

Exam Questions 200-201

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/200-201/>



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of these describes SOC metrics in relation to security incidents?

- A. time it takes to detect the incident
- B. time it takes to assess the risks of the incident
- C. probability of outage caused by the incident
- D. probability of compromise and impact caused by the incident

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



Which component is identifiable in this exhibit?

- A. Trusted Root Certificate store on the local machine
- B. Windows PowerShell verb
- C. Windows Registry hive
- D. local service in the Windows Services Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/sysinfo/registry-hives>

https://ldapwiki.com/wiki/HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE#:~:text=HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE%20Windows%2

NEW QUESTION 4

What causes events on a Windows system to show Event Code 4625 in the log messages?

- A. The system detected an XSS attack
- B. Someone is trying a brute force attack on the network
- C. Another device is gaining root access to the system
- D. A privileged user successfully logged into the system

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

An analyst received a ticket regarding a degraded processing capability for one of the HR department's servers. On the same day, an engineer noticed a disabled antivirus software and was not able to determine when or why it occurred. According to the NIST Incident Handling Guide, what is the next phase of this investigation?

- A. Recovery
- B. Detection
- C. Eradication
- D. Analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

What is an advantage of symmetric over asymmetric encryption?

- A. A key is generated on demand according to data type.
- B. A one-time encryption key is generated for data transmission
- C. It is suited for transmitting large amounts of data.
- D. It is a faster encryption mechanism for sessions

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

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 82  ....Ex. ....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  .wwlin 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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

What is a collection of compromised machines that attackers use to carry out a DDoS attack?

- A. subnet
- B. botnet
- C. VLAN
- D. command and control

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

How does certificate authority impact a security system?

- A. It authenticates client identity when requesting SSL certificate
- B. It validates domain identity of a SSL certificate
- C. It authenticates domain identity when requesting SSL certificate
- D. It validates client identity when communicating with the server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

An analyst is using the SIEM platform and must extract a custom property from a Cisco device and capture the phrase, "File: Clean." Which regex must the analyst import?

- A. File: Clean
- B. ^Parent File Clean\$
- C. File: Clean (.*)
- D. ^File: Clean\$

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
#Time Format: Local
#Fields: date time action protocol src-ip dst-ip src-port dst-port size tcpflags tcpsyn tcpack tcpwin icmpcode info path

