

High Pass-Rate Cisco 350-701 New Dumps Free Offer You The Best Free Updates | Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies



P.S. Free & New 350-701 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ActualCollection: https://drive.google.com/open?id=14vbIn1tewLkFhe78tVORyi8u6X0MP_v8

ActualCollection 350-701 exam certification training materials is not only the foundation for you to success, but also can help you play a more effective role in the IT industry. With efforts for years, the passing rate of ActualCollection 350-701 Certification Exam has reached as high as 100%. If you failed 350-701 exam with our 350-701 exam dumps, we will give a full refund unconditionally

Cisco 350-701 certification exam is an excellent option for security professionals who wish to validate their knowledge and expertise in implementing and operating Cisco security core technologies. Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies certification is globally recognized, highly respected, and covers a broad range of topics that are essential for security professionals to ensure the security of their networks and devices. Candidates who pass the exam can enhance their career prospects and demonstrate their competency in the field of network security.

Cisco 350-701 Certification Exam is an excellent opportunity for IT professionals to advance their careers in cybersecurity. 350-701 exam covers the latest technologies and best practices for securing networks, devices, applications, and endpoints. IT professionals who hold this certification are highly respected in the industry and are in high demand by organizations looking to secure their networks and data.

>> 350-701 New Dumps Free <<

Quiz Cisco - Reliable 350-701 New Dumps Free

Actual and updated 350-701 questions are essential for individuals who want to clear the Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (350-701) examination in a short time. At ActualCollection, we understand that the learning style of every 350-701 exam applicant is different. That's why we offer three formats of Cisco 350-701 Dumps. With our actual and updated 350-701 questions, you can achieve success in the Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (350-701) exam and accelerate your career on the first attempt.

Cisco 350-701 exam covers a wide range of topics related to network security, including network security technologies, security protocols, secure network design, implementation, and troubleshooting Cisco security solutions. 350-701 Exam Tests the candidate's ability to secure network infrastructure, identify and mitigate security threats, and implement security policies and procedures to protect against cyber attacks.

Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q347-Q352):

NEW QUESTION # 347

What is the primary role of the Cisco Email Security Appliance?

- A. Mail Delivery Agent
- **B. Mail Transfer Agent**
- C. Mail Submission Agent
- D. Mail User Agent

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA) protects the email infrastructure and employees who use email at work by filtering unsolicited and malicious email before it reaches the user. Cisco ESA easily integrates into existing email infrastructures with a high degree of flexibility. It does this by acting as a Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) within the email-delivery chain. Another name for an MTA is a mail relay. Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/solutions/SBA/February2013/Cisco_SBA_BN_EmailSecurityUsingCiscoESADeploymentGuide-Feb2013.pdf

by filtering unsolicited and malicious email before it reaches the user. Cisco ESA easily integrates into existing email infrastructures with a high degree of flexibility. It does this by acting as a Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) within the email-delivery chain. Another name for an MTA is a mail relay.

Reference:

Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA) protects the email infrastructure and employees who use email at work by filtering unsolicited and malicious email before it reaches the user. Cisco ESA easily integrates into existing email infrastructures with a high degree of flexibility. It does this by acting as a Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) within the email-delivery chain. Another name for an MTA is a mail relay. Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/solutions/SBA/February2013/Cisco_SBA_BN_EmailSecurityUsingCiscoESADeploymentGuide-Feb2013.pdf

Cisco_SBA_BN_EmailSecurityUsingCiscoESADeploymentGuide-Feb2013.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 348

An engineer must modify a policy to block specific addresses using Cisco Umbrella. The policy is created already and is actively used by devices, using many of the default policy elements.

What else must be done to accomplish this task?

- A. Modify the application settings to allow only applications to connect to required addresses.
- B. Use content categories to block or allow specific addresses.
- **C. Create a destination list for addresses to be allowed or blocked.**
- D. Add the specified addresses to the identities list and create a block action.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 349

What is the purpose of the Cisco Endpoint IoC feature?

