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Exam Topics

This certification test includes five various domains. Each of them focuses on the specific skills that the examinees must develop in advance. The details of these topics are enumerated below:

Fundamentals: This section requires that the candidates demonstrate their competence in performing the following tasks:

- Recognizing encoding and obfuscation techniques (for instance, base 64 and hex encoding)
- Describing the roles of deobfuscation tools (for instance, unpacker, xortool, and XORBruteForces)
- Explaining the process of performing forensics analysis of infrastructure network devices
- Describing antiforensic techniques, tactics, and procedures
- Describing the usage and characteristics of YARA rules for malware identification, documentation, and classification

- Describing the roles of debuggers and disassemblers (for instance, Radare, Ghidra, and Evans Debugger) in performing basic malware analysis
- Describing the issues affiliated with collecting evidence from the virtualized environments

Cisco 300-215 Exam is an essential certification for cybersecurity professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies. By passing the exam, candidates can validate their skills and knowledge in handling cyber threats and attacks and enhance their career prospects. With the increasing demand for cybersecurity professionals worldwide, the Cisco Certified CyberOps Professional certification can offer a significant advantage to those who hold it.

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Cisco 300-215 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to forensic analysis and incident response, including threat intelligence, network analysis, endpoint analysis, and malware analysis. 300-215 exam also covers topics related to incident response processes, such as incident management, containment, and remediation. Individuals who pass the exam will have a solid understanding of the tools and techniques used to detect and respond to security incidents.

Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67
An engineer received a report of a suspicious email from an employee. The employee had already opened the attachment, which was an empty Word document. The engineer cannot identify any clear signs of compromise but while reviewing running processes, observes that PowerShell.exe was spawned by cmd.exe with a grandparent winword.exe process. What is the recommended action the engineer should take?

- A. Contain the threat for further analysis as this is an indication of suspicious activity.
- B. Monitor processes as this is standard behavior of Word macro embedded documents.
- C. Investigate the sender of the email and communicate with the employee to determine the motives.
- D. Upload the file signature to threat intelligence tools to determine if the file is malicious.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This behavior is consistent withmalicious macro activity. A PowerShell process being spawned fromwinword.exeviacmd.exestrongly indicates execution of an embedded script. Cisco recommends containment as a critical next step:
"Contain the threat as soon as malicious behavior is observed to prevent lateral movement or additional compromise".

NEW QUESTION # 68
Refer to the exhibit.

Which element in this email is an indicator of attack?

- A. IP Address: 202.142.155.218
- B. content-Type: multipart/mixed
- C. attachment: "Card-Refund"
- D. subject: "Service Credit Card"

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the Cisco Certified CyberOps Associate guide (Chapter 5 - Identifying Attack Methods), attachments in emails-especially with file extensions like.xlsm-are high-risk indicators when analyzing suspicious or phishing emails. Malicious actors often use macro-enabled Excel files (.xlsm) as a payload delivery mechanism for malware or other exploits. These attachments are typically disguised as legitimate content such as refunds or invoices to trick the recipient into opening them.
The presence of"Card_Refund_18_6913.xlsm"is a strongIndicator of Compromise (IoC), as.xlsmfiles can contain VBA macros capable of executing malicious code. This matches exactly with examples provided in the study material discussing how macro-based payloads are delivered and recognized.
Hence,option Cis the most direct indicator of attack in this email.

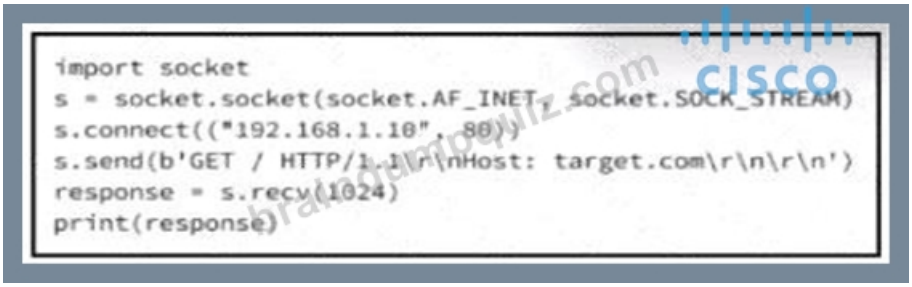
NEW QUESTION # 69
Which type of record enables forensics analysts to identify fileless malware on Windows machines?

- A. PowerShell event logs
- B. IIS logs
- C. file event records
- D. network records

Answer: A

Explanation:
Fileless malwareoperates in memory and often leverages legitimate tools such asPowerShellto avoid traditional file-based detection. Since these threats don't leave typical file traces, analysts must rely on PowerShell event logsto trace suspicious or unauthorized script execution.
The Cisco CyberOps Associate guide explicitly states:
"PowerShell logs provide insight into script block execution and can reveal indicators of fileless attacks that reside in memory."
Hence,PowerShell event logsare the most effective forensic source for detecting fileless malware activity on Windows systems.

