

642-618^{Q&As}

Deploying Cisco ASA Firewall Solutions (FIREWALL v2.0)

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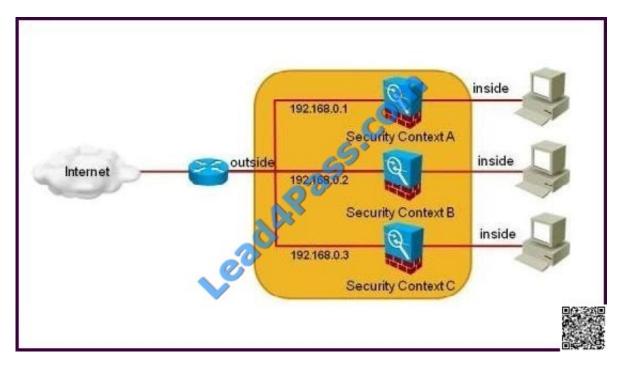
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



The Cisco ASA is dropping all the traffic that is sourced from the internet and is destined to any security context inside interface.

Which configuration should be verified on the Cisco ASA to solve this problem?

- A. The Cisco ASA has NAT control disabled on each security context.
- B. The Cisco ASA is using inside dynamic NAT on each security context.
- C. The Cisco ASA is using a unique MAC address on each security context outside interface.
- D. The Cisco ASA is using a unique dynamic routing protocol process on each security context.
- E. The Cisco ASA packet classifier is configured to use the outside physical interface to assign the packets to each security context.

Correct Answer: C

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/asa/asa84/configuration/guide/mode_contexts.html# wp1134937

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

ASA# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.0.0.1 1024 172.26.1.200 23 Phase: 1 Type: FLOW-LOOKUP Subtype: Result: ALLOW 55.011 Config: Additional Information: Found no matching flow, creating a new flow Phase: 2 Type: ROUTE-LOOKUP Subtype: input Result: ALLOW Config: Additional Information: in 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 outside Phase: 3 Type: ACCESS-LIST Subtype: log Result: DROP Config: access-group DENY OUT in interface inside access-list DENY_OUT extended deny ip any any Additional Information: Result: input-interface inside input-status: up input-line-status: up output-interface: outside output-status: up output-line-status: up Action: drop

Which statement about the Telnet session from 10.0.0.1 to 172.26.1.200 is true?

Drop-reason: (acl-drop) Flow is denied by configured rule

- A. The Telnet session should be successful.
- B. The Telnet session should fail because the route lookup to the destination fails.
- C. The Telnet session should fail because the inside interface inbound access list will block it.
- D. The Telnet session should fail because no matching flow was found.
- E. The Telnet session should fail because inside NAT has not been configured.

Correct Answer: C

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QUESTION 3

With active/standby failover, what happens if the standby Cisco ASA does not receive three consecutive hello messages from the active Cisco ASA on the LAN failover interface?

- A. The standby ASA immediately becomes the active ASA.
- B. The standby ASA eventually becomes the active ASA after three times the hold-down timer interval expires.
- C. The standby ASA runs network activity tests, including ARP and ping, to determine if the active ASA has failed.
- D. The standby ASA sends additional hellos packets on all monitored interfaces, including the LAN failover interface, to determine if the active ASA has failed.
- E. Both ASAs go to the "unknown" state until the LAN interface becomes operational again.

Correct Answer: D

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/asa/asa82/configuration/guide/ha_overview.html

Unit Health Monitoring The ASA determines the health of the other unit by monitoring the failover link. When a unit does not receive three consecutive hello messages on the failover link, the unit sends interface hello messages on each

interface, including the failover interface, to validate whether or not the peer interface is responsive. The action that the ASA takes depends upon the response from the other unit. See the following possible actions:

- -If the ASA receives a response on the failover interface, then it does not fail over.
- -If the ASA does not receive a response on the failover link, but it does receive a response on another interface, then the unit does not failover. The failover link is marked as failed. You should restore the failover link as soon as possible

because the unit cannot fail over to the standby while the failover link is down.

-If the ASA does not receive a response on any interface, then the standby unit switches to active mode and classifies the other unit as failed.

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

%ASA-2-106006: Deny inbound UDP from 10.1.1/1/520 to 224.0.0.9/520 on interface out %ASA-2-106006: Deny inbound UDP from 192.168.1.1/520 to 224.0.0.9/520 on interface



A Cisco ASA in transparent firewall mode generates the log messages seen in the exhibit. What should be configured on the Cisco ASA to allow the denied traffic?

- A. extended ACL on the outside and inside interface to permit the multicast traffic
- B. EtherType ACL on the outside and inside interface to permit the multicast traffic
- C. stateful packet inspection



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D. static ARP mapping

E. static MAC address mapping

Correct Answer: A

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/asa/asa82/configuration/guide/mpf.html#wp1101685

Allowing Broadcast and Multicast Traffic through the Transparent Firewall In routed firewall mode, broadcast and multicast traffic is blocked even if you allow it in an access list, including unsupported dynamic routing protocols and DHCP (unless you configure DHCP relay). Transparent firewall mode can allow any IP traffic through. This feature is especially useful in multiple context mode, which does not allow dynamic routing, for example.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

object network inside-net subnet 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 object network outhosts subnet 10.10.1.0 255.255.255.0

Which additional Cisco ASA Software Version 8.3 NAT configuration is needed to meet the following requirements?

When any host in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet behind the inside interface accesses any destinations in the 10.10.1.0/24 subnet behind the outside interface, PAT them to the outside interface. Do not change the destination IP in the packet.

A. nat (inside,outside) source static inside-net interface destination static outhosts outhosts

B. nat (inside,outside) source dynamic inside-net interface destination static outhosts outhosts

C. nat (outside,inside) source dynamic inside-net interface destination static outhosts outhosts

D. nat (outside,inside) source static inside-net interface destination static outhosts outhosts

E. nat (any, any) source dynamic inside-net interface destination static outhosts outhosts

F. nat (any, any) source static inside-net interface destination static outhosts outhosts

Correct Answer: B

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