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Cisco 300-215 Exam Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Forensics Techniques	20%	- Recognize the methods identified in the MITRE attack framework to perform fileless malware analysis - Determine the files needed and their location on the host - Evaluate output(s) to identify IOC on a host • process analysis • log analysis - Determine the type of code based on a provided snippet - Construct Python, PowerShell, and Bash scripts to parse and search logs or multiple data sources (such as, Cisco Umbrella, Sourcefire IPS, AMP for Endpoints, AMP for Network, and PX Grid) - Recognize purpose, use, and functionality of libraries and tools (such as, Volatility, Systernals, SIFT tools, and TCPdump)
Fundamentals	20%	- Analyze the components needed for a root cause analysis report - Describe the process of performing forensics analysis of infrastructure network devices - Describe antiforensic tactics, techniques, and procedures - Recognize encoding and obfuscation techniques (such as, base 64 and hex encoding) - Describe the use and characteristics of YARA rules (basics) for malware identification, classification, and documentation - Describe the role of: • hex editors (HxD, Hiew, and Hexfiend) in DFIR investigations • disassemblers and debuggers (such as, Ghidra, Radare, and Evans Debugger) to perform basic malware analysis • deobfuscation tools (such as, XORBruteForces, xortool, and unpacker) - Describe the issues related to gathering evidence from virtualized environments (major cloud vendors)

Incident Response Processes	15%	- Describe the goals of incident response - Evaluate elements required in an incident response playbook - Evaluate the relevant components from the ThreatGrid report - Recommend next step(s) in the process of evaluating files from endpoints and performing ad-hoc scans in a given scenario - Analyze threat intelligence provided in different formats (such as, STIX and TAXII)
Incident Response Techniques	30%	- Interpret alert logs (such as, IDS/IPS and syslogs) - Determine data to correlate based on incident type (host-based and network-based activities) - Determine attack vectors or attack surface and recommend mitigation in a given scenario - Recommend actions based on post-incident analysis - Recommend mitigation techniques for evaluated alerts from firewalls, intrusion prevention systems (IPS), data analysis tools (such as, Cisco Umbrella Investigate, Cisco Stealthwatch, and Cisco SecureX), and other systems to responds to cyber incidents - Recommend a response to 0 day exploitations (vulnerability management) - Recommend a response based on intelligence artifacts - Recommend the Cisco security solution for detection and prevention, given a scenario - Interpret threat intelligence data to determine IOC and IOA (internal and external sources) - Evaluate artifacts from threat intelligence to determine the threat actor profile - Describe capabilities of Cisco security solutions related to threat intelligence (such as, Cisco Umbrella, Sourcefire IPS, AMP for Endpoints, and AMP for Network)

Pass Guaranteed Cisco - 300-215 - Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Newest Authorized Certification

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Understanding functional and technical aspects of Conducting Forensic Analysis and Incident Response Using Cisco CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) Incident Response Processes

The following will be discussed in **CISCO 300-215 Exam Dumps**:

- Recommend next step(s) in the process of evaluating files from endpoints and performing ad-hoc scans in a given scenario
- Evaluate the relevant components from the ThreatGrid report
- Analyze threat intelligence provided in different formats (such as, STIX and TAXII)
- Evaluate elements required in an incident response playbook
- Describe the goals of incident response

Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
Refer to the exhibit.
What is the IOC threat and URL in this STIX JSON snippet?

- A. malware; 'http://x4z9arb.cn/4712/'
- B. malware; x4z9arb backdoor
- C. x4z9arb backdoor; http://x4z9arb.cn/4712/
- D. malware; malware--162d917e-766f-4611-b5d6-652791454fca
- E. stix; 'http://x4z9arb.cn/4712/'

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 53
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. Implement an automated operation to pull systems events/logs and bring them into an organizational context.
- B. Improve the mitigation phase to ensure causes can be quickly identified, and systems returned to a functioning state.
- C. Modify the incident handling playbook and checklist to ensure alignment and agreement on roles, responsibilities, and steps before an incident occurs.
- D. Allocate additional resources for the containment phase to stabilize systems in a timely manner and reduce an attack's breadth.
- E. Formalize reporting requirements and responsibilities to update management and internal stakeholders throughout the incident-handling process effectively.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The Cisco study material recommends integrating automation for log/event collection and contextual analysis to reduce detection delays and ensure rapid identification of anomalies. It also emphasizes the need for pre- defined roles and documented steps in anIncident Handling Playbook, following NIST SP 800-61 Rev.2 standards, to improve consistency and readiness during incidents.

NEW QUESTION # 54
A cybersecurity analyst is analyzing a complex set of threat intelligence data from internal and external sources. Among the data, they discover a series of indicators, including patterns of unusual network traffic, a sudden increase in failed login attempts, and multiple instances of suspicious file access on the company's internal servers. Additionally, an external threat feed highlights that threat actors are actively targeting organizations in the same industry using ransomware. Which action should the analyst recommend?

- A. Advocate providing additional training on secure login practices because the increase in failed login attempts is likely a result of employee error.
- B. Propose isolation of affected systems and activating the incident response plan because the organization is likely under attack by the new ransomware strain.
- C. Notify of no requirement for immediate action because the suspicious file access incidents are normal operational activities and do not indicate an ongoing threat.
- D. Advise on monitoring the situation passively because network traffic anomalies are coincidental and unrelated to the ransomware threat.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The described scenario includes both internal alerts (unusual network traffic, failed logins, suspicious file access) and external intelligence indicating active ransomware campaigns in the same industry. This constitutes a strong combination of precursors and indicators, as defined in the NIST SP 800-61 incident handling model and reinforced in the Cisco CyberOps Associate curriculum.
According to the Cisco guide:
* "Once an incident has occurred, the IR team needs to contain it quickly before it affects other systems and networks within the organization."
* "The containment phase is crucial in stopping the threat from spreading and compromising more systems".
Given these indicators and the high-value nature of the data involved, it is essential to proactively isolate suspected systems and activate the incident response plan to prevent damage from potential ransomware.
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NEW QUESTION # 55
An engineer is analyzing a DoS attack and notices that the perpetrator used a different IP address to hide their system IP address and avoid detection. Which anti-forensics technique did the perpetrator use?

- A. onion routing
- B. spoofing
- C. encapsulation
- D. cache poisoning

Answer: B

Explanation:
Using adifferent IP addressto disguise the origin of an attack is the definition offIP spoofing.
"Spoofing involves falsifying data, such as IP or MAC addresses, to hide the source of malicious activity." - Cisco CyberOps guide

NEW QUESTION # 56
A malware outbreak revealed that a firewall was misconfigured, allowing external access to the SharePoint server. What should the security team do next?

- A. Review and update all firewall rules and the network security policy
- B. Harden the SharePoint server
- C. Disable external IP communications on all firewalls
- D. Scan for and fix vulnerabilities on the firewall and server

Answer: A

Explanation:
The incident stems from a policy-level issue rather than a technical vulnerability. According to incident response best practices, the priority should be to review and update firewall rules and ensure that the network security policy aligns with the principle of least privilege and correct access segmentation.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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