Cisco

Exam Questions 200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
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 4
What causes events on a Windows system to show Event Code 4625 in the log messages?

A. The system detected an XSS attack
B. Someone is trying a brute force attack on the network
C. Another device is gaining root access to the system
D. A privileged user successfully logged into the system

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
```

Which component is identifiable in this exhibit?

A. Trusted Root Certificate store on the local machine
B. Windows PowerShell verb
C. Windows Registry hive
D. local service in the Windows Services Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/sysinfo/registry-hives
https://ldapwiki.com/wiki/HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE#:~:text=HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE%20Windows%2

NEW QUESTION 6
When communicating via TLS, the client initiates the handshake to the server and the server responds back with its certificate for identification.
Which information is available on the server certificate?

A. server name, trusted subordinate CA, and private key
B. trusted subordinate CA, public key, and cipher suites
C. trusted CA name, cipher suites, and private key
D. server name, trusted CA, and public key

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
What is the difference between the ACK flag and the RST flag in the NetFlow log session?

A. The RST flag confirms the beginning of the TCP connection, and the ACK flag responds when the datafor the payload is complete
B. The ACK flag confirms the beginning of the TCP connection, and the RST flag responds when the data for the payload is complete
C. The RST flag confirms the receipt of the prior segment, and the ACK flag allows for the spontaneous termination of a connection
D. The ACK flag confirms the receipt of the prior segment, and the RST flag allows for the spontaneous termination of a connection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
What is a collection of compromised machines that attackers use to carry out a DDoS attack?

A. subnet
B. botnet
C. VLAN
D. command and control

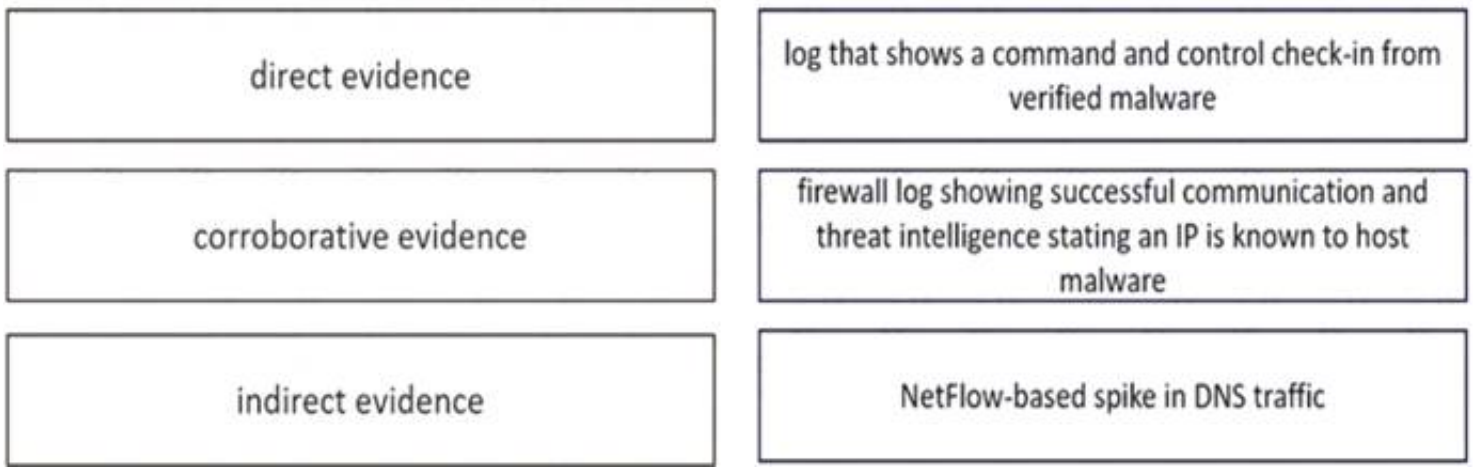
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
What makes HTTPS traffic difficult to monitor?

A. SSL interception
B. packet header size
C. signature detection time
D. encryption

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Drag and drop the type of evidence from the left onto the description of that evidence on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 10
What describes a buffer overflow attack?

A. injecting new commands into existing buffers
B. fetching data from memory buffer registers
C. overloading a predefined amount of memory

D. suppressing the buffers in a process

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 11
Refer to the exhibit.

