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Cisco 300-215 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who are responsible for conducting forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies for CyberOps. 300-215 Exam is aimed at individuals who work in the cybersecurity field and want to demonstrate their expertise in conducting forensic analysis and incident response.

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Right Cisco 300-215 Questions: Epic Ways to Pass Exam [2026]

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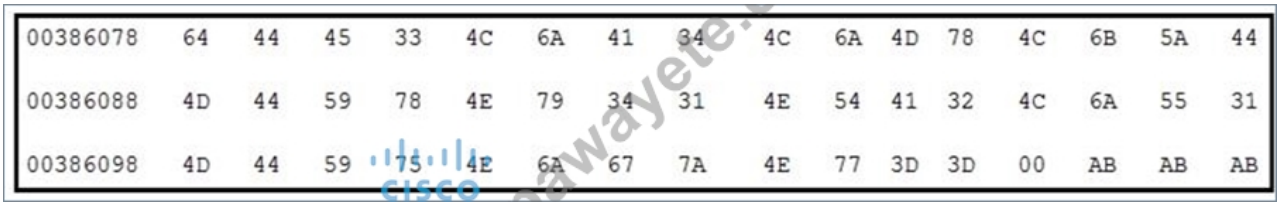
Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
Refer to the exhibit.



Which encoding technique is represented by this HEX string?

- A. Charcode
- B. Binary

- C. Base64
- D. Unicode

Answer: A

Explanation:
The hexadecimal representation in the exhibit does not match the Base64 encoding format, which uses ASCII characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9, +, /) and often includes padding with=. This string is clearly hex and is more aligned withCharcode, where hexadecimal values represent individual characters based on ASCII values.
The Cisco CyberOps Associate guide refers to such encodings during forensic analysis and emphasizes identifying patterns in memory dumps, payloads, or logs. "Security professionals often decode hexadecimal strings to reveal ASCII representations, particularly when inspecting encoded payloads or character obfuscation techniques used in malware".

NEW QUESTION # 26
Refer to the exhibit.

```
<indicator:Observable id= "example:Observable-9c9869a2-f822-4682-bda4-e89d31b18704">
      <cybox:Object id= "example:EmailMessage-9d56af8e-5588-4ed3-affd-bd769ddd7fe2">
       <cybox:Properties xsi:type= "EmailMessageObj:EmailMessageObjectType">
        <EmailMessageObj:Attachments>
            <EmailMessageObj:File object_reference= "example:File-c182bcb6-8023-44a8-b340-157295abc8a6"/>
        </EmailMessageObj:Attachments>
    </cybox:Properties>
    <cybox:Related_Objects>
      <cybox:Related_Object id= "example:File-c182bcb6-8023-44a8-b340-157295abc8a6"
       <cybox:Properties xsi:type= "FileObj:FileObjectType">
            <FileObj:File_Name condition= "StartsWith">Final Report</FileObj:File_Name>
            <FileObj:File_Extension condition= "Equals">doc.exe</FileObj:File_Extension>
       </cybox:Properties>
      <cybox:Relationship xsi:type= "cyboxVocabs:ObjectRelationshipVocab-1.1">Contains</cybox:Relationship>
    </cybox:Related_Object>
   </cybox:Related_Objects>
  </cybox:Object>
</indicator:Observable>
```

Which determination should be made by a security analyst?

- A. An email was sent with an attachment named "Final Report.doc".
- B. An email was sent with an attachment named "Final Report.doc.exe".
- C. An email was sent with an attachment named "Grades.doc.exe".
- D. An email was sent with an attachment named "Grades.doc".

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 27
An incident response team is recommending changes after analyzing a recent compromise in which:
* a large number of events and logs were involved;
* team members were not able to identify the anomalous behavior and escalate it in a timely manner;
* several network systems were affected as a result of the latency in detection;
* security engineers were able to mitigate the threat and bring systems back to a stable state; and
* the issue reoccurred shortly after and systems became unstable again because the correct information was not gathered during the initial identification phase.
Which two recommendations should be made for improving the incident response process? (Choose two.)

