600-210^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Service Provider Mobility UMTS Networks

Pass Cisco 600-210 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/600-210.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco
Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Drag the GTP messages on the left to their procedure functionality on the right.	
create PDP context request	network-requested PDP context activation procedure
update PDP context request message	inter SGSN SRNS procedure
PDU notification request	GPRS modification procedure
SGSN context acknowledge	GPRS PDP context activation procedure
forward relocation request	inter SGSN routing area update procedure

Select and Place:

Drag the GTP messages on the left to their procedure functionality on the right.	
create PDP context request	network-requested PDP context activation procedure
update PDP context request message	inter SGSN SRNS procedure
PDU notification request	GPRS modification procedure
SGSN context acknowledge	GPRS PDP context activation procedure
forward relocation request	inter SGSN routing area update procedure

Correct Answer:

Drag the GTP messages on the left to their procedure functionality on the right.	
	PDU notification request
	forward relocation request
	update PDP context request message
	create PDP context request
	SGSN context acknowledge

QUESTION 2

Which option lists the contents of the flow label in a GTPv0 header?

A. IMSI and NSAPI

B. MSISDN and NSAPI

C. IMEI and NSAPI

D. IMSI and Transaction Identifier

E. IMEI and Transaction Identifier

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

Which three applications use IPsec? (Choose three.)

A. PDN access

B. MAP

C. GTPv2

D. Mobile IP

E. L2TP between GGSN acting as LAC and LNS

F. L2TP between LAC and LNS on same node

G. Diameter

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 5

Which option describes how DNS snooping is used on the Cisco ASR 5000?

A. DNS snooping allows the Cisco ASR 5000 to snoop DNS query packets and compare against known DNS responses. If a match is found, the Cisco ASR 5000 replies to the query itself instead of forwarding the query to the destination DNS server.

B. DNS snooping allows the Cisco ASR 5000 to detect if a DNS response sent back to a subscriber is valid. If the response is invalid, the Cisco ASR 5000 drops the packet.

C. DNS snooping allows the Cisco ASR 5000 to enable set of dynamic IP rules to be installed based on the response to DNS queries sent by a subscriber that matches a configured domain rule definition. Dynamic IP rules are created for these IP entries within the same rule that has the domain name, which applies the same charging action to these dynamic rules.

D. DNS snooping allows the Cisco ASR 5000 to enable set of dynamic domain rules to be installed based on the response to DNS queries sent by a subscriber that matches a configured domain rule definition. Dynamic domain rules are created for the DNS responses within the same rule that has the domain name, which applies the same charging action to these dynamic rules.

Correct Answer: C

600-210 PDF Dumps   600-210 Practice Test   600-210 Exam Questions