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Cisco 300-215 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Incident Response Techniques	25%	- Use Cisco technologies for response • 1. Cisco Umbrella Investigate • 2. Cisco Stealthwatch • 3. Cisco AMP for Endpoints/Network • 4. Cisco SecureX - Respond to incidents • 1. Triage and prioritize incidents • 2. Eradicate threats • 3. Contain threats - Detect incidents • 1. Analyze alerts from firewalls, IPS, and other sources • 2. Identify indicators of compromise (IoCs)

Topic 2: Forensics Techniques	20%	- Apply forensic tools • 1. YARA • 2. Wireshark • 3. Splunk - Analyze digital evidence • 1. Memory forensics • 2. Timeline analysis • 3. Malware analysis basics - Collect digital evidence • 1. Log analysis • 2. Endpoint forensics • 3. Network traffic analysis
Topic 3: Forensics Processes	15%	- Apply evidence handling procedures • 1. Collection and preservation of volatile and non-volatile evidence • 2. Maintaining integrity of evidence - Follow forensic investigation methodology • 1. Collection • 2. Preservation • 3. Analysis • 4. Reporting • 5. Identification • 6. Examination
Topic 4: Incident Response Processes	20%	- Perform post-incident activities • 1. Recommend mitigation actions • 2. Improve incident response plan • 3. Lessons learned - Implement proactive threat hunting • 1. Conduct audits • 2. Identify potential threats - Conduct root cause analysis • 1. Analyze components for RCA report • 2. Identify root cause of incidents
Topic 5: Fundamentals	20%	- Explain digital forensics concepts • 1. Chain of custody • 2. Forensic readiness • 3. Evidence preservation - Describe incident response concepts • 1. Incident response lifecycle (PICERL) • 2. Incident response plan components • 3. Roles and responsibilities in incident response - Explain legal and regulatory considerations • 1. Privacy concerns • 2. Compliance requirements

2026 Authoritative Cisco 300-215: Exam Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Pass4sure

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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

Refer to the exhibit. A security analyst uses dynamic analysis to examine an executable. Which action does the output indicate that the executable performs?

```
{
  "category": "filesystem",
  "api": "CreateFileW",
  "arguments": [
    { "name": "lpFileName", "value": "\\.\pipe\net\NtControlPipe10" },
    { "name": "dwDesiredAccess", "value": "GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE" }
  ]
}
```

- A. Tracks keystrokes with a keylogger module named CreateFileW.
- B. Modifies registry values to 0x00000427.
- **C. Conducts process-to-process communication over a Windows named pipe.**
- D. Performs port scans from an infected host.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CreateFileW call opens \\.\pipe\net\NtControlPipe10 with both GENERIC_READ and GENERIC_WRITE access. The \\.\pipe\ namespace identifies a Windows named pipe, an interprocess-communication mechanism that allows processes to exchange data. The output therefore indicates process-to-process communication through a named pipe. Nothing in the artifact shows destination ports or repeated connection attempts, so it does not establish port scanning. CreateFileW is a Windows API used to open files, devices, and pipes; it is not a keylogger module. The hexadecimal value appears as an exit code associated with ExitProcess, not as a registry modification, eliminating option D. Analysts should correlate the pipe name with process ancestry and other sandbox events because malware commonly uses named pipes for coordination or command exchange. This maps to CBRFIR objective 2.3, evaluating malware-analysis output to identify host activity. Cisco CBRFIR v1.2 exam topics

NEW QUESTION # 132

Which magic byte indicates that an analyzed file is a pdf file?

- A. 0a0ah4cg
- **B. 255044462d**
- C. cGRmZmlsZQ
- D. 0

Answer: B

Explanation:

The magic number (also known as a magic byte) is a sequence of bytes used to identify the format of a file.

For PDF files, the standard magic number is:

25 50 44 46, which translates to %PDF in ASCII. Option C (255044462d) begins with 25 50 44 46, confirming it's a PDF file signature. This is a key forensic detail when performing file type identification and validation of potentially obfuscated or renamed files.

NEW QUESTION # 133

What is the steganography anti-forensics technique?

