



600-210^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Mobility UMTS Networks

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QUESTION 1

Which option describes how a PDN connection context is identified at the PGW?

- A. IMSI and EPS bearer ID
- B. IMSI, EPS bearer ID, and interface type
- C. IMSI, QoS, and EPS bearer ID
- D. MSISDN, QoS, and interface type

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Drag the SCCP Services on the left to match the corresponding protocol class on the right.	
Basic connection-oriented	Class 0
Error recovery and flow control connection oriented	Class 1
Basic connectionless	Class 2
Sequenced connectionless	Class 3
Flow control connection oriented	Class 4

Select and Place:

Drag the SCCP Services on the left to match the corresponding protocol class on the right.	
Basic connection-oriented	Class 0
Error recovery and flow control connection oriented	Class 1
Basic connectionless	Class 2
Sequenced connectionless	Class 3
Flow control connection oriented	Class 4

Correct Answer:



Drag the SCCP Services on the left to match the corresponding protocol class on the right.

Basic connectionless

Sequenced connectionless

Basic connection-oriented

Flow control connection oriented

Error recovery and flow control connection oriented

QUESTION 3

Through which two procedures does a direct tunnel session change to a two-tunnel session? (Choose two.)

- A. Iu-release request procedure initiated by RNC
- B. GTPU-error indication by the RNC to the GGSN
- C. UE-initiated secondary PDP context activation
- D. successful GGSN-initiated PDP modification procedure
- E. successful UE-initiated PDP modification procedure
- F. periodic RAU procedure triggered by the UE

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 4

Which option describes the ICAP protocol?

- A. ICAP is a protocol designed to enable inter-device communications for different vendor systems to share information about subscribers in a common format. ICAP allows for subscriber session control for actions such as session disconnect and suspension.
- B. ICAP is a protocol designed to enable subscribers to communicate in a peer-to-peer network for file sharing purposes and is often used to circumvent upstream content filtering.
- C. ICAP is a communication access package consisting of a mixed platform of services such as web, FTP, and authentication. ICAP is used to minimize the deployment footprint and expedite new offerings for Internet service providers.
- D. ICAP is a protocol designed to support dynamic content filtering, insertion, and modification of web pages. ICAP allows interaction with external content servers such as parental control (content filtering) servers to provide content filtering service support.



Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Which description of a smurf attack is true?

- A. A smurf attack is an attack in which small TCP packets are sent toward a server from thousands of subscribers, which causes the server network buffer to overflow and drop packets and results in a denial of service.
- B. A smurf attack is an attack in which the attacker sends ICMP echo request packets using a spoofed source IP address destined to remote network broadcast addresses, which results in all recipients replying back to the spoofed source IP address in an attempt to cause a denial of service to the targeted spoofed IP address.
- C. A smurf attack is an attack in which the attacker sends UDP echo packets using a spoofed source IP address destined to remote network broadcast addresses, which results in all recipients replying back to the spoofed source IP address in an attempt to cause a denial of service to the targeted spoofed IP address.
- D. A smurf attack is an attack in which the attacker attempts to change the TCP MSS value to a small value for all TCP flows destined to the target device, which results in many small packets having to be processed by the target, which causes buffer overflows and denial of service.

Correct Answer: B

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