

## Exam Questions 200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals

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#### 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

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 3

An analyst received a ticket regarding a degraded processing capability for one of the HR department's servers. On the same day, an engineer noticed a disabled antivirus software and was not able to determine when or why it occurred. According to the NIST Incident Handling Guide, what is the next phase of this investigation?

- A. Recovery
- B. Detection
- C. Eradication
- D. Analysis

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

What is the difference between deep packet inspection and stateful inspection?

- A. Stateful inspection verifies contents at Layer 4. and deep packet inspection verifies connection at Layer 7.
- B. Stateful inspection is more secure than deep packet inspection on Layer 7.
- C. Deep packet inspection is more secure than stateful inspection on Layer 4.
- D. Deep packet inspection allows visibility on Layer 7, and stateful inspection allows visibility on Layer 4.

**Answer: D**

#### 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

How does certificate authority impact a security system?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A network engineer discovers that a foreign government hacked one of the defense contractors in their home country and stole intellectual property. What is the threat agent in this situation?

- A. the intellectual property that was stolen
- B. the defense contractor who stored the intellectual property
- C. the method used to conduct the attack
- D. the foreign government that conducted the attack

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

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

#### Explanation:

A network TAP is a simple device that connects directly to the cabling infrastructure to split or copy packets for use in analysis, security, or general network management

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 13

What is a benefit of using asymmetric cryptography?

- A. decrypts data with one key
- B. fast data transfer
- C. secure data transfer
- D. encrypts data with one key

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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 16

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 21**

Which action should be taken if the system is overwhelmed with alerts when false positives and false negatives are compared?

- A. Modify the settings of the intrusion detection system.
- B. Design criteria for reviewing alerts.
- C. Redefine signature rules.
- D. Adjust the alerts schedule.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Traditional intrusion detection system (IDS) and intrusion prevention system (IPS) devices need to be tuned to avoid false positives and false negatives. Next-generation IPSs do not need the same level of tuning compared to traditional IPSs. Also, you can obtain much deeper reports and functionality, including advanced malware protection and retrospective analysis to see what happened after an attack took place. Ref: Cisco CyberOps Associate CBROPS 200-201 Official Cert Guide

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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

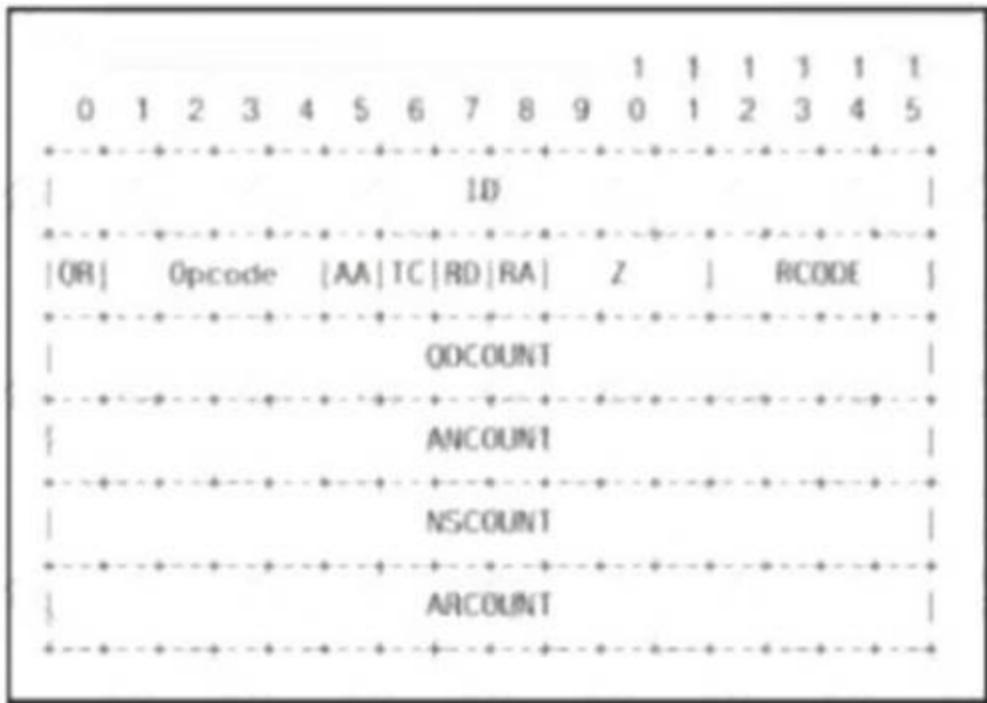
**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

