Cisco.300-101.v2023-11-13.q217

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https://www.exam-tests.com/300-101-exam/Cisco.300-101.v2023-11-13.q217.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to the exhibit.

Which option describes why the EIGRP neighbors of this router are not learning routes that are received from OSPF?
A. There is no overlap in the subnets advertised.
B. Default metrics are not configured under EIGRP.
C. The routing protocols do not have the same AS number.
D. The subnet defined in OSPF is not part of area 0.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
A network engineer has set up VRF-Lite on two routers where all the interfaces are in the same VRF. At a later time, a new loopback is added to Router 1, but it cannot ping any of the existing interfaces. Which two configurations enable the local or remote router to ping the loopback from any existing interface? (Choose two.)
A. adding a static route for the VRF that points to the global route table

B. adding dynamic routing between the two routers and advertising the loopback
C. adding a static route for the VRF that points to the loopback interface
D. adding the loopback to the VRF
E. adding all interfaces to the global and VRF routing tables
F. adding the IP address of the loopback to the export route targets for the VRF
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3
Windows Server Syslog blocked by ACL and....?
A. port UDP 520
B. port UDP 521
C. port UDP 541
D. port UDP 514
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router(config-if)# frame-relay map ipv6 FE80::102 102
```

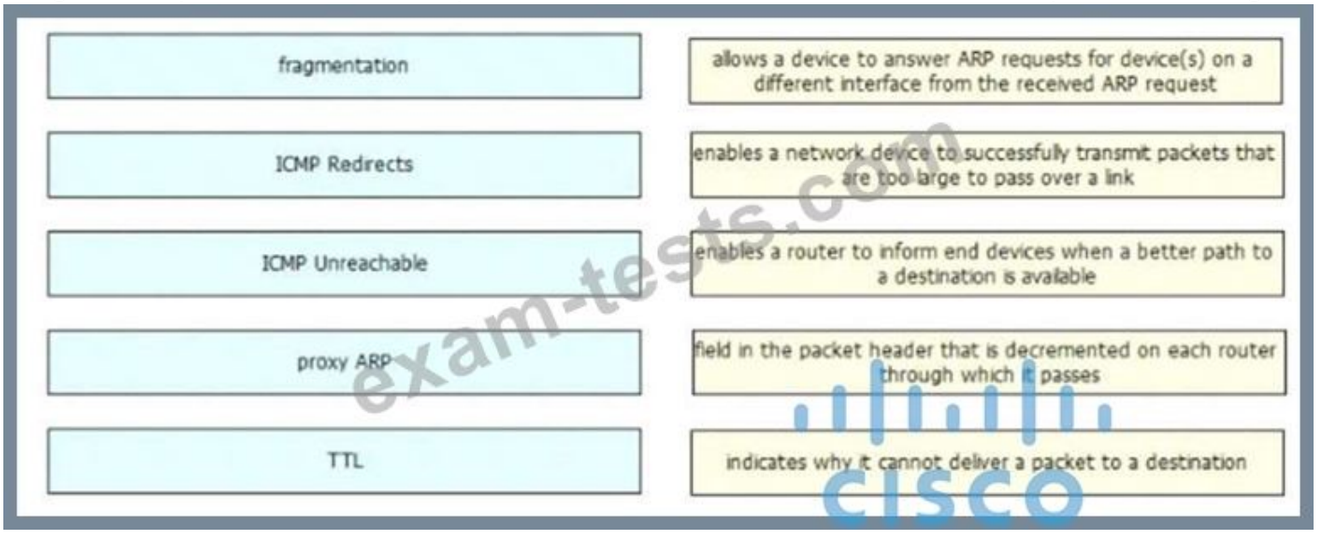
The command is executed while configuring a point-to-multipoint Frame Relay interface.
Which type of IPv6 address is portrayed in the exhibit?
A. link-local
B. multicast
C. site-local
D. global
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which two statements are limitations of stateful NAT64? (Choose two)
A. It supports FTP traffic only with an ALG
B. It supports DNS64 only
C. It is unable to route VRF traffic
D. Layer 4 supports TCP only
E. It is unable to route multicast traffic
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

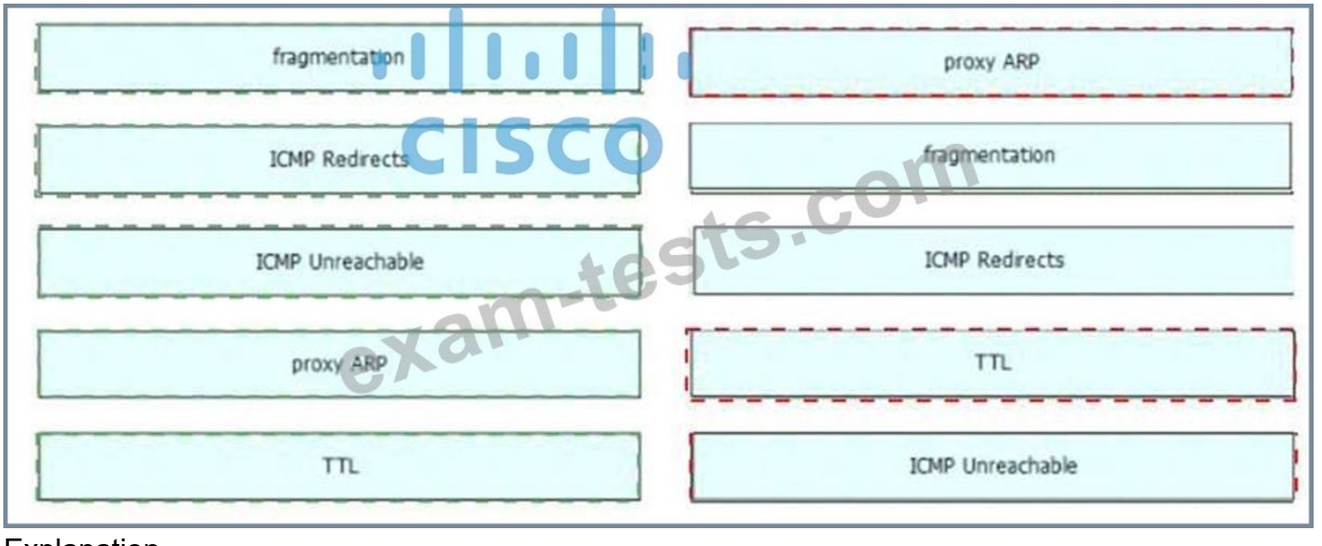
NEW QUESTION: 6
A network engineer executes the show crypto ipsec sa command. Which three pieces of information are displayed in the output? (Choose three.)
A. inbound crypto map
B. remaining key lifetime

C. path MTU
D. tagged packets
E. untagged packets
F. invalid identity packets
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Topic 6, Infrastructure Services

NEW QUESTION: 7
Drag and drop the features of IP operations from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



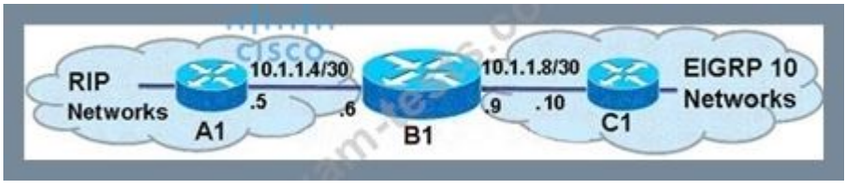
Answer:



Explanation
Fragmentation = enables a network device to successfully transmit packets that are too large to pass over a link.
ICMP Redirects = enables a router to inform end devices when a better path to a destination is available.
ICMP Unreachable = indicates why it cannot deliver a packet to a destination Proxy ARP = allows a device to answer ARP requests for device(s) on a different interface from the received ARP request.
TTL = field in the packet header that is decremented on each router through which it passes.

NEW QUESTION: 8
What is the minimum log level for the event generated when an ACL drops a packet?
A. 7
B. 6
C. 5
D. 3
E. 4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 9
Refer to the exhibit.



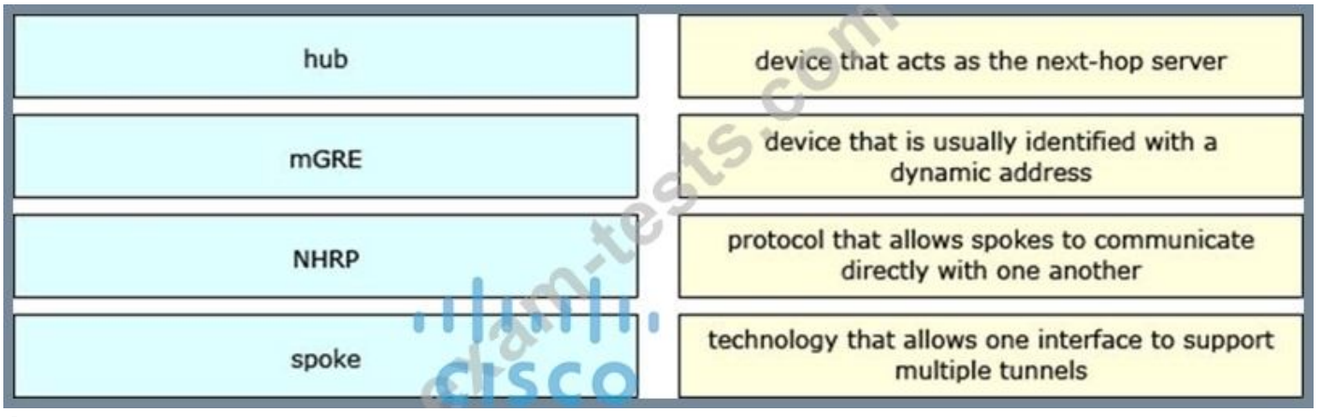
Which three commands should be used on router B1 to redistribute the EIGRP AS 10 routes into RIP? (Choose three.)
A. redistribute rip
B. router rip
C. router eigrp 10
D. redistribute eigrp 10
E. default-metric 10000 100 255 1 1500
F. default-metric 5
Answer: B,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10
Which set of actions does a network engineer perform to set the IPv6 address of a DHCP relay server at the VLAN interface level?
A. Enter the VLAN interface configuration mode and define the IPv6 address of a DHCP relay server.
B. Enter the global configuration mode, enable IPv6 DHCP relay from interface confi; mode, and define the IPv6 address of a DHCP relay server.
C. Enter the VLAN interface configuration mode, enable IPv6 DHCP relay, and define the IPv6 address of a DHCP relay server
D. Enter the global configuration mode and enable the IPv6 DHCP relay
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

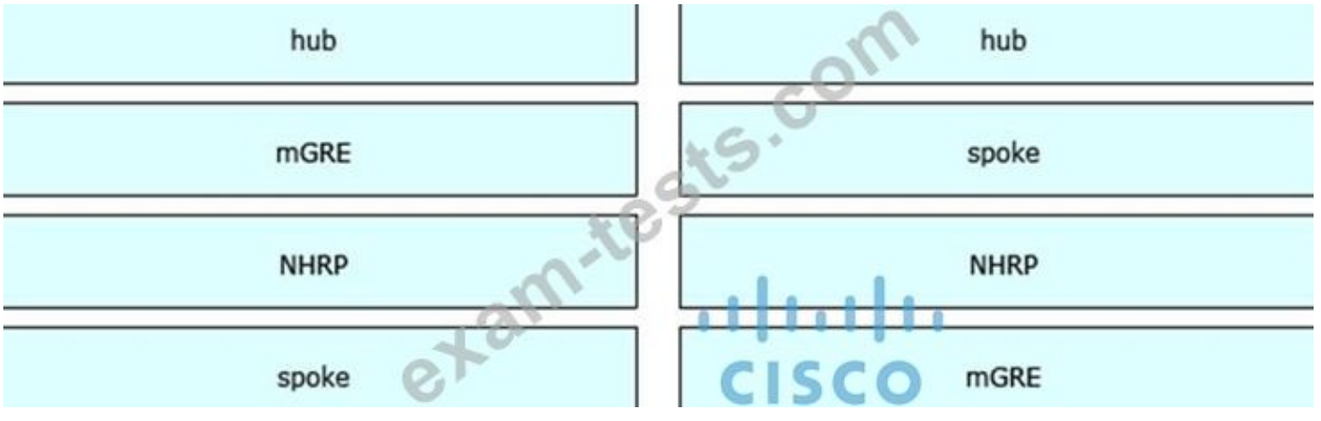
NEW QUESTION: 11
Which two statements about VRF-Lite configuration are true? (Choose two)
A. Each customer has its own private routing table.
B. They support the exchange of MPLS labets.

C. Different customers can have overlapping IP addresses on different VPNs.
D. Each customer has its own dedicated TCAM resources.
E. They support a maximum of 512 000 routes.
F. They support ISIS.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12
DMVPN



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 13
Where must a network engineer configure the ip helper-address command on a router?
A. On the DHCP configuration
B. On the interface that will receive the broadcasts
C. On the global configuration mode
D. On the interface that is closed to the destination DHCP server
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14
A network engineer execute the show ip cache flow command. Which two types of information are displayed in the report that is generated? (Choose two)
A. top takers
B. MLS flow traffic

C. IP packets distribution flow expert statistic

D. flow samples for specific protocols

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Drag and drop the SNMP term from the left onto the correct definition on the right.

Answer:

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which value does a Cisco router use as its default username for CHAP authentication?
A. ppp
B. Cisco
C. its own hostname
D. chap
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wan/point-to-point-protocol-ppp/25647-understanding-ppp-chap.html

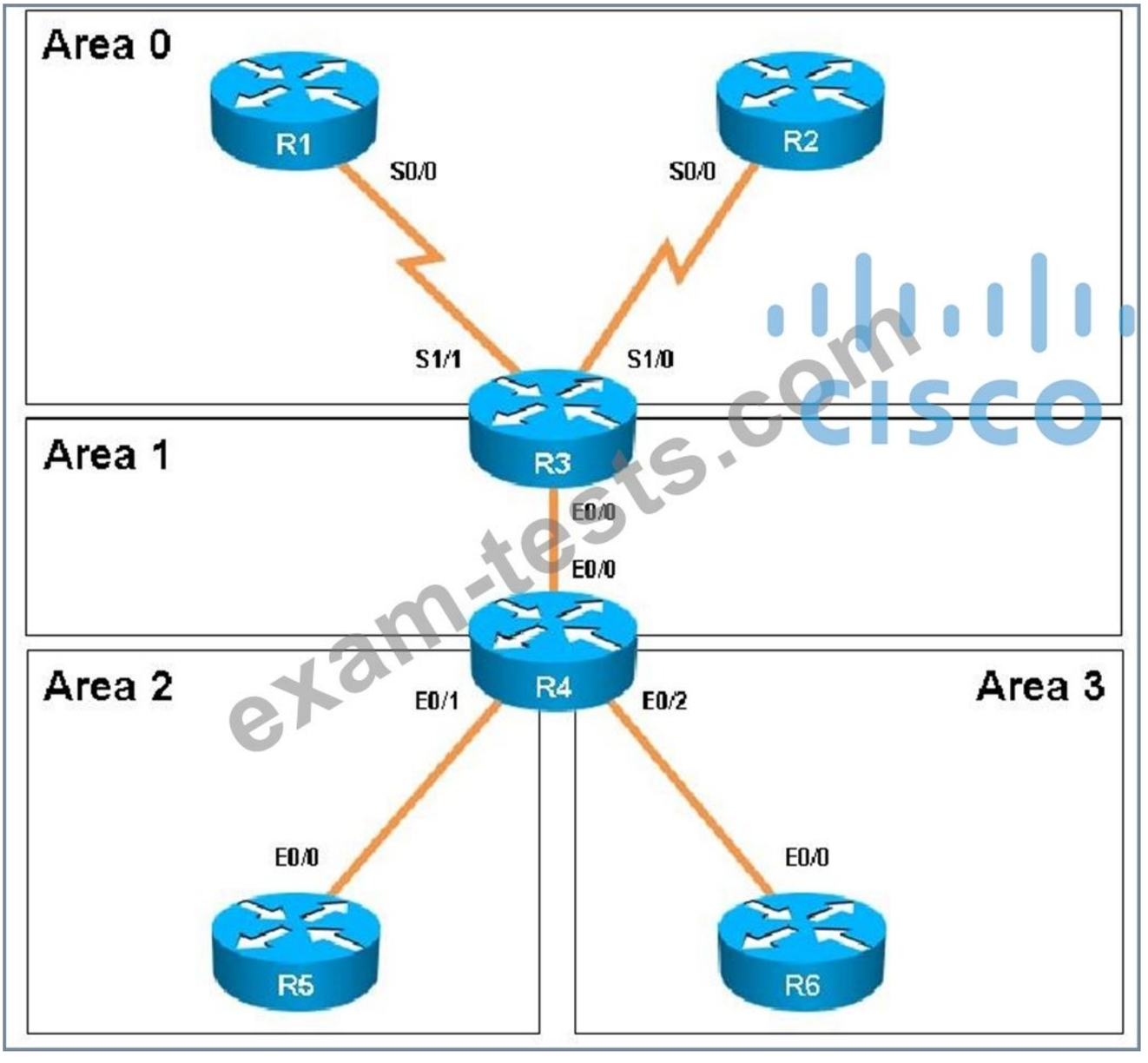
NEW QUESTION: 17

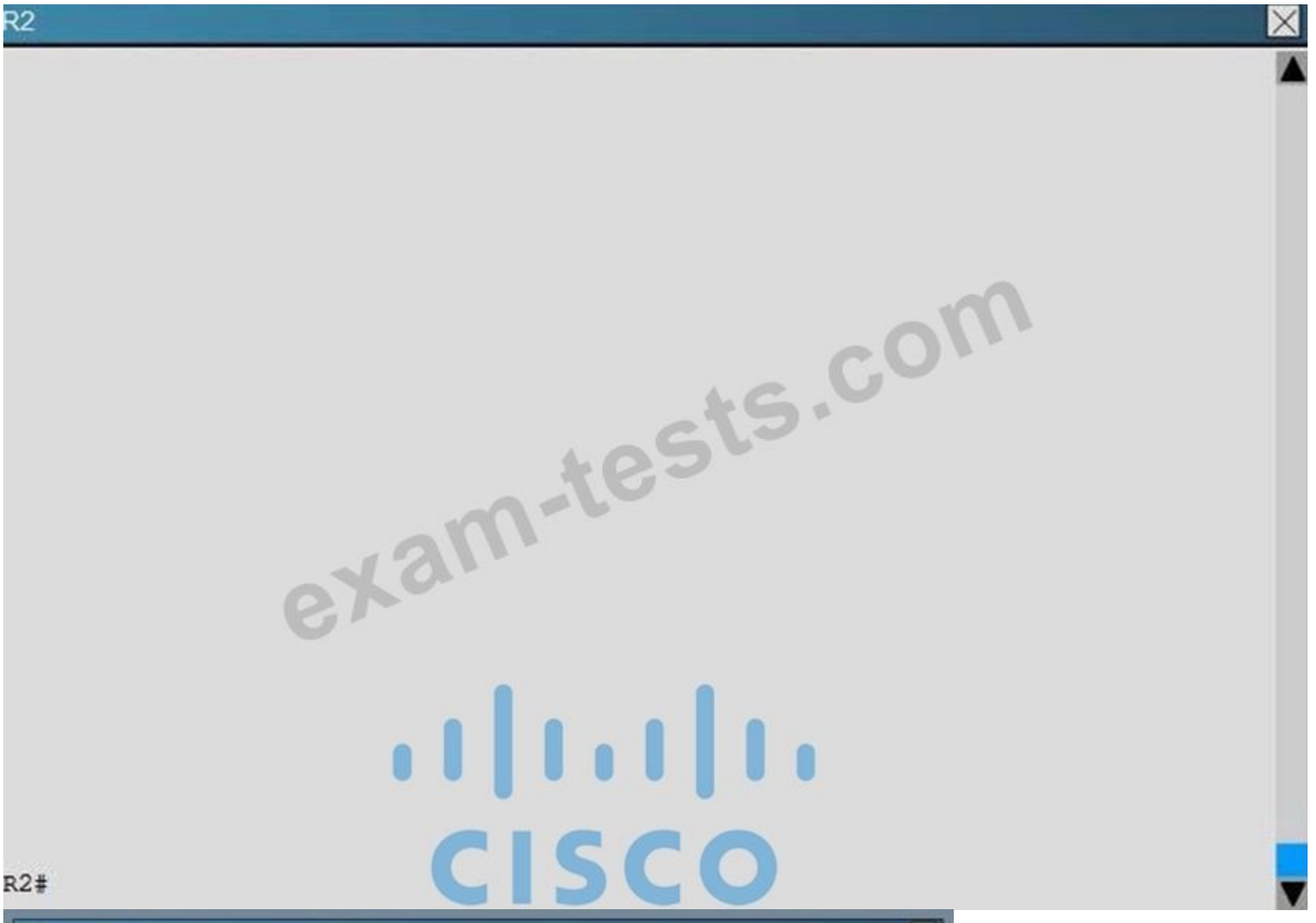
Scenario

You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The cutomer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.

Instructions

- Enter IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and snwer for nultiple-choice questions.
- **THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.**
- Click on the icon or the lab at the borrim of the screen to gain access to the console for each device.
- No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are **four** multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all **four** questions before selecting the Next button.

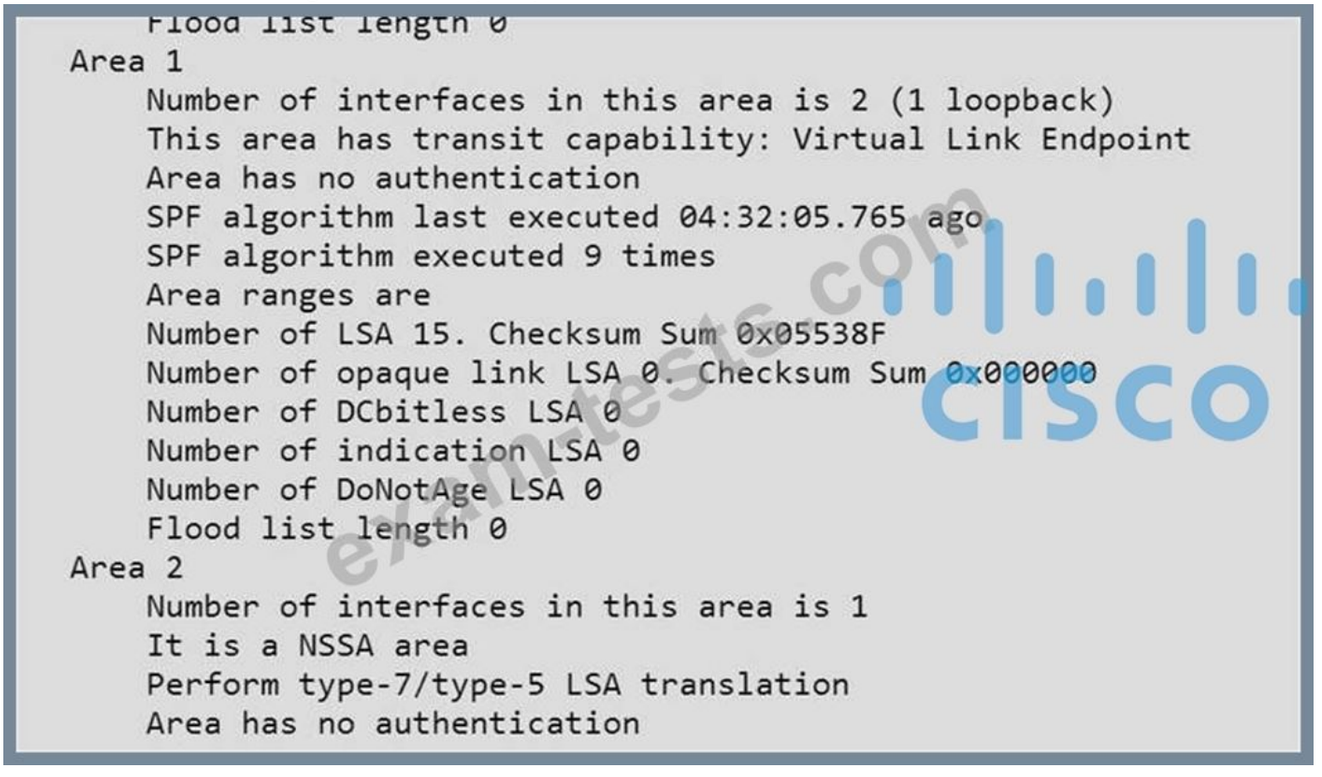




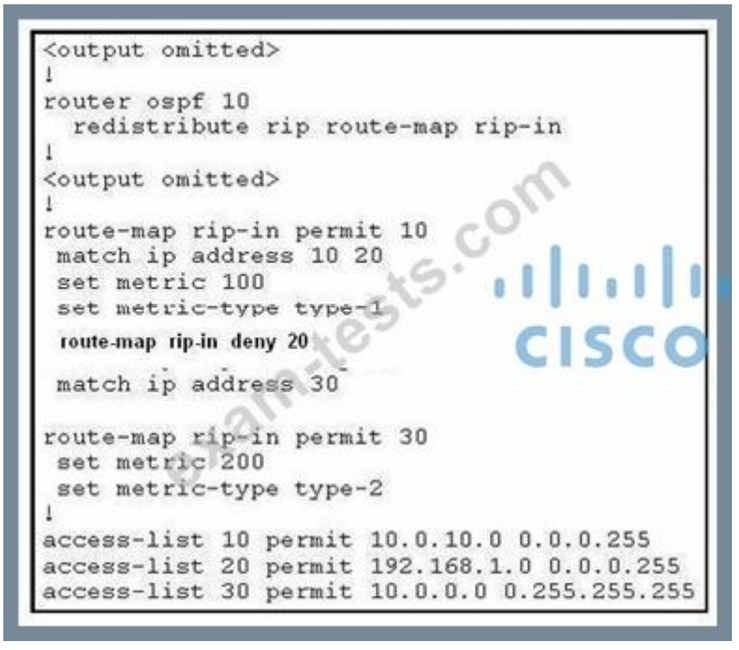

R3
R3#
R5
R5#
exam-tests.com
exam-tests.com

How many times was SPF algorithm executed on R4 for Area 1?

A. 1
B. 5
C. 9
D. 20
E. 54
F. 224
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
This can be found using the "show ip ospf" command on R4. Look for the Area 1 stats which shows this:



NEW QUESTION: 18
Refer to the exhibit.



Which two statements are correct regarding the routes to be redistributed into OSPF? (Choose two.)

A. The network 192.168.1.0 will be allowed and assigned a metric of 100.

B. The network 172.16.0.0/16 will be allowed and assigned a metric of 200.

C. All networks except 10.0.0.0/8 will be allowed and assigned a metric of 200.

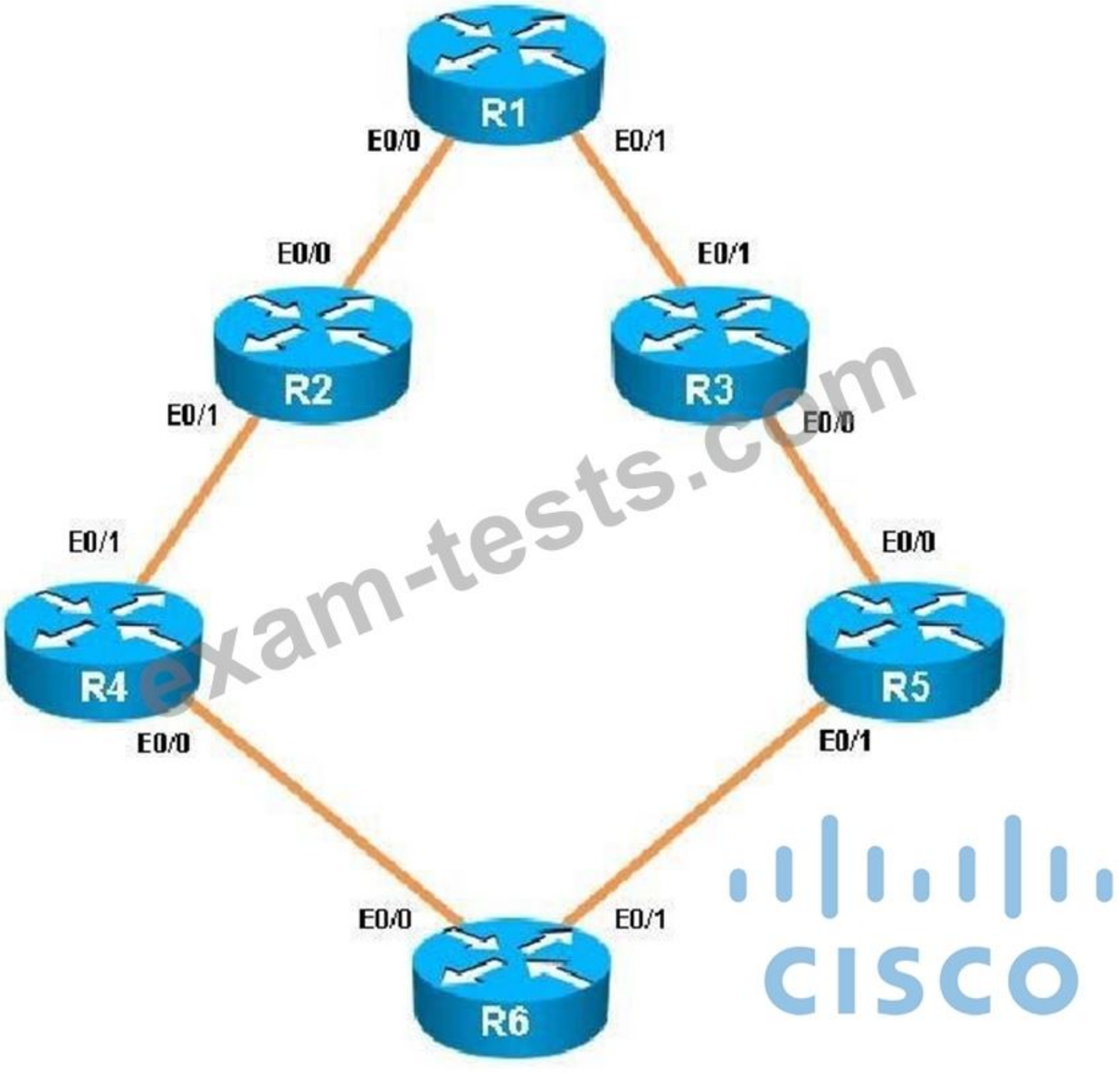
D. The network 10.0.10.0/24 will be allowed and assigned a metric of 200.

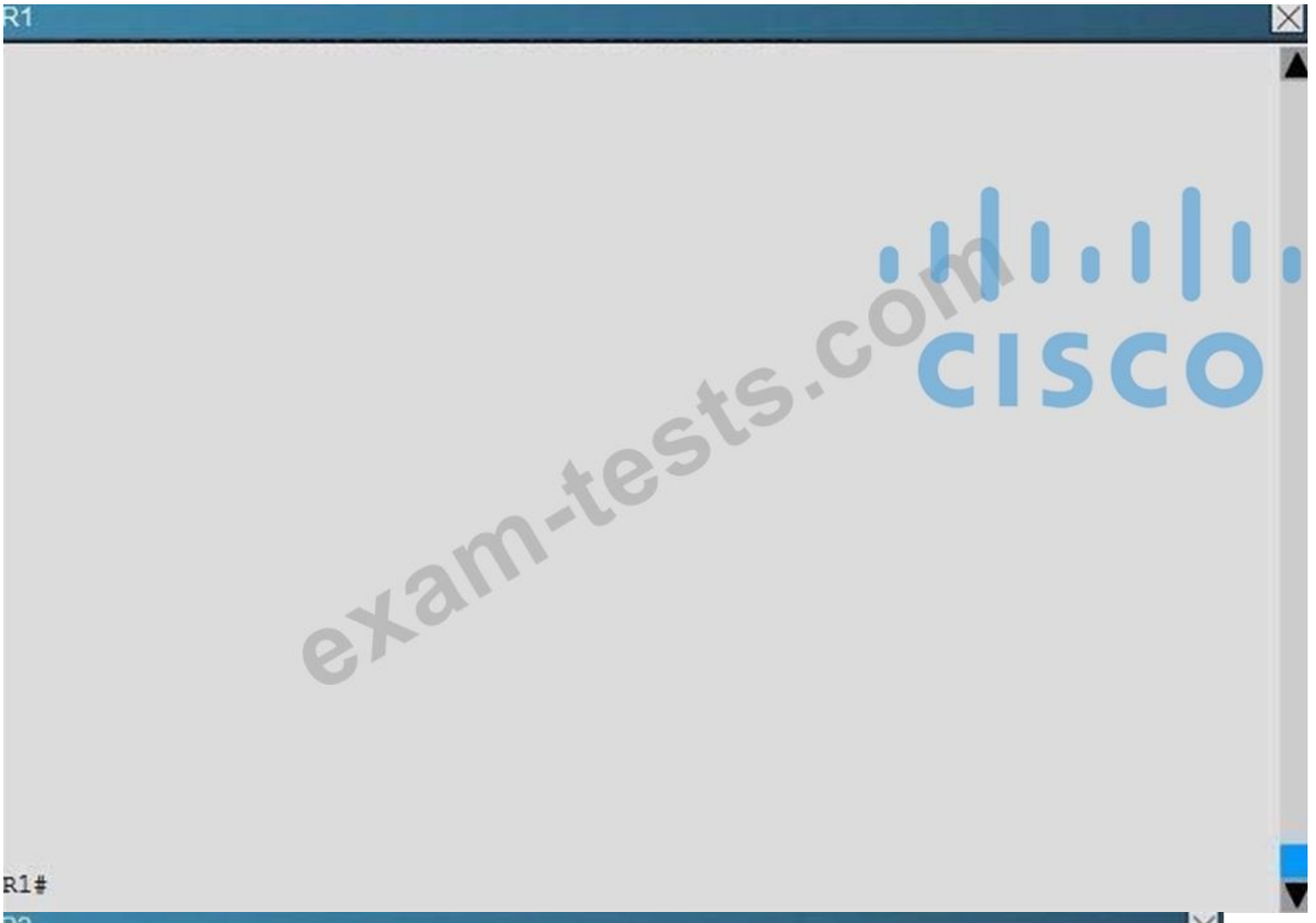
E. The network 192.168.1.0 will be allowed and assigned a metric of 200.

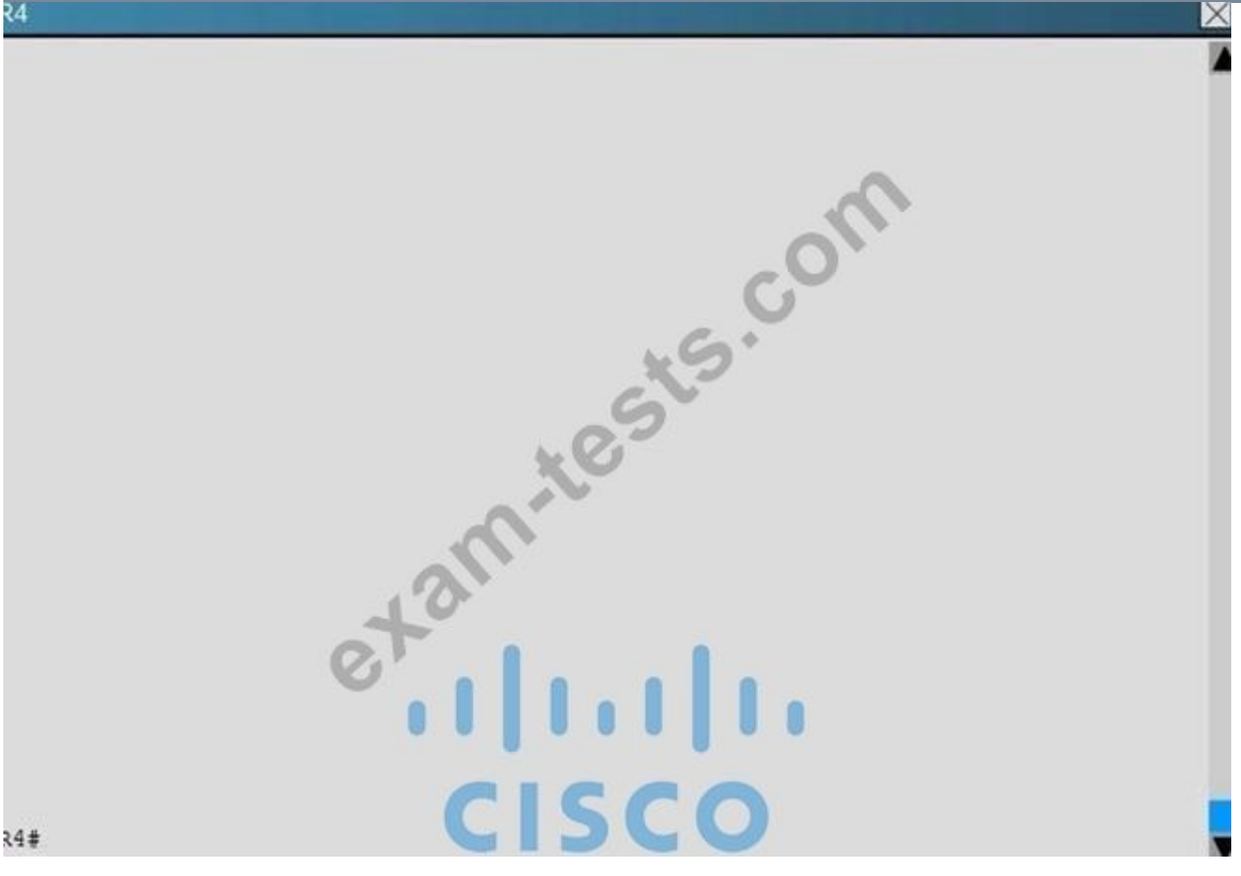
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

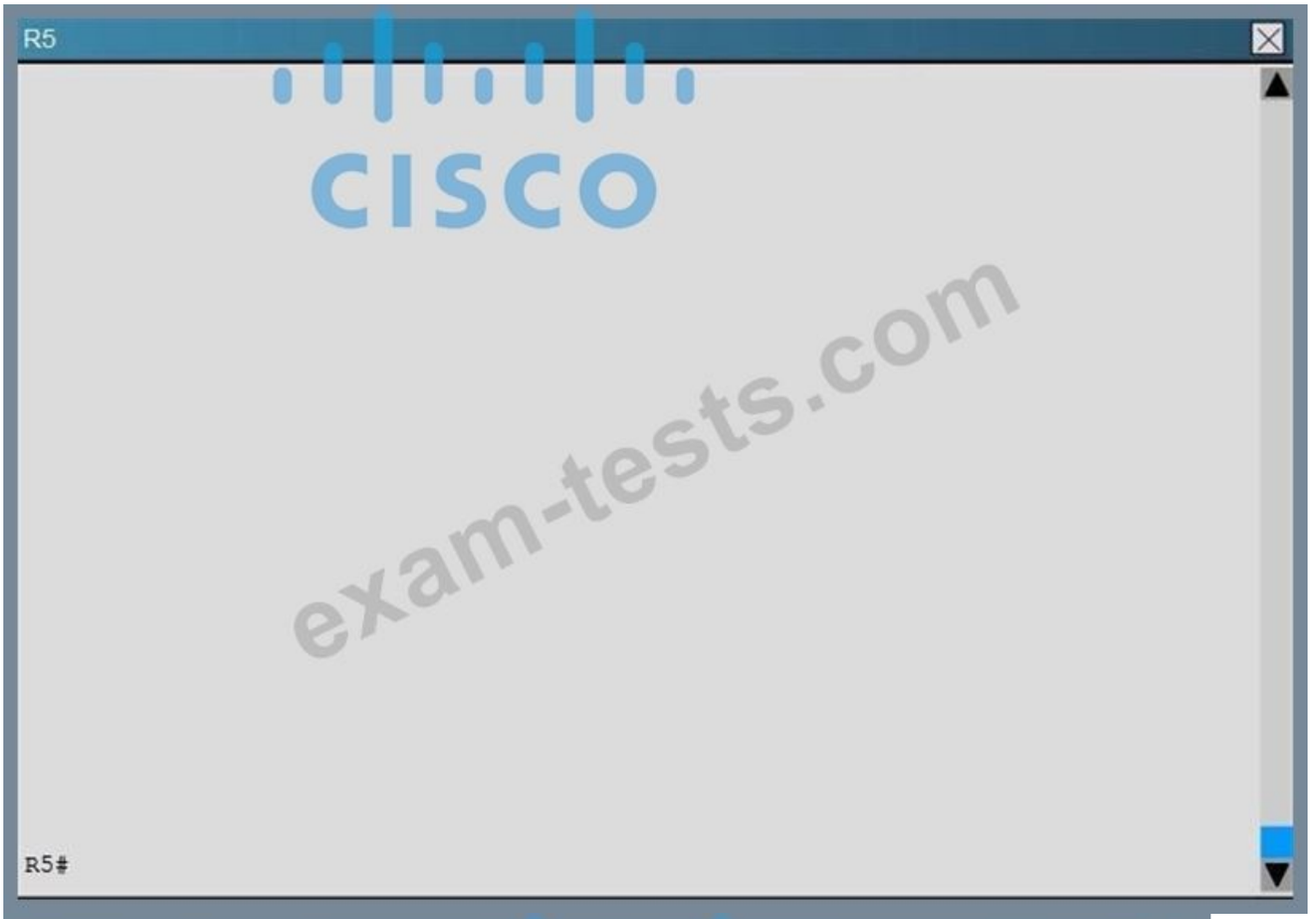
NEW QUESTION: 19

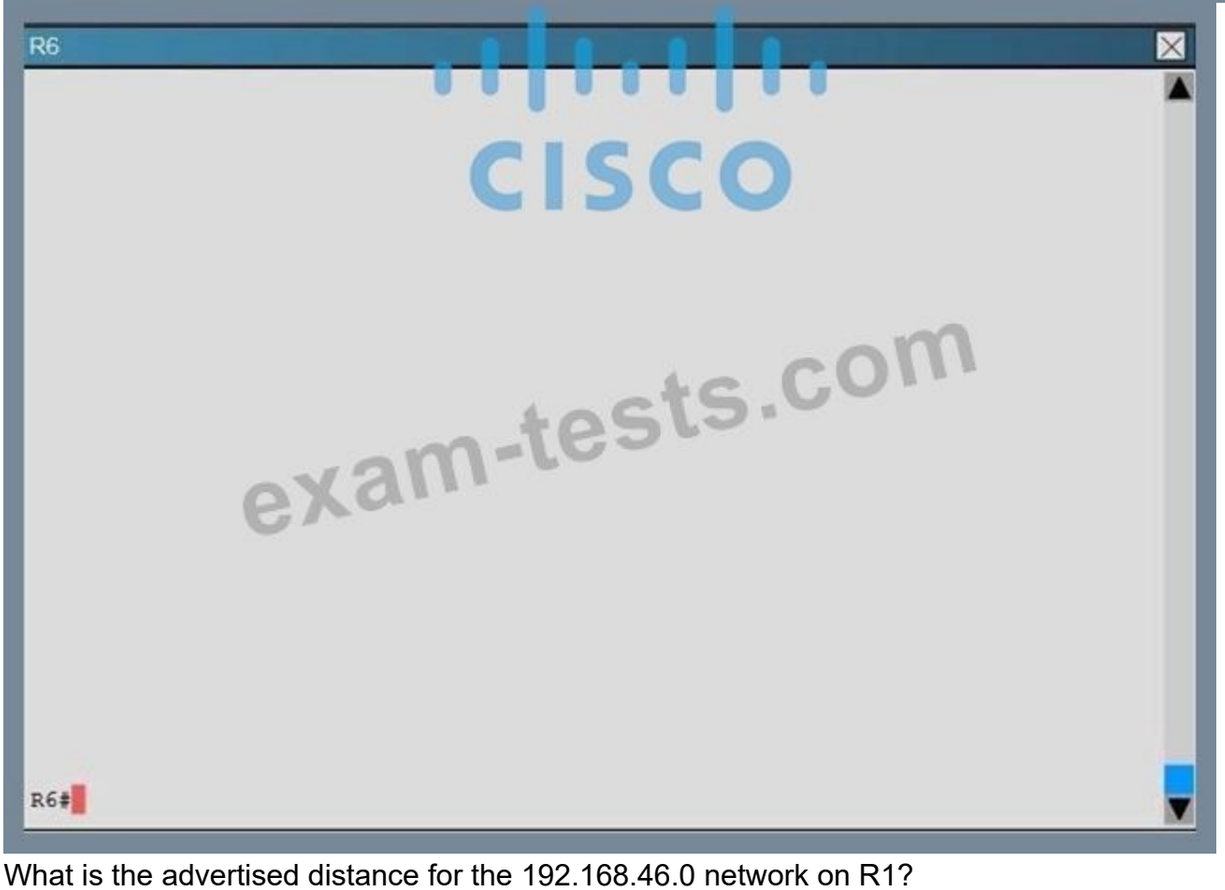
You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.





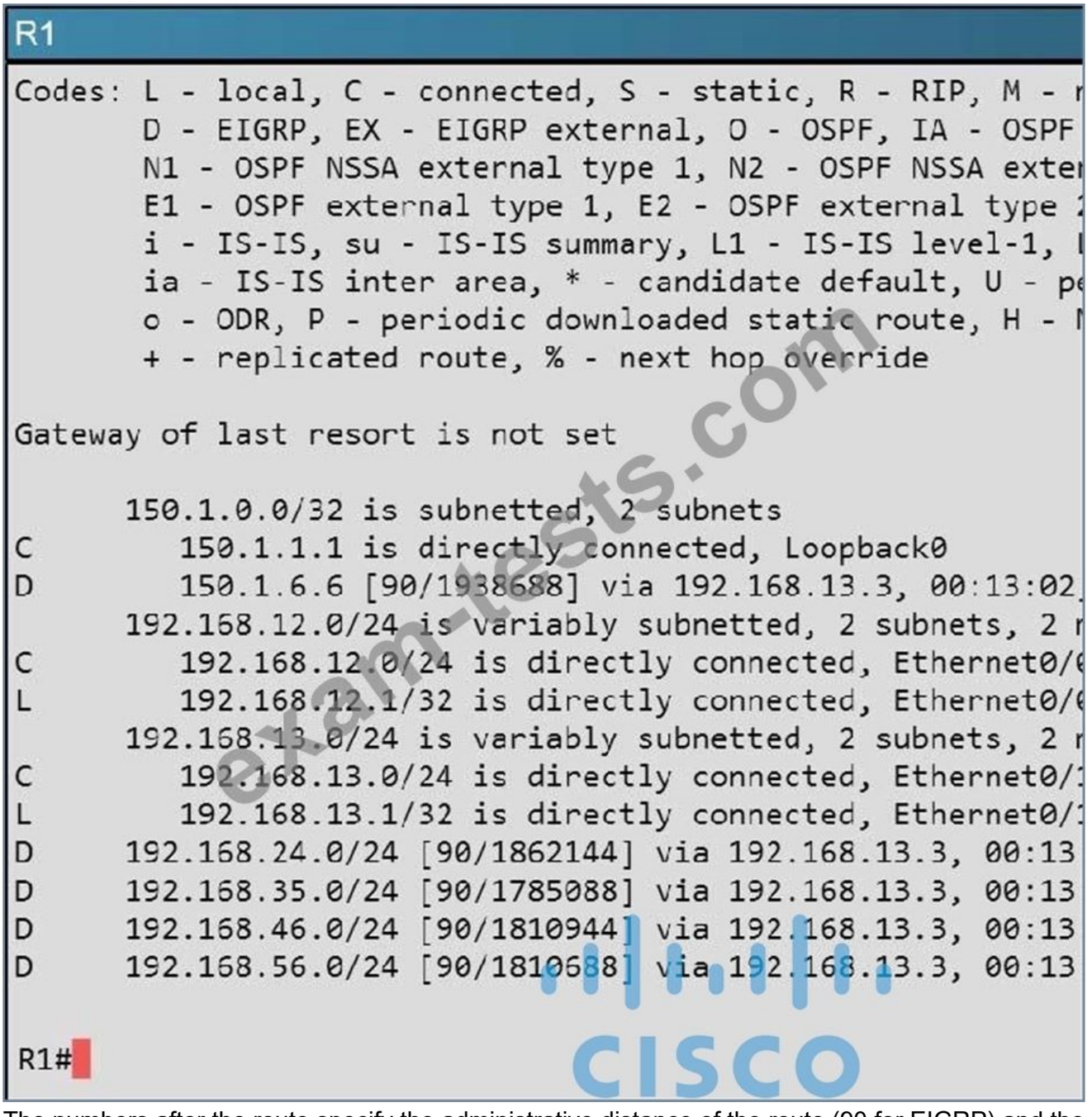






What is the advertised distance for the 192.168.46.0 network on R1?

A. 333056
B. 1938688
C. 1810944
D. 307456
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
R1`s routing table is as follows



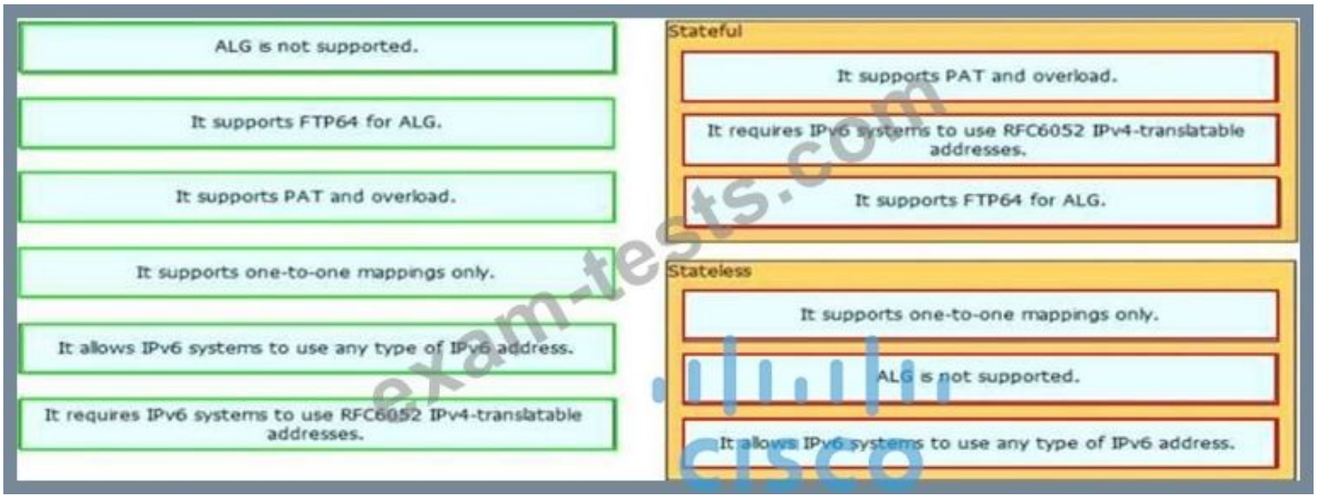
The numbers after the route specify the administrative distance of the route (90 for EIGRP) and the distance metric of that particular route, which is shows as 1810944 for the 192.168.46.0 route.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which two statements about Frame Relay LMI autosense are true on a Router? (Choose Two)
A. It requires the LMI type to be explicitly configured.
B. It operates on Frame Relay DTE interfaces.
C. It operates on Frame Relay DCE interfaces.
D. It operates when the line is up but the line protocol is down.
E. It requires the line protocol to be up.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
LMI autosense is automatically enabled in the following situations:
+ The router is powered up or the interface changes state to up
+ The line protocol is down but the line is up
+ The interface is a Frame Relay DTE
+ The LMI type is not explicitly configured on the interface
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2/wan/configuration/guide/fwan_c/wcffrely.html

NEW QUESTION: 21
A network engineer notices that transmission rates of senders of TCP traffic sharply increase and decrease simultaneously during periods of congestion. Which condition causes this?
A. global synchronization
B. tail drop
C. queue management algorithm
D. random early detection
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22
Drag and drop the statements about NAT64 from the left onto the correct NAT64 types on the right.

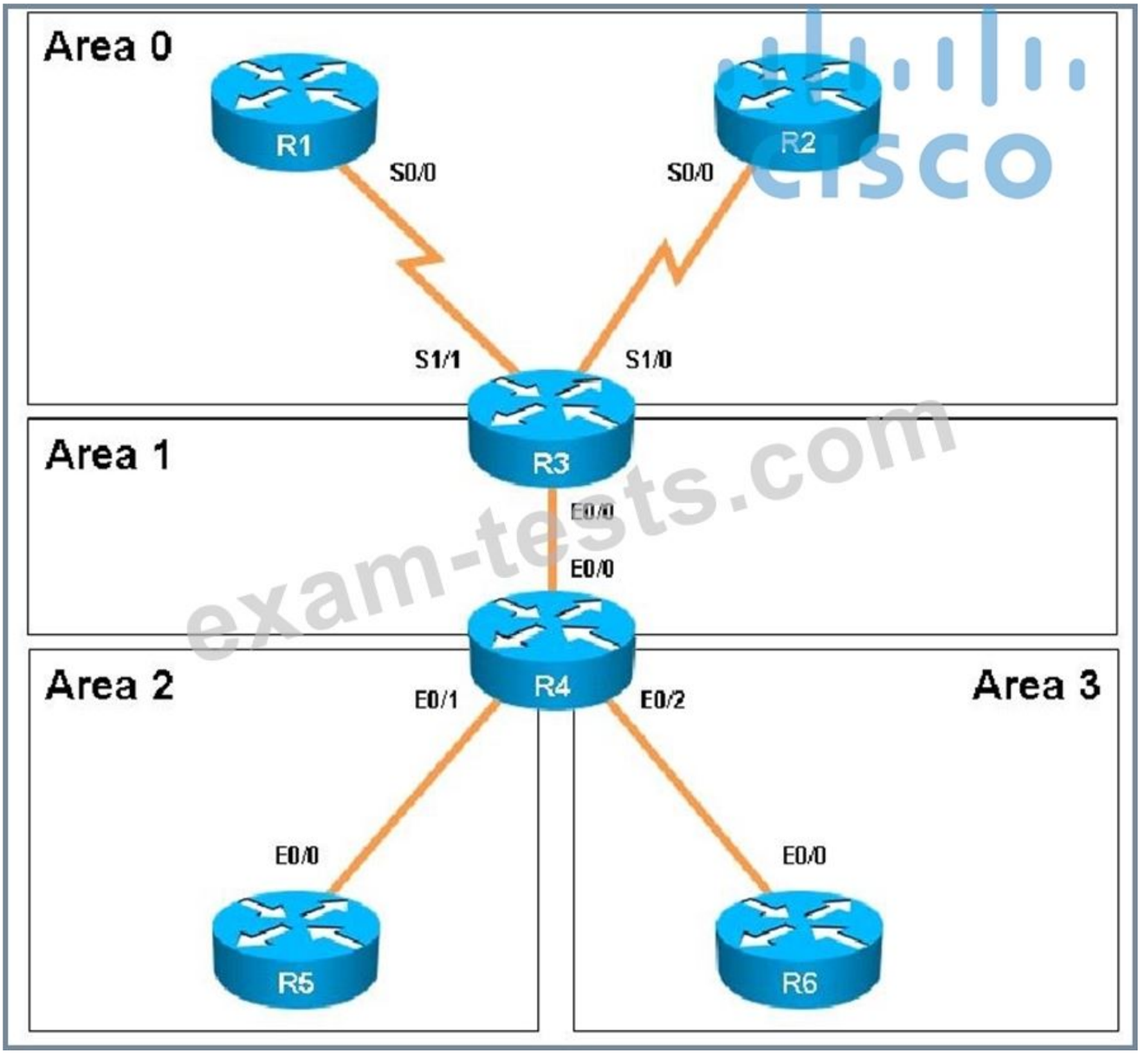
Answer:

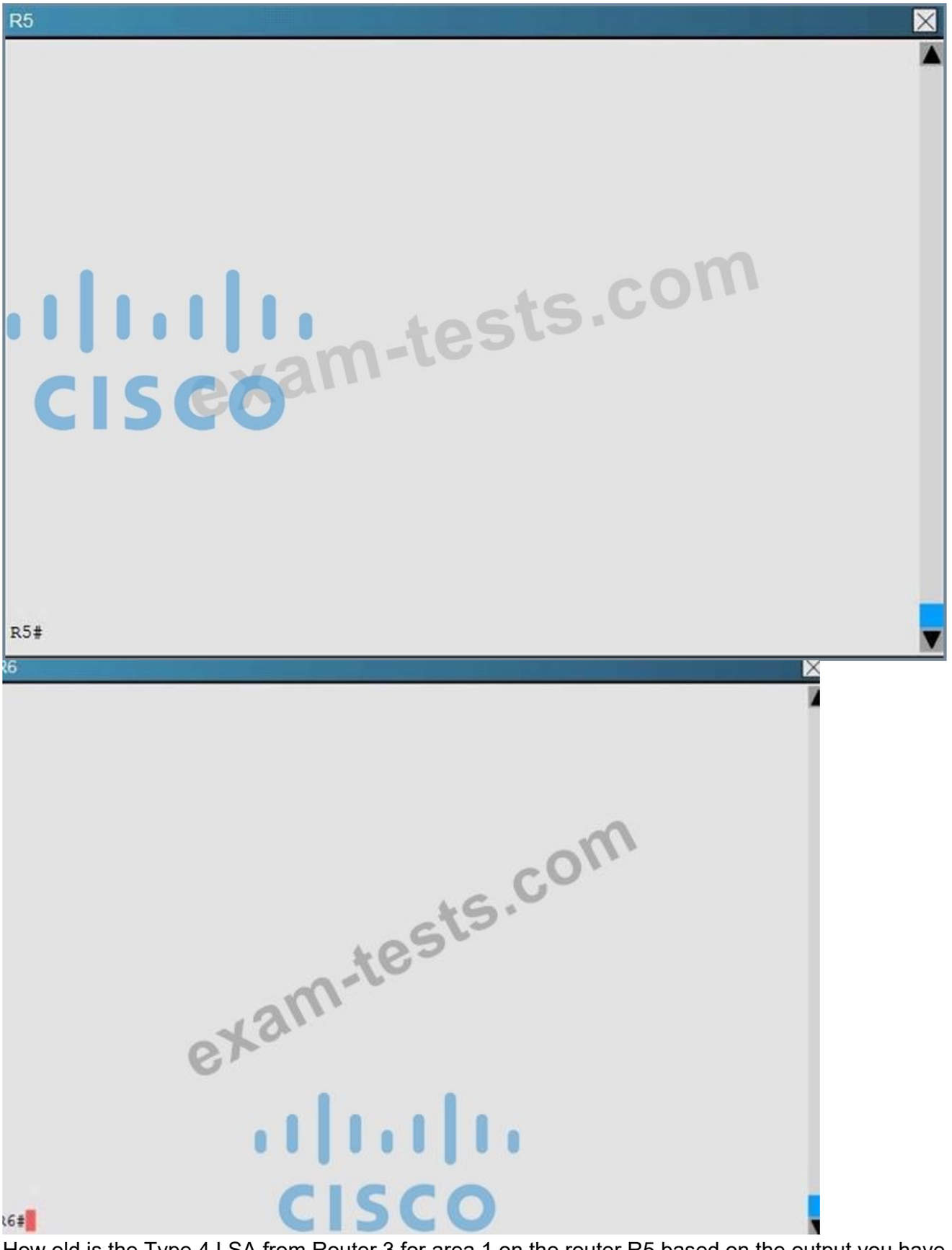


NEW QUESTION: 23

Scenario:

You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.



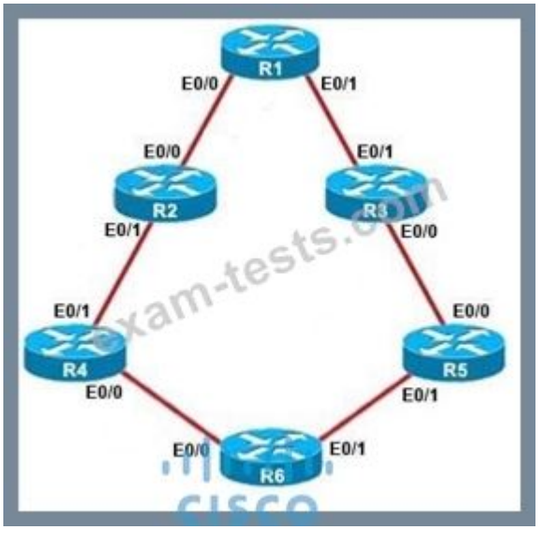


How old is the Type 4 LSA from Router 3 for area 1 on the router R5 based on the output you have examined?

A. 1858

B. 600
C. 1601
D. 1569
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24



The configuration of R1 to R6 are posted below for your reference, useless lines are omitted:

R1

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 150.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
description Link to R2
ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
ip bandwidth-percent eigrp 1 20
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description Link to R3
ip address 192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
ip bandwidth-percent eigrp 1 20
delay 5773
!
router eigrp 1
network 192.168.12.0
network 192.168.13.0
net 150.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
variance 11
```

