Cisco

Exam Questions 200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 1
During which phase of the forensic process is data that is related to a specific event labeled and recorded to preserve its integrity?

A. examination
B. investigation
C. collection
D. reporting

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit.

What information is depicted?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
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: AE

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.

What is occurring in this network?

A. ARP cache poisoning
B. DNS cache poisoning
C. MAC address table overflow
D. MAC flooding attack

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
Drag and drop the technology on the left onto the data type the technology provides on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 6
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

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit.

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 8
Refer to the exhibit.

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 9
Which attack method intercepts traffic on a switched network?

A. denial of service
B. ARP cache poisoning
C. DHCP snooping
D. command and control

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
What is the difference between mandatory access control (MAC) and discretionary access control (DAC)?

A. MAC is controlled by the discretion of the owner and DAC is controlled by an administrator
B. MAC is the strictest of all levels of control and DAC is object-based access
C. DAC is controlled by the operating system and MAC is controlled by an administrator
D. DAC is the strictest of all levels of control and MAC is object-based access

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
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: B

NEW QUESTION 15
What are two differences in how tampered and untampered disk images affect a security incident? (Choose two.)

A. Untampered images are used in the security investigation process
B. Tampered images are used in the security investigation process
C. The image is tampered if the stored hash and the computed hash match
D. Tampered images are used in the incident recovery process
E. The image is untampered if the stored hash and the computed hash match

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 16
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 21
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 25
Refer to the exhibit.

Which application protocol is in this PCAP file?

A. SSH
B. TCP
C. TLS
D. HTTP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
What should a security analyst consider when comparing inline traffic interrogation with traffic tapping to determine which approach to use in the network?

A. Tapping interrogation replicates signals to a separate port for analyzing traffic
B. Tapping interrogations detect and block malicious traffic
C. Inline interrogation enables viewing a copy of traffic to ensure traffic is in compliance with security policies
D. Inline interrogation detects malicious traffic but does not block the traffic

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31
Refer to the exhibit.

What is the potential threat identified in this Stealthwatch dashboard?

A. Host 10.201.3.149 is sending data to 152.46.6.91 using TCP/443.
B. Host 152.46.6.91 is being identified as a watchlist country for data transfer.
C. Traffic to 152.46.6.149 is being denied by an Advanced Network Control policy.
D. Host 10.201.3.149 is receiving almost 19 times more data than is being sent to host 152.46.6.91.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35
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 40
Which evasion technique is a function of ransomware?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 42
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

NEW QUESTION 44
What are the two characteristics of the full packet captures? (Choose two.)

A. Identifying network loops and collision domains.
B. Troubleshooting the cause of security and performance issues.

C. Reassembling fragmented traffic from raw data.
D. Detecting common hardware faults and identify faulty assets.
E. Providing a historical record of a network transaction.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 45
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer is analyzing this Cuckoo Sandbox report for a PDF file that has been downloaded from an email. What is the state of this file?

A. The file has an embedded executable and was matched by PEiD threat signatures for further analysis.
B. The file has an embedded non-Windows executable but no suspicious features are identified.
C. The file has an embedded Windows 32 executable and the Yara field lists suspicious features for further analysis.
D. The file was matched by PEiD threat signatures but no suspicious features are identified since the signature list is up to date.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50
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

NEW QUESTION 55
A security specialist notices 100 HTTP GET and POST requests for multiple pages on the web servers. The agent in the requests contains PHP code that, if executed, creates and writes to a new PHP file on the webserver. Which event category is described?

A. reconnaissance
B. action on objectives
C. installation
D. exploitation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58
What makes HTTPS traffic difficult to monitor?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62
Which NIST IR category stakeholder is responsible for coordinating incident response among various business units, minimizing damage, and reporting to regulatory agencies?

A. CSIRT
B. PSIRT
C. public affairs
D. management

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66
Which two components reduce the attack surface on an endpoint? (Choose two.)

A. secure boot
B. load balancing
C. increased audit log levels
D. restricting USB ports
E. full packet captures at the endpoint

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 69
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 73
What does cyber attribution identify in an investigation?

A. exploit of an attack
B. threat actors of an attack
C. vulnerabilities exploited
D. cause of an attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74
What is the difference between an attack vector and attack surface?

A. An attack surface identifies vulnerabilities that require user input or validation; and an attack vectoridentifies vulnerabilities that are independent of user actions.
B. An attack vector identifies components that can be exploited; and an attack surface identifies the potential path an attack can take to penetrate the network.
C. An attack surface recognizes which network parts are vulnerable to an attack; and an attack vector identifies which attacks are possible with these vulnerabilities.
D. An attack vector identifies the potential outcomes of an attack; and an attack surface launches an attack using several methods against the identified vulnerabilities.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75
An investigator is examining a copy of an ISO file that is stored in CDFS format. What type of evidence is this file?

A. data from a CD copied using Mac-based system
B. data from a CD copied using Linux system
C. data from a DVD copied using Windows system
D. data from a CD copied using Windows

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 76
Refer to the exhibit.

Which event is occurring?

A. A binary named "submit" is running on VM cuckoo1.
B. A binary is being submitted to run on VM cuckoo1
C. A binary on VM cuckoo1 is being submitted for evaluation
D. A URL is being evaluated to see if it has a malicious binary

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79
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 data for 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 82
Which utility blocks a host portscan?

A. HIDS
B. sandboxing
C. host-based firewall
D. antimalware

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86
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 90
Which security technology allows only a set of pre-approved applications to run on a system?

A. application-level blacklisting
B. host-based IPS
C. application-level whitelisting
D. antivirus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 94
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

NEW QUESTION 95
Which access control model does SELinux use?

A. RBAC
B. DAC
C. MAC
D. ABAC

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100
What does cyber attribution identity in an investigation?

A. cause of an attack
B. exploit of an attack
C. vulnerabilities exploited
D. threat actors of an attack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102
How is attacking a vulnerability categorized?

A. action on objectives
B. delivery
C. exploitation

D. installation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106
What are two social engineering techniques? (Choose two.)

A. privilege escalation
B. DDoS attack
C. phishing
D. man-in-the-middle
E. pharming

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 107
An analyst is exploring the functionality of different operating systems.
What is a feature of Windows Management Instrumentation that must be considered when deciding on an operating system?

A. queries Linux devices that have Microsoft Services for Linux installed
B. deploys Windows Operating Systems in an automated fashion
C. is an efficient tool for working with Active Directory
D. has a Common Information Model, which describes installed hardware and software

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111
At which layer is deep packet inspection investigated on a firewall?

A. internet
B. transport
C. application
D. data link

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114
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 117
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 119
Which IETF standard technology is useful to detect and analyze a potential security incident by recording session flows that occurs between hosts?

A. SFlow
B. NetFlow
C. NFlow
D. IPFIX

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121
In a SOC environment, what is a vulnerability management metric?

A. code signing enforcement
B. full assets scan
C. internet exposed devices
D. single factor authentication

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122
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