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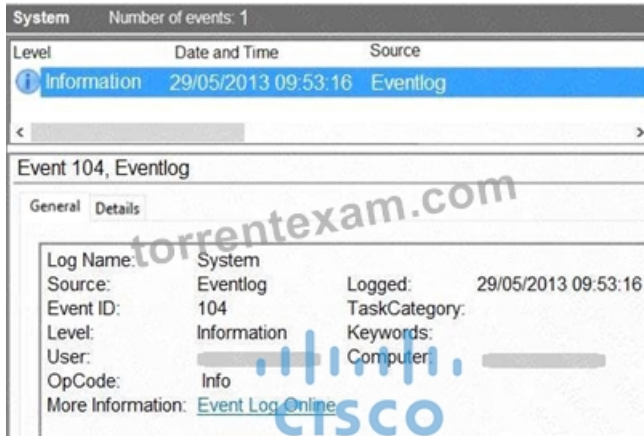
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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

Refer to the exhibit.



An employee notices unexpected changes and setting modifications on their workstation and creates an incident ticket. A support specialist checks processes and services but does not identify anything suspicious.

The ticket was escalated to an analyst who reviewed this event log and also discovered that the workstation had multiple large data dumps on network shares. What should be determined from this information?

- A. brute-force attack
- B. reconnaissance attack
- C. data obfuscation
- D. log tampering

Answer: D

Explanation:

The event log shown in the exhibit is Event ID 104, which in Windows indicates "The audit log was cleared."

"This is a significant indicator of log tampering, a common post-exploitation technique used by attackers to hide their tracks after exfiltrating data or performing unauthorized actions."

The Cisco CyberOps Associate guide mentions:

"Log deletion events, especially Event ID 104, should be treated as potential evidence of malicious activity attempting to cover tracks".

Combined with large data dumps to network shares, this indicates not only unauthorized activity but also deliberate efforts to erase forensic evidence-characteristic of log tampering.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows a network traffic capture with columns: No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The data is as follows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2708...	351.613329	167.203.102.117	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	15120 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2708...	351.614781	52.27.161.215	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	15409 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2708...	351.615356	209.92.25.229	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	15701 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2708...	351.615473	149.221.46.147	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	15969 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2708...	351.616366	192.183.44.102	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	16247 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2708...	351.617248	152.178.159.141	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	16532 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.618094	203.98.141.133	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	16533 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.618857	115.48.48.185	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	16718 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.619789	147.29.251.74	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	17009 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.620622	29.158.7.85	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	17304 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.621398	133.119.25.131	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	17599 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.622245	89.99.115.209	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	17874 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.623161	221.19.65.45	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	18160 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.624003	124.97.107.209	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	18448 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment
2709...	351.624765	140.147.97.13	192.168.1.159	TCP	174	18740 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=120 [TCP segment

What should an engineer determine from this Wireshark capture of suspicious network traffic?

- A. There are signs of SYN flood attack, and the engineer should increase the backlog and recycle the oldest half-open TCP connections.
- B. There are signs of a DNS attack, and the engineer should hide the BIND version and restrict zone transfers as a countermeasure.
- C. There are signs of ARP spoofing, and the engineer should use Static ARP entries and IP address-to- MAC address mappings as a countermeasure.
- D. There are signs of a malformed packet attack, and the engineer should limit the packet size and set a threshold of bytes as a countermeasure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the provided Wireshark capture, we see multiple TCP SYN packets being sent from different source IP addresses to the same destination IP address(192.168.1.159:80)within a short time window. These SYN packets do not show a corresponding SYN-ACK or ACK response, indicating that these TCP connection requests are not being completed.

This pattern is indicative of a SYN flood attack, a type of Denial of Service (DoS) attack. In this attack, a malicious actor floods the target system with a high volume of TCP SYN requests, leaving the target's TCP connection queue (backlog) filled with half-open connections. This can exhaust system resources, causing legitimate connection requests to be denied or delayed.

The countermeasure for this scenario, as highlighted in the CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide under Network-Based Attacks and TCP SYN Flood Attacks, involves:

* Increasing the backlog queue: This allows the server to hold more half-open connections.

* Recycling the oldest half-open connections: This ensures that legitimate connections have a chance to be established if the backlog fills up.

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter 5: Identifying Attack Methods, SYN Flood Attack section, page 146-148.

NEW QUESTION # 73

```
import re
from collections import Counter

def apache_log_reader(logfile):
    myregex = 

    with open(logfile) as f:
        log = f.read()
        my_ip_list = re.findall(myregex, log)
        ipcount = Counter(my_ip_list)
        for k, v in ipcount.items():
            print("IP Address " + "=" + str(k) + " " + "Count " + "=" + str(v))

# Create entry point of our code
if __name__ == '__main__':
    apache_log_reader("access_log")
```

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{1-9}[0-9]\b'`
- B. `r'\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}.\d{1,3}'`
- C. `r'\d(1,3),\d(1.3),\d{13}.\d{1,3}'`
- D. `r'*\b'`

Answer: B

Explanation:

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."

NEW QUESTION # 74

A security team received an alert of suspicious activity on a user's Internet browser. The user's anti-virus software indicated that the file attempted to create a fake recycle bin folder and connect to an external IP address. Which two actions should be taken by the security analyst with the executable file for further analysis? (Choose two.)

- A. Analyze the TCP/IP Streams in Cisco Secure Malware Analytics (Threat Grid).
- B. Analyze the Magic File type in Cisco Umbrella.
- C. Evaluate the process activity in Cisco Umbrella.
- D. Network Exit Localization in Cisco Secure Malware Analytics (Threat Grid).
- E. Evaluate the behavioral indicators in Cisco Secure Malware Analytics (Threat Grid).

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Cisco Secure Malware Analytics (formerly Threat Grid) enables deep file behavior analysis, including TCP/IP stream analysis and behavioral indicators such as file system activity, process injection, registry changes, and command and control communication.

These are essential in understanding what the suspicious file does post- execution, especially given the described behavior of creating a fake folder and outbound connection attempts.

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NEW QUESTION # 75

A security team needs to prevent a remote code execution vulnerability. The vulnerability can be exploited only by sending '\${' string in the HTTP request. WAF rule is blocking '\${' , but system engineers detect that attackers are executing commands on the host anyway. Which action should the security team recommend?

- A. Block incoming web traffic.
- B. Add two WAF rules to block '\${' and '{' characters separately.
- C. Deploy antimalware solution.
- D. Enable URL decoding on WAF.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) are configured to block specific patterns (like '\${'), attackers may bypass this using URL encoding (e.g., '%24%7B'). In such cases, the WAF must decode these patterns before applying matching rules. Enabling URL decoding ensures the WAF recognizes encoded payloads and applies protections appropriately. This is a recommended hardening strategy against bypass techniques for command injection and remote code execution.

Reference: Cisco CyberOps v1.2 Guide, Chapter on WAFs and Input Validation Techniques.

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NEW QUESTION # 76

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