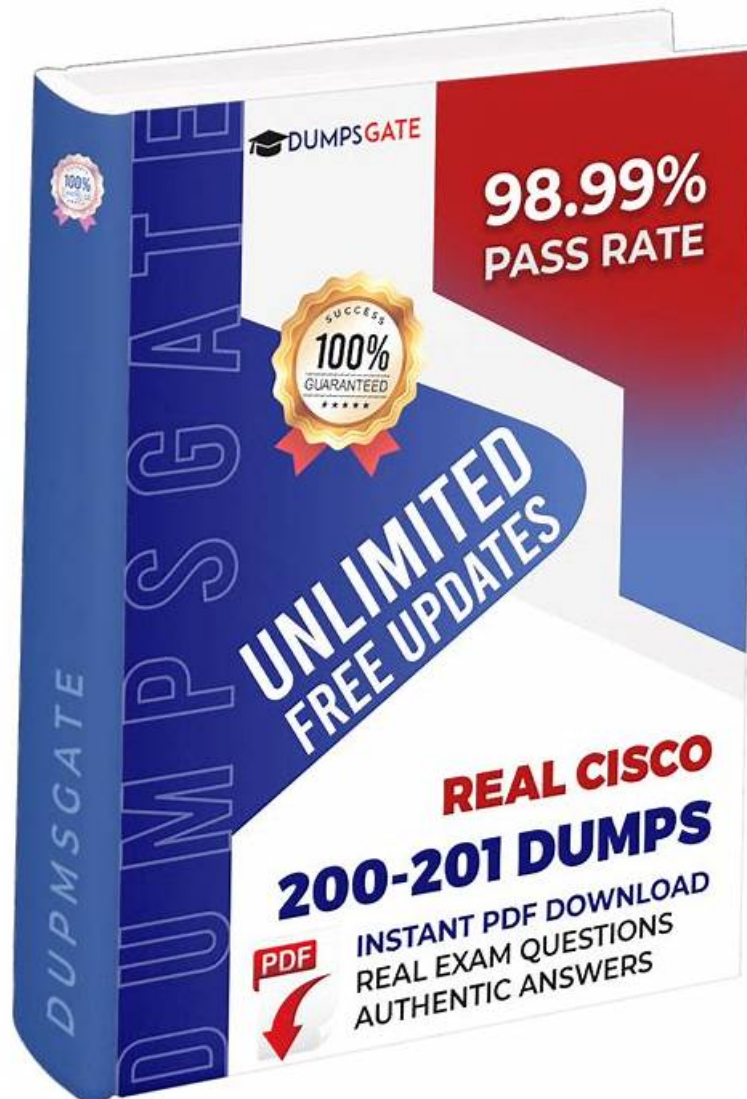


Exam 200-201 Score | Dumps 200-201 Questions



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Cisco 200-201 exam is a multiple-choice exam that consists of 95-105 questions. 200-201 exam is timed, and candidates have 120 minutes to complete it. 200-201 exam is administered by Pearson VUE and can be taken at one of their testing centers or online. To pass the exam, candidates must score at least 750 out of 1000.

Skills Outline of Cisco 200-201 Exam

Cisco has divided the syllabus of the 200-201 exam into various sections. Each of them evaluates the applicants' knowledge and ability to perform a range of technical tasks. The detailed skills outline is mentioned below:

- Security Monitoring (25%)

Within this second subject area, the individuals taking the 200-201 exam need to demonstrate that they possess the abilities to compare attack surface and vulnerability, identify the certificate components in a specific scenario, describe the impact of the certificates on security (includes asymmetric/symmetric, private/public crossing the network, and PKI). The potential candidates should be able to describe the obfuscation and evasion techniques, such as proxies, encryption, and tunneling as well as describe endpoint-based attacks, involving malware, ransomware, command and control, and buffer overflows. If you are also knowledgeable of how to describe the social engineering attacks and web application attacks, such as cross-site scripting, and command injections, you will succeed. Knowing the SQL injection and cross-site scripting, being able to describe network attacks, such as man-in-the-middle, distributed denial of service, denial of service, and protocol-based, are the skills you should possess. You must also know how to describe the use of various data types in monitoring security, which includes full packet capture, alert data, metadata, statistical data, transaction data, and session data.

- **Security Concepts (20%)**

This is the first domain of the Cisco 200-201 exam that you need to learn. Within this first topic, the students need to show their ability and knowledge of describing the CIA triad, principles of a defense-in-depth strategy, and security terms as well as comparing security deployments, security concepts, and access control models. You should also have the relevant skills in identifying the challenges of data visibility (Cloud, host, and network), comparing the rule-based detection vs. statistical and behavioral detection, and interpreting the 5-tuple approach in order to isolate any compromised host in a given group set of logs. The evaluation process also includes the measurement of your knowledge of the identification of potential data loss from the provided traffic profiles. This part also covers the description of terms as defined in CVSS, including attack vector, scope, user interaction, privileges required, and attack complexity. It also includes role-based access control, time-based access control, rule-based access control, authentication, accounting, and authorization. It is important to know about non-discretionary access control, mandatory access control, discretionary access control, threat intelligence platform (TIP), threat intelligence (TI), malware analysis, reverse engineering, and threat hunting as well. Your knowledge of legacy antivirus and antimalware, run book automation (RBA), and sliding window anomaly detection will also help you answer the questions.

