CertNexus CyberSec First Responder™ (CFR) Exam CFR-310

Exam Information

Candidate Eligibility:
The CyberSec First Responder™ (CFR) exam requires no application fee, supporting documentation, or other eligibility verification measures for you to be eligible to take the exam. An exam voucher will come bundled with your training program or can be purchased separately here. Once purchased, you will receive more information about how to register for and schedule your exam through the FastTest/Examity platform. By registering, you agree to our Candidate Agreement included here.

Exam Prerequisites
While there are no formal prerequisites to register for and schedule an exam, we strongly recommend you first possess the knowledge, skills, and abilities to do the following:

- Assess cybersecurity risk in computing environments within a risk management framework.
- Evaluate an organization’s cybersecurity posture.
- Identify that a cybersecurity incident has occurred.
- Collect cybersecurity intelligence.
- Analyze data collected from security and event logs using both Windows and Linux tools.
- Analyze threats to computing environments.
- Analyze attacks on computing environments.
- Analyze post-attack techniques on computing environments.
- Perform analysis on network assets.
- Investigate cybersecurity incidents.
- Provide remediation and containment suggestions in response to cybersecurity incidents.
- Assess and apply cybersecurity policies and procedures.
- Understand the cybersecurity threat landscape.
- Review vulnerability assessments performed on computing environments.
- Identify cybersecurity compliance, standards, frameworks, and best practices.
- Identify and describe basic concepts of forensics.
- Utilize log sources for continuous monitoring and detection of potential anomalies.
- Prepare for incident response and execute the incident response process when an incident has occurred.
You can obtain this level of skill and knowledge by taking the following courseware, which is available through training providers located around the world, or by attending an equivalent third-party training program:

- Logical Operations CyberSec First Responder™ (Exam CFR-310)

**Exam Specifications**

**Number of Items:** 100

**Passing Score:** 70% or 71%, depending on exam form. Forms have been statistically equated.

**Duration:** 120 minutes

**Exam Options:** Online through the FastTest/Examity platform or in person at select proctored events

**Item Formats:** Multiple Choice/Multiple Response

**Exam Description**

**Target Candidate:**

The CyberSec First Responder™ (CFR) exam is designed for individuals with between 3 and 5 years of experience working in a computing environment as part of a CERT/CSIRT/SOC who desire or are required to protect critical information systems before, during, and after an incident which may be a cybersecurity attack.

**Exam Objective Statement:**

The exam will certify that the successful candidate has the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to effectively identify, respond to, protect against, and remediate malicious activities involving computing systems. Additionally, the candidate has the foundational knowledge to deal with a changing threat landscape and will be able to assess risk and vulnerabilities, acquire data, perform analysis, continuously communicate, determine scope, recommend remediation actions, and accurately report results.

To ensure exam candidates possess the aforementioned knowledge, skills, and abilities, the CyberSec First Responder™ (CFR) exam will test them on the following domains with the following weightings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>% of Examination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 Threats and Attacks</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 Data Collection and Analysis</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 Incident Response Methods, Tools, and Techniques</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 The Incident Response Process</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 Vulnerability Assessment</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objectives:

Domain 1.0  Threats and Attacks

Objective 1.1  Compare and contrast various threats and classify threat profiles

- Threat targets
  - Individuals
  - Non-profit associations
  - Corporations
  - Governments
  - Critical Infrastructure
  - Systems
    - Mobile
    - IoT
    - SCADA
    - ICS
    - PLC

- Threat actors
  - Script kiddies
  - Recreational hackers
  - Professional hackers
  - Hacktivists
  - Cyber criminals
  - State sponsored hackers
  - Terrorists
  - Insider

- Threat motives/reasons
  - Desire for financial gain
Desire for power
Fun/thrill/exploration
Reputation/recognition
Association/affiliation
Revenge
Human error

Threat intent
Blackmail
Theft
Espionage
Hacktivism/political
Terrorism
Defamation of character

Attack phases
Reconnaissance
Scanning
Gaining access
Persistence/Maintaining access
Expanding access
Covering tracks

Attack vectors

Technique criteria
Targeted/non-targeted
Direct/indirect
Stealth/non-stealth
Client-side/server-side

Impact of the attack on the organization
Financial loss
Direct
Indirect
Data exfiltration
Customer relationship
Business reputation
Capacity
Time
Compliance/notification
Litigation
Insurance costs
Customer protection
Cybersecurity improvements required
Objectives:

1.2 Explain the purpose and use of attack methods and techniques

- Footprinting
  - Open-source intelligence
  - Closed-source intelligence

- Scanning
  - Active vs. passive scanning
  - Port scanning
  - Vulnerability scanning
    - Targeted vulnerability scanners vs. general vulnerability scanners
  - Network scanning
  - Web app scanning

