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Cisco 100-160 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endpoint Security Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Endpoint Security Specialist and includes securing individual devices, understanding protections such as antivirus, patching, and access control at the endpoint level, essential for maintaining device integrity.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Risk Management Analyst and entails identifying and assessing vulnerabilities, understanding risk priorities, and applying mitigation strategies that help manage threats proactively within an organization's systems
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Network Security Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Defender and focuses on understanding network-level protections, including firewalls, VPNs, and intrusion detection and prevention systems, providing insight into how threats are mitigated within network environments.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Handling: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Incident Responder and centers on recognizing security incidents, responding appropriately, and containing threats—forming the essential foundation of incident response procedures.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Security Principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cybersecurity Technician and covers foundational cybersecurity concepts such as the CIA triad (confidentiality, integrity, availability), along with basic threat types and vulnerabilities, laying the conceptual groundwork for understanding how to protect information systems.

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Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Cybersecurity Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135

What is the purpose of a Virtual Private Network (VPN)?

- A. To monitor and analyze network traffic for potential security threats.
- **B. To provide secure and encrypted remote access to a private network over a public network, such as the internet.**
- C. To secure wireless networks from unauthorized access.
- D. To protect against viruses and malware.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a network technology that allows users to securely connect to a private network from a remote location over a public network, such as the internet. It establishes a secure tunnel between the user's device and the private network, encrypting the data and ensuring confidentiality and integrity.

NEW QUESTION # 136

Which technology is responsible for managing cryptographic keys, digital certificates, and providing other security-related services?

- **A. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)**
- B. Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- C. Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
- D. Firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a framework of hardware, software, policies, and procedures used to manage the generation,

storage, distribution, and revocation of digital certificates and encryption keys. PKI provides important security services such as authentication, encryption, and integrity checking. It enables secure communication, verifies the trustworthiness of digital identities, and ensures the confidentiality and integrity of data exchanged between parties.

NEW QUESTION # 137

Which of the following log file entries is typically associated with a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack?

- A. "Unusual number of concurrent sessions established at 09:30:00."
- B. "High CPU utilization on server at 15:20:05."
- C. "Spike in network traffic volume at 12:45:10."
- D. "Web server responding slowly to client requests at 14:10:15."

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack, the attacker overwhelms the target system or network with a massive volume of traffic from multiple sources. This excessive traffic causes the targeted system to become inaccessible to legitimate users. Therefore, a sudden and significant spike in network traffic volume is a typical indicator of a DDoS attack. Additionally, other log entries may also be present, such as increased resource utilization or slow response times, as mentioned in the other options, but the spike in network traffic volume is the most indicative of a DDoS attack.

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which of the following is a primary goal of monitoring security events "as they occur"?

- A. To enforce security policies and access controls
- B. To ensure zero incidents and vulnerabilities in the network
- C. To detect and respond to security incidents in a timely manner
- D. To meet regulatory compliance requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

Monitoring security events "as they occur" is primarily aimed at quickly identifying and responding to security incidents. By continuously monitoring for potential threats and vulnerabilities, organizations can detect and mitigate security incidents in a timely manner, minimizing damage and reducing downtime.

NEW QUESTION # 139

What is the primary purpose of running a vulnerability scan on your network?

- A. To determine whether systems are subject to CVEs that could be exploited by adversaries
- B. To automatically prioritize security weaknesses for immediate remediation
- C. To identify and document the locations of customer and financial databases
- D. To correlate event logs on multiple servers in order to generate intrusion alerts

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CCST Cybersecurity Study Guide states that vulnerability scanning is an automated process used to identify known security weaknesses in systems, software, and network devices. These scans compare system configurations and software versions against databases of known vulnerabilities, such as the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) list.

"A vulnerability scan is an automated test that checks systems and networks for known weaknesses by matching them against a database of vulnerabilities such as CVEs. This allows administrators to identify exploitable conditions before they are leveraged by attackers." (CCST Cybersecurity, Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Management, Vulnerability Scanning section, Cisco Networking Academy) A is asset discovery, not vulnerability scanning.

B may be part of remediation planning but is not the primary purpose.

C is correct: Scans detect if systems have vulnerabilities associated with CVEs.

D describes SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) log correlation, not vulnerability scanning.

