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200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals (CBROPS)

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Question: 252

Which regular expression matches "color" and "colour"?

- A. colo?ur
- B. col[0 – 8]+our
- C. colou?r
- D. col[0 – 9]+our

Answer: C

Question: 253

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. NetFlow
- C. IDS
- D. sys

Answer: B

Question: 254

An analyst is investigating an incident in a SOC environment.

Which method is used to identify a session from a group of logs?

- A. sequence numbers
- B. IP identifier
- C. 5-tuple
- D. timestamps

Answer: C

Question: 255

Which type of evidence supports a theory or an assumption that results from initial evidence?

- A. probabilistic
- B. indirect
- C. best
- D. corroborative

Answer: D

Question: 256

Which two elements are assets in the role of attribution in an investigation? (Choose two.)

- A. context
- B. session
- C. laptop
- D. firewall logs
- E. threat actor

Answer: AE

Question: 257

Which piece of information is needed for attribution in an investigation?

- A. proxy logs showing the source RFC 1918 IP addresses
- B. RDP allowed from the Internet
- C. known threat actor behavior
- D. 802.1x RADIUS authentication pass and fail logs

Answer: C

Question: 258

An analyst discovers that a legitimate security alert has been dismissed.

Which signature caused this impact on network traffic?

- A. true negative
- B. false negative
- C. false positive
- D. true positive

Answer: B

Question: 259

Which two elements of the incident response process are stated in NIST Special Publication 800-61 r2? (Choose two.)

- A. detection and analysis
- B. post-incident activity
- C. vulnerability management
- D. risk assessment
- E. vulnerability scoring

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Reference: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>

Question: 260

What should a security analyst consider when comparing inline traffic interrogation with traffic tapping to determine which approach to use in the network?

- A. Tapping interrogation replicates signals to a separate port for analyzing traffic
- B. Tapping interrogations detect and block malicious traffic
- C. Inline interrogation enables viewing a copy of traffic to ensure traffic is in compliance with security policies
- D. Inline interrogation detects malicious traffic but does not block the traffic

Answer: A

Question: 261

What is the difference between the ACK flag and the RST flag in the NetFlow log session?

- A. The RST flag confirms the beginning of the TCP connection, and the ACK flag responds when the data for the payload is complete
- B. The ACK flag confirms the beginning of the TCP connection, and the RST flag responds when the data for the payload is complete
- C. The RST flag confirms the receipt of the prior segment, and the ACK flag allows for the spontaneous termination of a connection
- D. The ACK flag confirms the receipt of the prior segment, and the RST flag allows for the spontaneous termination of a connection

Answer: D

Question: 262

Which event is user interaction?

- A. gaining root access
- B. executing remote code
- C. reading and writing file permission
- D. opening a malicious file

Answer: D

Question: 263

An intruder attempted malicious activity and exchanged emails with a user and received corporate information, including email distribution lists. The intruder asked the user to engage with a link in an email. When the link launched, it infected machines and the intruder was able to access the corporate network.

Which testing method did the intruder use?

- A. social engineering
- B. eavesdropping
- C. piggybacking
- D. tailgating

Answer: A

Question: 264

Which security principle requires more than one person is required to perform a critical task?

- A. least privilege
- B. need to know
- C. separation of duties
- D. due diligence

Answer: C

Question: 265

What are two differences in how tampered and untampered disk images affect a security incident? (Choose two.)

- A. Untampered images are used in the security investigation process
- B. Tampered images are used in the security investigation process
- C. The image is tampered if the stored hash and the computed hash match
- D. Tampered images are used in the incident recovery process
- E. The image is untampered if the stored hash and the computed hash match

Answer: BE

Question: 266

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the security concept on the left onto the example of that concept on the right.

Risk Assessment	network is compromised
Vulnerability	lack of an access list
Exploit	configuration review
Threat	leakage of confidential information

Answer:

Risk Assessment	Threat
Vulnerability	Vulnerability
Exploit	Risk Assessment
Threat	Exploit

Question: 267

An investigator is examining a copy of an ISO file that is stored in CDFS format.