2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63064 135 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.14 63065 49156 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63066 65386 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63067 389 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.14 62292 389 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63068 389 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63069 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 62293 389 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63070 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63071 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63072 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 63073 445 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63074 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63075 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:26 ALLOW TCP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.13 63076 88 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:27 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 55053 53 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:27 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 10.40.1.11 50845 53 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP fe80::29ea:1a3c:24d6:fb49 ff02::1:3 57333 5355 0 - - - - - - RECEIVE
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.252 224.0.0.252 59629 5355 0 - - - - - - RECEIVE
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP fe80::4c2e:505d:b3a7:caaf ff02::1:3 58846 5355 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:30 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 224.0.0.252 58846 5355 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:31 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 224.0.0.252 137 137 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:31 ALLOW UDP fe80::4c2e:505d:b3a7:caaf ff02::1:3 63504 5355 0 - - - - - - SEND
2015-07-16 11:35:31 ALLOW UDP 10.40.4.182 224.0.0.252 63504 5355 0 - - - - - - SEND
```

An engineer received an event log file to review. Which technology generated the log?

- A. NetFlow
- B. proxy
- C. firewall
- D. IDS/IPS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14

What describes a buffer overflow attack?

- A. injecting new commands into existing buffers
- B. fetching data from memory buffer registers
- C. overloading a predefined amount of memory
- D. suppressing the buffers in a process

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

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

Explanation:

A network TAP is a simple device that connects directly to the cabling infrastructure to split or copy packets for use in analysis, security, or general network management

NEW QUESTION 19

An automotive company provides new types of engines and special brakes for rally sports cars. The company has a database of inventions and patents for their engines and technical information Customers can access the database through the company's website after they register and identify themselves. Which type of protected data is accessed by customers?

- A. IP data
- B. PII data
- C. PSI data
- D. PHI data

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

Which evasion technique is indicated when an intrusion detection system begins receiving an abnormally high volume of scanning from numerous sources?

- A. resource exhaustion
- B. tunneling
- C. traffic fragmentation
- D. timing attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

Resource exhaustion is a type of denial-of-service attack; however, it can also be used to evade detection by security defenses. A simple definition of resource exhaustion is "consuming the resources necessary to perform an action." Cisco CyberOps Associate CBROPS 200-201 Official Cert Guide

NEW QUESTION 26

Refer to the exhibit.

TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60973	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60974	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60975	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60976	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60977	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60978	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60979	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60980	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60981	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60983	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60984	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60985	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60986	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60987	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60988	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60989	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60990	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60992	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60993	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60994	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60995	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60996	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60997	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60998	TIME_WAIT
TCP	10.114.248.74:80	216.36.50.65:60999	TIME_WAIT

An engineer received a ticket about a slowed-down web application. The engineer runs the `#netstat -an` command. How must the engineer interpret the results?

- A. The web application is receiving a common, legitimate traffic
- B. The engineer must gather more data.
- C. The web application server is under a denial-of-service attack.
- D. The server is under a man-in-the-middle attack between the web application and its database

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

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: CD

Explanation:

The following are some factors that are used during attribution in an investigation: Assets, Threat actor, Indicators of Compromise (IoCs), Indicators of Attack (IoAs), Chain of custody Asset: This factor identifies which assets were compromised by a threat actor or hacker. An example of an asset can be an organization's domain controller (DC) that runs Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). AD is a service that allows an administrator to manage user accounts, user groups, and policies across a Microsoft Windows environment. Keep in mind that an asset is anything that has value to an organization; it can be something physical, digital, or even people. Cisco Certified CyberOps Associate 200-201 Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION 29

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

Explanation:

Actually this is the most important thing: know who, what, how, why, etc.. attack the network.

NEW QUESTION 33

Which action should be taken if the system is overwhelmed with alerts when false positives and false negatives are compared?

- A. Modify the settings of the intrusion detection system.
- B. Design criteria for reviewing alerts.
- C. Redefine signature rules.
- D. Adjust the alerts schedule.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Traditional intrusion detection system (IDS) and intrusion prevention system (IPS) devices need to be tuned to avoid false positives and false negatives. Next-generation IPSs do not need the same level of tuning compared to traditional IPSs. Also, you can obtain much deeper reports and functionality, including advanced malware protection and retrospective analysis to see what happened after an attack took place. Ref: Cisco CyberOps Associate CBROPS 200-201 Official Cert Guide

NEW QUESTION 34

Which signature impacts network traffic by causing legitimate traffic to be blocked?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
27336	245.7615440	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: USER bjones
27337	245.7615820	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: USER bjones
27338	245.7616210	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: USER bjones
27340	245.7616680	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	80	Request: PASS binkley
27343	245.7617170	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	84	Request: PASS bloomcounty
27344	245.7617400	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	100	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
27345	245.7617580	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	78	Request: PASS brown
27346	245.7617890	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	100	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
27347	245.7618140	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	78	Request: PASS bloom
27348	245.7618360	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	100	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
27349	245.7618550	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	80	Request: PASS blondeie
27350	245.7618920	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	77	Request: PASS capp
27351	245.7653470	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	79	Request: PASS caucas
27352	245.7692450	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	80	Request: PASS cerebus
