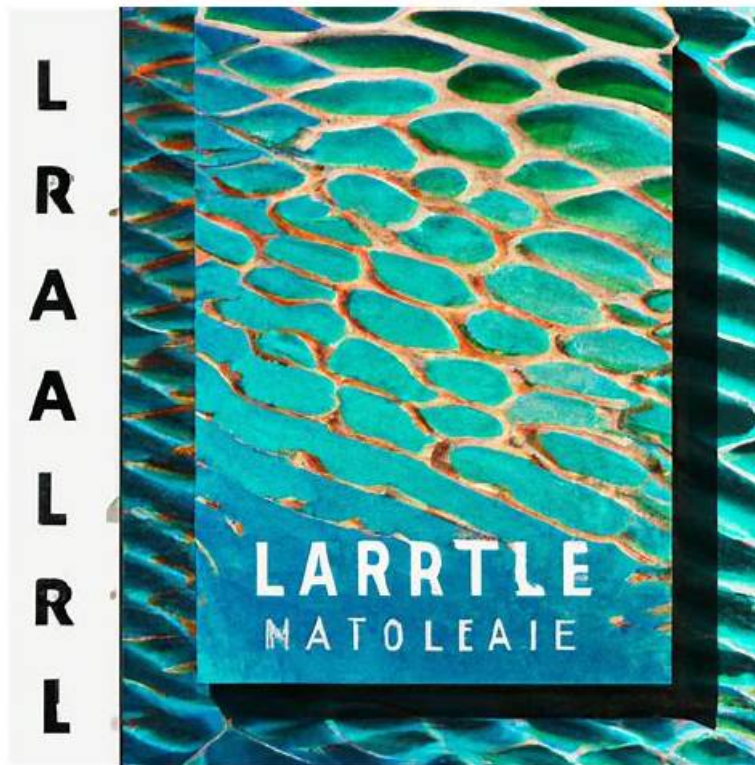


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Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Refer to the exhibit.

What will happen when the Python script is executed?

- A. The hostname will be printed for the client in the client ID field.
- **B. The script will pull all computer hostnames and print them.**
- C. The hostname will be translated to an IP address and printed.
- D. The script will translate the IP address to FQDN and print it

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 13

Refer to the exhibit. How does Cisco Umbrella manage traffic that is directed toward risky domains?

- A. Traffic is proxied through the intelligent proxy
- **B. Traffic is managed by the security settings and blocked.**
- C. Traffic is managed by the application settings, unhandled and allowed
- D. Traffic is allowed but logged

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which cryptographic process provides origin confidentiality, integrity, and origin authentication for packets?

- A. IKEv2
- B. IKEv1
- **C. ESP**
- D. AH

Answer: C

Explanation:

ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) is a cryptographic process that provides origin confidentiality, integrity, and origin authentication for packets. ESP encrypts the payload of an IP packet with a symmetric key, and adds a header and a trailer to the packet. The header contains a security parameter index (SPI) and a sequence number, which are used to identify the security association (SA) and prevent replay attacks. The trailer contains padding and a next header field, which are used to align the packet and indicate the type of the original payload. ESP also adds an authentication data field at the end of the packet, which contains a message authentication code (MAC) that is computed over the entire ESP packet (except for the authentication data field itself) using a secret key and a hash function. The MAC provides data integrity and origin authentication for the packet. ESP can operate in two modes: tunnel mode and transport mode. In tunnel mode, ESP encapsulates the entire original IP packet, including the IP header, and adds a new IP header. This mode provides protection for the entire packet, but adds more overhead. In transport mode, ESP only encapsulates the payload of the original IP packet, and leaves the IP header intact. This mode provides protection only for the payload, but preserves the original IP header information. ESP is one of the two main protocols of IPsec, along with AH (Authentication Header). AH only provides data integrity and origin authentication, but not confidentiality. AH adds a header to the IP packet, which contains a MAC that is computed over the immutable fields of the IP header and the entire payload. AH does not encrypt the payload, and therefore does not protect it from eavesdropping. AH can also operate in tunnel mode or transport mode, but it is incompatible with NAT devices, which modify the IP header fields. IKE (Internet Key Exchange) is a protocol that is used to establish and manage SAs for IPsec. IKE negotiates the security parameters, such as the encryption and authentication algorithms, the keys, and the SPIs, for the IPsec protocols. IKE also performs mutual authentication between the IPsec peers, and establishes a secure channel for exchanging keying material. IKE has two versions: IKEv1 and IKEv2. IKEv1 consists of two phases: phase 1 and phase 2. In phase 1, IKEv1 establishes an IKE SA, which is a secure channel for phase 2. In phase 2, IKEv1 negotiates one or more IPsec SAs, which are used to protect the IPsec traffic. IKEv2 simplifies the IKE protocol by combining the two phases of IKEv1 into a single exchange. IKEv2 also supports more features, such as NAT traversal, EAP authentication, and MOBIKE.

