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Cisco Conducting Threat Hunting and Defending using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

A SOC team must prepare for a new phishing campaign that tricks users into clicking a malicious URL to download a file. When the file executes, it creates a Windows process that harvests user credentials. The team must configure the SIEM tool to receive an alert if a suspicious process is detected. Which two rules must the team create in the SIEM tool? (Choose two.)

- A. Rule that detects changes in process ownership
- B. Rule that detects common processes that have modified names
- C. Rule that detects processes in nonstandard file paths
- D. Rule that detects changes in process startup time
- E. Rule that detects processes created by the users

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The correct answers are B. Processes in nonstandard file paths and C. Common processes with modified names. These two detection rules are highly effective for identifying malicious processes spawned by phishing-delivered malware.

Phishing payloads commonly drop executables in nonstandard directories such as AppData, Temp, Downloads, or user profile subfolders. Legitimate Windows binaries rarely execute from these locations.

Monitoring for process execution from such paths is a proven technique for detecting malware loaders, credential stealers, and post-exploitation tooling.

Additionally, attackers frequently masquerade malware as legitimate processes by using slightly modified names, such as lsass.exe, svchost.exe, or explorer.exe. These tactics are designed to evade casual inspection and basic allowlisting. Detecting common Windows process names with anomalies—such as incorrect spelling, unexpected parent processes, or abnormal execution paths—is a high-fidelity behavioral signal.

Option A is too broad; nearly all processes are created by users directly or indirectly, making it noisy. Option D (process ownership changes) and Option E (startup time changes) are less relevant to detecting credential-harvesting processes at execution time and may miss the initial malicious activity.

From a threat hunting and detection engineering perspective, options B and C align with MITRE ATT&CK - Defense Evasion and Credential Access techniques. These rules focus on behavioral detection, not static indicators, making them resilient against attacker variation.

In short, detecting where a process runs from and what it pretends to be provides strong coverage against phishing-delivered malware, making B and C the correct and professionally validated choices.

NEW QUESTION # 116

Refer to the exhibit.

An analyst is evaluating artifacts and logs collected from a recent breach. In the logs, the attacker established persistence of malware by placing a path to the executable in a specific registry entry. What is the difference between the attacker's approach and using HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run instead?

- **A. Modifying this key requires administrative privileges, which the malware might not have.**
- B. Entries in this key are automatically removed after a system restart, which prevents persistence.
- C. This key is meant for system settings and not for storing startup program entries.
- D. The key is available only on older versions of Windows and is not supported in newer ones.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Modifying this key requires administrative privileges, which the malware might not have.

The exhibit shows persistence established under the registry path:

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

This registry key is a per-user startup location, meaning any executable listed there will automatically run when that specific user logs in. Crucially, write access to HKEY_CURRENT_USER (HKCU) does not require administrative privileges—only the privileges of the compromised user account.

In contrast,

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

applies system-wide and causes programs to execute at startup for all users. However, modifying this key requires local administrator privileges. In many real-world breaches, attackers initially compromise standard user accounts, not administrators. As a result, malware often chooses HKCU-based persistence mechanisms because they are reliable, stealthy, and achievable without privilege escalation.

Options A and D are incorrect because both registry paths are fully supported in modern versions of Windows and are explicitly designed for startup execution. Option B is incorrect because neither key automatically removes entries after a reboot—both are persistent by design.

From a threat hunting and endpoint detection perspective, this distinction is critical. HKCU persistence indicates:

- * User-level compromise
- * No confirmed administrative access (yet)
- * Potential precursor to privilege escalation attempts

This technique maps to MITRE ATT&CK - Persistence: Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (T1547.001)

. Mature SOC teams monitor both HKCU and HKLM Run keys, but they interpret them differently when reconstructing attacker capability and progression.

In summary, the attacker used HKCU because it enables persistence without requiring administrative privileges, making Option C the correct and professionally accurate answer.

NEW QUESTION # 117

Open-source intelligence (OSINT) is commonly used in threat actor attribution to gather information from public sources such as:

- A. Social Media
- B. Dark Web
- C. Internal Logs
- D. Encrypted Messaging Apps

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 118

What is the primary objective of the investigation phase in the threat hunting process?

- A. Validate hypotheses
- B. Collect more data
- C. Analyze collected data
- D. Develop new strategies

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 119

The process of removing outdated threat intelligence involves:

- A. Patching software vulnerabilities
- B. Reviewing and discarding no longer relevant data
- C. Updating firewall rules
- D. Retraining machine learning models

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 120

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