

信賴的な312-85ソフトウェア一回合格-素敵な312-85学習体験談



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>> 312-85ソフトウェア <<

312-85学習体験談 & 312-85日本語pdf問題

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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst 認定 312-85 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22

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

正解: C

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 # 23

ABC is a well-established cyber-security company in the United States. The organization implemented the automation of tasks such as data enrichment and indicator aggregation. They also joined various communities to increase their knowledge about the emerging threats. However, the security teams can only detect and prevent identified threats in a reactive approach.

Based on threat intelligence maturity model, identify the level of ABC to know the stage at which the organization stands with its security and vulnerabilities.

- A. Level 2: increasing CTI capabilities
- **B. Level 3: CTI program in place**
- C. Level 1: preparing for CTI
- D. Level 0: vague where to start

正解: B

解説:

ABC cyber-security company, which has implemented automation for tasks such as data enrichment and indicator aggregation and has joined various communities to increase knowledge about emerging threats, is demonstrating characteristics of a Level 3 maturity in the threat intelligence maturity model. At this level, organizations have a formal Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) program in place, with processes and tools implemented to collect, analyze, and integrate threat intelligence into their security operations. Although they may still be reactive in detecting and preventing threats, the existence of structured CTI capabilities indicates a more developed stage of threat intelligence maturity. References:

* "Building a Threat Intelligence Program," by Recorded Future

* "The Threat Intelligence Handbook," by Chris Pace, Cybersecurity Evangelist at Recorded Future

質問 # 24

Bob is a threat intelligence analyst in Global Technologies Inc. While extracting threat intelligence, he identified that the organization is vulnerable to various application threats that can be exploited by attackers.

Which of the following are the possible application threats that have been identified by Bob?

- A. Footprinting and spoofing
- B. Man-in-the-middle attack and physical security attack
- **C. SQL injection and buffer overflow attack**
- D. DNS and ARP poisoning

正解: C

解説:

The question specifies that the vulnerabilities are application threats.

SQL injection and buffer overflow are both classic examples of application-layer attacks that target flaws in code and software design.

* SQL Injection: Exploits improper input validation in database queries, allowing attackers to execute malicious SQL statements.

* Buffer Overflow: Occurs when a program writes more data into a buffer than it can handle, leading to memory corruption and potential remote code execution.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B. Man-in-the-middle and physical security attack: MITM is a network attack, and physical attacks are not application-based.

* C. DNS and ARP poisoning: These are network-level attacks, not application-level.

* D. Footprinting and spoofing: Both are reconnaissance or identity-deception techniques, not application-layer threats.

Conclusion:

Bob identified application threats, namely SQL Injection and Buffer Overflow attacks.

Final Answer: A. SQL injection and buffer overflow attack

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

CTIA categorizes SQL injection and buffer overflow as application-level vulnerabilities exploited through improper input handling and insecure coding.

質問 # 25

Moses, a threat intelligence analyst at InfoTec Inc., wants to find crucial information about the potential threats the organization is facing by using advanced Google search operators. He wants to identify whether any fake websites are hosted at the similar to the organization's URL.

Which of the following Google search queries should Moses use?

- A. info: www.infothech.org
- B. related: www.infothech.org
- C. cache: www.infothech.org
- D. link: www.infothech.org

正解: B

解説:

The "related:" Google search operator is used to find websites that are similar or related to a specified URL. In the context provided, Moses wants to identify fake websites that may be posing as or are similar to his organization's official site. By using the "related:" operator followed by his organization's URL, Google will return a list of websites that Google considers to be similar to the specified site. This can help Moses identify potential impersonating websites that could be used for phishing or other malicious activities. The "info:",

"link:", and "cache:" operators serve different purposes; "info:" provides information about the specified webpage, "link:" used to be used to find pages linking to a specific URL (but is now deprecated), and "cache:" shows the cached version of the specified webpage. References:

* Google Search Operators Guide by Moz

* Google Advanced Search Help Documentation

質問 # 26

Jim works as a security analyst in a large multinational company. Recently, a group of hackers penetrated into their organizational network and used a data staging technique to collect sensitive data. They collected all sorts of sensitive data about the employees and customers, business tactics of the organization, financial information, network infrastructure information and so on.

What should Jim do to detect the data staging before the hackers exfiltrate from the network?

- A. Jim should monitor network traffic for malicious file transfers, file integrity monitoring, and event logs.
- B. Jim should analyze malicious DNS requests, DNS payload, unspecified domains, and destination of DNS requests.
- C. Jim should identify the web shell running in the network by analyzing server access, error logs, suspicious strings indicating encoding, user agent strings, and so on.
- D. Jim should identify the attack at an initial stage by checking the content of the user agent field.

正解: A

解説:

In the scenario described, where attackers have penetrated the network and are staging data for exfiltration, Jim should focus on monitoring network traffic for signs of malicious file transfers, implement file integrity monitoring, and scrutinize event logs. This approach is crucial for detecting unusual activity that could indicate data staging, such as large volumes of data being moved to uncommon locations, sudden changes in file integrity, or suspicious entries in event logs. Early detection of these indicators can help in identifying the staging activity before the data is exfiltrated from the network. References:

* NIST Special Publication 800-61 Rev. 2, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide"

* SANS Institute Reading Room, "Detecting Malicious Activity with DNS and NetFlow"

質問 # 27

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