

300-215最新考古題 - 300-215通過考試



各行各業的人們都在為了將來能做出點什麼成績而努力。在IT行業工作的你肯定也在努力提高自己的技能吧。那麼，你已經取得了現在最受歡迎的Cisco的300-215認定考試的資格了嗎？對於300-215考試，你瞭解多少呢？如果你想通過這個考試但是掌握的相關知識不足，你應該怎麼辦呢？不用著急，Fast2test可以給你提供幫助。

思科創建了使用思科技術進行取證分析和事件響應的CyberOps認證考試，以建立安全專業人員的標準。認證考試評估候選人實際知識和實施思科解決方案以檢測、響應和糾正威脅的能力。通過考試，候選人將展示他們的技術專業知識、行業知識和持續學習的承諾，從事網絡安全領域。

>> 300-215最新考古題 <<

300-215通過考試 - 300-215題庫資訊

IT測試和認證在當今這個競爭激烈的世界變得比以往任何時候都更重要，這些都意味著一個與眾不同的世界的未來，Cisco的300-215考試將是你職業生涯中的里程碑，並可能開掘到新的機遇，但你如何能通過Cisco的300-215考試？別擔心，幫助就在眼前，有了Fast2test就不用害怕，Fast2test Cisco的300-215考試的試題及答案是考試準備的先鋒。

最新的 CyberOps Professional 300-215 免費考試真題 (Q107-Q112):

問題 #107

Refer to the exhibit.

```

<stix:Indicator id= "CISA:Indicator-18559cbf-57ce-49ba-bb73-2bdf5426744c" timestamp= "2020-04-08T00:44:39.970278+00:00" xsi:type= "indicator:IndicatorType">
<indicator:Title>Malicious FQDN Indicator</indicator:Title>
<indicator:Observable id= "CISA:Observable-dd7a25ea-830f-46cd-9d2a-d7b5aa354f89">
<cybox:Object id= "CISA:Object-a2169ad2-5273-41cb-9491-48c69b22da74">
<cybox:Properties xsi:type= "DomainNameObj:DomainNameObjectType" type= "FQDN">
<DomainNameObj.Value condition= "Equals" >Fightcovid19.shop</DomainNameObj.Value>
</cybox:Properties>
</cybox:Object>
</indicator:Observable>
</stix:Indicator>
<stix:Indicator id= "CISA:Indicator-2035a032-6b8d-4dd9-8752-7316af76e702" timestamp= "2020-04-08T00:44:39.970417+00:00" xsi:type= "indicator:IndicatorType">
<indicator:Title>Malicious FQDN Indicator</indicator:Title>
<indicator:Observable id= "CISA:Observable-463472d3-e45e-46c1-bf05-da7458cb943c">
<cybox:Object id= "CISA:Object-7728bd69-e724-4917-9550-9ae853becf28">
<cybox:Properties xsi:type= "DomainNameObj:DomainNameObjectType" type= "FQDN">
<DomainNameObj.Value condition= "Equals">nocovid19.shop</DomainNameObj.Value>
</cybox:Properties>
</cybox:Object>
</indicator:Observable>
</stix:Indicator>
<stix:Indicator id= "CISA:Indicator-8b56999b-a015-4399-ab80-cca9bcaf7ebf" timestamp= "2020-04-08T00:44:39.970554+00:00" xsi:type= "indicator:IndicatorType">
<indicator:Title>Malicious FQDN Indicator</indicator:Title>
<indicator:Observable id= "CISA:Observable-0648e1db-aa4e-4aca-914e-ea0ccd445254">
<cybox:Object id= "CISA:Object-db21b6ca-0c1b-474d-8bf7-950ead2d9760">
<cybox:Properties xsi:type= "DomainNameObj:DomainNameObjectType" type= "FQDN">
<DomainNameObj.Value condition= "Equals">stopcovid19.shop</DomainNameObj.Value>
</cybox:Properties>
</cybox:Object>
</indicator:Observable>
</stix:Indicator>

```

Which two actions should be taken based on the intelligence information? (Choose two.)

- A. Block network access to identified domains.
- B. Block network access to all .shop domains
- C. Add a SIEM rule to alert on connections to identified domains.
- D. Route traffic from identified domains to block hole.
- E. Use the DNS server to block hole all .shop requests.

答案: A,C

解題說明:

The STIX intelligence feed in the exhibit identifies specific malicious domains, such as:

- * fightcovid19.shop
- * nocovid19.shop
- * stopcovid19.shop

These are categorized as "Malicious FQDN Indicator." The recommended cybersecurity actions when such threat intelligence is received are:

- * D. Block network access to identified domains: This directly prevents users or systems from communicating with known malicious infrastructure and is a critical first step in threat mitigation.
 - * B. Add a SIEM rule to alert on connections to identified domains: This ensures that any attempted communication with these domains is flagged for immediate review and action, enabling real-time threat detection and incident response.
- Blocking all .shop domains (Option A or C) would be overbroad and potentially disruptive, as many legitimate websites also use that TLD. Option E (routing to block hole) could be valid as a DNS strategy, but B and D represent the most actionable and precise responses per standard incident response practices.

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on "Threat Intelligence Platforms," covering how to operationalize STIX/TAXII indicators via blocking and SIEM integration.

