

Cisco

Exam Questions 200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



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 2

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 3

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

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 4

Which incidence response step includes identifying all hosts affected by an attack?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

* 3.3.3 Identifying the Attacking Hosts During incident handling, system owners and others sometimes want to or need to identify the attacking host or hosts.

Although this information can be important, incident handlers should generally stay focused on containment, eradication, and recovery.

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

The response phase, or containment, of incident response, is the point at which the incident response team begins interacting with affected systems and attempts to keep further damage from occurring as a result of the incident.

NEW QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

```

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 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

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 8

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 9

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 10

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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 15

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 and fail logs

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 20

Refer to the exhibit.

File Name: VAC-Bypass-Loader.exe
Full analysis: <https://app.any.run/tasks/b6c8538c-0b3d-4e57-8900-863115142a98>
Verdict: Malicious activity
Threats: njRAT
 njRAT is a remote access Trojan. It is one of the most widely accessible RATs on the market that features an abundance of educational information. Interested attackers can even find tutorials on YouTube. This allows it to become one of the most popular RATs in the world.
 Malware Trends Tracker [More details](#)
Analysis date: 12/13/2020, 19:21:33
OS: Windows 7 Professional Service Pack 1 (build: 7601, 32 bit)
Tags: trojan, rat, njrat, blattabundl
Indicators: [Icons]
MIME: application/x-dosexec
File info: PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
MD5: 112EE1B83AP7105EE6165D6602098A7

Where is the executable file?

- A. info
- B. tags
- C. MIME

D. name

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

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 28

Which information must an organization use to understand the threats currently targeting the organization?

- A. threat intelligence
- B. risk scores
- C. vendor suggestions
- D. vulnerability exposure

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

A malicious file has been identified in a sandbox analysis tool.

File Details	
File name	2014-01-12-23-43-56.exe
File size	414720 bytes
File type	PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
CRC32	8B48E2EA
MD5	090f906b81776bec10280cc84c8cae9
SHA1	f091d31d3e4a5f07a1f9501563220bec979079ba
SHA256	f4855d1b10f7a01a2e0b99036437f72c5f98579d09f0006312cc24400f403177
SHA512	9756e0aef8981bc9296a3079fe0200e102c5557ba99a004230ca4f1dfe03592cf497c123d2aba05596b07432188aaef42976e0bd95a742c09002750e721db2595
Sadeep	6144-EuZuY7e1Lnfh87pR18I+S2Lq1Z49XUgdepyCY0E/1rM0epfYXt+06Y0PL:EuZuY7eand1d+SV0CugM7Ck/1r7EE
PEID	None matched
Yara	• shellcode (Matched shellcode byte patterns)
VirusTotal	Potentially VirusTotal Scan Date: 2014-01-12 23:43:56 Detection Rate: 26/47 (55.32%)

Which piece of information is needed to search for additional downloads of this file by other hosts?

- A. file header type
- B. file size
- C. file name
- D. file hash value

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

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

- A. integrity

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34

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 38

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 42

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 49

Which technology prevents end-device to end-device IP traceability?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54

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 57

Drag and drop the access control models from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

MAC	object owner determines permissions
ABAC	OS determines permissions
RBAC	role of the subject determines permissions
DAC	attributes of the subject determines permissions

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

MAC	DAC
ABAC	MAC
RBAC	RBAC
DAC	ABAC

NEW QUESTION 58

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

An analyst is investigating an incident in a SOC environment. Which method is used to identify a session from a group of logs?

- A. sequence numbers
- B. IP identifier
- C. 5-tuple
- D. timestamps

Answer: C

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 67

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deep packet inspection is a form of packet filtering usually carried out as a function of your firewall. It is applied at the Open Systems Interconnection's application layer. Deep packet inspection evaluates the contents of a packet that is going through a checkpoint.

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 71

How does an attacker observe network traffic exchanged between two users?

- A. port scanning
- B. man-in-the-middle
- C. command injection
- D. denial of service

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74

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 76

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 77

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SELECT * FROM people WHERE username = " OR '1'='1';
```

Which type of attack is being executed?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 81

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 82

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 file size is exceeded. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Add space to the existing partition and lower the retention period.
- 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 83

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 88

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which packet contains a file that is extractable within Wireshark?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92

An engineer needs to discover alive hosts within the 192.168.1.0/24 range without triggering intrusive portscan alerts on the IDS device using Nmap. Which command will accomplish this goal?

