined in various EC-Council resources, including the EC-Council's Certified Incident Handler (E|CIH) program and related training materials, which emphasize the importance of a structured and methodical approach to incident handling and response¹²³.

NEW QUESTION # 178

Jackson & Co., a mid-sized law firm, is concerned about web-based cyber threats. The IT team implements a solution that serves as an intermediary for all HTTP and HTTPS requests. This allows the SOC to inspect, filter, and control web traffic to detect and block malicious websites, phishing attempts, and other online threats before they reach users. Which containment method is the organization using to gain visibility and control over web traffic?

- A. Blacklisting
- B. Whitelisting
- C. Web content filtering
- D. Proxy servers

Answer: D

Explanation:

A proxy server acts as an intermediary between users and the internet, routing HTTP/HTTPS requests through a controlled inspection point. This provides visibility (who accessed what, when, from which device) and enables enforcement (block categories, block malicious destinations, inspect headers, apply SSL/TLS inspection where permitted, and enforce acceptable-use policies).