R2

```
interface Ethernet0/0
description Link to R1
ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description Link to R4
ip address 192.168.24.2 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 1 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 1 CISCO
!
router eigrp 1
network 192.168.12.0
network 192.168.24.0
!
key chain CISCO
key 1
key-string firstkey
key chain FIRSTKEY
key 1
key-string CISCO
key chain R3
key 1
key-string R3
key 2
key-string R1
```

R3

```
interface Ethernet0/0
description Link to R5
ip address 192.168.35.3 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description Link to R1
ip address 192.168.13.3 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 1
network 192.168.13.0
network 192.168.35.0
```

R4

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 150.1.4.4 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
description Link to R6
ip address 192.168.46.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description Link to R2
ip address 192.168.24.4 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 1 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 1 CISCO
!
router eigrp 1
network 192.168.46.0
network 192.168.24.0
network 150.1.4.4 0.0.0.0
!
key chain CISCO
key 1
key-string firstkey
```

R5

```
interface Ethernet0/0
description Link to R3
ip address 192.168.35.5 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description Link to R6
ip address 192.168.56.5 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 1
network 192.168.35.0
network 192.168.56.0
```

R6

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 150.1.6.6 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 172.16.6.6 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 192.168.46.6 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.56.6 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 1
distribute-list 1 out
network 150.1.6.6 0.0.0.0
network 172.16.6.6 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.46.0
network 192.168.56.0
!
access-list 1 permit 192.168.46.0
access-list 1 permit 192.168.56.0
access-list 1 permit 150.1.6.6
access-list 1 deny 172.16.6.6
access-list 2 permit 192.168.47.1
access-list 2 permit 192.168.13.1
access-list 2 permit 192.168.12.1
```


What is the advertised distance for the 192.168.46.0 network on R1?

A. 333056

B. 1938688

C. 1810944

D. 307456

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

To check the advertised distance for a prefix we cannot use the "show ip route" command because it only shows the metric (also known as Feasible Distance). Therefore we have to use the "show ip eigrp topology" command:

```
R1#show ip eigrp topology
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Table for AS(1)/ID(150.1.1.1)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - reply Status, s - sia Status

P 192.168.24.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 307200
        via 192.168.12.2 (307200/281600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.35.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 793600
        via 192.168.13.3 (1785088/281600), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.12.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 281600
        via Connected, Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.46.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 332800
        via 192.168.12.2 (1810944/333056), Ethernet0/0
P 150.1.1.1/32, 1 successors, FD is 128256
        via Connected, Loopback0
P 150.1.4.4/32, 1 successors, FD is 435200
        via 192.168.12.2 (435200/409600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.13.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 1759488
        via Connected, Ethernet0/1
P 150.1.6.6/32, 2 successors, FD is 460800
        via 192.168.12.2 (460800/435200), Ethernet0/0
        via 192.168.13.3 (1938688/435200), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.56.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 358400
        via 192.168.12.2 (358400/332800), Ethernet0/0, serno 155
        via 192.168.13.3 (1810688/307200), Ethernet0/1
```

Update: Although the "show ip eigrp topology" does not work in the exam but the "show ip eigrp 1 topology" does work so please use this command instead and we will find out the advertised distance on R1.

There are two parameters in the brackets of 192.168.46.0/24 prefix: (1810944/333056). The first one "1810944" is the Feasible Distance (FD) and the second "333056" is the Advertised Distance (AD) of that route -> A is correct.

Just for your reference, this is the output of the "show ip route" command on R1:

```
R1#show ip eigrp topology
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Table for AS(1)/ID(150.1.1.1)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - reply Status, s - sia Status

P 192.168.24.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 307200
        via 192.168.12.2 (307200/281600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.35.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 793600
        via 192.168.13.3 (1785088/281600), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.12.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 281600
        via Connected, Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.46.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 332800
        via 192.168.12.2 (1810944/333056), Ethernet0/0
P 150.1.1.1/32, 1 successors, FD is 128256
        via Connected, Loopback0
P 150.1.4.4/32, 1 successors, FD is 435200
        via 192.168.12.2 (435200/409600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.13.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 1759488
        via Connected, Ethernet0/1
P 150.1.6.6/32, 2 successors, FD is 460800
        via 192.168.12.2 (460800/435200), Ethernet0/0
        via 192.168.13.3 (1938688/435200), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.56.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 358400
        via 192.168.12.2 (358400/332800), Ethernet0/0, serno 155
        via 192.168.13.3 (1810688/307200), Ethernet0/1
```

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

D    192.168.46.0/24 [90/1810944] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:01, Ethernet0/0
C    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L    192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C    192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L    192.168.13.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D    192.168.24.0/24 [90/1862144] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:02, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.56.0/24 [90/1810686] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:01, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.35.0/24 [90/1785088] via 192.168.13.3, 00:10:01, Ethernet0/1
     150.1.0.0/32 is subnetted, 3 subnets
D       150.1.6.6 [90/1938688] via 192.168.13.3, 00:10:03, Ethernet0/1
                  [90/461056] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:03, Ethernet0/0
D       150.1.4.4 [90/158720] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:04, Ethernet0/0
C       150.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

In the first line:

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

D    192.168.46.0/24 [90/1810944] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:01, Ethernet0/0
C    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L    192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C    192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L    192.168.13.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D    192.168.24.0/24 [90/1862144] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:02, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.56.0/24 [90/1810686] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:01, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.35.0/24 [90/1785088] via 192.168.13.3, 00:10:01, Ethernet0/1
     150.1.0.0/32 is subnetted, 3 subnets
D       150.1.6.6 [90/1938688] via 192.168.13.3, 00:10:03, Ethernet0/1
                  [90/461056] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:03, Ethernet0/0
D       150.1.4.4 [90/158720] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:04, Ethernet0/0
C       150.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

D 192.168.46.0/24 [90/ 1810944] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:01, Ethernet0/0 The first parameter "90" is the EIGRP Administrative Distance. The second parameter "1810944" is the metric of the route 192.168.46.0/24. R1 will use this metric to advertise this route to other routers but the question asks about "the advertised distance for the 192.168.46.0 network on R1" so we cannot use this command to find out the answer.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which statement describes what this command accomplishes when inside and outside interfaces are correctly identified for NAT?

ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.1.50 80 209.165.201.1 8080 extendable

A. It allows external clients to connect to a web server hosted on 192.168.1.50.

B. It represents an incorrect NAT configuration because it uses standard TCP ports.

C. It allows external clients coming from public IP 209.165.201.1 to connect to a web server at 192.168.1.50.

D. It allows host 192.168.1.50 to access external websites using TCP port 8080.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

In a point-to-multipoint Frame Relay topology, which two methods ensure that all routing updates are received by all EIGRP routers within the Frame Relay network? (Choose two.)

A. Use statically defined EIGRP neighbors on the hub site.

B. Disable split horizon.

C. Create separate address families.

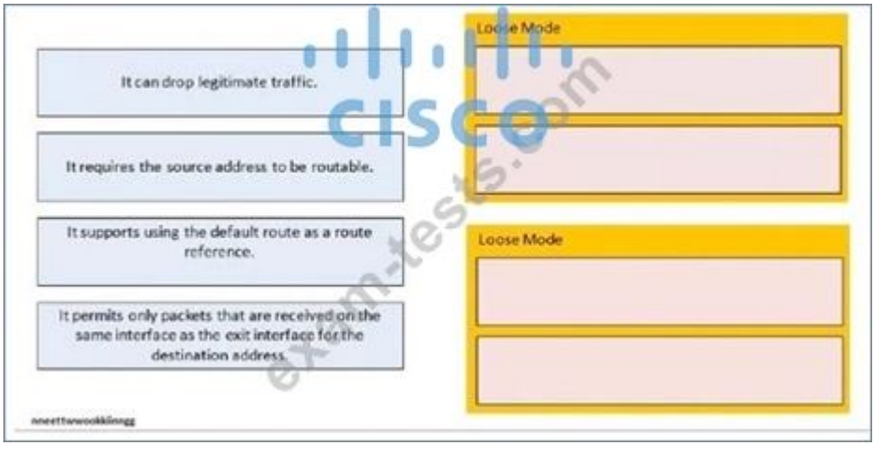
D. Use subinterfaces.

