Want to Get Cisco 350-701 Certified? Rely on Exam4Tests's Exam Questions for Easy Success

DOWNLOAD the newest Exam4Tests 350-701 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KCJtax6UeY08gxi-JuNeWewK5JRyYuOZ

You get a specific amount of time per day to study, you have a job, need to go to the office daily, and take time to relax from the hectic work schedule. So, planning a long study schedule is not possible. Some people study while traveling to the office, some prefer to check the office breaks and some even take it to late-night study especially when they are left with little time to prepare Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies 350-701 for certification exam. For this reason, we want to make your journey smooth by providing you with smart tips to make the most out of your Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies 350-701 study material for the Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies 350-701 certification programs and clear it in one go.

Key Details of 350-701

The Cisco 350-701 exam has a duration of 120 minutes and is offered in the English and Japanese languages. The official test can feature different types of questions from multiple-choice single response to multiple-choice multiple answers, testlet, fill in the blank, and drag and drop. In general, this security core exam should be taken by those individuals aiming for an exciting security role in information technology and now ready to advance. This group includes security engineers, network engineers, network designers, network administrators, systems engineers, technical solutions architects, consulting systems engineers, and network managers.

Cisco 350-701 certification exam is a valuable credential for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in network security. Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies certification is recognized globally and is highly respected in the IT industry. Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies certification exam's preparation requires extensive study and hands-on experience in implementing and managing network security technologies. Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies certification holders are equipped with the skills and knowledge needed to secure their organization's networks and protect against threats and attacks.

What Career Opportunities Will a Certified Specialist for Security Core Have?

A successful candidate who manages to Pass 350-701 Exam will have better opportunities to land a job in the following positions:

- System engineer
- Security analyst
- Security engineer

Payscale.com has done a thorough investigation on how much such specialists can win and they reached the conclusion that a certified security engineer can get about $92k on average per year. Also, if you decide to work as a network engineer, then you

should expect to receive an offer of $74k in one year while the compensation for security analysts and security architects is $76k and $124k, respectively.

>> New 350-701 Exam Dumps <<

350-701 Formal Test, 350-701 Study Dumps

If you want to ace the Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies (350-701) test, the main problem you may face is not finding updated 350-701 practice questions to crack this test quickly. After examining the situation, the Exam4Tests has come with the idea to provide you with updated and actual Sitecore 350-701 Exam Dumps so you can pass 350-701 test on the first attempt.

Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118
An engineer integrates Cisco FMC and Cisco ISE using pxGrid Which role is assigned for Cisco FMC?

- A. publisher
- B. client
- C. server
- D. controller

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 119
Which cloud service offering allows customers to access a web application that is being hosted, managed, and maintained by a cloud service provider?

- A. IaC
- B. PaaS
- C. IaaS
- D. SaaS

Answer: D

Explanation:
SaaS stands for Software as a Service, which is a cloud service offering that allows customers to access a web application that is being hosted, managed, and maintained by a cloud service provider. SaaS applications are typically accessed through a web browser or a mobile app, and the customers do not need to install, update, or maintain any software or hardware on their own. SaaS applications can provide various benefits, such as lower upfront costs, faster deployment, scalability, and automatic updates. Some examples of SaaS applications are Gmail, Salesforce, Zoom, and Netflix123.
IaC stands for Infrastructure as Code, which is a method of provisioning and managing cloud resources using code or scripts, rather than manual processes or graphical user interfaces. IaC can help automate and standardize the deployment and configuration of cloud infrastructure, as well as improve consistency, reliability, and security. IaC is not a cloud service offering, but rather a technique or practice that can be used with different cloud service models, such as IaaS or PaaS45.
IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, which is a cloud service offering that provides customers with access to virtualized computing resources, such as servers, storage, networks, and operating systems. IaaS customers can rent or lease these resources from a cloud service provider, and have full control over their configuration and management. IaaS customers are responsible for installing, updating, and maintaining their own applications and middleware on top of the cloud infrastructure. IaaS can provide various benefits, such as flexibility, scalability, cost-effectiveness, and security. Some examples of IaaS providers are Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform .
PaaS stands for Platform as a Service, which is a cloud service offering that provides customers with access to a cloud-based platform that includes the infrastructure, operating system, middleware, and development tools needed to build, deploy, and run applications. PaaS customers can focus on developing and running their own applications, without worrying about the underlying cloud infrastructure or software. PaaS can provide various benefits, such as faster development, scalability, compatibility, and security. Some examples of PaaS providers are Heroku, AWS Elastic Beanstalk, and Google App Engine .
References := 1: IaaS vs. PaaS vs. SaaS | IBM 2: What is SaaS? Software as a service explained | InfoWorld 3:

SaaS - Software as a Service | Oracle 4: What is Infrastructure as Code (IaC)? | Red Hat 5: Infrastructure as Code (IaC) | AWS : What is IaaS? Infrastructure as a service explained | InfoWorld : IaaS - Infrastructure as a Service | Oracle : Cloud Computing Services | Google Cloud : What is PaaS? Platform as a service explained | InfoWorld : PaaS - Platform as a Service | Oracle : Cloud Services - Deploy Cloud Apps & APIs | Microsoft Azure

