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你還在猶豫什麼，機不可失，失不再來。現在你就可以獲得ECCouncil的312-85考題的完整本，只要你進VCESoft網站就能滿足你這個小小的欲望。你找到了最好的312-85考試培訓資料，請你放心使用我們的考題及答案，你一定會通過的。

我們VCESoft ECCouncil的312-85考試培訓資料不僅為你節省能源和資源，還有時間很充裕，因為我們所做的一切，你可能需要幾個月來實現，所以你必須要做的是通過我們VCESoft ECCouncil的312-85考試培訓資料，為了你自己，獲得此證書。我們VCESoft一定會幫助你獲得你所需要的知識和經驗，還為你提供了詳細的ECCouncil的312-85考試目標，所以有了它，你不得獲得考試認證。

>> 312-85考試資訊 <<

312-85認證指南 - 312-85資訊

IT專業技術認證是進入IT行業的“敲門磚”。由國際著名IT企業頒發的職業證書，證明了你具有某種專業IT技能，為國際承認並通用。這些國際著名 IT企業為：Microsoft、Oracle、Cisco、Amazon、IBM、Oracle等。312-85 考試就是其中一個流行的 ECCouncil 認證。許多考生對這門考試沒有什麼信心，其實，312-85 最新的擬真試題是用最快和

最聰明的的方式來傳遞您的考試，並幫助您獲得 ECCouncil 312-85 認證。

ECCouncil 312-85: Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst考試是全球公認的認證，驗證專業人士在威脅情報領域的知識和技能。此考試旨在測試候選人在識別、評估和減輕對組織基礎設施、數據和人員的威脅方面的能力。

CTIA認證考試旨在針對具有網絡安全或相關領域經驗的專業人員，例如IT安全，風險管理和合規性。尋求在威脅情報方面或尋求過渡到該領域的人的職業人士可以從該認證中受益。CTIA認證考試也適用於負責管理和領導網絡安全團隊和計劃的個人。

最新的 Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst 312-85 免費考試真題 (Q71-Q76):

問題 #71

Henry, a threat intelligence analyst at ABC Inc., is working on a threat intelligence program. He was assigned to work on establishing criteria for prioritization of intelligence needs and requirements.

Which of the following considerations must be employed by Henry to prioritize intelligence requirements?

- A. Produce actionable data
- B. Develop a collection plan
- C. Understand data reliability
- **D. Understand frequency and impact of a threat**

答案: D

解題說明:

When prioritizing intelligence requirements, it is crucial to understand the frequency and impact of various threats. This approach helps in allocating resources effectively, focusing on threats that are both likely to occur and that would have significant consequences if they did. By assessing threats based on these criteria, Henry can ensure that the threat intelligence program addresses the most pressing and potentially damaging threats first, thereby enhancing the organization's security posture. This prioritization is essential for effective threat management and for ensuring that the most critical threats are addressed promptly.

References:

* "Cyber Threat Intelligence: Prioritizing and Using CTI Effectively," by SANS Institute

* "Threat Intelligence: What It Is, and How to Use It Effectively," by Gartner

問題 #72

In a team of threat analysts, two individuals were competing over projecting their own hypotheses on a given malware. However, to find logical proofs to confirm their hypotheses, the threat intelligence manager used a de-biasing strategy that involves learning strategic decision making in the circumstances comprising multistep interactions with numerous representatives, either having or without any perfect relevant information.

Which of the following de-biasing strategies the threat intelligence manager used to confirm their hypotheses?

- A. Machine learning
- **B. Decision theory**
- C. Cognitive psychology
- D. Game theory

答案: B

問題 #73

A consortium was established in a collaborative effort to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of multiple organizations within an industry sector. The participating entities decided to adopt a threat intelligence exchange architecture in which all threat data is collected, analyzed, and disseminated through a single central hub.

What type of threat intelligence exchange architecture was implemented in this scenario?

- **A. Centralized exchange architecture**
- B. Hybrid exchange architecture
- C. Federated exchange architecture
- D. Decentralized exchange architecture

答案: A

解題說明:

A model where all threat data is collected, analyzed, and distributed through a single central hub defines a Centralized Exchange Architecture.

In this architecture:

- * All participants send their data to a central system.
- * The central hub processes, correlates, and redistributes intelligence.
- * It ensures uniform analysis, consistency, and efficient management.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Decentralized: Each participant shares data directly with others without a central hub.
- * B. Federated: Each organization maintains its own data but participates in shared analysis through agreed protocols.
- * C. Hybrid: Combines elements of centralized and decentralized systems for flexibility.

Conclusion:

The described setup represents a Centralized Exchange Architecture.

Final Answer: D. Centralized exchange architecture

Explanation Reference (Based on CTIA Study Concepts):

CTIA classifies centralized architectures as systems that collect and distribute threat data through a single authoritative node.

問題 #74

Michael, a threat analyst, works in an organization named TechTop, was asked to conduct a cyber-threat intelligence analysis. After obtaining information regarding threats, he has started analyzing the information and understanding the nature of the threats.

What stage of the cyber-threat intelligence is Michael currently in?

- A. Known knowns
- B. Unknowns unknown
- C. Known unknowns
- D. Unknown unknowns

答案: C

解題說明:

The "known unknowns" stage in cyber-threat intelligence refers to the phase where an analyst has identified threats but the specific details, implications, or full nature of these threats are not yet fully understood.

Michael, in this scenario, has obtained information on threats and is in the process of analyzing this information to understand the nature of the threats better. This stage involves analyzing the known data to uncover additional insights and fill in the gaps in understanding, thereby transitioning the "unknowns" into

"knowns." This phase is critical in threat intelligence as it helps in developing actionable intelligence by deepening the understanding of the threats faced.

References:

"Intelligence Analysis: A Target-Centric Approach," by Robert M. Clark

"Structured Analytic Techniques for Intelligence Analysis," by Richards J. Heuer Jr. and Randolph H. Pherson

問題 #75

Cybersol Technologies initiated a cyber-threat intelligence program with a team of threat intelligence analysts. During the process, the analysts started converting the raw data into useful information by applying various techniques, such as machine-based techniques, and statistical methods.

In which of the following phases of the threat intelligence lifecycle is the threat intelligence team currently working?

- A. Planning and direction
- B. Processing and exploitation
- C. Dissemination and integration
- D. Analysis and production

答案: C

問題 #76

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