



Threat Intelligence Requirements and Production Practice Course

4 – 15 April 2027
Geneva



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Overview

Cyber Threat Intelligence Operations and Analysis Training Course is a ten-day intermediate course for intelligence analysts, SOC teams, threat hunters, incident responders, security researchers, and intelligence coordinators who leave with a Cyber Threat Intelligence Operations Portfolio. Participants connect intelligence requirements, collection planning, source evaluation, structured analysis, operational use, dissemination, feedback, and lifecycle improvement. Agile Leaders Training Center develops cyber threat intelligence operations and analysis practice.

Who Should Attend

- Intelligence functions responsible for requirements, collection, analysis, and production
- Security operations functions responsible for consuming and applying threat intelligence
- Threat hunting functions responsible for hypothesis development and evidence searches
- Incident response functions responsible for adversary context and investigative support
- Security research functions responsible for evaluating sources and adversary activity

The course assumes participants work with security events, threat reports, investigations, or intelligence requests, and leaves out platform administration, malware reverse engineering, offensive exploitation, certification preparation, and exam coaching.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that produce or use cyber threat intelligence.

- Cyber threat intelligence and security operations
- Incident response and threat hunting
- Risk management and security architecture
- Financial services and telecommunications
- Healthcare, energy, industrial operations, and digital services

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Apply intelligence requirements and collection planning to stakeholder needs
- Evaluate source reliability, information credibility, and handling constraints
- Analyze indicators, adversary behavior, and competing hypotheses
- Build intelligence products for SOC, threat hunting, and incident response
- Prioritize dissemination, feedback, and lifecycle improvement actions
- Build a Cyber Threat Intelligence Operations Portfolio

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame Intelligence Operations

- Cyber Threat Intelligence Lifecycle Operating Model
- Strategic, Operational, Tactical, and Technical Intelligence Map
- Stakeholder Decision and Intelligence Consumer Register
- Intelligence Requirement Statement Template
- Priority Intelligence Requirements Governance Board

Day 2: Plan Collection

- Collection Requirement and Gap Matrix
- Internal Telemetry and External Source Inventory
- Collection Source Selection Decision Tree
- Legal, Ethical, and Handling Constraint Checklist
- Collection Plan Coverage Dashboard

Day 3: Evaluate Sources

- Source Reliability and Information Credibility Matrix
- Indicator Provenance and Confidence Record
- Duplicate, Stale, and Conflicting Data Filter
- Threat Feed Relevance Scoring Method
- Collection Bias and Blind-Spot Review

Day 4: Process Threat Data

- Indicator Normalization and Enrichment Worksheet
- Adversary Entity and Infrastructure Relationship Map
- Tactic, Technique, and Procedure Extraction Method
- Event Timeline and Campaign Clustering Board
- Evidence Traceability and Analytic Notebook



Day 5: Apply Structured Analysis

- Analysis of Competing Hypotheses Matrix
- Key Assumptions Check and Challenge Session
- Indicators, Signposts, and Warning Register
- Confidence Language and Judgment Calibration Guide
- Alternative Futures and Scenario Comparison

Day 6: Analyze Adversaries

- MITRE ATT&CK Behavior Mapping Worksheet
- Diamond Model Intrusion Analysis Canvas
- Adversary Motivation, Capability, and Opportunity Profile
- Campaign Pattern and Infrastructure Pivot Map
- Threat Actor Assessment and Confidence Statement

Day 7: Operationalize Intelligence

- SOC Detection Use-Case Translation Sheet
- Threat Hunting Hypothesis and Query Brief
- Incident Response Intelligence Support Card
- Risk Scenario and Control Decision Linkage
- Operational Intelligence Action Tracker

Day 8: Produce Intelligence

- Intelligence Product Type Selection Matrix
- Executive Threat Brief Structure
- Analyst Report Evidence and Judgment Pattern
- Visual Threat Narrative and Relationship Diagram
- Peer Review and Analytic Tradecraft Checklist

Day 9: Disseminate and Improve

- Audience, Channel, and Handling Distribution Matrix
- Stakeholder Briefing and Question Log
- Intelligence Feedback and Utility Scorecard
- Requirement Closure and Reprioritization Method
- CTI Capability Maturity Improvement Backlog



Day 10: Practice CTI Operations

- Exercise: Convert Stakeholder Needs into Intelligence Requirements
- Exercise: Evaluate Sources and Correlate Threat Evidence
- Exercise: Test Competing Hypotheses and State Confidence
- Exercise: Brief SOC and Threat Hunting Consumers
- Capstone: Cyber Threat Intelligence Operations Portfolio

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on financial services, telecommunications, healthcare, energy, and digital services.

- Suggested activity: convert a stakeholder decision into priority intelligence requirements and a collection plan.
- Suggested activity: evaluate conflicting sources, normalize indicators, and document confidence and provenance.
- Suggested activity: map adversary behavior, compare hypotheses, and prepare intelligence for SOC and threat hunting use.
- Suggested activity: deliver a stakeholder briefing, capture feedback, and update the lifecycle improvement backlog.

FAQs

Who suits cyber threat intelligence operations training, and what does it assume?

Intelligence, SOC, threat hunting, incident response, security research, and coordination functions suit the course; it assumes work with security events, threat reports, investigations, or intelligence requests.

How does cyber threat intelligence analysis differ from threat hunting training?

Cyber threat intelligence analysis develops requirements, evaluates sources, produces judgments, and disseminates products, while threat hunting training searches environments for evidence of suspected adversary behavior.

How should cyber threat intelligence requirements be written?

Cyber threat intelligence requirements should connect a stakeholder decision to a defined question, scope, priority, collection need, delivery timing, handling rule, and success measure.

What makes a cyber threat intelligence product actionable?

An actionable product identifies the decision, evidence, judgment, confidence, affected context, implications, recommended action, handling constraints, and feedback route for its intended consumer.



How is cyber threat intelligence quality improved?

Quality improves through source evaluation, provenance, structured analysis, peer review, calibrated confidence, consumer feedback, utility measurement, and regular reprioritization of intelligence requirements.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Cyber Threat Intelligence Operations Portfolio connecting requirements, collection, analysis, production, dissemination, and feedback. It changes disconnected threat data into a governed intelligence workflow serving operational and management decisions. The portfolio supports traceable judgments, clearer consumer briefings, measured utility, and continual lifecycle improvement.