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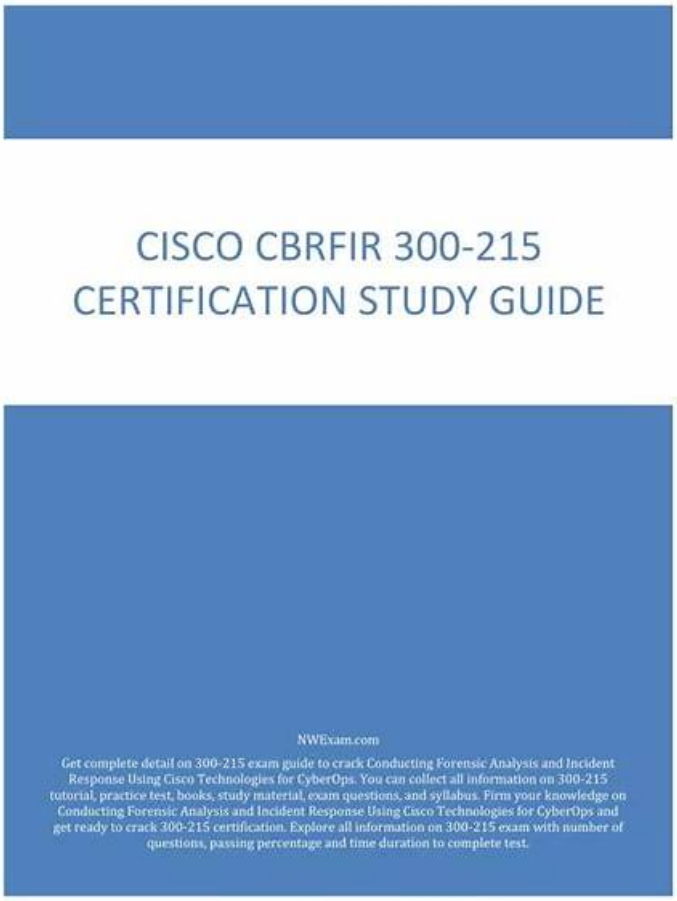

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Exam Details

Cisco 300-215 is a 90-minute exam that covers a range of subject areas. It is available in the English language only. The fee is $300. The applicants can schedule this test through the Pearson VUE platform. It is possible to choose the exam day in advance (up to 6 weeks) or on the same day. After completing the test, the individuals will get the score report. In addition, within twenty-four hours, Cisco will send an email with recommendations for the next steps.

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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84
An insider scattered multiple USB flash drives with zero-day malware in a company HQ building. Many employees connected the USB flash drives to their workstations. An attacker was able to get access to endpoints from outside, steal user credentials, and exfiltrate confidential information from internal web resources. Which two steps prevent these types of security incidents in the future? (Choose two.)

- A. Automate security alerts on connected USB flash drives to workstations.
- B. Provide security awareness training and block usage of external drives.
- C. Encrypt traffic from employee workstations to internal web services.
- D. Deploy MFA authentication to prevent unauthorized access to critical assets.
- E. Deploy antivirus software on employee workstations to detect malicious software.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The scenario describes an attack vector where insiders or malicious actors useremovable media (USB drives) to introduce malware, which then connects to external sources to exfiltrate data and compromise systems.
* Option B addresses the human factor and technological prevention. The guide stresses the need for training to ensure users are aware of social engineering and removable media risks. Blocking the use of USB drives at a system level further minimizes attack vectors.
* Option E, usingMulti-Factor Authentication (MFA), provides an additional layer of defense. Even if credentials are stolen, MFA can prevent the attacker from accessing sensitive internal resources without the second authentication factor.
These controls align with defense-in-depth strategies recommended in the Cisco CyberOps Associate curriculum to combat insider threats and external unauthorized access.

NEW QUESTION # 85
Refer to the exhibit.