- A. It provides precompromise detection.
- **B. It is an incident response tool.**
- C. It is a signature-based engine.
- D. It provides stealth threat prevention.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Cisco Endpoint IoC feature is a powerful incident response tool for scanning of post-compromise indicators across multiple computers. Endpoint IoCs are imported through the console from OpenIOC-based files written to trigger on file properties such as name, size, hash, and other attributes and system properties such as process information, running services, and Windows Registry entries. The IoC syntax can be used by incident responders to find specific artifacts or use logic to create sophisticated, correlated detections for families of malware. Endpoint IoCs have the advantage of being portable to share within your organization or in industry vertical forums and mailing lists. The Endpoint IoC scanner is available in AMP for Endpoints Windows Connector versions 4 and higher. Running Endpoint IoC scans may require up to 1 GB of free drive space. The Endpoint IoC feature is based on the openioc.com framework, which is an open standard for sharing threat intelligence. References:

* Cisco Endpoint IOC Attributes, User Guide

* What Are Indicators of Compromise (IOC)? - Cisco, Security Indicators of Compromise

* General questions about AMP - Cisco Community, Post by Cisco Employee Reference:

<https://docs.amp.cisco.com/Cisco%20Endpoint%20IOC%20Attributes.pdf> The Endpoint Indication of Compromise (IOC) feature is a powerful incident response tool for scanning of post-compromise indicators across multiple computers.

NEW QUESTION # 350

Which two probes are configured to gather attributes of connected endpoints using Cisco Identity Services Engine? (Choose two)

- A. DHCP
- B. TACACS+
- C. RADIUS
- D. SMTP
- E. sFlow

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) uses various probes to collect attributes of connected endpoints, such as device type, operating system, IP address, MAC address, and so on. These attributes are used to profile the endpoints and assign them to appropriate identity groups and policies. Two of the probes that can be configured to gather attributes of connected endpoints using Cisco ISE are RADIUS and DHCP.

* RADIUS probe: The RADIUS probe collects attributes from the RADIUS packets that are exchanged between the network access devices (NADs) and the ISE Policy Service Nodes (PSNs) during the authentication and authorization process. The RADIUS probe can extract attributes such as username, calling-station-ID, NAS-IP-address, NAS-port-type, service-type, and so on. The RADIUS probe can also collect attributes from the RADIUS accounting packets that are sent by the NADs to the ISE PSNs after the session is established. The RADIUS probe can extract attributes such as session-ID, framed-IP-address, acct-session-time, and so on. The RADIUS probe is enabled by default and does not require any additional configuration on the NADs or the ISE PSNs.

* DHCP probe: The DHCP probe collects attributes from the DHCP packets that are exchanged between the endpoints and the DHCP server during the IP address assignment process. The DHCP probe can extract attributes such as hostname, vendor-class-identifier, client-identifier, parameter-request-list, and so on. The DHCP probe can also collect attributes from the DHCP relay packets that are forwarded by the NADs to the ISE PSNs. The DHCP probe can extract attributes such as relay-agent-information and subscriber-ID. The DHCP probe requires some configuration on the NADs and the ISE PSNs. The NADs must be configured to relay or copy the DHCP packets to the ISE PSNs, and the ISE PSNs must be configured to receive the DHCP packets on a specific interface.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/ise/2-4/admin_guide/b_ise_admin_guide_24/m_assetvisibility_endpointprofiler.html

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/ise/2-2/admin_guide/b_ise_admin_guide_22/b_ise_admin_guide_22_chapter_00.html

NEW QUESTION # 351

Which type of API is being used when a controller within a software-defined network architecture dynamically makes configuration changes on switches within the network?

- A. northbound API
- B. westbound AP
- C. eastbound API

id=14vbIn1tewLkFhe78tVORyi8u6X0MP_v8