

200-201^{Q&As}

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals
(CBROPS)

Pass Cisco 200-201 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/200-201.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

How can TOR impact data visibility inside an organization?

- A. no impact
- B. increases security
- C. increases data integrity
- D. decreases visibility

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which classification of cross-site scripting attack executes the payload without storing it for repeated use?

- A. CSRF
- B. reflective
- C. DOM
- D. stored

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which type of data collection requires the largest amount of storage space?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: CD

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

QUESTION 5

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, while false positives are alerts raised appropriately to detect and further mitigate them.
- B. True-positive alerts are blocked by mistake as potential attacks, while False-positives are actual attacks Identified as harmless.
- C. False-positive alerts are detected by confusion as potential attacks, while true positives are attack attempts identified appropriately.
- D. False positives alerts are manually ignored signatures to avoid warnings that are already acknowledged, while true positives are warnings that are not yet acknowledged.

Correct Answer: C

[200-201 VCE Dumps](#)

[200-201 Practice Test](#)

[200-201 Braindumps](#)