

640-554^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco IOS Network Security (IINS v2.0)

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QUESTION 1

When a company puts a security policy in place, what is the effect on the company\\'s business?

- A. Minimizing risk
- B. Minimizing total cost of ownership
- C. Minimizing liability
- D. Maximizing compliance

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which statement about Cisco IOS IPS on Cisco IOS Release 12.4(11)T and later is true?

- A. uses Cisco IPS 5.x signature format
- B. requires the Basic or Advanced Signature Definition File
- C. supports both inline and promiscuous mode
- D. requires IEV for monitoring Cisco IPS alerts
- E. uses the built-in signatures that come with the Cisco IOS image as backup
- F. supports SDEE, SYSLOG, and SNMP for sending Cisco IPS alerts

Correct Answer: A

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_data_ios_ips/configuration/12-4t/sec-ips5-sig-fsue.html

Signature Categories

Cisco IPS appliances and Cisco IOS IPS with Cisco 5.x format signatures operate with signature categories. All signatures are pregrouped into categories; the categories are hierarchical. An individual signature can belong to more than one

category. Top-level categories help to define general types of signatures.

Subcategories exist beneath each top-level signature category. (For a list of supported top-level categories, use your router CLI help (?).) Router Configuration Files and Signature Event Action Processor (SEAP)

As of Cisco IOS Release 12.4(11)T, SDFs are no longer used by Cisco IOS IPS. Instead, routers access signature definition information through a directory that contains three configuration files--the default configuration, the delta

configuration, and the SEAP configuration. Cisco IOS accesses this directory through the ip ips config location command.

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QUESTION 3

Which two options are advantages of an application layer firewall? (Choose two.)

A. provides high-performance filtering

B. makes DoS attacks difficult

C. supports a large number of applications

D. authenticates devices

E. authenticates individuals

Correct Answer: BE

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/vpndevc/ps6032/ps6094/ps6120/prod white paper0900aecd8058ec85.html

Adding Intrusion Prevention

Gartner\\'s definition of a next-generation firewall is one that combines firewall filtering and intrusion prevention systems (IPSs). Like firewalls, IPSs filter packets in real time. But instead of filtering based on user profiles and application policies,

they scan for known malicious patterns in incoming code, called signatures. These signatures indicate the presence of malware, such as worms, Trojan horses, and spyware.

Malware can overwhelm server and network resources and cause denial of service (DoS) to internal employees, external Web users, or both. By filtering for known malicious signatures, IPSs add an extra layer of security to firewall

capabilities; once the malware is detected by the IPS, the system will block it from the network.

Firewalls provide the first line of defense in any organization\\'s network security infrastructure. They do so by matching corporate policies about users\\' network access rights to the connection information surrounding each access attempt. If the

variables don\\'t match, the firewall blocks the access connection. If the variables do match, the firewall allows the acceptable traffic to flow through the network.

In this way, the firewall forms the basic building block of an organization\\'s network security architecture. It pays to use one with superior performance to maximize network uptime for business-critical operations. The reason is that the rapid

addition of voice, video, and collaborative traffic to corporate networks is driving the need for firewall engines that operate at very high speeds and that also support application-level inspection. While standard Layer 2 and Layer 3 firewalls

prevent unauthorized access to internal and external networks, firewalls

enhanced with application-level inspection examine, identify, and verify application types at Layer 7 to make sure unwanted or misbehaving application traffic doesn\\'t join the network. With these capabilities, the firewall can enforce endpoint

user registration and authentication and provide administrative control over the use of multimedia applications.



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QUESTION 4

Which two options are physical security threats? (Choose two.)

A. hardware

B. environment

C. access lists

D. device configurations

E. software version

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

Which actions can a promiscuous IPS take to mitigate an attack? (Choose three.)

A. modifying packets

B. requesting connection blocking

C. denying packets

D. resetting the TCP connection

E. requesting host blocking

F. denying frames

Correct Answer: BDE

Promiscuous Mode Event Actions The following event actions can be deployed in Promiscuous mode. These actions are in affect for a user- configurable default time of 30 minutes. Because the IPS sensor must send the request to another device or craft a packet, latency is associated with these actions and could allow some attacks to be successful. Blocking through usage of the Attack Response Controller (ARC) has the potential benefit of being able to perform to the network edge or at multiple places within the network. Request block host: This event action will send an ARC request to block the host for a specified time frame, preventing any further communication. This is a severe action that is most appropriate when there is minimal chance of a false alarm or spoofing. Request block connection: This action will send an ARC response to block the specific connection. This action is appropriate when there is potential for false alarms or spoofing. Reset TCP connection: This action is TCP specific, and in instances where the attack requires several TCP packets, this can be a successful action. However, in some cases where the attack only needs one packet it may not work as well. Additionally, TCP resets are not very effective with protocols such as SMTP that consistently try to establish new connections, nor are they effective if the reset cannot reach the destination host in time. Reference: http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/ipsmit.html

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