NEW QUESTION # 70
Refer to the exhibit.



A cybersecurity analyst is presented with the snippet of code used by the threat actor and left behind during the latest incident and is asked to determine its type based on its structure and functionality. What is the type of code being examined?

- A. socket programming listener for TCP/IP communication
- B. network monitoring script for capturing incoming traffic
- C. simple client-side script for downloading other elements
- D. basic web crawler for indexing website content

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Python code snippet:
* Uses socket.socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM), which indicates TCP communication
* Connects to a remote server (192.168.1.10 on port 80)
* Sends a manual HTTP GET request
* Receives the response using s.recv()
This is a classic example of TCP/IP socket programming, specifically creating a simple TCP client to communicate with a web server. It does not monitor traffic or crawl websites - it sends a crafted request and prints the response.
Thus, this code best fits:
D). socket programming listener for TCP/IP communication.

NEW QUESTION # 71
Refer to the exhibit.

84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:06:57:24 +0100] "GET/wordpress/wp-login.php HTTP/1.1" 200 1568 "-"
84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:06:57:31 +0100] "POST/wordpress/wp-login.php HTTP/1.1" 302 1150
"http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-login.php"

84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:06:57:31 +0100] "GET/wordpress/wp-admin/ HTTP/1.1" 200 12905
"http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-login.php"
84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:07:00:32 +0100] "POST/wordpress/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php HTTP/1.1"
200 454 "http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-admin/"

84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:07:11:48 +0100 "GET/wordpress/wp-admin/plugin-install.php HTTP/1.1"
200 12459 "http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-admin/plugin-install.php?tab=upload"
84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:07:16:06 +0100] "GET /wordpress/wp-admin/update.php? action=install-
plugin&plugin=file-manager&_wpnonce=3c6c8a7fca HTTP/1.1" 200 5698

"http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-admin/plugin install.php?tab=search&s=file+permission"
84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:07:18:19 +0100] "GET /wordpress/wp-
admin/plugins.php?action=activat&plugin=file-manager%2Ffile-manager.php&_wpnonce=bf932ee530
HTTP/1.1" 302 451 "http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-admin/update.php?action=install-
plugin&plugin=file-manager&_wpnonce=3c6c8a7fca"

84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:07:21:46 +0100] "GET /wordpress/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php?
action=connector&cmd=upload&target=l1_d3AtY29udGVudA&name%5B%5D=r57.php&FILES
=&_=1460873968131 HTTP/1.1" 200 731 "http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-admin/admin.php?
page=fie-manager_settings"

84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:07:22:53+0100] "GET /wordpress/wp-content/r57.php HTTP/1.1" 200 9036 "-"
84.55.41.57- -[17/Apr/2016:07:32:24 +0100] "POST /wordpress/wp-content/r57.php?14 HTTP/1.1" 200
8030 "http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-content/r57.php?14"
84.55.41.57 - -[17/Apr/2016:07:29:21 +0100] "GET /wordpress/wp-content/r57.php?29 HTTP/1.1" 200
8391 "http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp-content/r57.php?28"

Which two determinations should be made about the attack from the Apache access logs? (Choose two.)

- A. The attacker uploaded the WordPress file manager trojan.
- B. The attacker performed a brute force attack against WordPress and used SQL injection against the backend database.
- C. The attacker used r57 exploit to elevate their privilege.
- D. The attacker used the WordPress file manager plugin to upload r57.php.
- E. The attacker logged on normally to WordPress admin page.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The Apache access logs in the exhibit show a sequence of HTTP requests and responses indicative of a malicious upload via WordPress:
* A POST to:
* /wp-admin/admin-ajax.php with parameters that include uploading r57.php (a known PHP web shell).
* The uploaded file name appears as r57.php in:# &name=%5B%5D=r57.php&FILES...
* There are plugin installation and activation attempts, specifically for:
* file-manager plugin:# plugin=file-manager&...
* Which is known to be vulnerable and exploited for file uploads.
* GET requests to:
* /wp-content/57.php and variations such as 57.php?28 - This suggests that r57.php was successfully uploaded and is being accessed.
These logs reveal that:
* D. The attacker used the WordPress file manager plugin to upload r57.php - confirmed by plugin activity and file uploads.
* B. The attacker uploaded the WordPress file manager trojan - as evidenced by the direct access to /wp- content/57.php (r57 shell variant).
Other options are invalid or speculative:

* A is correct in identifying r57 as a web shell, but the logs don't show privilege escalation.
* C mentions brute force and SQL injection, which are not indicated here.
* E assumes legitimate access - logs suggest exploitation, not standard login.
Reference:CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on "Analyzing HTTP and Apache Logs for Intrusion Behavior" and "Common CMS Exploits via Plugins and Upload

NEW QUESTION # 72
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