- **Host-Based Analysis (20%)**

This section includes interpreting an application, operating system, or command line logs in order to identify events, comparing tempered and untampered disk image, and interpreting the output report of the malware analysis tool such as denotation chamber or sandbox. Describing the role of attribution in any investigation, identifying the types of evidence used depending on the provided log, and identifying the components of a given operating system such as Linux and Windows in a given scenario are the skills you need to have. They also include your ability to describe the functionality of a wide range of endpoint technologies in respect to security monitoring.

- **Security Policies and Procedures (15%)**

This last part is all about the description of the management concepts and elements in the incident response plan as specified in NIST.SP800-601 as well as mapping the organization stakeholders against any NIST IR categories and applying the incident handling process to an event.

- **Network Intrusion Analysis (20%)**

This objective encompasses interpreting basic regular expressions, extracting files from a TCP stream from a Wireshark and PCAP file, and comparing the qualities of data acquired from traffic or taps monitoring and transactional data, especially in the analysis of network traffic. The test takers need to have the skills in comparing inline traffic interrogation and traffic monitoring or taps, comparing deep packet inspection with stateful firewall operation, as well as comparing impact vs. no impact for false positive, benign, and true negative. The ability to map the provided events in order to source technologies is also important.

The Cisco 200-201 Exam itself consists of multiple-choice questions and simulations designed to test a candidate's ability to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios. 200-201 exam is timed, and candidates have a set amount of time to complete it. To pass the exam, a candidate must achieve a minimum passing score, which is determined by Cisco.

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Cisco Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

A SOC analyst detected connections to known C&C and port scanning activity to main HR database servers from one of the HR endpoints via Cisco StealthWatch. What are the two next steps of the SOC team according to the NISTSP800-61 incident handling process? (Choose two)

- A. Update antivirus signature databases on affected endpoints to block connections to C&C
- B. Provide security awareness training to HR managers and employees
- C. Block connection to this C&C server on the perimeter next-generation firewall
- D. Detect the attack vector and analyze C&C connections
- E. Isolate affected endpoints and take disk images for analysis

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 37

An organization is cooperating with several third-party companies. Data exchange is on an unsecured channel using port 80. Internal employees use the FTP service to upload and download sensitive data. An engineer must ensure confidentiality while preserving the integrity of the communication. Which technology must the engineer implement in this scenario?

- A. CA server
- B. RADIUS server
- C. X.509 certificates
- D. web application firewall

Answer: C

Explanation:

X.509 certificates are used in conjunction with secure data transfer protocols to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of communication. They are part of a public key infrastructure (PKI) that authenticates the identity of entities and encrypts data in transit. References: Implementing X.509 certificates along with secure data transfer protocols like SFTP, HTTPS, FTPS, and IPSec can help secure data sharing with third-party companies

NEW QUESTION # 38

According to CVSS, what is attack complexity?

- A. number of patches available for certain attack mitigation and how complex the workarounds are
- B. number of actions an attacker should perform to exploit the vulnerability
- C. existing circumstances beyond the attacker's control to exploit the vulnerability
- D. existing exploits available in the wild exploiting the vulnerability

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS), attack complexity refers to the conditions beyond the attacker's control that must exist for the vulnerability to be successfully exploited.

This includes factors such as the need for user interaction, the presence of specific configurations, or network conditions that are not easily controlled by the attacker.

A high attack complexity means that these external factors make exploitation more difficult, while a low attack complexity indicates that fewer such conditions are required.

Reference:

CVSS v3.1 Specifications Document

Understanding Attack Complexity in Vulnerability Assessments

Cybersecurity Frameworks and Metrics

NEW QUESTION # 39

Refer to the exhibit.

```
# nmap -sV 172.18.104.139

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-03-07 11:36 EST
Nmap scan report for 172.18.104.139
Host is up (0.000018s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
25/tcp    open  smtp     Postfix smtpd
110/tcp   open  pop3     Dovecot pop3d
143/tcp   open  imap     Dovecot imapd
Service Info: Host: 172.18.108.139; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

What does the output indicate about the server with the IP address 172.18.104.139?

- A. open ports of a web server
- B. open port of an FTP server
- C. running processes of the server
- D. open ports of an email server

Answer: A

Explanation:

The output indicates that several ports are open on the server with IP address 172.18.104.139, including port 22/tcp for SSH, port 25/tcp for SMTP, port 110/tcp for POP3, and port 143/tcp for IMAP - these are typically associated with a web server. References := Cisco Cybersecurity Source Documents

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is a difference between an inline and a tap mode traffic monitoring?

- A. Tap mode monitors packets and their content with the highest speed, while the inline mode draws a packet path for analysis.
- B. Inline monitors traffic without examining other devices, while a tap mode tags traffic and examines the data from monitoring devices.
- C. Inline mode monitors traffic path, examining any traffic at a wire speed, while a tap mode monitors traffic as it crosses the network.
- D. Tap mode monitors traffic direction, while inline mode keeps packet data as it passes through the monitoring devices.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Inline mode is used for monitoring the traffic path and can examine any traffic at wire speed. This means that it can analyze data packets as they pass through in real-time. On the other hand, tap mode is used for monitoring traffic as it traverses across the network but does not have the capability to examine data at wire speed like inline mode. References: The information can be referenced from Cisco's official documentation on cybersecurity operations and fundamentals.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/650/configuration/guide/fpmc-config-guide-v65/inline_sets_and_passive_interfaces_for_firepower_threat_defense.html

NEW QUESTION # 41

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