References :=

* Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (SCOR) v1.0, Module 3: VPN Technologies, Lesson 3.1: Site-

to-Site VPNs, Topic 3.1.1: IPsec VPNs

* IPsec - Wikipedia

* AH and ESP protocols - IBM

* How TLS provides identification, authentication, confidentiality, and integrity - IBM

NEW QUESTION # 15

An organization is trying to implement micro-segmentation on the network and wants to be able to gain visibility on the applications within the network. The solution must be able to maintain and force compliance. Which product should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Cisco Stealthwatch
- B. Cisco Umbrella
- C. Cisco Tetration
- D. Cisco AMP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation Explanation Micro-segmentation secures applications by expressly allowing particular application traffic and, by default, denying all other traffic. Micro-segmentation is the foundation for implementing a zero-trust security model for application workloads in the data center and cloud. Cisco Tetration is an application workload security platform designed to secure your compute instances across any infrastructure and any cloud. To achieve this, it uses behavior and attribute-driven microsegmentation policy generation and enforcement. It enables trusted access through automated, exhaustive context from various systems to automatically adapt security policies. To generate accurate microsegmentation policy, Cisco Tetration performs application dependency mapping to discover the relationships between different application tiers and infrastructure services. In addition, the platform supports "what-if" policy analysis using real-time data or historical data to assist in the validation and risk assessment of policy application pre-enforcement to ensure ongoing application availability. The normalized microsegmentation policy can be enforced through the application workload itself for a consistent approach to workload microsegmentation across any environment, including virtualized, bare-metal, and container workloads running in any public cloud or any data center. Once the microsegmentation policy is enforced, Cisco Tetration continues to monitor for compliance deviations, ensuring the segmentation policy is up to date as the application behavior change. Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/data-center-analytics/tetration-analytics/solutionoverview-c22-739268.pdf> Explanation Micro-segmentation secures applications by expressly allowing particular application traffic and, by default, denying all other traffic. Micro-segmentation is the foundation for implementing a zero-trust security model for application workloads in the data center and cloud.

Cisco Tetration is an application workload security platform designed to secure your compute instances across any infrastructure and any cloud. To achieve this, it uses behavior and attribute-driven microsegmentation policy generation and enforcement. It enables trusted access through automated, exhaustive context from various systems to automatically adapt security policies. To generate accurate microsegmentation policy, Cisco Tetration performs application dependency mapping to discover the relationships between different application tiers and infrastructure services. In addition, the platform supports "what-if" policy analysis using real-time data or historical data to assist in the validation and risk assessment of policy application pre-enforcement to ensure ongoing application availability. The normalized microsegmentation policy can be enforced through the application workload itself for a consistent approach to workload microsegmentation across any environment, including virtualized, bare-metal, and container workloads running in any public cloud or any data center. Once the microsegmentation policy is enforced, Cisco Tetration continues to monitor for compliance deviations, ensuring the segmentation policy is up to date as the application behavior change.

Explanation Explanation Micro-segmentation secures applications by expressly allowing particular application traffic and, by default, denying all other traffic. Micro-segmentation is the foundation for implementing a zero-trust security model for application workloads in the data center and cloud. Cisco Tetration is an application workload security platform designed to secure your compute instances across any infrastructure and any cloud. To achieve this, it uses behavior and attribute-driven microsegmentation policy generation and enforcement. It enables trusted access through automated, exhaustive context from various systems to automatically adapt security policies. To generate accurate microsegmentation policy, Cisco Tetration performs application dependency mapping to discover the relationships between different application tiers and infrastructure services. In addition, the platform supports "what-if" policy analysis using real-time data or historical data to assist in the validation and risk assessment of policy application pre-enforcement to ensure ongoing application availability. The normalized microsegmentation policy can be enforced through the application workload itself for a consistent approach to workload microsegmentation across any environment, including virtualized, bare-metal, and container workloads running in any public cloud or any data center. Once the microsegmentation policy is enforced, Cisco Tetration continues to monitor for compliance deviations, ensuring the segmentation policy is up to date as the application behavior change. Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/data-center-analytics/tetration-analytics/solutionoverview-c22-739268.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 16

When a transparent authentication fails on the Web Security Appliance, which type of access does the end user get?

- A. limited Internet
- **B. blocked**
- C. guest
- D. full Internet

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 17

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