```
#Time Format: Local
#Fields: date time action protocol src-ip dst-ip src-port dst-port size tcpflags tcpsyn tcpack tcpwin icmptype icmpcode info path


2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63064 135 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.14 63065 49156 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63066 65386 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63067 389 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.14 62292 389 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63068 389 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63069 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 62293 389 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63070 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63071 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63072 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63073 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63074 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63075 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63076 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:27 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 55053 53 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:27 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 50845 53 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP fe80::29ea:1a3c:24d6:fb49 ff02::1:3 57333 5355 0 - - - - - - - RECEIVE
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.252 224.0.0.252 59629 5355 0 - - - - - - - RECEIVE
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP fe80::4c2e:505d:b3a7:caaf ff02::1:3 58846 5355 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 224.0.0.252 58846 5355 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:31 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 224.0.0.252 137 137 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:31 ALLOW UDP fe80::4c2e:505d:b3a7:caaf ff02::1:3 63504 5355 0 - - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:31 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 224.0.0.252 63504 5355 0 - - - - - - - SEND
```

An engineer received an event log file to review. Which technology generated the log?

A. NetFlow
B. proxy
C. firewall
D. IDS/IPS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14
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 19
An engineer needs to configure network systems to detect command and control communications by decrypting ingress and egress perimeter traffic and allowing network security devices to detect malicious outbound communications. Which technology should be used to accomplish the task?

A. digital certificates
B. static IP addresses
C. signatures
D. cipher suite

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21
When an event is investigated, which type of data provides the investigate capability to determine if data exfiltration has occurred?

A. full packet capture
B. NetFlow data
C. session data
D. firewall logs

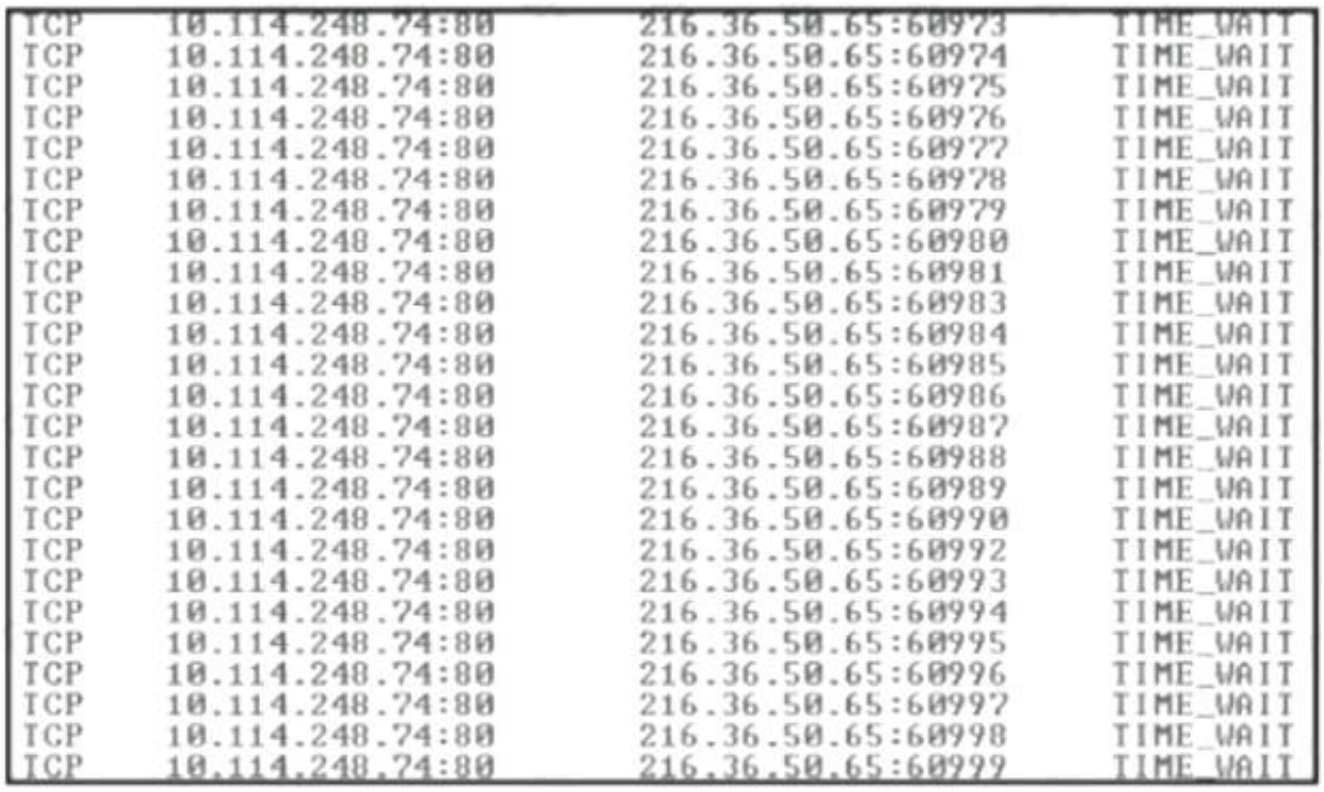