- A. nmap --top-ports 192.168.1.0/24
 B. nmap -sP 192.168.1.0/24
 C. nmap -sL 192.168.1.0/24
 D. nmap -sV 192.168.1.0/24

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://explainshell.com/explain?cmd=nmap+-sP>

NEW QUESTION 93

What is the difference between vulnerability and risk?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 96

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 97

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 101

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 104

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

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 113

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 115

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 116

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 120

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 124

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 126

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

'nap 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 127

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
18	0.011918	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	78	50586→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=2

> 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 bfx.vv.:.n..
0050	e6 b8 b8 b2 ba 08 d6 6d	0d 38 fb 91 45 de fc eem .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	.wwwlin uxmint.c
00a0	6f 6d 00 17 00 00 ff 01	00 01 00 00 0a 00 08 00	om.....
00b0	06 00 17 00 18 00 19 00	0b 00 02 01 00 00 23 00#.
00c0	00 33 74 00 00 00 10 00	17 00 15 02 68 32 08 73	.3t.....h2.s
00d0	70 64 79 2f 33 2e 31 08	68 74 74 70 2f 31 2e 31	pd/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 129

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 134

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Error Message%ASA-6-302013: Built {inbound|outbound} TCP
connection_id for interface :real-address /real-port (mapped-
address/mapped-port ) [(idfw_user )] to interface :real-
address /real-port (mapped-address/mapped-port ) [(idfw_user
)] [(user )]
```

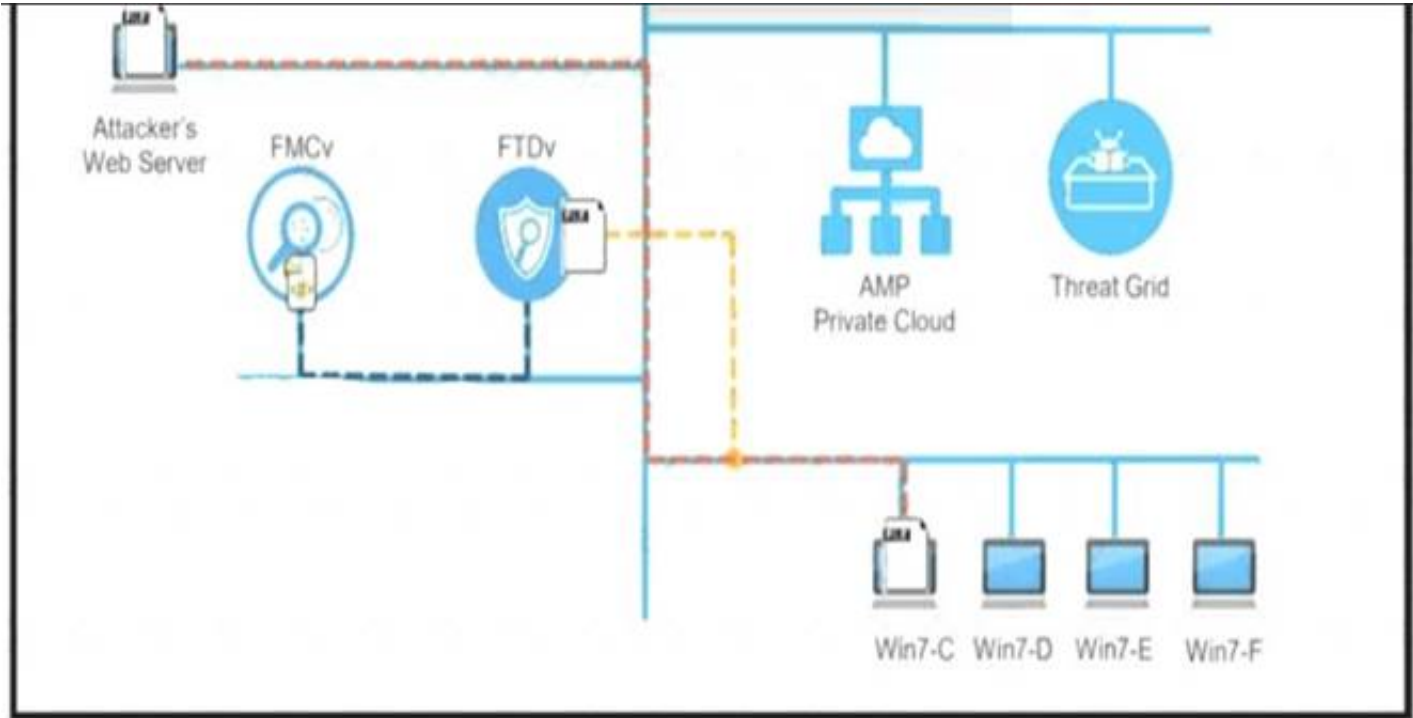