- Enumeration
  - User enumeration
  - Application enumeration
  - Email enumeration
  - Network enumeration
  - Wardriving

- Gaining access
  - Exploitation frameworks
  - Client-side attacks
    - Application exploits
    - Browser exploits
  - Server-side attacks
  - Mobile
    - Malicious apps
    - Malicious texts
    - Hijacking/rooting
  - Web attacks
    - CSRF
    - SQL injection
    - Directory traversal
    - LFI/RFI
    - Command injection
  - Password attacks
    - Password cracking
      - Brute forcing
      - Password guessing
• Password dictionary
  • Rainbow tables
    ▪ Password sniffing
  o Wireless attacks
    ▪ Wireless cracking
    ▪ Wireless client attacks
    ▪ Infrastructure attacks
  o Social engineering
    ▪ Phishing
    ▪ Spear phishing
    ▪ Quid pro quo
    ▪ Baiting
    ▪ Shoulder surfing
    ▪ Tailgating
  o Man-in-the-middle
    ▪ ARP spoofing/cache poisoning
    ▪ ICMP redirect
    ▪ DHCP spoofing
    ▪ NBNS spoofing
    ▪ Session hijacking
    ▪ DNS poisoning
    ▪ WPAD
  o Malware
    ▪ Trojan
    ▪ Maladvertisement
    ▪ Virus
    ▪ Worm
    ▪ Ransomware
    ▪ Rootkit
  o Out of band
    ▪ OEM supply chain
    ▪ Watering hole
• DoS
  o DDoS
    ▪ LOIC/HOIC
  o Resource exhaustion
  o Forced system outage
  o Packet generators

**Objective 1.3** Explain the purpose and use of post exploitation tools and tactics
• Command and control
Objective 1.4 Given a scenario, perform ongoing threat landscape research and use data to prepare for incidents

- Latest technologies, vulnerabilities, threats and exploits
- Utilize trend data to determine likelihood and threat attribution
- New tools/prevention techniques
- Data gathering/research tools/cybersecurity intelligence
Journals
- Vulnerability databases
- Books
- Blogs
- Intelligence feeds
- Security advisories
- Social network sites
- Automated threat scoring

- Common targeted assets
  - Financial information
  - Account information
  - Intellectual property
  - Trade secrets
  - PII/PHI
  - National security data and identities
  - Computing resources
  - Power resources

Domain 2.0 Data Collection and Analysis
Objective 2.1 Explain the purpose and characteristics of various data sources

- Network-based
  - Device configuration file(s)
  - Firewall logs
  - WAF logs
  - IDS/IPS logs
  - Switch logs
  - Router logs
  - Carrier provider logs
  - Proxy logs
  - Wireless
    - WAP logs
    - WIPS logs
    - Controller logs
  - Network sniffer
    - Packet capture
    - Traffic log
    - Flow data
  - Device state data
    - CAM tables
    - Routing tables
    - NAT tables
- DNS cache
- ARP cache
  - SDN
- Host-based
  - System logs
  - Service logs
    - SSH logs
      - Time
      - Crypto protocol
      - User
      - Success/failure
    - HTTP logs
      - HTTP methods (get, post)
      - Status codes
      - Headers
      - User agents
      - SSL debugging
    - SQL logs
      - Access logs
      - Query strings
    - SMTP logs
    - FTP logs
    - DNS logs
      - Suspicious lookups
      - Suspicious domains
      - Types of DNS queries
  - Windows Event Logs
    - App log
    - System log
    - Security log
  - Linux syslog
  - Application logs
    - Browser
    - HIPS logs
    - Antivirus logs
    - Integrity checker
- Cloud
  - Audit logs
  - Threat feeds
  - Security bulletins

CertNexus CyberSec First Responder™ (CFR-310) Exam Objectives are subject to change without notice.
• Vulnerability testing data
  o Third-party data
  o Automated/software testing programs

**Objective 2.2**  Given a scenario, use real-time data analysis to detect anomalies

• Log collection
  o Agent-based
  o Agentless
  o Syslog

• Log auditing
  o Source validation
  o Verification of log integrity
  o Evidence collection

• Log enrichment
  o IP address and host name resolution
  o Field name consistency
  o Time zones

• Alerts, reports, and event correlation
  o Threat hunting
  o Long tail analysis
  o Intrusion detection
  o Behavioral monitoring

• Log retention
  o Industry compliance/regulatory requirements

• Anomalies
  o False positives
  o Superhuman logins/geovelocity
  o APT activity
  o Botnets

**Objective 2.3**  Given a scenario, analyze common indicators of potential compromise

• Unauthorized programs in startup menu

• Malicious software
  o Presence of attack tools

• Registry entries

• Unusual network traffic
  o Bandwidth usage
  o Malicious network communication