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24
What is the difference between deep packet inspection and stateful inspection?

A. Deep packet inspection gives insights up to Layer 7, and stateful inspection gives insights only up to Layer 4.
B. Deep packet inspection is more secure due to its complex signatures, and stateful inspection requires less human intervention.
C. Stateful inspection is more secure due to its complex signatures, and deep packet inspection requires less human intervention.
D. Stateful inspection verifies data at the transport layer and deep packet inspection verifies data at the application layer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28
Refer to the exhibit.



TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60973	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60974	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60975	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60976	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60977	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60978	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60979	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60980	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60981	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60983	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60984	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60985	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60986	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60987	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60988	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60989	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60990	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60992	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60993	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60994	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60995	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60996	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60997	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60998	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60999	TIME_WAIT

An engineer received a ticket about a slowed-down web application The engineer runs the #netstat -an command. How must the engineer interpret the results?

A. The web application is receiving a common, legitimate traffic
B. The engineer must gather more data.
C. The web application server is under a denial-of-service attack.
D. The server is under a man-in-the-middle attack between the web application and its database

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32
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 33
Which signature impacts network traffic by causing legitimate traffic to be blocked?

A. false negative
B. true positive
C. true negative
D. false positive

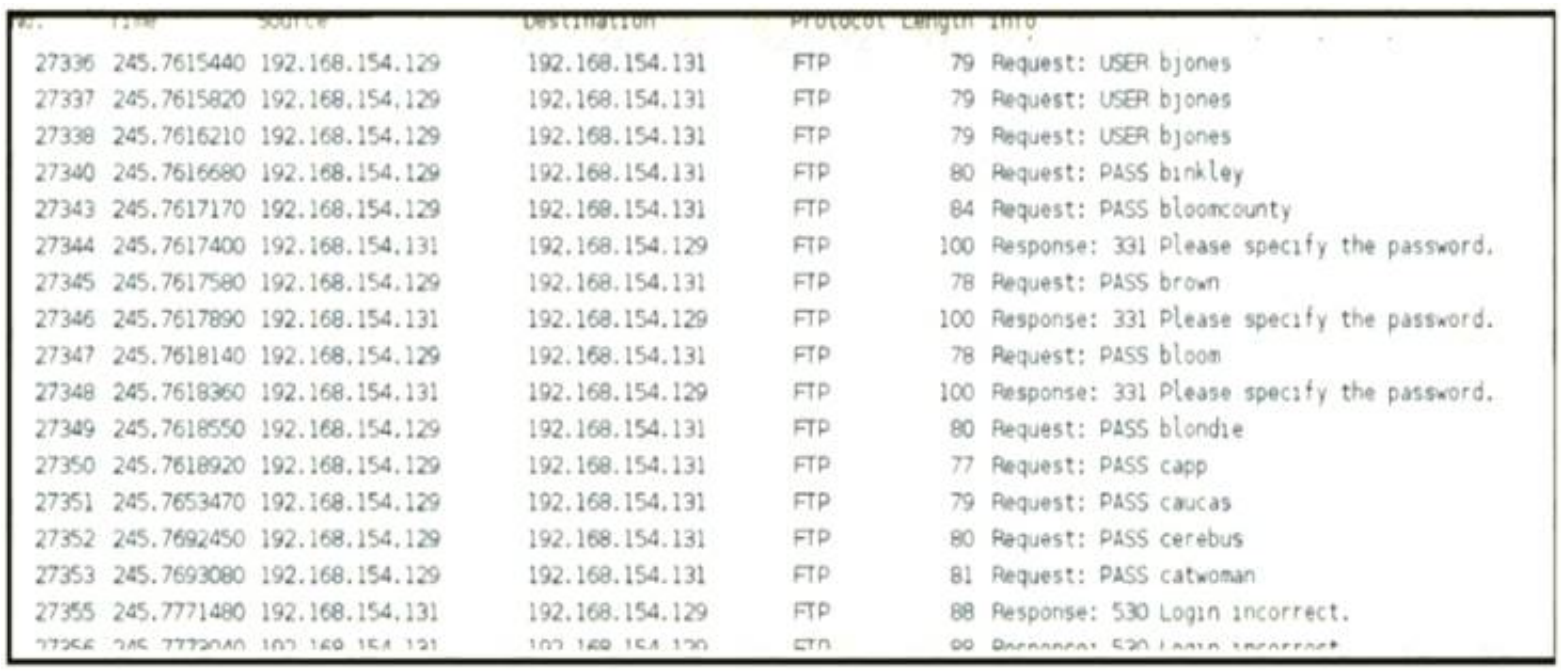
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35