During the analysis of a suspicious scanning activity incident, an analyst discovered multiple local TCP connection events Which technology provided these logs?

- A. antivirus
- B. proxy
- C. IDS/IPS
- D. firewall

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 137

Refer to the exhibit.



A workstation downloads a malicious docx file from the Internet and a copy is sent to FTDv. The FTDv sends the file hash to FMC and the tile event is recorded What would have occurred with stronger data visibility?

- A. The traffic would have been monitored at any segment in the network.
- B. Malicious traffic would have been blocked on multiple devices
- C. An extra level of security would have been in place
- D. Detailed information about the data in real time would have been provided

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140

Refer to the exhibit.

Category	Started On	Completed On	Duration	Cuckoo Version
FILE	2014-02-23 21:52:16	2014-02-23 21:52:34	18 seconds	1.0
File Details				
File name	win32.polip.a.exe			
File size	114720 bytes			
File type	PE32_executable (GUI) Intel:80386, for MS Windows			
CRC32	8848E2EA			
MD5	09019069a77833c930296c8b4c0cae8			
SHA1	f891d31d3e4a5895e1736136322d8ec979b79ba			
SHA256	f4855d1b1017ab3a2e6b99016437f72c5f98579d69f08b6312cc24400f483172			
SHA512	9756e0af8981bc9796a3879fe02d0e162c5557ba99a094236ca4f1df083592cf497c123d2a6a05596b07432188aef42976e0bd9da742c0900275b6721db2595			
Sddeep	6144)EuZ0Y7e1LnfrB7pR18I+5zLq1Z49XC0yK9yCyuE/1r0Dep1YKt+o6YUPL:EuZ0Y7eand1d+SW6C0y0Ck/1r7EE			
PEID	None matched			
Yara	• shellcode (Matched shellcode byte patterns)			
VirusTotal	Permalink VirusTotal Scan Date: 2014-01-12 23:43:56 Detection Rate: 26/47 (collapser)			

An employee received an email from an unknown sender with an attachment and reported it as a phishing attempt. An engineer uploaded the file to Cuckoo for further analysis. What should an engineer interpret from the provided Cuckoo report?

- A. Win32.polip.a.exe is an executable file and should be flagged as malicious.
- B. The file is clean and does not represent a risk.
