

300-215無料過去問 & 300-215トレーニング費用

年 期	名前:	点	/ 50問中
(1)	42 + 6 =	(26)	16 + 4 =
(2)	12 + 4 =	(27)	20 + 4 =
(3)	36 + 4 =	(28)	30 + 6 =
(4)	24 + 6 =	(29)	54 + 6 =
(5)	54 + 9 =	(30)	56 + 8 =
(6)	15 + 5 =	(31)	21 + 3 =
(7)	10 + 5 =	(32)	42 + 7 =
(8)	48 + 6 =	(33)	36 + 9 =
(9)	25 + 5 =	(34)	4 + 2 =
(10)	18 + 9 =	(35)	14 + 7 =
(11)	40 + 5 =	(36)	40 + 8 =
(12)	16 + 8 =	(37)	16 + 2 =
(13)	9 + 3 =	(38)	12 + 3 =
(14)	24 + 3 =	(39)	81 + 9 =
(15)	49 + 7 =	(40)	48 + 8 =

BONUS!!! Jpshiken 300-215ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uH_PjoqaayKoCv-M_ntRdfG5jTq8RXpA

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>> 300-215無料過去問 <<

一番いいCisco 300-215無料過去問 & 完璧なJpshiken - 資格試験におけるリーダーオファー

長年にわたり、JpshikenはずっとIT認定試験を受験する皆さんに最良かつ最も信頼できる参考資料を提供するために取り組んでいます。IT認定試験の出題範囲に対して、Jpshikenは豊富な経験を持っています。また、Jpshikenは数え切れない受験生を助け、皆さんの信頼と称賛を得ました。ですから、Jpshikenの300-215問題集の品質を疑わないでください。これは間違いなくあなたが300-215認定試験に合格することを保証できる問題集です。Jpshikenは試験に失敗すれば全額返金を保証します。このような保証があれば、Jpshikenの300-215問題集を購入しようか購入するまいかと躊躇する必要は全くないです。この問題集をミスすればあなたの大きな損失ですよ。

シスコ300-215試験は、シスコテクノロジーを使用したフォレンジック分析の専門知識をテストする認定試験です。この試験は、ネットワークトラフィック分析からストレージメディアの調査、電子メールシステムのフォレンジックまで、すべてをカバーしています。この試験に合格するには、シスコテクノロジー、デジタルフォレンジックのコンセプトや法律、適切なトレーニングに関する広範な知識が必要です。デジタルフォレンジックスペシャリストの認定を取得したい場合は、シスコ300-215試験は素晴らしいスタート地点となります。

Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps 認定 300-215 試験問題 (Q116-Q121):

質問 # 116

During a recent incident response investigation, several suspicious network connections originating from a specific host were identified. The host was quickly isolated and the machine was rebuilt. During the post mortem, it became clear that there was unpreparedness regarding network artifacts necessitating adjustments to the playbooks to address this data from multiple sources must be correlated. Which two sources should be prioritized for data gathering? (Choose two.)

- A. antivirus alerts and system event logs
- B. DNS logs and web server logs
- C. application and system error logs
- D. Netflow data and host firewall logs
- E. user authentication logs and packet capture data

正解: D、E

質問 # 117

Refer to the exhibit.

The application x-dosexec with hash

691c65e4fb1d19f82465df1d34ad51aaecea14a78167262dc7b2840a6a6aa87 is reported as malicious and labeled as "Trojan.Generic" by the threat intelligence tool. What is considered an indicator of compromise?

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

正解: C

解説:

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.

質問 # 118

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. Allocate additional resources for the containment phase to stabilize systems in a timely manner and reduce an attack's breadth.
- C. Formalize reporting requirements and responsibilities to update management and internal stakeholders throughout the incident-handling process effectively.
- D. Modify the incident handling playbook and checklist to ensure alignment and agreement on roles, responsibilities, and steps

before an incident occurs.

- E. Implement an automated operation to pull systems events/logs and bring them into an organizational context.

正解: D、E

質問 # 119

A security team detected an above-average amount of inbound tcp/135 connection attempts from unidentified senders. The security team is responding based on their incident response playbook. Which two elements are part of the eradication phase for this incident? (Choose two.)

- A. anti-malware software
- B. enterprise block listing solution
- C. centralized user management
- D. intrusion prevention system
- E. data and workload isolation

正解: C、D

解説:

The eradication phase in incident response involves eliminating the root cause of the incident and strengthening defenses to prevent recurrence. In this case:

* Intrusion Prevention System (D): Adding new rules to the IPS to detect and block malicious activity on TCP/135 is a direct eradication step to remove the threat's entry point and prevent future attacks.

* Centralized User Management (C): Hardening user accounts, removing unnecessary permissions, and applying tighter authentication/authorization measures helps eliminate the possibility that threat actors could exploit weak or mismanaged accounts to continue accessing the system.

Although anti-malware software (A) and enterprise block listing (E) are valuable, the most direct eradication steps here specifically involve managing network access (via IPS) and strengthening user controls (via centralized user management), especially when TCP/135 (MSRPC endpoint mapper) can be used to enumerate services and potentially access vulnerable endpoints remotely. This aligns with best practices outlined in incident response frameworks (such as the NIST SP 800-61 and referenced resources), which emphasize closing the exploited entry points (in this case, TCP/135) and removing any lingering access points through user management and network control enhancements.

Reference:

CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter: Understanding the Incident Response Process, Eradication Phase, page 105-106.

External Reference: "The Core Phases of Incident Response - Remediation," Cipher blog [1].

External Reference: "Service Overview and Network Port Requirements," Microsoft documentation [2].

質問 # 120

A cybersecurity analyst must evaluate files from an endpoint in an enterprise network. The antivirus software on the endpoint flagged a suspicious file during a routine scan. On initial evaluation the file did not match any known signatures in the antivirus database, but exhibited unusual network behavior during dynamic analysis. Which step should the analyst take next?

- A. Flag the file as a potential false positive due to not matching any known malware signatures
- B. Install different antivirus software on the endpoint and perform another deep scan of affected assets.
- C. Delete the file immediately from the endpoint to prevent the potential spread of malware.
- D. Submit the file to a threat intelligence platform for further analysis and to identify potential IOCs.

正解: D

質問 # 121

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300-215 トレーニング費用: https://www.jpshiken.com/300-215_shiken.html

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