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350-701
Implementing and
Operating Cisco
Security

Certification Questions
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Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q376-Q381):

NEW QUESTION # 376

The Cisco ASA must support TLS proxy for encrypted Cisco Unified Communications traffic. Where must the ASA be added on the Cisco UC Manager platform?

- A. Endpoint Trust List
- **B. Certificate Trust List**
- C. Secured Collaboration Proxy
- D. Enterprise Proxy Service

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 377

Which open standard creates a framework for sharing threat intelligence in a machine-digestible format?

- A. OpenLOC
- B. CybOX
- C. OpenC2
- **D. STIX**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The open standard that creates a framework for sharing threat intelligence in a machine-digestible format is STIX (Structured Threat Information Expression). STIX is a language and serialization format that enables the exchange of cyber threat information across organizations, tools, and platforms. STIX defines a common vocabulary and data model for representing various types of threat intelligence, such as indicators, observables, incidents, campaigns, threat actors, courses of action, and more. STIX also supports the expression of context, relationships, confidence, and handling of the threat information. STIX aims to improve the speed, accuracy, and efficiency of threat detection, analysis, and response.

STIX is often used in conjunction with TAXII (Trusted Automated Exchange of Indicator Information), which is a protocol and transport mechanism that enables the secure and automated communication of STIX data. TAXII defines how to request, send, receive, and store STIX data using standard methods and formats, such as HTTPS, JSON, and XML. TAXII supports various exchange models, such as hub-and-spoke, peer-to-peer, or subscription-based. TAXII enables the interoperability and scalability of threat intelligence sharing among different systems and organizations.

References:

Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (SCOR) v1.0, Module 1: Malware Threats, Lesson 3: Identifying Advanced Threats, Topic: Threat Intelligence Sharing What is STIX/TAXII? | Cloudflare STIX 2.1 Specification Documents

NEW QUESTION # 378

Which telemetry data captures variations seen within the flow, such as the packets TTL, IP/TCP flags, and payload length?

- A. process details variation
- **B. interpacket variation**
- C. software package variation
- D. flow insight variation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The telemetry information consists of three types of data: + Flow information: This information contains details about endpoints, protocols, ports, when the flow started, how long the flow was active, etc. + Interpacket variation: This information captures any interpacket variations within the flow. Examples include variation in Time To Live (TTL), IP and TCP flags, payload length, etc + Context details: Context information is derived outside the packet header. It includes details about variation in buffer utilization, packet drops within a flow, association with tunnel endpoints, etc. Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/en_uk/products/switches/cisco_nexus_9300_ex_platform_switches_white_paper_uki.pdf

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Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/en_uk/products/switches/cisco_nexus_9300_ex_platform_switches_white_paper_uki.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 379

Which policy is used to capture host information on the Cisco Firepower Next Generation Intrusion Prevention System?

- A. Correlation
- **B. Network Discovery**
- C. Access Control
- D. Intrusion

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Firepower System uses network discovery and identity policies to collect host, application, and user data for traffic on your network. You can use certain types of discovery and identity data to build a comprehensive map of your network assets, perform forensic analysis, behavioral profiling, access control, and mitigate and respond to the vulnerabilities and exploits to which your organization is susceptible.

You can configure your network discovery policy to perform host and application detection.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/640/configuration/guide/fpmc- configguide-v64/introduction_to_network_discovery_and_identity.html

NEW QUESTION # 380

Email security has become a high priority task for a security engineer at a large multi-national organization due to ongoing phishing campaigns. To help control this, the engineer has deployed an Incoming Content Filter with a URL reputation of (-10 00 to -6 00) on the Cisco ESA. Which action will the system perform to disable any links in messages that match the filter?

- A. ScreenAction
- B. Quarantine
- **C. Defang**
- D. FilterAction

Answer: C

Explanation:

Defanging is the process of modifying a URL in a message to prevent it from being clickable. This can help protect users from malicious links that have a low URL reputation score. Defanging is one of the actions that can be configured in the Incoming Content Filter on the Cisco ESA. The other actions are Quarantine, FilterAction, and ScreenAction. Quarantine sends the message to a quarantine area for further inspection.

FilterAction applies a predefined action such as drop, bounce, or deliver. ScreenAction displays a warning message to the user before allowing them to access the URL. Defanging is the only action that disables the links in the message without affecting the delivery or visibility of the message.

References: 1: URL Filtering on the Cisco IronPort ESA - Mikail's Blog 2: Configure URL Filtering for Secure Email Gateway and Cloud Gateway - Cisco Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/security/esa-content-filters.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 381

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