CDfs is a virtual file system for Unix-like operating systems; it provides access to data and audio tracks on Compact Discs. When the CDfs driver mounts a Compact Disc, it represents each track as a file. This is consistent with the Unix convention "everything is a file". Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CDfs>

**NEW QUESTION 29**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which field contains DNS header information if the payload is a query or a response?

- A. Z
- B. ID
- C. TC
- D. QR

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 34**

An engineer discovered a breach, identified the threat's entry point, and removed access. The engineer was able to identify the host, the IP address of the threat actor, and the application the threat actor targeted. What is the next step the engineer should take according to the NIST SP 800-61 Incident handling guide?

- A. Recover from the threat.
- B. Analyze the threat.
- C. Identify lessons learned from the threat.
- D. Reduce the probability of similar threats.

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Per: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

Refer to the exhibit.

Employee Name	Role
Employee 1	Chief Accountant
Employee 2	Head of Managed Cyber Security Services
Employee 3	System Administration
Employee 4	Security Operation Center Analyst
Employee 5	Head of Network & Security Infrastructure Services
Employee 6	Financial Manager
Employee 7	Technical Director

Which stakeholders must be involved when a company workstation is compromised?

- A. Employee 1 Employee 2, Employee 3, Employee 4, Employee 5, Employee 7
- B. Employee 1, Employee 2, Employee 4, Employee 5
- C. Employee 4, Employee 6, Employee 7
- D. Employee 2, Employee 3, Employee 4, Employee 5

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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**

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 43**

An engineer needs to fetch logs from a proxy server and generate actual events according to the data received. Which technology should the engineer use to accomplish this task?

- A. Firepower
- B. Email Security Appliance
- C. Web Security Appliance
- D. Stealthwatch

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Which type of data consists of connection level, application-specific records generated from network traffic?

- A. transaction data
- B. location data
- C. statistical data
- D. alert data

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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 50**

Drag and drop the data source from the left onto the data type on the right.

Wireshark	session data
NetFlow	alert data
server log	full packet capture
IPS	transaction data

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Wireshark	NetFlow
NetFlow	IPS
server log	Wireshark
IPS	server log

**NEW QUESTION 53**

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

Risk Assessment	network is compromised
Vulnerability	lack of an access list
Exploit	configuration review
Threat	leakage of confidential information

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Risk Assessment	Threat
Vulnerability	Vulnerability
Exploit	Risk Assessment
Threat	Exploit

**NEW QUESTION 55**

What describes the defense-in-depth principle?

- A. defining precise guidelines for new workstation installations
- B. categorizing critical assets within the organization
- C. isolating guest Wi-Fi from the focal network
- D. implementing alerts for unexpected asset malfunctions

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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 60**

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 63**

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 64

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 69

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 70

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 71

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 74

A security engineer notices confidential data being exfiltrated to a domain "Ranso4134-mware31-895" address that is attributed to a known advanced persistent threat group. The engineer discovers that the activity is part of a real attack and not a network misconfiguration. Which category does this event fall under as defined in the Cyber Kill Chain?

