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The web-based Conducting Threat Hunting and Defending using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps (300-220) practice exam is accessible from any major OS, including Mac OS X, Linux, Android, Windows, or iOS. These Cisco 300-220 exam questions are browser-based, so there's no need to install anything on your computer. Chrome, IE, Firefox, and Opera all support this Cisco 300-220 web-based practice exam. You can take this Conducting Threat Hunting and Defending using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps (300-220) practice exam without plugins and software installation.

Cisco 300-220 certification exam is designed for professionals who want to validate their skills in conducting threat hunting and defending using Cisco technologies. 300-220 exam is part of the CyberOps Associate certification track and is intended to test the candidate's knowledge and understanding of the fundamental concepts, techniques, and tools used in threat hunting and defense operations.

Cisco 300-220 exam is a certification test designed for professionals who want to showcase their skills in conducting threat hunting and defending using Cisco technologies for CyberOps. 300-220 exam is designed for those who have a solid understanding of cybersecurity concepts and want to demonstrate their knowledge to employers and colleagues. 300-220 Exam is part of the Cisco Certified CyberOps Professional certification track.

Cisco 300-220 certification exam is ideal for security analysts, cybersecurity professionals, network engineers, and individuals who want to advance their careers in the cybersecurity field. It is a valuable certification that demonstrates an individual's expertise in using Cisco technologies to protect organizational assets from cyber attacks.

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Cisco Conducting Threat Hunting and Defending using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
When determining the priority of attacks based on the Cyber Kill Chain, which stage is crucial for early detection?

- A. Installation
- B. Reconnaissance
- C. Command and Control
- D. Weaponization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 35
What is the main goal of using infrastructure analysis in threat actor attribution?

- A. To gather intelligence from open-source data
- B. To analyze the structure and organization of the attacker's operations
- C. To identify the physical infrastructure used by the attacker
- D. To track the command and control server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 36
Refer to the exhibit. A cybersecurity team receives an alert from its Intrusion Prevention System about multiple file changes to a file server. Before the changes were made, the team detected a successful remote sign-in from a user account to the server. Which type of threat occurred?

- A. white box penetration test
- B. authorized penetration test
- C. unauthorized penetration test
- D. black box penetration test

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer isUnauthorized penetration test. Based on the scenario provided, there is no indication that the observed activity was planned, approved, or coordinated by the organization. Instead, the evidence points tomalicious, unauthorized accessusing a valid user account, followed by destructive actions on the file server.
The exhibit showsmultiple file deletions and modificationsoccurring within a very short time window after a successful remote sign-in. From a professional SOC and threat hunting perspective, this sequence strongly suggestsaccount compromisefollowed byintentional malicious activity, such as data destruction, ransomware staging, or anti-forensics behavior. Intrusion Prevention System alerts further reinforce that the activity violated security policies, which would not be the case during a sanctioned test.
Option A (White box penetration test) and Option D (Black box penetration test) both describetesting methodologies, not threat types. White box testing is conducted with full internal knowledge and explicit authorization, while black box testing is performed with limited knowledge but still under a formal, approved engagement. In both cases, SOC teams are typically informed ahead of time to prevent unnecessary incident escalation.
Option B (Authorized penetration test) is also incorrect because authorized tests are documented, scoped, and approved by management. They do not involve real user account compromise without prior notification, nor do they trigger IPS alerts treated as genuine incidents.
In contrast,unauthorized penetration testingrefers to real-world attacker behavior where an adversary attempts to compromise systems without permission. Even if the attacker's techniques resemble penetration testing tools or methods, the lack of authorization

makes it a true security incident.
From a threat hunting and incident response standpoint, this classification is critical. Treating unauthorized activity as a live threat ensures proper containment actions, such as account disabling, credential resets, forensic preservation, and scope expansion. Misclassifying such activity as a test could lead to delayed response and increased damage.
In short,authorization-not technique-determines intent. Since no authorization exists in this scenario, the activity represents anunauthorized penetration attempt, making optionCthe correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which of the following is included in the Pyramid of Pain?

- A. Firewall rules
- B. Hash values
- C. Encryption algorithms
- D. Usernames

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which of the following is NOT a typical outcome of successful threat hunting?

- A. Improved incident response capabilities
- B. Guaranteed prevention of all cyber threats
- C. Increased visibility into the security landscape
- D. Identification of new threat indicators

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 39
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