

200-201 Dumps

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals

<https://www.certleader.com/200-201-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

What is a difference between an inline and a tap mode traffic monitoring?

- A. Inline monitors traffic without examining other devices, while a tap mode tags traffic and examines the data from monitoring devices.
- B. Tap mode monitors traffic direction, while inline mode keeps packet data as it passes through the monitoring devices.
- C. Tap mode monitors packets and their content with the highest speed, while the inline mode draws a packet path for analysis.
- D. Inline mode monitors traffic path, examining any traffic at a wire speed, while a tap mode monitors traffic as it crosses the network.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

An engineer must compare NIST vs ISO frameworks The engineer decided to compare as readable documentation and also to watch a comparison video review. Using Windows 10 OS. the engineer started a browser and searched for a NIST document and then opened a new tab in the same browser and searched for an ISO document for comparison

The engineer tried to watch the video, but there 'was an audio problem with OS so the engineer had to troubleshoot it At first the engineer started CMD and looked for a driver path then looked for a corresponding registry in the registry editor The engineer enabled "Audiosrv" in task manager and put it on auto start and the problem was solved Which two components of the OS did the engineer touch? (Choose two)

- A. permissions
- B. PowerShell logs
- C. service
- D. MBR
- E. process and thread

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 3

Which regex matches only on all lowercase letters?

- A. [az]+
- B. [^az]+
- C. az+
- D. a*z+

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

What is a difference between inline traffic interrogation and traffic mirroring?

- A. Inline inspection acts on the original traffic data flow
- B. Traffic mirroring passes live traffic to a tool for blocking
- C. Traffic mirroring inspects live traffic for analysis and mitigation
- D. Inline traffic copies packets for analysis and security

Answer: A

Explanation:

Inline traffic interrogation analyzes traffic in real time and has the ability to prevent certain traffic from being forwarded Traffic mirroring doesn't pass the live traffic instead it copies traffic from one or more source ports and sends the copied traffic to one or more destinations for analysis by a network analyzer or other monitoring device

NEW QUESTION 5

What is an advantage of symmetric over asymmetric encryption?

- A. A key is generated on demand according to data type.
- B. A one-time encryption key is generated for data transmission
- C. It is suited for transmitting large amounts of data.
- D. It is a faster encryption mechanism for sessions

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
17	0.011641	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	76	50586-443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=
18	0.011918	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	76	50588-443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=
19	0.022656	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
20	0.022702	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50588-443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
21	0.022988	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
22	0.022996	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
23	0.023212	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TLSv1.2	261	Client Hello
24	0.023373	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TLSv1.2	261	Client Hello
25	0.023445	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
26	0.023617	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
27	0.037413	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TLSv1.2	2792	Server Hello
28	0.037426	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=206 Ac

> Frame 23: 261 bytes on wire (2088 bits), 261 bytes captured (2088 bits)
 > Linux cooked capture
 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15), Dst: 192.124.249.9 (192.124.249.9)
 > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 50588 (50588), Dst Port: 443 (443), Seq: 1, Ack:1,
 > Secure Sockets Layer

```

0000 00 04 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 7a 3c 93 00 00 08 00 ..... *z<.....
0010 45 00 00 f5 eb 3e 40 00 40 06 89 2f 0a 00 02 0f E....>@. @../....
0020 c0 7c f9 09 c5 9c 01 bb 4d db 7f f7 00 b3 b0 02 .|..... M.....
0030 50 18 72 10 c6 7c 00 00 16 03 01 00 c8 01 00 00 P.r..|.. .....
0040 c4 03 03 d1 08 45 78 b7 2c 90 04 ee 51 16 f1 82 .....Ex. ....0...
0050 16 43 ec d4 89 60 34 4a 7b 80 a6 d1 72 d5 11 87 .C....4J {...r...
0060 10 57 cc 00 00 1e c0 2b c0 2f cc a9 cc a8 c0 2c .W.....+ ./.....
0070 c0 30 c0 0a c0 09 c0 13 c0 14 00 33 00 39 00 2f .0..... ...3.9./
0080 00 35 00 0a 01 00 00 7d 00 00 00 16 00 14 00 00 .5.....} .....
0090 11 77 77 77 2e 6c 69 6e 75 78 6d 69 6e 74 2e 63 .wwwlin uxmint.c
00a0 6f 6d 00 17 00 00 ff 01 00 01 00 00 0a 00 08 00 om..... .....
00b0 06 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 0b 00 02 01 00 00 23 00 ..... .....#.
00c0 00 33 74 00 00 00 10 00 17 00 15 02 68 32 08 73 .3t..... ...h2.s
00d0 70 64 79 2f 33 2e 31 08 68 74 74 70 2f 31 2e 31 pdy/3.2. http/1.1
00e0 00 05 00 05 01 00 00 00 00 00 0d 00 18 00 16 04 ..... .....
00f0 01 05 01 06 01 02 01 04 03 05 03 06 03 02 03 05 ..... .....
0100 02 04 02 02 02 .....
    
```

Drag and drop the element name from the left onto the correct piece of the PCAP file on the right.

source address	10.0.2.15
destination address	50588
source port	443
destination port	192.124.249.9
Network Protocol	Transmission Control Protocol
Transport Protocol	Internet Protocol v4
Application Protocol	Transport Layer Security v1.2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

source address	source address
destination address	source port
source port	destination port
destination port	destination address
Network Protocol	Transport Protocol
Transport Protocol	Network Protocol
Application Protocol	Application Protocol

NEW QUESTION 7

Drag and drop the type of evidence from the left onto the description of that evidence on the right.

direct evidence	log that shows a command and control check-in from verified malware
corroborative evidence	firewall log showing successful communication and threat intelligence stating an IP is known to host malware
indirect evidence	NetFlow-based spike in DNS traffic

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 8

What are two denial of service attacks? (Choose two.)

