



# 350-018<sup>Q&As</sup>

CCIE Security written

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### QUESTION 1

With ASM, sources can launch attacks by sending traffic to any groups that are supported by an active RP. Such traffic might not reach a receiver but will reach at least the first-hop router in the path, as well as the RP, allowing limited attacks. However, if the attacking source knows a group to which a target receiver is listening and there are no appropriate filters in place, then the attacking source can send traffic to that group. This traffic is received as long as the attacking source is listening to the group.

Based on the above description, which type of security threat is involved?

- A. DoS
- B. man-in-the-middle
- C. compromised key
- D. data modification

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

Which three security features were introduced with the SNMPv3 protocol? (Choose three.)

- A. Message integrity, which ensures that a packet has not been tampered with in-transit
- B. DoS prevention, which ensures that the device cannot be impacted by SNMP buffer overflow
- C. Authentication, which ensures that the message is from a valid source
- D. Authorization, which allows access to certain data sections for certain authorized users
- E. Digital certificates, which ensure nonrepudiation of authentications
- F. Encryption of the packet to prevent it from being seen by an unauthorized source

Correct Answer: ACF

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### QUESTION 3

What is the purpose of the BGP TTL security check?

- A. To use for IBGP session
- B. To protect against CPU utilization-based attacks
- C. To protect against routing table corruption
- D. To authenticate a peer
- E. To check for a TTL value in packet header of less than or equal to for successful peering



Correct Answer: E

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#### QUESTION 4

Which two statements about IPv6 path MTU discovery are true? (Choose two.)

- A. If the destination host receives an ICMPv6 Packet Too Big message from a router, it reduces its path MTU.
- B. It can allow fragmentation when the minimum MTU is below a configured value.
- C. The discovery packets are dropped if there is congestion on the link.
- D. If the source host receives an ICMPv6 Packet Too Big message from a router, it reduces its path MTU.
- E. During the discovery process, the DF bit is set to 1.
- F. The initial path MTU is the same as the MTU of the original node's link layer interface.

Correct Answer: DF

IPv6 routers do not support fragmentation or the Don't Fragment option. For IPv6, Path MTU Discovery works by initially assuming the path MTU is the same as the MTU on the link layer interface where the traffic originates. Then, similar to IPv4, any device along the path whose MTU is smaller than the packet will drop the packet and send back an ICMPv6 Packet Too Big (Type 2) message containing its MTU, allowing the source host to reduce its Path MTU appropriately. The process is repeated until the MTU is small enough to traverse the entire path without fragmentation. Reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Path\\_MTU\\_Discovery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Path_MTU_Discovery)

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#### QUESTION 5

Which three statements correctly describe the purpose and operation of IPv6 RS and RA messages? (Choose three.)

- A. Both IPv6 RS and RA packets are ICMPv6 messages.
- B. IPv6 RA messages can help host devices perform stateful or stateless address autoconfiguration; RS messages are sent by hosts to determine the addresses of routers.
- C. RS and RA packets are always sent to an all-nodes multicast address.
- D. RS and RA packets are used by the duplicate address detection function of IPv6.
- E. IPv6 hosts learn connected router information from RA messages which may be sent in response to an RS message.
- F. RS and RA packets are used for IPv6 nodes to perform address resolution that is similar to ARP in IPv4.

Correct Answer: ABE



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