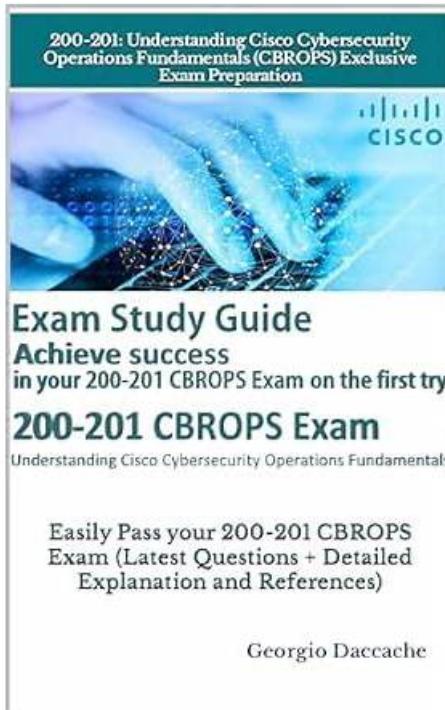


Cisco 200-201 Questions - Tips To Pass Exam 2026



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Cisco 200-201 exam covers a wide range of topics related to the cybersecurity operations, including security concepts, security monitoring, host-based analysis, network intrusion analysis, and security policies and procedures. 200-201 exam is designed to test your understanding of these topics and your ability to apply them in real-world situations. You will need to have a strong understanding of cybersecurity principles and practices to pass 200-201 exam.

Cisco 200-201 exam, also known as the Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals, is a certification exam that tests the knowledge of candidates in the field of cybersecurity operations. 200-201 Exam is designed to validate the candidate's understanding of cybersecurity concepts, operations, and best practices. Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals certification is intended for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cybersecurity or those who are already working in the field.

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Cisco 200-201 exam is an important certification for anyone seeking a career in cybersecurity. 200-201 exam is designed to test a candidate's understanding of fundamental cybersecurity principles, including network security, cloud security, endpoint protection, and incident response. Passing 200-201 Exam is a great way to demonstrate your skills and knowledge in the field of cybersecurity.

Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q182-Q187):

NEW QUESTION # 182

After a large influx of network traffic to externally facing devices, a security engineer begins investigating what appears to be a denial of service attack. When the packet capture data is reviewed, the engineer notices that the traffic is a single SYN packet to each port. Which type of attack is occurring?

- A. port scanning
- B. host profiling
- C. SYN flood
- D. traffic fragmentation

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario described is indicative of a port scanning attack. Port scanning is a method used by attackers to discover open ports on network devices. A single SYN packet sent to each port is a technique known as SYN scanning or half-open scanning, where the attacker sends a SYN message (as if they are going to initiate a TCP connection) to every port on the server, looking for positive responses which indicate an open port. This type of scanning is less intrusive and harder to detect because it never completes the TCP three-way handshake.

Cisco community resources on Denial of Service (DoS) attacks

NEW QUESTION # 183

What are the two differences between stateful and deep packet inspection? (Choose two)

- A. Deep packet inspection operates on Layer 3 and 4, and stateful inspection operates on Layer 3 of the OSI model
- B. Stateful inspection is capable of TCP state tracking, and deep packet filtering checks only TCP source and destination ports
- C. Stateful inspection is capable of packet data inspections, and deep packet inspection is not
- D. Deep packet inspection is capable of malware blocking, and stateful inspection is not
- E. Deep packet inspection is capable of TCP state monitoring only, and stateful inspection can inspect TCP and UDP.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A: Stateful inspection tracks the state of network connections, such as TCP streams, to determine if a packet is part of an established connection.

B: Deep packet inspection examines the data part (payload) of a packet and can identify, block, or reroute packets with specific types of malware. Stateful inspection does not inspect the payload for malware.

NEW QUESTION # 184

How does an SSL certificate impact security between the client and the server?

- A. by creating an encrypted channel between the client and the server
- B. by enabling an authorized channel between the client and the server
- C. by creating an integrated channel between the client and the server
- D. by enabling an authenticated channel between the client and the server

Answer: A

Explanation:

Section: Security Monitoring

NEW QUESTION # 185

Endpoint logs indicate that a machine has obtained an unusual gateway address and unusual DNS servers via DHCP. Which type of attack is occurring?

- A. phishing
- B. evasion methods
- C. command injection
- D. man in the middle attack

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 186

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: 0x0000 [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 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.
- 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 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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 187

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