- A. MITM
- B. TCP connections
- C. ping of death
- D. UDP flooding
- E. code red

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 9

A system administrator is ensuring that specific registry information is accurate. Which type of configuration information does the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE hive contain?

- A. file extension associations
- B. hardware, software, and security settings for the system
- C. currently logged in users, including folders and control panel settings
- D. all users on the system, including visual settings

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/performance/windows-registry-advanced-users>

NEW QUESTION 10

An analyst is using the SIEM platform and must extract a custom property from a Cisco device and capture the phrase, "File: Clean." Which regex must the analyst import?

- A. File: Clean
- B. ^Parent File Clean\$
- C. File: Clean (.*)

D. ^File: Clean\$

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

What is the difference between discretionary access control (DAC) and role-based access control (RBAC)?

- A. DAC requires explicit authorization for a given user on a given object, and RBAC requires specific conditions.
- B. RBAC access is granted when a user meets specific conditions, and in DAC, permissions are applied on user and group levels.
- C. RBAC is an extended version of DAC where you can add an extra level of authorization based on time.
- D. DAC administrators pass privileges to users and groups, and in RBAC, permissions are applied to specific groups

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

An organization's security team has detected network spikes coming from the internal network. An investigation has concluded that the spike in traffic was from intensive network scanning How should the analyst collect the traffic to isolate the suspicious host?

- A. by most active source IP
- B. by most used ports
- C. based on the protocols used
- D. based on the most used applications

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

An automotive company provides new types of engines and special brakes for rally sports cars. The company has a database of inventions and patents for their engines and technical information Customers can access the database through the company's website after they register and identify themselves. Which type of protected data is accessed by customers?

- A. IP data
- B. PII data
- C. PSI data
- D. PHI data

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19

Which evasion technique is indicated when an intrusion detection system begins receiving an abnormally high volume of scanning from numerous sources?

- A. resource exhaustion
- B. tunneling
- C. traffic fragmentation
- D. timing attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

Resource exhaustion is a type of denial-of-service attack; however, it can also be used to evade detection by security defenses. A simple definition of resource exhaustion is "consuming the resources necessary to perform an action." Cisco CyberOps Associate CBROPS 200-201 Official Cert Guide

NEW QUESTION 24

Which two elements are assets in the role of attribution in an investigation? (Choose two.)

- A. context
- B. session
- C. laptop
- D. firewall logs
- E. threat actor

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The following are some factors that are used during attribution in an investigation: Assets, Threat actor, Indicators of Compromise (IoCs), Indicators of Attack (IoAs), Chain of custody Asset: This factor identifies which assets were compromised by a threat actor or hacker. An example of an asset can be an organization's domain controller (DC) that runs Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). AD is a service that allows an administrator to manage user accounts, user groups, and policies across a Microsoft Windows environment. Keep in mind that an asset is anything that has value to an organization; it can be something physical, digital, or even people. Cisco Certified CyberOps Associate 200-201 Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION 29

Which piece of information is needed for attribution in an investigation?

- A. proxy logs showing the source RFC 1918 IP addresses
- B. RDP allowed from the Internet
- C. known threat actor behavior

D. 802.1x RADIUS authentication pass arid fail logs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Actually this is the most important thing: know who, what, how, why, etc.. attack the network.

NEW QUESTION 31

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
27336	245.7615440	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: USER bjones
27337	245.7615820	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: USER bjones
27338	245.7616210	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: USER bjones
27340	245.7616680	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	80	Request: PASS binkley
27343	245.7617170	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	84	Request: PASS bloomcounty
27344	245.7617400	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	100	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
27345	245.7617580	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	78	Request: PASS brown
27346	245.7617890	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	100	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
27347	245.7618140	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	78	Request: PASS bloom
27348	245.7618360	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	100	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
27349	245.7618550	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	80	Request: PASS blonde
27350	245.7618920	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	77	Request: PASS capp
27351	245.7653470	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: PASS caucas
27352	245.7692450	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	80	Request: PASS cerebus
27353	245.7693080	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	81	Request: PASS catwoman
27355	245.7771480	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	88	Response: 530 Login incorrect.
27356	245.7772040	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	88	Response: 530 Login incorrect.

An analyst was given a PCAP file, which is associated with a recent intrusion event in the company FTP server Which display filters should the analyst use to filter the FTP traffic?

- A. dstport == FTP
- B. tcp.port==21
- C. tcpport = FTP
- D. dstport = 21

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34

Refer to the exhibit.

First Packet	Last Packet	Action	Reason	Initiator IP	Initiator Country	Initiator User	Responder IP	Responder Country	Security Intelligence Category	Ingress Security Zone	Egress Security Zone	Source Port/ICMP Type
2018-03-07 13:42:01		Sinkhole DNS Block	Sinkhole DNS Block	10.0.10.75		JERI LABORDE (DCLOUD-SOC LDAP)	10.110.10.11		DNS Intelligence-CnC	External	Internal	54925 / udp
2018-03-07 13:42:01		Sinkhole DNS Block	Sinkhole DNS Block	10.0.0.100		AMPARO GIVENS (DCLOUD-SOC LDAP)	10.110.10.11		DNS Intelligence-CnC	External	Internal	54925 / udp
2018-03-07 13:42:01		Sinkhole DNS Block	Sinkhole DNS Block	10.112.10.158		VERNETTA DONNEL (DCLOUD-SOC LDAP)	192.168.1.153		DNS Intelligence-CnC	External	Internal	54925 / udp

Which two elements in the table are parts of the 5-tuple? (Choose two.)

