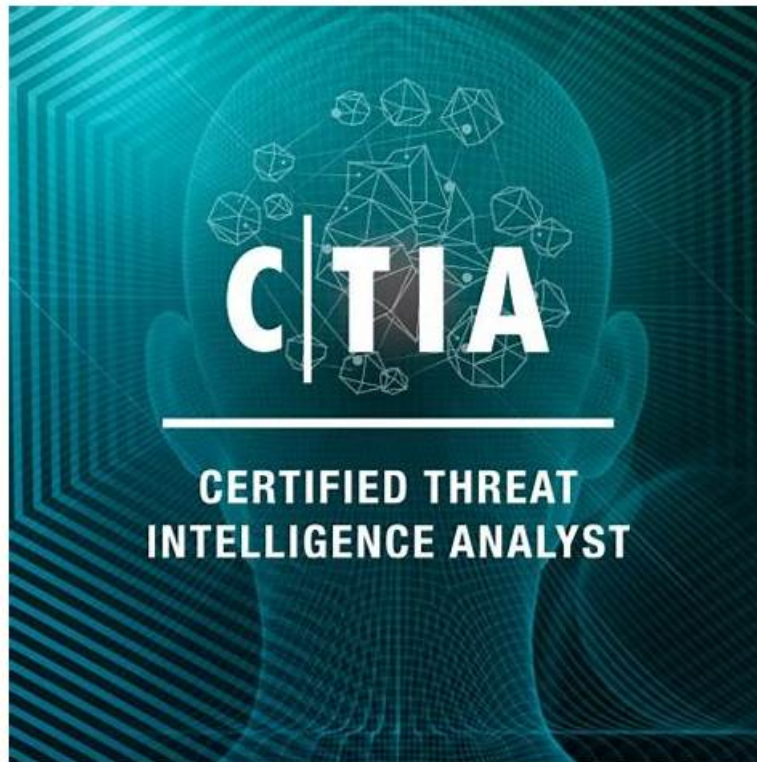


312-85 Der beste Partner bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst



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Die ECCouncil 312-85 (Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst) Zertifizierungsprüfung ist darauf ausgelegt, das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten einer Person im Bereich der Bedrohungsanalyse zu testen. Diese Prüfung richtet sich an Fachleute, die dafür verantwortlich sind, Bedrohungen für die Informationsressourcen eines Unternehmens zu identifizieren, zu bewerten und zu minimieren. Die Zertifizierung ist weltweit anerkannt und wird von Arbeitgebern in der Cybersicherheitsbranche hoch geschätzt.

Kandidaten, die die CTIA -Prüfung bestehen, erhalten die Zertifizierung von Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst, die weltweit als Zeichen der Exzellenz in der Bedrohungsintelligenz anerkannt wird. Diese Zertifizierung zeigt, dass der Kandidat über das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten verfügt, um Bedrohungen zu identifizieren und zu mildern, kritische Vermögenswerte zu schützen und die allgemeine Haltung der Cybersicherheit ihrer Organisation zu verbessern.

>> 312-85 Fragen Antworten <<

312-85 Fragen & Antworten & 312-85 Studienführer & 312-85 Prüfungsvorbereitung

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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst 312-85 Prüfungsfragen mit

Lösungen (Q21-Q26):

21. Frage

Alice, an analyst, shared information with security operation managers and network operations center (NOC) staff for protecting the organizational resources against various threats. Information shared by Alice was highly technical and include threat actor TTPs, malware campaigns, tools used by threat actors, and so on.

Which of the following types of threat intelligence was shared by Alice?

- A. Operational threat intelligence
- B. Technical threat intelligence
- C. Strategic threat intelligence
- **D. Tactical threat intelligence**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The information shared by Alice, which was highly technical and included details such as threat actor tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), malware campaigns, and tools used by threat actors, aligns with the definition of tactical threat intelligence. This type of intelligence focuses on the immediate, technical indicators of threats and is used by security operation managers and network operations center (NOC) staff to protect organizational resources. Tactical threat intelligence is crucial for configuring security solutions and adjusting defense mechanisms to counteract known threats effectively.

References:

"Tactical Cyber Intelligence," Cyber Threat Intelligence Network, Inc.

"Cyber Threat Intelligence for Front Line Defenders: A Practical Guide," by James Dietle

22. Frage

Miley, an analyst, wants to reduce the amount of collected data and make the storing and sharing process easy.

She uses filtering, tagging, and queuing technique to sort out the relevant and structured data from the large amounts of unstructured data.

Which of the following techniques was employed by Miley?

- A. Sandboxing
- B. Convenience sampling
- **C. Normalization**
- D. Data visualization

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Normalization in the context of data analysis refers to the process of organizing data to reduce redundancy and improve efficiency in storing and sharing. By filtering, tagging, and queuing, Miley is effectively normalizing the data—converting it from various unstructured formats into a structured, more accessible format. This makes the data easier to analyze, store, and share. Normalization is crucial in cybersecurity and threat intelligence to manage the vast amounts of data collected and ensure that only relevant data is retained and analyzed. This technique contrasts with sandboxing, which is used for isolating and analyzing suspicious code; data visualization, which involves representing data graphically; and convenience sampling, which is a method of sampling where samples are taken from a group that is conveniently accessible.

References:

* "The Application of Data Normalization to Database Security," International Journal of Computer Science Issues

* SANS Institute Reading Room, "Data Normalization Considerations in Cyber Threat Intelligence"

23. Frage

An XYZ organization hired Mr. Andrews, a threat analyst. In order to identify the threats and mitigate the effect of such threats, Mr. Andrews was asked to perform threat modeling. During the process of threat modeling, he collected important information about the threat actor and characterized the analytic behavior of the adversary that includes technological details, goals, and motives that can be useful in building a strong countermeasure.

What stage of the threat modeling is Mr. Andrews currently in?

- A. Threat determination and identification
- **B. Threat profiling and attribution**
- C. System modeling

- D. Threat ranking

Antwort: B

Begründung:

During the threat modeling process, Mr. Andrews is in the stage of threat profiling and attribution, where he is collecting important information about the threat actor and characterizing the analytic behavior of the adversary. This stage involves understanding the technological details, goals, motives, and potential capabilities of the adversaries, which is essential for building effective countermeasures. Threat profiling and attribution help in creating a detailed picture of the adversary, contributing to a more focused and effective defense strategy.

References:

"The Art of Threat Profiling," by John Pirc, SANS Institute Reading Room

"Threat Modeling: Designing for Security," by Adam Shostack

24. Frage

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

Antwort: A

25. Frage

Kim, an analyst, is looking for an intelligence-sharing platform to gather and share threat information from a variety of sources. He wants to use this information to develop security policies to enhance the overall security posture of his organization. Which of the following sharing platforms should be used by Kim?

- A. Cuckoo sandbox
- B. Blueliv threat exchange network
- C. PortDroid network analysis
- D. OmniPeek

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The Blueliv Threat Exchange Network is a collaborative platform designed for sharing and receiving threat intelligence among security professionals and organizations. It provides real-time information on global threats, helping participants to enhance their security posture by leveraging shared intelligence. The platform facilitates the exchange of information related to cybersecurity threats, including indicators of compromise (IoCs), tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of threat actors, and other relevant data. This makes it an ideal choice for Kim, who is looking to gather and share threat information to develop security policies for his organization. In contrast, Cuckoo Sandbox is a malware analysis system, OmniPeek is a network analyzer, and PortDroid is a network analysis application, none of which are primarily designed for intelligence sharing.

References:

Blueliv's official documentation and resources

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

26. Frage

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