



# 640-554<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing Cisco IOS Network Security (IINS v2.0)

## Pass Cisco 640-554 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

<https://www.pass4lead.com/640-554.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**

Which statement about IPv6 address allocation is true?

- A. IPv6-enabled devices can be assigned only one IPv6 IP address.
- B. A DHCP server is required to allocate IPv6 IP addresses.
- C. IPv6-enabled devices can be assigned multiple IPv6 IP addresses.
- D. ULA addressing is required for Internet connectivity.

Correct Answer: C

---

**QUESTION 2**

Which two options are two of the built-in features of IPv6? (Choose two.)

- A. VLSM
- B. native IPsec
- C. controlled broadcasts
- D. mobile IP
- E. NAT

Correct Answer: BD

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipv6/configuration/guide/ip6-tunnel.html>

**IPv6 IPsec Site-to-Site Protection Using Virtual Tunnel Interface**

The IPv6 IPsec feature provides IPv6 crypto site-to-site protection of all types of IPv6 unicast and multicast traffic using native IPsec IPv6 encapsulation. The IPsec virtual tunnel interface (VTI) feature provides this function, using IKE as the management protocol. An IPsec VTI supports native IPsec tunneling and includes most of the properties of a physical interface. The IPsec VTI alleviates the need to apply crypto maps to multiple interfaces and provides a routable interface.

The IPsec VTI allows IPv6 routers to work as security gateways, establish IPsec tunnels between other security gateway routers, and provide crypto IPsec protection for traffic from internal network when being transmitting across the public

IPv6 Internet.

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipv6/configuration/guide/ip6-mobile.html>

**Mobile IPv6 Overview**

Mobile IPv4 provides an IPv4 node with the ability to retain the same IPv4 address and maintain uninterrupted network and application connectivity while traveling across networks. In Mobile IPv6, the IPv6 address space enables Mobile IP



deployment in any kind of large environment. No foreign agent is needed to use Mobile IPv6.

System infrastructures do not need an upgrade to accept Mobile IPv6 nodes. IPv6 autoconfiguration simplifies mobile node (MN) Care of Address (CoA) assignment.

Mobile IPv6 benefits from the IPv6 protocol itself; for example, Mobile IPv6 uses IPv6 option headers (routing, destination, and mobility) and benefits from the use of neighbor discovery.

Mobile IPv6 provides optimized routing, which helps avoid triangular routing. Mobile IPv6 nodes work transparently even with nodes that do not support mobility (although these nodes do not have route optimization).

Mobile IPv6 is fully backward-compatible with existing IPv6 specifications. Therefore, any existing host that does not understand the new mobile messages will send an error message, and communications with the mobile node will be able to

continue, albeit without the direct routing optimization.

---

### QUESTION 3

Which two IPsec protocols are used to protect data in motion? (Choose two.)

- A. Encapsulating Security Payload Protocol
- B. Transport Layer Security Protocol
- C. Secure Shell Protocol
- D. Authentication Header Protocol

Correct Answer: AD

IPsec provides three main facilities:

An authentication-only function, referred to as Authentication Header (AH)

A combined authentication/ encryption function called Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

A key exchange function. For virtual private networks, both authentication and encryption are generally desired, because it is important both to a) assure that unauthorized users do not penetrate the virtual private network, and b) assure that

eavesdroppers on the Internet cannot read messages sent over the virtual private network.

Because both features are generally desirable, most implementations are likely to use ESP rather than AH. The key exchange function allows for manual exchange of keys as well as an automated scheme.

Reference: [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net\\_mgmt/vpn\\_solutions\\_center/2-0/ip\\_security/provisioning/guide/IPsecPG1.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/vpn_solutions_center/2-0/ip_security/provisioning/guide/IPsecPG1.html)

---

### QUESTION 4

Which option is the correct representation of the IPv6 address 2001:0000:150C:0000:0000:41B1:45A3:041D?



- A. 2001::150c::41b1:45a3:041d
- B. 2001:0:150c:0::41b1:45a3:04d1
- C. 2001:150c::41b1:45a3::41d
- D. 2001:0:150c::41b1:45a3:41d

Correct Answer: D

The first area to address is how to represent these 128 bits. Due to the size of the numbering space, hexadecimal numbers and colons were chosen to represent IPv6 addresses. An example IPv6 address is:

2001:0DB8:130F:0000:0000:7000:0000:140B

Note the following:

- 

There is no case sensitivity. Lower case “a” means the same as capital “A”.

- 

There are 16 bits in each grouping between the colons.

– 8 fields \* 16 bits/field = 128 bits

There are some accepted ways to shorten the representation of the above address:

- 

Leading zeroes can be omitted, so a field of zeroes can be represented by a single 0.

- 

Trailing zeroes must be represented.

- 

Successive fields of zeroes can be shortened down to “::”. This shorthand representation can only occur once in the address.

Taking these rules into account, the address shown above can be shortened to:

2001:0DB8:130F:0000:0000:7000:0000:140B

2001:DB8:130F:0:0:7000:0:140B (Leading zeroes)

2001:DB8:130F:0:0:7000:0:140B (Trailing zeroes)

2001:DB8:130F::7000:0:140B (Successive field of zeroes)

---

## QUESTION 5

Which type of IPS can identify worms that are propagating in a network?



- A. signature-based IPS
- B. policy-based IPS
- C. anomaly-based IPS
- D. reputation-based IPS

Correct Answer: C

[Latest 640-554 Dumps](#)

[640-554 VCE Dumps](#)

[640-554 Braindumps](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

## Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.pass4lead.com/allproducts>

## Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <p><b>One Year Free Update</b> Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <p><b>Money Back Guarantee</b> To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <p><b>Security &amp; Privacy</b> We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information &amp; peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Copyright © pass4lead, All Rights Reserved.