• Off hours usage

• New administrator/user accounts

• Guest account usage

• Unknown open ports
• Unknown use of protocols
• Service disruption
• Website defacement
• Unauthorized changes/modifications
  o Suspicious files
  o Patches
• Recipient of suspicious emails
• Unauthorized sessions
• Failed logins
• Rogue hardware

**Objective 2.4**  Given a scenario, use appropriate tools to analyze logs

• Log aggregator and analytics tools
  o SIEM
• Linux tools
  o `grep`
  o `cut`
  o `diff`
• Windows tools
  o `Find`
  o `WMIC`
  o `Event Viewer`
• Scripting languages
  o `Bash`
  o `PowerShell`

**Domain 3.0**  Incident Response Methods, Tools, and Techniques

**Objective 3.1**  Given a scenario, use appropriate containment methods or tools

• Methods
  o Whitelist/blacklist
  o IDS/IPS rules configuration
  o Network segmentation
  o Web content filtering
  o Port blocking
• Tools
  o Firewall
  o IDS/IPS
  o Web proxy
  o Anti-malware
  o Endpoint security solutions
  o DLP

**Objective 3.2**  Given a scenario, use appropriate asset discovery methods or tools
• Methods
  o Agent-based
  o Agentless
• Tools
  o Nmap
  o Wireshark
  o Zenmap
  o tcpdump
  o Qualys
  o Snort
  o OpenVAS
  o Nessus
  o Burp Suite
  o Nikto

**Objective 3.3**  Given a scenario, use Windows tools to analyze incidents
• Registry
  o Regedit
    ▪ Key, hives, values, value types
    ▪ HKLM, HKCU
  o REGDUMP
  o Autoruns
• Network
  o Wireshark
  o Fport
  o Netstat
  o IPCConfig
  o Nmap
  o Tracert
  o Net
  o Nbtstat
• File system
  o Dir
  o PE Explorer
  o Disk utilization tool
  o md5sum
  o sha256sum
  o md5deep
• Malware
  o VirusTotal
  o IDA Pro
Objective 3.4  Given a scenario, use Linux-based tools to analyze incidents

- Network
  - Nmap
  - Netstat
  - Wireshark
  - tcpdump
  - traceroute
  - ARP
  - ifconfig

- File system
  - lsof
  - dd
  - Disk utilization tool
  - md5sum
  - sha256sum
  - md5deep
  - strings
  - grep

- Malware
  - VirusTotal
  - IDA Pro
  - Cuckoo

- Processes
  - htop
  - top
  - ps

- Volatile memory

- Cuckoo

- Processes
  - tasklist
  - Process Monitor
  - Process Explorer

- Services
  - Services.msc
  - MSConfig
  - Net start
  - Task Scheduler

- Volatile memory
  - Rekall

- Active Directory tools
Domain 4.0  The Incident Response Process

Objective 4.1  Given a scenario, execute the incident response process

- Preparation
- Identification
  - Detection/analysis
  - Collection
- Containment
- Eradication
- Recovery
- Post incident
  - Root cause analysis
  - Lessons learned
  - Reporting and documentation
    - Summary
    - Incident description
    - Initial investigation
    - Technical description of the attack
    - Impact of the attack
    - Incident response plan
    - Incident timeline log
    - Action plan/remediation plan
    - Attachments (logs)
- Communication (occurs throughout all phases)

Objective 4.2  Explain the importance of best practices in preparation for incident response

- Preparation and planning
  - Up-to-date contact lists
  - Up-to-date incident response toolkit
- Ongoing training
  - Incident responder
  - Incident response team
  - Management
  - Tabletop (theoretical) exercise
- Internal communication methods
- Secure channels
- Out-of-band communications

- External communication plan
  - Local law enforcement
  - Stockholders
  - Breach victims
  - Media
  - Other CERTs/CSIRTs
  - Vendors

- Organizational documentation
  - Policies
  - Procedures
  - Incident response plan
  - Security configuration controls
  - Baseline configurations
  - Hardening documentation

- Escalation procedures
  - Chain of command

Objective 4.3 Identify applicable compliance, standards, frameworks, and best practices

- Compliance
  - ISO 27001
  - PCI DSS
  - SOX
  - HIPAA
  - GLBA
  - GDPR

- Standards
  - ISO/IEC 27000 series
  - ANSI/ISA-62443
  - NIST Special Publication 800 Series
  - Standard of Good Practice from ISF
  - NERC 1300 and RFC 2196

- Frameworks
  - Cybersecurity Framework
  - CIS Critical Security Controls
  - COBIT
  - NIST Special Publication 800-61
  - RMF

- Best practices
  - OWASP
Objective 4.4 Explain the importance of concepts that are unique to forensic analysis