- C. Cuckoo cleaned the malicious file and prepared it for usage.
- D. MD5 of the file was not identified as malicious.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141

What is an attack surface as compared to a vulnerability?

- A. any potential danger to an asset
- B. the sum of all paths for data into and out of the environment
- C. an exploitable weakness in a system or its design
- D. the individuals who perform an attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

An attack surface is the total sum of vulnerabilities that can be exploited to carry out a security attack. Attack surfaces can be physical or digital. The term attack surface is often confused with the term attack vector, but they are not the same thing. The surface is what is being attacked; the vector is the means by which an intruder gains access.

NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 150

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 153

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 158

How is NetFlow different from traffic mirroring?

- A. NetFlow collects metadata and traffic mirroring clones data.
- B. Traffic mirroring impacts switch performance and NetFlow does not.
- C. Traffic mirroring costs less to operate than NetFlow.

D. NetFlow generates more data than traffic mirroring.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160

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 162

What is a difference between tampered and untampered disk images?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163

What is the impact of false positive alerts on business compared to true positive?

- A. True positives affect security as no alarm is raised when an attack has taken place, resulting in a potential breach.
- B. True positive alerts are blocked by mistake as potential attacks affecting application availability.
- C. False positives affect security as no alarm is raised when an attack has taken place, resulting in a potential breach.
- D. False positive alerts are blocked by mistake as potential attacks affecting application availability.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164