E. Disable EIGRP auto summary.

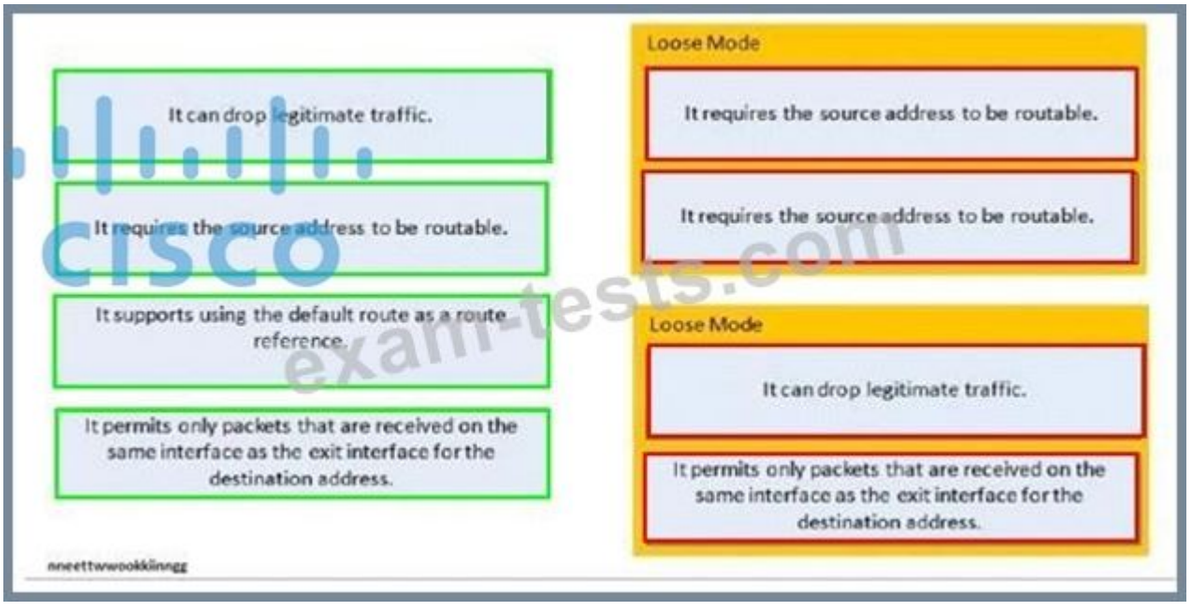
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Drag and drop the statements from the left onto the correct uRPF modes on the right Select and Place:



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 28

Which security feature can you enable to control access to the vty lines on a router?

A. Username and password

B. Exec-time out

C. Logging

D. Transport output

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<output omitted>
!
router rip
 distribute-list 2 out ethernet 0
 distribute-list 1 out
!
access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0  0.255.255.255
access-list 2 permit 10.0.1.0  0.0.0.255
!
<output omitted>
```


On the basis of the partial configuration, which two statements are correct? (Choose two)

A. Only routes matching 10.0.1.0/24 will be advertised out Ethernet 0.

B. Only routes 10.0.1.0/24 will be sent out all interfaces.

C. Only routes 10.0.1.0/24 will be allowed in the routing table.

D. Only routes matching 10.0.0.0/8 will be advertised out Ethernet 0.

E. Only routes matching 10.0.0.0/8 will be advertised out interfaces other than Ethernet 0.

F. All routes will be advertised out interfaces other than Ethernet 0.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

In this case, the following algorithm is used when multiple distribute-lists are used:

1. First check which interface is being sent out. If it is Ethernet 0, distribute-list 2 is applied first. If the network is denied then no further checking is done for this network. But if distribute-list 2 permits that network then distribute-list 1 is also checked. If both distribute-lists allow that network then it will be sent out.

2. If the interface is not Ethernet 0 then only distribute-list 1 is applied.

Now let's take some examples.

+ If the advertised network is 10.0.1.0/24, it will be sent out all interfaces, including Ethernet 0.

+ If the advertised network is 10.0.2.0/24, it will be sent out all interfaces, excepting Ethernet 0.

+ If the advertised network is 11.0.0.0/8, it will be dropped.

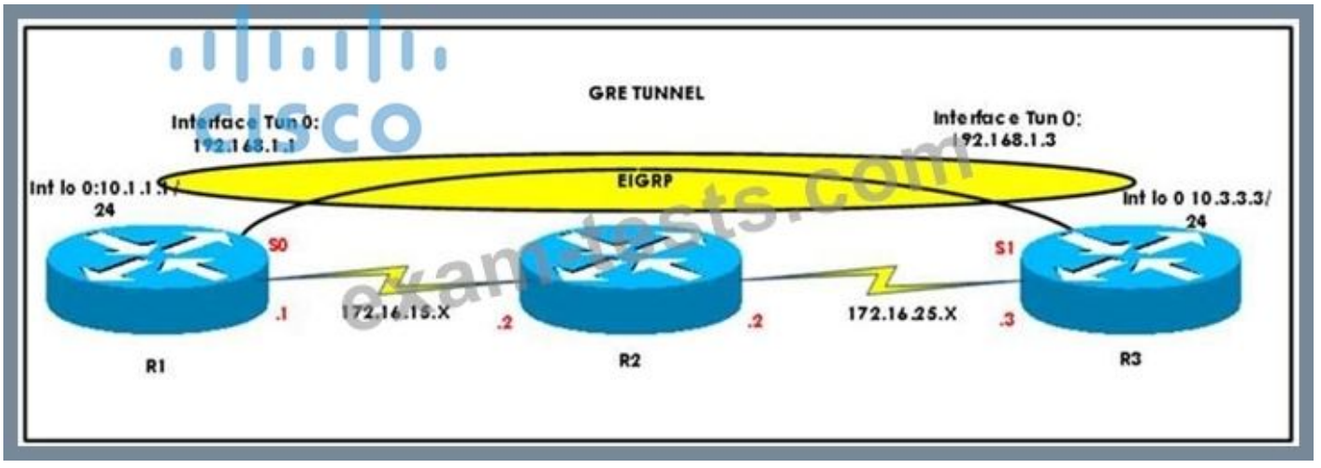
Note: It is possible to define one interface-specific distribute-list per interface and one protocol-specific distribute-list for each process/autonomous-system.

NEW QUESTION: 30

Refer to the exhibit. After configuring GRE between two routers running OSPF that are connected to each other via a

WAN link, a network engineer notices that the two routers cannot establish the GRE tunnel to begin the exchange of

routing updates. What is the reason for this?



A. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking IP protocol number 57.
B. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking UDP 57.
C. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking IP protocol number 47.
D. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking TCP 47.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31
Which prefix is matched by the command ip prefix-list name permit 10.8.0.0/16 ge 24 le 24?
A. 10.9.1.0/24
B. 10.8.0.0/23
C. 10.8.0.0/24
D. 10.8.0.0/16
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32
A network engineer is asked to create an SNMP-enabled proactive monitoring solution to ensure that jitter levels remain between particular boundaries. Which IP SLA option should the engineer usa?
A. verify-data
B. frequency
C. threshold
D. timeout

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33
After reviewing the EVN configuration, a network administrator notices that a predefined EVN, which is known as "vnet global" was configured. What is the purpose of this EVN?
A. It aggregates and carries all dot1q tagged traffic.
B. It refers to the global routing context and corresponds to the default RIB.
C. It defines the routing scope for each particular EVN edge interface.
D. It safeguards the virtual network that is preconfigured to avoid mismatched routing instances
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
What would you configure on SNMPv3 to allow authentication?
A. Authpriv
B. authmember
C. authnopriv
D. noauthnopriv
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

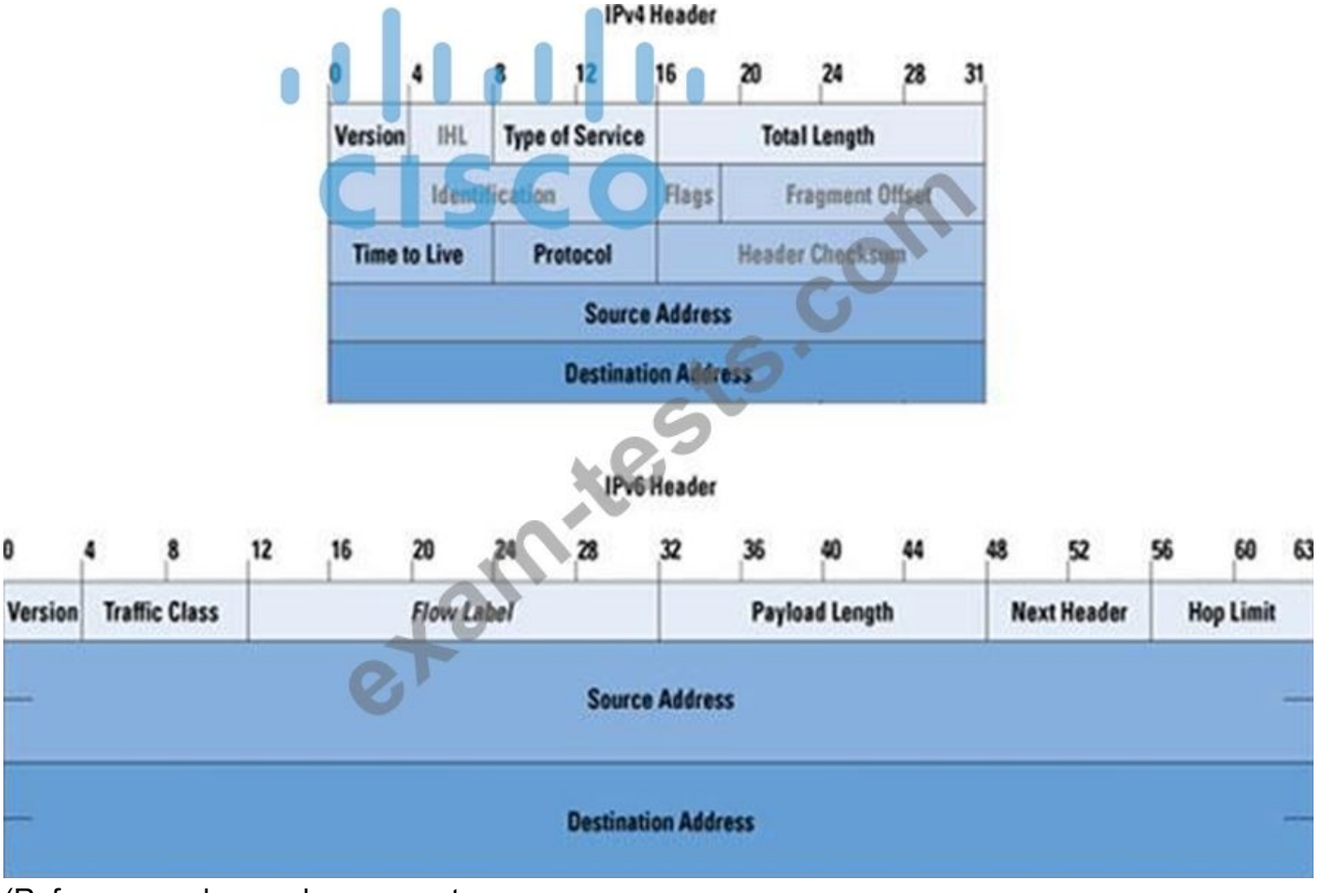
NEW QUESTION: 35
You have implemented mutual route redistribution between OSPF and EIGRP on a border router.
When checking the routing table on one of the OSPF routers within the OSPF routing domain, you are seeing some, but not all of the expected routes. Which two things should you verify to troubleshoot this problem? (Choose two.)
???????????
A. The subnet keyword on the border router in the redistribute EIGRP command
B. The border router is using a proper seed metric for EIGRP.
C. The administrative distance is set for OSPF and EIGRP
D. The border router is using a proper seed metric for OSPF.
E. The missing EIGRP routes are present in the routing table of the border router
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36
In a comparison of an IPv4 header with an IPv6 header, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)
A. An IPv4 header includes a checksum. However, an IPv6 header does not include one.
B. A router has to recompute the checksum of an IPv6 packet when decrementing the TTL.
C. An IPv6 header is half the size of an IPv4 header.
D. An IPv6 header has twice as many octets as an IPv4 header.
E. An IPv6 header is simpler and more efficient than an IPv4 header.
F. The 128-bit IPv6 address makes the IPv6 header more complicated than an IPv4 header.

Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

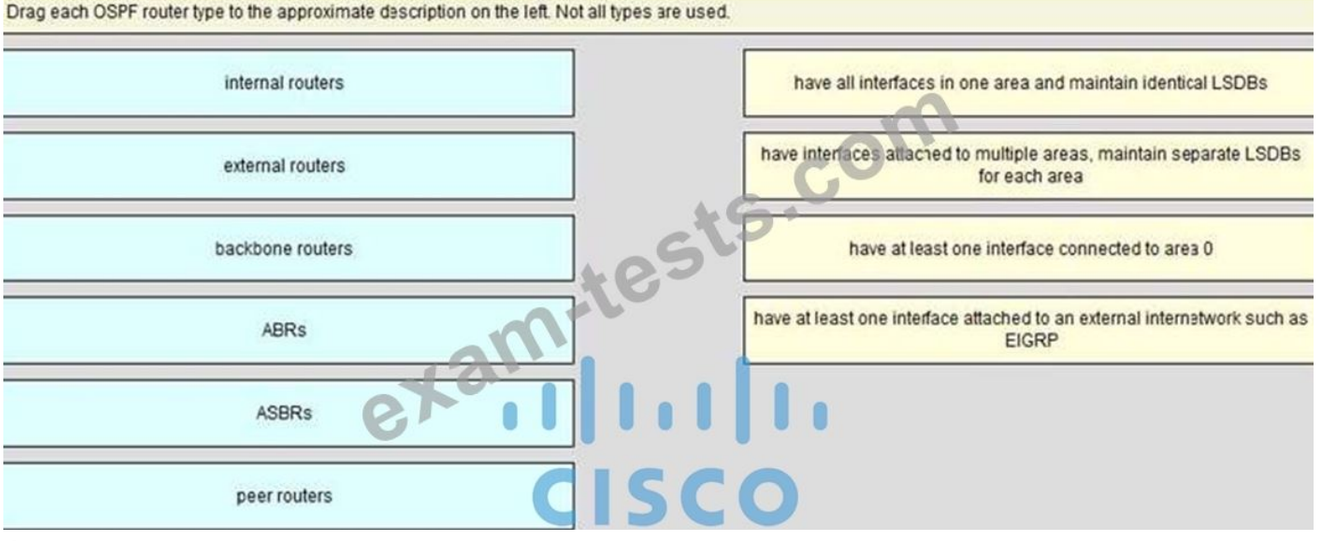
The image below shows the differences between an IPv4 header and an IPv6 header:



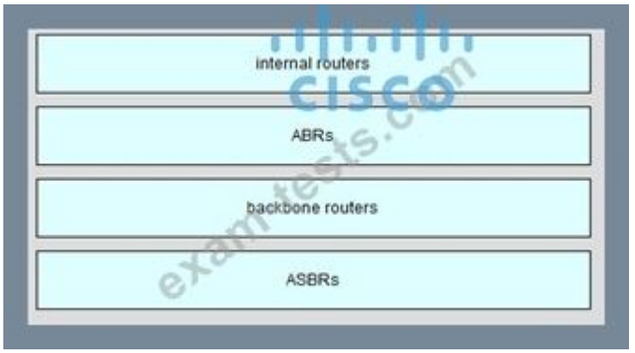
(Reference and a good resource, too:
http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac123/ac147/archived_issues/ipj_9-3/ipv6_internals.html)

NEW QUESTION: 37

DRAG DROP



Answer:



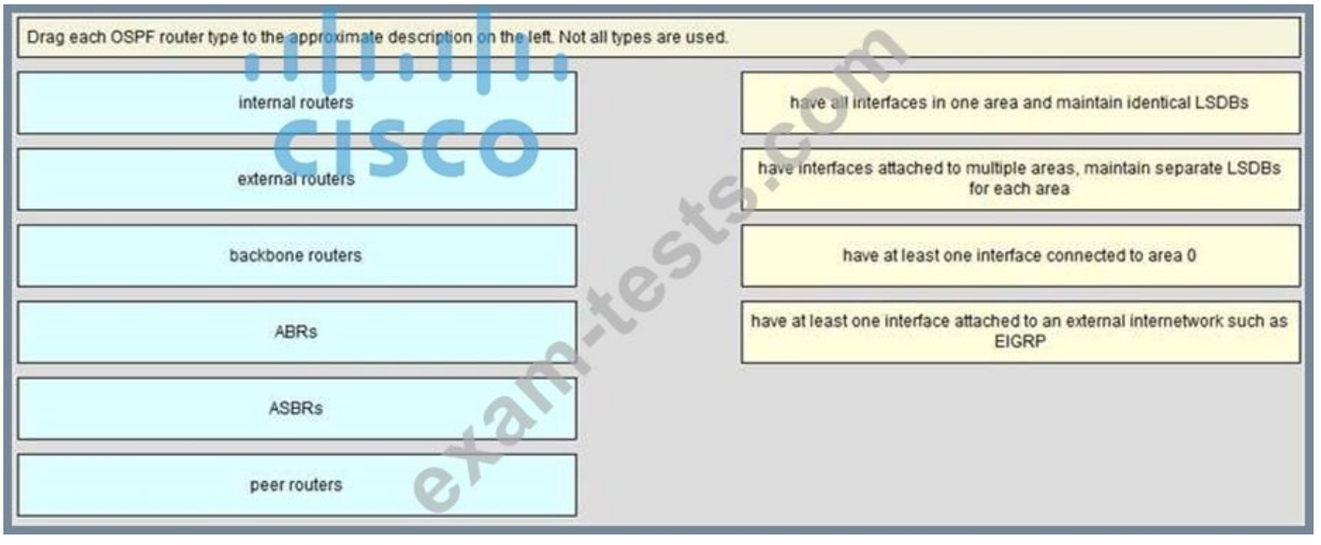
NEW QUESTION: 38
Which is an invalid command/keyword when configuring redistribution (Choose Two)
A. tag
B. route map
C. access list
D. ther (valid) option
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39
A network administrator is troubleshooting a redistribution of OSPF routes into EIGRP.
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0
!
router ospf 1
network 172.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
redistribute eigrp 1
Given the exhibited commands, which statement is true?
A. Redistributed routes will have an external type of 1 and a metric of 1.
B. Redistributed routes will have an external type of 2 and a metric of 20.
C. Redistributed routes will maintain their original OSPF routing metric.
D. Redistributed routes will have a default metric of 0 and will be treated as reachable and advertised.
E. Redistributed routes will have a default metric of 0 but will be treated as unreachable and not advertised.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
By default, all routes redistributed into OSPF will be tagged as external type 2 (E2) with a metric of 20, except for BGP routes (with a metric of 1).
Note: The cost of a type 2 route is always the external cost, irrespective of the interior cost to reach that route. A type 1 cost is the addition of the external cost and the internal cost used to reach that route.

NEW QUESTION: 40
A network engineer wants to display the statistics of an active tunnel on a DMVPN network. Which command should the administrator execute to accomplish this task?
A. router#show crypto isakmp peers

B. router#show crypto isakmp sa
C. router#show crypto ipsec transform-set
D. router#show crypto engine connections active
E. router#show crypto ipsec sa
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Certain show commands are supported by the Output Interpreter Tool (registered customers only) , which allows you to view an analysis of show command output.
show crypto isakmp sa-Displays the state for the ISAKMP security association (SA).
- show crypto engine connections active -Displays the total encrypts/decrypts per SA.
- show crypto ipsec sa-Displays the statistics on the active tunnels.
- show ip route-Displays the routing table.
- show ip eigrp neighbor-Displays the EIGRP neighbors.
- show ip nhrp-Displays the IP Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) cache, optionally limited to
- dynamic or static cache entries for a specific interface.
show crypto socket-Displays the cryptosocket table between NHRP and IPSec.
- References:

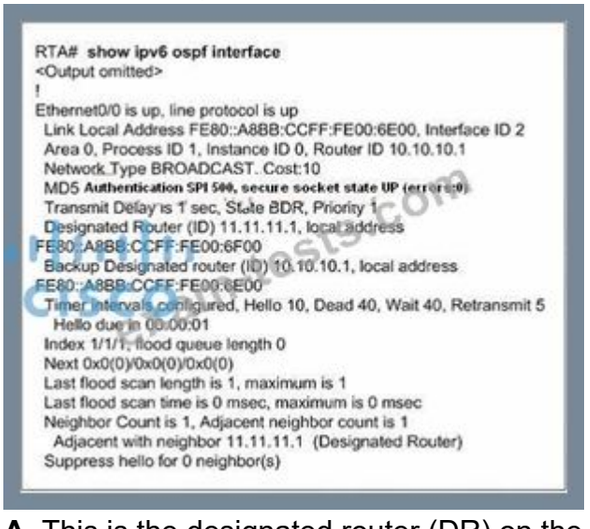
NEW QUESTION: 41
DRAG DROP



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit. On the basis of the output from the show ipv6 interface command, what two statements must be true? (Choose two.)



A. This is the designated router (DR) on the Ethernet 0/0 link.

B. Interface Ethernet 0/0 was configured with the ipv6 ospf 1 area 1 command.

C. Interface Ethernet 0/0 has been configured with the ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 500 md5 command.

D. OSPF version 3 is enabled to support IPv6.

E. The IP address of the designated router (DR) is FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6E00.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

DRAG DROP

CoPP DND :

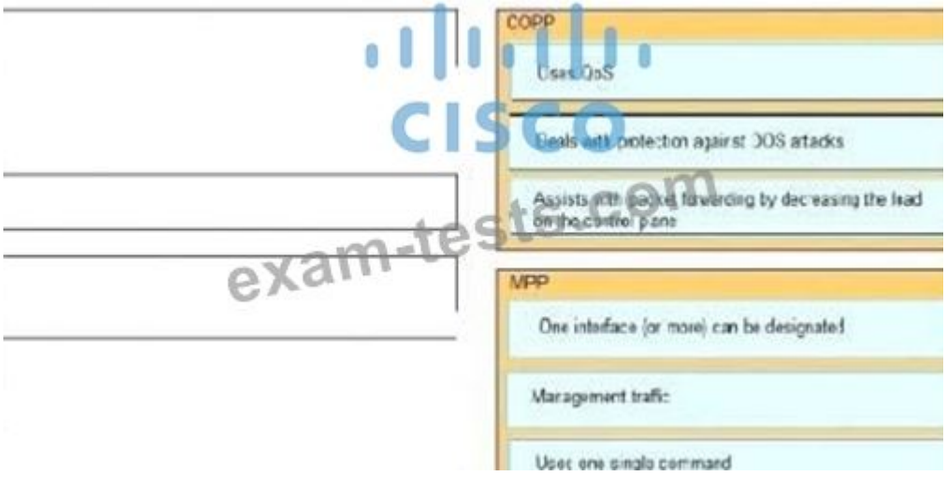
+ Deals with protection against DOS attacks

+ Uses QoS

+ Assists with packet forwarding by decreasing the load

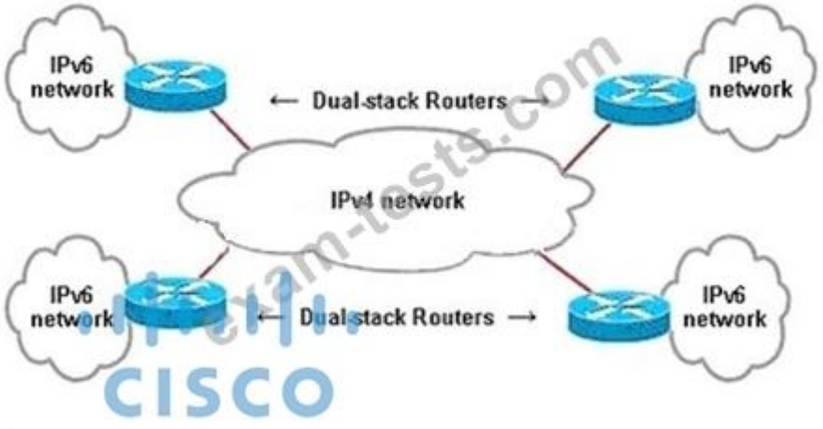
*** keyword for copp is DOS, QOS and forwarding.. the rest you can add to MPP Select and Place:

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 44

Refer to the exhibit. Which interoperability technique implemented on the dual-stack routers would allow connectivity between IPv6 sites across automatic created tunnels using the 2002::/16 prefix?



A. ISATAP tunnel

B. NAT-PT

C. GRE tunnel

D. Dual Stack

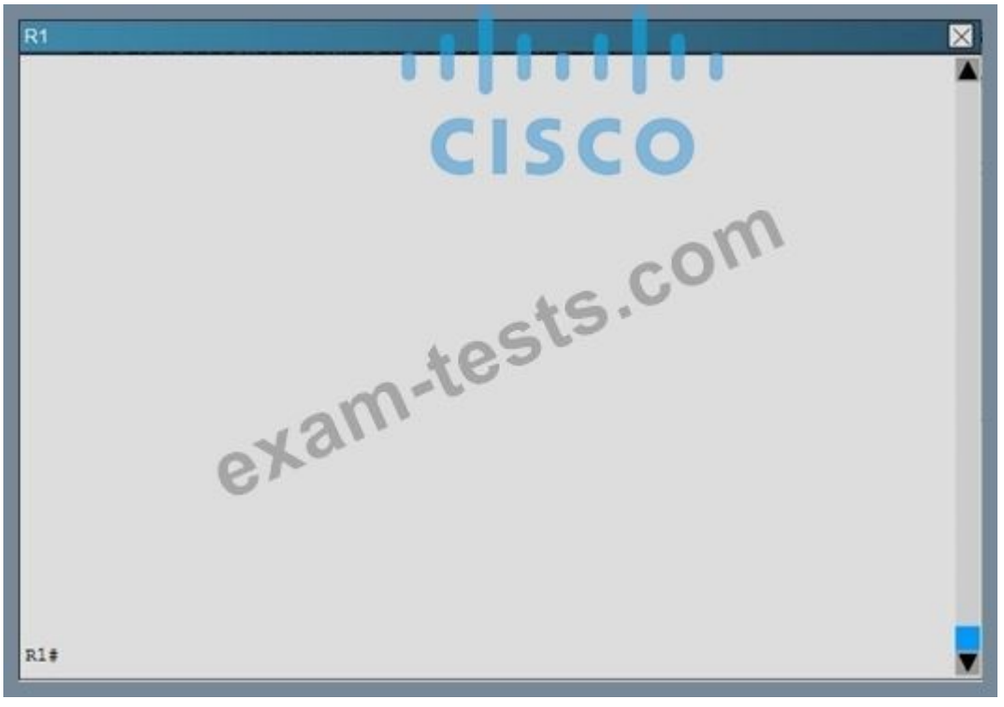
E. 6to4 tunnel

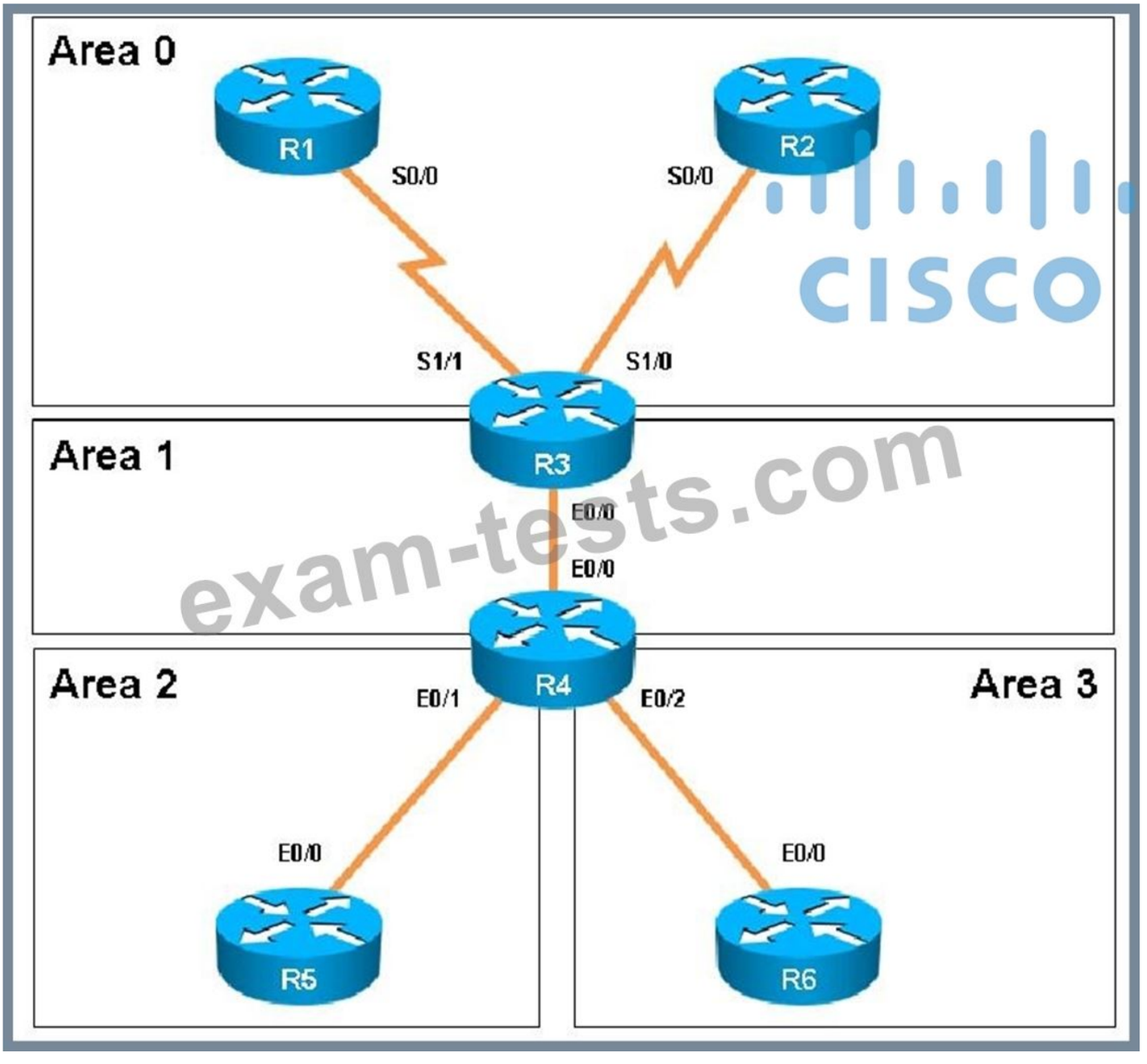
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45

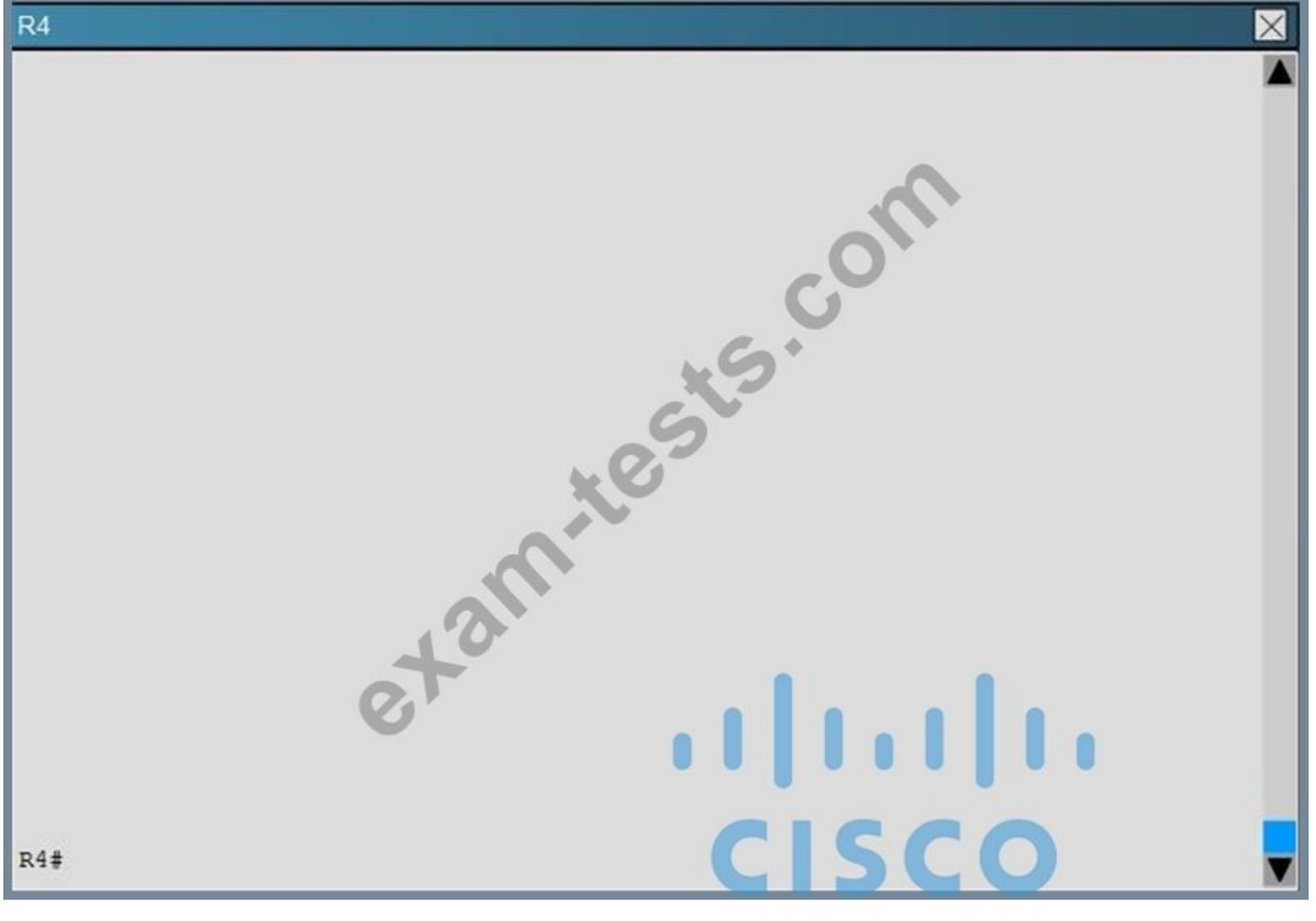
Scenario:

You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.


R1
CISCO
exam-tests.com
R1#




R3
R3#
R2
R2#
exam-tests.com
exam-tests.com
CISCO
CISCO



How many times was SPF algorithm executed on R4 for Area 1?

A. 5

B. 224

C. 54

D. 1

E. 20

F. 9

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46

What are the three modes of Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding?

A. strict mode, loose mode, and VRF mode

B. strict mode, loose mode, and broadcast mode

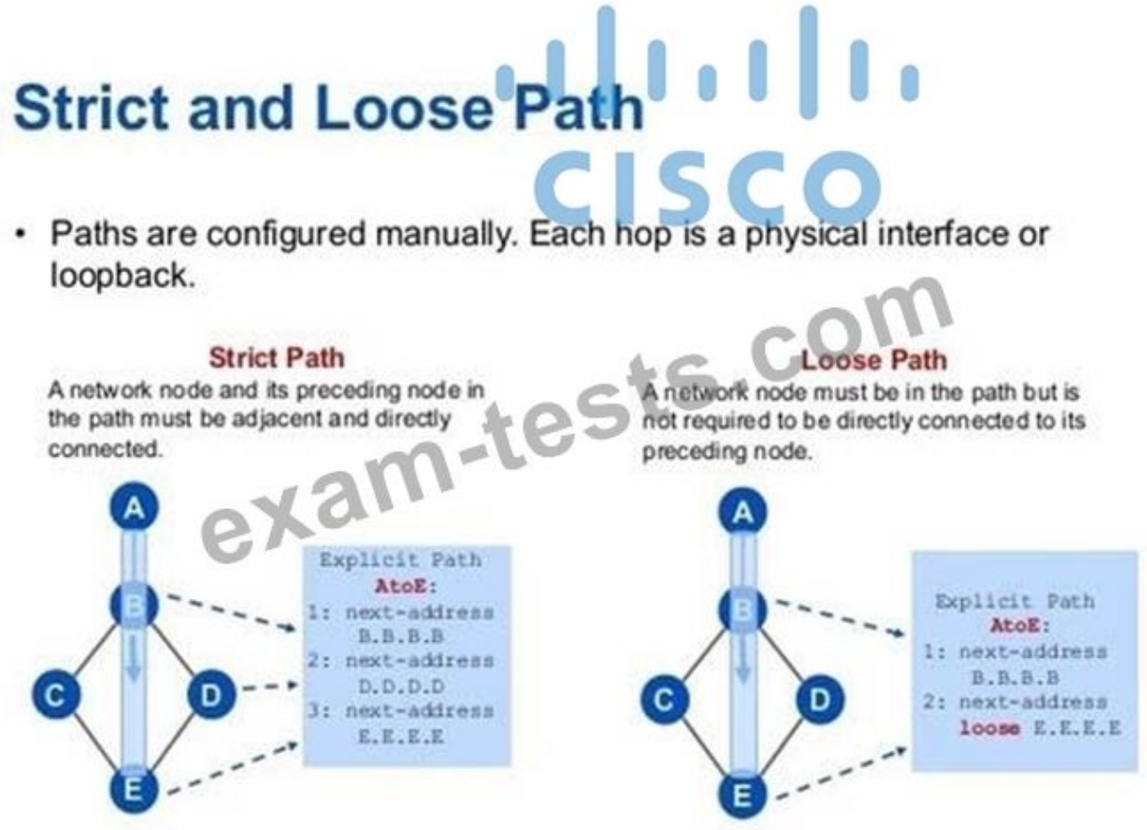
C. strict mode, broadcast mode, and VRF mode

D. broadcast mode, loose mode, and VRF mode

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



Network administrators can use Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (Unicast RPF) to help limit the malicious traffic on an enterprise network. This security feature works by enabling a router to verify the reachability of the source address in packets being forwarded. This capability can limit the appearance of spoofed addresses on a network. If the source IP address is not valid, the packet is discarded. Unicast RPF works in one of three different modes: strict mode, loose mode, or VRF mode. Note that not all network devices support all three modes of operation. Unicast RPF in VRF mode will not be covered in this document.

When administrators use Unicast RPF in strict mode, the packet must be received on the interface that the router would use to forward the return packet. Unicast RPF configured in strict mode may drop legitimate traffic that is received on an interface that was not the router's choice for sending return traffic. Dropping this legitimate traffic could occur when asymmetric routing paths are present in the network.

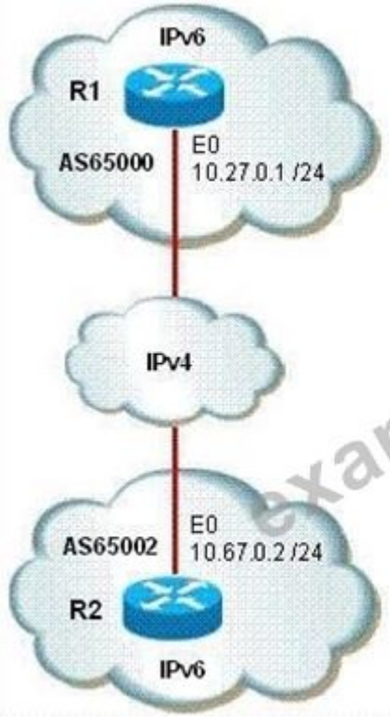
When administrators use Unicast RPF in loose mode, the source address must appear in the routing table. Administrators can change this behavior using the allow-default option, which allows the use of the default route in the source verification process. Additionally, a packet that contains a source address for which the return route points to the Null 0 interface will be dropped. An access list may also be specified that permits or denies certain source addresses in Unicast RPF loose mode.

Care must be taken to ensure that the appropriate Unicast RPF mode (loose or strict) is configured during the deployment of this feature because it can drop legitimate traffic. Although asymmetric traffic flows may be of concern when deploying this feature, Unicast RPF loose mode is a scalable option for networks that contain asymmetric routing paths.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/unicast-rpf.html

NEW QUESTION: 47

Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1#show running-config
<Output omitted>
!
interface tunnel 0
 tunnel source Ethernet 0
 tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel
!
interface ethernet 0
 ip address 10.27.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 3000:2222::1/64
!
<Output omitted>
!
router bgp 65000
 no synchronization
 no bgp default ipv4-unicast
 neighbor [          ] remote-as 65002
!
<Output omitted>
```

Routers R1 and R2 are IPv6 BGP peers that have been configured to support a neighbor relationship over an IPv4 internet work. Which three neighbor IP addresses are valid choices to use in the highlighted section of the exhibit? (Choose three.)

