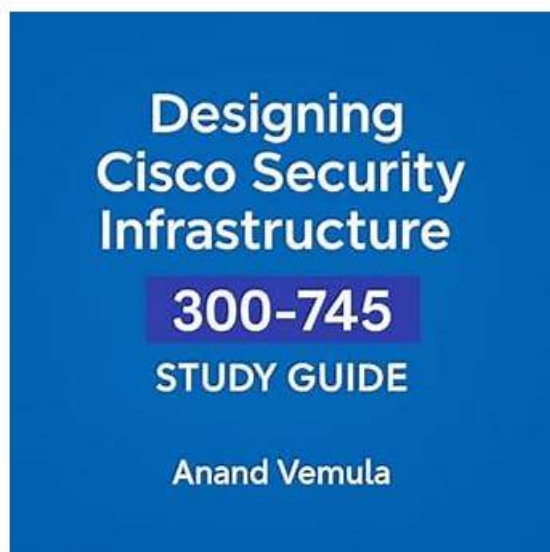


2026 Cisco 300-745 Unparalleled Interactive EBook



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Cisco 300-745 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	- Secure Infrastructure: Covers selecting security approaches for endpoints, identities, email, and modern environments like hybrid work, IoT, SaaS, and multi-cloud. Includes choosing VPN - tunneling solutions, securing management planes, and selecting the appropriate firewall architecture based on business needs.
Topic 2	Artificial Intelligence, Automation, and DevSecOps: Explores AI's role in securing network infrastructure, selecting tools for automated security architectures such as SOAR, IaC, and API tooling, and integrating security into DevSecOps workflows and pipelines to minimize deployment risk.
Topic 3	Risk, Events, and Requirements: Covers SOC incident handling and response tools, modifying security designs to mitigate or respond to incidents, and applying frameworks like MITRE CAPEC, NIST SP 800-37, and SAFE. Includes matching regulatory and compliance requirements to business scenarios.
Topic 4	Applications: Focuses on selecting security solutions to protect applications and designing secure architectures for cloud-native, containerized, and serverless environments using segmentation. Also addresses security design impacts of emerging technologies like AI, ML, and quantum computing.

100% Pass 2026 Cisco 300-745: Unparalleled Interactive Designing Cisco Security Infrastructure EBook

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Cisco Designing Cisco Security Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

Answer: D

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 # 34

After a recent security breach, a financial company is reassessing their overall security posture and strategy to better protect sensitive data and resources. The company already deployed on-premises next-generation firewalls at the network edge for each branch location. Security measures must be enhanced at the endpoint level. The goal is to implement a solution that provides additional traffic filtering directly on endpoint devices, thereby offering another layer of defense against potential threats. Which technology must be implemented to meet the requirement?

- A. host-based firewall
- B. distributed firewall
- C. web application firewall
- D. traditional firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:

When moving security closer to the data, the endpoint becomes the final perimeter. A host-based firewall is a software component that runs directly on the endpoint's operating system (Windows, macOS, or Linux).

While the company already has Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) at the network edge, those devices cannot protect endpoints from threats originating within the same local network segment (East-West traffic) or when the device is used outside the corporate office.

Implementing a host-based firewall provides a critical layer of defense-in-depth. It allows security administrators to enforce strict inbound and outbound traffic rules based on applications and services specific to that device. For example, it can prevent a compromised laptop from scanning other devices on a public Wi-Fi network. In the Cisco ecosystem, this is often achieved through the Cisco Secure Client (AnyConnect) using the Network Visibility Module (NVM) or integrated endpoint security suites. While a Distributed Firewall (Option C) is used for micro-segmentation within data centers/clouds and a Web Application Firewall (WAF) (Option B) protects servers from web-based attacks, only a host-based firewall meets the requirement for traffic filtering directly on the diverse array of endpoint devices. This approach ensures that even if the network edge is bypassed, the individual host remains hardened against lateral movement and unauthorized communication.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A company published software that had a security vulnerability, and an attacker used the vulnerability to steal critical information from the environment. The issue was reported by the security team, and the administrator was instructed to run shift-left security tests before publishing the software. Which component of the software development pipeline must be recommended to run the tests?

- A. continuous deployment
- B. cloud security posture management
- C. software bill of material analysis
- **D. source code management**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of the Cisco SDSI v1.0 blueprint, "shifting left" refers to the practice of integrating security testing as early as possible in the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC). The most effective component of the pipeline for running these early tests is Source Code Management (SCM). By integrating security tools directly into the SCM system (such as GitHub, GitLab, or Bitbucket), developers can identify vulnerabilities while the code is still being written or during the initial commit phase.

Techniques such as Static Application Security Testing (SAST) and secret scanning are typically triggered at the SCM level through pull requests or commit hooks. This allows the security team to identify flawed logic or hardcoded credentials before the code is ever compiled or moved to the build stage. While Continuous Deployment (Option A) handles the final release of the software, it is too late in the pipeline for a "shift-left" approach to be most effective. Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) analysis (Option C) is a specific task focused on dependency management, and Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) (Option B) focuses on the runtime environment rather than the application code itself. Utilizing SCM as the primary checkpoint ensures that security becomes a foundational part of the development process, reducing the risk of vulnerable software reaching production environments.

