

Document Generated: 01/22/2025

Learning Style: On Demand

Provider: Cisco

Difficulty: Intermediate

Course Duration: 40 Hours

Securing the Web with Cisco Web Security Appliance (SWSA) v3.0 - On Demand



Course Information

About this course:

This course will provide you skills to implement, use, and maintain Cisco® Web

Security Appliance (WSA), powered by Cisco Talos. Being a Cisco Web Security Appliance expert you will be able to provide advanced protection for business email, and full control against web security threats.

Through a combination of instructor video, text, and hands-on practice, you'll learn how to implement policies to control HTTPS traffic and access, implement use control settings and policies, deploy proxy services, implement data security and data loss prevention, perform administration of Cisco WSA solution, use authentication, use the solution's anti-malware features, and more.

Upon completing this course, you will be fully prepared to take the Securing the Web with Cisco Web Security Appliance (300-725 SWSA) exam, passing which will lead to CCNP® Security and the Cisco Certified Specialist - Web Content Security certifications.

Course Objective:

You should be able to do the following once you complete the course:

- Enforce acceptable use control settings
- Defend against malware
- Describe data security and data loss prevention
- Perform administration and troubleshooting
- Describe Cisco WSA
- Deploy proxy services
- Utilize authentication
- Describe decryption policies to control HTTPS traffic
- Understand differentiated traffic access policies and identification profiles

Audience:

- Operations engineers
- Network managers, network or security technicians, and security engineers and managers responsible for web security
- Cisco integrators and partners
- Security architects
- System designers
- Network administrators

Prerequisite:

You should have knowledge of these topics to fully benefit from this course:

- IP routing
- TCP/IP services, including Domain Name System (DNS), Secure Shell (SSH), FTP, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), HTTP, and HTTPS

You are expected to have one or more of the following basic technical

competencies or equivalent knowledge:

- Cisco Networking Academy letter of completion (CCNA 1 and CCNA 2)
- Windows expertise: Microsoft [Microsoft Specialist, Microsoft Certified Solutions Associate (MCSA), Microsoft Certified Solutions Expert (MCSE)], CompTIA (A+, Network+, Server+)
- Cisco certification (CCENT certification or higher)
- Relevant industry certification [International Information System Security Certification Consortium ((ISC)²), Computing Technology Industry Association (CompTIA) Security+, International Council of Electronic Commerce Consultants (EC-Council), Global Information Assurance Certification (GIAC), ISACA]

Course Outline:

Describing Cisco WSA

Technology Use Case
Cisco WSA Solution
Cisco WSA Features
Cisco WSA Architecture
Proxy Service
Integrated Layer 4 Traffic Monitor
Data Loss Prevention
Cisco Cognitive Intelligence
Management Tools
Cisco Advanced Web Security Reporting (AWSR) and Third-Party Integration
Cisco Content Security Management Appliance (SMA)

Deploying Proxy Services

Explicit Forward Mode vs. Transparent Mode
Transparent Mode Traffic Redirection
Web Cache Control Protocol
Web Cache Communication Protocol (WCCP) Upstream and Downstream Flow
Proxy Bypass
Proxy Caching
Proxy Auto-Config (PAC) Files
FTP Proxy
Socket Secure (SOCKS) Proxy
Proxy Access Log and HTTP Headers
Customizing Error Notifications with End User Notification (EUN) Pages

Utilizing Authentication

Authentication Protocols
Authentication Realms
Tracking User Credentials

- Explicit (Forward) and Transparent Proxy Mode
- Bypassing Authentication with Problematic Agents
- Reporting and Authentication
- Re-Authentication
- FTP Proxy Authentication
- Troubleshooting Joining Domains and Test Authentication
- Integration with Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE)

Creating Decryption Policies to Control HTTPS Traffic

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)/Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) Inspection
- Overview
- Certificate Overview
- Overview of HTTPS Decryption Policies
- Activating HTTPS Proxy Function
- Access Control List (ACL) Tags for HTTPS Inspection
- Access Log Examples

Understanding Differentiated Traffic Access Policies and Identification Profiles

- Overview of Access Policies
- Access Policy Groups
- Overview of Identification Profiles
- Identification Profiles and Authentication
- Access Policy and Identification Profiles Processing Order
- Other Policy Types
- Access Log Examples
- ACL Decision Tags and Policy Groups
- Enforcing Time-Based and Traffic Volume Acceptable Use Policies, and End User Notifications

Defending Against Malware

- Web Reputation Filters
- Anti-Malware Scanning
- Scanning Outbound Traffic
- Anti-Malware and Reputation in Policies
- File Reputation Filtering and File Analysis
- Cisco Advanced Malware Protection
- File Reputation and Analysis Features
- Integration with Cisco Cognitive Intelligence

Enforcing Acceptable Use Control Settings

- Controlling Web Usage
- URL Filtering
- URL Category Solutions
- Dynamic Content Analysis Engine
- Web Application Visibility and Control

Enforcing Media Bandwidth Limits
Software as a Service (SaaS) Access Control
Filtering Adult Content

Data Security and Data Loss Prevention

Data Security
Cisco Data Security Solution
Data Security Policy Definitions
Data Security Logs

Performing Administration and Troubleshooting

Monitor the Cisco Web Security Appliance
Cisco WSA Reports
Monitoring System Activity Through Logs
System Administration Tasks
Troubleshooting
Command Line Interface

References

Comparing Cisco WSA Models
Comparing Cisco SMA Models
Overview of Connect, Install, and Configure
Deploying the Cisco Web Security Appliance Open Virtualization Format (OVF) Template
Mapping Cisco Web Security Appliance Virtual Machine (VM) Ports to Correct Networks
Connecting to the Cisco Web Security Virtual Appliance
Enabling Layer 4 Traffic Monitor (L4TM)
Accessing and Running the System Setup Wizard
Reconnecting to the Cisco Web Security Appliance
High Availability Overview
Hardware Redundancy
Introducing Common Address Redundancy Protocol (CARP)
Configuring Failover Groups for High Availability
Feature Comparison Across Traffic Redirection Options
Architecture Scenarios When Deploying Cisco AnyConnect® Secure Mobility

Credly Badge:

Display your Completion Badge And Get The Recognition You Deserve.

Add a completion and readiness badge to your LinkedIn profile, Facebook page, or Twitter account to



validate your professional and technical expertise. With badges issued and validated by Credly, you can:

- Let anyone verify your completion and achievement by clicking on the badge
- Display your hard work and validate your expertise
- Display each badge's details about specific skills you developed.

Badges are issued by QuickStart and verified through Credly.

[Find Out More](#) or [See List Of Badges](#)