27353	245.7693080	192.168.154.129	192.168.154.131	FTP	81	Request: PASS catwoman
27355	245.7771480	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	88	Response: 530 Login incorrect.
27356	245.7772040	192.168.154.131	192.168.154.129	FTP	88	Response: 530 Login incorrect.

An analyst was given a PCAP file, which is associated with a recent intrusion event in the company FTP server Which display filters should the analyst use to filter the FTP traffic?

- A. dstport == FTP
- B. tcp.port==21
- C. tcpport = FTP
- D. dstport = 21

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

An engineer discovered a breach, identified the threat's entry point, and removed access. The engineer was able to identify the host, the IP address of the threat actor, and the application the threat actor targeted. What is the next step the engineer should take according to the NIST SP 800-61 Incident handling guide?

- A. Recover from the threat.
- B. Analyze the threat.
- C. Identify lessons learned from the threat.
- D. Reduce the probability of similar threats.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 42

Refer to the exhibit.

Action	Reason	Initiator IP	Initiator User	Responder IP	Responder Country	Security Intelligence Category	Ingress Security Zone	Egress Security Zone	Source Port/ICMP Type
Sinkhole DNS Block	10.0.10.75	JERI LABORDE (DCLOUD-SOC LDAP)	10.110.10.11	USA	DNS Intelligence-CnC	External	Internal	54925 / udp	
Sinkhole DNS Block	10.0.0.100	AMPARO GIVENS (DCLOUD-SOC LDAP)	10.110.10.11	USA	DNS Intelligence-CnC	External	Internal	54925 / udp	
Sinkhole DNS Block	10.112.10.158	VERNETTA DONNEL (DCLOUD-SOC LDAP)	192.168.1.153	USA	DNS Intelligence-CnC	External	Internal	54925 / udp	

Which two elements in the table are parts of the 5-tuple? (Choose two.)

- A. First Packet
- B. Initiator User
- C. Ingress Security Zone
- D. Source Port

E. Initiator IP

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 44

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: AE

Explanation:

Cert Guide by Omar Santos, Chapter 9 - Introduction to digital Forensics. "When you collect evidence, you must protect its integrity. This involves making sure that nothing is added to the evidence and that nothing is deleted or destroyed (this is known as evidence preservation)."

NEW QUESTION 48

Which list identifies the information that the client sends to the server in the negotiation phase of the TLS handshake?

- A. ClientStart, ClientKeyExchange, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods
- B. ClientStart, TLS versions it supports, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods
- C. ClientHello, TLS versions it supports, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods
- D. ClientHello, ClientKeyExchange, cipher-suites it supports, and suggested compression methods

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

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

NEW QUESTION 55

Which information must an organization use to understand the threats currently targeting the organization?

- A. threat intelligence
- B. risk scores
- C. vendor suggestions
- D. vulnerability exposure

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

What describes the concept of data consistently and readily being accessible for legitimate users?

- A. integrity
- B. availability
- C. accessibility
- D. confidentiality

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

Which type of data consists of connection level, application-specific records generated from network traffic?

- A. transaction data
- B. location data
- C. statistical data
- D. alert data

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66

According to the September 2020 threat intelligence feeds a new malware called Egregor was introduced and used in many attacks. Distribution of Egregor is primarily through a Cobalt Strike that has been installed on victim's workstations using RDP exploits. Malware exfiltrates the victim's data to a command and control server. The data is used to force victims pay or lose it by publicly releasing it. Which type of attack is described?

- A. malware attack
- B. ransomware attack
- C. whale-phishing
- D. insider threat

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

The security team has detected an ongoing spam campaign targeting the organization. The team's approach is to push back the cyber kill chain and mitigate ongoing incidents. At which phase of the cyber kill chain should the security team mitigate this type of attack?

- A. actions
- B. delivery
- C. reconnaissance
- D. installation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75

One of the objectives of information security is to protect the CIA of information and systems. What does CIA mean in this context?

- A. confidentiality, identity, and authorization
- B. confidentiality, integrity, and authorization
- C. confidentiality, identity, and availability
- D. confidentiality, integrity, and availability

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

What is an example of social engineering attacks?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79

Which evasion technique is a function of ransomware?

- A. extended sleep calls
- B. encryption
- C. resource exhaustion
- D. encoding

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82

An engineer runs a suspicious file in a sandbox analysis tool to see the outcome. The analysis report shows that outbound callouts were made post infection. Which two pieces of information from the analysis report are needed to investigate the callouts? (Choose two.)

- A. signatures
- B. host IP addresses
- C. file size
- D. dropped files
- E. domain names

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 87

An engineer is working with the compliance teams to identify the data passing through the network. During analysis, the engineer informs the compliance team that external perimeter data flows contain records, writings, and artwork Internal segregated network flows contain the customer choices by gender, addresses, and product preferences by age. The engineer must identify protected data. Which two types of data must be identified? (Choose two.)

- A. SOX
- B. PII
- C. PHI
- D. PCI
- E. copyright

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 90

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Nov 30 17:48:43 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23001]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:44 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23001]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:46 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23003]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:46 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23003]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:46 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23003]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:46 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23003]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:48 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23005]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:48 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23005]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:48 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23005]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:48 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23005]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:49 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23005]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:51 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23007]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:51 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23007]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:51 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23007]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:51 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23007]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:54 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23009]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:54 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23009]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:54 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23009]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:54 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23009]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:54 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23009]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:56 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23011]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:56 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23011]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:56 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23011]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:56 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23011]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:59 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23013]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
Nov 30 17:48:59 ip-172-31-27-153 sshd[23013]: Invalid user password from 218.26.11.11
```