NEW QUESTION # 36

An employee of a pharmaceutical company accidentally checked in code that contains AWS secret keys to a public GitHub repository, which exposes production resources to attackers.

Which mitigation strategy must a security engineer recommend to prevent future reoccurrence?

- A. Implement a phishing education campaign.
- B. Implement a more granular port security strategy.
- **C. Configure a SCM precommit hook.**
- D. Add a web application firewall.

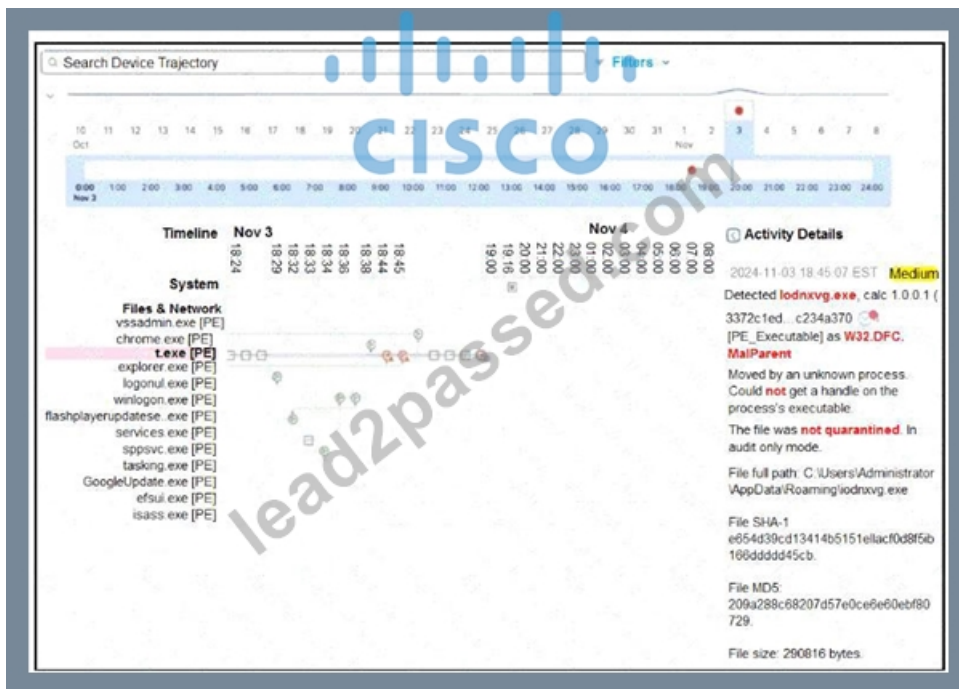
Answer: C

Explanation:

An SCM (Source Code Management) precommit hook scans code for sensitive information such as AWS keys before it is committed. This prevents developers from accidentally pushing secrets to public repositories, protecting production resources from exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Refer to the exhibit.



A retail company recently deployed a file inspection feature using secure endpoint. The file inspection must detect and prevent the execution of malicious files on machines. During testing, logs showed that certain malicious files are still being executed despite the presence of the security measure. To understand why the threats are not being blocked, it is essential to investigate the configuration of secure endpoint policies. Which configuration is allowing the files to execute?

- A. Files are not malicious.
- B. Policy rule is disabled.
- **C. Policy rule is in audit mode.**
- D. Policy must block the network connections.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the provided exhibit of the Cisco Secure Endpoint (formerly AMP for Endpoints) console, the "Activity Details" pane on the right side provides the specific reason why the malicious file was allowed to execute.

The log clearly states: "The file was not quarantined. In audit only mode." This indicates that while the system correctly identified the file (iodnxvg.exe) as malicious and categorized it with a threat name (W32.DFC.MalParent), it took no preventative action because of the policy configuration.

In Cisco Secure Endpoint, policies can be set to different modes. Audit Mode is typically used during the initial deployment or testing phase to gain visibility into what would be blocked without actually disrupting business operations. In this mode, the connector logs events and alerts administrators but does not move the file to a secure quarantine area. To fulfill the requirement of preventing the execution of malicious files, the security designer must change the policy from "Audit" to a protective mode, such as Protector Quarantine.

This ensures that the engine actively intervenes when a threat signature or suspicious behavior is detected. While the file is confirmed as malicious (negating Option A) and the system is clearly active and logging (negating Option C), the lack of enforcement is a direct result of the specific operational mode selected. Option B is incorrect because, although network blocking is a feature, the primary failure here is at the file execution/quarantine layer. This scenario emphasizes the importance of moving from a visibility-centric posture to an enforcement-centric posture in a mature secure infrastructure design.

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NEW QUESTION # 38

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It is universally accepted that in this competitive society in order to get a good job we have no choice but to improve our own capacity and explore our potential constantly, and try our best to get the related 300-745 certification is the best way to show our professional ability, however, the 300-745 Exam is hard nut to crack but our 300-745 preparation questions are closely related to the exam, it is designed for you to systematize all of the key points needed for the 300-745 exam.

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