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Target Audience for Exam 300-215

In particular, forensic analysts, network analysts, and other cybersecurity specialists are the ones who were considered during the designing of 300-215. They need to have passed the core test if they are targeting the Cisco Certified CyberOps Professional as well as reviewed the syllabus for the official 300-215 exam.

Cisco 300-215 is an industry-recognized certification exam designed for professionals who want to become certified digital forensic specialists. 300-215 Exam is a must-have for individuals who aspire to work in the field of digital forensics, security, and risk management. Conducting Forensic Analysis with Cisco Technologies (CFAC) is a specialized exam that will test your expertise in using Cisco technologies to conduct a digital forensics investigation. 300-215 exam covers everything from forensic evidence gathering, analysis of network traffic, email systems, and different kinds of storage media.

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The Cisco 300-215 course is designed for IT professionals who are responsible for ensuring the security of their organization's networks. They may be network administrators, security analysts, incident responders, or any other IT professionals whose job includes investigating security incidents.

Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Refer to the exhibit.

00386078	64	44	45	33	4C	6A	41	34	4C	6A	4D	78	4C	6B	5A	44
00386088	4D	44	59	78	4E	79	34	31	4E	54	41	32	4C	6A	55	31
00386098	4D	44	59	75	4E	6A	67	7A	4E	77	3D	3D	00	AB	AB	AB

Which encoding technique is represented by this HEX string?

- A. Base64
- B. Unicode
- C. Charcode
- D. Binary

Answer: C

Explanation:

The hexadecimal representation in the exhibit does not match the Base64 encoding format, which uses ASCII characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9, +, /) and often includes padding with =. This string is clearly hex and is more aligned with Charcode, where hexadecimal values represent individual characters based on ASCII values.

The Cisco CyberOps Associate guide refers to such encodings during forensic analysis and emphasizes identifying patterns in memory dumps, payloads, or logs. "Security professionals often decode hexadecimal strings to reveal ASCII representations, particularly when inspecting encoded payloads or character obfuscation techniques used in malware".

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using a different IP address to disguise the origin of an attack is the definition of IP spoofing.

"Spoofing involves falsifying data, such as IP or MAC addresses, to hide the source of malicious activity." - Cisco CyberOps guide

NEW QUESTION # 58

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer received a ticket to analyze a recent breach on a company blog. Every time users visit the blog, they are greeted with a message box. The blog allows users to register, log in, create, and provide comments on various topics. Due to the legacy build of the application, it stores user information in the outdated MySQL database. What is the recommended action that an engineer should take?

- A. Upgrade the MySQL database.
- B. Match the web server software for the front-end and back-end servers.
- C. Implement TLS 1.3 for external communications.
- D. Validate input on arrival as strictly as possible.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The alert box in the screenshot ("HACKED BY 1337") is a classic sign of Cross-Site Scripting (XSS). This occurs when unvalidated input is executed as code in a browser.

To prevent this:

* The Cisco CyberOps Associate guide recommends strict input validation as the primary defense against XSS and similar web-based injection attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which tool is used for reverse engineering malware?

- A. SNORT
- B. Wireshark
- C. NMAP
- D. Ghidra

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ghidra is a free and open-source software reverse engineering (SRE) suite developed by the NSA. It includes disassembly,

The Cisco CyberOps guide references Ghidra as a top tool for reverse engineering binary files during malware analysis tasks, making it ideal for understanding malicious code behavior at a deeper level.

What is the function of a disassembler?

- Answer: B**

Reference:

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