What is the difference between inline traffic interrogation and traffic mirroring?

A. Inline interrogation is less complex as traffic mirroring applies additional tags to data.
B. Traffic mirroring copies the traffic rather than forwarding it directly to the analysis tools
C. Inline replicates the traffic to preserve integrity rather than modifying packets before sending them to other analysis tools.
D. Traffic mirroring results in faster traffic analysis and inline is considerably slower due to latency.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39
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 blondie
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.

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 41
Refer to the exhibit.

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 42
Which list identifies the information that the client sends to the server in the negotiation phase of the TLS handshake?

A. ClientStart, ClientKeyExchange, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods
B. ClientStart, TLS versions it supports, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods
C. ClientHello, TLS versions it supports, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods
D. ClientHello, ClientKeyExchange, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 45
Refer to the exhibit.

Where is the executable file?

A. info
B. tags
C. MIME
D. name

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 46
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 47
Which event is user interaction?

A. gaining root access
B. executing remote code
C. reading and writing file permission
D. opening a malicious file

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51
According to the September 2020 threat intelligence feeds a new malware called Egregor was introduced and used in many attacks. Distnbution of Egregor is pnmanly 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 54
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 58
What does cyber attribution identify in an investigation?

A. cause of an attack
B. exploit of an attack

C. vulnerabilities exploited
D. threat actors of an attack

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/definition/cyber-attribution

NEW QUESTION 60
What is rule-based detection when compared to statistical detection?

A. proof of a user's identity
B. proof of a user's action
C. likelihood of user's action
D. falsification of a user's identity

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61
What is the practice of giving employees only those permissions necessary to perform their specific role within an organization?

A. least privilege
B. need to know
C. integrity validation
D. due diligence

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63
Refer to the exhibit.

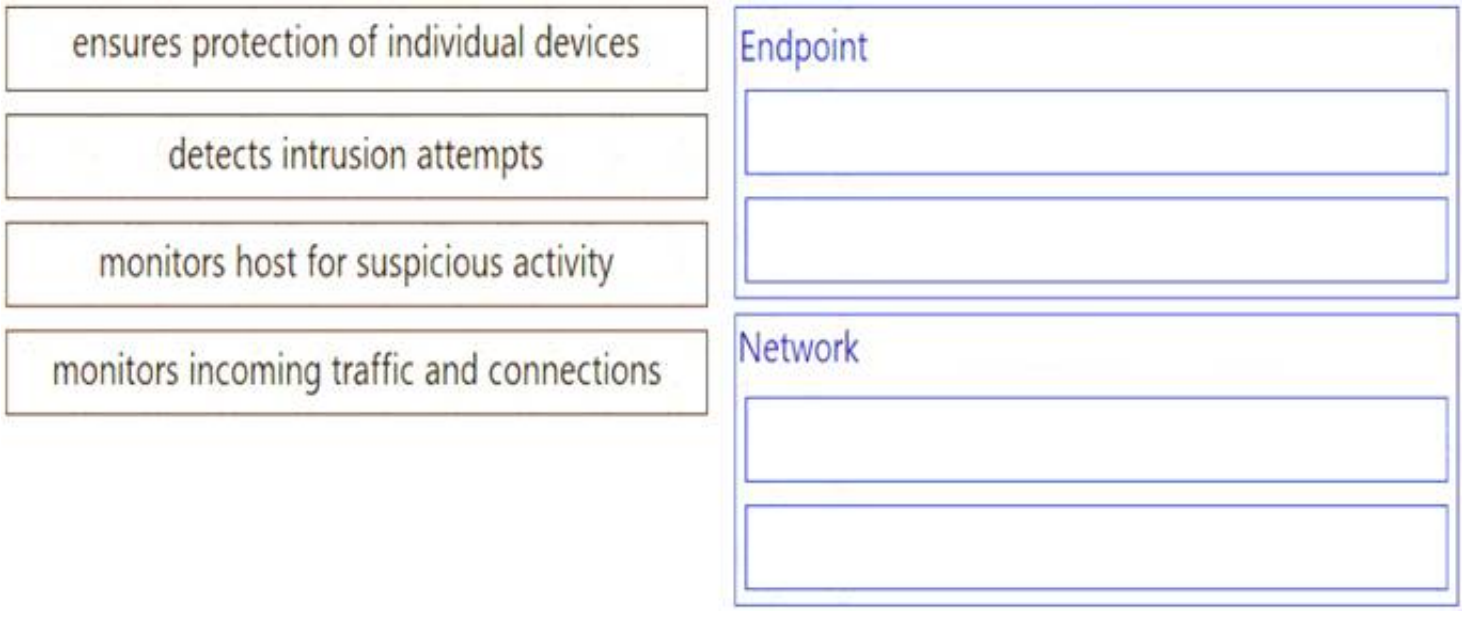
```
C:\>nmap -p U:53,67-68,T:21-25,80,135 192.168.233.128
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-07-21 13:11 GMT Summer Time
Nmap scan report for 192.168.233.128
Host is up (0.0011s latency).