What type of evidence is this file?

- A. data from a CD copied using Mac-based system
- B. data from a CD copied using Linux system
- C. data from a DVD copied using Windows system
- D. data from a CD copied using Windows

Answer: B

Question: 268

A security engineer has a video of a suspect entering a data center that was captured on the same day that files in the same data center were transferred to a competitor.

Which type of evidence is this?

- A. best evidence
- B. prima facie evidence
- C. indirect evidence
- D. physical evidence

Answer: C

Question: 269

Which artifact is used to uniquely identify a detected file?

- A. file timestamp
- B. file extension
- C. file size
- D. file hash

Answer: D

Question: 270

Which two components reduce the attack surface on an endpoint? (Choose two.)

- A. secure boot
- B. load balancing
- C. increased audit log levels
- D. restricting USB ports
- E. full packet captures at the endpoint

Answer: AD

Question: 271

DRAG DROP

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
17	0.011641	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	76	50586-443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=
18	0.011918	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	76	50588-443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=
19	0.022656	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
20	0.022702	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50588-443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
21	0.022988	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
22	0.022996	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
23	0.023212	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TLSv1.2	261	Client Hello
24	0.023373	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TLSv1.2	261	Client Hello
25	0.023445	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
26	0.023617	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=
27	0.037413	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TLSv1.2	2792	Server Hello
28	0.037426	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=206 Ac

> Frame 23: 261 bytes on wire (2088 bits), 261 bytes captured (2088 bits)

> Linux cooked capture

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15), Dst: 192.124.249.9 (192.124.249.9)

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 50588 (50588), Dst Port: 443 (443), Seq: 1, Ack:1,

> Secure Sockets Layer

0000 00 04 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 7a 3c 93 00 00 08 00 *z<.....

0010 45 00 00 f5 eb 3e 40 00 40 06 89 2f 0a 00 02 0f E....>@. @../....

0020 c0 7c f9 09 c5 9c 01 bb 4d db 7f f7 00 b3 b0 02 .|..... M.....

0030 50 18 72 10 c6 7c 00 00 16 03 01 00 c8 01 00 00 P.r..|..

0040 c4 03 03 d1 08 45 78 b7 2c 90 04 ee 51 16 f1 82Ex.0...

0050 16 43 ec d4 89 60 34 4a 7b 80 a6 d1 72 d5 11 87 .C....4J {...r...

0060 10 57 cc 00 00 1e c0 2b c0 2f cc a9 cc a8 c0 2c .W.....+ ./.....

0070 c0 30 c0 0a c0 09 c0 13 c0 14 00 33 00 39 00 2f .0..... ...3.9./

0080 00 35 00 0a 01 00 00 7d 00 00 00 16 00 14 00 00 .5.....}

0090 11 77 77 77 2e 6c 69 6e 75 78 6d 69 6e 74 2e 63 .wwwlin uxmint.c

00a0 6f 6d 00 17 00 00 ff 01 00 01 00 00 0a 00 08 00 om.....

00b0 06 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 0b 00 02 01 00 00 23 00#.

00c0 00 33 74 00 00 00 10 00 17 00 15 02 68 32 08 73 .3t..... ..h2.s

00d0 70 64 79 2f 33 2e 31 08 68 74 74 70 2f 31 2e 31 pdy/3.2. http/1.1

00e0 00 05 00 05 01 00 00 00 00 00 0d 00 18 00 16 04

00f0 01 05 01 06 01 02 01 04 03 05 03 06 03 02 03 05

0100 02 04 02 02 02

Drag and drop the element name from the left onto the correct piece of the PCAP file on the right.

source address	10.0.2.15
destination address	50588
source port	443
destination port	192.124.249.9
Network Protocol	Transmission Control Protocol
Transport Protocol	Internet Protocol v4
Application Protocol	Transport Layer Security v1.2

Answer:

source address	source address
destination address	source port
source port	destination port
destination port	destination address
Network Protocol	Transport Protocol
Transport Protocol	Network Protocol
Application Protocol	Application Protocol

SAMPLE QUESTIONS



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