

Professional Cisco - 300-215 - Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Simulated Test



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Cisco 300-215 exam is a certification exam conducted by Cisco. 300-215 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of cybersecurity professionals in conducting forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies. 300-215 exam is one of the most sought-after certifications in the cybersecurity industry, and it validates the candidate's expertise in cybersecurity incident response and forensic analysis.

Cisco 300-215 certification exam is an excellent way for cybersecurity professionals to validate their skills and knowledge in conducting forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies for CyberOps. Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps certification exam covers a range of topics related to cybersecurity and is highly respected in the industry. Professionals who hold this certification are highly sought after by employers and can expect to earn a competitive salary. If you are interested in pursuing a career in cybersecurity, the Cisco 300-215 Certification Exam is a great place to start.

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Cisco 300-215 exam focuses on assessing the candidate's understanding of the various types of cyber threats and how to identify them. It also tests the candidate's ability to analyze and respond to incidents using Cisco technologies, such as the Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) and the Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) system. 300-215 Exam is designed to validate the candidate's ability to work in a real-world environment and respond to incidents quickly and effectively.

Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco

Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99

Refer to the exhibit.

| Level | Date and Time | Source | Event ID | Task Category |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Information | 4/26/2015 12:42:14 PM | Service Control Man... | 7045 | None |
| Information | 4/26/2015 12:38:28 PM | Service Control Man... | 7045 | None |

Event 7045, Service Control Manager

General Details

A service was installed in the system.

Service Name: DIAOHHNMPMMRgji
Service File Name: \\127.0.0.1\admin\$\EqnBqKWm.exe
Service Type: user mode service
Service Start Type: demand start
Service Account: LocalSystem

An HR department submitted a ticket to the IT helpdesk indicating slow performance on an internal share server. The helpdesk engineer checked the server with a real-time monitoring tool and did not notice anything suspicious. After checking the event logs, the engineer noticed an event that occurred 48 hours prior. Which two indicators of compromise should be determined from this information? (Choose two.)

- A. unauthorized system modification
- B. denial of service attack
- C. privilege escalation
- D. malware outbreak
- E. compromised root access

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

According to the event log, a suspicious service was installed (DIAOHHNMPMMRgji) with a service file pointing to a remote share (\\127.0.0.1\admin\$\EqnBqKWm.exe). This type of activity strongly suggests:

- * A. Unauthorized system modification: Installation of a service without proper authorization, especially with a random or obfuscated name, directly fits the description of system modification. The use of admin\$ (administrative share) further implies this wasn't part of standard operations.
- * E. Malware outbreak: The use of a service that points to an executable with a seemingly random name and the demand start configuration indicate a potential backdoor or remote-controlled malware. As stated in the Cisco CyberOps Associate guide, event ID 7045 with unusual service names or file paths is a strong Indicator of Compromise (IoC) for malware or persistence mechanisms. Options like privilege escalation or DoS are not directly evidenced in the event log shown. There's no indication that the LocalSystem account was elevated beyond its default, nor that system resources were overwhelmed (as would be typical in DoS).

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which tool is used for reverse engineering malware?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 101

What is the transmogify anti-forensics technique?

- A. sending malicious files over a public network by encapsulation
- B. concealing malicious files in ordinary or unsuspecting places
- C. changing the file header of a malicious file to another file type
- D. hiding a section of a malicious file in unused areas of a file

Answer: C

Explanation:

The transmorphify anti-forensics technique refers specifically to the act of modifying the file header of a malicious file to disguise it as another file type. This type of manipulation helps evade detection by signature-based security tools and forensics analysis systems that rely on file headers to determine file type and purpose.

For example, a malicious .exe file might have its header changed to appear as a .jpg or .pdf to trick analysts or automated systems into treating it as benign. This tactic is particularly effective in bypassing content filtering and malware detection solutions that do not perform deep inspection beyond headers.

