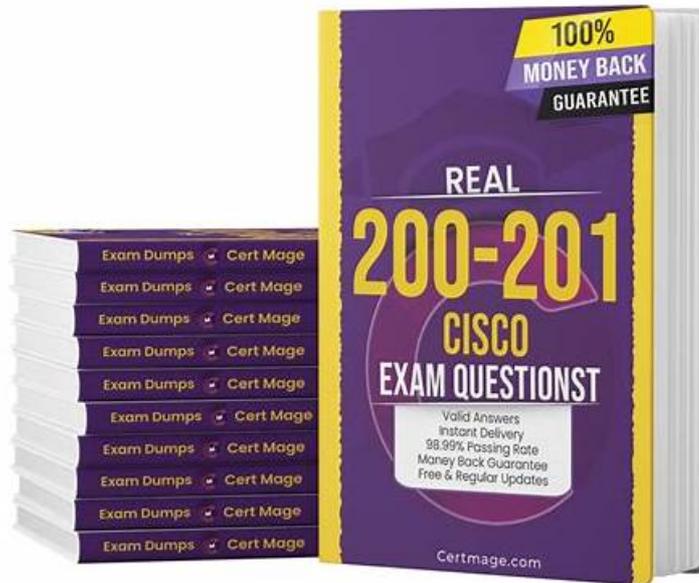


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Host-Based Analysis

In the framework of this subject area, which covers 20% of the whole content, the students are required to demonstrate their competence in the following:

- Interpreting the output report of a malware analysis tool;
- Defining the functionality of the host-based interference exposure & firewall, antivirus & antimalware, app-level recording, and systems-based outback regarding security monitoring;
- Comparing the tampered & untampered disk image;
- Describing the purpose of attribution in an investigation;

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Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q171-Q176):

NEW QUESTION # 171

Which statement describes patch management?

- A. workflow of distributing mitigations of newly found vulnerabilities
- **B. process of appropriate distribution of system or software updates**
- C. scanning servers and workstations for missing patches and vulnerabilities
- D. managing and keeping previous patches lists documented for audit purposes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Patch management is the process of distributing and managing updates to software and systems. These updates can include patches for security vulnerabilities, bug fixes, and enhancements to improve performance or add new features. It ensures that systems are up-to-date, secure, and performing optimally. References :

= Cisco Cybersecurity Training

NEW QUESTION # 172

An analyst is exploring the functionality of different operating systems.

What is a feature of Windows Management Instrumentation that must be considered when deciding on an operating system?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) provides a unified way for users to request system information, including hardware and software inventory data. The Common Information Model (CIM) is an open standard that defines how managed elements in an IT environment are represented as a common set of objects and relationships between them. Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/ise/2->

[4/admin_guide/b_ise_admin_guide_24/b_ise_admin_guide_24_new_chapter_01100.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/ise/2-4/admin_guide/b_ise_admin_guide_24/b_ise_admin_guide_24_new_chapter_01100.html)

NEW QUESTION # 173

A security engineer must implement an Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) inside an organization's DMZ. One of the requirements is the ability to block suspicious traffic in real time based on a triggered signature. The IPS will be connected behind the DMZ firewalls directly to the core switches. Which traffic integration method must be implemented to complete this project?

- A. mirroring
- B. tap
- **C. inline**
- D. passive

Answer: C

Explanation:

An Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) is a security control designed to both detect and actively prevent malicious network activity. Unlike an Intrusion Detection System (IDS), which only monitors and alerts, an IPS must be able to block or drop traffic immediately when a threat is identified. This functional requirement directly determines the appropriate traffic integration method. Inline deployment places the IPS directly in the path of network traffic, meaning all packets must pass through the device before reaching their destination. This positioning allows the IPS to inspect packets in real time, compare them against known attack signatures, and take immediate action such as dropping packets, resetting connections, or blocking traffic altogether. Because the requirement explicitly states that suspicious traffic must be blocked in real life, inline integration is mandatory.

The other options do not meet the operational requirements of an IPS. Traffic mirroring (SPAN) sends a copy of traffic to a monitoring device but does not allow the IPS to influence or stop traffic flow. Network TAPs also duplicate traffic for analysis but

are passive by design and incapable of enforcing security decisions.

Passive deployments, by definition, only observe traffic and generate alerts without prevention capabilities.

Placing the IPS inline behind the DMZ firewall and before the core switches ensures that malicious traffic can be stopped before it reaches internal network resources. This approach aligns with cybersecurity operations best practices for protecting sensitive network segments such as the DMZ.

Therefore, inline traffic integration is the correct and verified solution.

NEW QUESTION # 174

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Social engineering is the practice of manipulating or deceiving people into performing actions or divulging information that can compromise the security of the organization. Asking questions about the company's user account format and password complexity at a party is an example of social engineering, as the guest may be trying to gather information that can be used to launch a cyberattack. References = Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals - Module 6: Security Incident Investigations

NEW QUESTION # 175

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

Answer:

Explanation:

The threat actor takes actions to violate data integrity and availability.	The targeted environment is taken advantage of triggering the threat actor's code.
The targeted environment is taken advantage of triggering the threat actor's code.	Backdoor is placed on the victim system allowing the threat actor to maintain the persistence.
Backdoor is placed on the victim system allowing the threat actor to maintain the persistence.	An outbound connection is established to an Internet-based controller server.
An outbound connection is established to an Internet-based controller server.	The threat actor takes actions to violate data integrity and availability.

NEW QUESTION # 176

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