A. ::0A43:0002

B. 0A43:0002::

C. ::10.67.0.2

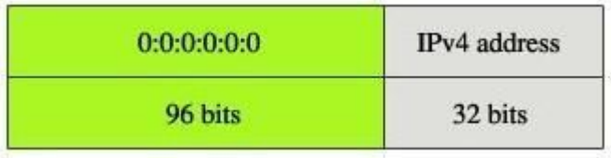
D. 10.67.0.2::

E. 0:0:0:0:0:0:10.67.0.2

F. 10.67.0.2:0:0:0:0:0:0

Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

The automatic tunneling mechanism uses a special type of IPv6 address, termed an "IPv4- compatible" address. An IPv4-compatible address is identified by an all-zeros 96-bit prefix, and holds an IPv4 address in the low-order 32-bits. IPv4-compatible addresses are structured as follows:



Therefore, an IPv4 address of 10.67.0.2 will be written as ::10.67.0.2 or
0 :0:0:0:0:0:10.67.0.2 or ::0A43:0002 (with 10[decimal] = 0A[hexa] ; 67[decimal] = 43[hexa] ;
0 [hexa] = 0[decimal] ; 2[hexa] = 2[decimal])

NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Sampler : mysampler, id : 1, packets matched : 10, mode :
random sampling mode
```

Which statement about the output of the show flow-sampler command is true?

A. The sampler matched 10 packets, each one randomly chosen from every 100-second interval.

B. The sampler matched 10 packets, each packet randomly chosen from every group of 100 packets.

C. The sampler matched 10 packets, one packet every 100 packets.

D. The sampler matched 10 packets, one packet every 100 seconds.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49

When a new PC is connected to the network, which step must it take first to receive a DHCP address?

A. It sends a DHCPHELLO message to the DHCP server IP address.

B. It sends a DHCPREQUEST message to the DHCP server IP address.

C. It sends a DHCPREQUEST message to 255.255.255.255

D. It sends a DHCPDISCOVER message to 255.255.255.255

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipaddr_dhcp/configuration/15-sy/dhcp-15-sy-book/dhcp-over

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which two statements about GRE tunnel keys are true? (Choose two.)

A. The key ID must be the same on each device.

B. They prevent the injection of unwanted packets.

C. They must be stored to a keychain.

D. They prevent the injection of unwanted frames.

E. They provide the highe level of security that is available.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which statement is true about the command ipv6 ospf 1 area 0?

A. It must be issued in interface configuration mode to enable the OSPF process for IPv6.
B. It must be issued in router global configuration mode to enable the OSPF process for IPv6.
C. It must be issued before the network command to enable the OSPF process for IPv6.
D. It must be issued after the network command to enable the OSPF process for IPv6.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52
Congestion in the network. What is the effect on UDP?
A. There will be latency.
B. Sender will have to buffer more data.
C. Receiver will have to buffer more data. Before sending packets to higher layers
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53
A network engineer is enabling conditional debugging and execute two command , debug condition interfaces serial0/0 and debug condition interfaces serial 0/1.
Which debugging output is displayed as a result?
A. Output is display for interface 0/0 only.
B. interface cannot be used as a debug condition
C. Output is display for both specified interfaces
D. Output is display for interface serial 0/1 only
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54
Refer to the exhibit.

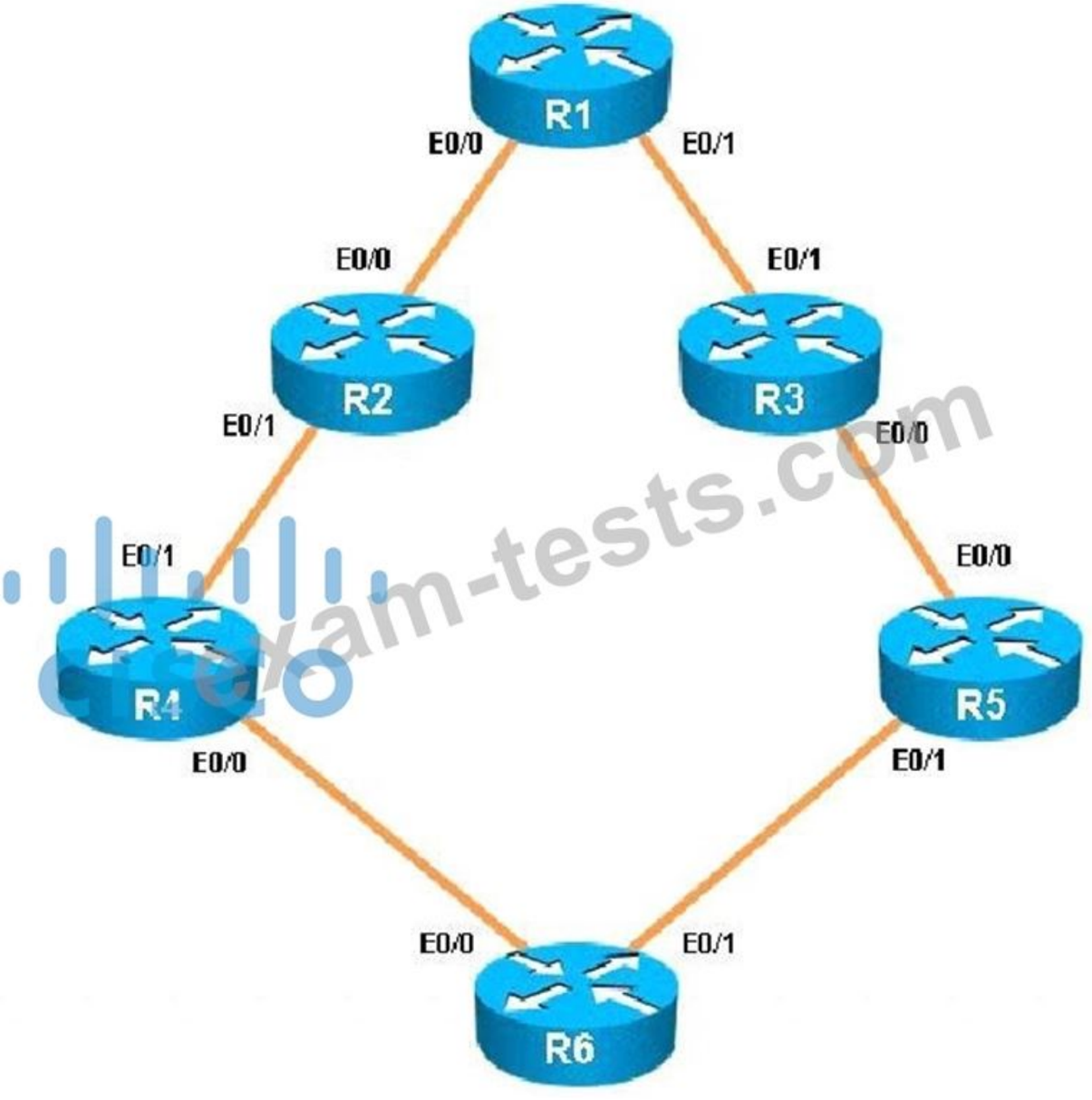
```
Router#show adjacency

 Protocol   Interface              Address
IP          Serial0          192.168.209.130(2) (incomplete)
IP          Serial0          192.168.209.131(7)
IP          Ethernet0        192.168.201.1(7)
```

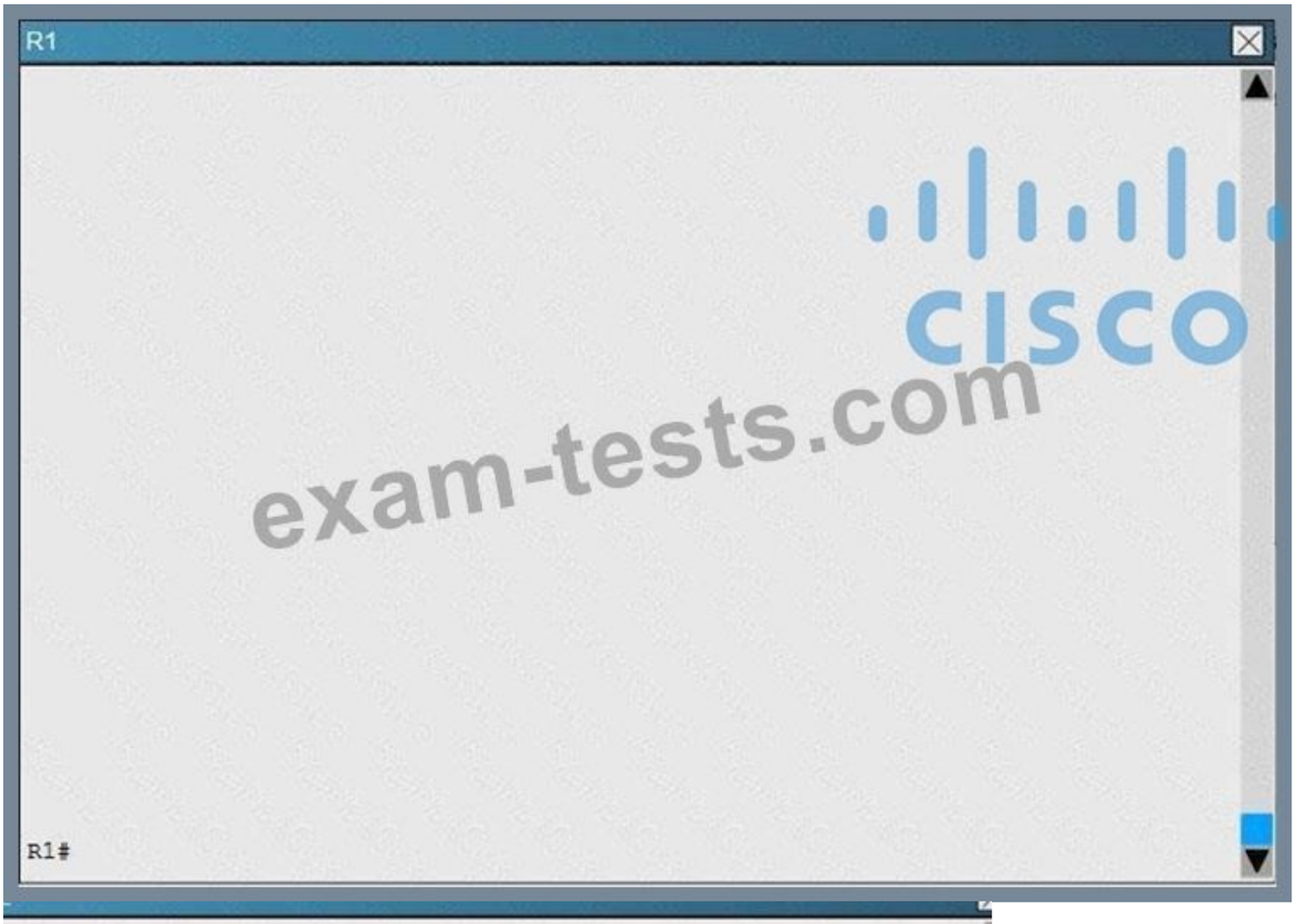
A network administrator checks this adjacency table on a router. What is a possible cause for the incomplete marking?
A. dynamic routing protocol failure
B. incorrect ACL
C. serial link congestion
D. incomplete ARP information
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

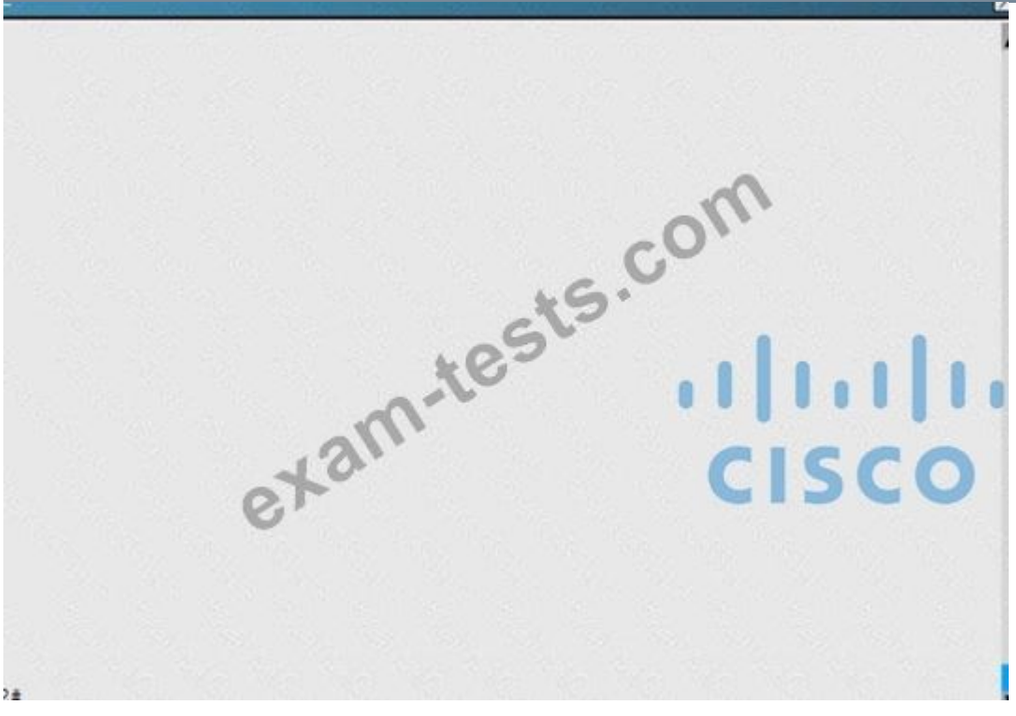
NEW QUESTION: 55
Which command instruct a PPPoE client to obtain its IP address from the PPPoe server?

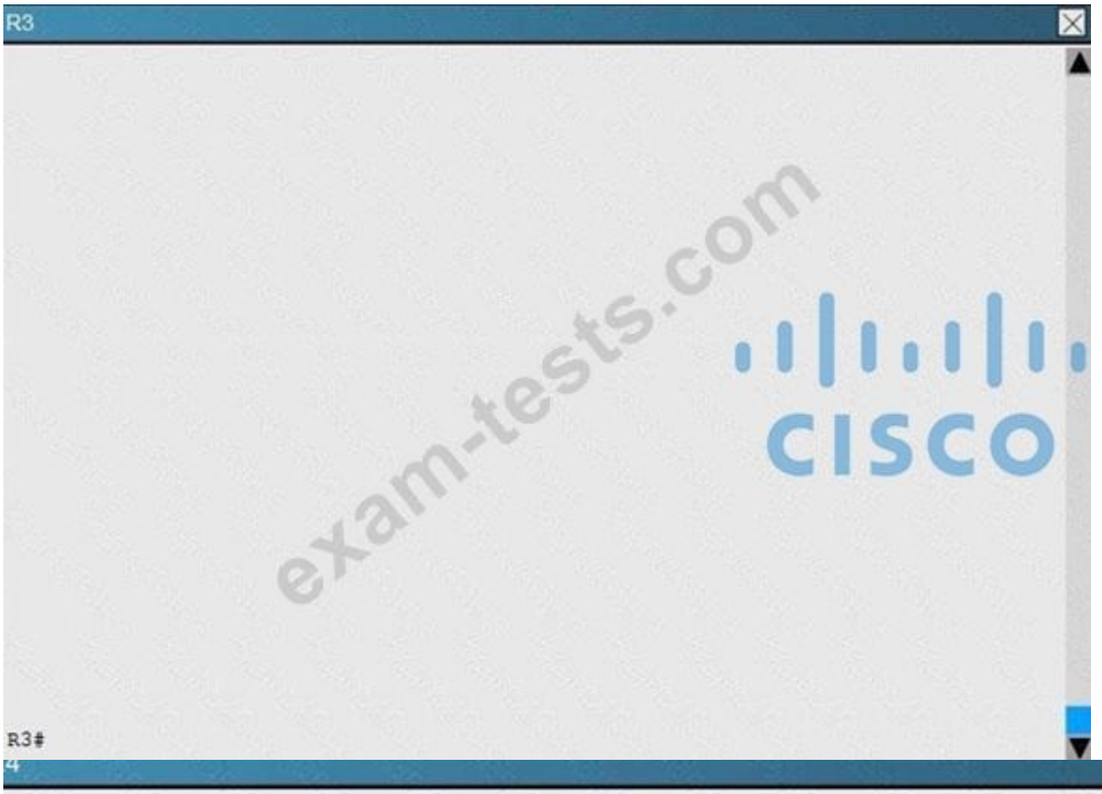
A. Ip address negotiated
B. Interface dialer
C. Ip address DHCP
D. Pppoe enable
E. Ip address dynamic
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

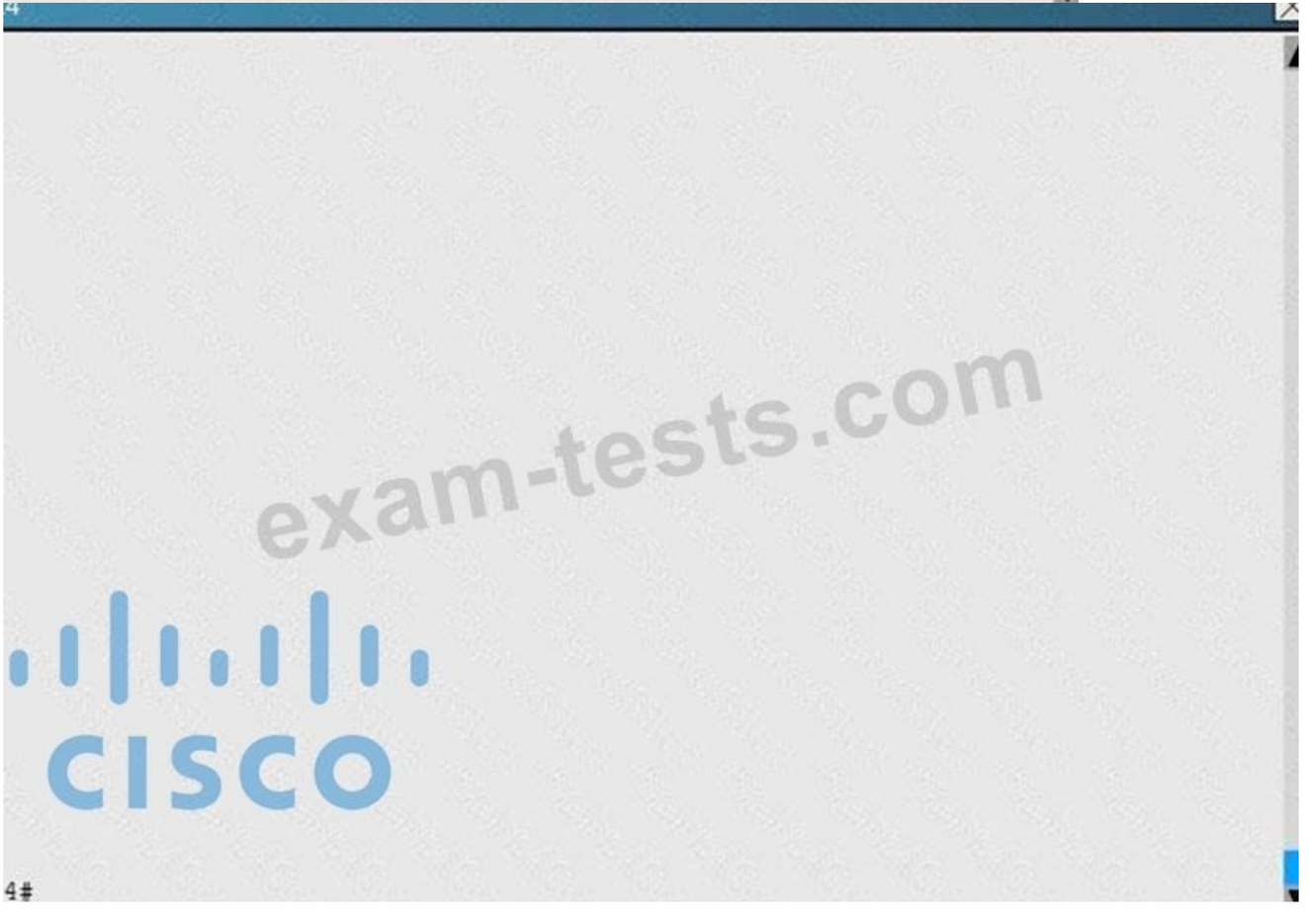
NEW QUESTION: 56
You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.

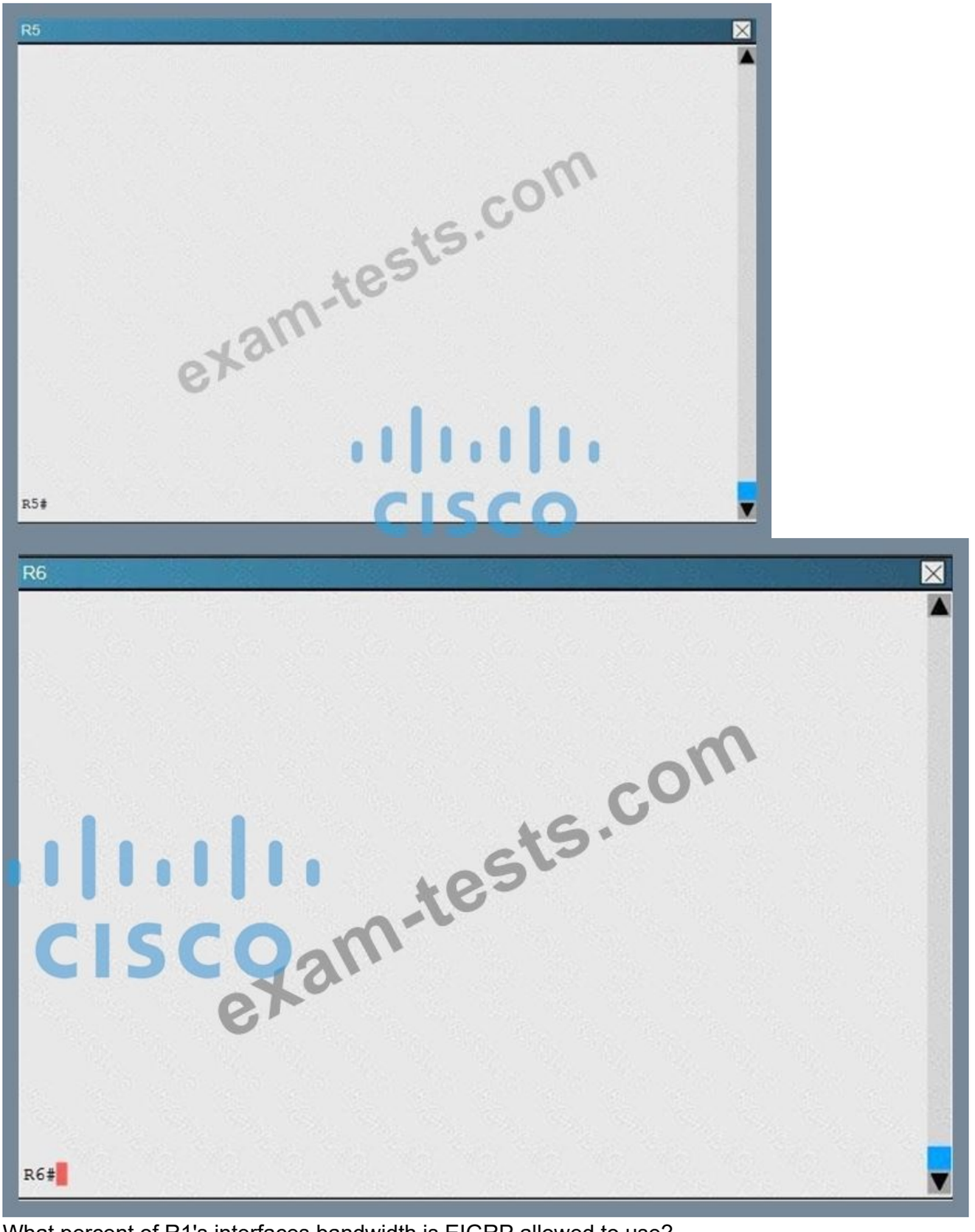



R1
R1#









What percent of R1's interfaces bandwidth is EIGRP allowed to use?

A. 20

B. 10

C. 40

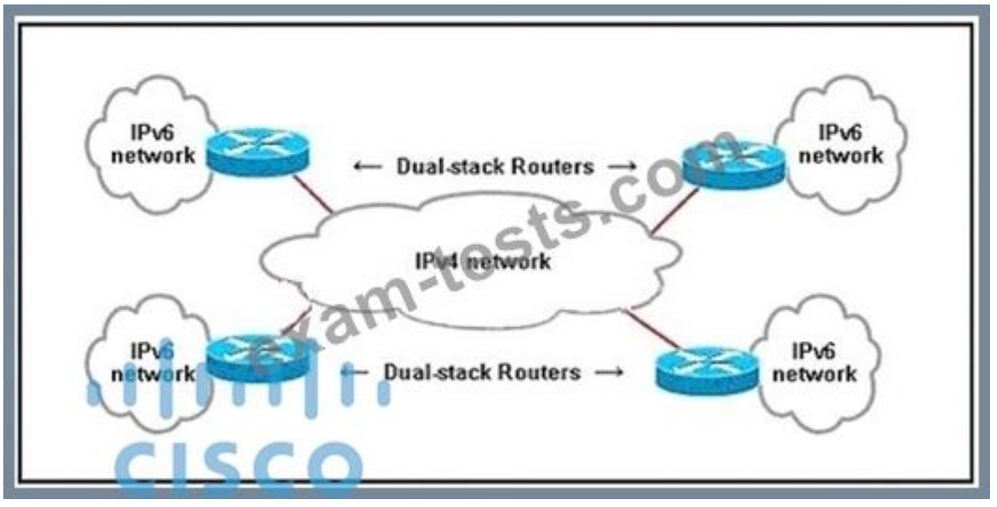
D. 30
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57
Refer to the exhibit.

R1 and R2 are unable to establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action corrects the problem?
d
A. Change the EIGRP router-id value on one of the routers so that the values on the two routers are different.
B. Change the autonomous system number on one of the routers so that each router has different values.

C. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the RI configuration.
D. Chang the IP address and subnet mask on R2 so that it is on the same subnet as R1.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Refer to the exhibit. Which interoperability technique implemented on the dual-stack routers would allow connectivity between IPv6 sites across automatic created tunnels using the 2002::/16 prefix?



A. GRE tunnel
B. NAT-PT
C. Dual Stack
D. 6to4 tunnel
E. ISATAP tunnel
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
Refer to the exhibit. Which networking challenge is the most important issue to address to enable optimal communication between the networks at Company A and Company B?
A. unicast flooding
B. IPv4 MTU
C. IPv4 fragmentation
D. asymmetric routing
E. UDP latency
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

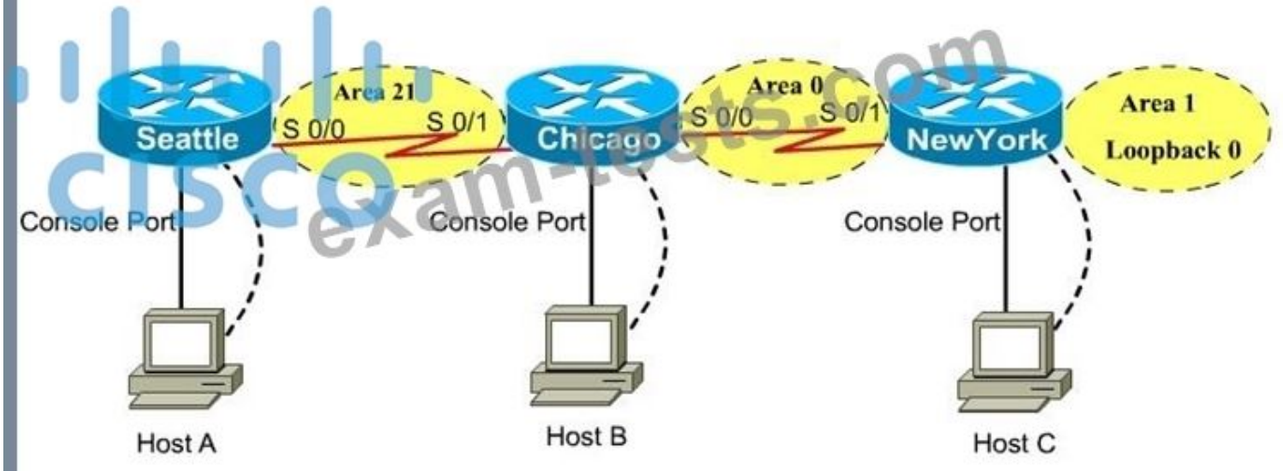
NEW QUESTION: 60
Route.com is a small IT corporation that is attempting to implement the network shown in the exhibit. Currently the implementation is partially completed. OSPF has been configured on routers Chicago and NewYork. The SO/O interface on Chicago and the SO/1 interface on NewYork are in Area 0. The loopbackO interface on NewYork is in Area 1. However, they cannot ping from the serial interface of the Seattle router to

the loopback interface of the NewYork router. You have been asked to complete the implementation to allow this ping.
ROUTE.com's corporate implementation guidelines require:
* The OSPF process ID for all routers must be 10.
* The routing protocol for each interface must be enabled under the routing process.
* The routing protocol must be enabled for each interface using the most specific wildcard mask possible.
* The serial link between Seattle and Chicago must be in OSPF area 21.
* OSPF area 21 must not receive any inter-area or external routes.
Network Information
Seattle
S0/0 192.168.16.5/30 - Link between Seattle and Chicago
Secret Password: cisco
Chicago
S0/0 192.168.54.9/30 - Link between Chicago and NewYork
S0/1 192.168.16.6/30 - Link between Seattle and Chicago Secre
Password: cisco
NewYork
S0/1 192.168.54.10/30 - Link between Chicago and NewYork
Loopback0 172.16.189.189
Secret Password: cisco

Name : Seattle
S0/0 : 192.168.16.5/30
Secret Password : cisco

Name : Chicago
S0/0 : 192.168.54.9/30
S0/1 : 192.168.16.6/30
Secret Password : cisco

Name : NewYork
S0/1 : 192.168.54.10/30
Loopback0 : 172.16.189.189/32



CiscoTerminal

```
Chicago con0 is now available


Press RETURN to get started.