Reference: CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on Obfuscation and Anti- Forensics Techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 102

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Dec 2811:27:10 CyberOps sshd[8423]: Failed password for invalid user admins from Cyber port 44216 ssh2
Dec 2811:27:13 CyberOps sshd[8425]: Failed password for invalid user phoenix from Cyber port 20532 ssh2
Dec 2811:27:17 CyberOps sshd[8428]: Failed password for invalid user test from Cyber port 24492 ssh2
Dec 2811:27:22 CyberOps sshd[8430]: Failed password for invalid user rainbow from Cyber port 46591 ssh2
Dec 2811:27:25 CyberOps sshd[8432]: Failed password for invalid user runner from Cyber port 57129 ssh2
Dec 2811:27:34 CyberOps sshd[8434]: Failed password for invalid user user from Cyber port 11960 ssh2
Dec 2811:27:37 CyberOps sshd[8437]: Failed password for invalid user abc123 from Cyber port 5921 ssh2
Dec 2811:27:48 CyberOps sshd[8439]: Failed password for invalid user passwd from Cyber port 21298 ssh2
```

A web hosting company analyst is analyzing the latest traffic because there was a 20% spike in server CPU usage recently. After correlating the logs, the problem seems to be related to the bad actor activities. Which attack vector is used and what mitigation can the analyst suggest?

- A. Brute-force attack; implement account lockout policies and roll out MFA.
- B. SQL Injection; implement input validation and use parameterized queries.
- C. Phishing attack; conduct regular user training and use email filtering solutions.
- D. Distributed denial of service; use rate limiting and DDoS protection services.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The log entries show repeated SSH login attempts for various invalid usernames (e.g., admin, phoenix, rainbow, test, user, etc.) from different source ports. These are clear signs of a brute-force attack—an automated process trying multiple usernames and passwords in hopes of gaining access.

Mitigating such attacks includes:

* Implementing account lockout policies (e.g., locking an account after several failed login attempts).

* Enabling Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to ensure that password guessing alone is insufficient for account access.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

D). Brute-force attack; implement account lockout policies and roll out MFA.

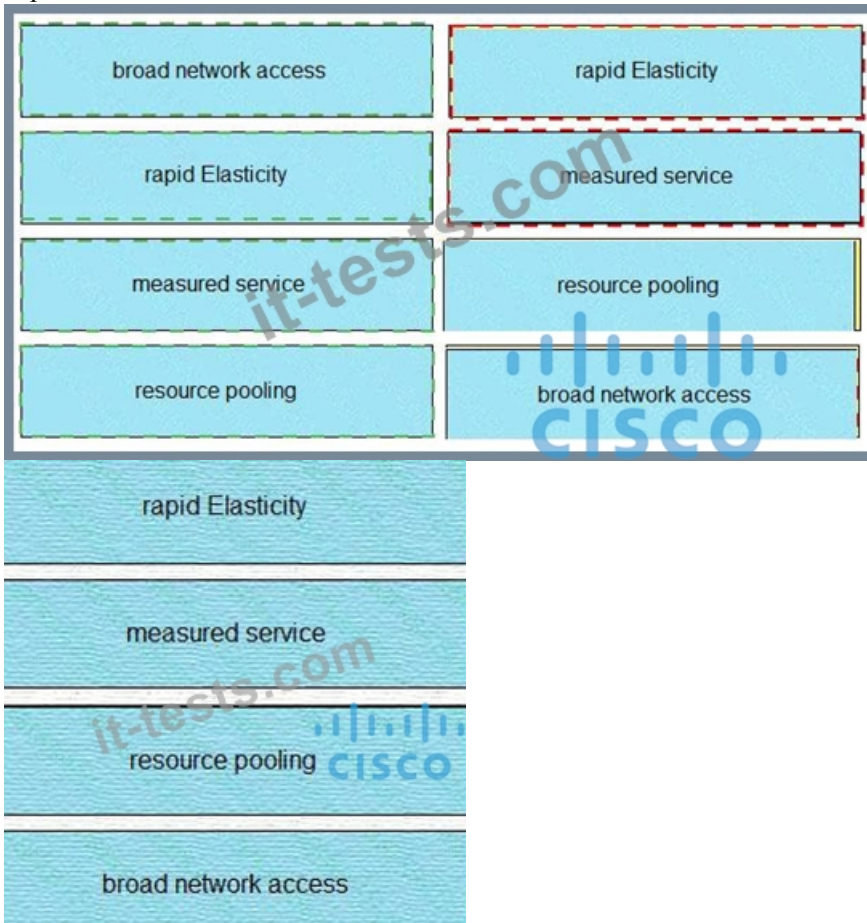
NEW QUESTION # 103

Drag and drop the cloud characteristic from the left onto the challenges presented for gathering evidence on the right.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| broad network access | application details are unavailable to investigators since being deemed private and confidential |
| rapid Elasticity | obtaining evidence from the cloud service provider |
| measured service | circumvention of virtual machine isolation techniques via code or bad actor |
| resource pooling | evidence correlation across one or more cloud providers |

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 104

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