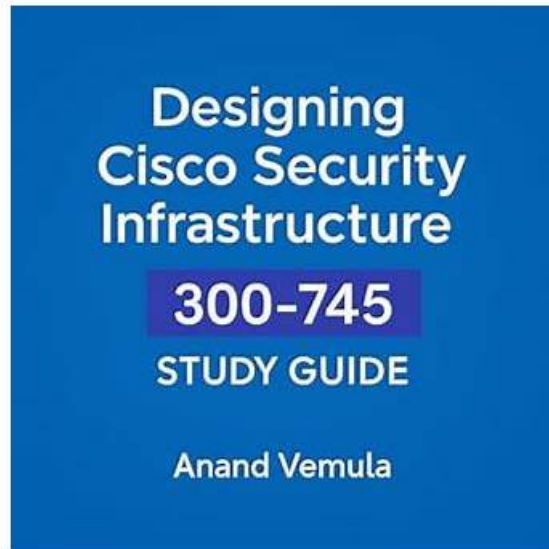


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Cisco Designing Cisco Security Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

A financial company uses a remote access solution that directs all traffic over a secure tunnel. The company recently received some large ISP bills from the headquarter location. According to traffic analysis during the investigation, most of the network traffic was

due to employees spending a lot of time on video conferences provided by a SaaS collaboration company. What must the company modify to reduce the cost without negatively impacting security or employee experience?

- A. Reduce the video resolution size permitted within the SaaS application.
- **B. Split-exclude the video SaaS application from the VPN.**
- C. Block the video conferencing app when connected on VPN.
- D. Suggest users to disconnect from the VPN when on video calls.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Full Tunnel VPN configuration, all traffic from the remote client is sent to the VPN headend before being routed to its final destination. This often results in "hairpinning," where high-bandwidth latency-sensitive traffic, such as video conferencing, travels to the corporate data center only to be sent back out to the internet, doubling the bandwidth consumption at the headquarter's ISP link. To resolve this, the company should implement Split-Exclude tunneling. This configuration allows the VPN administrator to define specific applications or IP ranges—in this case, the SaaS video platform—that should bypass the secure tunnel and go directly to the internet via the user's local ISP. This significantly reduces the load on the corporate headquarter's internet connection and often improves the "employee experience" by reducing latency for the video stream. Unlike Option A, which degrades quality, or Option C/D, which disrupts workflow and security posture, split-excluding trusted SaaS traffic maintains a high security standard for internal resources while optimizing infrastructure costs. This aligns with the Cisco SDS objective of designing scalable and cost-effective remote access solutions using Cisco Secure Client (AnyConnect) and Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) policies.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

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.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which design policy addresses harmful content creation by generative AI?

- A. human in the loop

- B. quantum resistant encryption
- C. watermarking
- D. retrieval augmented generation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Watermarking is a generative AI design policy that embeds hidden identifiers into AI-generated content. This helps address the risk of harmful content creation by enabling traceability and accountability, making it easier to detect and regulate malicious or misleading AI outputs.

NEW QUESTION # 47

In preparation for an upcoming security audit, a metal production company decided to enhance the security of container-based services running in a Kubernetes environment. The company wants to ensure that all communications between applications and services are encrypted. The administrator plans to implement mTLS service between application and services to secure the data exchanges. Given the need to manage encryption at scale and maintain efficient communication across the cluster, which network transport technology must be employed?

- A. Service Mesh
- B. ingress controller
- C. Kubernetes network policies
- D. load balancing

Answer: A

Explanation:

In modern cloud-native architectures, managing security for hundreds of microservices manually is unfeasible. To implement mutual TLS (mTLS) at scale within a Kubernetes cluster, a Service Mesh (such as Istio or Cisco Service Mesh Manager) is the architectural solution of choice. A service mesh provides a dedicated infrastructure layer for handling service-to-service communication without requiring changes to the application code itself.

The service mesh operates by deploying a "sidecar" proxy alongside every service instance. These proxies handle the heavy lifting of identity verification, certificate rotation, and the establishment of encrypted tunnels. This ensures that every data exchange is encrypted and that services only communicate with authenticated peers. While an Ingress Controller (Option A) manages traffic entering the cluster and Load Balancing (Option B) distributes traffic, neither provides the granular, internal encryption framework required for pod-to-pod mTLS. Kubernetes Network Policies (Option C) act as a distributed firewall to allow or deny traffic based on IP/Port but do not handle encryption or cryptographic identity. By choosing a Service Mesh, the company satisfies the audit requirement for end-to-end encryption and pervasive visibility into the application's communication flow, aligning with Cisco's design principles for secure, scalable microservices.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Refer to the exhibit. In addition to SSL decryption, which firewall feature allows malware to be blocked?

- A. URL Filtering
- B. SSL Offloading
- C. File Inspection
- D. DLP

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the exhibit, SSL decryption is already enabled, which allows encrypted traffic to be inspected.

To block malware hidden within decrypted traffic, the next required feature is File Inspection. This function analyzes files passing through the firewall to detect and stop malicious content.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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