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CISCO CCNP SECURITY 300-745 SDSI STUDY GUIDE

300-745 S SDSI Practice Questions



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Cisco 300-745 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Cisco Designing Cisco Security Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which two metrics are important for evaluating the performance of automated security response workflows? (Choose two.)

- A. Mean Time to Respond (MTTR)
- B. VLAN propagation speed
- C. Mean Time to Detect (MTTD)
- D. CPU temperature

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

MTTD measures how quickly incidents are detected, and MTTR measures how quickly they are resolved. Together, they indicate the effectiveness of automated security response workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which two best practices align with incident response and compliance objectives? (Choose two.)

- A. Maintain immutable logs
- B. Use shared admin credentials
- C. Implement real-time monitoring
- D. Disable auditing to improve performance

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Immutable logs preserve evidence integrity, while real-time monitoring allows faster detection and response-both essential for incident response and regulatory compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 26

What does watermarking AI generated content prevent?

- A. deep fakes
- B. harmful content
- C. scale changes
- D. massive resource consumption

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the realm of Artificial Intelligence and DevSecOps, watermarking is a critical security technique used to identify the origin of synthetic media. As generative AI models become increasingly sophisticated, they can create highly realistic images, videos, and audio clips—often referred to as deep fakes. These deep fakes pose a significant risk to organizational security and public trust, as they can be used for sophisticated social engineering attacks, such as impersonating executives in "Business Email Compromise" (BEC) scenarios or spreading misinformation.

By embedding a cryptographic or perceptible watermark into AI-generated content, security systems and users can verify the authenticity and provenance of the media. This proactive measure helps prevent the successful deployment of deep fakes by making it easier for automated security tools to flag synthetic content that lacks a valid "signature" of origin. While watermarking does not inherently stop the creation of harmful content (Option C) or reduce resource consumption (Option A), it provides a layer of accountability and verification. Similarly, scale changes (Option D) are technical image manipulations that watermarking does not prevent. Within the Cisco SDSI framework, watermarking is viewed as an essential component of the AI security lifecycle, ensuring that generative technologies are used responsibly and that synthetic content is distinguishable from genuine data.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A software development company uses multiple cloud providers to host applications. The company is designing a scalable firewall solution that must meet the requirements:

- * Consistent security policies across multiple cloud environments.
- * Centralized visibility and management.
- * Scalability to accommodate different cloud platforms.

Which type of firewall meets the requirements?

- A. host-based firewall
- B. zone-based firewall
- **C. distributed firewall**
- D. traditional firewall

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a multi-cloud architecture, traditional perimeter-based firewalls often create "chokepoints" and fail to provide the granularity needed for east-west traffic between microservices across different providers. A distributed firewall is the architectural solution designed to meet these modern requirements. Unlike a centralized appliance, a distributed firewall is implemented as a software-defined layer that resides close to the workloads—often within the hypervisor or as part of a service mesh.

According to Cisco Security Infrastructure objectives, a distributed firewall allows for centralized management of a unified policy that is pushed out to all enforcement points, regardless of whether the workload is in AWS, Azure, or an on-premises data center. This ensures consistent security policies across the entire footprint. Because the enforcement is decentralized, the solution scales automatically as new cloud platforms or workloads are added. While a Traditional Firewall (Option A) lacks the multi-cloud agility, a Zone-based Firewall (Option B) is typically tied to specific physical or logical interfaces on a router, and a Host-based Firewall (Option D) is managed at the individual OS level, which becomes difficult to coordinate centrally at scale. The distributed firewall model aligns with the Cisco SAFE architectural goal of pervasive security and simplified operations in highly dynamic, heterogeneous cloud environments.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which tool is used to collect, analyze, and visualize logs from network devices, endpoints, and other sources in an enterprise?

- A. Cisco Web Security Appliance
- B. Cloud Observability
- C. Cisco Email Security Appliance
- **D. Splunk**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the architectural design of a modern Security Operations Center (SOC), visibility is paramount. Splunk is a leading Security