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 169

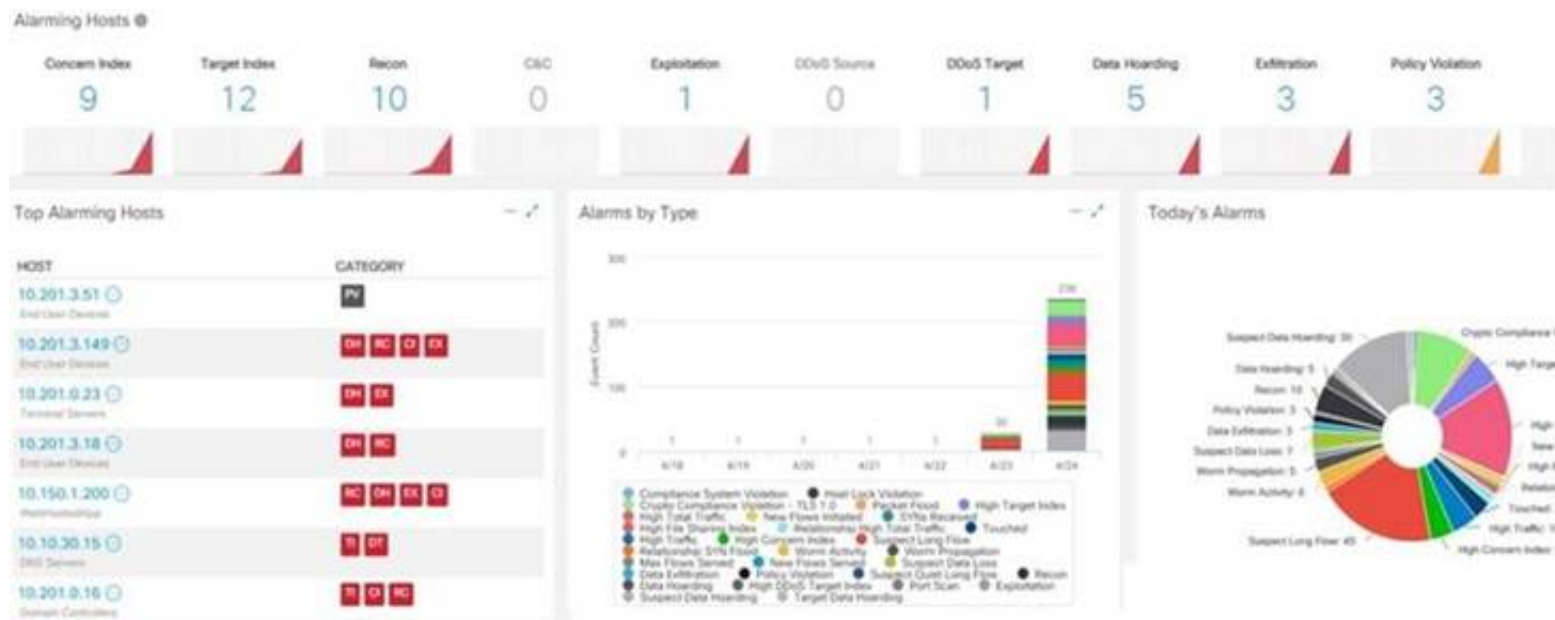
At a company party a guest asks questions about the company's user account format and password complexity. How is this type of conversation classified?

- A. Phishing attack
- B. Password Revelation Strategy
- C. Piggybacking
- D. Social Engineering

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 172

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the potential threat identified in this Stealthwatch dashboard?

- A. A policy violation is active for host 10.10.101.24.
- B. A host on the network is sending a DDoS attack to another inside host.
- C. There are three active data exfiltration alerts.
- D. A policy violation is active for host 10.201.3.149.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"EX" = exfiltration And there are three.

Also the "suspect long flow" and "suspect data heading" suggest, for example, DNS exfiltration

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/security/stealthwatch/management_console/smc_users_guide/SW_6 page 177.

NEW QUESTION 176

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 180

A security incident occurred with the potential of impacting business services. Who performs the attack?

- A. malware author
- B. threat actor
- C. bug bounty hunter
- D. direct competitor

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 182

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 vector identifies 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 186

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 187

An organization has recently adjusted its security stance in response to online threats made by a known hacktivist group. What is the initial event called in the NIST SP800-61?

- A. online assault
- B. precursor
- C. trigger
- D. instigator

Answer: B

Explanation:

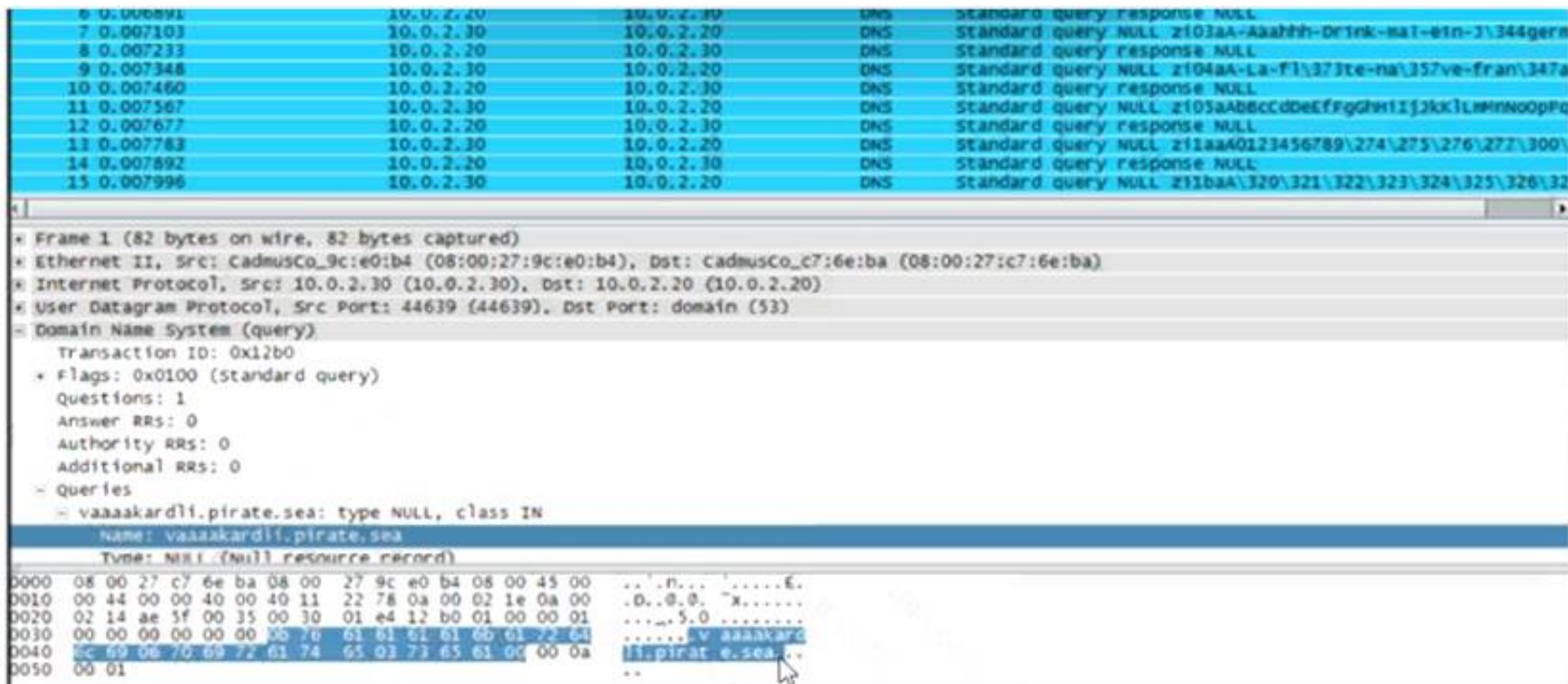
A precursor is a sign that a cyber-attack is about to occur on a system or network. An indicator is the actual alerts that are generated as an attack is happening. Therefore, as a security professional, it's important to know where you can find both precursor and indicator sources of information.

