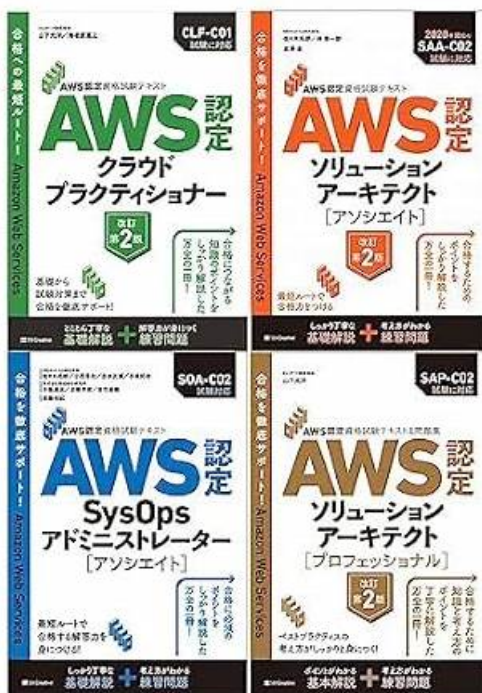


便利な312-39認定資格試験 &合格スムーズ312-39関連日本語内容 | 真実的な312-39模擬試験最新版



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>> 312-39認定資格試験 <<

EC-COUNCIL 312-39関連日本語内容 & 312-39模擬試験最新版

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EC-COUNCIL Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) 認定 312-39 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

質問 # 47

Which of the following tool is used to recover from web application incident?

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

正解: D

解説:

質問 # 48

During a threat intelligence briefing, a SOC analyst comes across a classified report detailing a sophisticated cybercrime syndicate targeting executives of high-profile financial institutions. These adversaries rarely leave digital footprints and seem to anticipate security measures. Several breaches began with seemingly innocent conversations: a foreign journalist requesting an interview with a CEO and a "security consultant" offering free risk assessments. Further investigation reveals attackers socially engineered employees, manipulated trust, and extracted critical security details long before launching technical attacks. The analyst decides to focus on intelligence involving deception detection and psychological profiling to uncover true intent and methods. Which type of intelligence is the analyst leveraging?

- **A. Human Intelligence**
- B. Technical Threat Intelligence
- C. Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)
- D. Threat Intelligence Feeds

正解: A

解説:

Human Intelligence (HUMINT) involves information gathered from people, relationships, and human behavior rather than purely technical artifacts. The scenario describes adversaries using social engineering and pretexting-building trust through conversations and manipulating employees to reveal sensitive information.

The analyst is focusing on deception detection and psychological profiling, which are rooted in understanding human intent, influence tactics, and interpersonal manipulation patterns. That aligns with HUMINT, where insights may come from interviews, insider reporting, investigative findings, or controlled engagements that reveal motivations and methods that logs will not show. Threat intelligence feeds and technical threat intelligence primarily provide machine-consumable indicators, malware signatures, infrastructure data, and observed TTPs; they are valuable but not the main lens here because these attackers "rarely leave digital footprints." OSINT is derived from publicly available sources, which can help identify personas or prior campaigns, but the core described intelligence method is interpreting human behavior and social manipulation. From a SOC standpoint, HUMINT-driven insights inform security awareness training, executive protection protocols, identity verification procedures, and "out-of-band" validation processes that reduce success of pretexting and business email compromise.

質問 # 49

Which of the following attack can be eradicated by filtering improper XML syntax?

- A. CAPTCHA Attacks
- B. Web Services Attacks
- C. Insufficient Logging and Monitoring Attacks
- **D. SQL Injection Attacks**

正解: D

質問 # 50

An attacker, in an attempt to exploit the vulnerability in the dynamically generated welcome page, inserted code at the end of the company's URL as follows:

`http://technosoft.com.com/<script>alert("WARNING: The application has encountered an error");</script>`.

Identify the attack demonstrated in the above scenario.

- A. Session Attack
- B. SQL Injection Attack
- C. Cross-site Scripting Attack
- D. Denial-of-Service Attack

正解: C

解説:

The attack demonstrated in the scenario is a Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attack. This is evident from the attacker's action of inserting a `<script>` tag into the URL, which is a common technique used in XSS attacks to execute malicious scripts in the context of the victim's browser. The script in the URL is designed to display an alert box with a warning message, which is a typical behavior of XSS to show that the attacker can execute JavaScript in the user's browser session.

References The answer can be verified through EC-Council's Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) course materials and study guides, which cover various types of cyber attacks, including XSS, and their characteristics.

質問 # 51

A type of threat intelligence that find out the information about the attacker by misleading them is known as

- A. Threat trending Intelligence
- B. Counter Intelligence
- C. Detection Threat Intelligence
- D. Operational Intelligence

正解: B

解説:

Counter Intelligence in the context of threat intelligence refers to efforts to deceive, manipulate, or mislead potential attackers to uncover their intentions, capabilities, or identities. This type of intelligence is proactive and often involves setting up honeypots or other traps to engage the attacker without them realizing they are being monitored and analyzed. The goal is to gather information about the attacker that can be used to strengthen defenses and prevent future attacks.

References: The EC-Council's Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst (CTIA) program discusses various types of threat intelligence, including counter intelligence, which is designed to mislead attackers and gather information about them¹. This concept is also covered in the Certified SOC Analyst (CSA) training, where analysts learn to use predictive capabilities using threat intelligence to detect and counteract sophisticated threats². Additional resources and study guides from the EC-Council and other cybersecurity training programs will provide more in-depth information on this topic^{3,4}.

質問 # 52

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312-39関連日本語内容: <https://www.certshiken.com/312-39-shiken.html>

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