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Cisco 350-701 Certification Exam covers a broad range of topics, including network security, cloud security, content security, endpoint protection and detection, secure network access, visibility and enforcement, and security automation. These topics are essential for security professionals to ensure the security of their networks and devices and mitigate the risk of cyber-attacks.

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Cisco 350-701 exam is intended for security professionals who have a deep understanding of Cisco technologies and want to advance their skills in implementing and operating security solutions. 350-701 exam covers a range of topics, including security concepts and best practices, network security, cloud security, endpoint protection, network access control, and security automation. Candidates must have a solid understanding of these topics to pass the exam and obtain the CCNP Security certification.

The Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies exam evaluates the candidate's understanding of various security concepts, including network security, cloud security, endpoint protection, secure network access, visibility, and enforcement. 350-701 Exam also tests the candidate's ability to implement and operate Cisco's security solutions, including Next-Generation Firewall, Secure Access, VPN, Content Security, and Network Security Management. Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies certification exam is intended for security professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in implementing and operating Cisco's security solutions.

Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q400-Q405):

NEW QUESTION # 400

Refer to the exhibit.

```

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/18
description ISE dot1x Port
switchport access vlan 41
switchport mode access
switchport voice vlan 44
device-tracking attach-policy IPDT_MAX_10
authentication periodic
authentication timer reauthenticate server
access-session host-mode multi-domain
access-session port-control auto
snmp trap mac-notification change added
snmp trap mac-notification change removed
dot1x pae authenticator
dot1x timeout tx-period 7
dot1x max-reauth-req 3
spanning-tree portfast
service-policy type control subscriber POLICY_G11/0/18

```

What will occur when this device tries to connect to the port?

- A. 802.1X will not work, but MAB will start and allow the device on the network.
- B. 802.1X will work and the device will be allowed on the network
- C. 802.1X and MAB will both be used and ISE can use policy to determine the access level
- D. 802.1X will not work and the device will not be allowed network access

Answer: C

Explanation:

Based on the configuration script in the image, the interface GigabitEthernet0/0/18 is configured for both 802.1X and MAB authentication. The command `authentication port-control auto` enables 802.1X authentication on the port, while the command `dot1x pae authenticator` enables the port to act as an authenticator. The command `authentication host-mode multi-domain` enables MAB authentication on the port, and allows two devices to be authenticated, one in the voice VLAN and one in the data VLAN. Therefore, when a device tries to connect to the port, the switch will first attempt 802.1X authentication, and if it fails, it will fall back to MAB authentication using the device's MAC address. The switch will then contact the ISE server, which is configured as the RADIUS server group `ise-group`, to verify the device's credentials and assign the appropriate access level based on the ISE policy. The ISE policy can also dynamically assign VLANs, ACLs, or service policies to the device based on its identity and posture. References := Some possible references are:

* [Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (SCOR) v1.0], Module 6: Secure Connectivity, Lesson 6.2:

Implementing Site-to-Site VPNs, Topic 6.2.2: Group Encrypted Transport VPN

* Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide, Release 15M&T - Configuring IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Authentication

* Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide, Release 15M&T - Configuring MAC Authentication Bypass

* Cisco Identity Services Engine Administrator Guide, Release 2.7 - Configure Wired 802.1X and MAB

NEW QUESTION # 401

Refer to the exhibit.

Gateway of last resort is 1.1.1.1 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [1/0] via 1.1.1.1, outside
C   1.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connect, outside
S   172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.100.1, inside
C   192.168.100.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, inside
C   172.16.10.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, dmz
S   10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0 [1/0] via 172.16.10.1, dmz
```

```
access-list redirect-acl permit ip 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.0 any
access-list redirect-acl permit ip 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 any
```

```
class-map redirect-class
match access-list redirect-acl
```

```
policy-map inside-policy
class redirect-class
sfr fail-open
```

```
service-policy inside-policy global
What is a result of the configuration?
```

- A. Traffic from the inside and DMZ networks is redirected
- B. Traffic from the DMZ network is redirected
- C. Traffic from the inside network is redirected
- D. All TCP traffic is redirected

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/asa-firepower-services/118644-configurefirepower-00.html>

NEW QUESTION # 402

Which algorithm is an NGE hash function?

- A. SHA-1
- B. HMAC
- C. MD5
- D. SHA-2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 403

What is the purpose of the certificate signing request when adding a new certificate for a server?

- A. It is the password for the certificate that is needed to install it with.
- B. It provides the server information so a certificate can be created and signed
- C. It provides the certificate client information so the server can authenticate against it when installing
- D. It is the certificate that will be loaded onto the server

Answer: B

Explanation:

ExplanationA certificate signing request (CSR) is one of the first steps towards getting your own SSL Certificate.

Generated on the same server you plan to install the certificate on, the CSR contains information (e.g. common name, organization, country) that the Certificate Authority (CA) will use to create your certificate. It also contains the public key that will be included in your certificate and is signed with the corresponding private key

NEW QUESTION # 404

Which compliance status is shown when a configured posture policy requirement is not met?

