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Question No : 5

A wireless engineer is designing a network for the London branch of a company. Which 5-GHz band allows the branch to use the highest EIRP?

- A. 2.4-GHz ISM
- B. UNII-1
- C. UNII-2
- D. UNII-2 Extended

Answer: D

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Cisco 300-215 Exam is a challenging and comprehensive exam that requires a thorough understanding of cybersecurity concepts and practices. 300-215 exam covers a wide range of topics, including the identification and analysis of security incidents, the use of various tools and techniques for forensic analysis, and the implementation of security controls to prevent future incidents. 300-215 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to think critically and solve complex problems related to cybersecurity.

Cisco 300-215 exam is an advanced-level certification exam that is designed to assess the candidate's knowledge and skills in conducting forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies. 300-215 exam is ideal for cybersecurity professionals who want to advance their careers in the field of incident response and forensic analysis. It is a globally recognized certification that is highly valued by employers and can help candidates stand out in a competitive job market.

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

- Recommending next step(s) in the process of evaluating files from endpoints and performing ad-hoc scans within a given scenario
- Assessing the elements that are required in an incident response playbook
- Analyzing threat intelligence provided in different formats (for instance, TAXII and STIX)
- Evaluating the relevant components from the ThreatGrid report
- Describing the aims of incident response

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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco

Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

An organization experienced a ransomware attack that resulted in the successful infection of their workstations within their network. As part of the incident response process, the organization's cybersecurity team must prepare a comprehensive root cause analysis report. This report aims to identify the primary factor or factors responsible for the successful ransomware attack and to formulate effective strategies to prevent similar incidents in the future. In this context, what should the cybersecurity engineer emphasize in the root cause analysis report to demonstrate the underlying cause of the incident?

- A. evaluation of user awareness and training programs aimed at preventing ransomware attacks
- B. detailed examination of the ransomware variant, its encryption techniques, and command-and-control servers
- C. analysis of the organization's network architecture and security infrastructure
- D. vulnerabilities present in the organization's software and systems that were exploited by the ransomware

Answer: D

Explanation:

The root cause analysis report's main goal is to identify what allowed the ransomware to successfully infect systems. The Cisco CyberOps Associate guide emphasizes the importance of uncovering and mitigating the actual vulnerabilities that were exploited during an incident. These could include outdated software, unpatched systems, or poor access control. While understanding the encryption technique or C2 server is helpful for threat intelligence, it does not address the root cause.

The guide states:

"Effective IR helps professionals to leverage the information collected from a security incident to better understand the intrusion and its functionality... this data helps the security team to be better prepared and equipped to handle future incidents".

Identifying the exploited vulnerabilities enables future prevention strategies such as patch management, configuration hardening, and reducing attack surfaces.

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NEW QUESTION # 110

A security team receives reports of multiple files causing suspicious activity on users' workstations. The file attempted to access highly confidential information in a centralized file server. Which two actions should be taken by a security analyst to evaluate the file in a sandbox? (Choose two.)

- A. Inspect registry entries
- B. Inspect file hash.
- C. Inspect PE header.
- D. Inspect file type.
- E. Inspect processes.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: https://medium.com/@Flying_glasses/top-5-ways-to-detect-malicious-file-manually-d02744f7c43a

NEW QUESTION # 111

Refer to the exhibit.

```

{
  "type": "indicator",
  "spec_version": "2.1",
  "id": "indicator--a932fcc6-e032-476c-826f-cb970a5a1ade",
  "created": "2019-06-20T09:16:08.989Z",
  "modified": "2019-06-20T09:16:08.989Z",
  "name": "File hash for Ransomware-GVZ",
  "description": "Sample of Ransomware-GVZ present.",
  "indicator_types": [
    "malicious-activity"
  ],
  "pattern": "[file:hashes:'SHA-256' = '3299f07bc0711b3587fe8a1c6bf3ee6cbcc14cb775f64b28a61d72ebcb8968d3']",
  "pattern_type": "stix",
  "valid_from": "2020-06-20T09:00:00Z"
}

```

What is the indicator of compromise?

- A. SHA256 file hash
- B. MD5 file hash
- C. indicator ID: malware--a932fcc6-e032-476c-826f-cb970a569bce
- D. indicator type: malicious-activity

Answer: A

Explanation:

The STIX data structure shows a pattern field with this entry:

file:hashes:'SHA-256' = '3299f07bc0711b3587fe8a1c6bf3ee6cbcc14cb775f64b28a61d72ebcb8968d3' This value is a SHA-256 file hash, a well-known indicator of compromise (IoC) for identifying malicious files.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

A). SHA256 file hash.

NEW QUESTION # 112

Over the last year, an organization's HR department has accessed data from its legal department on the last day of each month to create a monthly activity report. An engineer is analyzing suspicious activity alerted by a threat intelligence platform that an authorized user in the HR department has accessed legal data daily for the last week. The engineer pulled the network data from the legal department's shared folders and discovered above average-size data dumps. Which threat actor is implied from these artifacts?

- A. internal user errors
- B. privilege escalation
- C. malicious insider
- D. external exfiltration

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 113

A security team received reports of users receiving emails linked to external or unknown URLs that are non-returnable and non-deliverable. The ISP also reported a 500% increase in the amount of ingress and egress email traffic received. After detecting the problem, the security team moves to the recovery phase in their incident response plan. Which two actions should be taken in the recovery phase of this incident?

(Choose two.)

- A. request packet capture
- B. remove vulnerabilities
- C. collect logs
- D. verify the breadth of the attack