Chicago>
```

Answer:

Here is the solution below:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note: In actual exam, the IP addressing, OSPF areas and process ID, and router hostnames may change, but the overall solution is the same.

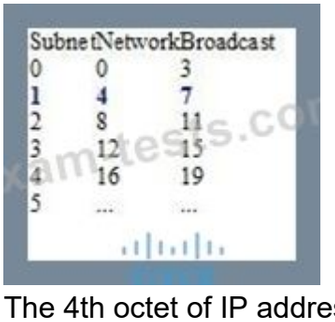
Seattle's S0/0 IP Address is 192.168.16.5/30. So, we need to find the network address and wildcard mask of 192.168.16.5/30 in order to configure the OSPF.

IP Address: 192.168.16.5 /30

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.252

Here subtract 252 from 2565, 256-252 = 4, hence the subnets will increment by 4.

First, find the 4th octet of the Network Address:



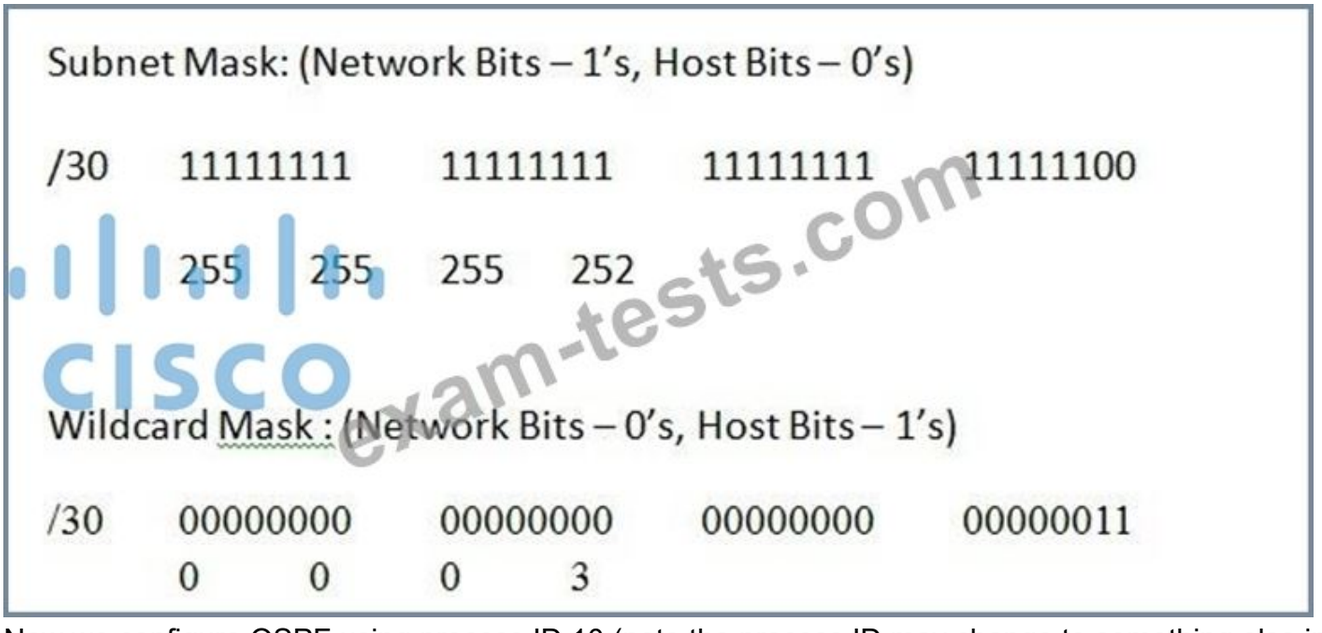
Subnet	Network	Broadcast
0	0	3
1	4	7
2	8	11
3	12	15
4	16	19
5	...	...

The 4th octet of IP address (192.168.16.5) belongs to subnet 1 (4 to 7).

Network Address: 192.168.16.4

Broadcast Address: 192.168.16.7

Lets find the wildcard mask of /30.
Subnet Mask: (Network Bits - 1's, Host Bits - 0's)
Lets find the wildcard mask of /30.



Now we configure OSPF using process ID 10 (note the process ID may change to something else in real exam).
Seattle>enable
Password:
Seattle#conf t
Seattle(config)#router ospf 10
Seattle(config-router)#network 192.168.16.4 0.0.0.3 area 21
One of the tasks states that area 21 should not receive any external or inter-area routes (except the default route).
Seattle(config-router)#area 21 stub
Seattle(config-router)#end
Seattle#copy run start
Chicago Configuration:
Chicago>enable
Password: cisco
Chicago#conf t
Chicago(config)#router ospf 10
We need to add Chicago's S0/1 interface to Area 21
Chicago(config-router)#network 192.168.16.4 0.0.0.3 area 21
Again, area 21 should not receive any external or inter-area routes (except the default route).
In order to accomplish this, we must stop LSA Type 5 if we don't want to send external routes. And if we don't want to send inter-area routes, we have to stop LSA Type 3 and Type 4. Therefore we want to configure area 21 as a totally stubby area.
Chicago(config-router)#area 21 stub no-summary

Chicago(config-router)#end
Chicago#copy run start
The other interface on the Chicago router is already configured correctly in this scenario, as well as the New York router so there is nothing that needs to be done on that router.

NEW QUESTION: 61
What does the command clear ipv6 ospf process accomplish? Select the best response.
A. The OSPF adjacencies are cleared and initiated again.
B. The route table is cleared. Then the OSPF neighbors are reformed.
C. The shortest path first (SPF) algorithm is performed on the LSA database.
D. The OSPF database is repopulated. Then the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm is performed.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The command "clear ipv6 ospf" will clear the present routing table and force the OSPFv3 process to build a new one. This command is often used when something in the network was changed or for debugging purpose.
When the "process" keyword is added, which means "clear ipv6 ospf process", the OSPF database is cleared and repopulated then the SPF algorithm is performed.

NEW QUESTION: 62
Refer to the exhibit.

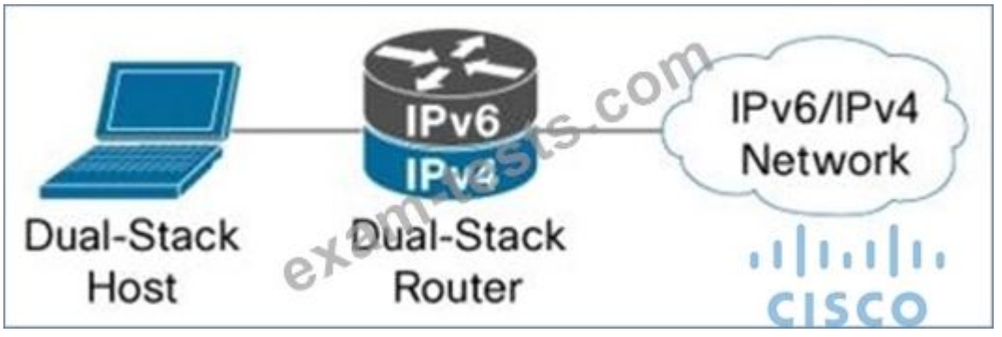
Which two statements are true about the router configuration? (Choose two.)
A. This configuration allows applications on the same segment to communicate via IPv4 or IPv6.
B. This configuration is referred to as a dual-stack 6to4 tunnel.
C. This configuration is referred to as a dual stack.
D. This configuration will attempt to route packets using IPv4 first, and if that fails, then IPv6.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

This router demonstrates an example of an IPv6 Dual Stack configuration. Dual stack (Figure 1 below) runs both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks on a router in parallel, making it similar to the multiprotocol network environments of the past, which often ran Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), AppleTalk, IP, and other protocols concurrently. The technique of deploying IPv6 using dual-stack backbones allows IPv4 and IPv6 applications to coexist in a dual IP layer routing backbone. The IPv4 communication uses the IPv4 protocol stack, and the IPv6 communication uses the IPv6 stack.

As a transition strategy, dual stack is ideal for campus networks with a mixture of IPv4 and IPv6 applications.

Figure 1: Dual-Stack Example



NEW QUESTION: 63

The Cisco SA 500 Series Security Appliances are built specifically for businesses with less than 100 employees. What are three important benefits of this device? (Choose three)

A. XML support

B. business-grade firewall

C. premium support via SMART net

D. Cisco IOS software-based

E. email security

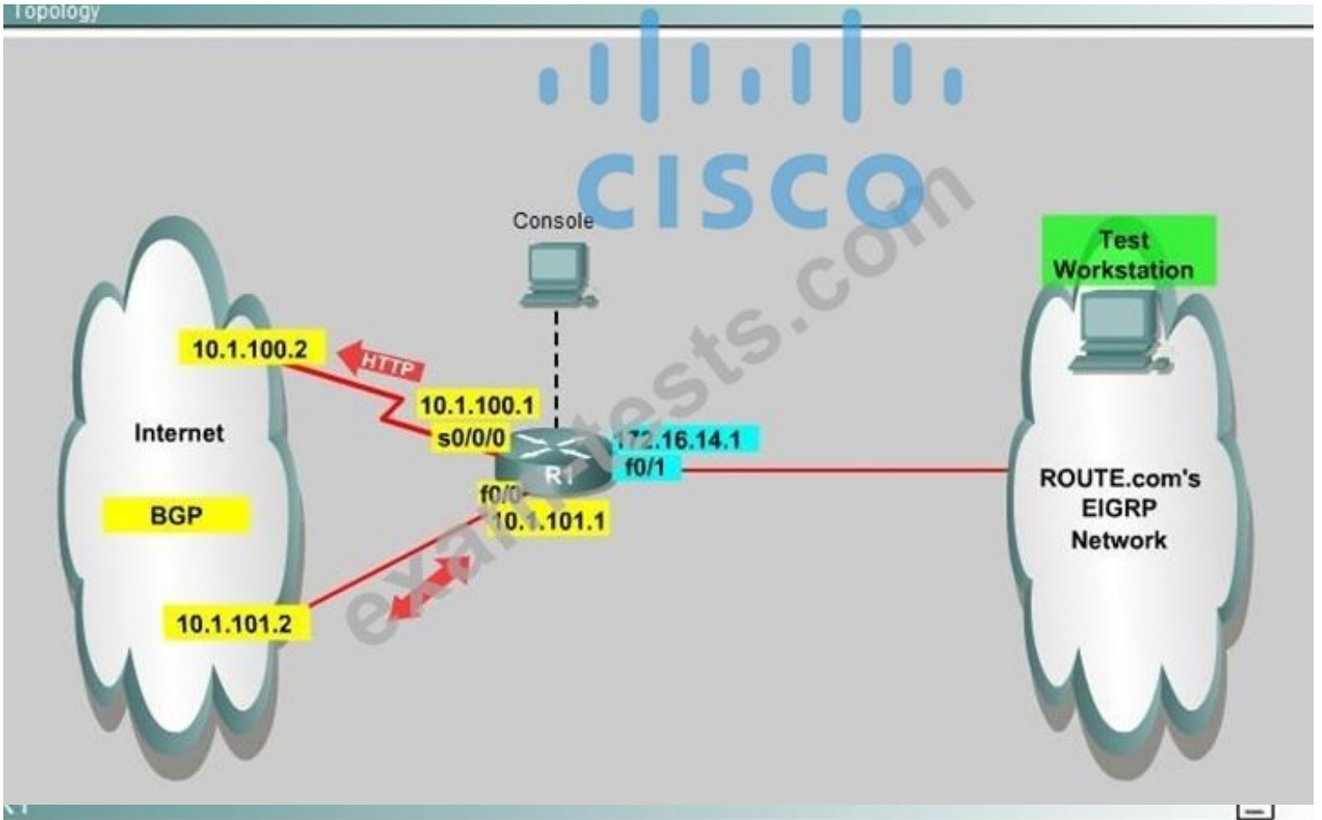
F. site-to-site VPN for remote offices

Answer: B,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

You are a network engineer with ROUTE.com, a small IT company. ROUTE.com has two connections to the Internet; one via a frame relay link and one via an EoMPLS link. IT policy requires that all outbound HTTP traffic use the frame relay link when it is available. All other traffic may use either link. No static or default routing is allowed.

Choose and configure the appropriate path selection feature to accomplish this task. You may use the Test Workstation to generate HTTP traffic to validate your solution.



Answer:

See the Explanation below.

Explanation

We need to configure policy based routing to send specific traffic along a path that is different from the best path in the routing table.
Here are the step by Step Solution for this:
1) First create the access list that catches the HTTP traffic:
R1(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq www
2) Configure the route map that sets the next hop address to be ISP1 and permits the rest of the traffic:
R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 101
R1(config-route-map)#set ip next-hop 10.1.100.2
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 20
3) Apply the route-map on the interface to the server in the EIGRP Network:
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#int fa0/1
R1(config-if)#ip policy route-map pbr
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
First you need to configure access list to HTTP traffic and then configure that access list. After that configure the route map and then apply it on the interface to the server in EIGRP network.

NEW QUESTION: 65
ACME Rocket Sleds is growing, and so is their network. They have determined that they can no longer continue using static routes and must implement a dynamic routing protocol. They want to have data use multiple paths to the destinations, even if the paths are not equal cost.
Which routing protocol has the ability to do this?
A. OSPF
B. RIPv1
C. IS-IS
D. EIGRP
E. RIPv2
F. BGP
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66
What are two rules for compacting IPV6 address? (Choose two)
A. Two zeroes in the middle of any 16-bit segment do not have to be written
B. The trailling zeores in any 16-bit segment do not have to be written
C. Any single, continuous string of one or more 16-bits segment that consists of all zeroes can be represent with a double :
D. Every 16-bits segment that consists of all zeroes can be represent with a single colon
E. The leading zeroes in any 16-bit segment do no have to be written

F. The maximum number of time a double colon can replace a 16-bit segment that consists of all zeroes is two

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which statement is true concerning 6to4 tunneling?

A. IPv4 traffic is encapsulated with an IPv6 header.

B. The edge routers can use any locally configured IPv6 address.

C. Hosts and routers inside a 6to4 site will need a special code.

D. An edge router must use IPv6 address of 2002::/16 in its prefix.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

6to4 tunnels use IPv6 addresses that concatenate 2002::/16 with the 32-bit IPv4 address of the edge router, creating a 48-bit prefix.

NEW QUESTION: 68

When using SNMPv3 with NoAuthNoPriv, which string is matched for authentication?

A. username

B. password

C. community-string

D. encryption-key

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The following security models exist: SNMPv1, SNMPv2, SNMPv3. The following security levels exits: "noAuthNoPriv" (no authentiation and no encryption noauth keyword in CLI), "AuthNoPriv" (messages are authenticated but not encrypted auth keyword in CLI), "AuthPriv" (messages are authenticated and encrypted priv keyword in CLI). SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 models only support the "noAuthNoPriv" model since they use plain community string to match the incoming packets. The SNMPv3 implementations could be configured to use either of the models on per-group basis (in case if "noAuthNoPriv" is configured, username serves as a replacement for community string).

Reference: http://blog.ine.com/2008/07/19/snmpv3-tutorial/

NEW QUESTION: 69

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Sampler : mysampler, id : 1, packets matched : 10, mode :
random sampling mode
```

Which statement about the output of the show flow-sampler command is true?

A. The sampler matched 10 packets, one packet every 100 packets.

B. The sampler matched 10 packets, each one randomly chosen from every 100-second interval.

C. The sampler matched 10 packets, one packet every 100 seconds.
D. The sampler matched 10 packets, each packet randomly chosen from every group of 100 packets.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70
Which two tasks must you perform to configure a BGP peer group? (Choose two.)
A. Configure the soft-update value.
B. Assign neighbors to the peer group.
C. Set the advertisement interval.
D. Activate each neighbor.
E. Activate the default route.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71
Which feature is supported with the PPPoE client?
A. DMVPN
B. QoS on the dialer interface
C. MLPPP on the interface
D. Dial-on-demand
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which value does a Cisco router use as its default username for CHAP authentication?
A. ppp
B. Cisco
C. its own hostname
D. chap
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wan/point-to-point-protocol- ppp/25647-understanding-ppp-chap.html

NEW QUESTION: 73
What is the maximum hop count for RIP?
A. 0
B. 255
C. 15
D. 16
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74
A network engineer wants to display the statistics of an active tunnel on a DMVPN network. Which command should the administrator execute to accomplish this task?
A. Router#show crypto ipsec transform-set
B. Router#show crypto isakmp sa
C. Router#show crypto engine connections active
D. Router#show crypto ipsec sa
E. Router#show crypto isakmp peers
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75
Refer to exhibit. A user calls from another branch office with a request to establish a simple VPN tunel to test a new router's tunneling capability Based on the configuration in the exhibit, which type of tunnel was configured?

```
R1 (config-if) #interface Tunnel1
R1 (config-if) #tunnel source 10.0.0.1
R1 (config-if) #tunnel destination 10.0.0.2
R1 (config-if) #ipv6 address k:k:k:k::1/64
R1 (config-if) # ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
R1 (config-if) #tunnel mode ipv6ip
!
R2 (config-if) #interface Tunnel1
R2 (config-if) #tunnel source 10.0.0.2
R2 (config-if) #tunnel source 10.0.0.1
R2 (config-if) #ipv6 address k:k:k:k::2/64
R2 (config-if) # ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
R2 (config-if) #tunnel mode ipv6ip
```

A. PPTP
B. 6to4
C. EZVPN
D. IPsec site-to-site
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
A network engineer executes the commands logging host 172.16.200.225 and logging trap
5 . Which action results when these two commands are executed together?
A. Logged information is stored locally, showing the sources as 172.16.200.225
B. Logging messages that have any severity level are sent to the remote server 172.16.200.225
C. Logging messages that have a severity level of "notifications" and above (numerically lower) are sent to the remote server 172.16.200.225
D. Logging messages that have a debugging severity level are sent to the remote server

1 72.16.200.225.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77
Which item does EIGRP IPv6 require before it can start running?
A. router ID
B. DHCP server
C. subnet mask
D. default gateway
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation: http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2137516&seqNum=4

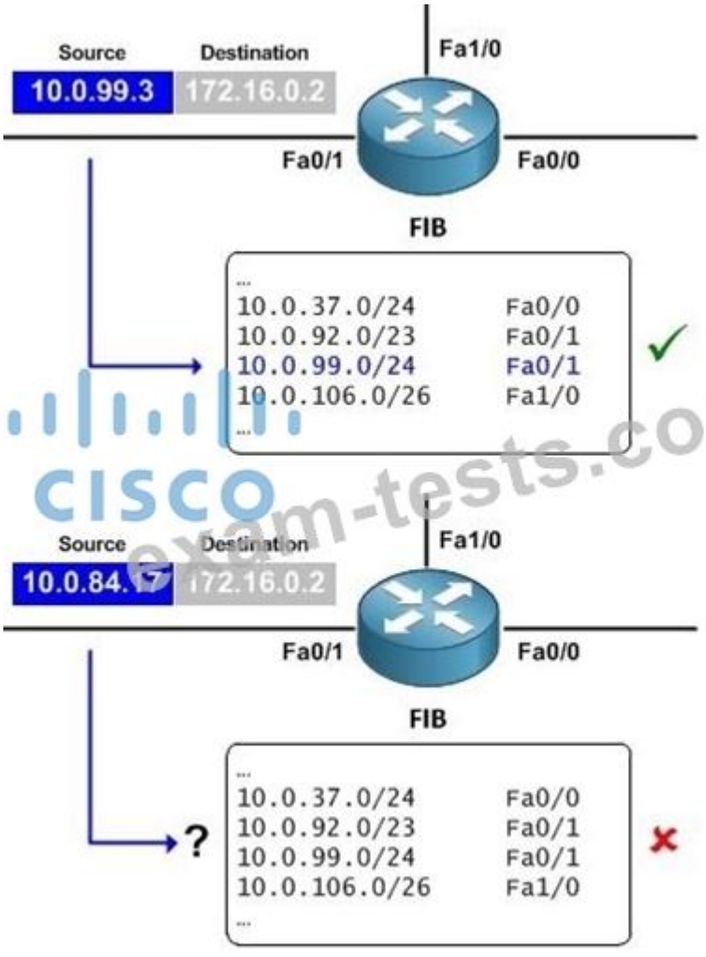
NEW QUESTION: 78
Which two methods use IPsec to provide secure connectivity from the branch office to the headquarters office? (Choose two.)
A. DMVPN
B. MPLS VPN
C. Virtual Tunnel Interface (VTI)
D. SSL VPN
E. PPPoE
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Dynamic Multipoint VPN (DMVPN) feature allows users to better scale large and small IPSec VPNs by combining generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnels, IPSec encryption, and Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) to provide users with easy configuration through crypto profiles, which override the requirement for defining static crypto maps, and dynamic discovery of tunnel endpoints.
The use of VTI greatly simplifies the configuration process when you need to configure IPsec. A major benefit associated with IPsec VTIs is that the configuration does not require a static mapping of IPsec sessions to a physical interface.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk583/tk372/

technologies_configuration_example09186a008014bcd7.shtml

NEW QUESTION: 79
Which two effects of symmetric routing are true? (Choose two)
A. excessive STP reconvergence
B. unicast flooding
C. errdisabling of ports
D. port security violations
E. uRPF failure
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80
A network engineer is asked to create an SNMP-enabled proactive monitoring solution to ensure that jitter levels remain between particular boundaries.
Which IP SLA option should the engineer use?
A. Verify-data
B. Threshold
C. Timeout
D. Frequency
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81
Which mode of uRPF causes a router interface to accept a packet, if the network to which the packet's source IP address belongs is found in the router's FIB?
A. Strict mode
B. Loose mode
C. Auto mode
D. Desirable mode
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

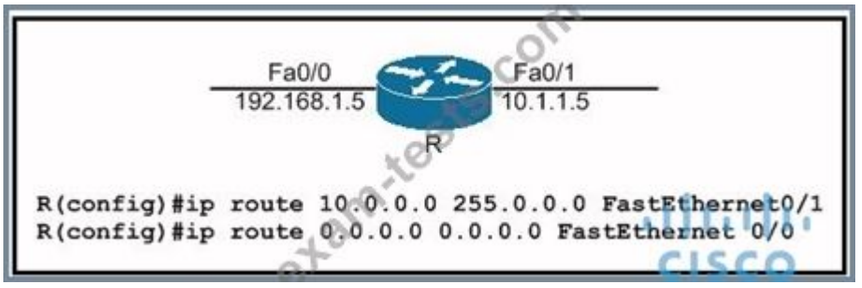


A number of common types of DoS attacks take advantage of forged or rapidly changing source IP addresses, allowing attackers to thwart efforts by ISPs to locate or filter these attacks. Unicast RPF was originally created to help mitigate such attacks by providing an automated, scalable mechanism to implement the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Best Common Practices 38/Request for Comments 2827 (BCP 38/RFC 2827) anti-spoofing filtering on the customer-to- ISP network edge. By taking advantage of the information stored in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) that is created by the Unicast RPF can determine whether IP packets are spoofed or malformed by CEF switching process matching the IP source address and ingress interface against the FIB entry that reaches back to this source (a so-called reverse lookup). Packets that are received from one of the best reverse path routes back out of the same interface are forwarded as normal. If there is no reverse path route on the same interface from which the packet was received, it might mean that the source address was modified, and the packet is dropped (by default).
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_data_urpf/configuration/xe-3s/sec-data-urpf-xe-3s-book/sec-unicast-rpf-loose-mode.html?referring_site=RE&pos=1&page=http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/srpf_gsr.html#GUID-FFFA94D5-EEFB-4215-9EE1- DB37CD01C2CA

NEW QUESTION: 82
When Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding is configured on an interface, which action does the interface take first when it receives a packet?
A. It verifies a reverse path via the FIB to the source

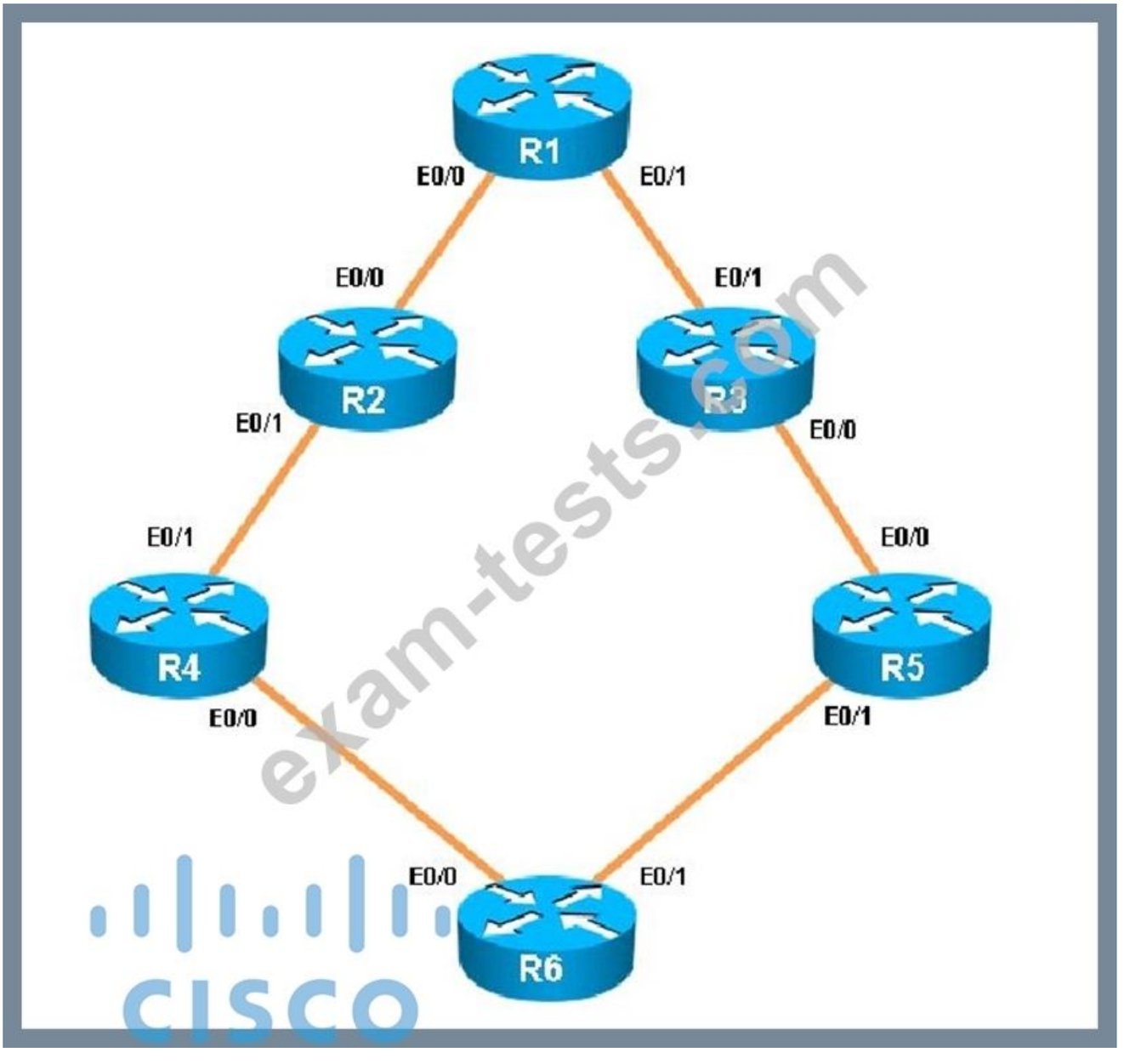
B. It checks the egress access lists
C. It verifies that the source has a valid CEF adjacency
D. It checks the ingress access lists
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

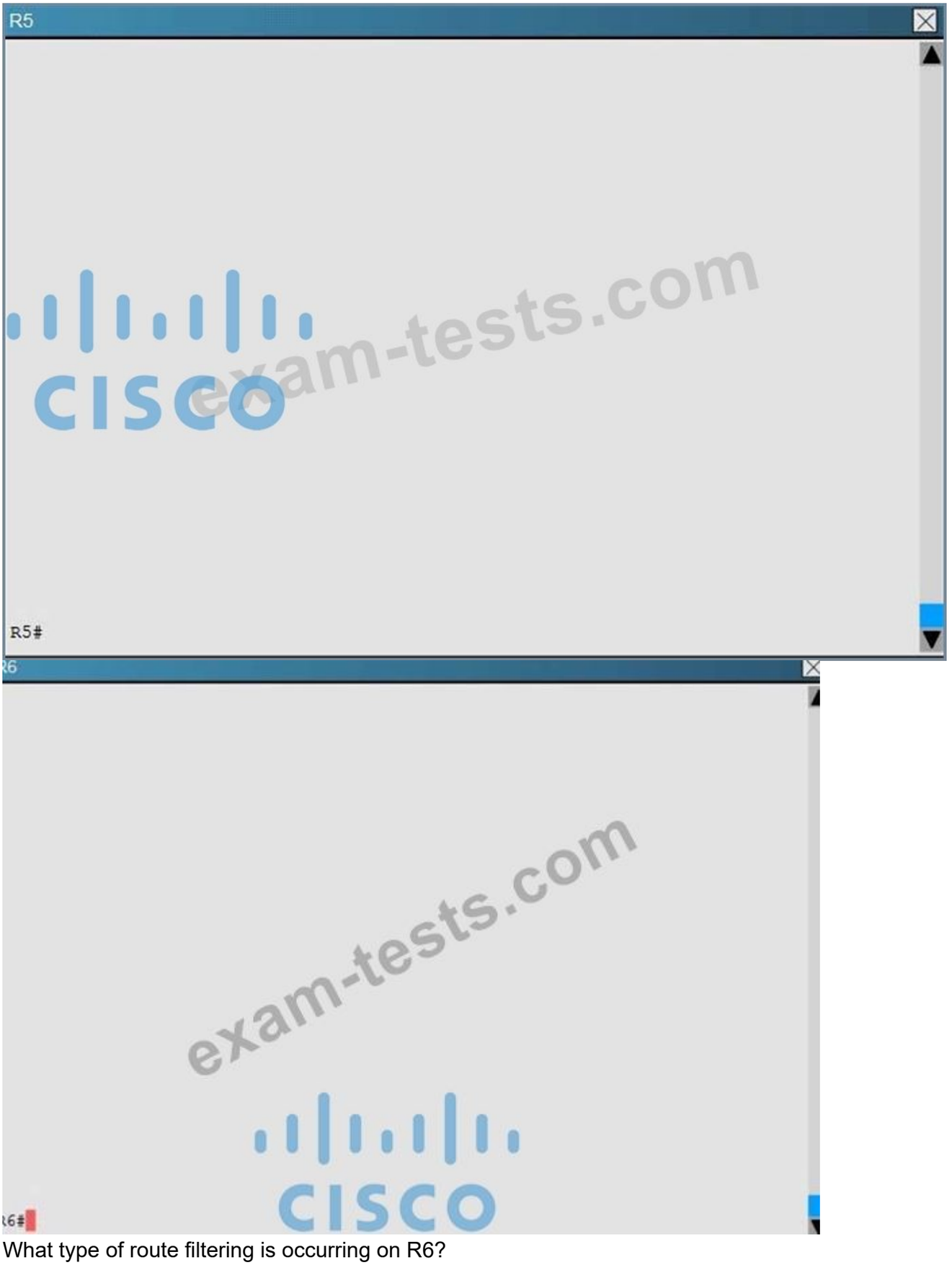
NEW QUESTION: 83
Refer to the exhibit.



Which option represents the minimal configuration that allows inbound traffic from the 172.16.1.0/24 network to successfully enter router R, while also limiting spoofed 10.0.0.0/8 hosts that could enter router R?
A. (config)#ip cef
(config)#interface fa0/0
(config-if)#ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx allow-default
B. (config)#ip cef
(config)#interface fa0/0
(config-if)#ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
C. (config)#no ip cef
(config)#interface fa0/0
(config-if)#ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
D. (config)#interface fa0/0
(config-if)#ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84
You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.


R1
E0/0
E0/1
E0/0
E0/1
R2
R3
E0/1
E0/0
E0/1
E0/0
R4
R5
E0/0
E0/1
E0/0
E0/1
R6
exam-tests.com
CISCO



What type of route filtering is occurring on R6?

A. An ACL using a distance of 255

B. Distribute-list using a prefix-list

C. Distribute-list using a route-map
D. Distribute-list using an ACL
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85
IPv6 has just been deployed to all of the hosts within a network, but not to the servers. Which feature allows IPv6 devices to communicate with IPv4 servers?
A. NAT
B. NATng
C. NAT64
D. dual-stack NAT
E. DNS64
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
NAT64 is a mechanism to allow IPv6 hosts to communicate with IPv4 servers. The NAT64 server is the endpoint for at least one IPv4 address and an IPv6 network segment of 32-bits (for instance 64:ff9b::/96, see RFC 6052, RFC 6146). The IPv6 client embeds the IPv4 address it wishes to communicate with using these bits, and sends its packets to the resulting address. The NAT64 server then creates a NAT-mapping between the IPv6 and the IPv4 address, allowing them to communicate.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAT64

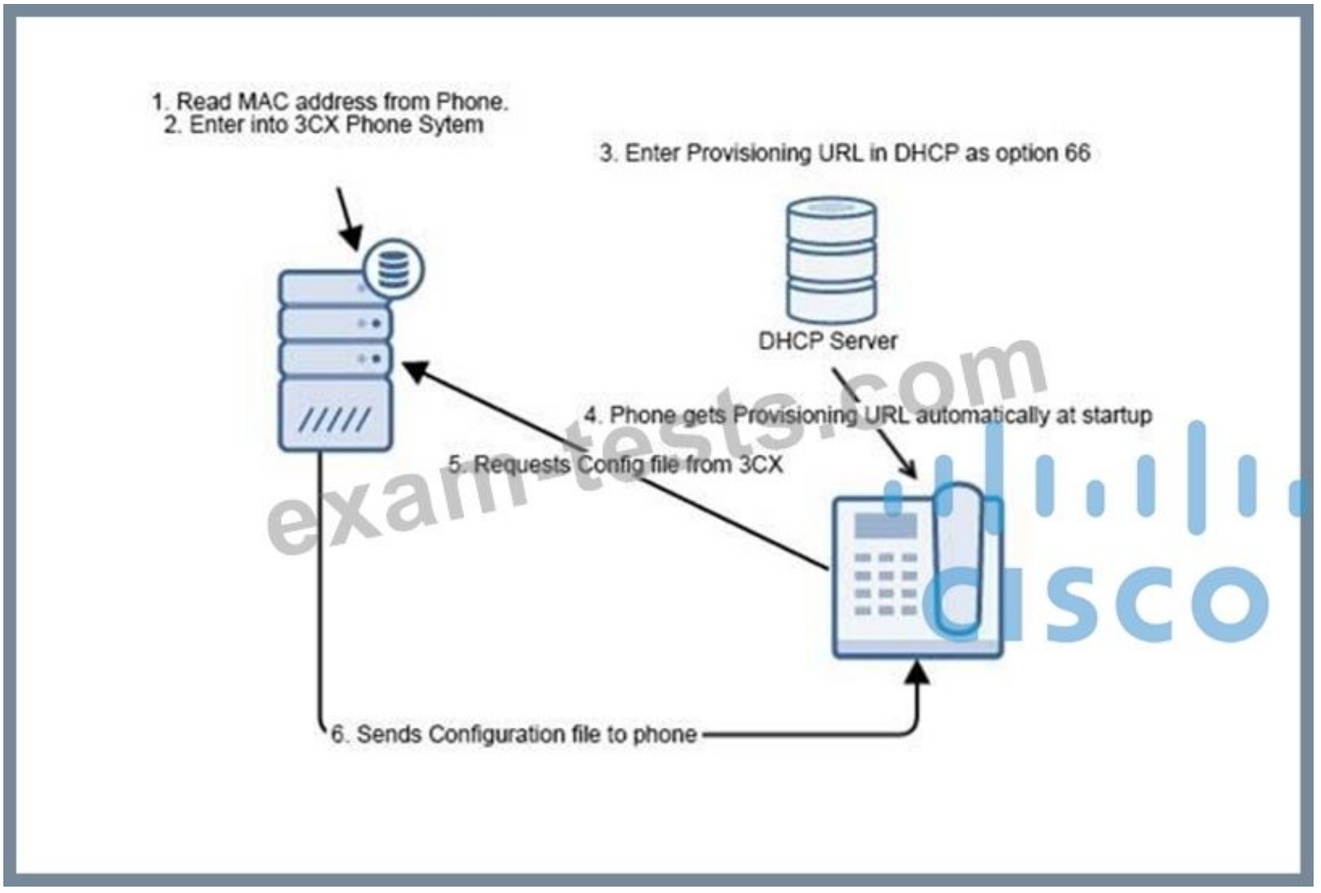
NEW QUESTION: 86
Refer to the following configuration command.
router(config)# ip nat inside source static tcp 172.16.10.8 8080 172.16.10.8 80
Which statement about the command is true?
A. Any packet that is received in the inside interface with a source IP port address of 172.16.10.8:80 is translated to 172.16.10.8:8080.
B. Any packet that is received in the inside interface with a source IP address of 172.16.10.8 is redirected to port 8080 or port 80.
C. Any packet that is received in the inside interface with a source IP port address of 172.16.10.8:8080 is translated to 172.16.10.8:80.
D. The router accepts only a TCP connection from port 8080 and port 80 on IP address 172.16.10.8
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87
Which DHCP options provides a TFTP server that Cisco phones can use to download a configuration?
A. DHCP Option 57
B. DHCP Option 66
C. DHCP Option 82
D. DHCP Option 68

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 88

Refer to the exhibit.

