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In order to ensure the quality of our 312-39 preparation materials, we specially invited experienced team of experts to write them. The content of our 312-39 practice engine comes from a careful analysis and summary of previous exam syllabus, so that you can accurately grasp the core test sites. At the same time, our proffesional experts are keeping a close eye on the changes of the exam questions and answers. So that our 312-39 Study Guide can be the latest and most accurate.

EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123
The SOC team found a suspicious document file on a user's workstation. Upon initial inspection, the document appears benign, but deeper analysis reveals an embedded PowerShell script. The team suspects the script is designed to download and execute a malicious payload. They need to understand the script's functionality without triggering it. Which malware analysis technique is recommended to understand the PowerShell script's functionality without executing it?

- A. Static analysis
- B. Automated behavioral analysis
- C. Dynamic analysis
- D. Network traffic analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:
Static analysis is the correct approach when the requirement is to understand what the script is intended to do without executing it.

For PowerShell embedded in documents, static analysis includes extracting the script content, de-obfuscating it (common techniques include base64 decoding, string reconstruction, and analyzing encoded commands), and reviewing functions, URLs/IPs, file paths, registry keys, and command-line arguments. This allows the SOC to determine likely behaviors such as downloading payloads, establishing persistence, credential theft, or disabling security controls-without risking system impact. Dynamic or behavioral analysis involves running code in a controlled sandbox to observe actions, which can be valuable but violates the constraint "without triggering it," and can be risky if containment fails or the malware has evasive logic. Network traffic analysis can help once execution has occurred or in a sandbox run, but it cannot fully explain logic that never ran. Static analysis is also useful for creating detections (hashes, strings, YARA- like patterns, command-line indicators) and for scoping across the environment by searching for matching script fragments or document markers.

NEW QUESTION # 124
Identify the event severity level in Windows logs for the events that are not necessarily significant, but may indicate a possible future problem.

- A. Warning
- B. Information
- C. Failure Audit
- D. Error

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 125
Which of the following tool is used to recover from web application incident?

- A. Symantec Secure Web Gateway
- B. Smoothwall SWG
- C. Proxy Workbench
- D. CrowdStrike FalconTM Orchestrator

Answer: D

Explanation:
CrowdStrike FalconTM Orchestrator is a tool designed to automate the response to security incidents, including those involving web applications. It integrates with the CrowdStrike Falcon platform to provide a range of capabilities such as real-time response, incident investigation, and remediation. This makes it suitable for recovering from web application incidents by allowing security teams to quickly identify, understand, and resolve threats.
References The EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) course materials and study guides discuss various tools and their applications in incident response. CrowdStrike FalconTM Orchestrator is recognized in the industry for its incident response capabilities, aligning with the learning resources provided by EC- Council for SOC Analysts.

NEW QUESTION # 126
Which of the following stage executed after identifying the required event sources?

- A. Implementing and Testing the Use Case
- B. Validating the event source against monitoring requirement
- C. Identifying the monitoring Requirements
- D. Defining Rule for the Use Case

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 127
TechInnovate receives an alert about a newly discovered zero-day vulnerability in a widely used web application framework that is being actively exploited. No official patch is available. The SOC must monitor adversary tactics, identify indicators of compromise (IoCs), and proactively adjust controls to detect, track, and mitigate the threat. Which SOC technology is crucial for real-time visibility into evolving threat intelligence and enabling proactive mitigation?

- A. Threat intelligence management tools
- B. Endpoint detection and response (EDR) tools
- C. Security information and event management (SIEM) solutions
- D. Vulnerability management tools

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a zero-day is being exploited and no patch exists, the SOC must rapidly consume, curate, and operationalize evolving threat intelligence: new IoCs, attacker infrastructure, exploitation patterns, and defensive guidance. Threat intelligence management tools are purpose-built for this. They aggregate feeds and reports, normalize indicators, score confidence and relevance, de-duplicate noise, enrich with context (campaign, actor, targeting), and push actionable intelligence into detection and response systems. This provides real-time visibility into changes as the threat evolves and enables proactive mitigation such as blocking malicious domains/IPs, updating WAF rules, tuning detections, and prioritizing monitoring on vulnerable assets. Vulnerability management tools are important for exposure tracking, but they provide limited real-time adversary intelligence and cannot resolve a zero-day without patching/mitigation guidance.
EDR tools provide endpoint visibility and containment but don't serve as the intelligence aggregation and distribution layer. SIEM solutions correlate internal telemetry and alert on suspicious behavior, but they rely on intelligence sources and still need a mechanism to manage rapidly changing indicators at scale. Therefore, threat intelligence management tools are crucial for quickly turning external intelligence into actionable defensive updates during a zero-day window.

NEW QUESTION # 128
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