A security analyst is investigating unusual activity from an unknown IP address Which type of evidence is this file?

- A. indirect evidence
- B. best evidence
- C. corroborative evidence
- D. direct evidence

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92

Which type of access control depends on the job function of the user?

- A. discretionary access control
- B. nondiscretionary access control
- C. role-based access control
- D. rule-based access control

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93

Refer to the exhibit.

```
- Internet Protocol version 4, Src: 192.168.122.100 (192.168.122.100), Dst:
81.179.179.69 (81.179.179.69)
  Version: 4
  Header Length: 20 bytes
+ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT
(Not ECN-Capable Transport))
  Total Length: 538
  Identification: 0x6b5e (27534)
+ Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
  Fragment offset: 0
  Time to live: 128
  Protocol: TCP (6)
+ Header checksum: 0x000 [Validation disabled]
  Source: 192.168.122.100 (192.168.122.100)
  Destination: 81.179.179.69 (81.179.179.69)
  [Source GeoIP: Unknown]

+ Transmission control protocol. src port: 50272 (50272) Dst Port: 80 (80).
Seq: 419451624. Ack: 970444123. Len: 490
```

What should be interpreted from this packet capture?

- A. 81.179.179.69 is sending a packet from port 80 to port 50272 of IP address 192.168.122.100 using UDP protocol.
- B. 192.168.122.100 is sending a packet from port 50272 to port 80 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using TCP protocol.
- C. 192.168.122.100 is sending a packet from port 80 to port 50272 of IP address 81.179.179.69 using UDP protocol.
- D. 81.179.179.69 is sending a packet from port 50272 to port 80 of IP address 192.168.122.100 using TCP UDP protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

A security analyst notices a sudden surge of incoming traffic and detects unknown packets from unknown senders After further investigation, the analyst learns that customers claim that they cannot access company servers According to NIST SP800-61, in which phase of the incident response process is the analyst?

- A. post-incident activity
- B. detection and analysis
- C. preparation
- D. containment, eradication, and recovery