The DHCP client is unable to receive a DHCP address from the DHCP server.

Consider the following output:

hostname RouterB

!

interface fastethernet 0/0

ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.0

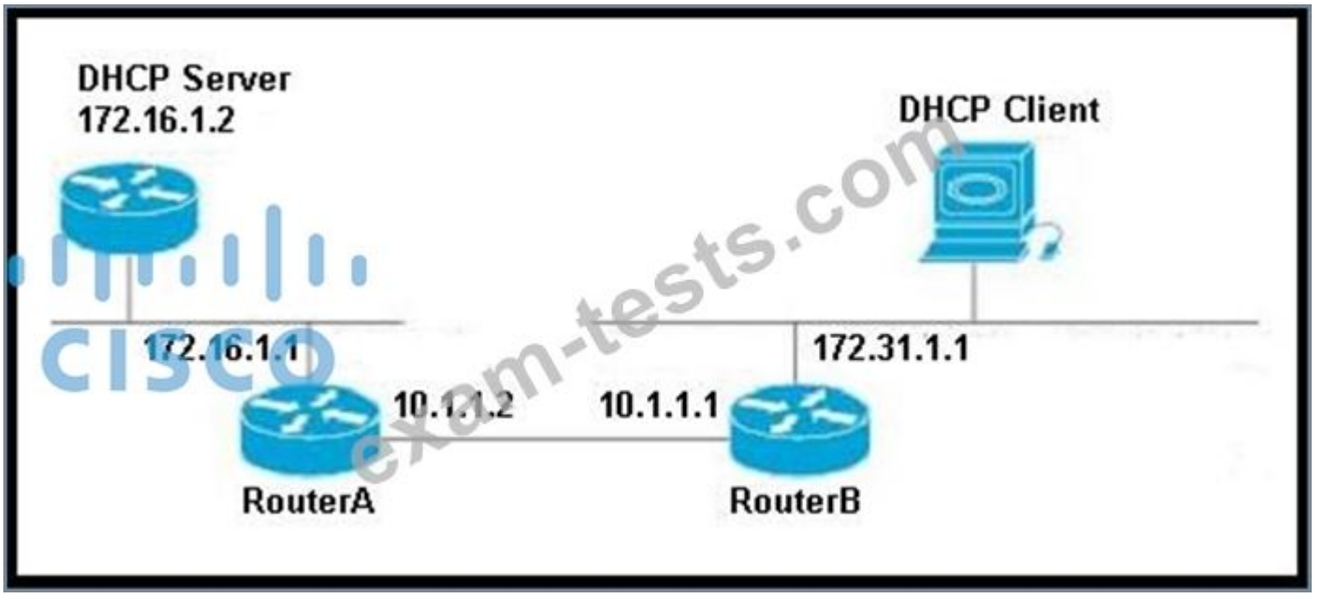
interface serial 0/0

ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252

!

ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2

Which configuration is required on the Router B fastethernet 0/0 port in order to allow the DHCP client to successfully receive an IP address from the DHCP server?



A. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.16.1.1
B. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.16.1.2
C. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 255.255.255.255
D. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.31.1.1
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which next hop is going to be used for 172.17.1.0/24 ?

```
GP table version is 4, local router ID is 99.99.99.1
tatus codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
RIB-failure, S Stale Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete

letwork          Next Hop      Metric  LocPrf  Weight  Path
>i 10.1.1.0/24   192.168.1.2   0       0       10000   i
>i 10.2.2.0/24   192.168.3.2   0       0       10000   i
  172.17.1.0/24  10.0.0.1      0       0       32768   i
>i               10.0.0.2      0       0       32768   i
```

A. 10.0.0.1
B. 192.168.1.2
C. 10.0.0.2
D. 192.168.3.2
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The > indicates the best route to the destination 172.17.1.0/24
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/iproute_bgp/command/reference/irg_book/irg_bgp5.html#wp1156281

NEW QUESTION: 90
Identify three characteristics of EIGRP feasible successors? (Choose three.)

A. A feasible successor is selected by comparing the advertised distance of a non-successor route to the feasible distance of the best route.
B. If the advertised distance of the non-successor route is less than the feasible distance of best route, then that route is identified as a feasible successor.
C. If the successor becomes unavailable, then the feasible successor can be used immediately without recalculating for a lost route.
D. The feasible successor can be found in the routing table.
E. Traffic will be load balanced between feasible successors with the same advertised distance.
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://packetlife.net/blog/2010/aug/9/eigrp-feasible-successor-routes/

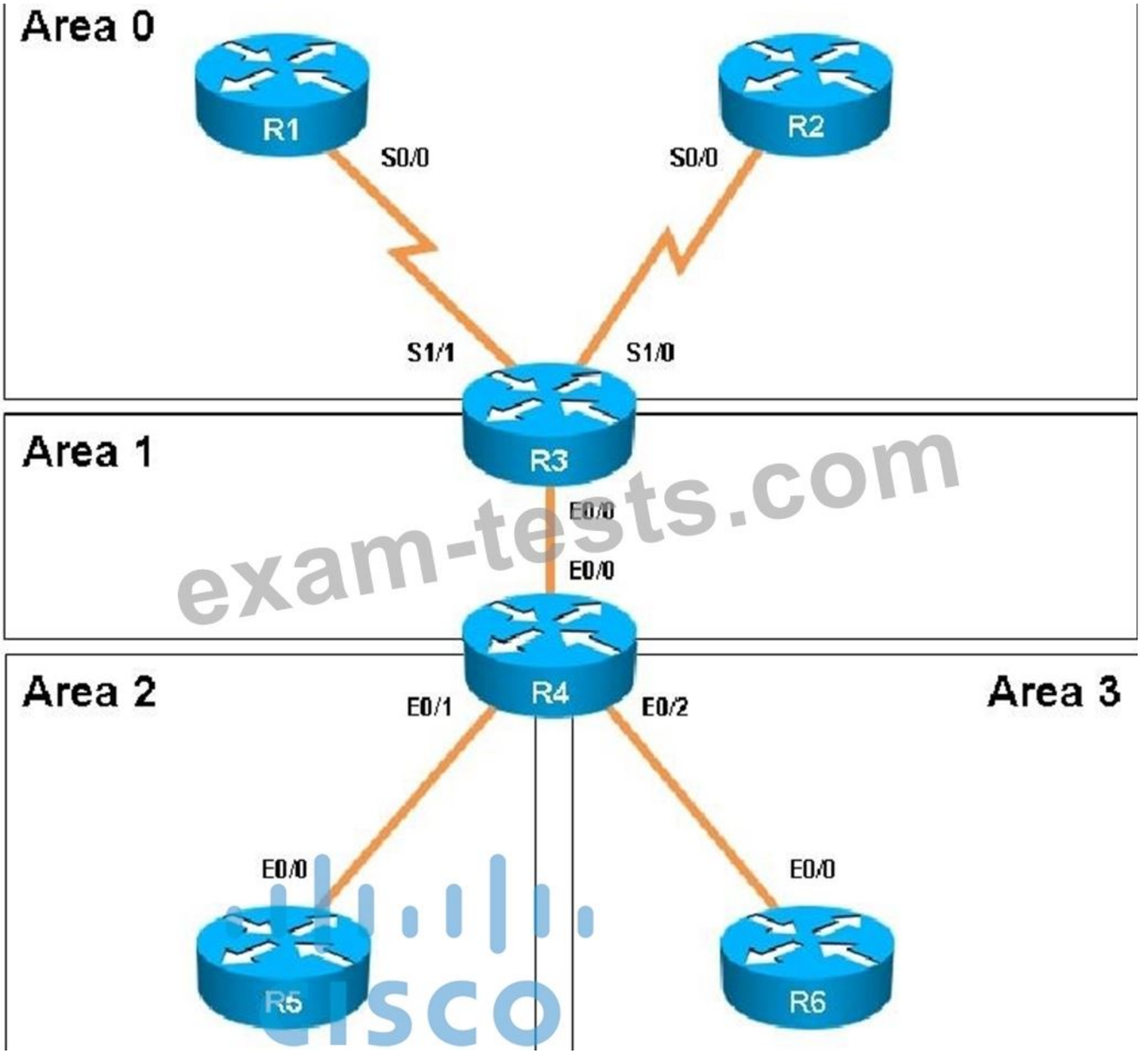
NEW QUESTION: 91
Which configuration can you apply to a device so that it always blocks outbound web traffic on Saturdays and Sundays between the hours of 1:00 AM and 11:59 PM?
A. time-range SATSUN absolute Saturday Sunday 1:00 to 23:59
access-list 102 permit tcp any any eq 80 time-range SATSUN
access-list 102 permit tcp any any eq 443 time-range SATSUN
interface Vlan303
ip address 10.9.5.3 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 102 in
B. time-range SATSUN periodic Saturday Sunday 1:00 to 23:59
access-list 102 permit udp any any eq 80 time-range SATSUN
access-list 102 permit tcp any any eq 443 time-range SATSUN
interface Vlan303
ip address 10.9.5.3 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 102 out
C. time-range SATSUN periodic Saturday Sunday 1:00 to 11:59
access-list 102 permit tcp any any eq 80 time-range SATSUN
access-list 102 permit tcp any any eq 443 time-range SATSUN
interface Vlan303
ip address 10.9.5.3 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 102 in
D. time-range SATSUN periodic Saturday Sunday 1:00 to 23:59
access-list 102 permit tcp any any eq 80 time-range SATSUN
access-list 102 permit tcp any any eq 443 time-range SATSUN
interface Vlan303
ip address 10.9.5.3 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 102 in
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 92
Refer to the exhibit. The command is executed while configuring a point-to-multipoint Frame Relay interface. Which type of IPv6 address is portrayed in the exhibit?

```
Router(config-if)# frame-relay map ipv6 FE80::102 102
```

A. multicast
B. link-local
C. global
D. site-local
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93
Scenario:
You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.

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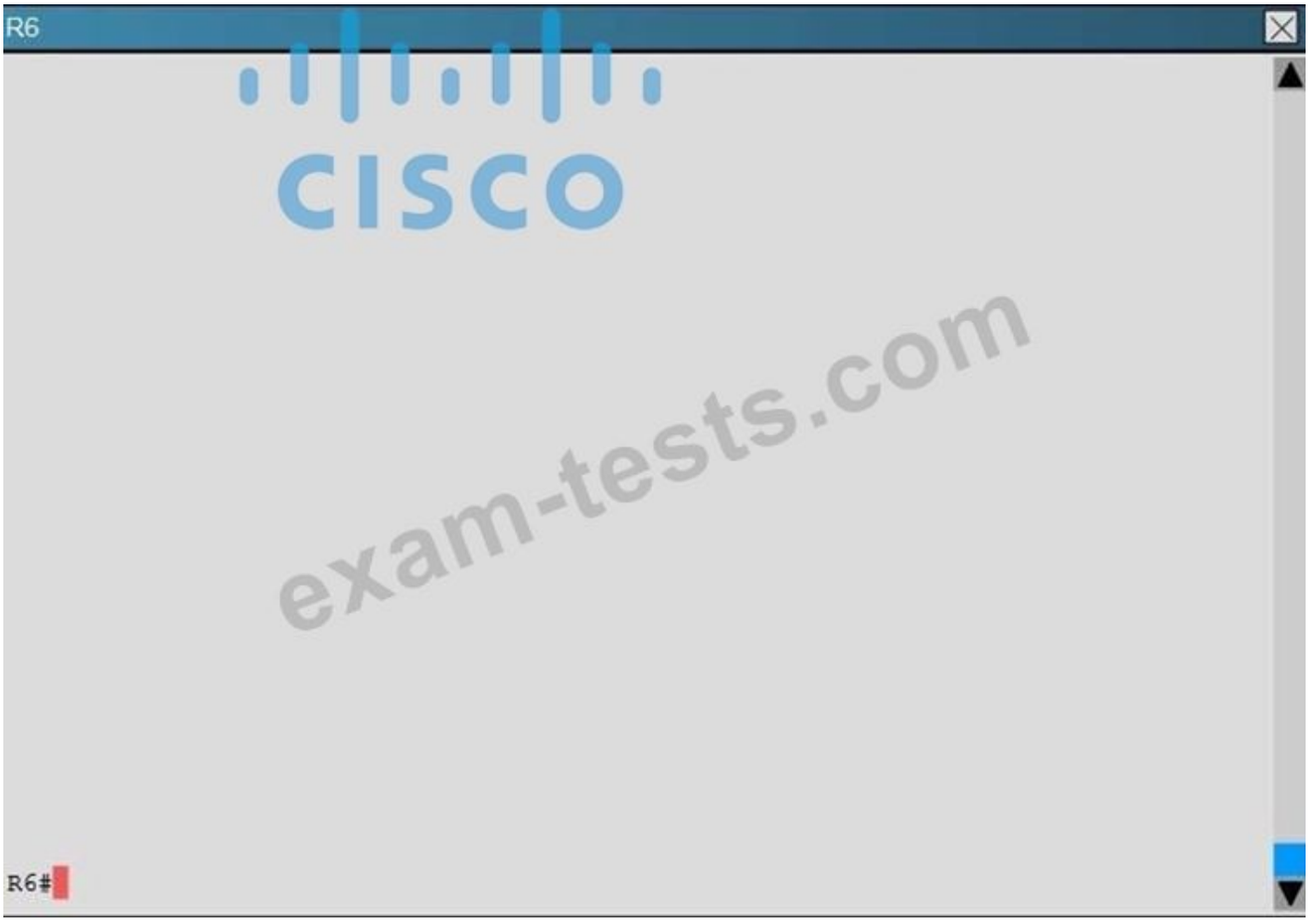


Which of the following statements is true about the serial links that terminate in R3

A. R3 is responsible for flooding LSUs to all the routers on the network.

B. The R2-R3 link OSPF timer values are 30, 120, 120

C. The R1-R3 link OSPF timer values should be 10,40,40

D. The R1-R3 link needs the neighbor command for the adjacency to stay up

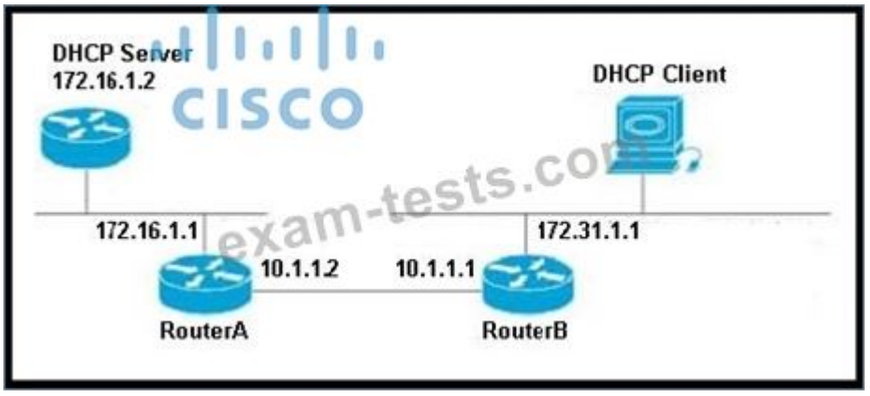
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Refer to the exhibit. The DHCP client is unable to receive a DHCP address from the DHCP server. Consider the following output:

hostname RouterB ! interface fastethernet 0/0 ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.0 interface serial 0/0 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252 ! ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2

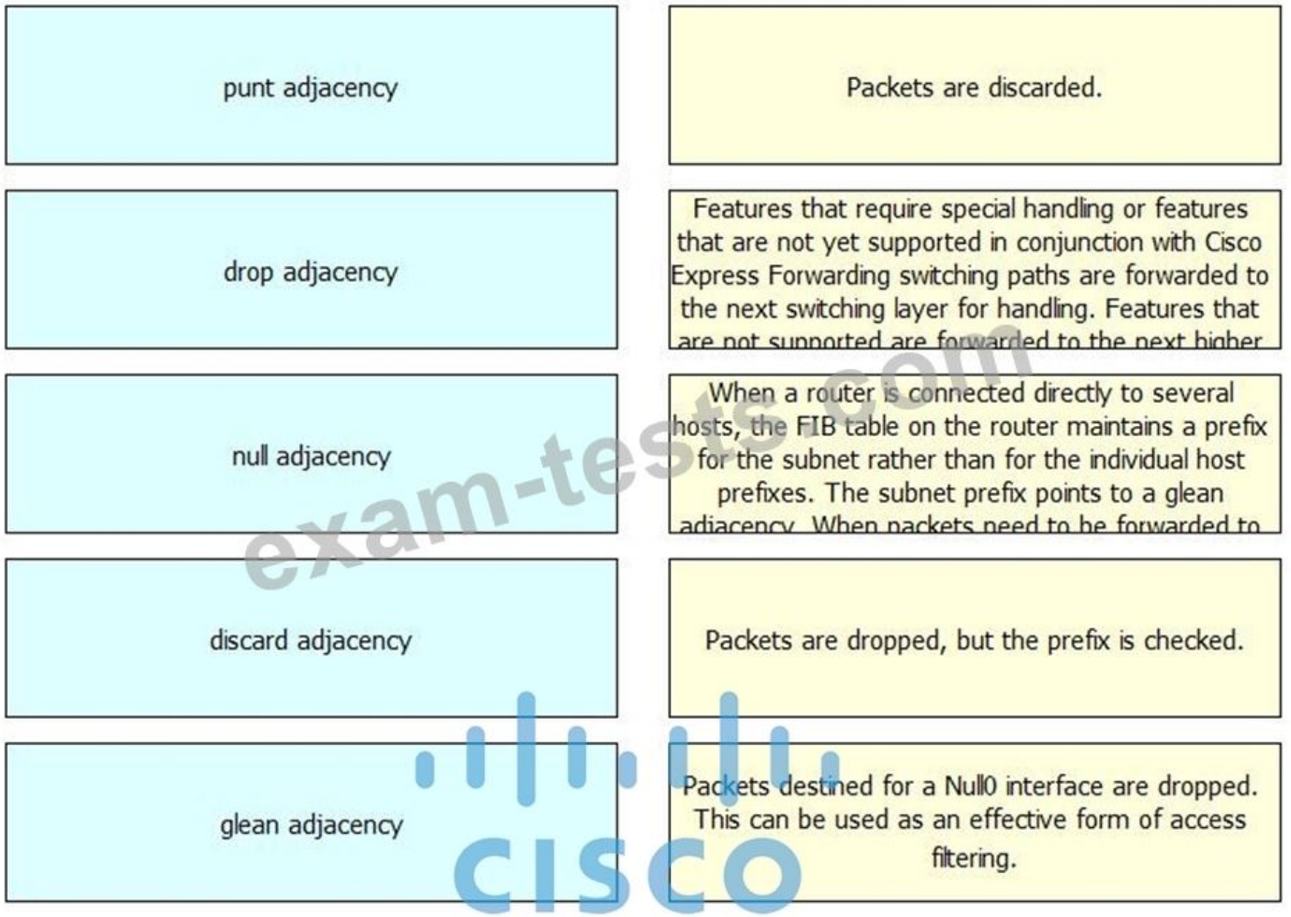
Which configuration is required on the Router B fastethernet 0/0 port in order to allow the DHCP client to successfully receive an IP address from the DHCP server?



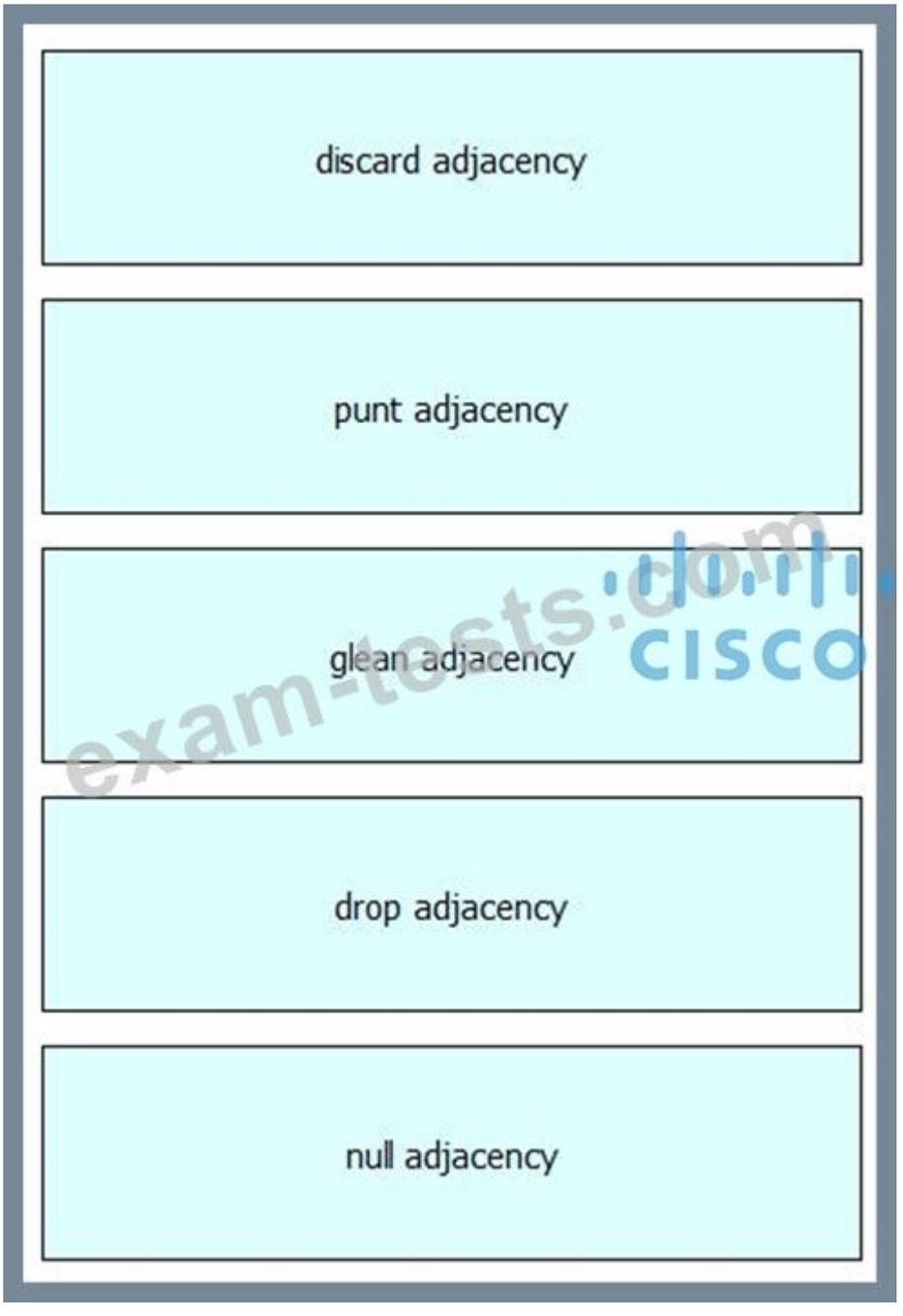
A. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.16.1.2
B. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 255.255.255.255
C. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.31.1.1
D. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.16.1.1
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95
A network engineer has been asked to ensure that the PPPoE connection is established and authenticated using an
encrypted password. Which technology, in combination with PPPoE, can be used for authentication in this manner?
A. PAP
B. CHAP
C. dot1x
D. IPsec
E. ESP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the Cisco Express Forwarding adjacency types from the left to the correct type of processing on the right.

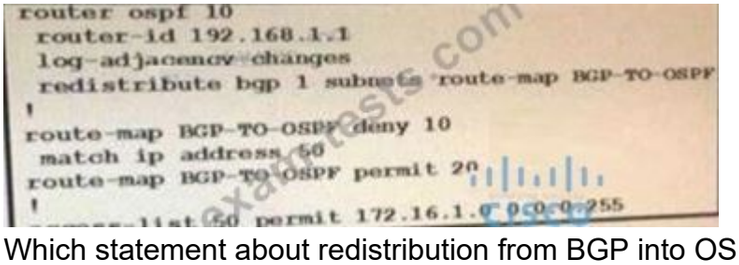

punt adjacency
Packets are discarded.
drop adjacency
Features that require special handling or features that are not yet supported in conjunction with Cisco Express Forwarding switching paths are forwarded to the next switching layer for handling. Features that
null adjacency
When a router is connected directly to several hosts, the FIB table on the router maintains a prefix for the subnet rather than for the individual host prefixes. The subnet prefix points to a glean
discard adjacency
Packets are dropped, but the prefix is checked.
glean adjacency
Packets destined for a Null0 interface are dropped. This can be used as an effective form of access filtering.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 97

Refer to the exhibit.



Which statement about redistribution from BGP into OSPF process 10 is true?

A. Network 10.10 10.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF

B. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF.

C. Network 10.10.10.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 20.
D. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 1.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98
When use NPTv6 for IPV6 to IPV6 Address translation? (Choose two.)
A. Stateful address translation
B. One-to-one prefix rewrite
C. Mismatched prefix allocations
D. A limit of 32 1-to-1 translations
E. Lack of overloading functionality
F. Identify all interface NAT inside or outside
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99
OSPF chooses routes in which order, regardless of route's administrative distance and metric?
A. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - External Type 1 (E1) - External Type 2 (E2) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2)
B. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 1 (E1) - External Type 2 (E2)
C. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - External Type 1 (E1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 2 (E2)
D. Intra-Area (O) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - External Type 1 (E1) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 2 (E2)
E. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - External Type 1 (E1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 2 (E2)
F. NSSA Type 1 (N1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - External Type 1 (E1) - External Type 2 (E2)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Regardless of a route's metric or administrative distance, OSPF will choose routes in the following order:
Intra-Area (O)
Inter-Area (O IA)
External Type 1 (E1)
External Type 2 (E2)
NSSA Type 1 (N1)
NSSA Type 2 (N2)

NEW QUESTION: 100

Which BGP option is required when load sharing over multiple equal-bandwidth parallel links from a single CE router to a single ISP router over eBGP?

A. eBGP Multipath

B. BGP Synchronization

C. eBGP Multihop

D. Public AS numbers

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Which two statements indicate a valid association mode for NTP synchronization? (Choose two.)

A. The client multicasts NTP requests.

B. The client broadcasts NTP requests.

C. The client polls NTP servers for time.

D. The client creates a VPN tunnel to an NTP server.

E. The client listens to NTP broadcasts.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

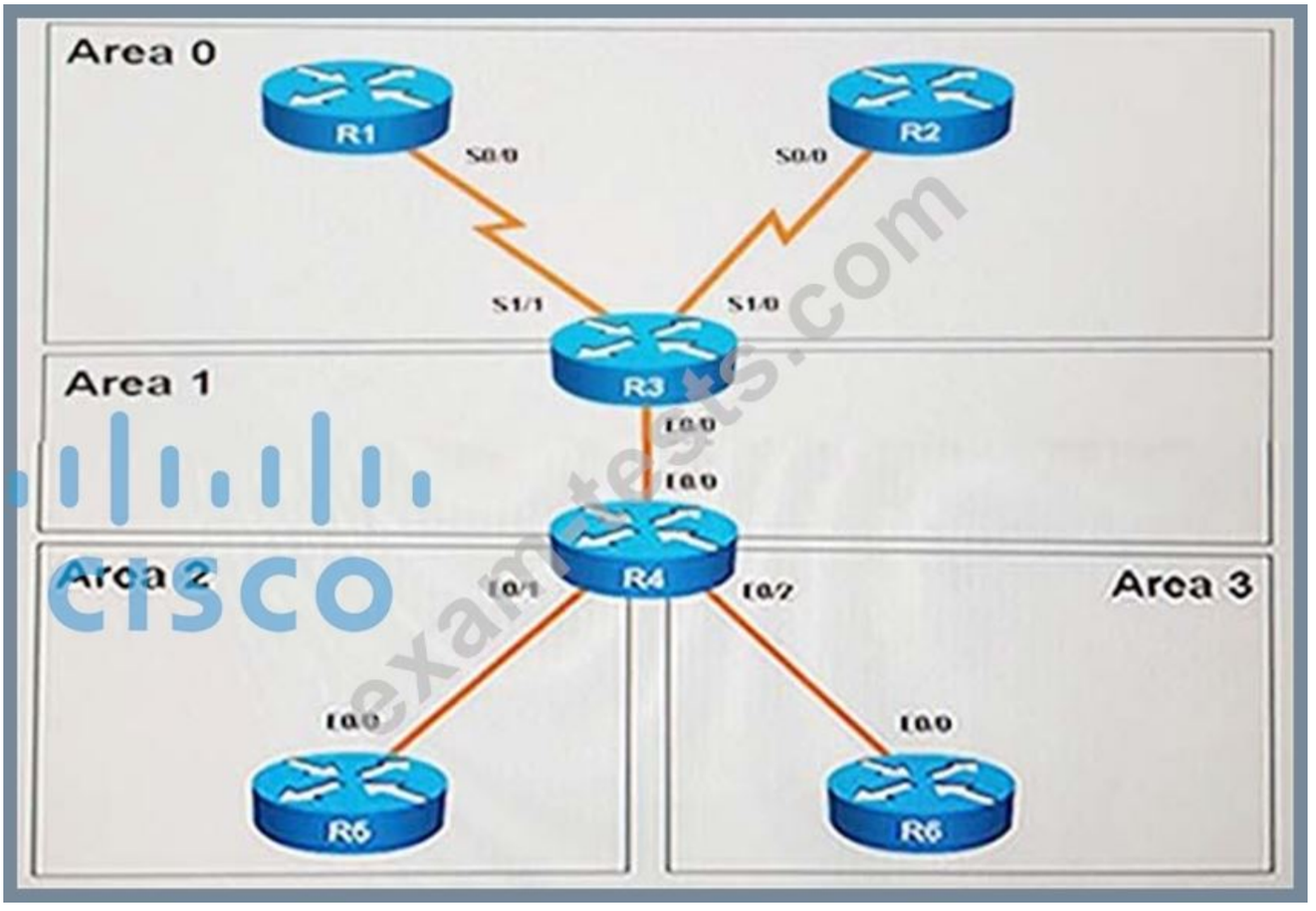
Instructions:

- Enter IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer for multiple-choice questions.
- THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
- Click on icon or the tab at the bottom of the screen to gain access to the console for each device.
- No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.

Scenario

You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.

Topology:



How many times was SPF algorithm executed on R4 for Area 1?

