



# 200-201<sup>Q&As</sup>

Understanding Cisco Cybersecurity Operations Fundamentals  
(CBROPS)

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**QUESTION 1**

What is a difference between signature-based and behavior-based detection?

- A. Signature-based identifies behaviors that may be linked to attacks, while behavior-based has a predefined set of rules to match before an alert.
- B. Behavior-based identifies behaviors that may be linked to attacks, while signature-based has a predefined set of rules to match before an alert.
- C. Behavior-based uses a known vulnerability database, while signature-based intelligently summarizes existing data.
- D. Signature-based uses a known vulnerability database, while behavior-based intelligently summarizes existing data.

Correct Answer: B

Instead of searching for patterns linked to specific types of attacks, behavior-based IDS solutions monitor behaviors that may be linked to attacks, increasing the likelihood of identifying and mitigating a malicious action before the network is compromised. <https://accedian.com/blog/what-is-the-difference-between-signature-based-and-behavior-based-ids/>

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**QUESTION 2**

What is the difference between inline traffic interrogation (TAPS) and traffic mirroring (SPAN)?

- A. TAPS interrogation is more complex because traffic mirroring applies additional tags to data and SPAN does not alter integrity and provides full duplex network.
- B. SPAN results in more efficient traffic analysis, and TAPS is considerably slower due to latency caused by mirroring.
- C. TAPS replicates the traffic to preserve integrity, and SPAN modifies packets before sending them to other analysis tools
- D. SPAN ports filter out physical layer errors, making some types of analyses more difficult, and TAPS receives all packets, including physical errors.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://insights.profitap.com/tap-vs-span>

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**QUESTION 3**

Which statement describes threat hunting?

- A. It is an activity by an entity to deliberately bring down critical internal servers.
- B. It includes any activity that might go after competitors and adversaries to infiltrate their systems.
- C. It is a vulnerability assessment conducted by cyber professionals.
- D. It is a prevention activity to detect signs of intrusion, compromise, data theft, abnormalities, or malicious activity.



Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 4

How does an attack surface differ from an attack vector?

- A. An attack vector recognizes the potential outcomes of an attack, and the attack surface is choosing a method of an attack.
- B. An attack surface identifies vulnerable parts for an attack, and an attack vector specifies which attacks are feasible to those parts.
- C. An attack surface mitigates external vulnerabilities, and an attack vector identifies mitigation techniques and possible workarounds.
- D. An attack vector matches components that can be exploited, and an attack surface classifies the potential path for exploitation

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 5

What is a Shellshock vulnerability?

- A. command injection
- B. cross site scripting
- C. heap overflow
- D. SQL injection

Correct Answer: A

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