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**Exam : 500-280**

**Title : Securing Cisco Networks  
with Open Source Snort**

**Version : DEMO**

1.Which protocol operates below the network layer?

- A. UDP
- B. ICMP
- C. ARP
- D. DNS

**Answer: C**

2.Which area is created between screening devices in an egress/ingress path for housing web, mail, or DNS servers?

- A. EMZ
- B. DMZ
- C. harbor
- D. inlet

**Answer: B**

3.What does protocol normalization do?

- A. compares evaluated packets to normal, daily network-traffic patterns
- B. removes any protocol-induced or protocol-allowable ambiguities
- C. compares a packet to related traffic from the same session, to determine whether the packet is out of sequence
- D. removes application layer data, whether or not it carries protocol-induced anomalies, so that packet headers can be inspected more accurately for signs of abuse

**Answer: B**

4.On which protocol does Snort focus to decode, process, and alert on suspicious network traffic?

- A. Apple talk
- B. TCP/IP
- C. IPX/SPX
- D. ICMP

**Answer: B**

5.Which technique can an intruder use to try to evade detection by a Snort sensor?

- A. exceed the maximum number of fragments that a sensor can evaluate
- B. split the malicious payload over several fragments to mask the attack signature
- C. disable a sensor by exceeding the number of packets that it can fragment before forwarding
- D. send more packet fragments than the destination host can reassemble, to disable the host without regard to any intrusion-detection devices that might be on the network

**Answer: B**