- A. First Packet
- B. Initiator User
- C. Ingress Security Zone
- D. Source Port
- E. Initiator IP

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 38

A company encountered a breach on its web servers using IIS 7.5. During the investigation, an engineer discovered that an attacker read and altered the data on a secure communication using TLS 1.2 and intercepted sensitive information by downgrading a connection to export-grade cryptography. The engineer must mitigate similar incidents in the future and ensure that clients and servers always negotiate with the most secure protocol versions and cryptographic parameters. Which action does the engineer recommend?

- A. Upgrade to TLS v1.3.
- B. Install the latest IIS version.
- C. Downgrade to TLS 1.1.
- D. Deploy an intrusion detection system

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 41

A user received a targeted spear-phishing email and identified it as suspicious before opening the content. To which category of the Cyber Kill Chain model does this type of event belong?

- A. weaponization
- B. delivery
- C. exploitation
- D. reconnaissance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

Drag and drop the elements from the left into the correct order for incident handling on the right.

preparation	create communication guidelines for effective incident handling
containment, eradication, and recovery	gather indicators of compromise and restore the system
post-incident analysis	document information to mitigate similar occurrences
detection and analysis	collect data from systems for further investigation

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

preparation	containment, eradication, and recovery
containment, eradication, and recovery	preparation
post-incident analysis	detection and analysis
detection and analysis	post-incident analysis

NEW QUESTION 48

How does agentless monitoring differ from agent-based monitoring?

- A. Agentless can access the data via AP
- B. while agent-base uses a less efficient method and accesses log data through WMI.
- C. Agent-based monitoring is less intrusive in gathering log data, while agentless requires open ports to fetch the logs
- D. Agent-based monitoring has a lower initial cost for deployment, while agentless monitoring requires resource-intensive deployment.
- E. Agent-based has a possibility to locally filter and transmit only valuable data, while agentless has much higher network utilization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

What describes the concept of data consistently and readily being accessible for legitimate users?

- A. integrity
- B. availability
- C. accessibility
- D. confidentiality

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 55

What specific type of analysis is assigning values to the scenario to see expected outcomes?

- A. deterministic
- B. exploratory
- C. probabilistic
- D. descriptive

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

What is a benefit of agent-based protection when compared to agentless protection?

- A. It lowers maintenance costs
- B. It provides a centralized platform
- C. It collects and detects all traffic locally
- D. It manages numerous devices simultaneously

Answer: C

Explanation:

Host-based antivirus protection is also known as agent-based. Agent-based antivirus runs on every protected machine. Agentless antivirus protection performs scans on hosts from a centralized system. Agentless systems have become popular for virtualized environments in which multiple OS instances are running on a host simultaneously. Agent-based antivirus running in each virtualized system can be a serious drain on system resources. Agentless antivirus for virtual hosts involves the use of a special security virtual appliance that performs optimized scanning tasks on the virtual hosts. An example of this is VMware's vShield.

NEW QUESTION 60

According to the September 2020 threat intelligence feeds a new malware called Egregor was introduced and used in many attacks. Distribution of Egregor is primarily through a Cobalt Strike that has been installed on victim's workstations using RDP exploits. Malware exfiltrates the victim's data to a command and control server. The data is used to force victims pay or lose it by publicly releasing it. Which type of attack is described?

- A. malware attack
- B. ransomware attack
- C. whale-phishing
- D. insider threat

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

An engineer is investigating a case of the unauthorized usage of the "Tcpdump" tool. The analysis revealed that a malicious insider attempted to sniff traffic on a specific interface. What type of information did the malicious insider attempt to obtain?

- A. tagged protocols being used on the network
- B. all firewall alerts and resulting mitigations
- C. tagged ports being used on the network
- D. all information and data within the datagram

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

The security team has detected an ongoing spam campaign targeting the organization. The team's approach is to push back the cyber kill chain and mitigate ongoing incidents. At which phase of the cyber kill chain should the security team mitigate this type of attack?

- A. actions
- B. delivery
- C. reconnaissance
- D. installation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

One of the objectives of information security is to protect the CIA of information and systems. What does CIA mean in this context?

- A. confidentiality, identity, and authorization
- B. confidentiality, integrity, and authorization
- C. confidentiality, identity, and availability
- D. confidentiality, integrity, and availability

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 72

Which security principle is violated by running all processes as root or administrator?

- A. principle of least privilege
- B. role-based access control
- C. separation of duties
- D. trusted computing base

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 73

Which evasion technique is a function of ransomware?

- A. extended sleep calls
- B. encryption
- C. resource exhaustion
- D. encoding

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75

An engineer runs a suspicious file in a sandbox analysis tool to see the outcome. The analysis report shows that outbound callouts were made post infection. Which two pieces of information from the analysis report are needed to investigate the callouts? (Choose two.)

- A. signatures
- B. host IP addresses
- C. file size
- D. dropped files
- E. domain names

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 80

Which event artifact is used to identify HTTP GET requests for a specific file?

- A. destination IP address
- B. TCP ACK
- C. HTTP status code
- D. URI

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85

Which data type is necessary to get information about source/destination ports?

- A. statistical data
- B. session data
- C. connectivity data
- D. alert data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Session data provides information about the five tuples; source IP address/port number, destination IP address/port number and the protocol
What is Connectivity Data? According to IBM - Connectivity data defines how entities are connected in the network. It includes connections between different devices, and VLAN-related connections within the same device <https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/networkmanager/4.2.0?topic=relationships-connectivity-data>

NEW QUESTION 90

What is the function of a command and control server?

- A. It enumerates open ports on a network device
- B. It drops secondary payload into malware
- C. It is used to regain control of the network after a compromise
- D. It sends instruction to a compromised system

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91

A security analyst notices a sudden surge of incoming traffic and detects unknown packets from unknown senders After further investigation, the analyst learns that customers claim that they cannot access company servers According to NIST SP800-61, in which phase of the incident response process is the analyst?

