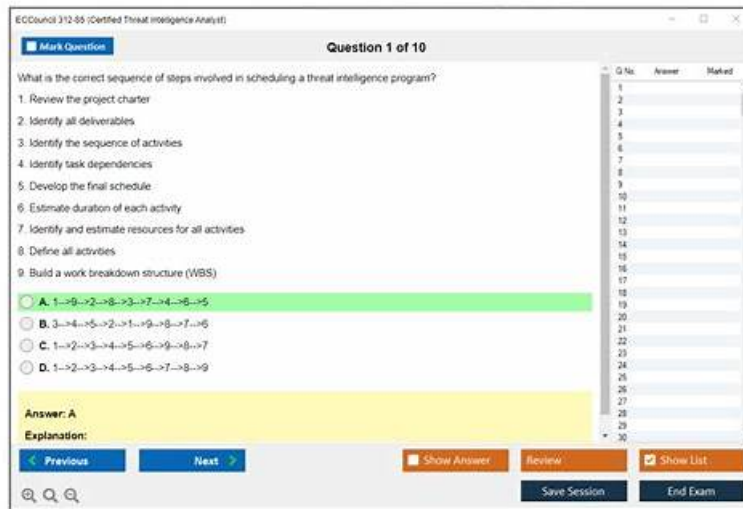


# 312-85 Valid Test Registration - Quiz ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Realistic Exam Papers



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The CTIA certification exam is intended for professionals who have experience in the field of cybersecurity and are looking to specialize in threat intelligence. 312-85 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including threat analysis, threat modeling, intelligence gathering, and risk management. It also evaluates the ability of candidates to use various tools and techniques to gather and analyze threat data, including open-source intelligence, malware analysis, and network traffic analysis.

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## ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

### NEW QUESTION # 24

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. Mandated trust
- C. Validated trust

- D. Mediated 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 # 25

What term describes the trust establishment process, wherein the first organization relies on a body of evidence presented to the second organization, and the level of trust is contingent upon the degree and quality of evidence provided by the initiating organization?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The scenario describes a trust establishment process where one organization bases its trust in another on the degree and quality of evidence that the second organization provides. This concept is known as Validated Trust.

Validated Trust is built through the verification and assessment of presented evidence such as certifications, security audits, compliance documentation, or past performance. The higher the credibility and quality of the evidence, the greater the level of trust established.

This type of trust is evidence-based, meaning it does not rely solely on previous interactions or third-party mediation but on verifiable proof provided directly between the entities involved.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Mandated Trust: This is imposed by regulation, policy, or authority. It is not based on evidence but on obligation or requirement.

\* B. Direct Historical Trust: This trust is formed from prior experiences and a consistent history of interactions between the entities. It does not depend on new evidence or documentation.

\* D. Mediated Trust: This form of trust is established through an intermediary (such as a trusted third party or certificate authority) who vouches for the credibility of one organization to another.

Conclusion:

The process where trust is established based on the degree and quality of evidence provided by one party is known as Validated Trust.

Final Answer: C. Validated Trust

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

According to the CTIA study topics under "Information Sharing and Trust Establishment," validated trust is the level of confidence gained through verification of tangible evidence, certifications, or attestations demonstrating security assurance and reliability.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

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

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 27

Tim is working as an analyst in an ABC organization. His organization had been facing many challenges in converting the raw threat intelligence data into meaningful contextual information. After inspection, he found that it was due to noise obtained from misrepresentation of data from huge data collections. Hence, it is important to clean the data before performing data analysis using techniques such as data reduction. He needs to choose an appropriate threat intelligence framework that automatically performs data collection, filtering, and analysis for his organization.

Which of the following threat intelligence frameworks should he choose to perform such task?

- A. TC complete
- B. SIGVERIF
- C. HighCharts
- D. Threat grid

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Threat Grid is a threat intelligence and analysis platform that offers advanced capabilities for automatic data collection, filtering, and analysis. It is designed to help organizations convert raw threat data into meaningful, actionable intelligence. By employing advanced analytics and machine learning, Threat Grid can reduce noise from large data sets, helping to eliminate misrepresentations and enhance the quality of the threat intelligence.

This makes it an ideal choice for Tim, who is looking to address the challenges of converting raw data into contextual information and managing the noise from massive data collections. References:

\* "Cisco Threat Grid: Unify Your Threat Defense," Cisco

\* "Integrating and Automating Threat Intelligence," by Threat Grid

### NEW QUESTION # 28

A threat analyst obtains an intelligence related to a threat, where the data is sent in the form of a connection request from a remote host to the server. From this data, he obtains only the IP address of the source and destination but no contextual information. While processing this data, he obtains contextual information stating that multiple connection requests from different geo-locations are received by the server within a short time span, and as a result, the server is stressed and gradually its performance has reduced. He further performed analysis on the information based on the past and present experience and concludes the attack experienced by the client organization.

Which of the following attacks is performed on the client organization?

- A. Bandwidth attack
- B. DHCP attacks
- C. Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack
- D. MAC spoofing attack

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The attack described, where multiple connection requests from different geo-locations are received by a server within a short time span leading to stress and reduced performance, is indicative of a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack. In a DDoS attack, the attacker floods the target's resources (such as a server) with excessive requests from multiple sources, making it difficult for the server to handle legitimate traffic, leading to degradation or outright unavailability of service. The use of multiple geo-locations for the attack sources is a common characteristic of DDoS attacks, making them harder to mitigate. References:

\* "Understanding Denial-of-Service Attacks," US-CERT

\* "DDoS Quick Guide," DHS/NCCIC

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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