- A. reconnaissance
- B. delivery
- C. action on objectives
- D. weaponization

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 77

Refer to the exhibit.

```
192.168.10.10 -- [01/Dec/2020:11:12:22 -0200] "GET /icons/powered_by_rh.png HTTP/1.1" 200 1213 "http://192.168.0.102/" "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/2020:11:13:15 -0200] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 288 "-" "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 Entities attack
- C. Insecure Deserialization
- D. Regular GET requests

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 80

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 83

A security engineer deploys an enterprise-wide host/endpoint technology for all of the company's corporate PCs. Management requests the engineer to block a selected set of applications on all PCs. Which technology should be used to accomplish this task?

- A. application whitelisting/blacklisting
- B. network NGFW
- C. host-based IDS
- D. antivirus/antispysware software

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 87

Which data format is the most efficient to build a baseline of traffic seen over an extended period of time?

- A. syslog messages
- B. full packet capture
- C. NetFlow
- D. firewall event logs

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 90

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:** B

#### Explanation:

An ARP-based MITM attack is achieved when an attacker poisons the ARP cache of two devices with the MAC address of the attacker's network interface card (NIC). Once the ARP caches have been successfully poisoned, each victim device sends all its packets to the attacker when communicating to the other device and puts the attacker in the middle of the communications path between the two victim devices. It allows an attacker to easily monitor all communication between victim devices. The intent is to intercept and view the information being passed between the two victim devices and potentially introduce sessions and traffic between the two victim devices

#### NEW QUESTION 91

Refer to the exhibit.

Date	Flow Start	Duration	Proto	Src IP Addr:Port	Dst IP Addr:Port	Packets	Bytes	Flows
2020-01-05	21:15:28.389	0.000	UDP	127.0.0.1:25678	→ 192.168.0.1:20521	1	82	1

Which type of log is displayed?

- A. proxy
- B. NetFlow
- C. IDS
- D. sys

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 95**

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 97**

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 102**

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 107**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
443/tcp closed https
'nap done: 1. IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.19 seconds
Ps C:\Program Files (x86)\Nmap> nmap --top-ports 10 172.31.45.240
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-11-22 22:05 Coordinated Universal Time
'nap scan report for ip-172-31-45-240.us-west-2.compute.internal (172.31.45.240)
Host is up (0.00s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    closed ftp
22/tcp    closed ssh
23/tcp    closed telnet
25/tcp    closed smtp
80/tcp    closed http
110/tcp   closed pop3
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn|
443/tcp   closed https
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server

'map done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.19 seconds PS
C:\Program Files (x86)\Nmap>
```

What does this output indicate?

- A. HTTPS ports are open on the server.
- B. SMB ports are closed on the server.
- C. FTP ports are open on the server.
- D. Email ports are closed on the server.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 110**

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
18	0.011918	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	78	50588-443 [SYN] Seq=1
19	0.022656	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [SYN, ACK]
20	0.022702	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50588-443 [ACK] Seq=1
21	0.022988	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [SYN, ACK]
22	0.022996	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=1
23	0.023212	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	261	50588-443 [PSH, ACK]
24	0.023373	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	261	50586-443 [PSH, ACK]
25	0.023445	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [ACK] Seq=1
26	0.023617	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [ACK] Seq=1
27	0.037413	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	2792	443-50586 [PSH, ACK]
28	0.037426	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=1

```

> Frame 24: 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: 50586 (50586), Dst Port: 443 (443), Seq: 1, A
  Data [205 bytes]
    Data: 16030100c8010000c403030e06ead078d17676c13ab46ebf...
    [Length: 205]
  0000 00 04 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 7a 3c 93 00 00 08 00 ..... *z<.....
  0010 45 00 00 f5 48 7b 40 00 40 06 2b f3 0a 00 02 0f E...H{@. @.+.....
  0020 c0 7c f9 09 c5 9a 01 bb 0e 1f dc b4 00 b4 aa 02 .|.....
  0030 50 18 72 10 c6 7c 00 00 16 03 01 00 c8 01 00 00 P.r..|..
  0040 c4 03 03 0e 06 ea d0 78 d1 76 76 c1 3a b4 6e bf .....x.vv.:n..
  0050 e6 b8 b8 b2 ba 08 d6 6d 0d 38 fb 91 45 de fc ee .....m .8..E...
  0060 8b 6e f8 00 00 1e c0 2b c0 2f cc a9 cc a8 c0 2c .n.....+ ./.....
  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 .wwlin 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/3.1. 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 .....
  
```

Which application protocol is in this PCAP file?

