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Cisco 300-215 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of cybersecurity professionals in conducting forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies. Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps certification exam is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their expertise in handling cyber threats and attacks. 300-215 Exam measures the candidate's ability to investigate and respond to security incidents, analyze digital evidence, and use Cisco technologies to identify and mitigate threats.

>> 300-215 Test Review <<

## 2026 100% Free 300-215 –High Hit-Rate 100% Free Test Review | Valid Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Exam Voucher

We would like to provide our customers with different kinds of 300-215 practice torrent to learn, and help them accumulate knowledge and enhance their ability. Besides, we guarantee that the questions of all our users can be answered by professional personal in the shortest time with our 300-215 study guide. One more to mention, we can help you make full use of your sporadic time to absorb knowledge and information. In a word, compared to other similar companies aiming at 300-215 Test Prep, the services and quality of our 300-215 exam questions are highly regarded by our customers and potential clients.

Cisco 300-215 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to identify, analyze, and respond to security incidents using Cisco technologies. It covers various topics, such as network security, endpoint security, threat intelligence, and incident response. 300-215 Exam also tests the candidate's knowledge of the latest cybersecurity technologies and techniques used to detect, prevent, and respond to security incidents.

## **Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 91**

A cybersecurity analyst must identify an unknown service causing high CPU on a Windows server. What tool should be used?

- A. Volatility to analyze memory dumps for forensic investigation
- B. TCPdump to capture and analyze network packets
- C. Process Explorer from the Sysinternals Suite to monitor and examine active processes
- D. SIFT (SANS Investigative Forensic Toolkit) for comprehensive digital forensics

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Process Explorer is an advanced Windows-based utility that shows real-time data about running processes, CPU usage, services, DLLs, and handles. It is specifically designed for this kind of investigation and is part of the Sysinternals Suite.

### **NEW QUESTION # 92**

Refer to the exhibit.

GET /wp-content/rm1q\_q6x4\_15/ HTTP/1.1  
Host: iraniansk.com  
Connection: Keep-Alive

HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: nginx  
Date: Mon, 10 Aug 2020 20:16:17 GMT  
Content-Type: application/octet-stream  
Transfer-Encoding: chunked  
Connection: keep-alive  
Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate  
Pragma: no-cache  
Expires: Mon, 10 Aug 2020 20:16:17 GMT  
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="Fy.exe"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: binary  
Set-Cookie: 5f31ab113af08=1597090577, expires=Mon, 10-Aug-2020 20:17:17 GMT, Max-Age=60, path=/  
Last-Modified: Mon, 10 Aug 2020 20:16:17 GMT  
Vary: Accept-Encoding, User-Agent

6000  
MZ.....@.....  
\$ N3.....JM'.....J"0.....=.....'Rich.  
PE.L..f1.....t.J.....@.....  
f.....  
0 @.....<.....L.....@.....text.....s.....t.....  
rdata.....x.....@@data.....0\$.....@.....rsrc.....  
8.....@.....  
@.....8.....  
Vj.....6.....B.....^.....A.....J.....  
Q.....R.....t\$.....I.....Y.....V.....DS.....tV.....Y^.....V.....Nt.....^.....B.....j.....r8.....%.....j.....x.....e.....x.....F.....  
I.....M.....X.....  
3.....Vj.....d.....AB.....B.....^.....A.....'B.....B.....V.....B.....DS.....tV0.....Y^.....U.....u.....u.....u.....u.....C.....E.....JU.....u.....u.....u.....E.....  
].....\$.....u.....t\$.....U.....u.....4.....B.....u.....IVP.....8.....8.....t.....u.....u.....@.....B.....M.....v.....s.....l.....tV.....r.....3.....  
#.....^.....].....DS.....@.....j.....P.....t\$.....0.....B.....u.....t\$.....T.....t\$.....z.....0.....0.....\$.....SY.....DS.....T\$.....k.....@.....Ts.....u.....DS.....DS.....T.....s.....k.....  
@@.....T\$.....u.....D\$.....VW.....@.....x.....5.....0.....C.....v.....U.....Y.....P.....YY.....D\$.....t.....6.....u.....3.....^.....F.....U.....Sp.....<.....C.....3.....e.....S.....W.....  
3.....  
A.....D.....  
|.....3.....t.....u.....y.....N.....Fu.....S.....@=.....|.....e.....-y.....+.....M.....U.....@.....y.....H.....  
@.....U.....y.....J.....B.....U.....y.....l.....A.....  
U2.....:.....G.....Mu.....^.....3.....[.....U.....SC.....e.....e.....u.....3.....=.....SC.....t.....M.....V.....M.....M.....0.....j.....M.....Q.....@.....V.....E.....  
E.....!.....E.....P.....E.....P.....u.....V.....SC.....|.....E.....t.....M.....E^.....A.....x.....D.....S.....V.....J.....D.....(.....t.....H.....+.....^.....I.....D.....(.....t.....M.....+.....  
\$.....Vt.....-q.....A.....r.....9.....T.....\$.....r.....r.....I.....L.....S.....v.....2^.....U.....M.....w.....3.....Q.....j.....Y.....  
3.....s.....e.....E.....P.....M.....h.....B.....E.....P.....B.....<.....V.....t.....s.....k.....B.....^.....t\$.....t\$.....t\$.....L.....8.....t\$.....q.....8.....j.....q.....8.....j.....q.....  
8.....D\$.....t\$.....P.....F.....c.....L\$.....@.....OP.....B.....D\$.....|.....B.....B.....hw.....PP.....t\$.....t\$.....t\$.....Pj.....B.....

