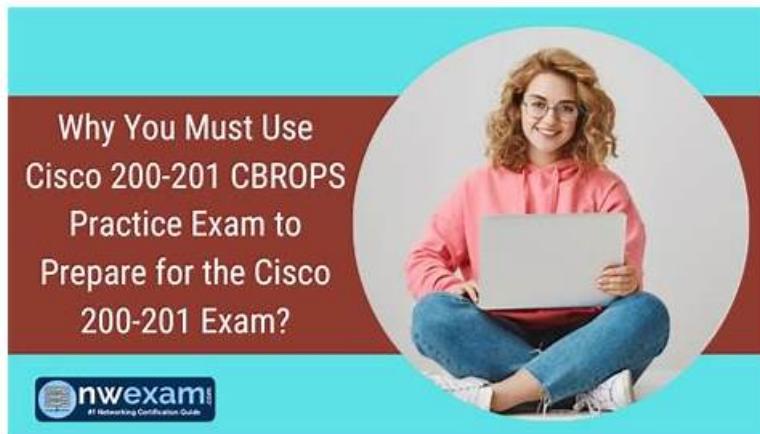


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Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

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:p0AAH2KiiGBjcdBj8VETeePxsT65ZZ3pdx/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.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--|
| 5585 43.600366 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 39974 [ACK] Seq=1594 Ack=need Win=30336 Len=0 TStamp=3697142352 TSecr=171554 |
| 5586 43.604379 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | SSHv2 | 146 Client: Encrypted packet (len=80) |
| 5587 43.604462 | 192.168.56.1 | 192.168.56.101 | SSHv2 | 162 Client: Encrypted packet (len=96) |
| 5588 43.604497 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 39924 [ACK] Seq=1122 Ack=743 Win=30336 Len=0 TStamp=3697142357 TSecr=171554 |
| 5589 43.611441 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | SSHv2 | 130 Server: Encrypted packet (len=64) |
| 5590 43.611542 | 192.168.56.1 | 192.168.56.101 | SSHv2 | 146 Client: Encrypted packet (len=80) |
| 5591 43.611856 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | SSHv2 | 538 Server: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Reply, New Keys, Encrypted packet (len=192) |
| 5592 43.612193 | 192.168.56.1 | 192.168.56.101 | SSHv2 | 82 Client: New Keys |
| 5593 43.612287 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 39984 [ACK] Seq=1694 Ack=759 Win=30336 Len=0 TStamp=3697142364 TSecr=171554 |
| 5594 43.612668 | 192.168.56.1 | 192.168.56.101 | SSHv2 | 130 Client: Encrypted packet (len=64) |
| 5595 43.612697 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 39884 [ACK] Seq=1584 Ack=823 Win=30336 Len=0 TStamp=3697142365 TSecr=171554 |
| 5596 43.615355 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | SSHv2 | 107 Server: Protocol (SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_7.9p1 Debian-10+deb10u1) |
| 5597 43.615375 | 192.168.56.1 | 192.168.56.101 | TCP | 66 39950 - 12 [ACK] Seq=23 Ack=42 Win=29312 Len=0 TStamp=1715548358 TSecr=369714236 |
| 5598 43.615717 | 192.168.56.1 | 192.168.56.101 | SSHv2 | 738 Client: Key Exchange Init |
| 5599 43.619098 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | SSHv2 | 130 Server: Encrypted packet (len=64) |
| 5600 43.619184 | 192.168.56.1 | 192.168.56.101 | SSHv2 | 146 Client: Encrypted packet (len=80) |
| 5601 43.624638 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40018 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142377 TSecr=171554 |
| 5602 43.624751 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40020 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142377 TSecr=171554 |
| 5603 43.624867 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40022 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142377 TSecr=171554 |
| 5604 43.625010 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40024 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142377 TSecr=171554 |
| 5605 43.625111 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40026 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142377 TSecr=171554 |
| 5606 43.625723 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40039 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142378 TSecr=171554 |
| 5607 43.625835 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40032 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142378 TSecr=171554 |
| 5608 43.625985 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40034 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142378 TSecr=171554 |
| 5609 43.626094 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40036 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142378 TSecr=171554 |
| 5610 43.626193 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40040 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142378 TSecr=171554 |
| 5611 43.626283 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 40042 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23 Win=29056 Len=0 TStamp=3697142378 TSecr=171554 |
| 5612 43.626710 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | SSHv2 | 538 Server: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Reply, New Keys, Encrypted packet (len=192) |
| 5613 43.627075 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | SSHv2 | 82 Client: New Keys |
| 5614 43.627621 | 192.168.56.101 | 192.168.56.1 | TCP | 66 22 - 39870 [ACK] Seq=1594 Ack=759 Win=30336 Len=0 TStamp=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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