The following are common sources of precursor and indicator information:

- Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)
- Anti-virus and anti-spam software
- File integrity checking applications/software
- Logs from various sources (operating systems, devices, and applications)
- People who report a security incident <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 190

Refer to the exhibit.



What is occurring?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195

Which filter allows an engineer to filter traffic in Wireshark to further analyze the PCAP file by only showing the traffic for LAN 10.11.x.x, between workstations and servers without the Internet?

- A. src=10.11.0.0/16 and dst=10.11.0.0/16
- B. ip.src==10.11.0.0/16 and ip.dst==10.11.0.0/16
- C. ip.src=10.11.0.0/16 and ip.dst=10.11.0.0/16
- D. src==10.11.0.0/16 and dst==10.11.0.0/16

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 198

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

- A. Rule-based detection involves the collection of data in relation to the behavior of legitimate users over a period of time
- B. Statistical detection defines legitimate data of users over a period of time and rule-based detection defines it on an IF/THEN basis

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 202

What is an incident response plan?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 207

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 211

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 216

What is the relationship between a vulnerability and a threat?

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 218

A security expert is working on a copy of the evidence, an ISO file that is saved in CDFS format. Which type of evidence is this file?

- A. CD data copy prepared in Windows
- B. CD data copy prepared in Mac-based system
- C. CD data copy prepared in Linux system
- D. CD data copy prepared in Android-based system