- A. hiding a section of a malicious file in unused areas of a file
- B. changing the file header of a malicious file to another file type
- C. sending malicious files over a public network by encapsulation
- D. concealing malicious files in ordinary or unsuspecting places

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

<https://blog.eccouncil.org/6-anti-forensic-techniques-that-every-cyber-investigator-dreads/>

NEW QUESTION # 134

```
import re

from collections import Counter

def apache_log_reader(logfile):
    myregex = 

    with open(logfile) as f:
        log = f.read()
        my_iplist = re.findall(myregex, log)
        ipcount = Counter(my_iplist)
        for k, v in ipcount.items():
            print("IP Address " + "=> " + str(k) + " " + "Count " + "=> " + str(v))

# Create entry point of our code
if __name__ == '__main__':
    apache_log_reader("access_log")
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator creates an Apache log parser by using Python. What needs to be added in the box where the code is missing to accomplish the requirement?

- A. `r'*\b'`
- B. `r"\b{1-9}[0-9]\b'`
- C. `r'\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}'`
- D. `r'\d(1,3).\d(1,3).\d{13}.\d{1,3}'`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The goal of the given Python code is to parse an Apache access log and extract IP addresses using regular expressions (regex). In this context, the most appropriate regex pattern to extract IPv4 addresses from log data is:

*r'\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}'

This pattern matches typical IPv4 addresses, where each octet consists of 1 to 3 digits separated by periods.

For example, it matches addresses like 192.168.1.1 or 10.0.0.123. The pattern uses:

* \d{1,3} to capture between 1 and 3 digits,

* \. to match the dot (escaped since . is a special character in regex),

* repeated 4 times with proper separation to form the full IPv4 structure.

Options A, B, and C either include incorrect syntax, improper escape sequences, or do not represent a valid IP address pattern.

This type of log analysis and pattern extraction is described in the Cisco CyberOps Associate curriculum under basic scripting and automation techniques used in log and artifact analysis.

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Section: "Basic Python Scripting for Security Analysts" and "Log Analysis and Data Extraction using Regex."

NEW QUESTION # 135

Powershell Potential Remote Code Execution

A powershell instance was seen using the remote access service as well as reading data from a remote file. This is highly unusual behavior as it has a large security loophole that could be abused. Malware will often use this technique in an effort to bypass common security programs.

Process ID	Process Name	RegKey	Path
23 (powershell.exe)	powershell.exe	MACHINE\SOFTWARE\MICROSOFT\TRACING\POWERSHELL_RASAPI32	Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\Temp\32ozzhqa.nc.ps1
23 (powershell.exe)	powershell.exe	MACHINE\SOFTWARE\MICROSOFT\TRACING\POWERSHELL_RASMANCS	Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\Temp\32ozzhqa.nc.ps1

A Domain Flagged By Cisco Umbrella Downloaded APE

A domain downloading an executable during the sample run has been flagged by Cisco Umbrella as having suspicious or malicious content. While downloading executables from the network is not malicious by itself, the fact that the executable comes from a potentially dangerous site is a good indication of malicious activity.

Domain	Categories	Security	Artifact ID	SHA256
syracusecoffee.com	Dining and Drinking	Malware	32	54665f8e84ea846e319408b23e65ad371cd09e0586c4980a199674034a3ab09c

- A. Analyze the registry activity section in Cisco Umbrella.
- **B. Evaluate the artifacts in Cisco Secure Malware Analytics.**
- C. Analyze the activity paths in Cisco Secure Malware Analytics.
- D. Evaluate the file activity in Cisco Umbrella.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct next step in analyzing the malicious nature of the email is to evaluate the artifacts in Cisco Secure Malware Analytics (formerly Threat Grid). This tool provides a comprehensive sandbox environment where behavioral indicators like file execution, registry access, and domain connections are logged and scored.

The exhibit shows:

Remote PowerShell execution

Executable download from a flagged domain

SHA256 hash linked to malware

All these artifacts, as labeled in the Secure Malware Analytics output, are key indicators of compromise, and analyzing them further can confirm whether the email was part of a malicious campaign.

Thus, the best action is:

A). Evaluate the artifacts in Cisco Secure Malware Analytics.

NEW QUESTION # 136

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