- A. post-incident activity
- B. detection and analysis
- C. preparation
- D. containment, eradication, and recovery

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 95

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Capturing on 'eth0'
  1 0.000000000 ca:4f:4d:4b:38:5a ? Broadcast ARP 42 Who has 192.168.88.149?
Tell 192.168.88.12
  2 0.000055428 82:69:61:3e:fa:99 ? ca:4f:4d:4b:38:5a ARP 42 192.168.88.149 is at
82:69:61:3e:fa:99
  3 0.000080556 192.168.88.12 ? 192.168.88.149 TCP 74 49098 ? 80 [SYN] Seq=0
Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=65609529 TSecr=0 WS=128
```

What must be interpreted from this packet capture?

- A. IP address 192.168.88.12 is communicating with 192.168.88.149 with a source port 74 to destination port 49098 using TCP protocol
- B. IP address 192.168.88.12 is communicating with 192.168.88.149 with a source port 49098 to destination port 80 using TCP protocol.
- C. IP address 192.168.88.149 is communicating with 192.168.88.12 with a source port 80 to destination port 49098 using TCP protocol.
- D. IP address 192.168.88.149 is communicating with 192.168.88.12 with a source port 49098 to destination port 80 using TCP protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

Which two elements of the incident response process are stated in NIST SP 800-61 r2? (Choose two.)

- A. detection and analysis
- B. post-incident activity
- C. vulnerability scoring
- D. vulnerability management
- E. risk assessment

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 101

What is a difference between tampered and untampered disk images?

- A. Tampered images have the same stored and computed hash.
- B. Tampered images are used as evidence.
- C. Untampered images are used for forensic investigations.
- D. Untampered images are deliberately altered to preserve as evidence

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104

An engineer is analyzing a recent breach where confidential documents were altered and stolen by the receptionist. Further analysis shows that the threat actor connected an external USB device to bypass security restrictions and steal data. The engineer could not find an external USB device. Which piece of information must an engineer use for attribution in an investigation?

- A. list of security restrictions and privileges boundaries bypassed
- B. external USB device
- C. receptionist and the actions performed
- D. stolen data and its criticality assessment

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 105

What is a difference between SOAR and SIEM?

- A. SOAR platforms are used for threat and vulnerability management, but SIEM applications are not
- B. SIEM applications are used for threat and vulnerability management, but SOAR platforms are not
- C. SOAR receives information from a single platform and delivers it to a SIEM
- D. SIEM receives information from a single platform and delivers it to a SOAR

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

An engineer received an alert affecting the degraded performance of a critical server. Analysis showed a heavy CPU and memory load. What is the next step the engineer should take to investigate this resource usage?

- A. Run "ps -d" to decrease the priority state of high load processes to avoid resource exhaustion.
- B. Run "ps -u" to find out who executed additional processes that caused a high load on a server.
- C. Run "ps -ef" to understand which processes are taking a high amount of resources.
- D. Run "ps -m" to capture the existing state of daemons and map required processes to find the gap.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109

Which are two denial-of-service attacks? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP connections
- B. ping of death
- C. man-in-the-middle
- D. code-red
- E. UDP flooding

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 113

An engineer receives a security alert that traffic with a known TOR exit node has occurred on the network. What is the impact of this traffic?

- A. ransomware communicating after infection
- B. users downloading copyrighted content
- C. data exfiltration
- D. user circumvention of the firewall

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114

According to the NIST SP 800-86, which two types of data are considered volatile? (Choose two.)

- A. swap files
- B. temporary files
- C. login sessions
- D. dump files
- E. free space

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 116

Why is encryption challenging to security monitoring?

- A. Encryption analysis is used by attackers to monitor VPN tunnels.
- B. Encryption is used by threat actors as a method of evasion and obfuscation.
- C. Encryption introduces additional processing requirements by the CPU.
- D. Encryption introduces larger packet sizes to analyze and store.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 120

An employee reports that someone has logged into their system and made unapproved changes, files are out of order, and several documents have been placed in the recycle bin. The security specialist reviewed the system logs, found nothing suspicious, and was not able to determine what occurred. The software is up to date; there are no alerts from antivirus and no failed login attempts. What is causing the lack of data visibility needed to detect the attack?

- A. The threat actor used a dictionary-based password attack to obtain credentials.
- B. The threat actor gained access to the system by known credentials.
- C. The threat actor used the teardrop technique to confuse and crash login services.
- D. The threat actor used an unknown vulnerability of the operating system that went undetected.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 125