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 219

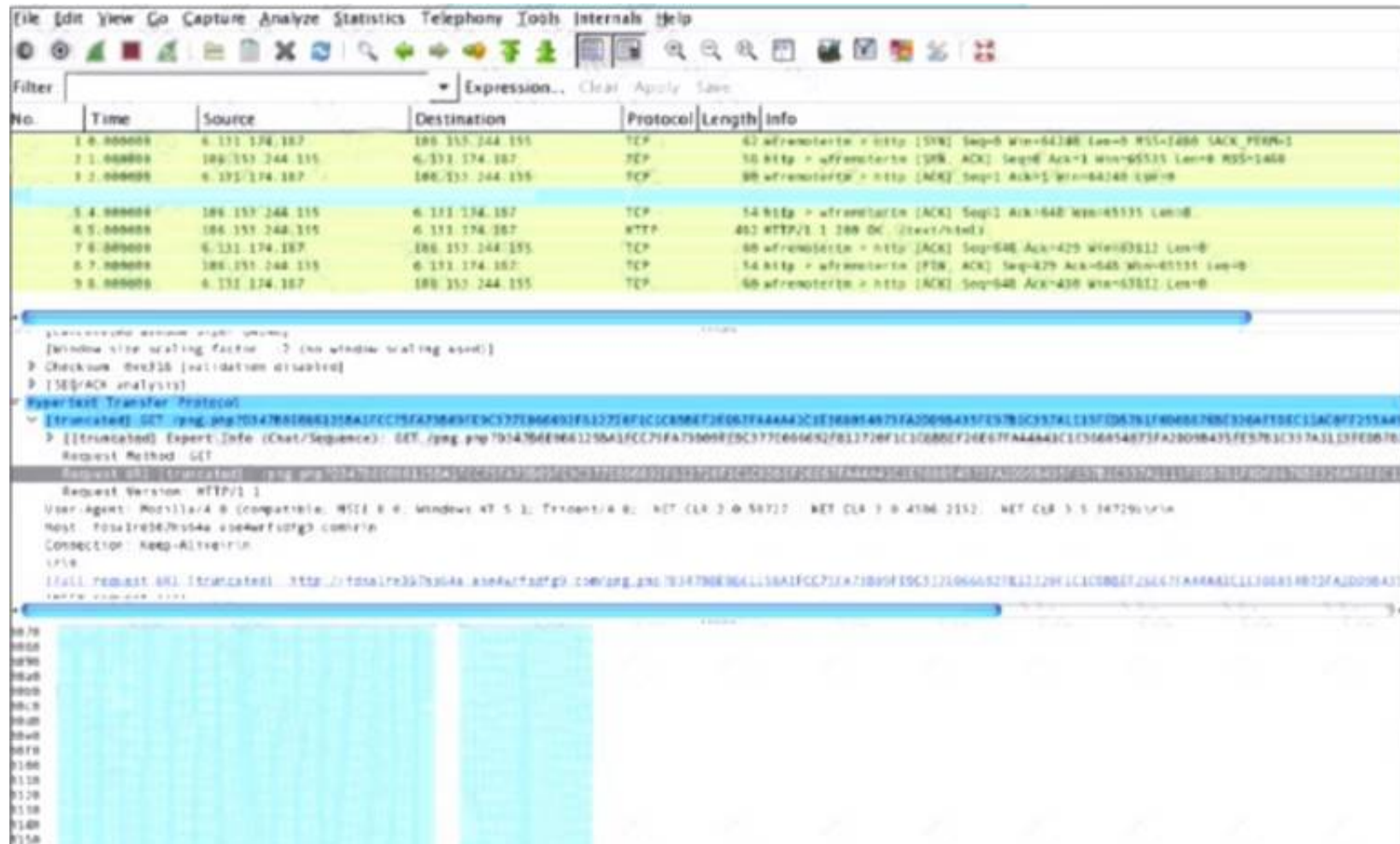
What is a description of a social engineering attack?

- 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 222

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 225

How does statistical detection differ from rule-based detection?

- A. Statistical detection involves the evaluation of events, and rule-based detection requires an evaluated set of events to function.
- B. Statistical detection defines legitimate data over time, and rule-based detection works on a predefined set of rules
- C. Rule-based detection involves the evaluation of events, and statistical detection requires an evaluated set of events to function Rule-based detection defines
- D. legitimate data over a period of time, and statistical detection works on a predefined set of rules

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 226

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 230

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 231

What is a purpose of a vulnerability management framework?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 235

A threat actor penetrated an organization's network. Using the 5-tuple approach, which data points should the analyst use to isolate the compromised host in a grouped set of logs?

- A. event name, log source, time, source IP, and host name
- B. protocol, source IP, source port, destination IP, and destination port
- C. event name, log source, time, source IP, and username
- D. protocol, log source, source IP, destination IP, and host name

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 236

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

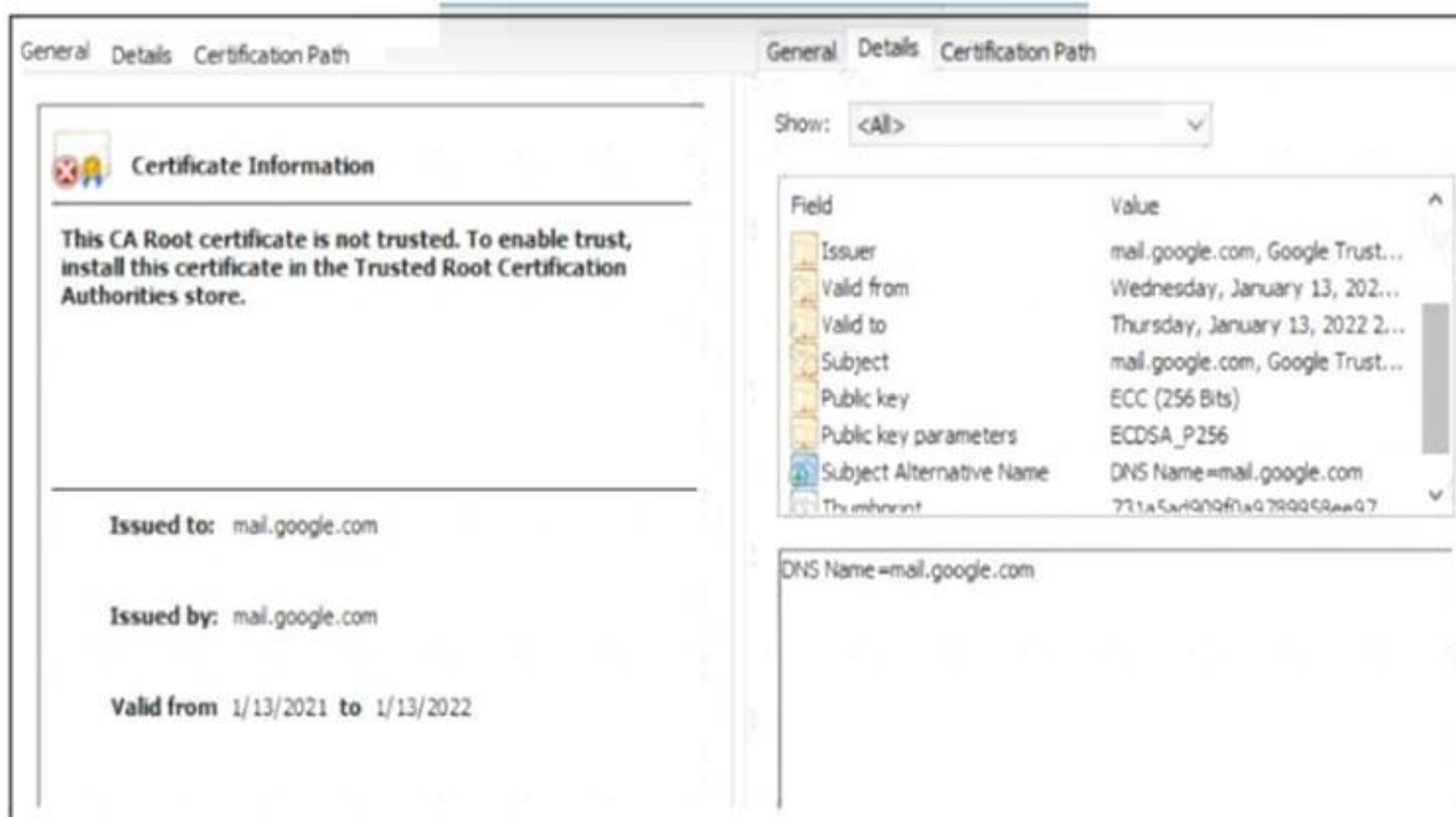
Answer: D

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 237

Refer to the exhibit.



A company employee is connecting to mail.google.com from an endpoint device. The website is loaded but with an error. What is occurring?

- A. DNS hijacking attack
- B. Endpoint local time is invalid.
- C. Certificate is not in trusted roots.
- D. man-m-the-middle attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 241

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 245

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 249

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 253

An engineer received a flood of phishing emails from HR with the source address HRjacobm@companycom. What is the threat actor in this scenario?

- A. phishing email
- B. sender
- C. HR
- D. receiver

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 255

A developer is working on a project using a Linux tool that enables writing processes to obtain these required results:

- If the process is unsuccessful, a negative value is returned.
- If the process is successful, 0 value is returned to the child process, and the process ID is sent to the parent process.

Which component results from this operation?

- A. parent directory name of a file pathname
- B. process spawn scheduled
- C. macros for managing CPU sets
- D. new process created by parent process

Answer: D

Explanation:

There are two tasks with specially distinguished process IDs: swapper or sched has process ID 0 and is responsible for paging, and is actually part of the kernel rather than a normal user-mode process. Process ID 1 is usually the init process primarily responsible for starting and shutting down the system. Originally, process ID 1 was not specifically reserved for init by any technical measures: it simply had this ID as a natural consequence of being the first process invoked by the kernel. More recent Unix systems typically have additional kernel components visible as 'processes', in which case PID 1 is actively reserved for the init process to maintain consistency with older systems

NEW QUESTION 260

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which technology generates this log?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 264

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 266

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 268

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 271

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