

# 350-701 Actual Test & 350-701 Accurate Pdf & 350-701 Exam Vce



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The Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies 350-701 certification provides both novices and experts with a fantastic opportunity to show off their knowledge of and proficiency in carrying out a particular task. With the Cisco 350-701 exam, you will have the chance to update your knowledge while obtaining dependable evidence of your proficiency. You can also get help from actual Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies 350-701 Exam Questions and pass your dream Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies 350-701 certification exam.

## Certification Path for Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (SCOR 350-701)

This exam helps you prepare to take the 350-701 Implementing Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies (ENCOR) exam, which is part of four new certifications:

- CCNP® Enterprise
- Cisco Certified Specialist - Enterprise Core
- CCIE Enterprise Wireless
- CCIE® Enterprise Infrastructure

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## Necessary Prerequisites

In all, there are no mandatory requirements for attempting such an exam. Still, it will be great to have the following skills before registering for the official test:

- Be familiar with the fundamentals of security for networks.
- Be familiar with TCP/IP and Ethernet networking;
- Should have worked with the Cisco IOS networking facets and the related concepts;
- Have proven skills in utilizing the Windows OS;

## Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q476-Q481):

### NEW QUESTION # 476

A Cisco ESA administrator has been tasked with configuring the Cisco ESA to ensure there are no viruses before quarantined emails are delivered. In addition, delivery of mail from known bad mail servers must be prevented. Which two actions must be taken in order to meet these requirements? (Choose two)

- A. Enable a message tracking service
- B. Deploy the Cisco ESA in the DMZ
- C. Use outbreak filters from SenderBase
- D. Scan quarantined emails using AntiVirus signatures
- E. Configure a recipient access table

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

We should scan emails using AntiVirus signatures to make sure there are no viruses attached in emails.

Note: A virus signature is the fingerprint of a virus. It is a set of unique data, or bits of code, that allow it to be identified. Antivirus software uses a virus signature to find a virus in a computer file system, allowing to detect, quarantine, and remove the virus.

SenderBase is an email reputation service designed to help email administrators research senders, identify legitimate sources of email, and block spammers. When the Cisco ESA receives messages from known or highly reputable senders, it delivers them directly to the end user without any content scanning. However, when the Cisco ESA receives email messages from unknown or less reputable senders, it performs antispam and antivirus scanning.

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Reference:

b\_ESA\_Admin\_Guide\_12\_0/b\_ESA\_Admin\_Guide\_12\_0\_chapter\_0100100.html

-> Therefore Outbreak filters can be used to block emails from bad mail servers.

Web servers and email gateways are generally located in the DMZ so

Note: The recipient access table (RAT), not to be confused with remote-access Trojan (also RAT), is a Cisco ESA term that defines which recipients are accepted by a public listener.

b\_ESA\_Admin\_Guide\_12\_0/b\_ESA\_Admin\_Guide\_12\_0\_chapter\_0100100.html

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### NEW QUESTION # 477

A switch with Dynamic ARP Inspection enabled has received a spoofed ARP response on a trusted interface. How does the switch behave in this situation?

- A. It drops the packet after validation by using the IP & MAC Binding Table.
- B. It forwards the packet after validation by using the MAC Binding Table.

- C. It forwards the packet without validation.
- D. It drops the packet without validation.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) is a security feature that validates ARP packets on untrusted interfaces by comparing the MAC address to IP address bindings in the DHCP snooping database or an ARP access-list. If the ARP packet contains invalid or spoofed information, it is dropped and logged. DAI also inspects ARP packets on trusted interfaces, but it does not drop them if they are invalid. Instead, it forwards them to the destination without validation. This allows the switch to support devices that use static IP addresses or have legitimate reasons to send ARP packets with different MAC address to IP address bindings. However, this also means that if a spoofed ARP packet is received on a trusted interface, it will bypass the DAI validation and be forwarded to the destination. This could allow an attacker to poison the ARP cache of other devices and perform a man-in-the-middle attack. Therefore, the correct answer is option B. The switch drops the packet after validation by using the IP & MAC Binding Table.

References:

- \* Understanding and Configuring Dynamic ARP Inspection
- \* DAI (Dynamic ARP Inspection)
- \* Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) Explanation & Configuration
- \* Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (SCOR) v1.0

### NEW QUESTION # 478

Which two behavioral patterns characterize a ping of death attack? (Choose two)

- A. Short synchronized bursts of traffic are used to disrupt TCP connections.
- **B. The attack is fragmented into groups of 8 octets before transmission.**
- C. The attack is fragmented into groups of 16 octets before transmission.
- **D. Malformed packets are used to crash systems.**
- E. Publicly accessible DNS servers are typically used to execute the attack.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

Ping of Death (PoD) is a type of Denial of Service (DoS) attack in which an attacker attempts to crash, destabilize, or freeze the targeted computer or service by sending malformed or oversized packets using a simple ping command.

A correctly-formed ping packet is typically 56 bytes in size, or 64 bytes when the ICMP header is considered, and 84 including Internet Protocol version 4 header. However, any IPv4 packet (including pings) may be as large as 65,535 bytes. Some computer systems were never designed to properly handle a ping packet larger than the maximum packet size because it violates the Internet Protocol documented. Like other large but well-formed packets, a ping of death is fragmented into groups of 8 octets before transmission. However, when the target computer reassembles the malformed packet, a buffer overflow can occur, causing a system crash and potentially allowing the injection of malicious code.

### NEW QUESTION # 479

What is a difference between GETVPN and IPsec?

- A. GETVPN provides key management and security association management.
- B. GETVPN is used to build a VPN network with multiple sites without having to statically configure all devices.
- C. GETVPN reduces latency and provides encryption over MPLS without the use of a central hub.
- **D. GETVPN is based on IKEv2 and does not support IKEv1.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 480

Which attack is preventable by Cisco ESA but not by the Cisco WSA?

- A. buffer overflow
- **B. phishing**
- C. SQL injection

- D. DoS

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The following are the benefits of deploying Cisco Advanced Phishing Protection on the Cisco Email Security Gateway:

Prevents the following:

- + Attacks that use compromised accounts and social engineering
- + Phishing, ransomware, zero-day attacks and spoofing.
- + BEC with no malicious payload or URL.

Reference:

5/m\_advanced\_phishing\_protection.html

### NEW QUESTION # 481

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