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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

What is an antiforensic technique to cover a digital footprint?

- A. obfuscation
- B. authorization
- C. privilege escalation
- D. authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:

Antiforensic techniques are methods attackers use to cover their tracks. According to the Cisco CyberOps curriculum, "obfuscation" refers to techniques such as encoding, encrypting, or otherwise disguising commands, payloads, or scripts to avoid detection and analysis. This is a standard antiforensic tactic used to prevent attribution and hinder forensic investigation.

Options like privilege escalation and authentication are part of attack vectors or access control and not antiforensic methods.

NEW QUESTION # 86

```
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:06:17 +0000] "GET /blatant HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:06:23 +0000] "GET /security HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:06:25 +0000] "GET /privacy HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:06:27 +0000] "GET /data HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:06:34 +0000] "GET /settings_End HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:02 +0000] "GET /files HTTP/1.1" 301 178 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:02 +0000] "GET /files HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:08 +0000] "GET /exe HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:11 +0000] "GET /bin HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:15 +0000] "GET /trash HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:18 +0000] "GET /info HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:24 +0000] "GET /secret HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:27 +0000] "GET /financial HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:30 +0000] "GET /logs HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:35 +0000] "GET /options HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:37 +0000] "GET /admin HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:35 +0000] "GET /options HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:37 +0000] "GET /admin HTTP/1.1" 404 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
190.2.131.159 -- [19/Mar/2021:14:08:45 +0000] "GET /user/admin HTTP/1.1" 401 209 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
```

Refer to the exhibit. A security analyst notices that a web application running on NGINX is generating an unusual number of log messages. The application is operational and reachable. What is the cause of this activity?

- A. DDoS attack
- B. botnet infection
- **C. directory fuzzing**
- D. SQL injection

Answer: C

Explanation:

The provided log file contains multiple HTTP GET requests attempting to access various directories and files on the web server such as:

```
* /balance
* /security
* /finance
* /secret
* /opt
* /fuzzer/admin
```

These requests appear to be sequential, systematically targeting commonly used file and directory paths. The response codes are mostly 404 (Not Found) and a few 301s, indicating that the requester is trying different permutations of paths to discover hidden or vulnerable endpoints. This behavior is consistent with directory fuzzing, a reconnaissance technique used by attackers (or automated tools) to map out web directory structures by sending a high volume of crafted requests to guess hidden or unlinked directories and files.

This is distinct from DDoS (which would manifest as volume-based access issues), SQL injection (which targets specific parameters within requests), or botnet infection (which generally involves command-and-control communication or massive traffic floods).

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on Web Attacks and Threat Identification - Directory Fuzzing Patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 87

Refer to the exhibit.

```
  "pattern": "[url:value = 'http://x4z9rb.cn/4712/']",
  "pattern_type": "stix",
  "valid_from": "2014-06-29T13:49:37.079Z"
},
{
  "type": "malware",
  "spec_version": "2.1",
  "id": "malware--162d917e-766f-4611-b5d6-652791454fca",
  "created": "2014-06-30T09:15:17.182Z",
  "modified": "2014-06-30T09:15:17.182Z",
  "name": "x4z9arb backdoor",
```

What is the IOC threat and URL in this STIX JSON snippet?

- A. stix;
'http://x4z9rb.cn/4712/'
- B. x4z9arb backdoor;http://x4z9rb.cn/4712/
- C. malware; malware--162d917e-766f-4611-b5d6-652791454fca
- D. malware; x4z9arb backdoor
- E. malware;
'http://x4z9rb.cn/4712/'**

Answer: E

Explanation:

This STIX (Structured Threat Information eXpression) JSON snippet provides two key elements relevant for IOC (Indicator of Compromise) analysis:

* The indicator pattern shows a suspicious URL:
"pattern": "[url:value = 'http://x4z9rb.cn/4712/']"

This is the actual IOC that can be used for detection.

* The type of object that the indicator relates to# "type": "malware"# "name": "x4z9arb backdoor" This indicates the nature of the threat associated with the IOC is malware.

Therefore,

the threat is "malware" and the associated indicator (IOC) is the URL: http://x4z9rb.cn/4712/ Option A correctly captures both the IOC category ("malware") and the indicator value ("http://x4z9rb.cn/4712/").

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on "Understanding Threat Intelligence Platforms," including the use of STIX/TAXII for representing threat data.

NEW QUESTION # 88

Refer to the exhibit.

```
New-Item -Path HKCU:\Software\Classes -Name Folder -Force;
New-Item -Path HKCU:\Software\Classes\Folder -Name shell -Force;
New-Item -Path HKCU:\Software\Classes\Folder\shell -Name open -Force;
New-Item -Path HKCU:\Software\Classes\Folder\shell\open -Name command -Force;
Set-ItemProperty -Path "HKCU:\Software\Classes\Folder\shell\open\command" -Name "(Default)"
Set-ItemProperty -Path "HKCU:\Software\Classes\Folder\shell\open\command" -Name "DelegateExecute" -Force
```

What does the exhibit indicate?

- A. The new file is created under the Software\Classes disk folder.
- B. A scheduled task named "DelegateExecute" is created.
- C. The shell software is modified via PowerShell.
- D. A UAC bypass is created by modifying user-accessible registry settings.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows a PowerShell script that modifies registry keys under:

* HKCU\Software\Classes\Folder\shell\open\command

This technique is commonly associated with aUAC (User Account Control) bypass. Specifically:

* It creates a new custom shell command path for opening folders.

* The key registry property "DelegateExecute" is set, which is a known bypass method. If set without a value, it may cause Windows to run commands with elevated privileges without showing the UAC prompt.

The use of HKCU(HKEY_CURRENT_USER) rather than HKLM(HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE) allows the attacker to bypass

permissions since HKCU is writable by the current user. This registry hijack can be leveraged by a malicious actor to execute arbitrary commands with elevated rights.

This is identified in the Cisco CyberOps study material under "UAC bypass techniques," which describes:

"Attackers often create or modify registry keys like DelegateExecute to hijack the default behavior of applications and elevate privileges".

Thus, option B is correct: the exhibit demonstrates a UAC bypass using user-accessible registry modification.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Drag and drop the cloud characteristic from the left onto the challenges presented for gathering evidence on the right.

broad network access	application details are unavailable to investigators since being deemed private and confidential
rapid Elasticity	obtaining evidence from the cloud service provider
measured service	circumvention of virtual machine isolation techniques via code or bad actor
resource pooling	evidence correlation across one or more cloud providers

Answer:

Explanation:

broad network access	rapid Elasticity
rapid Elasticity	measured service
measured service	resource pooling
resource pooling	broad network access

rapid Elasticity

measured service

resource pooling

broad network access


NEW QUESTION # 90

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