Latest updated Cisco 300-215 Detail Explanation Are Leading Materials & Top 300-215: Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps

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Cisco 300-215 certification exam is designed for professionals who want to develop their expertise in incident response, forensic analysis, and security operations using Cisco technologies. Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps certification validates the candidates' knowledge of various Cisco tools and techniques that are used to detect, investigate, and respond to security incidents and breaches. 300-215 Exam covers a range of topics, including network infrastructure security, endpoint protection, threat intelligence, and cybersecurity policies and procedures.

>> 300-215 Detail Explanation <<

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Cisco 300-215 Exam covers a range of topics, including forensic analysis methodologies, legal considerations for conducting digital investigations, and best practices for collecting and preserving digital evidence. Additionally, candidates will learn about various types of forensic tools and their use in data recovery, system analysis, and evidence acquisition. Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps certification exam is also designed to assess the candidate's ability to analyze logs and other data sources to identify anomalous behavior and potential security incidents.

Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90
Refer to the exhibit.
Which two determinations should be made about the attack from the Apache access logs? (Choose two.)

- A. The attacker performed a brute force attack against word press and used sql injection against the backend database.
- B. The attacker uploaded the word press file manager trojan.
- C. The attacker used the word press file manager plugin to upoad r57.php.
- D. The attacker used r57 exploit to elevate their privilege.
- E. The attacker logged on normally to word press admin page.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 91
What is the transmogrify anti-forensics technique?

- A. sending malicious files over a public network by encapsulation
- B. changing the file header of a malicious file to another file type
- C. concealing malicious files in ordinary or unsuspecting places
- D. hiding a section of a malicious file in unused areas of a file

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
https://www.csoonline.com/article/2122329/the-rise-of-anti-forensics.html#:~:text=Transmogrify%20is%20similarly%20wise%20to,a%20file%20from%2C%20say%2C%20.

NEW QUESTION # 92
Refer to the exhibit.
A web hosting company analyst is analyzing the latest traffic because there was a 20% spike in server CPU usage recently. After correlating the logs, the problem seems to be related to the bad actor activities. Which attack vector is used and what mitigation can the analyst suggest?

- A. Brute-force attack; implement account lockout policies and roll out MFA.
- B. SQL Injection; implement input validation and use parameterized queries.
- C. Phishing attack; conduct regular user training and use email filtering solutions.
- D. Distributed denial of service; use rate limiting and DDoS protection services.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
The log entries show repeated SSH login attempts for various invalid usernames (e.g., admin, phoenix, rainbow, test, user, etc.) from different source ports. These are clear signs of a brute-force attack-an automated process trying multiple usernames and passwords in hopes of gaining access.
Mitigating such attacks includes:
* Implementing account lockout policies (e.g., locking an account after several failed login attempts).
* Enabling Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to ensure that password guessing alone is insufficient for account access.
Therefore, the correct answer is:
D). Brute-force attack; implement account lockout policies and roll out MFA.

NEW QUESTION # 93
A threat actor has successfully attacked an organization and gained access to confidential files on a laptop.
What plan should the organization initiate to contain the attack and prevent it from spreading to other network devices?

- A. incident response
- B. intrusion prevention
- C. root cause
- D. attack surface

Answer: A

Explanation:
Once an incident has occurred, the appropriate course of action is to engage the organization's Incident Response (IR) plan. This is a structured approach to contain, analyze, and eradicate threats before they spread across the network.
The Cisco CyberOps Associate study guide emphasizes:
* "Incident response and handling are essential within an organization... The main objective of implementing an incident handling process is to reduce the impact of a cyber-attack, ensure the damages caused are assessed, and implement recovery procedures".
* In particular, the containment phase of IR is focused on isolating the threat and preventing lateral movement or further compromise.
Options such as "root cause" or "attack surface" are relevant at later stages of analysis and mitigation, not immediate containment.
Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 94
An organization experienced a sophisticated phishing attack that resulted in the compromise of confidential information from thousands of user accounts. The threat actor used a land and expand approach, where initially accessed account was used to spread emails further. The organization's cybersecurity team must conduct an in-depth root cause analysis to uncover the central factor or factors responsible for the success of the phishing attack. The very first victim of the attack was user with email 500236186@test.com. The primary objective is to formulate effective strategies for preventing similar incidents in the future. What should the cybersecurity engineer prioritize in the root cause analysis report to demonstrate the underlying cause of the incident?

- A. comprehensive analysis of the initial user for presence of an insider who gained monetary value by allowing the attack to happen
- B. examination of the organization's network traffic logs to identify patterns of unusual behavior leading up to the attack
- C. investigation into the specific vulnerabilities or weaknesses in the organization's email security systems that were exploited by the attackers
- D. evaluation of the organization's incident response procedures and the performance of the incident response team

Answer: C

Explanation:
In phishing incidents, especially with successful lateral movement (land and expand), the most critical factor is usuallyweaknesses in email security systems-such as lack of advanced phishing detection, weak DMARC/DKIM/SPF policies, or insufficient user behavior monitoring. To prevent recurrence, the root cause analysis must focus on what allowed the phishing email to bypass defenses and how initial credentials were compromised.
This aligns with best practices from the Cisco CyberOps v1.2 Guide underEmail Threat Vectors and Security Control Weaknesses.
Reference:CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on Threat Analysis and Root Cause Reporting.
Let me know if you'd like the next batch of questions formatted and verified in the same way.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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