CYBS 7357 Lab 04 Quiz

\* Answers are highlighted in yellow

1. What does NAT stand for?

a. Network Access Trigger

b. Network Administration Timetable

c. Network Address Translation

d. Network Association Traffic

2. NAT helps to preserve the limited remaining:

a. disk space on the local machine.

b. storage space on the internal server.

c. secure environments on the network.

d. IPv4 addresses available on the Internet.

3. The pfSense firewall, like other firewalls on the market, relies on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to expose an IP address from the private network and bind it to an address on the public network.

a. NAT

b. WAN

c. LAN

d. HTTP

4. A firewall is either software or dedicated hardware that exists between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being protected.

a. network and the resource

b. user and the resource

c. Internet and the user

d. data and the server

5. In the lab, 172.30.0.0 represents the:

a. public network.

b. private network.

c. Internet Service Provider.

d. pfSense firewall.

6. In the lab, 10.20.1.0 represents the:

a. public network.

b. private network.

c. Internet Service Provider.

d. pfSense firewall.

7. Which of the following statements is true regarding firewalls?

a. Firewalls are typically deployed between individual private (inside) networks.

b. It is uncommon to have more than one firewall between a client system and the Internet.

c. In the lab, you configured multiple firewalls.

d. Firewalls separate more secure environments from less secure environments.

8. For the Windows server to be accessible from the outside, you must take an address on the outside and bind it, or in other words:

a. lock it to the inside address.

b. translate it to the inside address.

c. confirm it is not infected.

d. confirm it to the firewall address.

9. Typically, when an organization purchases Internet access from an Internet Service Provider (ISP), the ISP will grant it:

a. no public IP address at all.

b. a single public IP address that it can use for NAT.

c. several public IP addresses that it can use for NAT.

d. virtually an unlimited number of public IP addresses that it can use for NAT.

10. The pfSense Firewall opens to the:

a. Lab Configuration page.

b. System Information page.

c. Private network window.

d. Firewall Credentials window.

11. Which of the following names appeared on the System Information page of the firewall you configured in this lab?

a. firewall.local

b. windows.firewall

c. firewall.pfsense

d. pfSense.firewall

12. The first step in binding an IP address is to create the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ virtual address to attach a public address to the WAN interface.

a. Common Address Redundancy Protocol (CARP)

b. Proxy ARP

c. Internet Service Provider (ISP)

d. new URL

13. In the lab, which of the following was the Virtual IP Password you used in creating the CARP virtual address?

a. p@ssw0rd

b. sysadmin

c. password

d. Welcome!

14. In the pfSense firewall tool, what did you configure on the NAT 1:1 page?

a. TCP traffic rules

b. The NAT mapping

c. NAT configuration wizard

d. The virtual IP address

15. The default WAN rule set on the pfSense firewall is to:

a. permit all traffic from the public network.

b. deny all traffic from the public network.

c. permit random traffic from the public network.

d. deny all traffic from the private network.

16. Before configuring any rules in the firewall, the WAN tab includes which of the following notes?

a. “All outgoing connections on this interface will be blocked until you delete pass rules.”

b. “All outgoing connections on this interface will be blocked until you add pass rules.”

c. “All incoming connections on this interface will be permitted until you delete pass rules.”

d. “All incoming connections on this interface will be blocked until you add pass rules.”

17. Which of the following protocols did you create to permit rules to allow traffic over the virtual IP address?

a. HTTP

b. SMTP

c. UDP

d. HTTPS

18. The combination of NAT and a Permit TCP traffic from any source rule, such as the one you configured in the lab, enables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using an external IP.

a. internal clients to reach the external resource

b. internal clients to reach the internal resource

c. external clients to reach the external resource

d. external clients to reach the internal resource

19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process is how organizations expose internal servers to the Internet.

a. NAT

b. LAN

c. WAN

d. CARP

20. In the lab, you added \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules for HTTP, DNS, and SMTP protocols.

a. private

b. public

c. permit

d. deny

NAME:

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