PORT    STATE    SERVICE
21/tcp  filtered ftp
22/tcp  filtered ssh
23/tcp  filtered telnet
24/tcp  filtered priv-mail
25/tcp  filtered smtp
80/tcp  filtered http

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:A2:6A:81 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 22.87 seconds
```

An attacker scanned the server using Nmap. What did the attacker obtain from this scan?

A. Identified a firewall device preventing the pert state from being returned.
B. Identified open SMB ports on the server
C. Gathered information on processes running on the server
D. Gathered a list of Active Directory users

Answer: C

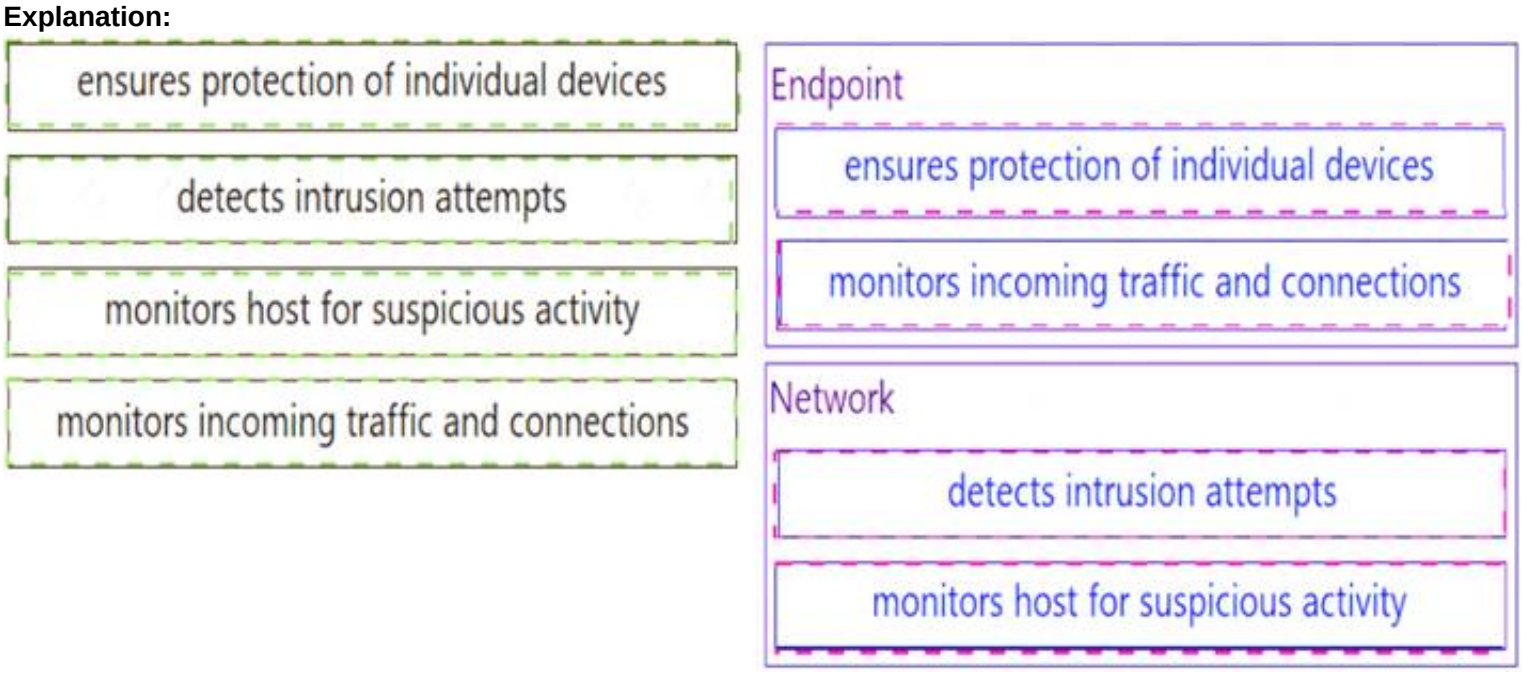
NEW QUESTION 64
Drag and drop the uses on the left onto the type of security system on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 69
Which technology prevents end-device to end-device IP traceability?

A. encryption
B. load balancing
C. NAT/PAT
D. tunneling

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 73
Refer to the exhibit.

A security analyst is investigating unusual activity from an unknown IP address Which type of evidence is this file1?

A. indirect evidence
B. best evidence
C. corroborative evidence
D. direct evidence

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75
An engineer is working with the compliance teams to identify the data passing through the network. During analysis, the engineer informs the compliance team that external penmeter data flows contain records, writings, and artwork Internal segregated network flows contain the customer choices by gender, addresses, and product preferences by age. The engineer must identify protected data. Which two types of data must be identified'? (Choose two.)

A. SOX
B. PII
C. PHI
D. PCI
E. copyright

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 80
Which type of access control depends on the job function of the user?

A. discretionary access control

B. nondiscretionary access control
C. role-based access control
D. rule-based access control

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85
An analyst received an alert on their desktop computer showing that an attack was successful on the host. After investigating, the analyst discovered that no mitigation action occurred during the attack. What is the reason for this discrepancy?

A. The computer has a HIPS installed on it.
B. The computer has a NIPS installed on it.
C. The computer has a HIDS installed on it.
D. The computer has a NIDS installed on it.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90
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 92
Which event is a vishing attack?

A. obtaining disposed documents from an organization
B. using a vulnerability scanner on a corporate network
C. setting up a rogue access point near a public hotspot
D. impersonating a tech support agent during a phone call

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 97
What is personally identifiable information that must be safeguarded from unauthorized access?

A. date of birth
B. driver's license number
C. gender
D. zip code

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of the Chief Information Officer, PII refers to “information which can be used to distinguish or trace an individual’s identity.”
The following are a few examples:
- An individual’s name
- Social security number
- Biological or personal characteristics, such as an image of distinguishing features, fingerprints, Xrays, voice signature, retina scan, and the geometry of the face
- Date and place of birth
- Mother’s maiden name
- Credit card numbers
- Bank account numbers
- Driver license number
- Address information, such as email addresses or street addresses, and telephone numbers for businesses or personal use
- Cisco CyberOps Associate CBROPS 200-201 Official Cert Guide Omar Santos

NEW QUESTION 99
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 103
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 107
A company receptionist received a threatening call referencing stealing assets and did not take any action assuming it was a social engineering attempt. Within 48 hours, multiple assets were breached, affecting the confidentiality of sensitive information. What is the threat actor in this incident?

A. company assets that are threatened
B. customer assets that are threatened
C. perpetrators of the attack
D. victims of the attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109
What is threat hunting?

A. Managing a vulnerability assessment report to mitigate potential threats.
B. Focusing on proactively detecting possible signs of intrusion and compromise.
C. Pursuing competitors and adversaries to infiltrate their system to acquire intelligence data.
D. Attempting to deliberately disrupt servers by altering their availability

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 111
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 externa 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 112
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 116
What is the principle of defense-in-depth?

A. Agentless and agent-based protection for security are used.
B. Several distinct protective layers are involved.
C. Access control models are involved.
D. Authentication, authorization, and accounting mechanisms are used.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118
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 122
Refer to the exhibit.

Top 10 Src IP Addr ordered by flows:

Date first seen	Duration	Src IP Addr	Flows	Packets	Bytes	pps	bps	bpp
2019-11-30 06:45:50.990	1147.332	192.168.12.234	109183	202523	13.1 M	176	96116	68
2019-11-30 06:45:02.928	1192.834	10.10.151.203	62794	219715	25.9 M	184	182294	123
2019-11-30 06:59:24.563	330.110	192.168.28.173	27864	47943	2.2 M	145	55769	48

What information is depicted?

A. IIS data
B. NetFlow data
C. network discovery event
D. IPS event data

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126
Refer to the exhibit.

