# 643-531

## Cisco

*Cisco Secure Intrusion Detection Systems*

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*http://www.necps.org/photo_gallery/?page=exams.asp?examcode=643-531*

**Note:**
Section A contains 58 questions
Section B contains 80 questions.
The total numbers of questions is 138
Each section starts with Question NO 1.

# Section **A**

**QUESTION NO: 1**
**Which statement is true regarding the IDS Sensor communications?**

A. RDEP uses SSL for secured internal communications.
B. RDEP uses SSH for secure external communications.
C. PostOffice protocol uses IPSec for secured external communications.
D. IDAPI uses HTTPS for secured internal communications.
E. cidCU uses SSH for secured external communications.

**Answer: A**
**Explanation:**
Data Acquisition

The Cisco IDS RDEP Info Mediator acquires data from the RDEP server across a secure TCP link using SSL. This data is held in IDIOM XML format (Cisco's XML format). The Cisco IDS RDEP Info Mediator parses the data into events and sends them to the Cisco Info Server.

**B RDEP does not use SSH for external communications**

**C PostOffice protocol does not encrypt**

**PostOffice Features**

The PostOffice protocol provides a critical communication link between your Director platform and your IDS sensors. Being the primary method of communication, the PostOffice protocol must support certain necessary functionality:

- Reliability
- Redundancy
- Fault tolerance

**D IDAPI** I COULDN'T FIND ANYTHING ABOUT IDAPI AND HTTPS
**E and nothing for E**

**Reference:**

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/netmgtsw/ps996/products_technical_reference_chapter09186a00801c847a.html

**QUESTION NO: 2**
**What is the purpose of the PuTTYgen utility in IDS MC?**

A. Generates SSL certificates for IDS Sensors.
B. Generates SSH public and private keys for IDS Sensors.
C. Generates SSH public and private keys for IDS MC server.
D. Generates shared secret keys for IDS Sensors and IDS MC server.
E. Generates SSL keys for administrative client access to IDS MC server.

**Answer: C**
**Explanation:**
To use SSH keys in IDS MC or Security Monitor, follow these steps:

**Step 1** To use SSH keys in IDS MC or Security Monitor for Windows 2000, follow these steps:

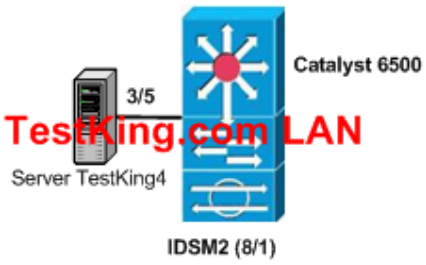
a. Use PuttyGen to generate your keys. Instructions are available at http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/docs.html .

b. Copy the public key to the sensor's ~.ssh/authorized_keys file.

c. Save the private key. We recommend the name sensorname.key for the private key and we use it in this example.

**Reference:**
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/cscowork/ps3990/products_user_guide_chapter09186a008018d972.html

**QUESTION NO: 3**
**Exhibit:**




**Refer to the exhibit. Server TestKing 4 is in VLAN 8. The Catalyst 6500 is running Catalyst OS. Which command represents a valid configuration step to permit the ISDM2 to monitor traffic sent to and from VLAN3, VLAN4, and VLAN5?**