Which open-sourced packet capture tool uses Linux and Mac OS X operating systems?

- A. NetScout
- B. tcpdump
- C. SolarWinds
- D. netsh

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1878	6.473353	173.37.145.84	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	80-49522 [ACK] Seq=14404 Ack=2987 Win=65535 Len=0
1986	6.736855	173.37.145.84	10.0.2.15	HTTP	245	HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified
1987	6.736873	10.0.2.15	173.37.145.84	TCP	56	49522->80 [ACK] Seq=2987 Ack=14593 Win=59640 Len=0
2317	7.245088	10.0.2.15	173.37.145.84	TCP	2976	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
2318	7.245192	10.0.2.15	173.37.145.84	HTTP	1020	GET /web/fw/i/ntpametag.gif?js=1&ts=147629607552.286&tc
2321	7.246633	173.37.145.84	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	80-49522 [ACK] Seq=14593 Ack=4447 Win=65535 Len=0
2322	7.246640	173.37.145.84	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	80-49522 [ACK] Seq=14593 Ack=5907 Win=65535 Len=0
2323	7.246642	173.37.145.84	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	80-49522 [ACK] Seq=14593 Ack=6871 Win=65535 Len=0
2542	7.512750	173.37.145.84	10.0.2.15	HTTP	442	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
2543	7.512781	10.0.2.15	173.37.145.84	TCP	56	49522->80 [ACK] Seq=6871 Ack=14979 Win=62480 Len=0

Which packet contains a file that is extractable within Wireshark?

- A. 2317
- B. 1986
- C. 2318
- D. 2542

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 131

What is the difference between vulnerability and risk?

- A. A vulnerability is a sum of possible malicious entry points, and a risk represents the possibility of the unauthorized entry itself.
- B. A risk is a potential threat that an exploit applies to, and a vulnerability represents the threat itself
- C. A vulnerability represents a flaw in a security that can be exploited, and the risk is the potential damage it might cause.
- D. A risk is potential threat that adversaries use to infiltrate the network, and a vulnerability is an exploit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 132

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is reviewing a Cuckoo report of a file. What must the engineer interpret from the report?

- A. The file will appear legitimate by evading signature-based detection.
- B. The file will not execute its behavior in a sandbox environment to avoid detection.
- C. The file will insert itself into an application and execute when the application is run.
- D. The file will monitor user activity and send the information to an outside source.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136

What should an engineer use to aid the trusted exchange of public keys between user tom0411976943 and dan1968754032?

- A. central key management server
- B. web of trust
- C. trusted certificate authorities
- D. registration authority data

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139

How does TOR alter data content during transit?

- A. It spoofs the destination and source information protecting both sides.
- B. It encrypts content and destination information over multiple layers.
- C. It redirects destination traffic through multiple sources avoiding traceability.
- D. It traverses source traffic through multiple destinations before reaching the receiver

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 142

What is the practice of giving an employee access to only the resources needed to accomplish their job?

- A. principle of least privilege
- B. organizational separation
- C. separation of duties
- D. need to know principle

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

Drag and drop the security concept from the left onto the example of that concept on the right.

threat	anything that can exploit a weakness that was not mitigated
risk	a gap in security or software that can be utilized by threats
vulnerability	possibility for loss and damage of an asset or information
exploit	taking advantage of a software flaw to compromise a resource

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 149

What is the difference between a threat and an exploit?

- A. A threat is a result of utilizing flow in a system, and an exploit is a result of gaining control over the system.
- B. A threat is a potential attack on an asset and an exploit takes advantage of the vulnerability of the asset
- C. An exploit is an attack vector, and a threat is a potential path the attack must go through.
- D. An exploit is an attack path, and a threat represents a potential vulnerability

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 151

Drag and drop the definition from the left onto the phase on the right to classify intrusion events according to the Cyber Kill Chain model.

The threat actor engages in identification and selection of targets.	reconnaissance
An exploit is coupled with a remote access trojan.	weaponization
The weapon is transferred to the target environment.	delivery

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Delivery: This step involves transmitting the weapon to the target.

Weaponization: In this step, the intruder creates a malware weapon like a virus, worm or such in order to exploit the vulnerabilities of the target. Depending on the target and the purpose of the attacker, this malware can exploit new, undetected vulnerabilities (also known as the zero-day exploits) or it can focus on a combination of different vulnerabilities.

Reconnaissance: In this step, the attacker / intruder chooses their target. Then they conduct an in-depth research on this target to identify its vulnerabilities that can be exploited.

NEW QUESTION 152

What are the two differences between stateful and deep packet inspection? (Choose two)