- A. Improve the mitigation phase to ensure causes can be quickly identified, and systems returned to a functioning state.
- B. Implement an automated operation to pull systems events/logs and bring them into an organizational context.
- C. Formalize reporting requirements and responsibilities to update management and internal stakeholders throughout the incident-handling process effectively.
- D. Allocate additional resources for the containment phase to stabilize systems in a timely manner and reduce an attack's

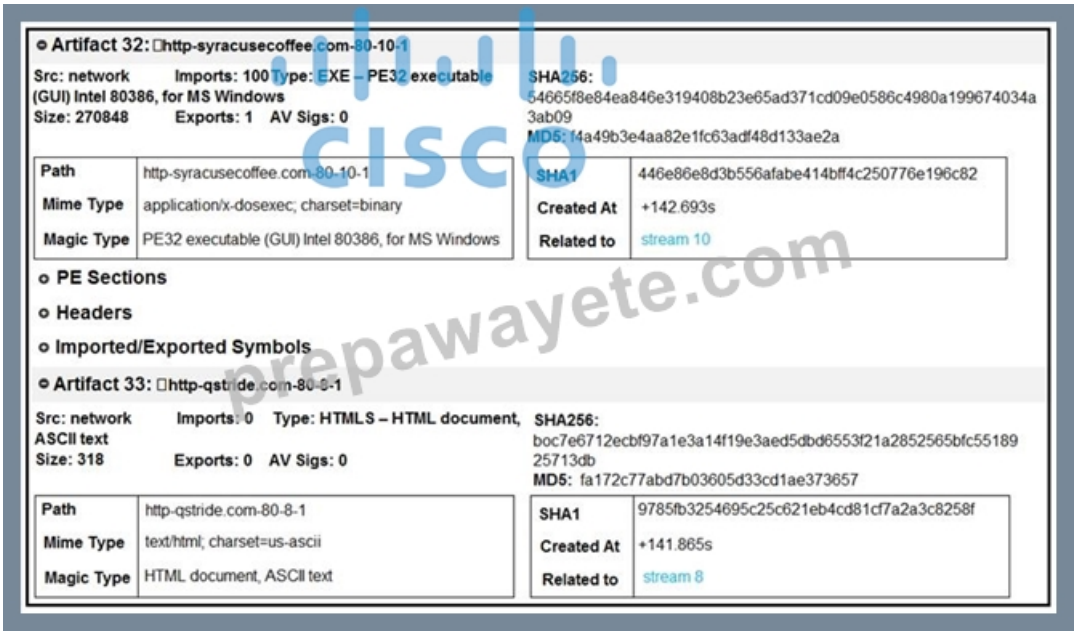
breadth.

- E. Modify the incident handling playbook and checklist to ensure alignment and agreement on roles, responsibilities, and steps before an incident occurs.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
The Cisco study material recommends integrating automation for log/event collection and contextual analysis to reduce detection delays and ensure rapid identification of anomalies. It also emphasizes the need for pre- defined roles and documented steps in anIncident Handling Playbook, following NIST SP 800-61 Rev.2 standards, to improve consistency and readiness during incidents.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Refer to the exhibit.



What do these artifacts indicate?

- A. A forged DNS request is forwarding users to malicious websites.
- B. An executable file is requesting an application download.
- C. A malicious file is redirecting users to different domains.
- D. The MD5 of a file is identified as a virus and is being blocked.

Answer: C

Explanation:
From the exhibit, the first artifact (PE32 executable fromsyracusecoffee.com) and the second artifact (HTML fromqstride.com) suggest astaged malware deliverymethod. The executable and the HTML file are linked to different domains, often indicating redirection or multi-stage infection strategies, which is common in phishing or malvertising campaigns.
The Cisco guide explains this tactic as:"One file may appear benign but can initiate downloads or connections to external resources to fetch additional payloads or redirect users". This pattern of domain redirection strongly supportsOption B.

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which tool conducts memory analysis?

- A. Volatility
- B. Sysinternals Autoruns
- C. MemDump
- D. Memoryze

Answer: A

Explanation:

Volatility is an open-source memory forensics tool specifically designed for memory analysis. It allows forensic investigators to inspect memory dumps for running processes, hidden processes, injected code, and malicious activity in memory.
As per the Cisco CyberOps Associate study guide, "Volatility helps security professionals with both incident response and malware analysis. It can identify processes, registry artifacts, network connections, and memory- resident malware".
While Memoryze (D) is also a memory analysis tool, Volatility is the more recognized, command-line driven tool used widely in industry and is directly highlighted in the curriculum.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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