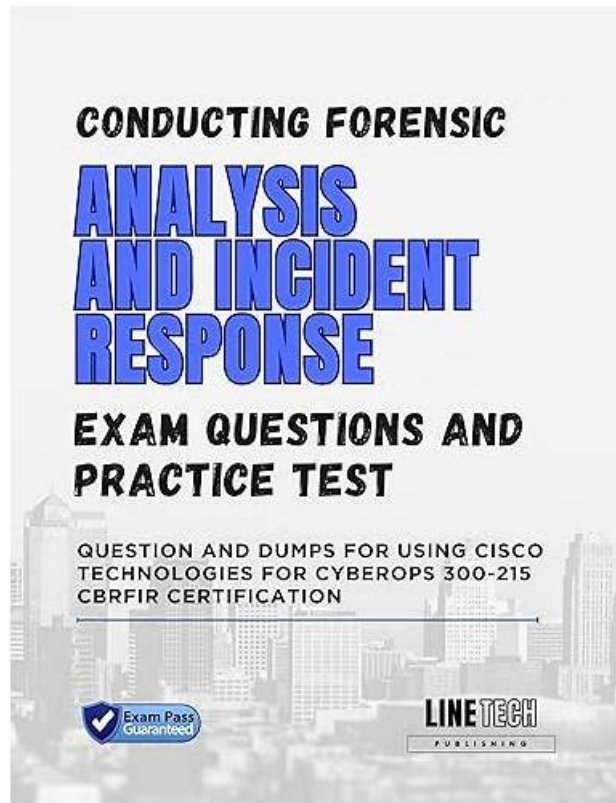


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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

Refer to the exhibit. A security analyst notices unusual connections while monitoring traffic. What is the attack vector, and which action should be taken to prevent this type of event?

- A. SYN flooding; block malicious packets
- B. MAC flooding; assign static entries
- C. DNS spoofing; encrypt communication protocols
- **D. ARP spoofing; configure port security**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 110

Refer to the exhibit.

A cybersecurity analyst is presented with the snippet of code used by the threat actor and left behind during the latest incident and is asked to determine its type based on its structure and functionality. What is the type of code being examined?

- **A. socket programming listener for TCP/IP communication**
- B. basic web crawler for indexing website content
- C. simple client-side script for downloading other elements
- D. network monitoring script for capturing incoming traffic

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Python code snippet:

- * `Usessocket.socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)`, which indicates TCP communication
- * Connects to a remote server (192.168.1.10 on port 80)
- * Sends a manual HTTP GET request
- * Receives the response using `s.recv()`

This is a classic example of TCP/IP socket programming, specifically creating a simple TCP client to communicate with a web server. It does not monitor traffic or crawl websites - it sends a crafted request and prints the response.

Thus, this code best fits:

D). socket programming listener for TCP/IP communication.

NEW QUESTION # 111

What is an antiforensic technique to cover a digital footprint?

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

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 # 112

Refer to the exhibit.

What is occurring?

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

Answer: C

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 code404indicates 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%60is 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 # 113

Refer to the exhibit.

What should be determined from this Apache log?

- A. A module named mod_ssl is needed to make SSL connections.
- B. The SSL traffic setup is improper
- C. The private key does not match with the SSL certificate.
- D. The certificate file has been maliciously modified

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error logs indicate multiple PKCS12 and ASN.1 decoding errors, such as:

- * PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_parse:mac verify failure
- * rsa routines:old_rsa_priv_decode:RSA lib
- * PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_key_gen_uni:malloc

These specific errors most commonly occur when:

- * The private key does not correspond to the certificate being used.
- * There is a mismatch between the public and private key pair required for SSL handshakes.

This is a well-documented condition in Apache SSL configuration issues and explicitly covered under TLS /SSL troubleshooting sections in cybersecurity operations contexts. The Cisco CyberOps guide also notes that SSL errors with key verification usually result from "improper key/certificate pairing" rather than file corruption or missing modules.

Thus, the correct answer is:

B). The private key does not match with the SSL certificate.

NEW QUESTION # 114

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