According to the Wireshark output, what are two indicators of compromise for detecting an Emotet malware download? (Choose two.)

- A. Server: nginx
- B. Domain name: iraniansk.com
- C. filename = "Fy.exe"
- D. Content-Type: application/octet-stream
- E. Hash value: 5f31ab113af08=1597090577

**Answer: B,C**

### Explanation:

From the Wireshark capture:

\* A (iraniansk.com): This domain is not a known legitimate resource and is hosting a suspicious file named "Fy.exe," strongly indicative of a malware distribution domain.

\* D (Fy.exe): TheContent-Disposition: attachment; filename="Fy.exe" header explicitly signals a binary executable download, a key

indicator in Emotet campaigns.

While Content-Type: application/octet-stream(E) is typical of binary data transfers, it is not unique to malware and cannot by itself serve as a strong IoC. The nginx server (B) and cookie/hash string (C) similarly do not uniquely indicate compromise.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

Drag and drop the cloud characteristic from the left onto the challenges presented for gathering evidence on the right.

broad network access	application details are unavailable to investigators since being deemed private and confidential
rapid Elasticity	obtaining evidence from the cloud service provider
measured service	circumvention of virtual machine isolation techniques via code or bad actor
resource pooling	evidence correlation across one or more cloud providers

Answer:

Explanation:

broad network access	rapid Elasticity
rapid Elasticity	measured service
measured service	resource pooling
resource pooling	broad network access

rapid Elasticity
measured service
resource pooling
broad network access

## NEW QUESTION # 94

Refer to the exhibit.

<b>Risk Assessment</b>	
<b>Remote Access:</b>	Contains a remote desktop related string
<b>Spyware POSTs:</b>	files to a webserver
<b>Stealer/Phishing:</b>	Scans for artifacts that may help identify the target
<b>Persistence:</b>	Writes data to a remote process
	Fingerprint Queries kernel debugger information
	Queries process information
	Reads the active computer name
	Reads the cryptographic machine GUID
	Scans for artifacts that may help identify the target
<b>Evasive Marks:</b>	file for deletion
	Reads Antivirus engine related registry keys
	Tries to sleep for a long time (more than two minutes)
<b>Network Behavior:</b>	Contacts 1 domain and 1 host.

The application x-doseexec with hash

691c65e4fb1d19f82465df1d34ad51aaeceba14a78167262dc7b2840a6a6aa87 is reported as malicious and labeled as "Trojan.Generic" by the threat intelligence tool. What is considered an indicator of compromise?

- A. process injection
- B. modified registry
- C. data compression
- D. hooking

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The exhibit lists several behaviors under categories such as Remote Access, Stealer/Phishing, Persistence, and Evasive Marks.

Notably, under "Persistence" it states:

\* "Writes data to a remote process"

This behavior is indicative of "process injection," a technique where malware writes or injects malicious code into the address space of another process. This allows the malware to evade detection and run within the context of a legitimate process.

This matches the MITRE ATT&CK technique T1055 (Process Injection), which is also discussed in the Cisco CyberOps Associate guide under evasion and persistence tactics used by malware.

While modified registry and data compression are possible signs of malware, they are not explicitly referenced in the exhibit. The definitive indicator shown is related to process injection.

Therefore, the correct answer is: C. process injection.

## NEW QUESTION # 95

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

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

The scenario describes an attack vector where insiders or malicious actors use removable 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, using Multi-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 # 96

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