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Cisco Designing Cisco Security Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

Considering recent cybersecurity threats, a company wants to improve the process for identifying, assessing, and managing risks with a comprehensive and holistic approach. Which framework must be used to meet these requirements?

- A. NIST SP 800-37
- B. HIPPA
- C. GDPR
- D. MITRE CAPEC

Answer: A

Explanation:

For an organization seeking a "comprehensive and holistic approach" to risk management, the NIST SP 800-37 (Risk Management Framework - RMF) is the industry-standard recommendation. The RMF provides a structured, seven-step process for managing security and privacy risk: Prepare, Categorize, Select, Implement, Assess, Authorize, and Monitor. According to the Cisco SDSI objectives, the NIST RMF allows organizations to align their security controls with their business goals and risk tolerance. It moves security beyond a simple "checklist" and into a continuous lifecycle of improvement. HIPAA (Option A) and GDPR (Option D) are regulatory mandates focused on specific data types (Health and Privacy, respectively) rather than a general framework for all organizational risks. MITRE CAPEC (Option B) is a dictionary of attack patterns used for technical threat modeling, not a holistic risk management process. By adopting NIST SP 800-37, a company ensures that its security infrastructure is designed and maintained based on a rigorous assessment of the current threat landscape and organizational requirements, fulfilling the core requirements of the "Risk, Events, and Requirements" domain.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which benefit does AI provide in network security?

- A. It provides complete protection from DDoS attacks.
- **B. It identifies vulnerabilities associated with weak TLS algorithms.**
- C. It speeds up network data transmission rates.
- D. It replaces comprehensive defense in depth.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Cisco SDSI v1.0 objectives, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (ML) provide significant benefits in automating the identification of complex security weaknesses. One of the primary benefits is the ability of AI to perform Encrypted Threat Analytics (ETA). AI models can analyze the metadata and initial handshake patterns of encrypted traffic—without needing to decrypt it—to identify vulnerabilities associated with weak TLS algorithms or outdated cipher suites.

By recognizing specific fingerprints in the TLS handshake, AI-driven tools can alert administrators to non-compliant encryption standards that might be susceptible to interception. While AI is a powerful force multiplier, it does not replace a comprehensive defense-in-depth strategy (Option B); rather, it enhances it. It does not directly speed up data transmission (Option A), as that is a function of hardware and bandwidth.

Furthermore, while AI helps mitigate DDoS attacks, it rarely provides "complete" protection (Option C) on its own, as DDoS mitigation requires a multi-layered approach involving massive bandwidth and specialized scrubbing. The ability to identify cryptographic weaknesses at scale is a core functional benefit of AI in modern security infrastructure, aligning with the Cisco goal of maintaining a hardened and compliant network posture through automated visibility.

NEW QUESTION # 61

A financial company is in the process of upgrading network access across the entire company. The solution must ensure: least privilege access control access across different network segments and increased security for employees. Which solution approach must the company take?

- A. NetFlow
- **B. RBAC**
- C. SNMP
- D. PKI

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the architecture of a modern secure infrastructure, achieving least privilege is a foundational requirement, especially for a financial institution where data sensitivity is high. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is the specific methodology used to restrict network access based on the roles of individual users within an enterprise. By implementing RBAC, the security team can ensure that employees only have access to the specific network segments and resources necessary for their job functions, effectively minimizing the internal attack surface.

Within the Cisco Security ecosystem, RBAC is often operationalized through tools like Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) using Scalable Group Tags (SGTs). Instead of relying on static IP addresses or complex Access Control Lists (ACLs) that are difficult to maintain across different segments, RBAC allows for dynamic policy enforcement. For example, a "Financial Auditor" role

would automatically be granted access to the accounting segment but blocked from the development segment, regardless of where they plug into the network. While PKI (Option C) provides strong authentication and encryption, and NetFlow (Option A) provides visibility, neither inherently defines the "least privilege" permission structure. RBAC is the architectural approach that directly maps business requirements to technical access policies, ensuring that security is maintained across segmented environments as required by the Cisco SDSI objectives for secure infrastructure design.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A developer is building new API functions for a cloud-based application. Before writing the code, the developer wants to ensure that destructive actions, including deleting and updating data, are properly protected by access control identifying sensitive fields such as those that contain passwords or personally identifiable information. Which approach must be used to score the risks proactively?

- A. CSPM
- B. SAST
- C. Open API Specification Analysis
- D. SBOM Generation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Open API Specification Analysis evaluates API definitions before code is written, identifying risky endpoints (such as delete or update functions) and sensitive fields (like PII or passwords). This allows developers to proactively score risks and apply proper access controls early in the design phase.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which generative AI impact is addressed by a human-in-the-loop design policy?

- A. AI hallucinations
- B. scale changes
- C. deep fakes
- D. phishing

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the realm of Artificial Intelligence security, AI hallucinations occur when a generative model perceives patterns that are non-existent or logically incorrect, leading to the creation of content that is nonsensical, factually wrong, or potentially dangerous. To mitigate the risks associated with these inaccuracies, a human-in-the-loop (HITL) design policy is essential. This policy ensures that human judgment and contextual understanding are integrated into the AI's decision-making or output validation process.

According to the Cisco SDSI v1.0 objectives, while AI is exceptional at processing high volumes of data, it lacks the ethical and logical framework to consistently identify its own hallucinations. By implementing a HITL approach, subject matter experts can review AI-generated responses, code, or security alerts before they are acted upon. This human oversight allows for the identification of "logical leaps" or false information that automated filters might miss.

While deep fakes (Option B) are typically addressed through cryptographic watermarking or origin tracking, and phishing (Option C) is mitigated via email security gateways and user training, hallucinations are an inherent flaw in the model's predictive nature that requires manual verification. Scale changes (Option D) refer to technical image manipulations and are not a primary concern for HITL policies. Incorporating human feedback—often through Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF)—allows the security infrastructure to refine the model's accuracy over time, ensuring that generative outputs remain reliable, safe, and aligned with organizational standards.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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