

350-701 Study Plan & 350-701 Interactive Questions



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Cisco 350-701 Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies exam is a certification exam designed for IT professionals who specialize in security. 350-701 exam is one of the core requirements for obtaining the Cisco Certified Network Professional (CCNP) Security certification. Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies certification validates the candidate's knowledge and skills in implementing and operating core security technologies, including network security, cloud security, content security, endpoint protection and detection, secure network access, visibility and enforcement, and automation.

Cisco 350-701 Certification Exam, also known as Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies, is a highly sought-after qualification in the field of networking and security. 350-701 exam tests the candidate's knowledge and skills in implementing and operating core security technologies, such as network security, cloud security, endpoint protection, secure network access, visibility, and enforcement.

>> 350-701 Study Plan <<

350-701 Study Plan: Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies - High-quality Cisco 350-701 Interactive Questions

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Cisco 350-701 exam is a certification exam designed for network security professionals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in implementing and operating Cisco security core technologies. 350-701 exam is a part of the Cisco Certified Network Professional Security (CCNP Security) certification program and validates the candidates' proficiency in implementing security solutions using Cisco technologies. 350-701 Exam validates the candidate's understanding of network security concepts, network infrastructure, cryptography, VPN, SIEM, and endpoint security.

Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q204-Q209):

NEW QUESTION # 204

What are two Trojan malware attacks? (Choose two)

- A. Smurf
- B. Rootkit
- C. Backdoor
- D. Sync
- E. Frontdoor

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

A Trojan malware attack is a type of malicious code or software that disguises itself as a legitimate program or file to trick users into executing it. Once executed, the Trojan can perform various harmful actions on the infected system or network, such as stealing data, deleting files, or installing other malware. There are different types of Trojan malware attacks, depending on their purpose and behavior. Two common types are:

* Rootkit: A rootkit is a type of Trojan that hides itself and other malware from detection and removal by antivirus software or system tools. A rootkit can modify the operating system or the firmware of the device to gain persistent and privileged access to the system. A rootkit can also intercept and manipulate system calls, network traffic, or user input to conceal its activities or redirect them to malicious servers.

* Backdoor: A backdoor is a type of Trojan that creates a secret or unauthorized access point to the infected system or network. A backdoor can allow an attacker to remotely control the system, execute commands, upload or download files, or monitor the system activity. A backdoor can also be used to install other malware or launch further attacks on other systems or networks.

References:

* [Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (SCOR) v1.0], Module 1: Malware Threats, Lesson 1:

Identifying Malware Threats, Topic: Trojan Horse

* What is a Trojan? Is it a virus or is it malware? - Norton

* Trojan Horse Examples (2024): The 6 Worst Attacks Ever - SoftwareLab

NEW QUESTION # 205

What provides visibility and awareness into what is currently occurring on the network?

- A. Telemetry
- B. WMI
- C. CMX
- D. Prime Infrastructure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation : Telemetry - Information and/or data that provides awareness and visibility into what is occurring on the network at any given time from networking devices, appliances, applications or servers in which the core function of the device is not to generate security alerts designed to detect unwanted or malicious activity from computer networks. Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en_us/about/doing_business/legal/service_descriptions/docs/activethreat-analytics-premier.pdf

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NEW QUESTION # 206

Which VMware platform does Cisco ACI integrate with to provide enhanced visibility, provide policy integration and deployment, and implement security policies with access lists?

- A. VMwarevRealize
- B. VMware fusion
- C. VMware horizons
- D. VMware APIC

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMware APIC is a platform that integrates with Cisco ACI to provide enhanced visibility, policy integration and deployment, and security policies with access lists. VMware APIC is a virtual appliance that runs on VMware vSphere and communicates with the Cisco APIC controller. VMware APIC allows administrators to create and manage Cisco ACI policies for VMware virtual machines and networks. VMware APIC also provides a unified view of the physical and virtual network topology, health, and statistics. VMware APIC supports the following modes of Cisco ACI and VMware integration:

- * VMware VDS: When integrated with Cisco ACI, the VMware vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS)
- * enables administrators to configure VM networking in the ACI fabric.
- * Cisco ACI Virtual Edge: Cisco ACI Virtual Edge is a distributed service that provides Layer 4 to Layer 7 services for applications running on VMware vSphere.
- * Cisco Application Virtual Switch (AVS): Cisco AVS is a distributed virtual switch that provides policy-based network services for VMware vSphere environments. References:
- * Cisco ACI with VMware VDS Integration
- * Cisco ACI and VMware NSX-T Data Center Integration
- * Cisco ACI and VMware: The Perfect Pair
- * Setting the Record Straight: Confusion about ACI on VMware Technologies

NEW QUESTION # 207

What is the function of the Context Directory Agent?

- **A. reads the Active Directory logs to map IP addresses to usernames**
- B. maintains users' group memberships
- C. relays user authentication requests from Web Security Appliance to Active Directory
- D. accepts user authentication requests on behalf of Web Security Appliance for user identification

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cisco Context Directory Agent (CDA) is a mechanism that maps IP Addresses to usernames in order to allow security gateways to understand which user is using which IP Address in the network, so those security gateways can now make decisions based on those users (or the groups to which the users belong to).

CDA runs on a Cisco Linux machine; monitors in real time a collection of Active Directory domain controller (DC) machines for authentication-related events that generally indicate user logins; learns, analyzes, and caches mappings of IP Addresses and user identities in its database; and makes the latest mappings available to its consumer devices.

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Reference:

[cda_oveiw.html](#)

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[cda_oveiw.html](#)

NEW QUESTION # 208

Which IETF attribute is supported for the RADIUS CoA feature?

- **A. 24 State**
- B. 30 Calling-Station-ID
- C. 81 Message-Authenticator
- D. 42 Acct-Session-ID

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