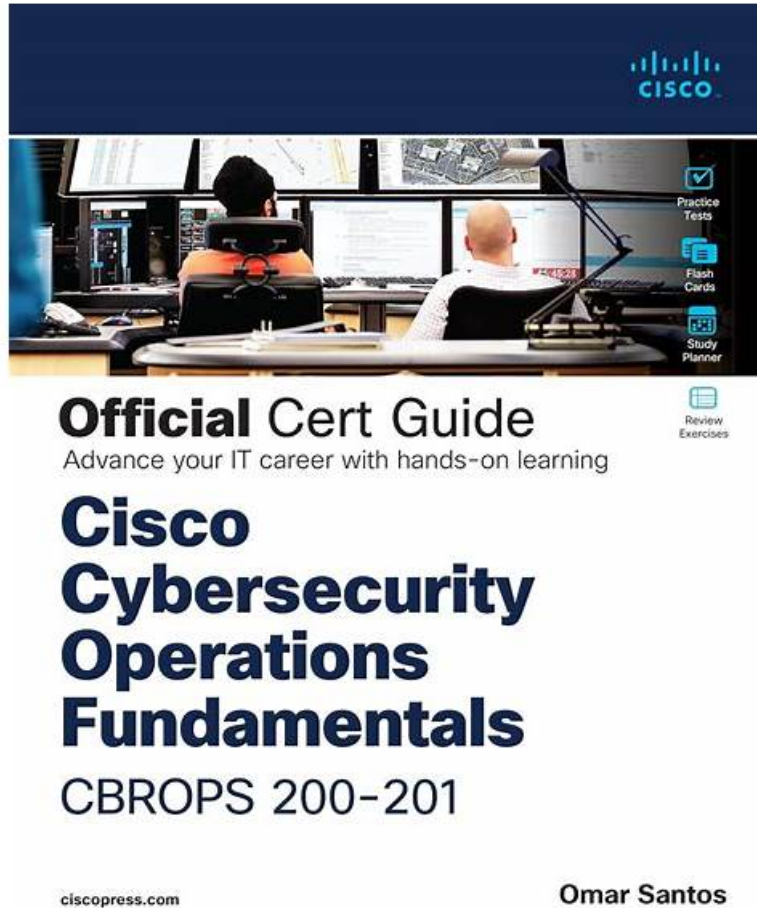


# Valid 200-201 Test Preparation - The Best Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals - PDF 200-201 Download



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## Cisco 200-201 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Security Policies and Procedures: It describes management concepts, different elements in an incident response plan, and the relationship of SOC metrics to scope analysis. The topic also identifies different elements for network profiling, server profiling, as well as identification of secured data in a network. Application of the incident handling process is also discussed. Lastly, the topic focuses on mapping the organization stakeholders against the NIST IR categories.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Host-Based Analysis: This topic explains the functionality of endpoint technologies and the role of attribution in an investigation. It also identifies different components of an operating system and types of evidence used based on provided logs. Explanation of the role of attribution in an investigation, tampered and untampered disk image, and interpretation of operating system, application, or command line logs are also available in this topic.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Security Concepts: This topic explains the CIA triad, security terms, and principles of the defense-in-depth strategy. The topic also compares security deployments, access control models, behavioral and statistical detection, and rule-based detection. Moreover, the topic also delves into sub-topics which point out the challenges of data visibility. Lastly, the topic focuses on identifying potential data loss from traffic profiles.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Security Monitoring: It identifies the certificate components in a given scenario, describes the impact of certificates on security, and compares attack surface and vulnerability. The topic also focuses on the impact of technologies on data visibility, network attacks, web application attacks, endpoint-based attacks, evasion and obfuscation techniques.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Network Intrusion Analysis: Interpretation of basic regular expressions, common artifact elements, and fields in protocol headers is given in this topic. It also identifies key elements in an intrusion from a given PCAP file. Extraction of different files from a TCP stream is also discussed. The topic also compares the characteristics of data obtained from taps or traffic monitoring, and deep packet inspection. Lastly, the topic discusses mapping the events to source technologies.</li></ul>

## Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q330-Q335):

### NEW QUESTION # 330

According to CVSS, what is a description of the attack vector score?

- A. The metric score will be larger when a remote attack is more likely.
- B. The metric score will be larger when it is easier to physically touch or manipulate the vulnerable component
- C. It depends on how many physical and logical manipulations are possible on a vulnerable component
- D. It depends on how far away the attacker is located and the vulnerable component

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The attack vector score in the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) reflects how a vulnerability can be exploited. A higher score is given when the attack can be conducted remotely, making it easier for an attacker to exploit the vulnerability without physical access to the vulnerable component<sup>3</sup>. Reference: The CVSS specification document provides a detailed explanation of how the attack vector score is determined, emphasizing the impact of the ease of exploitation on the score

### NEW QUESTION # 331

What is threat hunting?

- A. Pursuing competitors and adversaries to infiltrate their system to acquire intelligence data.
- B. Focusing on proactively detecting possible signs of intrusion and compromise.
- **C. Managing a vulnerability assessment report to mitigate potential threats.**
- D. Attempting to deliberately disrupt servers by altering their availability

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 332

Refer to the exhibit.

What does this Cuckoo sandbox report indicate?

- A. The file will open unsecure ports when executed.
- B. The file is spyware.
- **C. The file will open a command interpreter when executed.**
- D. The file is ransomware.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* The Cuckoo sandbox report shows the analysis results of a file named

"VirusShare\_fc1937c1aa536b3744ebfb1716fd5f4d".

\* The file type is identified as a PE32 executable for MS Windows.

\* The "Yara" section indicates that the file contains shellcode, which matches specific shellcode byte patterns.

\* Shellcode typically indicates that the file will execute a payload, often used to open a command interpreter or execute commands directly.

\* Additionally, the antivirus result shows that the file was identified as containing a trojan (Trojan.

Generic.7654828), which is consistent with behaviors such as opening a command interpreter for malicious purposes.

References

\* Cuckoo Sandbox Documentation

\* Analysis of Shellcode Behavior

\* Understanding Trojan Malware Functionality

### NEW QUESTION # 333

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

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Inline traffic interrogation analyzes traffic in real time and has the ability to prevent certain traffic from being forwarded Traffic mirroring doesn't pass the live traffic instead it copies traffic from one or more source ports and sends the copied traffic to one or more destinations for analysis by a network analyzer or other monitoring device

### NEW QUESTION # 334

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**

