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The CTIA certification is highly regarded in the cybersecurity industry and is recognized globally as a benchmark of excellence in threat intelligence analysis. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification is designed for cybersecurity professionals, including threat intelligence analysts, threat hunters, security analysts, network security engineers, and incident response teams. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification validates the candidate's knowledge and skills in threat intelligence analysis, which is a critical skill set for any cybersecurity professional.

The CTIA certification exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to gather and analyze threat intelligence data, identify and assess threats, and develop effective countermeasures to mitigate those threats. 312-85 Exam covers various topics, including threat intelligence fundamentals, threat modeling, data analysis, threat intelligence platforms, and operational security.

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ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
Joe works as a threat intelligence analyst with Xsecurity Inc. He is assessing the TI program by comparing the project results with the original objectives by reviewing project charter. He is also reviewing the list of expected deliverables to ensure that each of those is delivered to an acceptable level of quality.
Identify the activity that Joe is performing to assess a TI program's success or failure.

- A. Conducting a gap analysis
- B. Determining the costs and benefits associated with the program
- C. Identifying areas of further improvement
- D. Determining the fulfillment of stakeholders

Answer: A

Explanation:
By assessing the Threat Intelligence (TI) program through a comparison of project results with the original objectives, and by ensuring that all expected deliverables have been produced to an acceptable quality level, Joe is conducting a gap analysis. Gap analysis involves identifying the difference between the current state and the desired state or objectives, in this case, the outcomes of the TI program versus its intended goals as outlined in the project charter. This process allows for the assessment of what was successful, what fell short, and where improvements can be made, thereby evaluating the program's overall effectiveness and identifying areas for future enhancement.
References:
"Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK)" by the Project Management Institute
"Intelligence Analysis: A Target-Centric Approach" by Robert M. Clark

NEW QUESTION # 50
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. System modeling
- C. Threat determination and identification
- D. Threat profiling and attribution

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 51
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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 52
Daniel is a professional hacker whose aim is to attack a system to steal data and money for profit. He performs hacking to obtain confidential data such as social security numbers, personally identifiable information (PII) of an employee, and credit card information. After obtaining confidential data, he further sells the information on the black market to make money.
Daniel comes under which of the following types of threat actor.

- A. Organized hackers
- B. Insider threat
- C. Industrial spies
- D. State-sponsored hackers

Answer: A

Explanation:
Daniel's activities align with those typically associated with organized hackers. Organized hackers or cybercriminals work in groups with the primary goal of financial gain through illegal activities such as stealing and selling data. These groups often target large amounts of data, including personal and financial information, which they can monetize by selling on the black market or dark web. Unlike industrial spies who focuson corporate espionage or state-sponsored hackers who are backed by nation-states for political or military objectives, organized hackers are motivated by profit. Insider threats, on the other hand, come from within the organization and might not always be motivated by financial gain. The actions described in the scenario-targeting personal and financial information for sale-best fit the modus operandi of organized cybercriminal groups.References:
* ENISA (European Union Agency for Cybersecurity) Threat Landscape Report
* Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report

NEW QUESTION # 53
A threat analyst wants to incorporate a requirement in the threat knowledge repository that provides an ability to modify or delete past or irrelevant threat data.
Which of the following requirement must he include in the threat knowledge repository to fulfil his needs?

- A. Searchable functionality
- B. Data management
- C. Evaluating performance
- D. Protection ranking

Answer: B

Explanation:
Incorporating a data management requirement in the threat knowledge repository is essential to provide the ability to modify or delete past or irrelevant threat data. Effective data management practices ensure that the repository remains accurate, relevant, and up-to-date by allowing for the adjustment and curation of stored information. This includes removing outdated intelligence, correcting inaccuracies, and updating information as new insights become available. A well-managed repository supports the ongoing relevance

and utility of the threat intelligence, aiding in informed decision-making and threat mitigation strategies.
References:
"Building and Maintaining a Threat Intelligence Library," by Recorded Future
"Best Practices for Creating a Threat Intelligence Policy, and How to Use It," by SANS Institute

NEW QUESTION # 54
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