NEW QUESTION # 120
A Cisco ESA administrator has been tasked with configuring the Cisco ESA to ensure there are no viruses before quarantined emails are delivered. In addition, delivery of mail from known bad mail servers must be prevented. Which two actions must be taken in order to meet these requirements? (Choose two)

- A. Enable a message tracking service
- B. Deploy the Cisco ESA in the DMZ
- C. Use outbreak filters from SenderBase
- D. Scan quarantined emails using AntiVirus signatures.
- E. Configure a recipient access table

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
We should scan emails using AntiVirus signatures to make sure there are no viruses attached in emails.
Note: A virus signature is the fingerprint of a virus. It is a set of unique data, or bits of code, that allow it to be identified. Antivirus software uses a virus signature to find a virus in a computer file system, allowing to detect, quarantine, and remove the virus.
SenderBase is an email reputation service designed to help email administrators research senders, identify legitimate sources of email, and block spammers. When the Cisco ESA receives messages from known or highly reputable senders, it delivers them directly to the end user without any content scanning. However, when the Cisco ESA receives email messages from unknown or less reputable senders, it performs antispam and antivirus scanning.
Reference:
/b_ESA_Admin_Guide_12_0/b_ESA_Admin_Guide_12_0_chapter_0100100.html

NEW QUESTION # 121
Which Cisco platform ensures that machines that connect to organizational networks have the recommended antivirus definitions and patches to help prevent an organizational malware outbreak?

- A. Cisco WiSM
- B. Cisco ESA
- C. Cisco Prime Infrastructure
- D. Cisco ISE

Answer: D

Explanation:
A posture policy is a collection of posture requirements, which are associated with one or more identity groups, and operating systems. We can configure ISE to check for the Windows patch at Work Centers > Posture > Posture Elements > Conditions > File.
In this example, we are going to use the predefined file check to ensure that our Windows 10 clients have the critical security patch installed to prevent the Wanna Cry malware; and we can also configure ISE to update the client with this patch.

NEW QUESTION # 122
What is the difference between a vulnerability and an exploit?

- A. A vulnerability is a weakness that can be exploited by an attacker
- B. An exploit is a weakness that can cause a vulnerability in the network
- C. An exploit is a hypothetical event that causes a vulnerability in the network
- D. A vulnerability is a hypothetical event for an attacker to exploit

Answer: A

Explanation:

vulnerability is a flaw or gap in the security of a system or network that can be exploited by an attacker to compromise its functionality, integrity, confidentiality, or availability. A vulnerability can exist in the design, implementation, configuration, or operation of a system or network, and can be caused by human errors, software bugs, hardware defects, or environmental factors. A vulnerability can be exploited by an attacker using various methods, such as malware, phishing, brute force, denial-of-service, or injection attacks. A vulnerability can also be exploited by an insider who has legitimate access to the system or network, but abuses their privileges for malicious purposes. A vulnerability can be discovered by security researchers, ethical hackers, or malicious hackers, and can be reported to the vendor or the public for remediation or exploitation. A vulnerability can be mitigated by applying patches, updates, or configuration changes, or by using security tools such as firewalls, antivirus, or encryption.
An exploit is a piece of code, data, or technique that takes advantage of a vulnerability to perform unauthorized or malicious actions on a system or network. An exploit can be used to gain access, escalate privileges, execute commands, steal data, disrupt services, or damage resources. An exploit can be delivered by various means, such as email attachments, web links, removable media, or network packets. An exploit can be developed by security researchers, ethical hackers, or malicious hackers, and can be shared or sold on the dark web or other platforms for testing or attacking purposes. An exploit can be detected by security tools such as intrusion detection systems, antivirus, or anti-exploit software.
The difference between a vulnerability and an exploit is that a vulnerability is a potential weakness that can be exploited, while an exploit is an actual attack that uses a vulnerability. A vulnerability can exist without being exploited, but an exploit cannot exist without a vulnerability. A vulnerability can be fixed or prevented, but an exploit can only be blocked or stopped. References :=
* Exploit vs Vulnerability: What's the Difference? - InfoSec Insights
* Difference Between Vulnerability and Exploit - GeeksforGeeks
* Exploit vs. Vulnerability: What Is the Difference? - Coralogix
* Exploit vs Vulnerability: What's the Difference? - Cybers Guards

NEW QUESTION # 123
.....

Do you want to pass the exam as soon as possible? 350-701 exam dumps of us will give you such opportunity like this. You can pass your exam by spending about 48 to 72 hours on practicing 350-701 exam dumps. With skilled experts to revise the exam dumps, the 350-701 learning material is high-quality, and they will examine the 350-701 Exam Dumps at times to guarantee the correctness. Besides, we offer you free update for 365 days after purchasing , and the update version for 350-701 exam dumps will be sent to your email address automatically.