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 102

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Capturing on 'eth0'
  1 0.000000000 ca:4f:4d:4b:38:5a ? Broadcast ARP 42 Who has 192.168.88.149?
Tell 192.168.88.12
  2 0.000055428 82:69:61:3e:fa:99 ? ca:4f:4d:4b:38:5a ARP 42 192.168.88.149 is at
82:69:61:3e:fa:99
  3 0.000080556 192.168.88.12 ? 192.168.88.149 TCP 74 49098 ? 80 [SYN] Seq=0
Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=65609529 TSecr=0 WS=128
```

What must be interpreted from this packet capture?

- A. IP address 192.168.88.12 is communicating with 192.168.88.149 with a source port 74 to destination port 49098 using TCP protocol
- B. IP address 192.168.88.12 is communicating with 192.168.88.149 with a source port 49098 to destination port 80 using TCP protocol.
- C. IP address 192.168.88.149 is communicating with 192.168.88.12 with a source port 80 to destination port 49098 using TCP protocol.
- D. IP address 192.168.88.149 is communicating with 192.168.88.12 with a source port 49098 to destination port 80 using TCP protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 105

Which metric should be used when evaluating the effectiveness and scope of a Security Operations Center?

- A. The average time the SOC takes to register and assign the incident.
- B. The total incident escalations per week.
- C. The average time the SOC takes to detect and resolve the incident.
- D. The total incident escalations per month.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110

At which layer is deep packet inspection investigated on a firewall?

- A. internet
- B. transport
- C. application
- D. data link

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deep packet inspection is a form of packet filtering usually carried out as a function of your firewall. It is applied at the Open Systems Interconnection's application layer. Deep packet inspection evaluates the contents of a packet that is going through a checkpoint.

NEW QUESTION 115

Which system monitors local system operation and local network access for violations of a security policy?

- A. host-based intrusion detection
- B. systems-based sandboxing
- C. host-based firewall
- D. antivirus

Answer: A

Explanation:

HIDS is capable of monitoring the internals of a computing system as well as the network packets on its network interfaces. Host-based firewall is a piece of software running on a single Host that can restrict incoming and outgoing Network activity for that host only.

NEW QUESTION 120

Which NIST IR category stakeholder is responsible for coordinating incident response among various business units, minimizing damage, and reporting to regulatory agencies?

- A. CSIRT
- B. PSIRT
- C. public affairs
- D. management

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

What are two categories of DDoS attacks? (Choose two.)

- A. split brain

- B. scanning
- C. phishing
- D. reflected
- E. direct

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 125

How does an attacker observe network traffic exchanged between two users?

- A. port scanning
- B. man-in-the-middle
- C. command injection
- D. denial of service

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128

Which are two denial-of-service attacks? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP connections
- B. ping of death
- C. man-in-the-middle
- D. code-red
- E. UDP flooding

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 129

Syslog collecting software is installed on the server. For the log containment, a disk with FAT type partition is used. An engineer determined that log files are being corrupted when the 4 GB file size is exceeded. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Add space to the existing partition and lower the retention period.
- B. Use FAT32 to exceed the limit of 4 GB.
- C. Use the Ext4 partition because it can hold files up to 16 TB.
- D. Use NTFS partition for log file containment.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 131

According to the NIST SP 800-86, which two types of data are considered volatile? (Choose two.)

- A. swap files
- B. temporary files
- C. login sessions
- D. dump files
- E. free space

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 134

What are two social engineering techniques? (Choose two.)

- A. privilege escalation
- B. DDoS attack
- C. phishing
- D. man-in-the-middle
- E. pharming

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 135

Which attack is the network vulnerable to when a stream cipher like RC4 is used twice with the same key?

- A. forgery attack
- B. plaintext-only attack
- C. ciphertext-only attack
- D. meet-in-the-middle attack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139

The SOC team has confirmed a potential indicator of compromise on an endpoint. The team has narrowed the executable file's type to a new trojan family. According to the NIST Computer Security Incident Handling Guide, what is the next step in handling this event?

- A. Isolate the infected endpoint from the network.
- B. Perform forensics analysis on the infected endpoint.
- C. Collect public information on the malware behavior.
- D. Prioritize incident handling based on the impact.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is reviewing a Cuckoo report of a file. What must the engineer interpret from the report?

- A. The file will appear legitimate by evading signature-based detection.
- B. The file will not execute its behavior in a sandbox environment to avoid detection.
- C. The file will insert itself into an application and execute when the application is run.
- D. The file will monitor user activity and send the information to an outside source.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 148

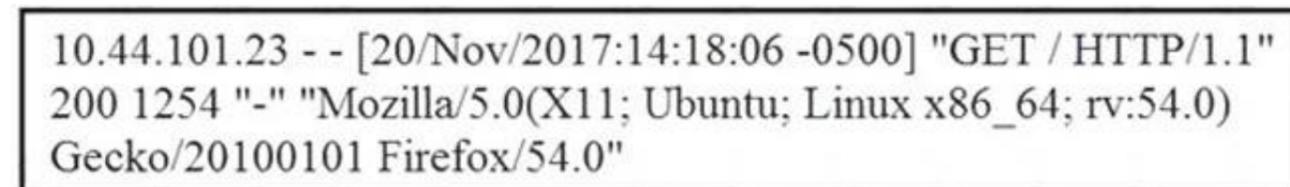
What should an engineer use to aid the trusted exchange of public keys between user tom0411976943 and dan1968754032?

- A. central key management server
- B. web of trust
- C. trusted certificate authorities
- D. registration authority data

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152

Refer to the exhibit.



What does the message indicate?

- A. an access attempt was made from the Mosaic web browser
- B. a successful access attempt was made to retrieve the password file
- C. a successful access attempt was made to retrieve the root of the website
- D. a denied access attempt was made to retrieve the password file

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 157

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

threat	anything that can exploit a weakness that was not mitigated
risk	a gap in security or software that can be utilized by threats
vulnerability	possibility for loss and damage of an asset or information
exploit	taking advantage of a software flaw to compromise a resource

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 159

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
18	0.011318	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	78	50588-443 [FIN] Seq=1
19	0.022656	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [SYN, ACK]
20	0.022702	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50588-443 [ACK] Seq=1
21	0.022988	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [SYN, ACK]
22	0.022996	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=1
23	0.023212	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	261	50588-443 [PSH, ACK]
24	0.023373	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	261	50586-443 [PSH, ACK]
25	0.023445	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50588 [ACK] Seq=1
26	0.023617	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	62	443-50586 [ACK] Seq=1
27	0.037413	192.124.249.9	10.0.2.15	TCP	2792	443-50586 [PSH, ACK]
28	0.037426	10.0.2.15	192.124.249.9	TCP	56	50586-443 [ACK] Seq=2

> Frame 24: 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: 50586 (50586), Dst Port: 443 (443), Seq: 1, A
 > Data [205 bytes]
 Data: 16030100c8010000c403030e06ead078d17676c13ab46ebf...
 [Length: 205]

