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Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Security Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q217-Q222):

NEW QUESTION # 217

Refer to the exhibit.

An organization is using DHCP Snooping within their network. A user on VLAN 41 on a new switch is complaining that an IP address is not being obtained. Which command should be configured on the switch interface in order to provide the user with network connectivity?

- A. ip dhcp snooping vlan 41
- B. **ip dhcp snooping trust**
- C. ip dhcp snooping limit 41
- D. ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation To understand DHCP snooping we need to learn about DHCP spoofing attack first.

DHCP spoofing is a type of attack in that the attacker listens for DHCP Requests from clients and answers them with fake DHCP Response before the authorized DHCP Response comes to the clients. The fake DHCP Response often gives its IP address as the client default gateway -> all the traffic sent from the client will go through the attacker computer, the attacker becomes a "man-in-the-middle". The attacker can have some ways to make sure its fake DHCP Response arrives first. In fact, if the attacker is "closer" than the DHCP Server then he doesn't need to do anything. Or he can DoS the DHCP Server so that it can't send the DHCP Response. DHCP snooping can prevent DHCP spoofing attacks. DHCP snooping is a Cisco Catalyst feature that determines which switch ports can respond to DHCP requests. Ports are identified as trusted and untrusted.

Only ports that connect to an authorized DHCP server are trusted, and allowed to send all types of DHCP messages. All other ports on the switch are untrusted and can send only DHCP requests. If a DHCP response is seen on an untrusted port, the port is shut down.

The port connected to a DHCP server should be configured as trusted port with the "ip dhcp snooping trust" command. Other ports connecting to hosts are untrusted ports by default.

In this question, we need to configure the uplink to "trust" (under interface Gi1/0/1) as shown below.

NEW QUESTION # 218

What are two advantages of using Cisco Any connect over DMVPN? (Choose two)

- A. It allows customization of access policies based on user identity
- B. It allows multiple sites to connect to the data center
- C. It provides spoke-to-spoke communications without traversing the hub
- D. It allows different routing protocols to work over the tunnel
- E. It enables VPN access for individual users from their machines

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Cisco AnyConnect is a client-based VPN solution that provides secure remote access for individual users from their machines. It allows customization of access policies based on user identity, such as group membership, device posture, or location. This enables granular control over who can access what resources on the network.

Cisco AnyConnect also supports various authentication methods, such as certificates, multifactor authentication, or single sign-on. Cisco AnyConnect can be deployed with Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA) or Cisco Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) as the VPN headend.

Cisco DMVPN is a network-based VPN solution that provides dynamic, on-demand, and scalable connectivity for branch offices, teleworkers, and business partners. It uses multipoint GRE (mGRE) tunnels and Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) to establish direct spoke-to-spoke communications without traversing the hub. It also supports IPsec encryption and various routing protocols over the tunnel. Cisco DMVPN can be deployed with Cisco IOS routers as the VPN headend.

The advantages of using Cisco AnyConnect over DMVPN are:

- * It enables VPN access for individual users from their machines, which is useful for mobile workers or telecommuters who need to connect to the network from anywhere.
- * It allows customization of access policies based on user identity, which is useful for enforcing security and compliance requirements for different types of users or devices.

The advantages of using DMVPN over Cisco AnyConnect are:

- * It provides spoke-to-spoke communications without traversing the hub, which reduces latency and bandwidth consumption for traffic between remote sites.
- * It allows different routing protocols to work over the tunnel, which provides flexibility and scalability for network design and management.

References:

- * Cisco Dynamic Multipoint VPN: Simple and Secure Branch-to-Branch Communications Data Sheet
- * [Cisco AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client Data Sheet]
- * Cisco Get VPN vs DMVPN: Difference and Comparison
- * Comparing Cisco SD-WAN to DMVPN
- * What are two advantages of using Cisco AnyConnect over DMVPN?

NEW QUESTION # 219

An organization uses Cisco FMC to centrally manage multiple Cisco FTD devices. The default management port conflicts with other communications on the network and must be changed. What must be done to ensure that all devices can communicate together?

- A. Set the tunnel to go through the Cisco FTD
- B. Change the management port on Cisco FMC so that it pushes the change to all managed Cisco FTD devices
- C. Set the tunnel port to 8305
- D. Manually change the management port on Cisco FMC and all managed Cisco FTD devices

Answer: D

Explanation:

The FMC and managed devices communicate using a two-way, SSL-encrypted communication channel, which by default is on port 8305. Cisco strongly recommends that you keep the default settings for the remote management port, but if the management port conflicts with other communications on your network, you can choose a different port. If you change the management port, you must change it for all devices in your deployment that need to communicate with each other.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/misc/fmc-ftd-mgmt-nw/fmc-ftd-mgmtnw.html>

NEW QUESTION # 220

An engineer needs to add protection for data in transit and have headers in the email message. Which configuration is needed to accomplish this goal?

- A. Deploy an encryption appliance.
- B. Map sender IP addresses to a host interface.
- C. Enable flagged message handling
- D. Provision the email appliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

The configuration that is needed to accomplish the goal of adding protection for data in transit and having headers in the email message is to deploy an encryption appliance. An encryption appliance is a device that encrypts and decrypts email messages using various encryption standards, such as S/MIME, PGP, or Cisco Registered Envelope Service (CRES). An encryption appliance can also add headers to the email message to indicate the encryption status, the encryption key, or the encryption policy. An encryption appliance can be integrated with an email appliance, such as Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA), to provide end-to-end email security and encryption.

The other options are incorrect because:

- * Provisioning the email appliance is not enough to add protection for data in transit and have headers in the email message. An email appliance can provide various email security features, such as spam filtering, virus scanning, content filtering, or data loss prevention, but it does not encrypt or decrypt email messages by itself. An email appliance needs to work with an encryption appliance to provide email encryption and decryption.
- * Mapping sender IP addresses to a host interface is not related to adding protection for data in transit and having headers in the email message. This is a configuration option for an email appliance that allows it to accept email messages from specific IP addresses or ranges and assign them to a specific host interface. This can be useful for load balancing, traffic management, or policy enforcement, but it does not affect email encryption or decryption.
- * Enabling flagged message handling is not relevant to adding protection for data in transit and having headers in the email message. This is a configuration option for an email appliance that allows it to handle email messages that have a specific flag or tag in the subject line or the body. This can be useful for testing, troubleshooting, or applying special policies, but it does not affect email encryption or decryption.

References:

- * Cisco Email Encryption
- * Cisco Email Encryption Appliance
- * Cisco Email Security Appliance Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 221

An administrator is trying to determine which applications are being used in the network but does not want the network devices to send metadata to Cisco Firepower. Which feature should be used to accomplish this?

- A. Access Control
- B. Network Discovery
- C. Packet Tracer
- D. NetFlow

Answer: B

Explanation:

NetFlow is a network protocol developed by Cisco for the collection and monitoring of network traffic flow data generated by NetFlow-enabled routers and switches. The flows do not contain actual packet data, but rather the metadata for communications. It is a standard form of session data that details who, what, when, and where of network traffic -> Answer A is not correct.

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Reference:

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NEW QUESTION # 222

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