```
192.168.10.10 – – [01/Dec/2020:11:12:22 -0200] "GET /icons/powered_by_rh.png HTT
P/1.1" 200 1213 "http://192.168.0.102/" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux x86_64; en-U
S; rv:1.9.0.12) Gecko/2009070812 Ubuntu/8.04 (hardy) Firefox/3.0.12"
192.168.10.10 – – [01/Dec/2020:11:13:15 -0200] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 2
88 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux x86_64; en-US; rv:1.9.0.12) Gecko/2009070812
Ubuntu/8.04 (hardy) Firefox/3.0.12"
192.168.10.10 – – [01/Dec/2020:11:14:22 -0200] "GET /%27%27;!–%22%3CXSS%3E=&{()
} HTTP/1.1" 404 310 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux x86_64; en-US; rv:1.9.0.12)
Gecko/2009070812 Ubuntu/8.04 (hardy) Firefox/3.0.12"
```

What is occurring?

A. Cross-Site Scripting attack
B. XML External Entitles attack
C. Insecure Deserialization
D. Regular GET requests

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 131
Syslog collecting software is installed on the server For the log containment, a disk with FAT type partition is used An engineer determined that log files are being corrupted when the 4 GB tile size is exceeded. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Add space to the existing partition and lower the retention penod.
B. Use FAT32 to exceed the limit of 4 GB.
C. Use the Ext4 partition because it can hold files up to 16 TB.
D. Use NTFS partition for log file containment

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132
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 takes actions to violate data integrity and availability.	Exploitation
The targeted environment is taken advantage of triggering the threat actor's code.	Installation
Backdoor is placed on the victim system allowing the threat actor to maintain the persistence.	Command and Control
An outbound connection is established to an Internet-based controller server.	Actions and Objectives

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Exploitation - The targeted Environment is taken advantage of triggering the threat actor's code Installation - Backdoor is placed on the victim system allowing the threat actor to maintain the persistence. Command and Control - An outbound connection is established to an Internet-based controller server. Actions and Objectives - The threat actor takes actions to violate data integrity and availability

NEW QUESTION 135
Refer to the exhibit.