A. 1

B. 5

C. 9

D. 20

E. 54

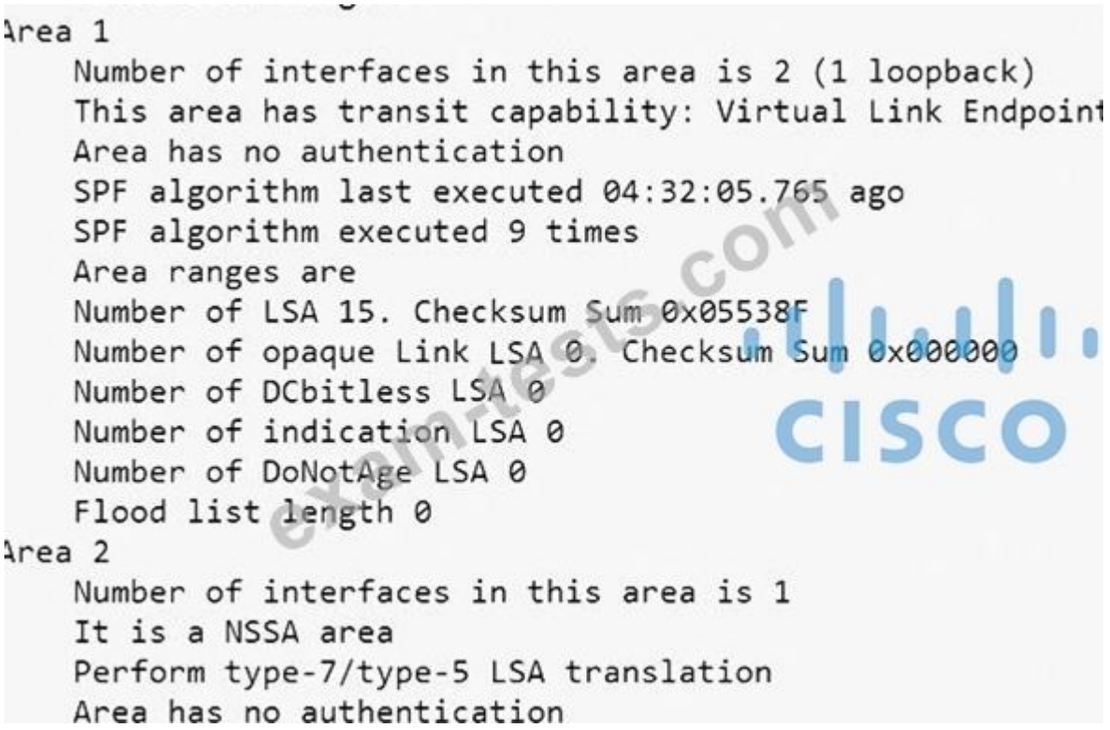
F. 224

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

This can be found using the "show ip ospf" command on R4. Look for the Area 1 stats which shows this:

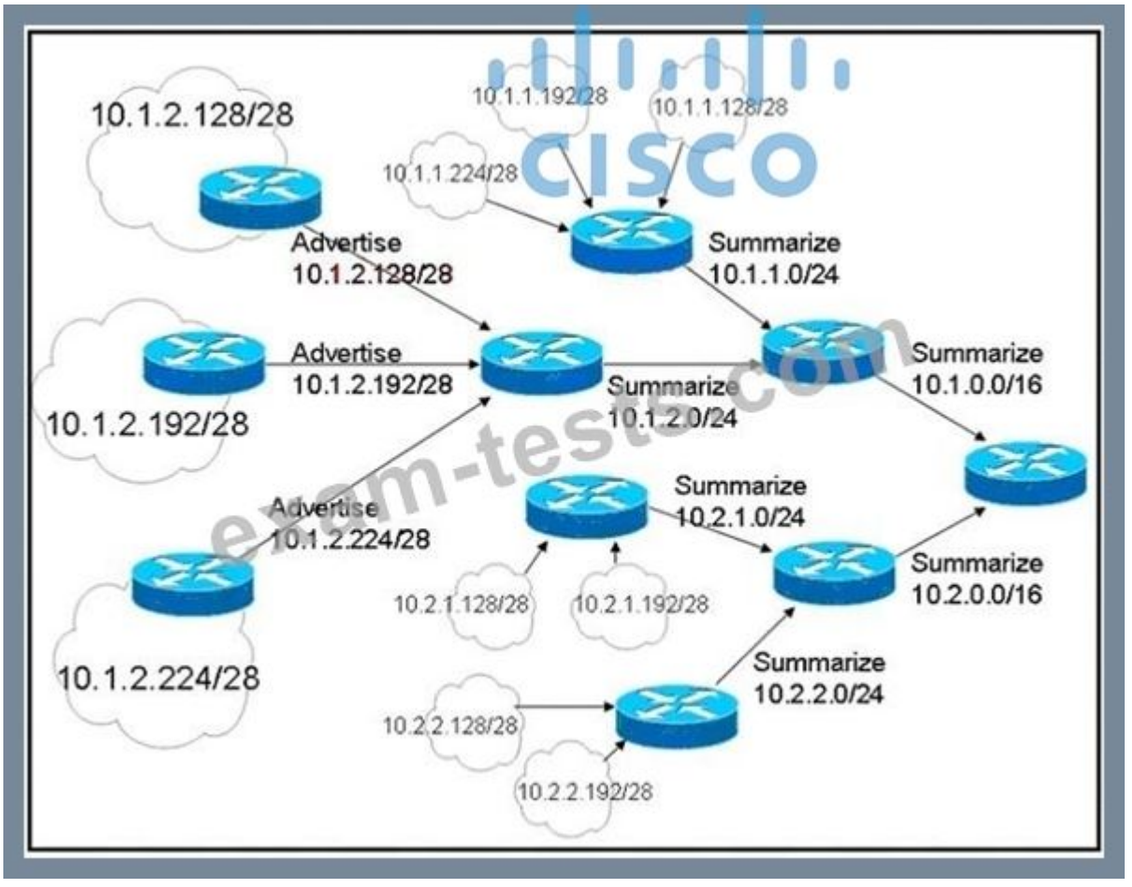


NEW QUESTION: 103
A network engineer has been asked to ensure that the PPPoE connection is established and authenticated using an encrypted password. Which technology, in combination with PPPoE, can be used for authentication in this manner?
A. IPsec
B. dot1x
C. ESP
D. CHAP
E. PAP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 104
STION NO: 90
What is the function of the snmp-server manager command?
A. to enable the device to send and receive SNMP requests and responses
B. to disable SNMP messages from getting to the SNMP engine
C. to enable the device to send SNMP traps to the SNMP server
D. to configure the SNMP server to store log data
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation: The SNMP manager process sends SNMP requests to agents and receives SNMP responses and notifications from agents. When the SNMP manager process is enabled, the router can query other SNMP agents and process incoming SNMP traps.
Most network security policies assume that routers will be accepting SNMP requests, sending SNMP responses, and sending SNMP notifications. With the SNMP manager functionality enabled, the router may

also be sending SNMP requests, receiving SNMP responses, and receiving SNMP notifications. The security policy implementation may need to be updated prior to enabling this functionality.
SNMP requests are typically sent to UDP port 161. SNMP responses are typically sent from UDP port 161. SNMP notifications are typically sent to UDP port 162.

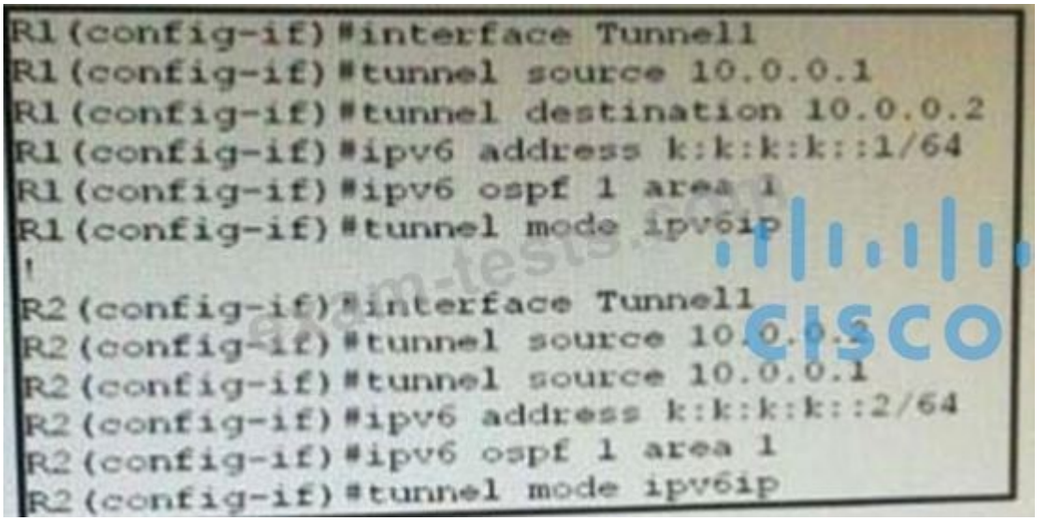
NEW QUESTION: 105
Refer to the exhibit.



Which statement about dynamic routing protocols for this network is true?
A. No dynamic interior routing protocol can summarize as shown.
B. Unless configured otherwise, EIGRP would automatically summarize the prefixes as shown in the exhibit.
C. With this IP addressing scheme, EIGRP can be manually configured to summarize prefixes at the specified summarization points.
D. The IP address design lends itself to OSPF. Each summarizing router would be an ABR, summarizing to the next area in the address hierarchy.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Summarization may be manually applied at any point in the network. You can configure manual summarization on any router interface. Consider summarization for both upstream and downstream neighbors. Upstream neighbors should receive a consolidated route, and downstream neighbors can receive a default route.

NEW QUESTION: 106

Refer to exhibit.



A user calls from another branch office with a request to establish a simple VPN tunel to test a new router's tunneling capability Based on the configuration in the exhibit, which type of tunnel was configured?

A. IPsec site-to-site

B. PPTP

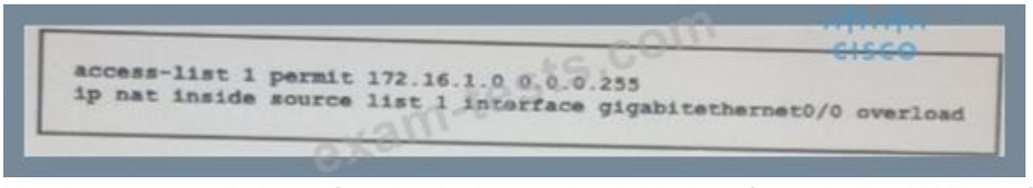
C. 6to4

D. EZVPN

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 107

Refer to the exhibit.



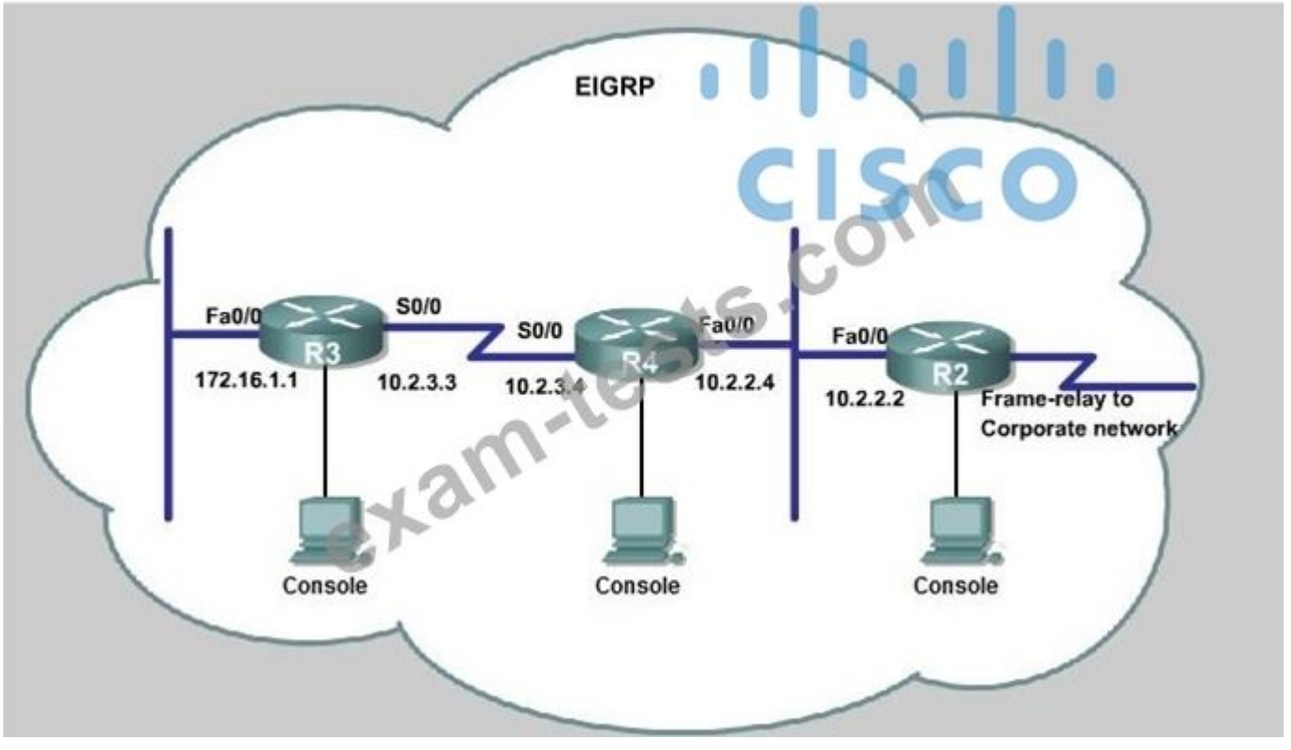
You have correctly identified the inside and outside interfaces in the NAT configuration of this device. Which effect of this configuration is true?

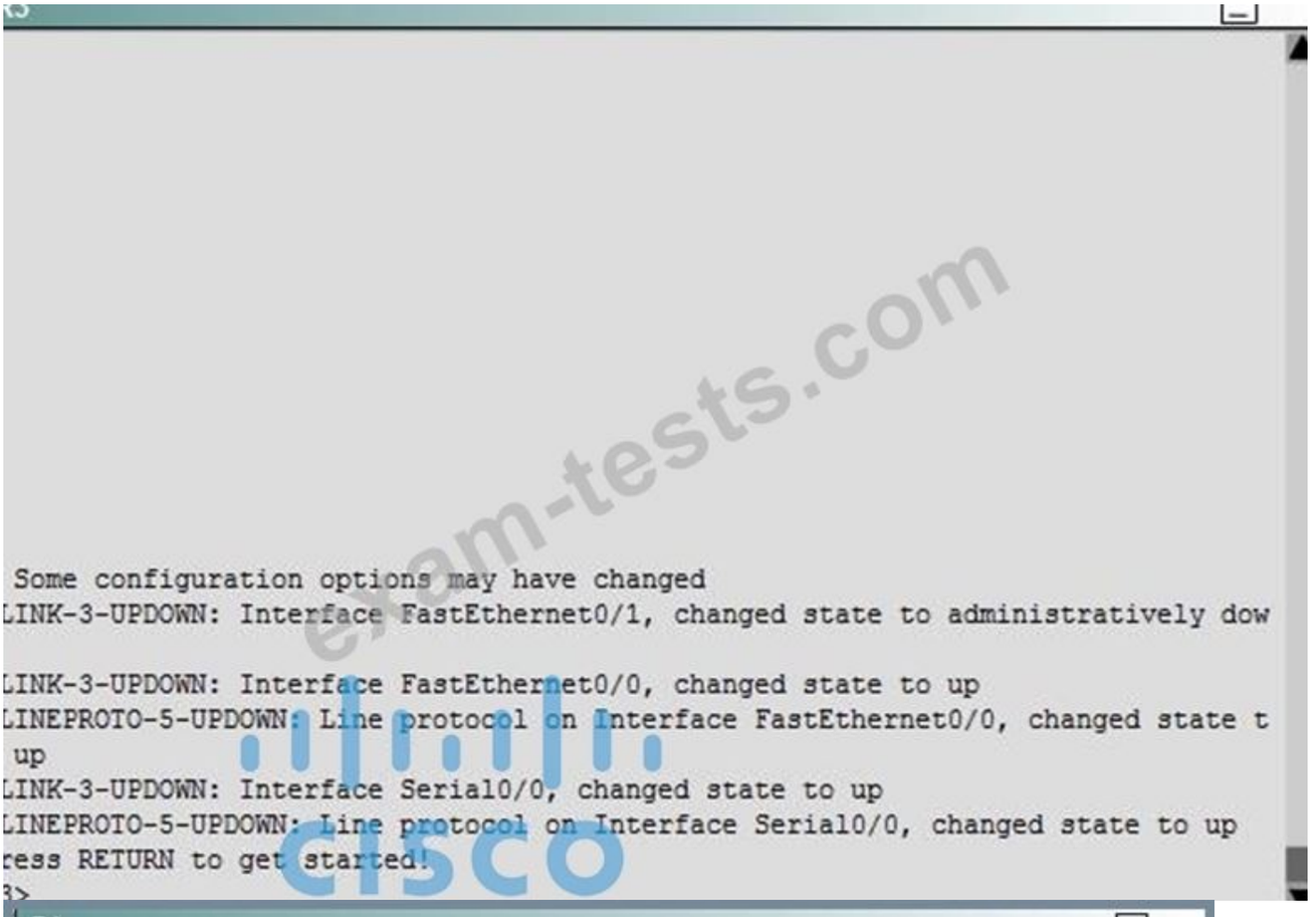
A. static NAT

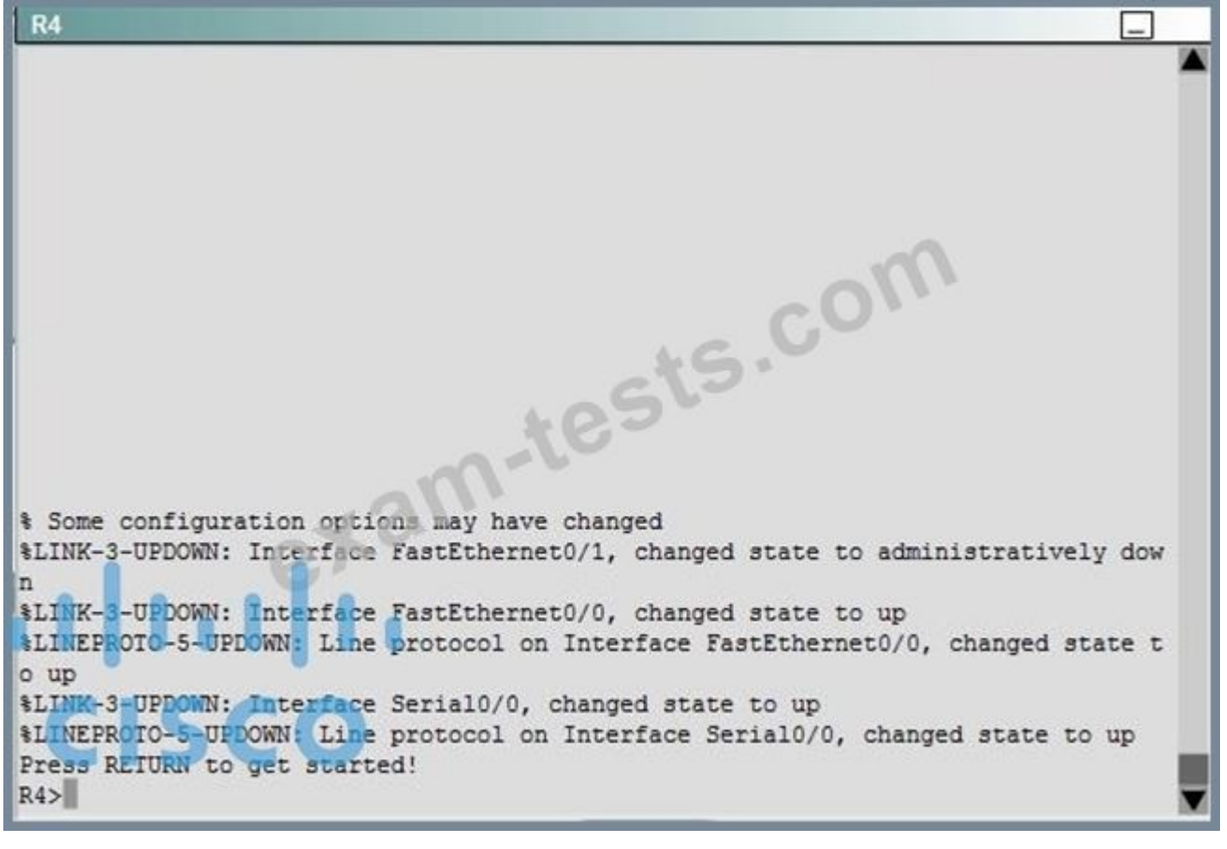
B. PAT

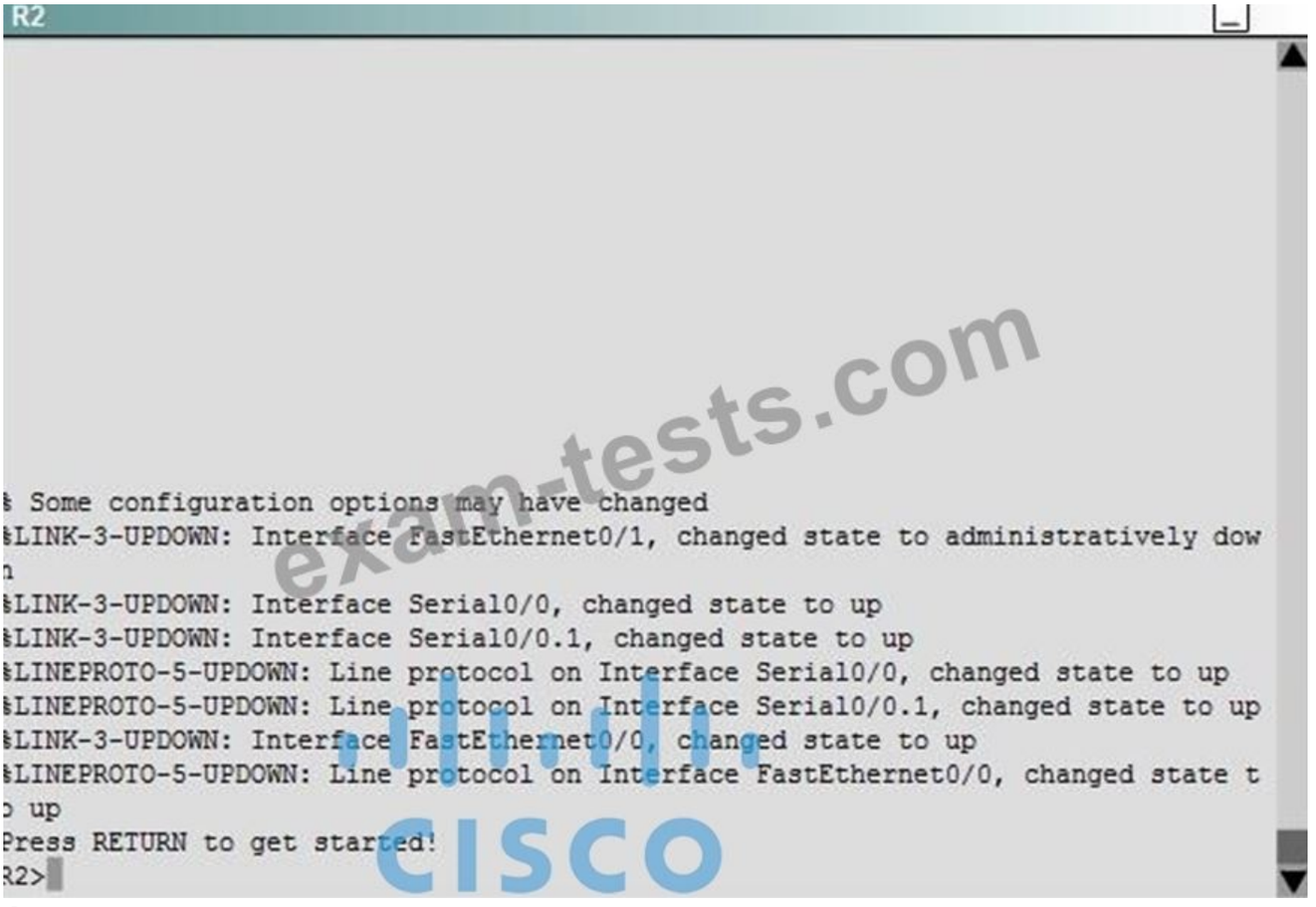
C. NAT64
D. dynamic NAT
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108
CORRECT TEXT
JS Industries has expanded their business with the addition of their first remote office. The remote office router (R3) was previously configured and all corporate subnets were reachable from R3. JS Industries is interested in using route summarization along with the EIGRP Stub Routing feature to increase network stability while reducing the memory usage and bandwidth utilization to R3. Another network professional was tasked with implementing this solution. However, in the process of configuring EIGRP stub routing connectivity with the remote network devices off of R3 has been lost.
Currently EIGRP is configured on all routers R2, R3, and R4 in the network. Your task is to identify and resolve the cause of connectivity failure with the remote office router R3. Once the issue has been resolved you should complete the task by configuring route summarization only to the remote office router R3.
You have corrected the fault when pings from R2 to the R3 LAN interface are successful, and the R3 IP routing table only contains 2 10.0.0.0 subnets.









Answer:

Here are the solution as below:

First we have to figure out why R3 and R4 can not communicate with each other. Use the show running-config command on router R3.

Notice that R3 is configured as a stub receive-only router. The receive-only keyword will restrict the router from sharing any of its routes with any other router in that EIGRP autonomous system. This keyword will also prevent any type of route from being sent.

Therefore we will remove this command and replace it with the eigrp stub command:

R3# configure terminal R3(config)# router eigrp 123 R3(config-router)# no eigrp stub receive-only R3(config-router)# eigrp stub R3(config-router)# end Now R3 will send updates containing its connected and summary routes to other routers.

Notice that the eigrp stub command equals to the eigrp stub connected summary because the connected and summary options are enabled by default.

Next we will configure router R3 so that it has only 2 subnets of 10.0.0.0 network. Use the show ip route command on R3 to view its routing table:

```
3#show ip route
odes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter are
      * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
      P - periodic downloaded static route

ateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 2 masks
       10.2.2.0/24 [90/30720] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:06, Serial0/0
       10.2.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1
       10.2.4.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
       10.2.5.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
       10.2.6.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
       10.2.7.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
       10.2.8.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
       10.2.9.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
       172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 02:04:06, Null0
       172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

Because we want the routing table of R3 only have 2 subnets so we have to summary sub- networks at the interface which is connected with R3, the s0/0 interface of R4.

There is one interesting thing about the output of the show ip route shown above: the 10.2.3.0/24, which is a directly connected network of R3. We can't get rid of it in the routing table no matter what technique we use to summary the networks. Therefore, to make the routing table of R3 has only 2 subnets we have to summary other subnets into one subnet.

In the output if we don't see the summary line (like 10.0.0.0/8 is a summary...) then we should use the command ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0 so that all the ping can work well.

In conclusion, we will use the ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0 at the interface s0/0 of R4 to summary.

R4> enable R4# conf t

R4(config)# interface s0/0 R4(config-if)# ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0

Now we jump back to R3 and use the show ip route command to verify the effect, the output is shown below:

```
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
D       10.0.0.0/8 is a summary, 00:18:43, Null0
D       10.2.0.0/16 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
C       10.2.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1
     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 02:04:06, Null0
C       172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

Note: Please notice that the IP addresses and the subnet masks in your real exam might be different so you might use different ones to solve this question.

Just for your information, notice that if you use another network than 10.0.0.0/8 to summary, for example, if you use the command ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0