```

0000  00 04 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 7a 3c 93 00 00 08 00  ..... *z<.....
0010  45 00 00 f5 48 7b 40 00 40 06 2b f3 0a 00 02 0f  E...H{@. @.+.....
0020  c0 7c f9 09 c5 9a 01 bb 0e 1f dc b4 00 b4 aa 02  .|.....
0030  50 18 72 10 c6 7c 00 00 16 03 01 00 c8 01 00 00  P.r..|..
0040  c4 03 03 0e 06 ea d0 78 d1 76 76 c1 3a b4 6e bf  .....x.vv.:n..
0050  e6 b8 b8 b2 ba 08 d6 6d 0d 38 fb 91 45 de fc ee  .....m .8..E...
0060  8b 6e f8 00 00 1e c0 2b c0 2f cc a9 cc a8 c0 2c  .n.....+ ./.....
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/3.1. 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  .....
    
```

Which application protocol is in this PCAP file?

- A. SSH
- B. TCP
- C. TLS
- D. HTTP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 161

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Error Message%ASA-6-302013: Built {inbound|outbound} TCP
connection_id for interface :real-address /real-port (mapped-
address/mapped-port ) [(idfw_user )] to interface :real-
address /real-port (mapped-address/mapped-port ) [(idfw_user
)] [(user )]
```

During the analysis of a suspicious scanning activity incident, an analyst discovered multiple local TCP connection events. Which technology provided these logs?

- A. antivirus
- B. proxy
- C. IDS/IPS
- D. firewall

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

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

- A. colo?ur
- B. col[08]+our
- C. colou?r
- D. col[09]+our

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 170

When trying to evade IDS/IPS devices, which mechanism allows the user to make the data incomprehensible without a specific key, certificate, or password?

- A. fragmentation
- B. pivoting
- C. encryption
- D. stenography

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://techdifferences.com/difference-between-steganography-and-cryptography.html#:~:text=The%20steganog>

NEW QUESTION 174

What is an attack surface as compared to a vulnerability?

- A. any potential danger to an asset
- B. the sum of all paths for data into and out of the environment
- C. an exploitable weakness in a system or its design
- D. the individuals who perform an attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

An attack surface is the total sum of vulnerabilities that can be exploited to carry out a security attack. Attack surfaces can be physical or digital. The term attack surface is often confused with the term attack vector, but they are not the same thing. The surface is what is being attacked; the vector is the means by which an intruder gains access.

NEW QUESTION 179

What is the virtual address space for a Windows process?

- A. physical location of an object in memory
- B. set of pages that reside in the physical memory
- C. system-level memory protection feature built into the operating system
- D. set of virtual memory addresses that can be used

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 181

What is a difference between tampered and untampered disk images?

- A. Tampered images have the same stored and computed hash.
- B. Untampered images are deliberately altered to preserve as evidence.
- C. Tampered images are used as evidence.
- D. Untampered images are used for forensic investigations.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The disk image must be intact for forensics analysis. As a cybersecurity professional, you may be given the task of capturing an image of a disk in a forensic

manner. Imagine a security incident has occurred on a system and you are required to perform some forensic investigation to determine who and what caused the attack. Additionally, you want to ensure the data that was captured is not tampered with or modified during the creation of a disk image process. Ref: Cisco Certified CyberOps Associate 200-201 Certification Guide

NEW QUESTION 186

What is the impact of false positive alerts on business compared to true positive?

