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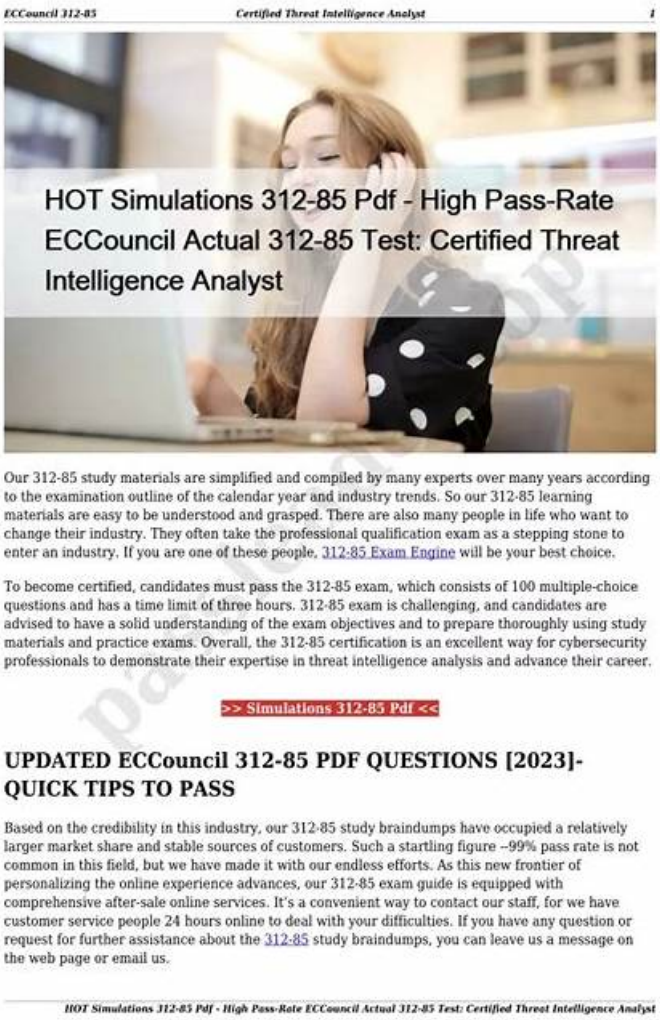

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It is widely accepted that where there is a will, there is a way; so to speak, a man who has a settled purpose will surely succeed. To obtain the 312-85 certificate is a wonderful and rapid way to advance your position in your career. In order to reach this goal of passing the 312-85 exam, you need more external assistance to help yourself. We have engaged in this career for more than ten years and with our 312-85 Exam Questions, you will not only get aid to gain your dreaming 312-85 certification, but also you can enjoy the first-class service online.

The CTIA certification is designed to provide professionals with a comprehensive understanding of the various types of cyber threats that exist and how to identify them. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification also covers various techniques for analyzing and interpreting data to identify potential threats. This knowledge is crucial for professionals who are responsible for safeguarding their organization's critical information and data assets.

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100% Pass Quiz 312-85 - Fantastic Hottest Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Certification

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ECCouncil 312-85, also known as the Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (CTIA) certification exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in the field of threat intelligence analysis. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification is recognized globally and is highly sought after by organizations looking for professionals adept at identifying, assessing and mitigating potential threats.

Candidates who pass the CTIA exam receive the Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification, which is recognized globally as a mark of excellence in threat intelligence. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification demonstrates that the candidate has the knowledge and skills to identify and mitigate threats, protect critical assets, and enhance their organization's overall cybersecurity posture.

ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
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 treat 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 ranking
- B. Threat determination and identification
- C. Threat profiling and attribution
- D. System modeling

Answer: C

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 21
Marie, a threat analyst at an organization named TechSavvy, was asked to perform operational threat intelligence analysis to get contextual information about security events and incidents.
Which of the following sources does Marie need to use to perform operational threat intelligence analysis?

- A. OSINT, security industry white papers, human contacts
- B. Attack group reports, attack campaign reports, incident reports, malware samples
- C. Malware indicators, network indicators, e-mail indicators
- D. Activity-related attacks, social media sources, chat room conversations

Answer: B

Explanation:
Operational Threat Intelligence focuses on providing actionable insights about ongoing attacks, campaigns, or threat actors. It bridges the gap between high-level strategic intelligence and low-level technical intelligence.
It includes detailed, contextual information about how and why an attack is happening, who is behind it, and what tools and tactics they are using. Analysts rely on reports and data that describe current or recent attack campaigns, group activities, and malware operations.

Typical Sources of Operational Threat Intelligence:
* Attack group reports: Identify specific threat actors, their motivations, targets, and past operations.
* Attack campaign reports: Provide information about organized and ongoing attack campaigns targeting certain sectors or geographies.
* Incident reports: Offer real-world case studies and patterns of attacks that have already occurred.
* Malware samples: Help analysts understand malware functionality, distribution methods, and associated threat groups.
These sources provide contextual and actionable information that help operational analysts improve detection and response during active threat situations.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
* B. Malware indicators, network indicators, e-mail indicators:These are sources of technical threat intelligence, which deals with atomic-level data such as IP addresses, URLs, and file hashes.
* C. Activity-related attacks, social media sources, chat room conversations:These are examples of sources used for social media or OSINT collection, not operational analysis.
* D. OSINT, security industry white papers, human contacts:These are sources used for strategic threat intelligence, focusing on long-term trends and organizational risk assessment.
Conclusion:
Operational threat intelligence relies on actionable, campaign-specific sources such as attack group reports, incident reports, and malware samples to provide detailed context for active threats.
Final Answer: A. Attack group reports, attack campaign reports, incident reports, malware samples Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):
According to CTIA, operational threat intelligence provides in-depth analysis of ongoing or recent campaigns, utilizing reports and samples that describe adversary tools, targets, and motivations.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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. Normalization
- B. Convenience sampling
- C. Data visualization
- D. Sandboxing

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 easierto 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"

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which of the following types of threat attribution deals with the identification of the specific person, society, or a country sponsoring a well-planned and executed intrusion or attack over its target?

- A. Campaign attribution
- B. Nation-state attribution
- C. Intrusion-set attribution
- D. True attribution

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following characteristics of APT refers to numerous attempts done by the attacker to gain entry to the target's network?

- A. Timeliness
- B. Risk tolerance
- C. Multiphased
- D. Attack origination points

Answer: C

Explanation:
Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs) are characterized by their 'Multiphased' nature, referring to the various stages or phases the attacker undertakes to breach a network, remain undetected, and achieve their objectives.
This characteristic includes numerous attempts to gain entry to the target's network, often starting with reconnaissance, followed by initial compromise, and progressing through stages such as establishment of a backdoor, expansion, data exfiltration, and maintaining persistence. This multiphased approach allows attackers to adapt and pursue their objectives despite potential disruptions or initial failures in their campaign.References:
* "Understanding Advanced Persistent Threats and Complex Malware," by FireEye
* MITRE ATT&CK Framework, detailing the multiphased nature of adversary tactics and techniques

NEW QUESTION # 25
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