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## Free PDF The Best 300-215 - Latest Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Dumps

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Cisco 300-215 Certification Exam is designed for IT professionals who want to specialize in conducting forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies for CyberOps. Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps certification validates the knowledge and skills required to detect, investigate, and respond to security incidents using Cisco security products and solutions. 300-215 exam covers a wide range of topics, including network security, threat analysis, incident response, and digital forensics.

### Incident Response Processes: The last domain assesses the competence of the professionals in the following:

- Assessing the elements that are required in an incident response playbook
- Evaluating the relevant components from the ThreatGrid report
- Recommending next step(s) in the process of evaluating files from endpoints and performing ad-hoc scans within a given

scenario

- Analyzing threat intelligence provided in different formats (for instance, TAXII and STIX)
- Describing the aims of incident response

## Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

### NEW QUESTION # 56

Refer to the exhibit.

Which encoding method is used to obfuscate the script?

- A. Base64 encoding
- **B. hex encoding**
- C. ASCII85 encoding
- D. metamorphic encoding

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 57

Refer to the exhibit.

Which type of code created the snippet?

- A. Python
- B. Bash Script
- **C. VB Script**
- D. PowerShell

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 58

Refer to the exhibit.

What is occurring?

- **A. The requested page was not found.**
- B. An attacker attempted SQL injection.
- C. The request was redirected.
- D. WAF detected code injection.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The log entry contains the following key elements:

- \* The timestamp: (04/Jan/2022:20:18:06 +0000)
- \* HTTP method and URI: "GET /%60%60%60%60%60%60/ HTTP/2.0"
- \* HTTP status code: 404
- \* User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 ... Firefox/95.0

The status code 404 indicates that the requested resource was not found on the server. This is a standard HTTP response that signifies the server could not locate the requested URI (in this case, likely due to a malformed or invalid path/`), where %60 is the URL-encoded form of the backtick character `").

There is no clear evidence of SQL injection, WAF detection, or redirection in this log. The use of encoded backticks may suggest probing behavior, but the log does not show a definitive attack signature.

Therefore, the correct interpretation is:

D). The requested page was not found.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

A website administrator has an output of an FTP session that runs nightly to download and unzip files to a local staging server. The download includes thousands of files, and the manual process used to find how many files failed to download is time-consuming. The administrator is working on a PowerShell script that will parse a log file and summarize how many files were successfully downloaded versus ones that failed. Which script will read the contents of the file one line at a time and return a collection of objects?

- A. `Get-Content -ifmatch \Server\FTPFolder\Logfiles\ftpfiles.log | Copy-Marked "ERROR", "SUCCESS"`
- B. `Get-Content -Directory \Server\FTPFolder\Logfiles\ftpfiles.log | Export-Result "ERROR", "SUCCESS"`
- C. `Get-Content-Folder \Server\FTPFolder\Logfiles\ftpfiles.log | Show-From "ERROR", "SUCCESS"`
- **D. `Get-Content -Path \Server\FTPFolder\Logfiles\ftpfiles.log | Select-String "ERROR", "SUCCESS"`**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The PowerShell cmdlet `Get-Content` reads content line-by-line from a file and is commonly used for processing logs or large text files. When combined with `Select-String`, it can search for specific patterns (such as "ERROR" or "SUCCESS") within those lines and return a collection of matching objects, including metadata like line number and line content.

Option D uses:

\* `Get-Content -Path`: Correct syntax to read the log file from a UNC path.

\* `Select-String "ERROR", "SUCCESS"`: Searches for these terms in each line and returns matching lines as structured output.

The other options (A, B, C) use non-existent or incorrect cmdlets/parameters such as `Get-Content-Folder`, `- ifmatch`, `-Directory`, which are invalid in PowerShell.

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on "Automation and Scripting Tools," which discusses PowerShell usage for forensic log analysis and pattern searching using cmdlets like `Get-Content` and `Select-String`.

## NEW QUESTION # 60

Refer to the exhibit.

What should an engineer determine from this Wireshark capture of suspicious network traffic?

- A. There are signs of ARP spoofing, and the engineer should use Static ARP entries and IP address-to- MAC address mappings as a countermeasure.
- **B. There are signs of SYN flood attack, and the engineer should increase the backlog and recycle the oldest half-open TCP connections.**
- C. There are signs of a malformed packet attack, and the engineer should limit the packet size and set a threshold of bytes as a countermeasure.
- D. There are signs of a DNS attack, and the engineer should hide the BIND version and restrict zone transfers as a countermeasure.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the provided Wireshark capture, we see multiple TCP SYN packets being sent from different source IP addresses to the same destination IP address (192.168.1.159:80) within a short time window. These SYN packets do not show a corresponding SYN-ACK or ACK response, indicating that these TCP connection requests are not being completed.

This pattern is indicative of a SYN flood attack, a type of Denial of Service (DoS) attack. In this attack, a malicious actor floods the target system with a high volume of TCP SYN requests, leaving the target's TCP connection queue (backlog) filled with half-open connections. This can exhaust system resources, causing legitimate connection requests to be denied or delayed.

The countermeasure for this scenario, as highlighted in the CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide under Network-Based Attacks and TCP SYN Flood Attacks, involves:

\* Increasing the backlog queue: This allows the server to hold more half-open connections.

\* Recycling the oldest half-open connections: This ensures that legitimate connections have a chance to be established if the backlog fills up.

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter 5: Identifying Attack Methods, SYN Flood Attack section, page 146-148.

## NEW QUESTION # 61

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