- A. Stateful inspection is capable of TCP state tracking, and deep packet filtering checks only TCP source and destination ports
- B. Deep packet inspection is capable of malware blocking, and stateful inspection is not
- C. Deep packet inspection operates on Layer 3 and 4. and stateful inspection operates on Layer 3 of the OSI model
- D. Deep packet inspection is capable of TCP state monitoring only, and stateful inspection can inspect TCP and UDP.
- E. Stateful inspection is capable of packet data inspections, and deep packet inspection is not

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 155

What is a difference between tampered and untampered disk images?

- A. Tampered images have the same stored and computed hash.
- B. Untampered images are deliberately altered to preserve as evidence.
- C. Tampered images are used as evidence.
- D. Untampered images are used for forensic investigations.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The disk image must be intact for forensics analysis. As a cybersecurity professional, you may be given the task of capturing an image of a disk in a forensic manner. Imagine a security incident has occurred on a system and you are required to perform some forensic investigation to determine who and what caused the attack. Additionally, you want to ensure the data that was captured is not tampered with or modified during the creation of a disk image process. Ref: Cisco Certified CyberOps Associate 200-201 Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION 158

What does an attacker use to determine which network ports are listening on a potential target device?

- A. man-in-the-middle

- B. port scanning
- C. SQL injection
- D. ping sweep

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 159

Which security principle requires more than one person is required to perform a critical task?

- A. least privilege
- B. need to know
- C. separation of duties
- D. due diligence

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 162

How does an attack surface differ from an attack vector?

- A. An attack vector recognizes the potential outcomes of an attack, and the attack surface is choosing a method of an attack.
- B. An attack surface identifies vulnerable parts for an attack, and an attack vector specifies which attacks are feasible to those parts.
- C. An attack surface mitigates external vulnerabilities, and an attack vector identifies mitigation techniques and possible workarounds.
- D. An attack vector matches components that can be exploited, and an attack surface classifies the potential path for exploitation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

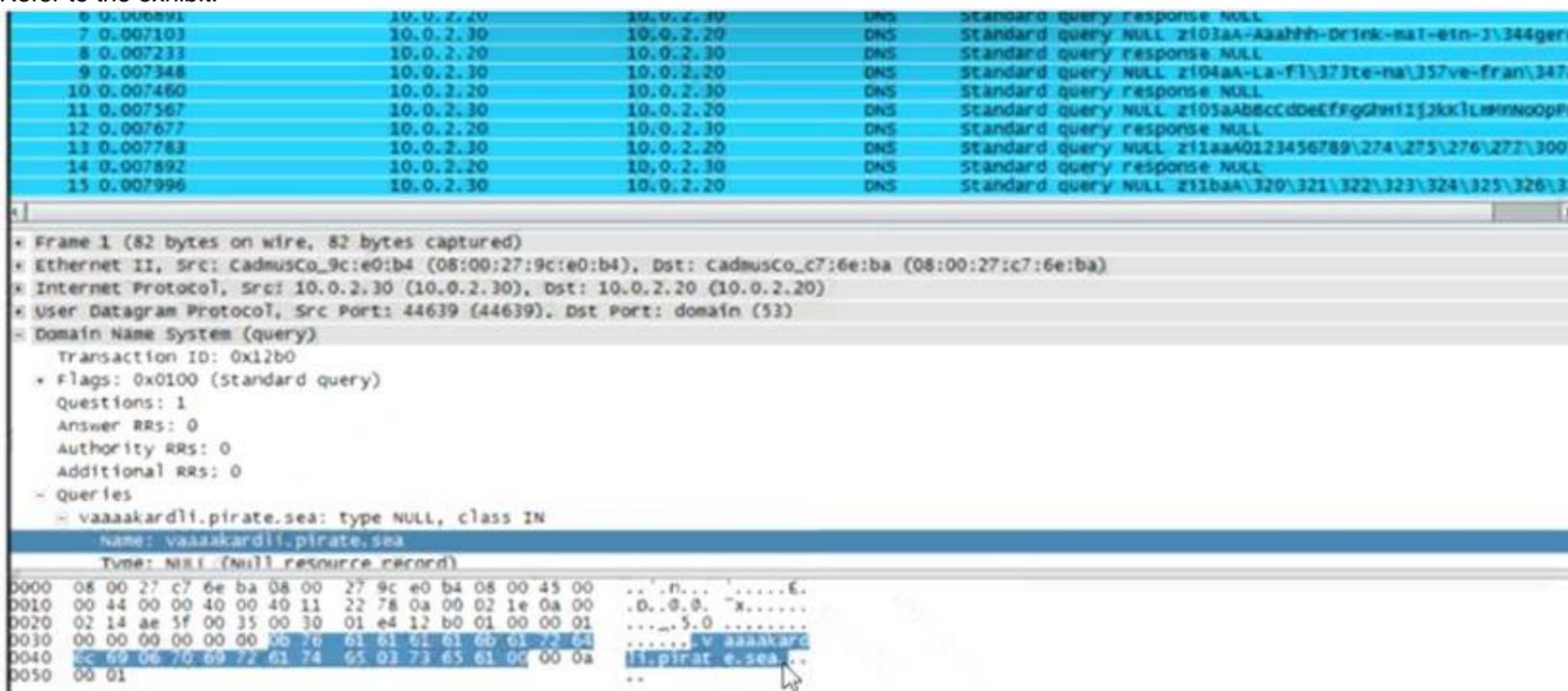
Which security monitoring data type requires the largest storage space?

- A. transaction data
- B. statistical data
- C. session data
- D. full packet capture

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164

Refer to the exhibit.



What is occurring?

- A. ARP flood
- B. DNS amplification
- C. ARP poisoning
- D. DNS tunneling

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 167

What is the difference between statistical detection and rule-based detection models?

- A. Rule-based detection involves the collection of data in relation to the behavior of legitimate users over a period of time
- B. Statistical detection defines legitimate data of users over a period of time and rule-based detection defines it on an IF/THEN basis
- C. Statistical detection involves the evaluation of an object on its intended actions before it executes that behavior
- D. Rule-based detection defines legitimate data of users over a period of time and statistical detection defines it on an IF/THEN basis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

What is an incident response plan?

- A. an organizational approach to events that could lead to asset loss or disruption of operations
- B. an organizational approach to security management to ensure a service lifecycle and continuous improvements
- C. an organizational approach to disaster recovery and timely restoration of operational services
- D. an organizational approach to system backup and data archiving aligned to regulations

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 173

What is the difference between the ACK flag and the RST flag?

- A. The RST flag approves the connection, and the ACK flag terminates spontaneous connections.
- B. The ACK flag confirms the received segment, and the RST flag terminates the connection.
- C. The RST flag approves the connection, and the ACK flag indicates that a packet needs to be resent
- D. The ACK flag marks the connection as reliable, and the RST flag indicates the failure within TCP Handshake

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 175

What is the relationship between a vulnerability and a threat?

- A. A threat exploits a vulnerability
- B. A vulnerability is a calculation of the potential loss caused by a threat
- C. A vulnerability exploits a threat
- D. A threat is a calculation of the potential loss caused by a vulnerability

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 179

Which two elements of the incident response process are stated in NIST Special Publication 800-61 r2? (Choose two.)

- A. detection and analysis
- B. post-incident activity
- C. vulnerability management
- D. risk assessment
- E. vulnerability scoring

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 183

What is a description of a social engineering attack?

- A. fake offer for free music download to trick the user into providing sensitive data
- B. package deliberately sent to the wrong receiver to advertise a new product
- C. mistakenly received valuable order destined for another person and hidden on purpose
