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Skills Outline of Cisco 200-201 Exam

Cisco has divided the syllabus of the 200-201 exam into various sections. Each of them evaluates the applicants' knowledge and ability to perform a range of technical tasks. The detailed skills outline is mentioned below:

- **Security Concepts (20%)**

This is the first domain of the Cisco 200-201 exam that you need to learn. Within this first topic, the students need to show their ability and knowledge of describing the CIA triad, principles of a defense-in-depth strategy, and security terms as well as comparing security deployments, security concepts, and access control models. You should also have the relevant skills in identifying the challenges of data visibility (Cloud, host, and network), comparing the rule-based detection vs. statistical and behavioral detection, and interpreting the 5-tuple approach in order to isolate any compromised host in a given group set of logs. The evaluation process also includes the measurement of your knowledge of the identification of potential data loss from the provided traffic profiles. This part also covers the description of terms as defined in CVSS, including attack vector, scope, user interaction, privileges required, and attack complexity. It also includes role-based access control, time-based access control, rule-based access control, authentication, accounting, and authorization. It is important to know about non-discretionary access control, mandatory access control, discretionary access control, threat intelligence platform (TIP), threat intelligence (TI), malware analysis, reverse engineering, and threat hunting as well. Your knowledge of legacy antivirus and antimalware, run book automation (RBA), and sliding window anomaly detection will also help you answer the questions.

- **Network Intrusion Analysis (20%)**

This objective encompasses interpreting basic regular expressions, extracting files from a TCP stream from a Wireshark and PCAP file, and comparing the qualities of data acquired from traffic or taps monitoring and transactional data, especially in the analysis of network traffic. The test takers need to have the skills in comparing inline traffic interrogation and traffic monitoring or taps, comparing deep packet inspection with stateful firewall operation, as well as comparing impact vs. no impact for false positive, benign, and true negative. The ability to map the provided events in order to source technologies is also important.

- **Host-Based Analysis (20%)**

This section includes interpreting an application, operating system, or command line logs in order to identify events, comparing tempered and untampered disk image, and interpreting the output report of the malware analysis tool such as denotation chamber or sandbox. Describing the role of attribution in any investigation, identifying the types of evidence used depending on the provided log, and identifying the components of a given operating system such as Linux and Windows in a given scenario are the skills you need to have. They also include your ability to describe the functionality of a wide range of endpoint technologies in respect to security monitoring.

- **Security Monitoring (25%)**

Within this second subject area, the individuals taking the 200-201 Exam need to demonstrate that they possess the abilities to compare attack surface and vulnerability, identify the certificate components in a specific scenario, describe the impact of the certificates on security (includes asymmetric/symmetric, private/public crossing the network, and PKI). The potential candidates should be able to describe the obfuscation and evasion techniques, such as proxies, encryption, and tunneling as well as describe endpoint-based attacks, involving malware, ransomware, command and control, and buffer overflows. If you are also knowledgeable of how to describe the social engineering attacks and web application attacks, such as cross-site scripting, and command injections, you will succeed. Knowing the SQL injection and cross-site scripting, being able to describe network attacks, such as man-in-the-middle, distributed denial of service, denial of service, and protocol-based, are the skills you should possess. You must also know howto describe the use of various data types in monitoring security, which includes full packet capture, alert data, metadata, statistical data, transaction data, and session data.

- **Security Policies and Procedures (15%)**

This last part is all about the description of the management concepts and elements in the incident response plan as specified in NIST.SP800-601 as well as mapping the organization stakeholders against any NIST IR categories and applying the incident handling process to an event.

Cisco 200-201 exam is a certification program that is designed to test your understanding of cybersecurity operations fundamentals. 200-201 exam is intended for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cybersecurity or those who already work in the field and want to advance their knowledge and skills. Passing the exam will provide you with a Cisco Certified CyberOps Associate certification, which is a valuable asset in the cybersecurity industry.

Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q337-Q342):

NEW QUESTION # 337



Refer to the exhibit. The figure shows an X.509 certificate. Which field represents the digital cryptographic algorithm used by the issuer to sign the certificate?

- A. Log Operator
- B. Signature Algorithm**
- C. Fingerprints
- D. Timestamp

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 338

What is obtained using NetFlow?

- A. network downtime report
- B. full packet capture
- C. application logs
- D. session data**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 339

Which event artifact is used to identify HTTP GET requests for a specific file?

- A. HTTP status code
- B. TCP ACK
- C. destination IP address
- D. URI**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is used to identify specific resources on the internet, including files. In the context of HTTP GET requests, the URI specifies the path to the file being requested.

References: This explanation is based on standard web protocols and practices, as the current page does not provide specific Cisco documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 340

What is a sandbox interprocess communication service?

- A. A collection of rules within the sandbox that prevent the communication between sandboxes.
- B. A collection of network services that are activated on an interface, allowing for inter-port communication.
- C. A collection of interfaces that allow for coordination of activities among processes.
- D. A collection of host services that allow for communication between sandboxes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 341

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
10	0.011710	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	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	bf	.....x	.vv.:n..
0050	e6	b8	b8	b2	ba	08	d6	6d	0d	38	fb	91	45	de	fc	ee	.....m	.8..E...
0060	8b	6e	f8	00	00	1e	c0	2b	c0	2f	cc	a9	cc	a8	c0	2c	n.....+	./.....
0070	c0	30	c0	0a	c0	09	c0	13	c0	14	00	33	00	39	00	2f	0.....	..3.9./
0080	00	35	00	0a	01	00	00	7d	00	00	00	16	00	14	00	00	5.....}	.....
0090	11	77	77	77	2e	6c	69	6e	75	78	6d	69	6e	74	2e	63	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/3.1.	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. HTTP
- B. SSH
- C. TCP
- D. TLS

Answer: A

Explanation:

The PCAP file in the exhibit shows a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) communication between two IP addresses. In the data section of the packet capture, "pdy/3.1... http/1" is visible, indicating that HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is being used as the

application protocol for this communication.

References := The Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals (CBROPS) course material covers the analysis of network traffic using tools like packet analyzers to identify application protocols in use1.

NEW QUESTION # 342

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