

Cisco

Exam Questions 200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which packet contains a file that is extractable within Wireshark?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit.

```
- Internet Protocol version 4, Src: 192.168.122.100 (192.168.122.100), Dst:
81.179.179.69 (81.179.179.69)
  Version: 4
  Header Length: 20 bytes
+ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT
(Not ECN-Capable Transport))
  Total Length: 538
  Identification: 0x6bse (27534)
+ Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
  Fragment offset: 0
  Time to live: 128
  Protocol: TCP (6)
+ Header checksum: 0x000 [Validation disabled]
  Source: 192.168.122.100 (192.168.122.100)
  Destination: 81.179.179.69 (81.179.179.69)
  [Source GeoIP: Unknown]

+ Transmission control protocol. src port: 50272 (50272) Dst Port: 80 (80).
Seq: 419451624. Ack: 970444123. Len: 490
```

What should be interpreted from this packet capture?

- A. IP address 179.179.69/50272/192.168.122.100/80/6 is sending a packet from port 80 of IP address 192.168.122.100 that is going to port 50272 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using IP protocol 6.
- B. IP address 192.168.122.100/50272/81.179.179.69/80/6 is sending a packet from port 50272 of IP address 192.168.122.100 that is going to port 80 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using IP protocol 6.
- C. IP address 192.168.122.100/50272/81.179.179.69/80/6 is sending a packet from port 80 of IP address 192.168.122.100 that is going to port 50272 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using IP protocol 6.7E503B693763E0113BE0CD2E4A16C9C4
- D. IP address 179.179.69/50272/192.168.122.100/80/6 is sending a packet from port 50272 of IP address 192.168.122.100 that is going to port 80 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using IP protocol 6.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

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. transport layer security encryption

- C. SHA-256 hashing
- D. ROT13 encryption

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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 NSS=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 NSS=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 NSS=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 NSS=1460
7	0.016930	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)

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: 18.0.0.2, 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 SYN 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 11

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

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

- A. Tapping interrogation replicates signals to a separate port for analyzing traffic

- B. Tapping interrogations detect and block malicious traffic
- C. Inline interrogation enables viewing a copy of traffic to ensure traffic is in compliance with security policies
- D. Inline interrogation detects malicious traffic but does not block the traffic

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19

What is rule-based detection when compared to statistical detection?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

A security engineer has a video of a suspect entering a data center that was captured on the same day that files in the same data center were transferred to a competitor.

Which type of evidence is this?

- A. best evidence
- B. prima facie evidence
- C. indirect evidence
- D. physical evidence

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

Refer to the exhibit.

File name	CVE-2009-4324 PDF 2009-11-30 note200911.pdf
File size	400918 bytes
File type	PDF document, version 1.6
CRC32	11638A9B
MD5	61baabd6fc12e01ff73ceacc07c84f9a
SHA1	0805d0ae62f5358b9a3f4c1868d552fc3561b17
SHA256	27cced58a0fcbb0bbe3894f74d3014611039fefdf3bd2b0ba7ad85b18194c
SHA512	5a43bc7eef279b209e2590432cc3e2eb480d0f78004e265f00b98b4afdc9a
Ssdeep	1536:p0AAH2KthGBjcdBj8VETeePxsT65ZZ3pdx/ves/QR/875+ prahGV6B
PEID	None matched
Yara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• embedded_pe (Contains an embedded PE32 file)• embedded_win_api (A non-Windows executable contains win32 API)• vmdetect (Possibly employs anti-virtualization techniques)
VirusTotal	Permalink VirusTotal Scan Date: 2013-12-27 06:51:52 Detection Rate: 32/46 (collapse)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

Which system monitors local system operation and local network access for violations of a security policy?

- A. host-based intrusion detection
- B. systems-based sandboxing
- C. host-based firewall
- D. antivirus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

What do the Security Intelligence Events within the FMC allow an administrator to do?

- A. See if a host is connecting to a known-bad domain.
- B. Check for host-to-server traffic within your network.
- C. View any malicious files that a host has downloaded.
- D. Verify host-to-host traffic within your network.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

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 35

What causes events on a Windows system to show Event Code 4625 in the log messages?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

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 44

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 application
- C. an exploitable weakness in a system or its design
- D. the individuals who perform an attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 47

What does cyber attribution identify in an investigation?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52

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

- A. data from a CD copied using Mac-based system

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56

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 60

Refer to the exhibit.

```
$ cuckoo submit --machine cuckoo1 /path/to/binary
```

Which event is occurring?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 67

Which event is user interaction?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 68

Refer to the exhibit.

SPRT SRVLOC SSCOP SSH SSL STANAG 5066 StarTeam STP SUA SYNCHROPHASOR T.38 TACACS+ TALI TCAP TCP TCPENCAP TDMoE	Show TCP summary in protocol tree: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validate the TCP checksum if possible: <input type="checkbox"/> Allow subdissector to reassemble TCP streams: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analyze TCP sequence numbers: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relative sequence numbers: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scaling factor to use when not available from capture: <input type="text" value="Not known"/> Track number of bytes in flight: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Calculate conversation timestamps: <input type="checkbox"/> Try heuristic sub-dissectors first: <input type="checkbox"/> Ignore TCP Timestamps in summary: <input type="checkbox"/> Do not call subdissectors for error packets: <input type="checkbox"/> TCP Experimental Options with a Magic Number: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

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 78

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 79

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 80

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