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.0.0.2	10.128.0.2	TCP	54	3341 - 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=512 Len=0
2	0.003987	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	88 - 3222 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29288 Len=0 MSS=1468
3	0.005514	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	88 - 3341 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460
4	0.008429	10.0.0.2	10.128.0.2	TCP	54	3342 - 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=512 Len=0
5	0.010233	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	88 - 3220 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=2988 Len=0 MSS=1468
6	0.014072	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	80 - 3342 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=2900 Len=0 MSS=1460
7	0.016830	10.0.0.2	10.128.0.2	TCP	54	3343 - 88 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=512 Len=0
8	0.022220	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	89 - 3343 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460
9	0.023496	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	89 - 3219 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460
10	0.025243	10.0.0.2	10.128.0.2	TCP	54	3344 - 88 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=512 Len=0
11	0.026672	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	89 - 3218 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460
12	0.028038	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	80 - 3221 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460
13	0.030523	10.128.0.2	10.0.0.2	TCP	58	88 - 3344 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460

```

Frame 1: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: 42:01:0a:f0:00:17 (42:01:0a:f0:00:17), Dst: 42:01:0a:f0:00:01 (42:01:0a:f0:00:01)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.2, Dst: 10.128.0.2
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 3341, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0
  Source Port: 3341
  Destination Port: 80
  [Stream index: 0]
  [TCP Segment Len: 0]
  Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)
  [Next sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)]
  * Acknowledgement number: 1023350884
  0101 ... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  * Flags: 0x002 (SYN)
  Windows Size Value: 512
  [Calculated window size: 512]
  Checksum: 0x8d5a [unverified]
  [Checksum Status: Unverified]
  Urgent pointer: 0
  * [Timestamps]
  
```

What is occurring in this network traffic?

- A. High rate of SYN packets being sent from a multiple source towards a single destination IP.

- B. High rate of ACK packets being sent from a single source IP towards multiple destination IPs.
- C. Flood of ACK packets coming from a single source IP to multiple destination IPs.
- D. Flood of SYN packets coming from a single source IP to a single destination IP.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 118

Which regular expression matches "color" and "colour"?

- A. colo?ur
- B. col[08]+our
- C. colou?r
- D. col[09]+our

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 122

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 125

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 127

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 129

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 134

An engineer is addressing a connectivity issue between two servers where the remote server is unable to establish a successful session. Initial checks show that the remote server is not receiving an SYN-ACK while establishing a session by sending the first SYN. What is causing this issue?

- A. incorrect TCP handshake
- B. incorrect UDP handshake
- C. incorrect OSI configuration
- D. incorrect snaplen configuration