```
GET /item.php?id=34' or sleep(10)
```

This request was sent to a web application server driven by a database. Which type of web server attack is represented?

A. parameter manipulation
B. heap memory corruption
C. command injection
D. blind SQL injection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 138
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 141
What is a sandbox interprocess communication service?

A. A collection of rules within the sandbox that prevent the communication between sandboxes.
B. A collection of network services that are activated on an interface, allowing for inter-port communication.
C. A collection of interfaces that allow for coordination of activities among processes.
D. A collection of host services that allow for communication between sandboxes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Inter-process communication (IPC) allows communication between different processes. A process is one or more threads running inside its own, isolated address space. https://docs.legato.io/16_10/basicIPC.html

NEW QUESTION 142
The SOC team has confirmed a potential indicator of compromise on an endpoint. The team has narrowed the executable file's type to a new trojan family. According to the NIST Computer Security Incident Handling Guide, what is the next step in handling this event?

A. Isolate the infected endpoint from the network.
B. Perform forensics analysis on the infected endpoint.
C. Collect public information on the malware behavior.
D. Prioritize incident handling based on the impact.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 143
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 147
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Mar 6 10:35:34 user sshd[12900]: pam_unix(sshd:auth):authentication failure;
logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=127.0.0.1
Mar 6 10:35:36 user sshd[12900]: Failed password for invalid user not_bill from
127.0.0.1 port 38346 ssh2
```

In which Linux log file is this output found?

A. /var/log/authorization.log
B. /var/log/dmesg
C. var/log/var.log
D. /var/log/auth.log

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 152
An analyst discovers that a legitimate security alert has been dismissed. Which signature caused this impact on network traffic?

A. true negative
B. false negative
C. false positive
D. true positive

Answer: B

Explanation:
A false negative occurs when the security system (usually a WAF) fails to identify a threat. It produces a “negative” outcome (meaning that no threat has been observed), even though a threat exists.

NEW QUESTION 153
What is obtained using NetFlow?

A. session data
B. application logs
C. network downtime report
D. full packet capture

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157
What is the difference between a threat and a risk?

A. Threat represents a potential danger that could take advantage of a weakness in a system
B. Risk represents the known and identified loss or danger in the system
C. Risk represents the nonintentional interaction with uncertainty in the system
D. Threat represents a state of being exposed to an attack or a compromise, either physically or logically.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A threat is any potential danger to an asset. If a vulnerability exists but has not yet been exploited—or, more importantly, it is not yet publicly known—the threat is latent and not yet realized.

NEW QUESTION 162
Which two elements are used for profiling a network? (Choose two.)

A. session duration
B. total throughput
C. running processes
D. listening ports
E. OS fingerprint

Answer: AB

Explanation:
A network profile should include some important elements, such as the following:
Total throughput – the amount of data passing from a given source to a given destination in a given period of time
Session duration – the time between the establishment of a data flow and its termination Ports used – a list of TCP or UDP processes that are available to accept data
Critical asset address space – the IP addresses or the logical location of essential systems or data
Profiling data are data that system has gathered, these data helps for incident response and to detect incident Network profiling = throughput, sessions duration, port used, Critical Asset Address Space Host profiling = Listening ports, logged in accounts, running processes, running tasks,applications

NEW QUESTION 167
What describes the impact of false-positive alerts compared to false-negative alerts?

A. A false negative is alerting for an XSS attac
B. An engineer investigates the alert and discovers that an XSS attack happened A false positive is when an XSS attack happens and no alert is raised
C. A false negative is a legitimate attack triggering a brute-force aler
D. An engineer investigates the alert and finds out someone intended to break into the system A false positive is when no alert and no attack is occurring
E. A false positive is an event alerting for a brute-force attack An engineer investigates the alert and discovers that a legitimate user entered the wrong credential several times A false negative is when a threat actor tries to brute-force attack a system and no alert is raised.
F. A false positive is an event alerting for an SQL injection attack An engineer investigates the alert and discovers that an attack attempt was blocked by IPS A false negative is when the attack gets detected but succeeds and results in a breach.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 172
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 173
An engineer needs to have visibility on TCP bandwidth usage, response time, and latency, combined with deep packet inspection to identify unknown software by its network traffic flow. Which two features of Cisco Application Visibility and Control should the engineer use to accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

A. management and reporting
B. traffic filtering
C. adaptive AVC
D. metrics collection and exporting
E. application recognition

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 176
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 181
Which metric in CVSS indicates an attack that takes a destination bank account number and replaces it with a different bank account number?

A. availability
B. confidentiality
C. scope
D. integrity

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 182
Which type of evidence supports a theory or an assumption that results from initial evidence?