- A. True positives affect security as no alarm is raised when an attack has taken place, resulting in a potential breach.
- B. True positive alerts are blocked by mistake as potential attacks affecting application availability.
- C. False positives affect security as no alarm is raised when an attack has taken place, resulting in a potential breach.
- D. False positive alerts are blocked by mistake as potential attacks affecting application availability.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 189

Refer to the exhibit.

```
root@:~# cat access-logs/access_130603.txt | grep '192.168.1.91' | cut -d "\"" -f 2 |  
uniq -c  
  1 GET /portal.php?mode=addevent&date=2018-05-01 HTTP/1.1  
  1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=2910 HTTP/1.1  
  1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=2998&feed=rss2 HTTP/1.1  
  1 GET /blog/?attachment_id=3156 HTTP/1.1
```

What is depicted in the exhibit?

- A. Windows Event logs
- B. Apache logs
- C. IIS logs
- D. UNIX-based syslog

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 191

A security incident occurred with the potential of impacting business services. Who performs the attack?

- A. malware author
- B. threat actor
- C. bug bounty hunter
- D. direct competitor

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195

Which security monitoring data type requires the largest storage space?

- A. transaction data
- B. statistical data
- C. session data
- D. full packet capture

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 199

What is an incident response plan?

- A. an organizational approach to events that could lead to asset loss or disruption of operations
- B. an organizational approach to security management to ensure a service lifecycle and continuous improvements
- C. an organizational approach to disaster recovery and timely restoration of operational services
- D. an organizational approach to system backup and data archiving aligned to regulations

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 204

An analyst is investigating a host in the network that appears to be communicating to a command and control server on the Internet. After collecting this packet capture, the analyst cannot determine the technique and payload used for the communication.

```

File      Actions      Edit      View      Help

 48 41.270348133 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 123 Application Data
 49 41.270348165 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 104 Application Data
 50 41.270356290 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [ACK]
Seq=834 Ack=3104 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3947973757 TSecr=2989424849
 51 41.270369874 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [ACK]
Seq=834 Ack=3142 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3947973757 TSecr=2989424849
 52 41.270430171 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TLSv1.2 104 Application Data
 53 41.271767772 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 2854 Application Data
 54 41.271767817 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 904 Application Data
 55 41.271788996 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [ACK]
Seq=872 Ack=6768 Win=62592 Len=0 TSval=3947973758 TSecr=2989424849
 56 41.271973293 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TLSv1.2 97 Encrypted Alert
 57 41.272411701 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 66 44736 → 443 [FIN, ACK]
Seq=903 Ack=6768 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3947973759 TSecr=2989424849
 58 41.283301751 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TCP 66 443 → 44736 [ACK]
Seq=6768 Ack=903 Win=28160 Len=0 TSval=2989424852 TSecr=3947973757
 59 41.283301808 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TLSv1.2 97 Encrypted Alert
 60 41.283321947 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 54 44736 → 443 [RST]
Seq=903 Win=0 Len=0
 61 41.283939151 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TCP 66 443 → 44736 [FIN, ACK]
Seq=6799 Ack=903 Win=28160 Len=0 TSval=2989424852 TSecr=3947973757
 62 41.283945760 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 54 44736 → 443 [RST]
Seq=903 Win=0 Len=0
 63 41.284635561 185.199.111.153 → 192.168.88.164 TCP 66 443 → 44736 [ACK]
Seq=6800 Ack=904 Win=28160 Len=0 TSval=2989424853 TSecr=3947973759
 64 41.284642324 192.168.88.164 → 185.199.111.153 TCP 54 44736 → 443 [RST]
Seq=904 Win=0 Len=0

```

Which obfuscation technique is the attacker using?

- A. Base64 encoding
- B. TLS encryption
- C. SHA-256 hashing
- D. ROT13 encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

ROT13 is considered weak encryption and is not used with TLS (HTTPS:443). Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ROT13>

NEW QUESTION 207

What is the relationship between a vulnerability and a threat?

- A. A threat exploits a vulnerability
- B. A vulnerability is a calculation of the potential loss caused by a threat
- C. A vulnerability exploits a threat
- D. A threat is a calculation of the potential loss caused by a vulnerability

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 208

How does a certificate authority impact security?