- D. email offering last-minute deals on various vacations around the world with a due date and a counter

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 187

A SOC analyst is investigating an incident that involves a Linux system that is identifying specific sessions. Which identifier tracks an active program?

- A. application identification number
- B. active process identification number
- C. runtime identification number
- D. process identification number

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 189

Which type of data collection requires the largest amount of storage space?

- A. alert data
- B. transaction data
- C. session data
- D. full packet capture

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 192

How does a certificate authority impact security?

- A. It validates client identity when communicating with the server.
- B. It authenticates client identity when requesting an SSL certificate.
- C. It authenticates domain identity when requesting an SSL certificate.
- D. It validates the domain identity of the SSL certificate.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A certificate authority is a computer or entity that creates and issues digital certificates. CA do not "authenticate" it validates. "D" is wrong because The digital certificate validate a user. CA --> DC --> user, server or whatever.

NEW QUESTION 193

Which regular expression is needed to capture the IP address 192.168.20.232?

- A. $^ (?:[0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}$
- B. $^ (?:[0-9]{1,3}\.){1,4}$
- C. $^ (?:[0-9]{1,3}\.)'$
- D. $^ ([0-9]-{3})$

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 196

What is a purpose of a vulnerability management framework?

- A. identifies, removes, and mitigates system vulnerabilities
- B. detects and removes vulnerabilities in source code
- C. conducts vulnerability scans on the network
- D. manages a list of reported vulnerabilities

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 200

Drag and drop the event term from the left onto the description on the right.

true negative	malicious traffic is identified and an alert is generated
false negative	benign traffic incorrectly generates an alert
true positive	benign traffic does not generate an alert
false positive	malicious traffic does not generate an alert

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

true negative	false negative
false negative	true positive
true positive	true negative
false positive	false positive

NEW QUESTION 205

How is attacking a vulnerability categorized?

- A. action on objectives
- B. delivery
- C. exploitation
- D. installation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 206

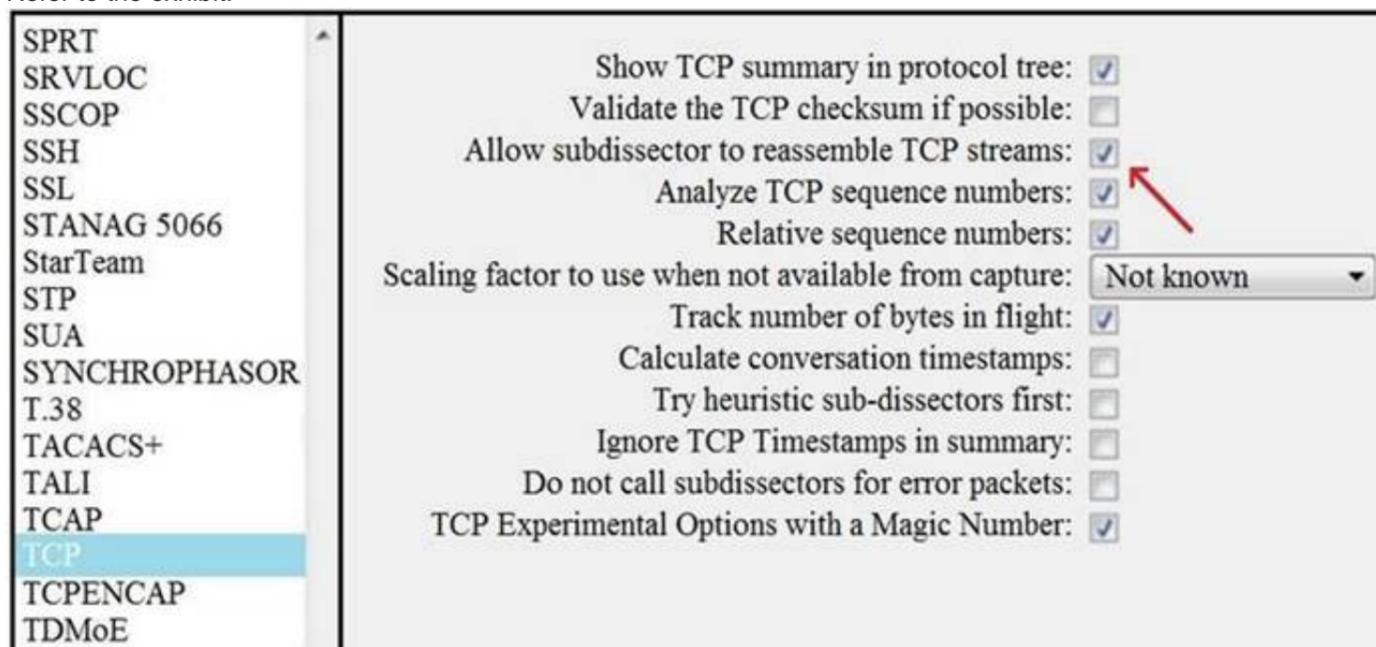
Which attack represents the evasion technique of resource exhaustion?

- A. SQL injection
- B. man-in-the-middle
- C. bluesnarfing
- D. denial-of-service

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 207

Refer to the exhibit.



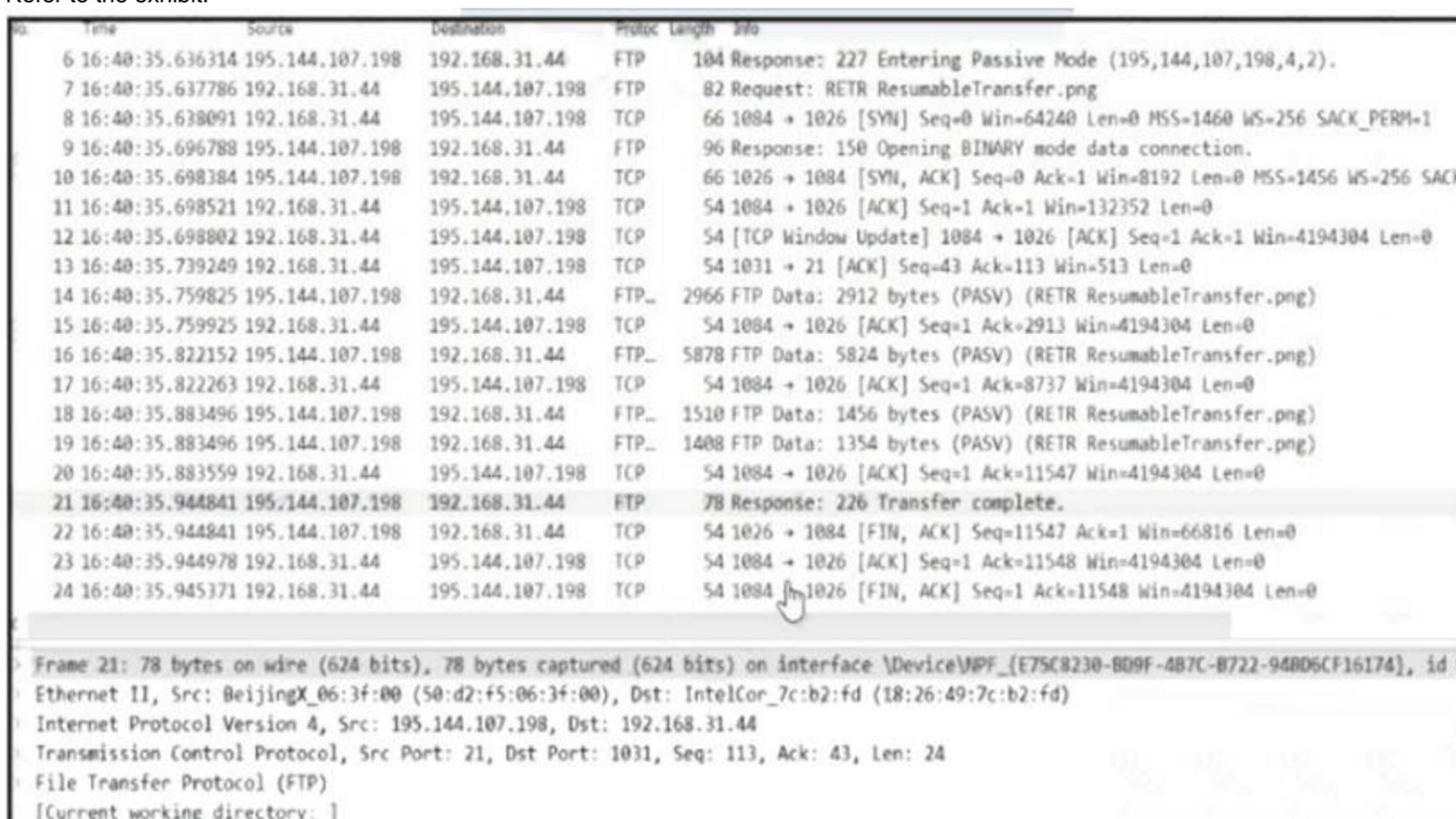
What is the expected result when the "Allow subdissector to reassemble TCP streams" feature is enabled?

- A. insert TCP subdissectors
- B. extract a file from a packet capture
- C. disable TCP streams
- D. unfragment TCP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 212

Refer to the exhibit.



Which frame numbers contain a file that is extractable via TCP stream within Wireshark?

- A. 7,14, and 21
- B. 7 and 21
- C. 14,16,18, and 19
- D. 7 to 21

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 213

What is a difference between signature-based and behavior-based detection?

- A. Signature-based identifies behaviors that may be linked to attacks, while behavior-based has a predefined set of rules to match before an alert.
- B. Behavior-based identifies behaviors that may be linked to attacks, while signature-based has a predefined set of rules to match before an alert.
- C. Behavior-based uses a known vulnerability database, while signature-based intelligently summarizes existing data.
- D. Signature-based uses a known vulnerability database, while behavior-based intelligently summarizes existing data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead of searching for patterns linked to specific types of attacks, behavior-based IDS solutions monitor behaviors that may be linked to attacks, increasing the likelihood of identifying and mitigating a malicious action before the network is compromised.

<https://accedian.com/blog/what-is-the-difference-between-signature-based-and-behavior-based-ids/>

NEW QUESTION 218

What is the difference between indicator of attack (IoA) and indicators of compromise (IoC)?

- A. IoA is the evidence that a security breach has occurred, and IoC allows organizations to act before the vulnerability can be exploited.
- B. IoA refers to the individual responsible for the security breach, and IoC refers to the resulting loss.
- C. IoC is the evidence that a security breach has occurred, and IoA allows organizations to act before the vulnerability can be exploited.
- D. IoC refers to the individual responsible for the security breach, and IoA refers to the resulting loss.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 221

Which security technology guarantees the integrity and authenticity of all messages transferred to and from a web application?

- A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- B. SSL Certificate
- C. Tunneling
- D. VPN

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 224

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Mar 07 2020 16:16:48: %ASA-4-106023: Deny tcp src
outside:10.22.219.221/54602 dst outside:10.22.250.212/504
by access-group "outside" [0x0, 0x0]
```

