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Cisco 300-710 (Securing Networks with Cisco Firepower) Certification Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of network security engineers who are responsible for implementing and managing Cisco Firepower Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) solutions. Securing Networks with Cisco Firepower certification is one of the most sought-after credentials in the network security industry, as Cisco Firepower is a leading NGFW solution that provides advanced threat protection, network visibility, and centralized management capabilities.

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Cisco Securing Networks with Cisco Firepower Sample Questions (Q210-Q215):

NEW QUESTION # 210

What must be implemented on Cisco Firepower to allow multiple logical devices on a single physical device to have access to external hosts?

- A. Add one shared management interface on all logical devices.
- B. Add at least two container instances from the same module.
- C. Set up a cluster control link between all logical devices
- **D. Define VLAN subinterfaces for each logical device.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

On Cisco Firepower devices, especially when using multi-instance (logical device) mode, you can run multiple independent logical Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) or ASA instances on a single physical appliance (like FPR 4100 or 9300 series).

Each logical device (instance) must have its own access to external networks, and since they share the same physical interfaces, the way to logically separate traffic is through the use of VLAN subinterfaces.

You assign different VLAN tags to subinterfaces, and each logical device is mapped to its own set of VLANs, allowing isolated

network access including to external hosts.

This is essential for enabling network segmentation and proper traffic routing per instance.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/70/configuration/guide/fpmc-config_guide-v70/firepower_threat_defense_logical_devices_for_the.html#id_90184

NEW QUESTION # 211

What is the maximum bit size that Cisco FMC supports for HTTPS certificates?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since version 6.2 (incl) all FMC versions supports 4096 HTTPS Certificates.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/610/configuration/guide/fpmc-config_guide-v61/system_configuration.html

NEW QUESTION # 212

An engineer attempts to pull the configuration for a Cisco FTD sensor to review with Cisco TAC but does not have direct access to the CU for the device. The CLI for the device is managed by Cisco FMC to which the engineer has access. Which action in Cisco FMC grants access to the CLI for the device?

- A. Export the configuration using the Import/Export tool within Cisco FMC.
- B. Use the show run all command in the Cisco FTD CLI feature within Cisco FMC.
- C. Create a backup of the configuration within the Cisco FMC.
- D. Download the configuration file within the File Download section of Cisco FMC.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Cisco FMC, to grant access to the CLI for a Cisco FTD sensor, the engineer can use the "show run" command from within the Cisco FTD CLI feature. This command allows the engineer to view the current configuration of the Cisco FTD sensor, including any changes that have been made since the last time the configuration was saved. The engineer can then share this configuration with Cisco TAC as needed for troubleshooting or support.

NEW QUESTION # 213

The event dashboard within the Cisco FMC has been inundated with low priority intrusion drop events, which are overshadowing high priority events. An engineer has been tasked with reviewing the policies and reducing the low priority events. Which action should be configured to accomplish this task?

- A. generate events
- B. drop packet
- C. drop connection
- D. drop and generate

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 214

An engineer must investigate a connectivity issue from an endpoint behind a Cisco FTD device and a public DNS server. The endpoint cannot perform name resolution queries. Which action must the engineer perform to troubleshoot the issue by simulating real DNS traffic on the Cisco FTD while verifying the Snarl verdict?

- A. Perform a Snort engine capture using tcpdump from the FTD CLI.

- B. Use the Capture w/Trace wizard in Cisco FMC.
- C. Run the system support firewall-engine-debug command from the FTD CLI.
- D. Create a Custom Workflow in Cisco FMC.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The Capture w/Trace wizard in Cisco FMC allows you to capture packets on an FTD device and trace their path through the Snort engine. This can help you troubleshoot connectivity issues from an endpoint behind an FTD device and a public DNS server, as well as verify the Snort verdict for the DNS traffic. The Capture w/Trace wizard lets you specify the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols for the packets you want to capture and trace, as well as the FTD device and interface where you want to perform the capture.

You can also apply filters to limit the capture size and duration. After you start the capture, you can ping the DNS server from the endpoint and then view the captured packets and their Snort verdicts in the FMC web interface².

To use the Capture w/Trace wizard in Cisco FMC, you need to follow these steps²:

In the FMC web interface, navigate to Troubleshooting > Capture/Trace.

Click New Capture.

Choose an FTD device from the Device drop-down list.

Choose an interface from the Interface drop-down list.

Enter the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols for the packets you want to capture and trace. For example, if you want to capture DNS queries from an endpoint with IP address 10.1.1.100 to a DNS server with IP address 8.8.8.8, you can enter these values:

Source IP: 10.1.1.100

Source Port: any

Destination IP: 8.8.8.8

Destination Port: 53

Protocol: UDP

Optionally, apply filters to limit the capture size and duration. For example, you can set the maximum number of packets to capture, the maximum capture file size, or the maximum capture time.

Click Start.

Ping the DNS server from the endpoint and wait for some packets to be captured.

Click Stop to stop the capture.

Click View Capture to see the captured packets and their Snort verdicts.

The other options are incorrect because:

Performing a Snort engine capture using tcpdump from the FTD CLI will not allow you to trace the path of the packets through the Snort engine or verify their Snort verdicts. Tcpdump is a command-line tool that can capture packets on an FTD device, but it does not provide any information about how Snort processes those packets or what actions Snort takes on them².

Creating a Custom Workflow in Cisco FMC will not help you troubleshoot a connectivity issue from an endpoint behind an FTD device and a public DNS server. A Custom Workflow is a user-defined set of pages that display event data in different formats, such as tables, charts, maps, and so on. A Custom Workflow does not allow you to capture or trace packets on an FTD device³.

Running the system support firewall-engine-debug command from the FTD CLI will not allow you to simulate real DNS traffic on the FTD device or verify the Snort verdict for that traffic. The firewall-engine-debug command is a diagnostic tool that can generate synthetic packets and send them through the Snort engine on an FTD device. The synthetic packets are not real network traffic and do not affect any connections or policies on the FTD device⁴.

NEW QUESTION # 215

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