

# 210-260<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing Cisco Network Security

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QUESTION 1
Protocols supported in contest aware VRF over VRF lite (Choose 2)
A. EIGRP
B. Multicast
C. OSPF
D. Unicast
Correct Answer: AB
QUESTION 2
Which command initializes a lawful intercept view?
A. username cisco1 view lawful-intercept password cisco
B. parser view cisco li-view
C. li-view cisco user cisco1 password cisco
D. parser view li-view inclusive
Correct Answer: C
Before you initialize a lawful intercept view, ensure that the privilege level is set to 15 via the privilege command. SUMMARY STEPS
1.
enable view
2.
configure terminal
3.
li-view li-password user username password password
4.
username lawful-intercept [name] [privilege privilege-level  view view-name] password password
5.
parser view view-name
6



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name new-name  QUESTION 3  In what type of attack does an attacker virtually change a devices burned in address in an attempt to circumvent access lists and mask the device\\strue identity?  A. gratuitous ARP  B. ARP poisoning  C. IP Spoofing  D. MAC Spoofing  Correct Answer: D  QUESTION 4  What is the primary purposed of a defined rule in an IPS?  A. to detect internal attacks  B. to define a set of actions that occur when a specific user logs in to the system  C. to configure an event action that is pre-defined by the system administrator  D. to configure an event action that takes place when a signature is triggered.  Correct Answer: D	secret 5 encrypted-password
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D. to configure an event action that takes place when a signature is triggered.	B. to define a set of actions that occur when a specific user logs in to the system
	C. to configure an event action that is pre-defined by the system administrator
Correct Answer: D	D. to configure an event action that takes place when a signature is triggered.
	Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 5**

What features can protect the data plane? (Choose three.)

- A. policing
- B. ACLs
- C. IPS
- D. antispoofing
- E. QoS
- F. DHCP-snooping



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Correct Answer: BDF

Data Plane Security Data plane security can be implemented using the following features: Access control lists Access control lists (ACLs) perform packet filtering to control which packets move through the network and where. Antispoofing ACLs can be used as an antispoofing mechanism that discards traffic that has an invalid source address. Layer 2 security features Cisco Catalyst switches have integrated features to help secure the Layer 2 infrastructure. ACLs ACLs are used to secure the data plane in a variety of ways, including the following: Block unwanted traffic or users ACLs can filter incoming or outgoing packets on an interface, controlling access based on source addresses, destination addresses, or user authentication. Reduce the chance of DoS attacks ACLs can be used to specify whether traffic from hosts, networks, or users can access the network. The TCP intercept feature can also be configured to prevent servers from being flooded with requests for a connection. Mitigate spoofing attacks ACLs enable security practitioners to implement recommended practices to mitigate spoofing attacks. Provide bandwidth control ACLs on a slow link can prevent excess traffic. Classify traffic to protect other planes ACLs can be applied on vty lines (management plane). ACLs can control routing updates being sent, received, or redistributed (control plane). Antispoofing Implementing the IETF best current practice 38 (BCP38) and RFC 2827 ingress traffic filtering renders the use of invalid source IP addresses ineffective, forcing attacks to be initiated from valid, reachable IP addresses which could be traced to the originator of an attack. Features such as Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) can be used to complement the antispoofing strategy. Layer 2 Data Plane Protection The following are Layer 2 security tools integrated into the Cisco Catalyst switches: Port security Prevents MAC address spoofing and MAC address flooding attacks DHCP snooping Prevents client attacks on the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server and switch Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) Adds security to ARP by using the DHCP snooping table to minimize the impact of ARP poisoning and spoofing attacks IP source guard Prevents IP spoofing addresses by using the DHCP snooping table

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