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Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149

Refer to the exhibit.

File name	CVE-2009-4324 PDF 2009-11-30 note200911.pdf
File size	400918 bytes
File type	PDF document, version 1.6
CRC32	11638A9B
MD5	61baabd6fc12e01ff73ceacc07c84f9a
SHA1	0805d0ae62f5358b9a3f4c1868d552f5c3561b17
SHA256	27cced58a0fcbb0bbe3894f74d3014611039fefdf3bd2b0ba7ad85b18194c
SHA512	5a43bc7eef279b209e2590432cc3e2eb480d0f78004e265f00b98b4afdc9a
Ssdeep	1536:p0AAH2KlHGBjcdBj8VETeePxsT65ZZ3pdx/ves/SQR/875+prahGV6B
PEiD	None matched
Yara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • embedded_pe (Contains an embedded PE32 file) • embedded_win_api (A non-Windows executable contains win32 API) • vmdetect (Possibly employs anti-virtualization techniques)
VirusTotal	Permalink VirusTotal Scan Date: 2013-12-27 06:51:52 Detection Rate: 32/46 (collapse)

An engineer is analyzing this Cuckoo Sandbox report for a PDF file that has been downloaded from an email. What is the state of this file?

- A. The file has an embedded Windows 32 executable and the Yara field lists suspicious features for further analysis.
- B. The file has an embedded executable and was matched by PEiD threat signatures for further analysis.
- C. The file has an embedded non-Windows executable but no suspicious features are identified.
- D. The file was matched by PEiD threat signatures but no suspicious features are identified since the signature list is up to date.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 150

What is an example of social engineering attacks?

- A. receiving an invitation to the department's weekly WebEx meeting
- B. sending a verbal request to an administrator who knows how to change an account password
- C. receiving an email from human resources requesting a visit to their secure website to update contact information
- D. receiving an unexpected email from an unknown person with an uncharacteristic attachment from someone in the same company

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 151

Refer to the exhibit.

Date	Flow Start	Duration	Proto	Src IP Addr:Port	Dst IP Addr:Port	Packets	Bytes	Flows
2020-01-05	21:15:28.389	0.000	UDP	127.0.0.1:25678	→ 192.168.0.1:20521	1	82	1

Which type of log is displayed?

- A. proxy
- B. sys
- C. NetFlow
- D. IDS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 152

An analyst received an alert on their desktop computer showing that an attack was successful on the host. After investigating, the analyst discovered that no mitigation action occurred during the attack. What is the reason for this discrepancy?

- A. The computer has a HIPS installed on it.
- **B. The computer has a HIDS installed on it.**
- C. The computer has a NIDS installed on it.
- D. The computer has a NIPS installed on it.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The discrepancy described suggests that the system had a Host Intrusion Detection System (HIDS) installed. HIDS are designed to monitor and analyze the internals of a computing system for signs of intrusion and policy violations. While they can detect unauthorized activities, they do not take direct action to stop an attack; this is typically the role of an intrusion prevention system. Therefore, the alert was generated, but no mitigation action was taken because the HIDS does not have the capability to intervene. References := The Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals (CBROPS) course material covers the functions and limitations of various security systems, including HIDS, and their role within a Security Operations Center (SOC)1.

NEW QUESTION # 153

Refer to the exhibit.

Packet #	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Details
5585	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 39878 [ACK] Seq=1394 Ack=823 Win=30336 Len=0 TSval=3697142352 TSecr=171554
5586	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	SSHv2	146 Server: Encrypted packet (len=80)
5587	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	SSHv2	162 Client: Encrypted packet (len=96)
5588	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 39924 [ACK] Seq=1122 Ack=743 Win=30336 Len=0 TSval=3697142357 TSecr=171554
5589	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	SSHv2	130 Server: Encrypted packet (len=64)
5590	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	SSHv2	146 Client: Encrypted packet (len=80)
5591	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	SSHv2	538 Server: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Reply, New Keys, Encrypted packet (len=192)
5592	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	SSHv2	82 Client: New Keys
5593	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 39884 [ACK] Seq=1594 Ack=759 Win=30336 Len=0 TSval=3697142364 TSecr=171554
5594	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	SSHv2	130 Client: Encrypted packet (len=64)
5595	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 39884 [ACK] Seq=1594 Ack=823 Win=30336 Len=0 TSval=3697142365 TSecr=171554
5596	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	SSHv2	107 Server: Protocol (SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_7.9p1 Debian-10+deb10u1)
5597	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	TCP	66.39956 - 62 [ACK] Seq=23 Ack=42 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=1715548358 TSecr=3697142366
5598	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	SSHv2	738 Client: Key Exchange Init
5599	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	SSHv2	130 Server: Encrypted packet (len=64)
5600	192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	SSHv2	146 Client: Encrypted packet (len=80)
5601	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40018 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142377 TSecr=171554
5602	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40020 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142377 TSecr=171554
5603	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40022 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142377 TSecr=171554
5604	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40024 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142377 TSecr=171554
5605	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40026 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142377 TSecr=171554
5606	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40030 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142378 TSecr=171554
5607	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40032 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142378 TSecr=171554
5608	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40034 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142378 TSecr=171554
5609	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40038 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142378 TSecr=171554
5610	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40040 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142378 TSecr=171554
5611	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 40042 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=3697142378 TSecr=171554
5612	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	SSHv2	538 Server: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Reply, New Keys, Encrypted packet (len=192)
5613	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	SSHv2	82 Client: New Keys
5614	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.1	TCP	66.22 - 39876 [ACK] Seq=1594 Ack=759 Win=30336 Len=0 TSval=3697142380 TSecr=171554

An engineer is analyzing a PCAP file after a recent breach. An engineer identified that the attacker used an aggressive ARP scan to scan the hosts and found web and SSH servers. Further analysis showed several SSH Server Banner and Key Exchange Initiations. The engineer cannot see the exact data being transmitted over an encrypted channel and cannot identify how the attacker gained access. How did the attacker gain access?

- A. by using an SSH Tectia Server vulnerability to enable host-based authentication
- B. by using brute force on the SSH service to gain access
- C. by using the buffer overflow in the URL catcher feature for SSH
- **D. by using an SSH vulnerability to silently redirect connections to the local host**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 154

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