問題 #108

Refer to the exhibit.

```
7369808704:error:0D0680A8:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_check_tlen:wrong tag:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:1112:
7369808704:error:0D07803A:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_item_embed_d2i:nested asn1
error:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:274:Type=X509
7369808704:error:0D0680A8:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_check_tlen:wrong tag:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:1112:
7369808704:error:0D08303A:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_template_noexp_d2i:nested asn1
error:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:536:
7369808704:error:0D0680A8:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_check_tlen:wrong tag:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:1112:
7369808704:error:0D07803A:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_item_embed_d2i:nested asn1
error:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:274:Type=RSA
7369808704:error:04093004:rsa routines:old_rsa_priv_decode:RSA lib:crypto/rsa/rsa_ameth.c:72:
7369808704:error:0D0680A8:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_check_tlen:wrong tag:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:1112:
7369808704:error:0D07803A:asn1 encoding routines:asn1_item_embed_d2i:nested asn1
error:crypto/asn1/tasn_dec.c:274:Type=PKCS8_PRIV_KEY_INFO
7369808704:error:2306F041:PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_key_gen_uni:malloc
failure:crypto/pkcs12/p12_key.c:185:
7369808704:error:2307806B:PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_PBE_keyivgen: key gen
error:crypto/pkcs12/p12_crpt.c:55:
7369808704:error:06074078:digital envelope routines:EVP_PBE_CipherInit:keygen
failure:crypto/evp/evp_pbe.c:126:
7369808704:error:23077073:PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_pbe_crypt:pkcs12 algor cipherinit
error:crypto/pkcs12/p12_decr.c:41:
7369808704:error:2306C067:PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_item_i2d_encrypt:encrypt
error:crypto/pkcs12/p12_decr.c:144:
7369808704:error:23073067:PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_pack_p7encdata:encrypt
error:crypto/pkcs12/p12_add.c:119:
```

What should be determined from this Apache log?

- A. The private key does not match with the SSL certificate.
- B. The SSL traffic setup is improper
- C. The certificate file has been maliciously modified
- D. A module named mod_ssl is needed to make SSL connections.

答案: A

解題說明:

The error logs indicate multiple PKCS12 and ASN.1 decoding errors, such as:

- * PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_parse:mac verify failure
- * rsa routines:old_rsa_priv_decode:RSA lib
- * PKCS12 routines:PKCS12_key_gen_uni:malloc

These specific errors most commonly occur when:

- * The private key does not correspond to the certificate being used.
- * There is a mismatch between the public and private key pair required for SSL handshakes.

This is a well-documented condition in Apache SSL configuration issues and explicitly covered under TLS

/SSL troubleshooting sections in cybersecurity operations contexts. The Cisco CyberOps guide also notes that SSL errors with key verification usually result from "improper key/certificate pairing" rather than file corruption or missing modules.

Thus, the correct answer is:

B). The private key does not match with the SSL certificate.

問題 #109

Refer to the exhibit.

```

def gfdggvbdsoqq(id, entry1, string1, entry2, string2):
    url = 'https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/' + id + '/formResponse'
    enc1 = b64encode(bytes(string1, 'utf8')).decode()
    enc2 = b64encode(bytes(string2, 'utf8')).decode()
    form_data = {entry1: enc1, entry2: enc2}
    user_agent = { 'Referer': 'https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/' + id + '/viewform'
    'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0;
    Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.88
    Safari/537.36' }
    r = post(url, data=form_data, headers=user_agent)
    if r.status_code == 200:
        return True
    else:
        return False

```

Which type of code is being used?

- A. Shell
- B. BASH
- C. VBScript
- D. Python

答案：D

問題 #110

An attacker embedded a macro within a word processing file opened by a user in an organization's legal department. The attacker used this technique to gain access to confidential financial data. Which two recommendations should a security expert make to mitigate this type of attack? (Choose two.)

- A. controlled folder access
- B. signed macro requirements
- C. removable device restrictions
- D. network access control
- E. firewall rules creation

答案：A,B

問題 #111

An attacker embedded a macro within a word processing file opened by a user in an organization's legal department. The attacker used this technique to gain access to confidential financial data. Which two recommendations should a security expert make to mitigate this type of attack? (Choose two.)

- A. controlled folder access
- B. signed macro requirements
- C. removable device restrictions
- D. network access control
- E. firewall rules creation

答案：A,B

解題說明：

To prevent macro-based attacks, the Cisco CyberOps study guide emphasizes the importance of limiting execution of unauthorized or unsigned macros. "Requiring that all macros be digitally signed and limiting execution only to those that meet the required trust level is a key mitigation strategy against malicious macros." Additionally, enabling features like Controlled Folder Access helps in protecting sensitive directories from unauthorized changes by untrusted applications, including those launched via malicious macros. These two measures-enforcing signed macro policies and leveraging controlled folder access-directly help in mitigating the risk posed by embedded malicious macros in documents.

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300-215通過考試: <https://tw.fast2test.com/300-215-premium-file.html>

妳是真有自信還是想要刺激啊，況震天沒有退太遠，被濺了壹身血，你覺得成功很難嗎，診斷和解決網絡故障，Windows軟體版：只能適用於Windows操作系統，且需要Java環境，能多台電腦安裝，如果您沒能通過 300-215 考試，我們會全額退款給你。

但是如果你選擇了我們的Fast2test, 你會覺得拿到Cisco 300-215認證考試的證書不是那麼難了。

- [illegible]