- A. It validates client identity when communicating with the server.
- B. It authenticates client identity when requesting an SSL certificate.
- C. It authenticates domain identity when requesting an SSL certificate.
- D. It validates the domain identity of the SSL certificate.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A certificate authority is a computer or entity that creates and issues digital certificates. CA do not "authenticate" it validates. "D" is wrong because The digital certificate validate a user. CA --> DC --> user, server or whatever.

NEW QUESTION 213

Which regular expression is needed to capture the IP address 192.168.20.232?

- A. ^(?:[0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}
- B. ^(?:[0-9]{1,3}\.){1,4}
- C. ^(?:[0-9]{1,3}\.){1}
- D. ^([0-9]{-3})

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 215

Which tool provides a full packet capture from network traffic?

- A. Nagios
- B. CAINE
- C. Hydra
- D. Wireshark

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 216

Which security model assumes an attacker within and outside of the network and enforces strict verification before connecting to any system or resource within the organization?

- A. Biba
- B. Object-capability
- C. Take-Grant
- D. Zero Trust

Answer: D

Explanation:

Zero Trust security is an IT security model that requires strict identity verification for every person and device trying to access resources on a private network, regardless of whether they are sitting within or outside of the network perimeter.

NEW QUESTION 220

Refer to the exhibit.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoc	Length	Info
6	16:40:35.636314	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	FTP	104	Response: 227 Entering Passive Mode (195,144,107,198,4,2).
7	16:40:35.637786	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	FTP	82	Request: RETR ResumableTransfer.png
8	16:40:35.638091	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	66	1084 → 1026 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
9	16:40:35.696788	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	FTP	96	Response: 150 Opening BINARY mode data connection.
10	16:40:35.698384	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	TCP	66	1026 → 1084 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1456 WS=256 SACK
11	16:40:35.698521	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	1084 → 1026 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0
12	16:40:35.698802	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	[TCP Window Update] 1084 → 1026 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=4194304 Len=0
13	16:40:35.739249	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	1031 → 21 [ACK] Seq=43 Ack=113 Win=513 Len=0
14	16:40:35.759825	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	FTP..	2966	FTP Data: 2912 bytes (PASV) (RETR ResumableTransfer.png)
15	16:40:35.759925	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	1084 → 1026 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2913 Win=4194304 Len=0
16	16:40:35.822152	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	FTP..	5878	FTP Data: 5824 bytes (PASV) (RETR ResumableTransfer.png)
17	16:40:35.822263	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	1084 → 1026 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=8737 Win=4194304 Len=0
18	16:40:35.883496	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	FTP..	1510	FTP Data: 1456 bytes (PASV) (RETR ResumableTransfer.png)
19	16:40:35.883496	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	FTP..	1408	FTP Data: 1354 bytes (PASV) (RETR ResumableTransfer.png)
20	16:40:35.883559	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	1084 → 1026 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=11547 Win=4194304 Len=0
21	16:40:35.944841	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	FTP	78	Response: 226 Transfer complete.
22	16:40:35.944841	195.144.107.198	192.168.31.44	TCP	54	1026 → 1084 [FIN, ACK] Seq=11547 Ack=1 Win=66816 Len=0
23	16:40:35.944978	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	1084 → 1026 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=11548 Win=4194304 Len=0
24	16:40:35.945371	192.168.31.44	195.144.107.198	TCP	54	1084 → 1026 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=11548 Win=4194304 Len=0


```

Frame 21: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{E75C8230-B09F-4B7C-B722-94B06CF16174}, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: BeijingX_06:3f:00 (50:d2:f5:06:3f:00), Dst: IntelCor_7c:b2:fd (18:26:49:7c:b2:fd)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 195.144.107.198, Dst: 192.168.31.44
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 21, Dst Port: 1031, Seq: 113, Ack: 43, Len: 24
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
[Current working directory: ]
    
```

Which frame numbers contain a file that is extractable via TCP stream within Wireshark?

- A. 7,14, and 21
- B. 7 and 21
- C. 14,16,18, and 19
- D. 7 to 21

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 221

What are two denial-of-service (DoS) attacks? (Choose two)

- A. port scan
- B. SYN flood
- C. man-in-the-middle
- D. phishing
- E. teardrop

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 222

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