

Quiz 2026 Cisco Pass-Sure 200-201: 100% Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Accuracy



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To prepare for the Cisco 200-201 exam, candidates should have a basic understanding of computer networks and security concepts. They should also have experience with network security technologies such as firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and virtual private networks. Candidates can prepare for the exam by taking online courses, attending training sessions, and studying related materials.

The 200-201 exam covers a wide range of topics related to cybersecurity operations, including security concepts, security monitoring, network infrastructure and protocols, endpoint protection, and cloud security. 200-201 Exam is divided into different sections to ensure that candidates have a comprehensive understanding of all the topics covered. 200-201 exam consists of multiple-choice questions, drag-and-drop questions, and simulation questions to test the candidate's knowledge and skills.

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Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q403-Q408):

NEW QUESTION # 403

Which statement describes indicators of attack?

- A. A malicious file is detected by the AV software.
- B. Phishing attempts on an organization are blocked by mail AV.
- C. Critical patches are missing.
- D. internal hosts communicate with countries outside of the business range.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Indicators of Attack (IoA) refer to observable behaviors or artifacts that suggest a security breach or ongoing attack.
- * When internal hosts communicate with countries outside the business range, it may indicate data exfiltration or command-and-control communication to an external threat actor.
- * Unlike Indicators of Compromise (IoC) which indicate that a system has already been compromised, IoAs are often used to identify malicious activity in its early stages.
- * Monitoring for unusual outbound connections is a crucial aspect of detecting advanced persistent threats (APTs) and other sophisticated attacks.

References

- * Difference Between Indicators of Compromise and Indicators of Attack
- * Cyber Threat Detection Using Indicators of Attack
- * Network Monitoring for Anomalous Behavior

NEW QUESTION # 404

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 -sV 192.168.1.0/24`
- D. `nmap -sL 192.168.1.0/24`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `-sP` option in Nmap is used for host discovery without port scanning, which helps in identifying live hosts without triggering portscan alerts on IDS devices. It sends an ICMP echo request, a TCP SYN packet to port 443, a TCP ACK packet to port 80, and an ICMP timestamp request to each target IP address and waits for a response. Any responses are considered as indications of a live host. Reference: Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals - Module 5: Endpoint Threat Analysis and Computer Forensics

NEW QUESTION # 405

What is a benefit of agent-based protection when compared to agentless protection?

- A. It manages numerous devices simultaneously
- B. It lowers maintenance costs
- C. It collects and detects all traffic locally
- D. It provides a centralized platform

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 # 406

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Event Code 4625 in Windows logs indicates a failed logon attempt. This could be a sign of someone trying to guess the credentials of a valid user account by repeatedly trying different passwords or usernames. This is known as a brute force attack and can be used to gain unauthorized access to a system or network. References:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/ise/2-4/admin_guide/b_ise_admin_guide_24/b_ise_admin_guide

NEW QUESTION # 407

Refer to the exhibit.

```
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60973  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60974  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60975  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60976  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60977  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60978  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60979  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60980  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60981  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60983  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60984  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60985  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60986  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60987  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60988  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60989  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60990  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60992  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60993  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60994  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60995  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60996  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60997  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60998  TIME_WAIT
tcp      0  0  10.114.248.74:80    216.36.50.65:60999  TIME_WAIT
```

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The #netstat -an command output typically displays a list of all open ports and associated connections. If the web application is slowed down, the engineer would look for unusual patterns such as an excessive number of connections to the web server which could indicate a denial-of-service attack. However, without specific details from the #netstat -an output, it's not possible to determine the exact cause of the issue. Therefore, the engineer would need to gather more data, possibly including checking server logs, resource usage, and network traffic patterns to diagnose the problem accurately.

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals (CBROPS) provides knowledge on network monitoring tools and interpreting their output to identify potential security incidents.

NEW QUESTION # 408

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