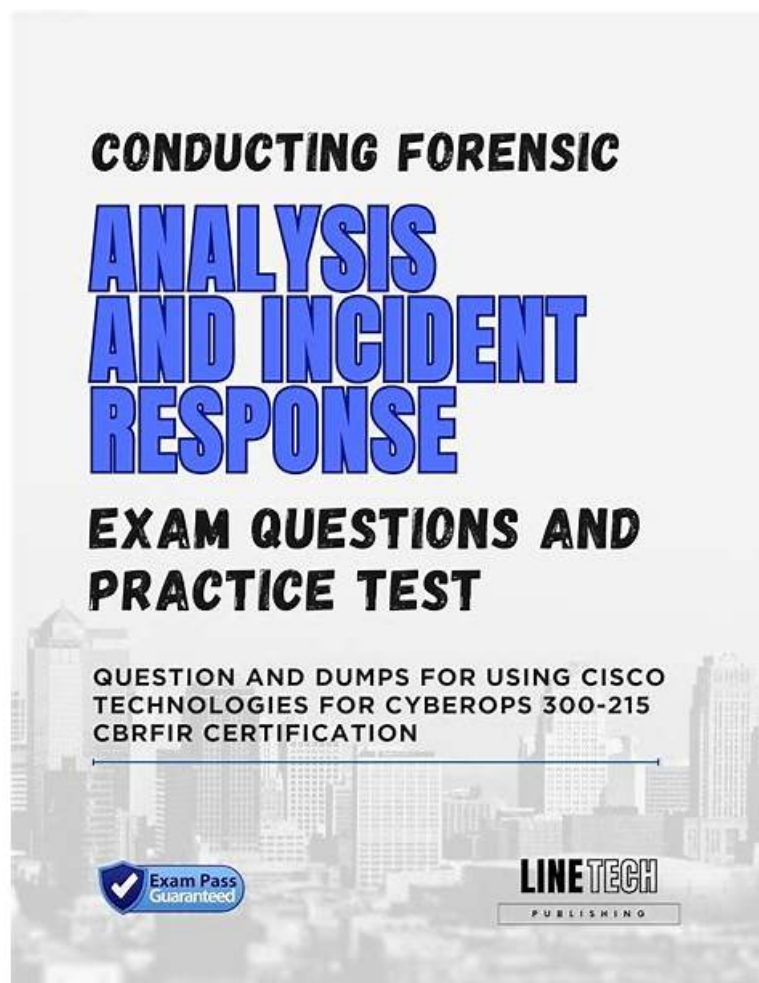


300-215受験料 | Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps簡単に合格 | 今すぐダウンロード



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>> 300-215受験料 <<

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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps 認定 300-215 試験問題 (Q88-Q93):

質問 # 88

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{13}.df{1,3}'`
- **D. `r'\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}'`**

正解: D

解説:

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."

質問 # 89

An incident responder reviews a log entry that shows a Microsoft Word process initiating an outbound network connection followed by PowerShell execution with obfuscated commands. Considering the machine's role in a sensitive data department, what is the most critical action for the responder to take next to analyze this output for potential indicators of compromise?

- A. Examine the network destination of the outbound connection to assess the credibility and categorize the traffic.
- **B. Conduct a behavioral analysis of the PowerShell execution pattern and deobfuscate the commands to assess malicious intent.**
- C. Correlate the time of the outbound network connection with the user's activity log to establish a usage pattern.
- D. Compare the metadata of the Microsoft Word document with known templates to verify its authenticity.

正解: B

解説:

When dealing with suspected malicious activity involving obfuscated PowerShell scripts-especially when launched from Microsoft Word documents-behavioral analysis is the most critical next step. This approach helps in determining if the process chain is part of a known attack pattern, such as a phishing attempt using malicious macros that launch PowerShell for data exfiltration or payload download.

As highlighted in the CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, understanding behavior and deobfuscating PowerShell scripts is an essential part of the forensic and incident response process.

Specifically:

- * During the detection and analysis phase, if PowerShell is used with obfuscated or encoded commands, responders should investigate the intent and behavior of the command.
- * Deobfuscation allows analysts to see what the script is doing (e.g., downloading files, creating persistence mechanisms, or opening

a reverse shell).

The guide states:

"For example, if the threat is malware, the compromised system should be immediately isolated and the malware should be placed in a sandbox or a detonation chamber to understand what it is trying to do".

This confirms that understanding execution behavior (such as what the PowerShell script intends to perform) is key to uncovering indicators of compromise (IoCs).

Thus, option C—conducting a behavioral analysis and deobfuscating PowerShell—is the most critical and effective response at this stage.

質問 # 90

Refer to the exhibit.

□ Which type of code is being used?

- A. VBScript
- B. BASH
- **C. Python**
- D. Shell

正解: C

解説:

The code in the exhibit is written in Python. Here's how we can confirm:

- * The function definition uses Python syntax: `def function_name(args):`
- * It uses the `b64encode` and `decode` functions - typical of Python's `base64` module.
- * Data structures such as dictionaries are used with curly braces (e.g., `form_data = {entry1: enc1, ...}`).
- * The conditional syntax uses `"if r.status_code == 200:"` which is Pythonic.
- * The request object `"r = post(...)"` and use of headers show standard use of the Python requests library.

This type of script is typical in exfiltration scenarios where encoded information is sent via a web form (in this case Google Forms), bypassing detection systems.

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on "Working with Malware and Exploit Scripts," which includes analysis of obfuscated and encoded scripts written in Python used for data exfiltration or C2 communication.

質問 # 91

Which tool is used for reverse engineering malware?

- A. NMAP
- **B. Ghidra**
- C. Wireshark
- D. SNORT

正解: B

解説:

Ghidra is a free and open-source software reverse engineering (SRE) suite developed by the NSA. It includes disassembly, decompilation, and debugging tools specifically designed for analyzing malware and other compiled programs.

The Cisco CyberOps guide references Ghidra as a top tool for reverse engineering binary files during malware analysis tasks, making it ideal for understanding malicious code behavior at a deeper level.

質問 # 92

Refer to the exhibit.

□ Which type of code created the snippet?

- A. Bash Script
- B. PowerShell
- **C. VB Script**
- D. Python

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