Which technology generates this log?

- A. NetFlow
- B. IDS
- C. web proxy
- D. firewall

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 227

What are two denial-of-service (DoS) attacks? (Choose two)

- A. port scan
- B. SYN flood
- C. man-in-the-middle
- D. phishing
- E. teardrop

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 231

Refer to the exhibit.

```
# nmap -sV 172.18.104.139

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-03-07 11:36 EST
Nmap scan report for 172.18.104.139
Host is up (0.000018s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
25/tcp    open  smtp     Postfix smtpd
110/tcp   open  pop3     Dovecot pop3d
143/tcp   open  imap     Dovecot imapd
Service Info: Host: 172.18.108.139; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

What does the output indicate about the server with the IP address 172.18.104.139?

- A. open ports of a web server
- B. open port of an FTP server
- C. open ports of an email server
- D. running processes of the server

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 232

What is vulnerability management?

- A. A security practice focused on clarifying and narrowing intrusion points.
- B. A security practice of performing actions rather than acknowledging the threats.
- C. A process to identify and remediate existing weaknesses.
- D. A process to recover from service interruptions and restore business-critical applications

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 236

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<IMG SRC=j%41vascript:alert('attack')>
```

Which kind of attack method is depicted in this string?

- A. cross-site scripting
- B. man-in-the-middle
- C. SQL injection
- D. denial of service

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 239

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