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
s.connect(("192.168.1.10", 80))
s.send(b'GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: target.com\r\n\r\n')
response = s.recv(1024)
print(response)
```

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?

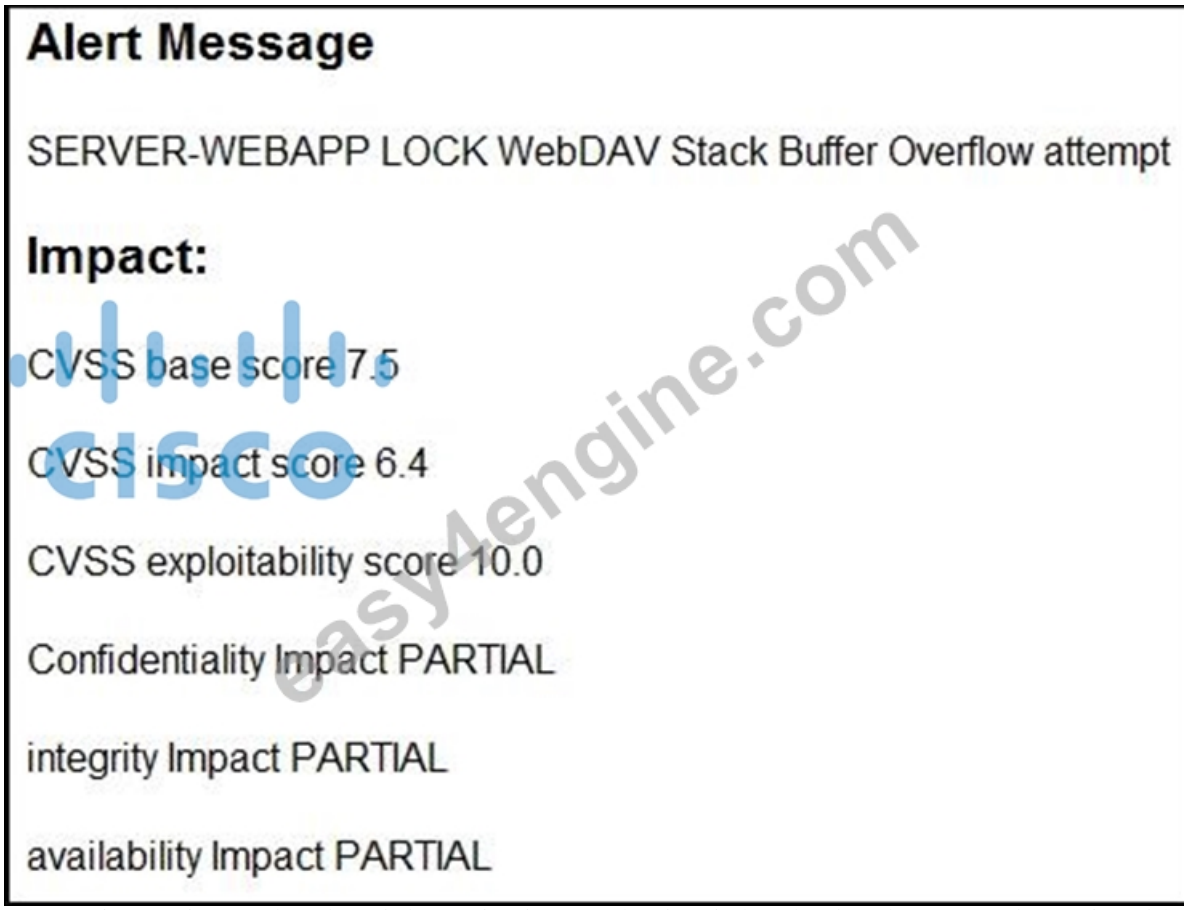
- A. socket programming listener for TCP/IP communication
- B. basic web crawler for indexing website content
- C. simple client-side script for downloading other elements
- D. network monitoring script for capturing incoming traffic

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Python code snippet:
* Uses socket.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 # 86
Refer to the exhibit.



After a cyber attack, an engineer is analyzing an alert that was missed on the intrusion detection system. The attack exploited a vulnerability in a business-critical, web-based application and violated its availability.
Which two mitigation techniques should the engineer recommend? (Choose two.)

- A. data execution prevention
- B. NOP sled technique
- C. address space randomization
- D. encapsulation
- E. heap-based security

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The alert indicates aWebDAV Stack Buffer Overflow, which is amemory corruptionattack targeting the stack, a common vector forremote code executionordenial-of-service (DoS).
To mitigate such exploits, two effective system-hardening techniques are:
* C. Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR):Randomizes memory addresses used by system and application processes, making it difficult for attackers to predict where their malicious code will be executed.
* E. Data Execution Prevention (DEP):Prevents execution of code from non-executable memory regions such as the stack, thus stopping buffer overflow attacks from successfully executing payloads.
Both are well-established protections against stack-based buffer overflow attacks and are strongly recommended in the Cisco CyberOps Associate guide and general security best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 87
An organization experienced a sophisticated phishing attack that resulted in the compromise of confidential information from

thousands of user accounts. The threat actor used a land and expand approach, where initially accessed account was used to spread emails further. The organization's cybersecurity team must conduct an in-depth root cause analysis to uncover the central factor or factors responsible for the success of the phishing attack. The very first victim of the attack was user with email 500236186@test.com. The primary objective is to formulate effective strategies for preventing similar incidents in the future. What should the cybersecurity engineer prioritize in the root cause analysis report to demonstrate the underlying cause of the incident?

- A. comprehensive analysis of the initial user for presence of an insider who gained monetary value by allowing the attack to happen
- B. evaluation of the organization's incident response procedures and the performance of the incident response team
- C. examination of the organization's network traffic logs to identify patterns of unusual behavior leading up to the attack
- D. investigation into the specific vulnerabilities or weaknesses in the organization's email security systems that were exploited by the attackers

Answer: D

Explanation:
In phishing incidents, especially with successful lateral movement (land and expand), the most critical factor is usuallyweaknesses in email security systems-such as lack of advanced phishing detection, weak DMARC/DKIM/SPF policies, or insufficient user behavior monitoring. To prevent recurrence, the root cause analysis must focus on what allowed the phishing email to bypass defenses and how initial credentials were compromised.
This aligns with best practices from the Cisco CyberOps v1.2 Guide underEmail Threat Vectors and Security Control Weaknesses.
Reference:CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on Threat Analysis and Root Cause Reporting.
Let me know if you'd like the next batch of questions formatted and verified in the same way.

NEW QUESTION # 88
An engineer received a call to assist with an ongoing DDoS attack. The Apache server is being targeted, and availability is compromised. Which step should be taken to identify the origin of the threat?

- A. An engineer should check the last hundred entries of a web server with the command sudo tail -100 /var/log/apache2/access.log.
- B. An engineer should check the server's processes by running commands ps -aux and sudo ps -a.
- C. An engineer should check the list of usernames currently logged in by running the command $ who | cut - d' ' -f1| sort | uniq
- D. An engineer should check the services on the machine by running the command service -status-all.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 89
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