A. probabilistic
B. indirect
C. best
D. corroborative

Answer: D

Explanation:

Corroborating evidence (or corroboration) is evidence that tends to support a theory or an assumption deduced by some initial evidence. This corroborating evidence confirms the proposition. Cisco CyberOps Associate CBROPS 200-201 Official Cert Guide

NEW QUESTION 186
An offline audit log contains the source IP address of a session suspected to have exploited a vulnerability resulting in system compromise.
Which kind of evidence is this IP address?

A. best evidence
B. corroborative evidence
C. indirect evidence
D. forensic evidence

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 188
Refer to the exhibit.

```
root@:~# cat access-logs/access_130603.txt | grep '192.168.1.91' | cut -d "\"" -f 2 |
uniq -c
    1 GET /portal.php?mode=addevent&date=2018-05-01 HTTP/1.1
    1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=2910 HTTP/1.1
    1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=2998&feed=rss2 HTTP/1.1
    1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=3156 HTTP/1.1
```

What is depicted in the exhibit?

A. Windows Event logs
B. Apache logs
C. IIS logs
D. UNIX-based syslog

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192
An analyst is investigating a host in the network that appears to be communicating to a command and control server on the Internet. After collecting this packet capture, the analyst cannot determine the technique and payload used for the communication.

```
File     Actions     Edit     View     Help

    48 41.270348133 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 123 Application Data
    49 41.270348165 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 104 Application Data
    50 41.270356290 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [ACK]
Seq=834 Ack=3104 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3947973757 TSecr=2989424849
    51 41.270369874 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [ACK]
Seq=834 Ack=3142 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3947973757 TSecr=2989424849
    52 41.270430171 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TLSv1.2 104 Application Data
    53 41.271767772 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 2854 Application Data
    54 41.271767817 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 904 Application Data
    55 41.271788996 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [ACK]
Seq=872 Ack=6768 Win=62592 Len=0 TSval=3947973758 TSecr=2989424849
    56 41.271973293 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TLSv1.2 97 Encrypted Alert
    57 41.272411701 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [FIN, ACK]
Seq=903 Ack=6768 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3947973759 TSecr=2989424849
    58 41.283301751 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TCP 66 443 → 44736 [ACK]
Seq=6768 Ack=903 Win=28160 Len=0 TSval=2989424852 TSecr=3947973757
    59 41.283301808 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 97 Encrypted Alert
    60 41.283321947 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 54 44736 → 443 [RST]
Seq=903 Win=0 Len=0
    61 41.283939151 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TCP 66 443 → 44736 [FIN, ACK]
Seq=6799 Ack=903 Win=28160 Len=0 TSval=2989424852 TSecr=3947973757
    62 41.283945760 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 54 44736 → 443 [RST]
Seq=903 Win=0 Len=0
    63 41.284635561 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TCP 66 443 → 44736 [ACK]
Seq=6800 Ack=904 Win=28160 Len=0 TSval=2989424853 TSecr=3947973759
    64 41.284642324 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 54 44736 → 443 [RST]
Seq=904 Win=0 Len=0
```

Which obfuscation technique is the attacker using?

A. Base64 encoding
B. TLS encryption
C. SHA-256 hashing
D. ROT13 encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:
ROT13 is considered weak encryption and is not used with TLS (HTTPS:443). Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ROT13

NEW QUESTION 195
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 200
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 201
Which action prevents buffer overflow attacks?

A. variable randomization
B. using web based applications
C. input sanitization
D. using a Linux operating system

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 202
While viewing packet capture data, an analyst sees that one IP is sending and receiving traffic for multiple devices by modifying the IP header.
Which technology makes this behavior possible?

A. encapsulation
B. TOR
C. tunneling
D. NAT

Answer: D

Explanation:
Network address translation (NAT) is a method of mapping an IP address space into another by modifying network address information in the IP header of packets while they are in transit across a traffic routing device.

NEW QUESTION 207
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 209
Which security model assumes an attacker within and outside of the network and enforces strict verification
before connecting to any system or resource within the organization?

A. Biba
B. Object-capability
C. Take-Grant
D. Zero Trust

Answer: D

Explanation:
Zero Trust security is an IT security model that requires strict identity verification for every person and device trying to access resources on a private network,

regardless of whether they are sitting within or outside of the network perimeter.

NEW QUESTION 211
An employee received an email from a colleague's address asking for the password for the domain controller. The employee noticed a missing letter within the sender's address. What does this incident describe?

A. brute-force attack
B. insider attack
C. shoulder surfing
D. social engineering

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 216
What is the difference between the rule-based detection when compared to behavioral detection?

A. Rule-Based detection is searching for patterns linked to specific types of attacks, while behavioral is identifying per signature.
B. Rule-Based systems have established patterns that do not change with new data, while behavioral changes.
C. Behavioral systems are predefined patterns from hundreds of users, while Rule-Based only flags potentially abnormal patterns using signatures.
D. Behavioral systems find sequences that match a particular attack signature, while Rule-Based identifies potential attacks.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219
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