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 136

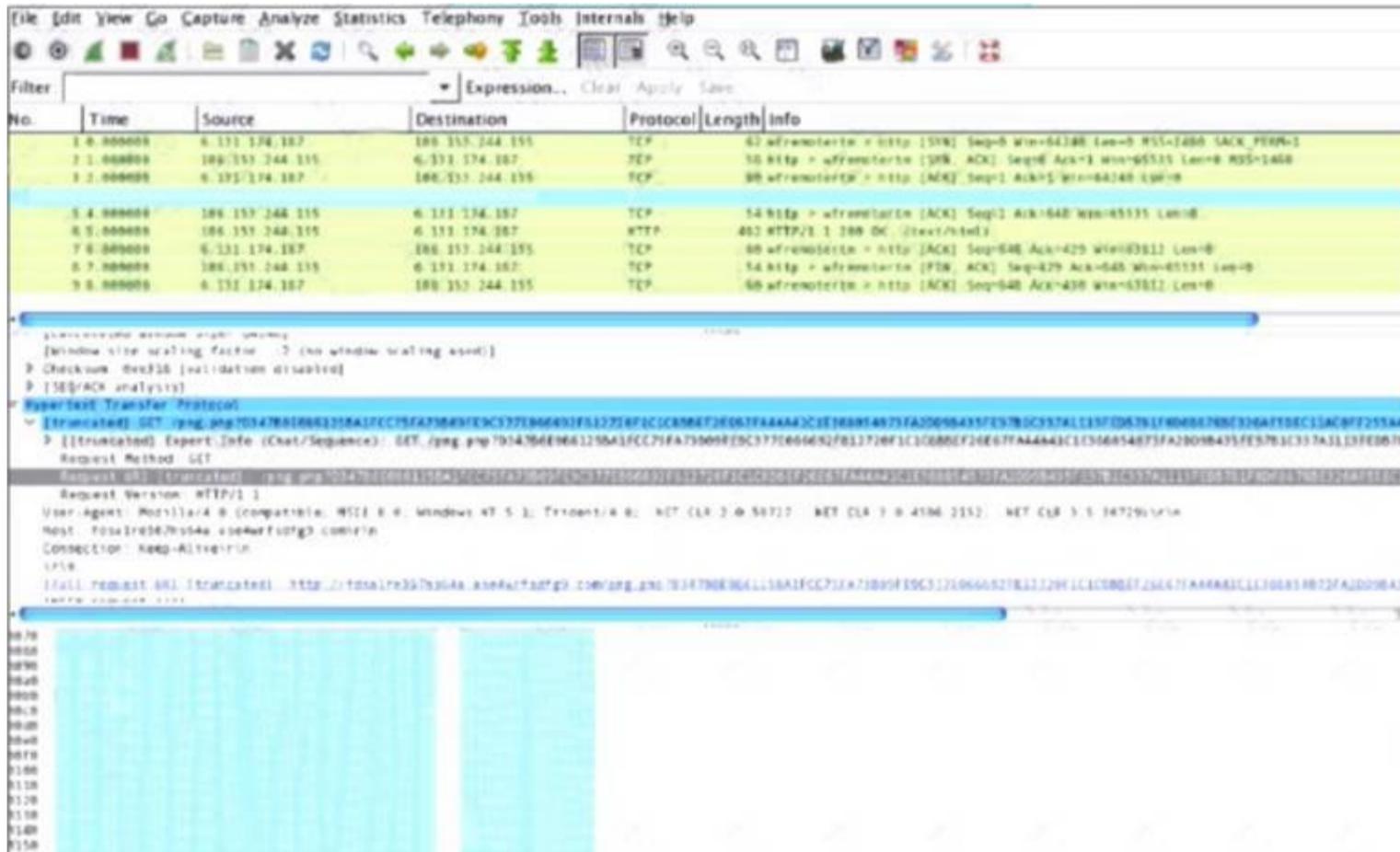
What is the difference between the ACK flag and the RST flag?

- 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 139**

Refer to the exhibit.



What is shown in this PCAP file?

- A. Timestamps are indicated with error.
- B. The protocol is TCP.
- C. The User-Agent is Mozilla/5.0.
- D. The HTTP GET is encoded.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 141**

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 145**

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 147**

Which vulnerability type is used to read, write, or erase information from a database?

- A. cross-site scripting
- B. cross-site request forgery
- C. buffer overflow
- D. SQL injection

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 148**

How is attacking a vulnerability categorized?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 150**

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 151**

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 152**

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
14	27.405297	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	335	GET /news.php HTTP/1.1
14	27.423516	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	12	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
14	27.843983	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	516	POST /admin/get.php HTTP/1.1
14	27.856474	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	519	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
14	28.053803	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	276	POST /news.php HTTP/1.1
15	28.065561	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	11	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
20	33.245337	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
20	33.253440	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
23	38.265103	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	250	GET /news.php HTTP/1.1
23	38.271353	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
26	43.291043	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
26	43.298364	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
30	48.311212	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
30	48.322750	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	340	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
30	48.439913	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	148	POST /admin/get.php HTTP/1.1
30	48.455743	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 404 NOT FOUND (text/html)
35	53.482265	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	255	GET /admin/get.php HTTP/1.1
35	53.491062	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
40	58.515011	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.80	HTTP	259	GET /login/process.php HTTP/1.1
40	58.522942	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.83	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)

A network administrator is investigating suspicious network activity by analyzing captured traffic. An engineer notices abnormal behavior and discovers that the default user agent is present in the headers of requests and data being transmitted. What is occurring?

- A. indicators of denial-of-service attack due to the frequency of requests
- B. garbage flood attack: attacker is sending garbage binary data to open ports
- C. indicators of data exfiltration: HTTP requests must be plain text
- D. cache bypassing attack: attacker is sending requests for noncacheable content

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 156**

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 161**

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