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350-701

Implementing and Operating Cisco Security



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Cisco 350-701 Exam is designed for IT professionals who want to validate their skills in implementing and operating Cisco Security Core Technologies. It is a certification exam that tests the candidate's knowledge and understanding of the Cisco Security technologies and solutions.

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Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q409-Q414):

NEW QUESTION # 409

Refer to the exhibit. What function does the API key perform while working with <https://api.amp.cisco.com/v1/computers?>

- A. HTTP authentication
- B. imports requests
- C. HTTP authorization
- D. plays dent ID

Answer: A

Explanation:

The API key is a secret token that is used to authenticate the client to the server. It is functionally equivalent to a username and password, and should be treated as such. The API key is passed as part of the HTTP header in the request, using the Authorization: Basic scheme. The API key is combined with the client ID and encoded in base64 format. For example, if the client ID is d16aff14860af496e848 and the API key is d01ed435-b00d-4a4d-a299-1806ac117e72, the HTTP header would look like this:

Authorization: Basic

ZDE2YWZmMTQ4NjBhZjQ5NmU4NDg6ZDAxZWQ0MzUtYjAwZC00YTRkLWEyOTktMTgwNmFjMTE3Z The server then decodes the header and verifies the credentials. If the credentials are valid, the server grants access to the requested resource. If the credentials are invalid, the server returns an HTTP 401 Unauthorized error.

The API key performs the function of HTTP authentication, which is the process of verifying the identity of the client. HTTP authentication is different from HTTP authorization, which is the process of determining the permissions of the client. HTTP authorization is based on the scope of the API credential, which can be either read-only or read & write. The scope determines what actions the client can perform on the Cisco AMP for Endpoints data.

Importing requests is not a function of the API key, but rather a Python module that allows sending HTTP requests. Playing dent ID is not a meaningful term in this context. Therefore, the correct answer is C: References:

- * Secure Endpoint API - Cisco DevNet
- * Overview of the Cisco AMP for Endpoints API - Cisco
- * Configure AMP for Endpoints Event Stream Feature - Cisco

NEW QUESTION # 410

An engineer is trying to decide between using L2TP or GRE over IPsec for their site-to-site VPN implementation. What must be un solution?

- A. L2TP uses TCP port 47 and GRE over IPsec uses UDP port 1701.
- B. L2TP is an IP packet encapsulation protocol, and GRE over IPsec is a tunneling protocol.
- C. GRE over IPsec cannot be used as a standalone protocol, and L2TP can.
- D. GRE over IPsec adds its own header, and L2TP does not.

Answer: D

Explanation:

L2TP and GRE are both tunneling protocols that can be used to create site-to-site VPNs. However, they have some differences in how they encapsulate and transport data. L2TP is a layer 2 protocol that uses IP packet encapsulation to carry PPP frames over an IP network. L2TP does not add any additional header to the IP packet, but relies on IPsec to provide encryption and authentication. GRE is a layer 3 protocol that adds its own header to the IP packet, which contains information such as the protocol type, checksum, and key. GRE can be used to carry any type of payload over an IP network, not just PPP frames. GRE also requires IPsec to provide security for the tunnel. Therefore, the correct answer is C, because GRE over IPsec adds its own header, and L2TP does not. 234 References = 1: Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (SCOR) v1.0 - Module 5: Secure Connectivity 2: What is the difference between L2TP vs GRE 3: GRE over IPsec vs L2TP over IPSEC 4: difference between L2TP/GRE/MPLS

NEW QUESTION # 411

When a next-generation endpoint security solution is selected for a company, what are two key deliverables that help justify the implementation? (Choose two.)

- A. real-time feeds from global threat intelligence centers
- B. continuous monitoring of all files that are located on connected endpoints
- C. signature-based endpoint protection on company endpoints
- D. email integration to protect endpoints from malicious content that is located in email
- E. macro-based protection to keep connected endpoints safe

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A next-generation endpoint security solution is a modern approach of combining user and system behavior analytics with AI and machine learning to provide endpoint security¹². These solutions are specifically designed to detect unknown malware and zero-day threats, which other non-next-generation solutions might fail to detect³. Two key deliverables that help justify the implementation of a next-generation endpoint security solution are:

* Continuous monitoring of all files that are located on connected endpoints. This feature allows the solution to scan and analyze all files on the endpoints, regardless of their origin or type, and identify any malicious or suspicious behavior. This helps to prevent malware from infecting the endpoints or spreading to other devices on the network⁴.

* Real-time feeds from global threat intelligence centers. This feature enables the solution to leverage the latest information and insights from various sources, such as security researchers, vendors, and customers, to detect and block new and emerging threats. This helps to keep the endpoints updated and protected from the most advanced and sophisticated attacks⁵.

References = 1: Overview of next-generation protection in Microsoft Defender for Endpoint 2: What Is Next- Generation Endpoint Security? 2024 Ultimate Guide - SelectHub 3: [Next

NEW QUESTION # 412

Drag and drop the threats from the left onto examples of that threat on the right

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 413

An organization has noticed an increase in malicious content downloads and wants to use Cisco Umbrella to prevent this activity for suspicious domains while allowing normal web traffic. Which action will accomplish this task?

- A. Use destination block lists.
- B. Configure application block lists.
- C. Set content settings to High
- **D. Configure the intelligent proxy.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Obviously, if you allow all traffic to these risky domains, users might access malicious content, resulting in an infection or data leak. But if you block traffic, you can expect false positives, an increase in support inquiries, and thus, more headaches. By only proxying risky domains, the intelligent proxy delivers more granular visibility and control.

The intelligent proxy bridges the gap by allowing access to most known good sites without being proxied and only proxying those that pose a potential risk. The proxy then filters and blocks against specific URLs hosting malware while allowing access to everything else.

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NEW QUESTION # 414

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