- Evidence collection, preservation, and security
  - Digital
    - Imaging
    - Hashing
  - Physical
    - Evidence bags
    - Evidence tags
- Chain of custody
- Forensic investigation
  - Static analysis
  - Dynamic analysis
- Forensic collection and analysis tools
  - FTK
  - EnCase
  - eDiscovery
  - Forensic Explorer
  - Kali Linux Forensic Mode
  - CAINE
  - SANS SIFT

Domain 5.0 Vulnerability Assessment
Objective 5.1 Identify common areas of vulnerability

- Users
- Operating system
- Applications
  - Networking software
    - Network operations and management
    - Firewall
    - Network security applications
  - Database software
- Network devices
  - Access points
  - Routers
  - Wireless routers
  - Switches
  - Firewall
- Network infrastructure
  - Network configurations
  - Network services
• DSL
• Wireless protocols
• IP addressing

• IoT
• Configuration files

**Objective 5.2 Identify the steps of the vulnerability assessment process**

- Plan a vulnerability assessment
  - Identify critical assets and data
  - Establish scope
  - Determine scanning frequency
    - Regulatory requirements
    - Changes to the system
- Perform a vulnerability assessment
  - Determine scanning criteria
  - Utilize scanning tools
  - Identify and assess exposures
  - Generate reports
- Conduct post-assessment tasks
  - Remediate/mitigate vulnerabilities
    - Hardening
      - Patches
      - Configurations
    - Exceptions documented
  - Conduct audit/validate action was taken

**Recertification Requirements**

The *CyberSec First Responder™ (CFR)* certification is valid for 3 years from the date that it is initially granted. In order to maintain a continuously valid certification, candidates can recertify via one of the following options:

1. Retake the most recent version of the exam before their certification expires.
2. Earn and submit enough continuing education credits (CECs) to recertify without retaking the exam.
### CyberSec First Responder™ (CFR) Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Expanded Form</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>American National Standards Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APT</td>
<td>advanced persistent threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP</td>
<td>Address Resolution Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAM</td>
<td>content-addressable memory</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAPEC</td>
<td>Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERT</td>
<td>computer emergency response team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Center for Internet Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COBIT</td>
<td>Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIRT</td>
<td>computer security incident response team</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSRF</td>
<td>Cross-Site Request Forgery</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDoS</td>
<td>distributed denial of service</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>DLP</td>
<td>data loss prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>Domain Name System</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSL</td>
<td>digital subscriber line</td>
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<tr>
<td>FTP</td>
<td>File Transfer Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDPR</td>
<td>General Data Protection Regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLBA</td>
<td>Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIPAA</td>
<td>Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIPS</td>
<td>Host Intrusion Prevention System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKCU</td>
<td>Host Key Current User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKLM</td>
<td>Host Key Local Machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOIC</td>
<td>High Orbit Ion Cannon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>Internet Control Message Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>Incident Command System</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDS</td>
<td>Intrusion Detection System</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>International Electrotechnical Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>IoT</td>
<td>Internet of Things</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Internet Protocol</td>
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<td>IPS</td>
<td>Intrusion Prevention System</td>
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<td>IRC</td>
<td>Internet Relay Chat</td>
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<td>ISA</td>
<td>International Society for Automation</td>
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<td>Information Security Forum</td>
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<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
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<td>LFI</td>
<td>Local File Inclusion</td>
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<td>LOIC</td>
<td>Low Orbit Ion Cannon</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>network address translation</td>
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<td>NBNS</td>
<td>NetBIOS Name Service</td>
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<td>NIPS</td>
<td>Network Intrusion Prevention System</td>
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<td>NIST</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
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<td>OEM</td>
<td>Original Equipment Manufacturer</td>
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<td>OWASP</td>
<td>Open Web Application Security Project</td>
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<td>PCI DSS</td>
<td>Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard</td>
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<td>PHI</td>
<td>protected health information</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>PII</td>
<td>personally identifiable information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLC</td>
<td>programmable logic controller</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMF</td>
<td>Risk Management Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>RFI</td>
<td>Remote File Inclusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCADA</td>
<td>supervisory control and data acquisition</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>software-defined networking</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIEM</td>
<td>Security Information Event Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMTP</td>
<td>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>security operations center</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOX</td>
<td>Sarbanes-Oxley Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>SQL</td>
<td>Structured Query Language</td>
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<td>SSH</td>
<td>Secure Shell</td>
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<td>SSL</td>
<td>Secure Sockets Layer</td>
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<tr>
<td>VPN</td>
<td>virtual private network</td>
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<td>WAF</td>
<td>web application firewall</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAP</td>
<td>wireless access point</td>
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<td>WIPS</td>
<td>Wireless Intrusion Prevention System</td>
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<td>WMIC</td>
<td>Windows Management Instrumentation Command-line</td>
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