

1. Which of the following explains features of a traditional stateful firewall?

- A. Access control is done by application awareness and visibility.
- B. Access control is done by the five-tuple (source and destination IP addresses, source and destination ports, and protocol).
- C. Application inspection is not supported.
- D. Traditional stateful firewalls support advanced malware protection.

2. Which of the following describes a traditional IPS?

- A. A network security appliance or software technology that resides in stateful firewalls
- B. A network security appliance or software technology that supports advanced malware protection
- C. A network security appliance or software technology that inspects network traffic to detect and prevent security threats and exploits
- D. A virtual appliance that can be deployed with the Cisco Adaptive Security Manager (ASM)

3. Stateful and traditional firewalls can analyze packets and judge them against a set of predetermined rules called access control lists (ACLs). They inspect which of the following elements within a packet?

- A. Session headers
- B. NetFlow flow information
- C. Source and destination ports and source and destination IP addresses
- D. Protocol information

4. Amplification attacks are so called because:

- A. Attackers deliver traffic to the victim by reflecting it off a third party so that the origin of the attack is concealed from the victim.
- B. Attackers can amplify their message across the globe by using these attacks.
- C. The traffic sent by the attacker is substantially greater than the traffic received by the victim.
- D. The traffic received by the victim is substantially greater than the traffic sent by the attacker.