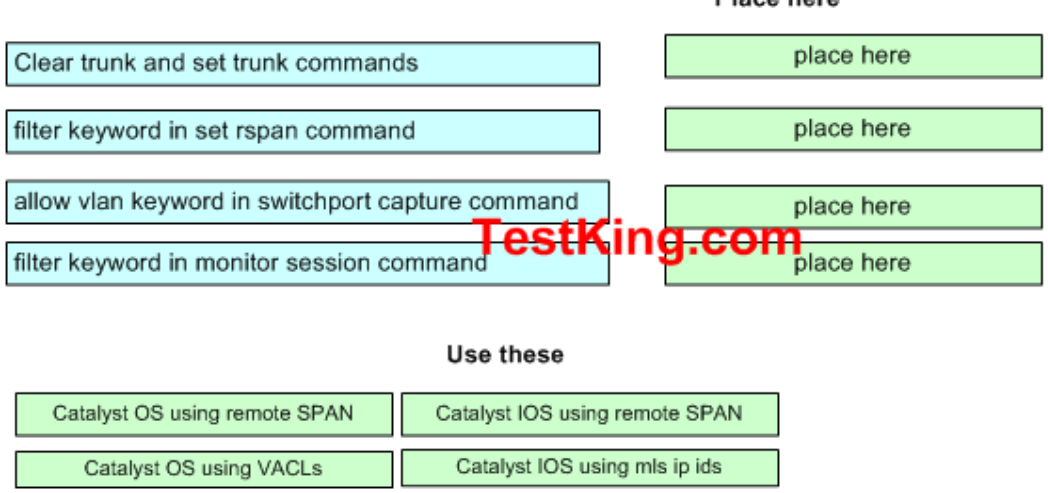
A. 6500(config)# **monitor session 1 source vlan 3, 4, 5**
B. 6500(config)# **monitor session 1 source 3-5 both**
C. 6500(config)# **monitor session 1 destination idsm**
D. 6500>(enable) **set span 3 –5 8/1 both**
E. 6500>(enable) **set span source vlan-list 3 – 5 destination interface 8/1 both create**

**Answer: A**
**Explanation:**
Switch(config)# **monitor session** {session_number} {**source** {**interface** type/num} | {**vlan** vl an_ID}} [**,** | **-** | **rx** | **tx** | **both**]

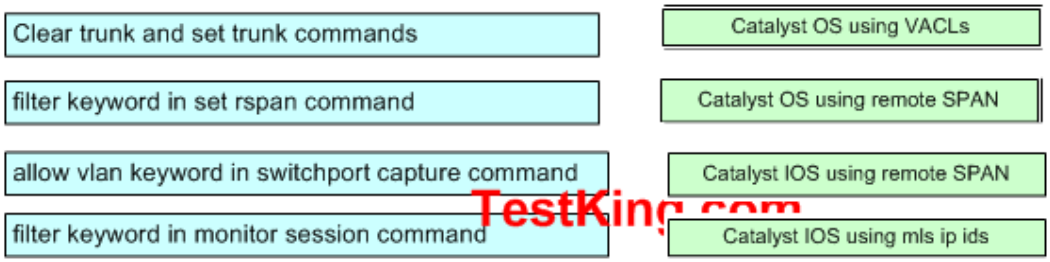
Specifies the SPAN session number (1 through 6), the source interfaces (FastEthernet or GigabitEthernet), or VLANs (1 through 1005), and the traffic direction to be monitored.

**Reference:**
Configuring SPAN

**QUESTION NO: 4**
**Match the most appropriate filtering method to the capture configuration that restricts the VLANs monitored on a trunk port. Use each option only once.**




**Answer:**



**Comment:**

Clear trunk and set trunk commands -----> [Catalyst OS using VACLs]

---

filter keyword in set rspan command ---> [Catalyst OS using remote SPAN]

---

allow vlan keyword in switchport capture command ----> [Catalyst IOS using remote SPAN]

http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/lan/cat6000/12_1e/swconfig/span.pdf

**Section : Local SPAN and RSPAN Guidelines and Restrictions**

**---**

filter keyword in monitor session command -----> [Catalyst IOS using mls ip ids ]

---

Refer to :http://psyber.letifer.org/downloads/priv/cisco_switch_commands.pdf

**QUESTION NO: 5**
**Which type of signature engine is characterized by single packet conditions?**

A. other
B. string
C. atomic
D. traffic

**Answer: C**
**Signature Structure**
As previously discussed, signature implementations deal with packet headers and packet payloads. The structure of the signatures deals with the number of packets that must be examined to trigger an alarm. Two types of signature structures exist and these are as follows:
• Atomic
• Composite
**Atomic Structure**
Some attacks can be detected by matching IP header information (context based) or string information contained in a single IP packet (content based). Any signatures that can be matched with a single packet fall into the atomic category. Because atomic signatures examine individual packets, there's no need to collect or store state information.
An example of an atomic signature is the SYN-FIN signature (signature ID 3041). This signature looks for packets that have both the SYN and FIN flags set. The *SYN flag* indicates this is a packet attempting to begin a new connection. The *FIN flag* indicates this packet is attempting to close an existing connection. These two flags shouldn't be

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