255.255.0.0 you will leave a /16 network in the output of the show ip route command.

```
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
D       10.0.0.0/8 is a summary, 00:18:43, Null0
D       10.2.0.0/16 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
C       10.2.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1
     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D       172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 02:04:06, Null0
C       172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

But in your real exam, if you don't see the line "10.0.0.0/8 is a summary, Null0" then you can summarize using the network 10.2.0.0/16. This summarization is better because all the pings can work well.

Finally don't forget to use the copy run start command on routers R3 and R4 to save the configurations.

R3(config-if)# end

R3# copy run start

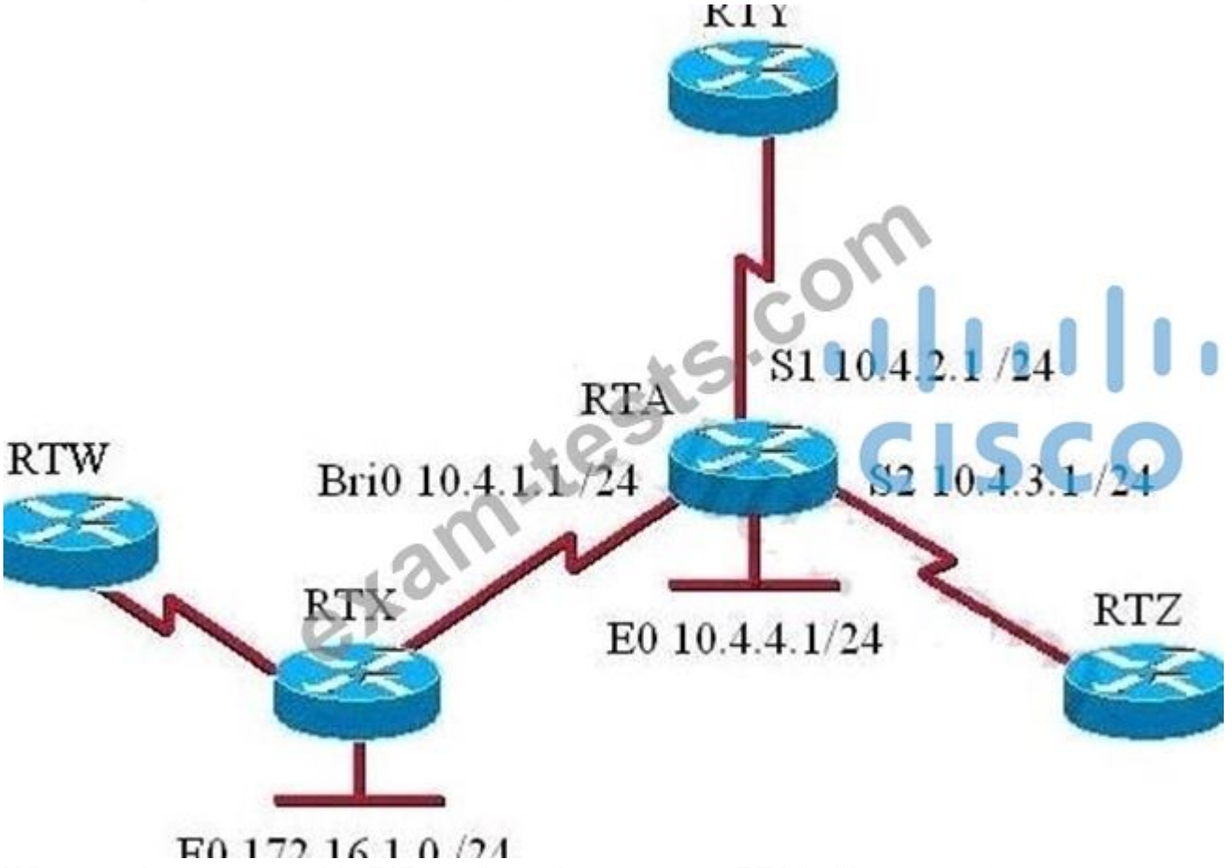
R4(config-if)# end

R4# copy run start

If the "copy run start" command doesn't work then use "write memory."

NEW QUESTION: 109

Router RTA is configured as follows:
RTA (config)# router rip
RTA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0
RTA(config-router)# distribute-list 44 in interface BRIO
RTA(config-router)# exit
RTA(config)# access-list 44 deny 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
RTA(config)# access-list 44 permit any



What are the effects of this RIP configuration on router RTA? (Choose two)
A. no routing updates will be sent from router RTA on interface BRIO to router RTX
B. router RTA will not advertise the 10.0.0.0 network to router RTX
C. the route to network 172.16.1.0 will not be entered into the routing table on router RTA
D. user traffic from the 172.16.1.0 network is denied by access-list 44
E. the routing table on router RTA will be updated with the route to router RTW
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Distribute list are used to filter routing updates and they are based on access lists. In this case, an access list of 44 was created to deny the route from network 172.16.1.0/24 so this route will not be entered into the routing table of RTA.
But the route from RTW can be entered because it is not filtered by the access list.
A and B are not correct because the distribute list is applied to the inbound direction of interface BRIO so outgoing routing updated will not be filtered.

D is not correct because distribute list just filters routing updates so user traffic from network 172.16.1.0 will not be denied.

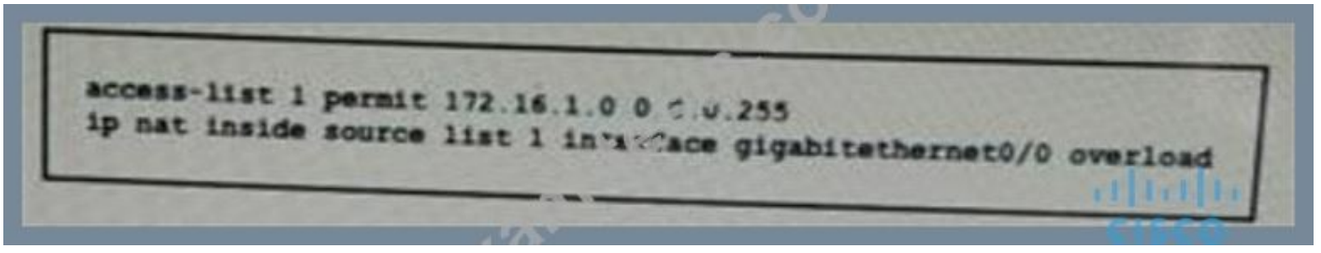
NEW QUESTION: 110
Which statement about the use of tunneling to migrate to IPv6 is true?
A. Tunneling is less secure than dual stack or translation.
B. Tunneling is more difficult to configure than dual stack or translation.
C. Tunneling does not enable users of the new protocol to communicate with users of the old protocol without dual-stack hosts.
D. Tunneling destinations are manually determined by the IPv4 address in the low-order 32 bits of IPv4-compatible IPv6 addresses.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Using the tunneling option, organizations build an overlay network that tunnels one protocol over the other by encapsulating IPv6 packets within IPv4 packets and IPv4 packets within IPv6 packets. The advantage of this approach is that the new protocol can work without disturbing the old protocol, thus providing connectivity between users of the new protocol. Tunneling has two disadvantages, as discussed in RFC 6144:
Users of the new architecture cannot use the services of the underlying infrastructure.
▪
Tunneling does not enable users of the new protocol to communicate with users of the old protocol
▪
without dual-stack hosts, which negates interoperability. Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/enterprise-ipv6- solution/white_paper_c11-676278.html

NEW QUESTION: 111
During the IPv6 auto configuration, what does the device append to the 64-bit prefix that it receives from the router to create its IPv6 address?
A. a pseudorandom generated number
B. its locally configured IPv4 address
C. the DHCP-supplied device ID
D. its MAC address
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The automatic configuration is a great feature of IPv6. Imagine you have to manually configure an IPv6 address with 128-bit long, what a pain! With this feature, it is no longer necessary to configure each host manually. But notice that host only autonomously configures its own Link-local address (the IP address used on a LAN). The Link-local address can be created automatically using a link-local prefix of FE80::/10 and a 64-bit interface identifier (based on 48-bit MAC address).
For example, if your MAC address is 00:12:34:56:78:9a, your 64-bit interface identifier is 0012:34FF:FE56:789a (16-bit FFFE is inserted in the middle). And notice that the notation has been changed because IPv6 addresses require 16-bit pieces to be separated by ":".

Then, according to the RFC 3513 we need to invert the Universal/Local bit ("U/L" bit) in the 7th position of the first octet (start counting from 0). The "u" bit is set to 1 to indicate Universal, and it is set to zero (0) to indicate local scope. In this case we set this bit to 1 because the MAC address is universally unique. Thus the result is: 0212:34FF:FE56:789a.
Finally, add the link-local prefix FE80 to create the full IPv6 address: FE80:0:0:0:0212:34FF:FE56:789a (or FE80::212:34FF:FE56:789a, in short form).
Note: The reason for inverting the "U/L" bit is to allow ignoring it for short values in the manual configuration case. For example, you can manually assign the short address fc80::1 instead of the long fc80:0:0:0:0200::1.

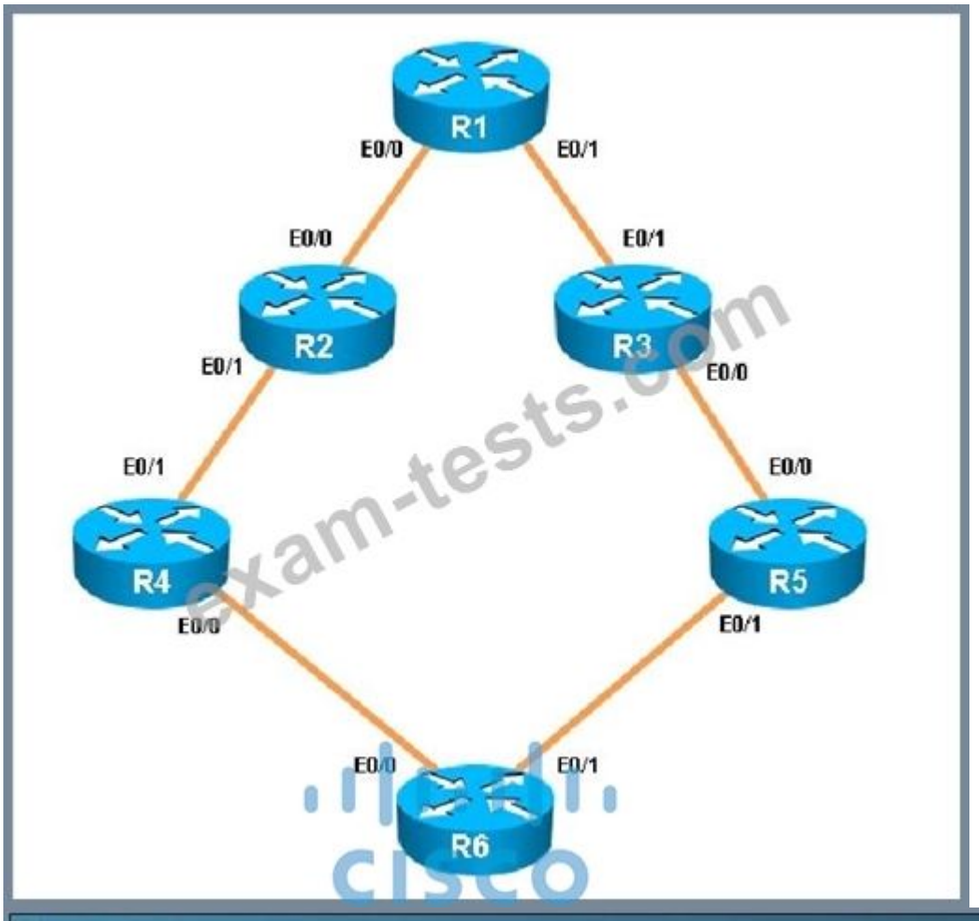
NEW QUESTION: 112
What does a Cisco router use as default username for CHAP authentication?
A. PPP
B. Chap
C. Its own hostname
D. Cisco
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113
Refer to the exhibit.

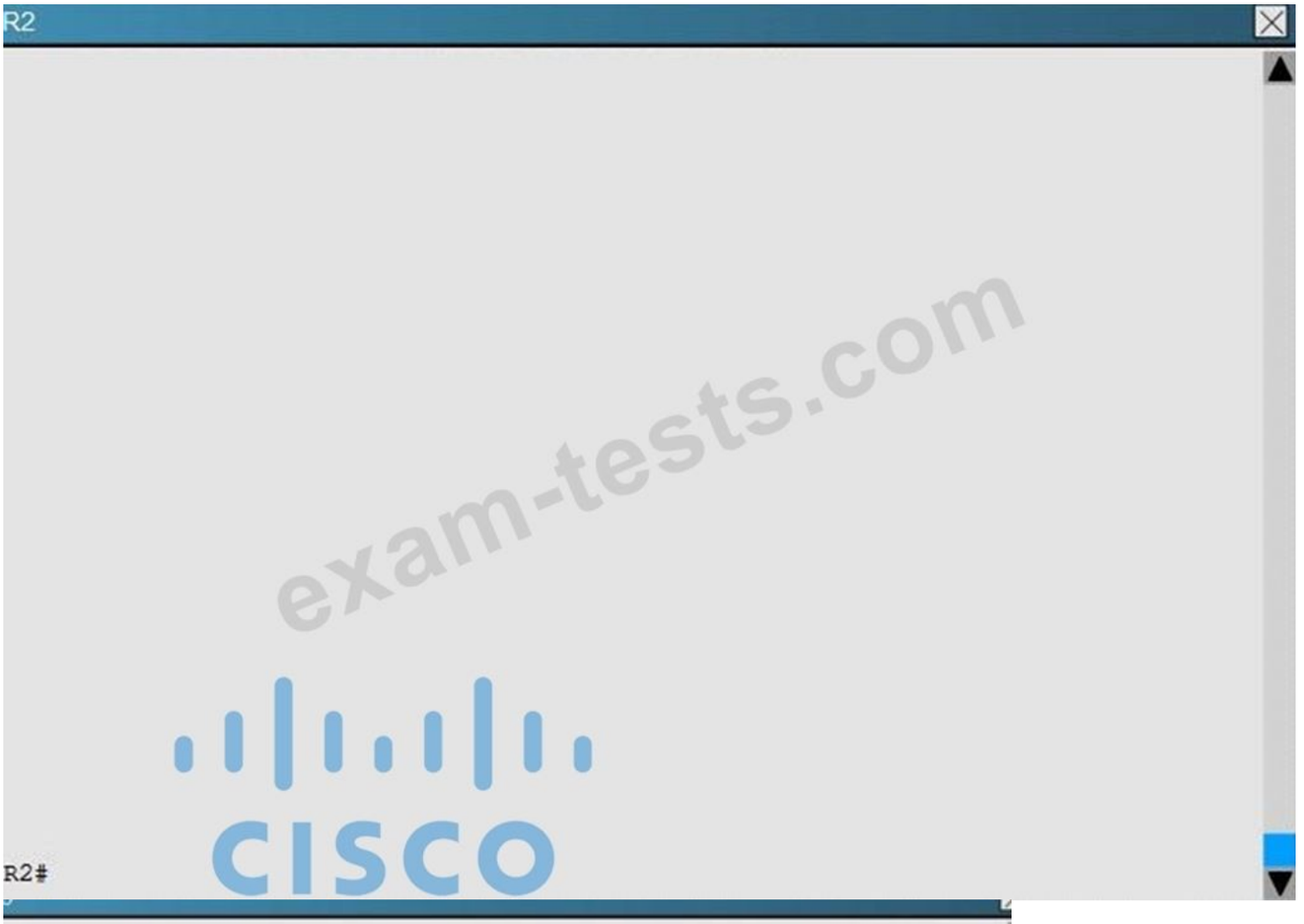


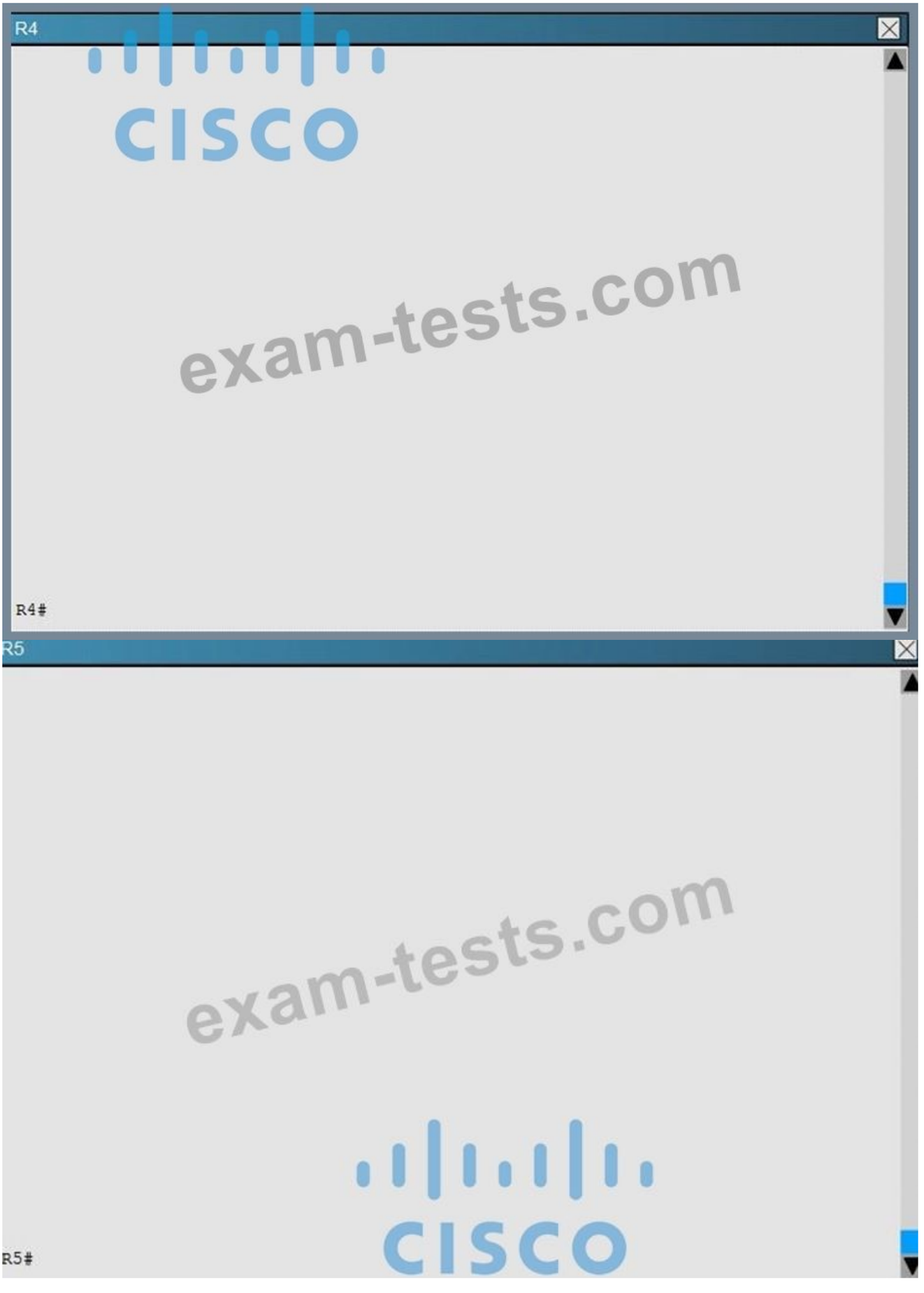
You have correctly identified the inside and outside interfaces in the NAT configuration of this device. Which effect of the configuration is true?
A. static NAT
B. PAT
C. NAT64
D. dynamic NAT
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

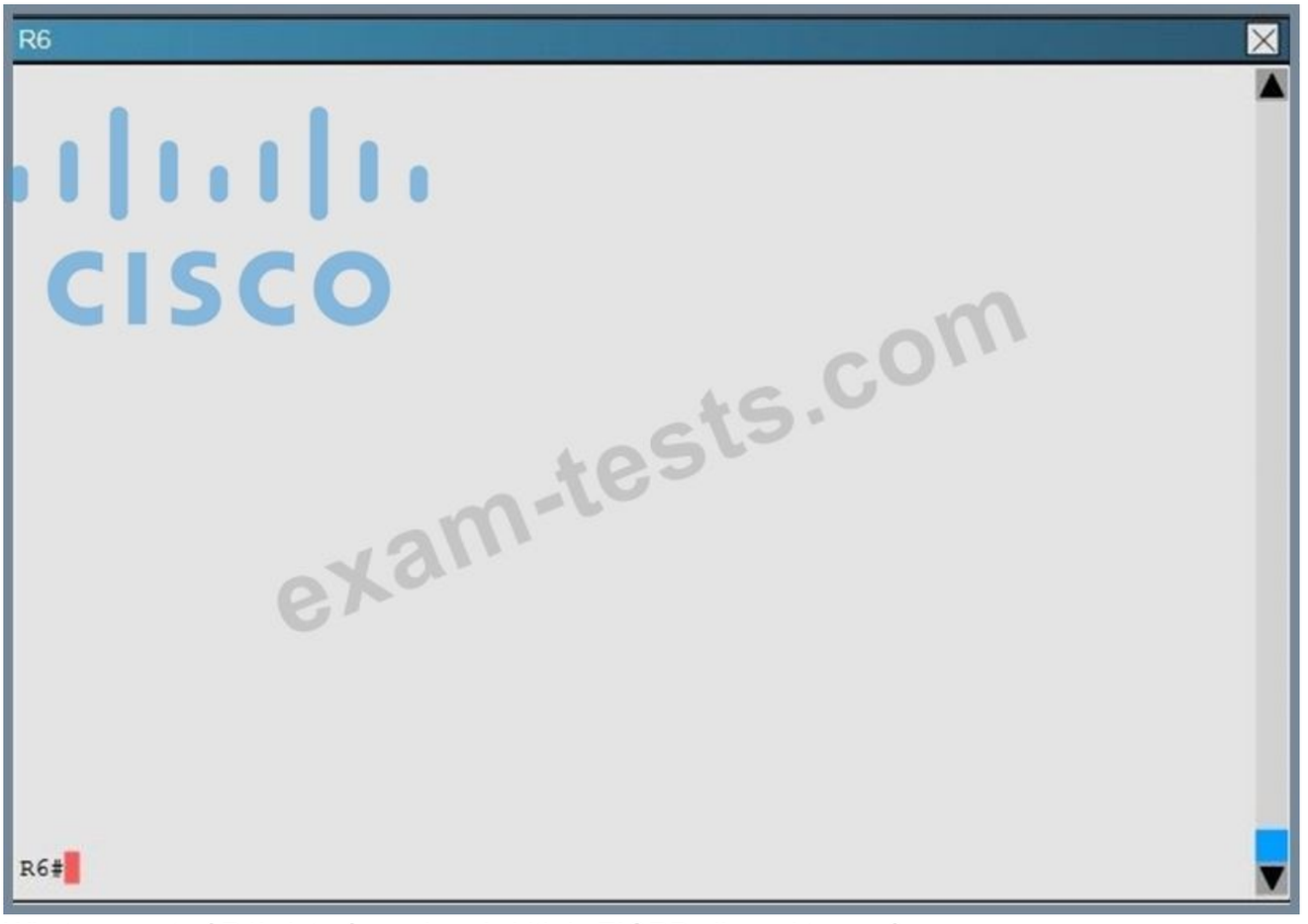
NEW QUESTION: 114
You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.


R1
E0/0
E0/1
E0/0
E0/1
R2
R3
E0/1
E0/0
E0/1
E0/0
R4
R5
E0/0
E0/1
E0/0
E0/1
R6


R1
R1#


R2
R2#





What percent of R1's interfaces bandwidth is EIGRP allowed to use?

A. 10

B. 40

C. 30

D. 20

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Which type of BGP AS number is 64591?

A. a public AS number

B. a private AS number

C. a private 4-byte AS number

D. a public 4-byte AS number

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

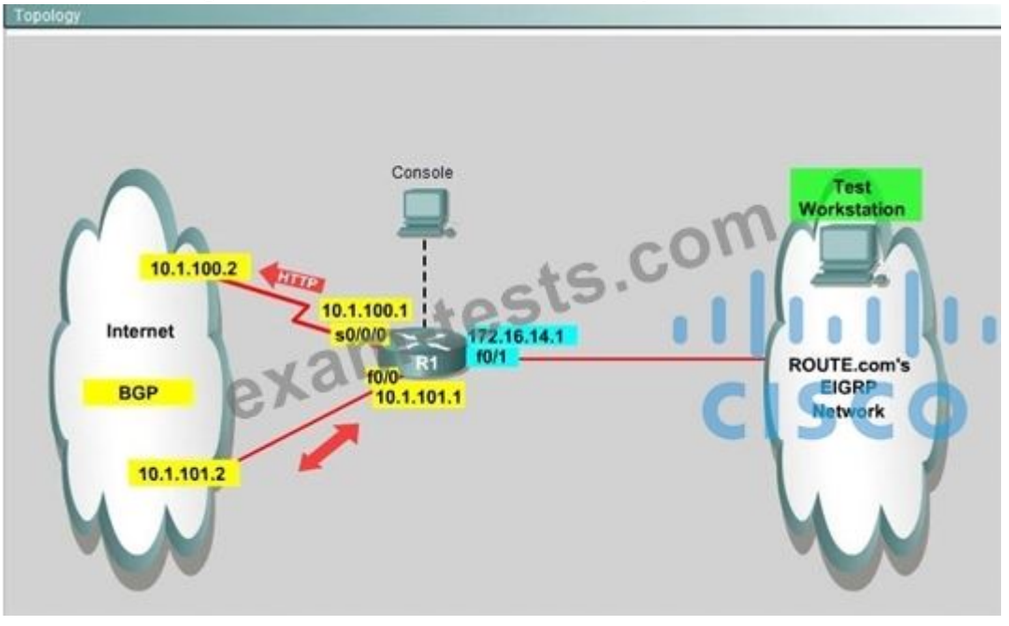
NEW QUESTION: 116

What show command is used here?

```
TCB Local Address Foreign Address (state)
6523A4FC 10.1.25.3.11000 10.1.25.3.23 ESTAB
65239A84 10.1.25.3.23 10.1.25.3.11000 ESTAB
653FCBBC *.1723 *.* LISTEN
```

A. show tcp brief all
B. show tcp brief
C. show tcp brief ip
D. show tcp brief numeric
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 117
SIMULATION
You are a network engineer with ROUTE.com, a small IT company. ROUTE.com has two connections to the Internet;
one via a frame relay link and one via an EoMPLS link. IT policy requires that all outbound HTTP traffic use the frame
relay link when it is available. All other traffic may use either link. No static or default routing is allowed.
Choose and configure the appropriate path selection feature to accomplish this task. You may use the Test Workstation to generate HTTP traffic to validate your solution.



Answer:

We need to configure policy based routing to send specific traffic along a path that is
different from the best path in the routing table.
Here are the step by Step Solution for this:
1) First create the access list that catches the HTTP traffic:
R1(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq www
2) Configure the route map that sets the next hop address to be ISP1 and permits the rest of the traffic:
R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 101
R1(config-route-map)#set ip next-hop 10.1.100.2
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 20
3) Apply the route-map on the interface to the server in the EIGRP Network:
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#int fa0/1
R1(config-if)#ip policy route-map pbr
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
Explanation:
First you need to configure access list to HTTP traffic and then configure that access list. After that configure the route
map and then apply it on the interface to the server in EIGRP network.

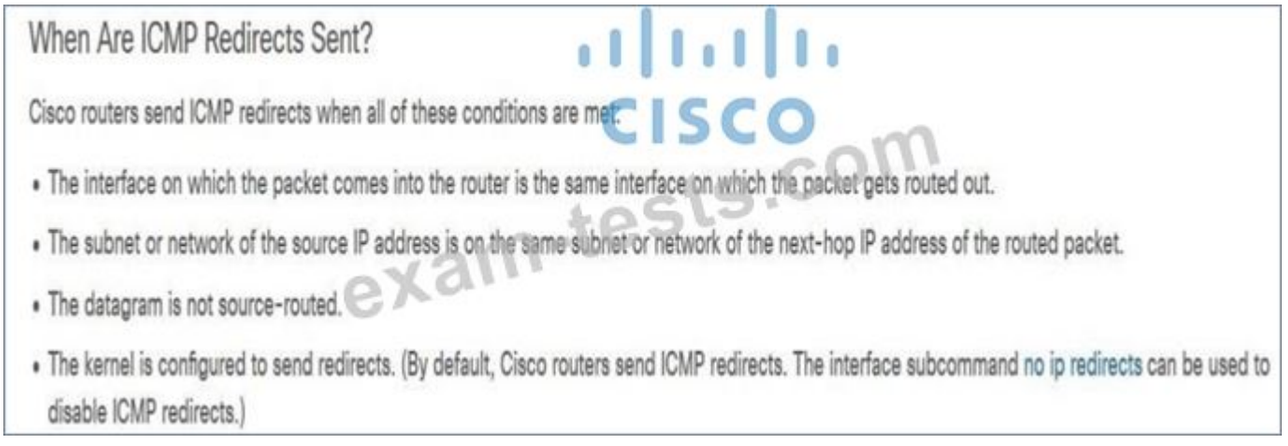
NEW QUESTION: 118

what happens when a router receives a packet with a TTL of 0 ?

A. the router flags the packet and forwards it to the next hop
B. the router sends an ICMP Time Exceeded Message to the host that sent the packet
C. the router sends an ICMP Destination Unreachable Message to the host that sent the packet.
D. the router attempts to forward the packet along an alternate path in the routing table
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
What are two differences between SNMP traps and SNMP informs? (Choose two)
A. Informs are more reliable than traps because they require a TCP three-way handshake
B. Only informs provide a confirmation of receipt
C. Only traps are discarded after delivery
D. Only informs are discarded after delivery
E. Traps are more reliable than informs because they generate PDUs from the network manager
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

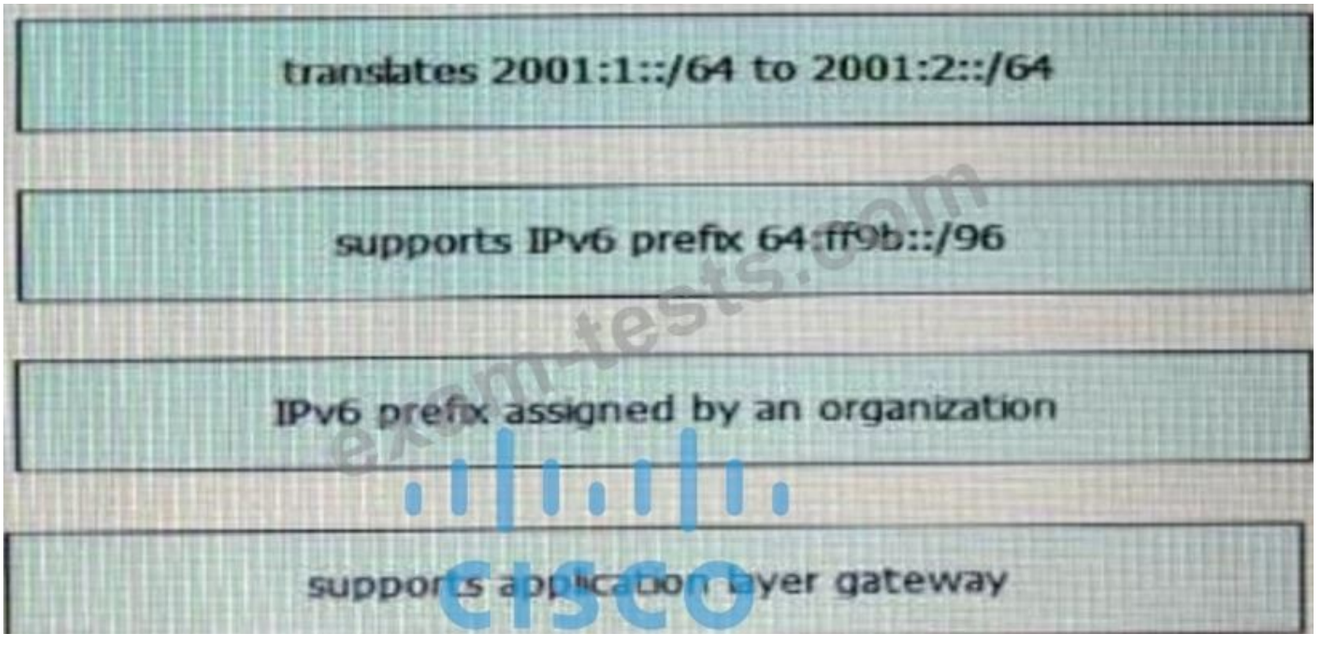
NEW QUESTION: 120
When does a Cisco router send an ICMP redirect?
A. when the packet's source and destination VRFs are different
B. when the packet is source-routed
C. when the packet's destination has load-balanced entries in the route table
D. when the packet's ingress and egress interfaces are the same
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 121
Drag and drop the IPv6 NAT characteristic from the left onto the correct IPv6 NAT category on the right.

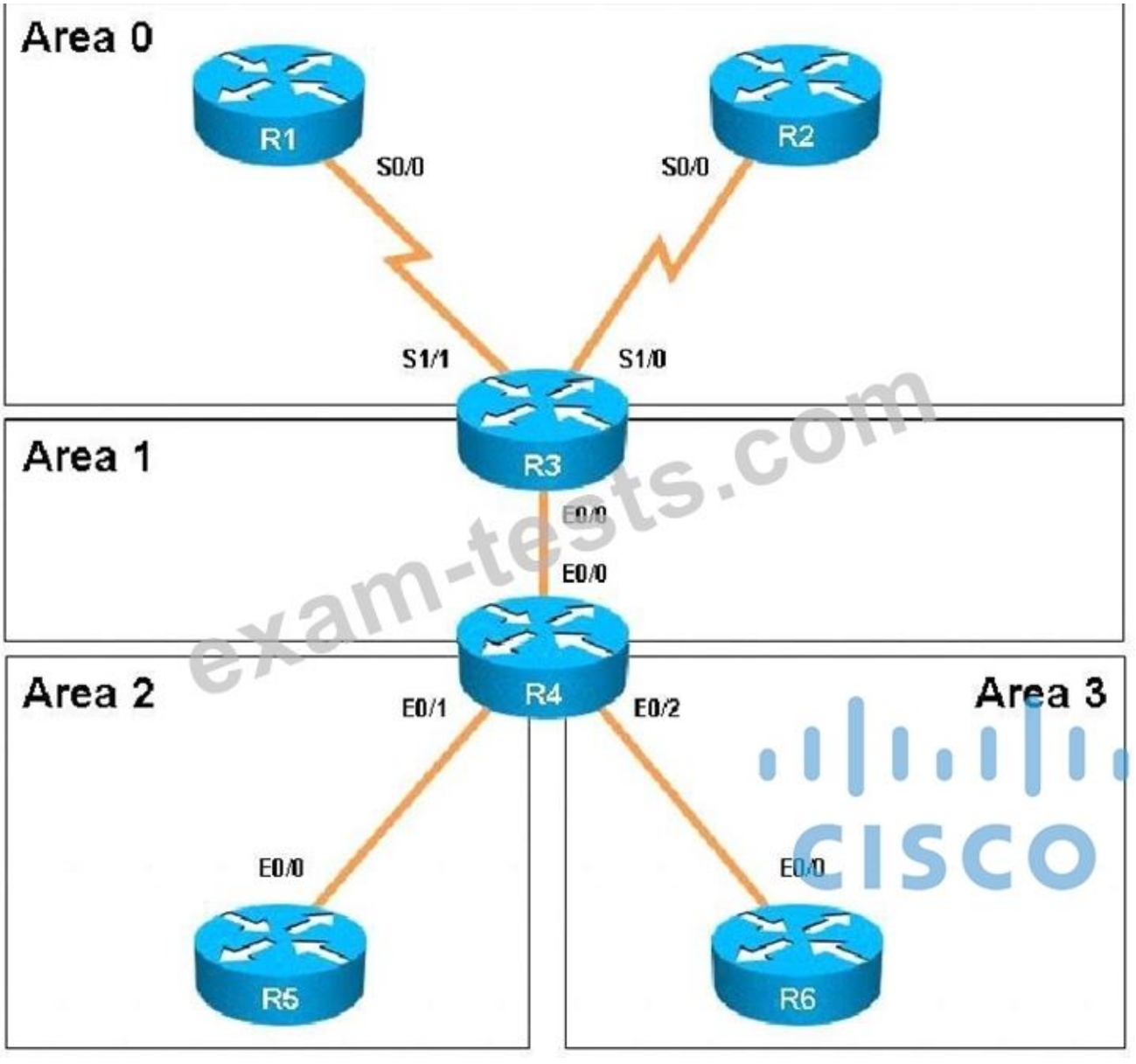
Answer:

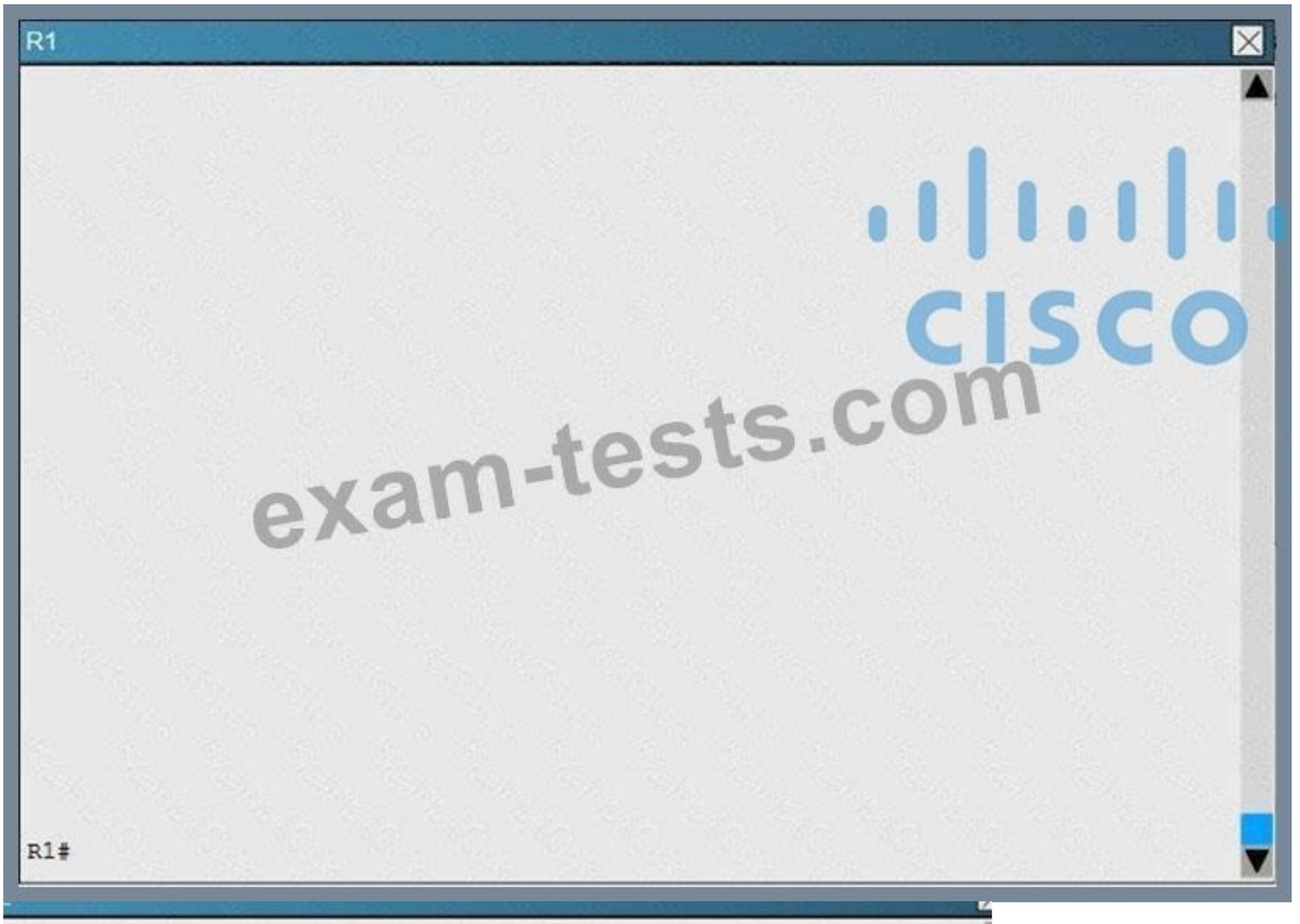
Explanation

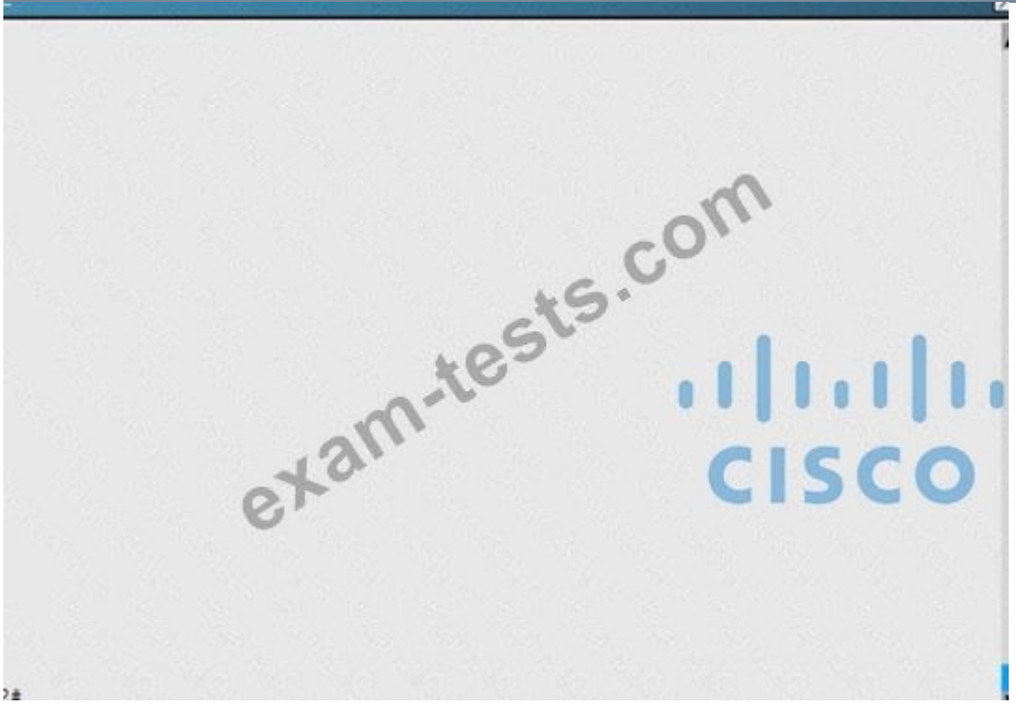


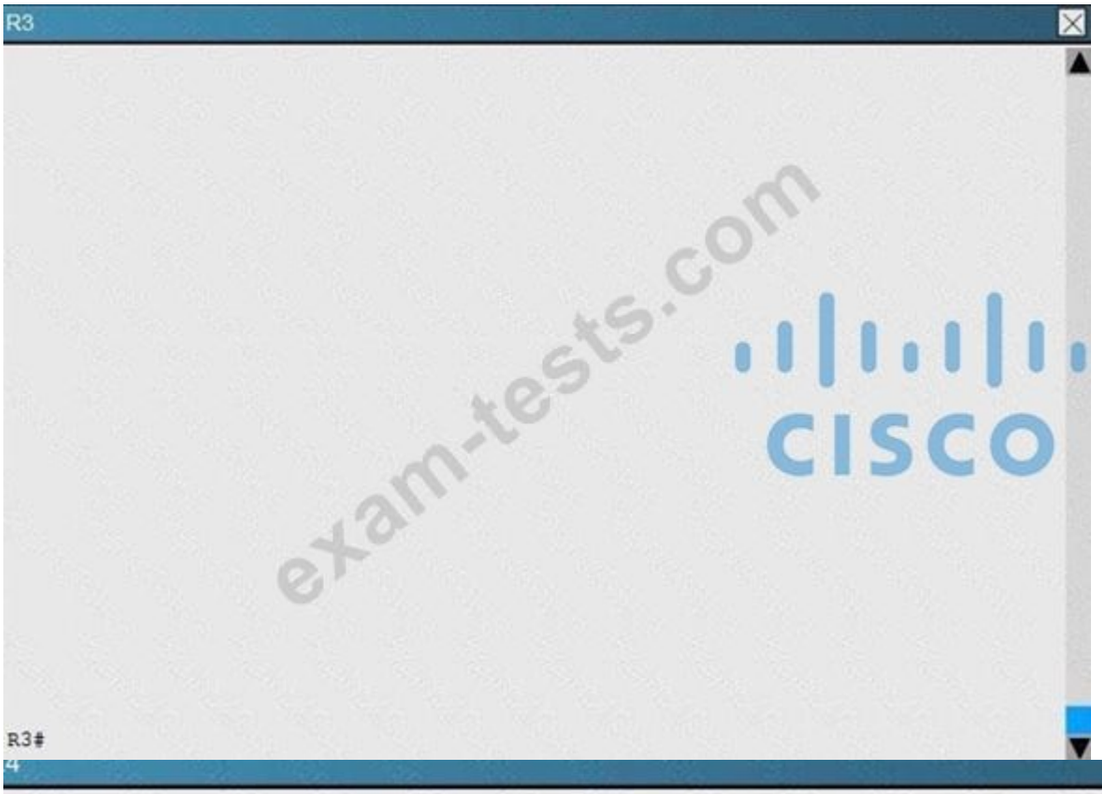
NEW QUESTION: 122

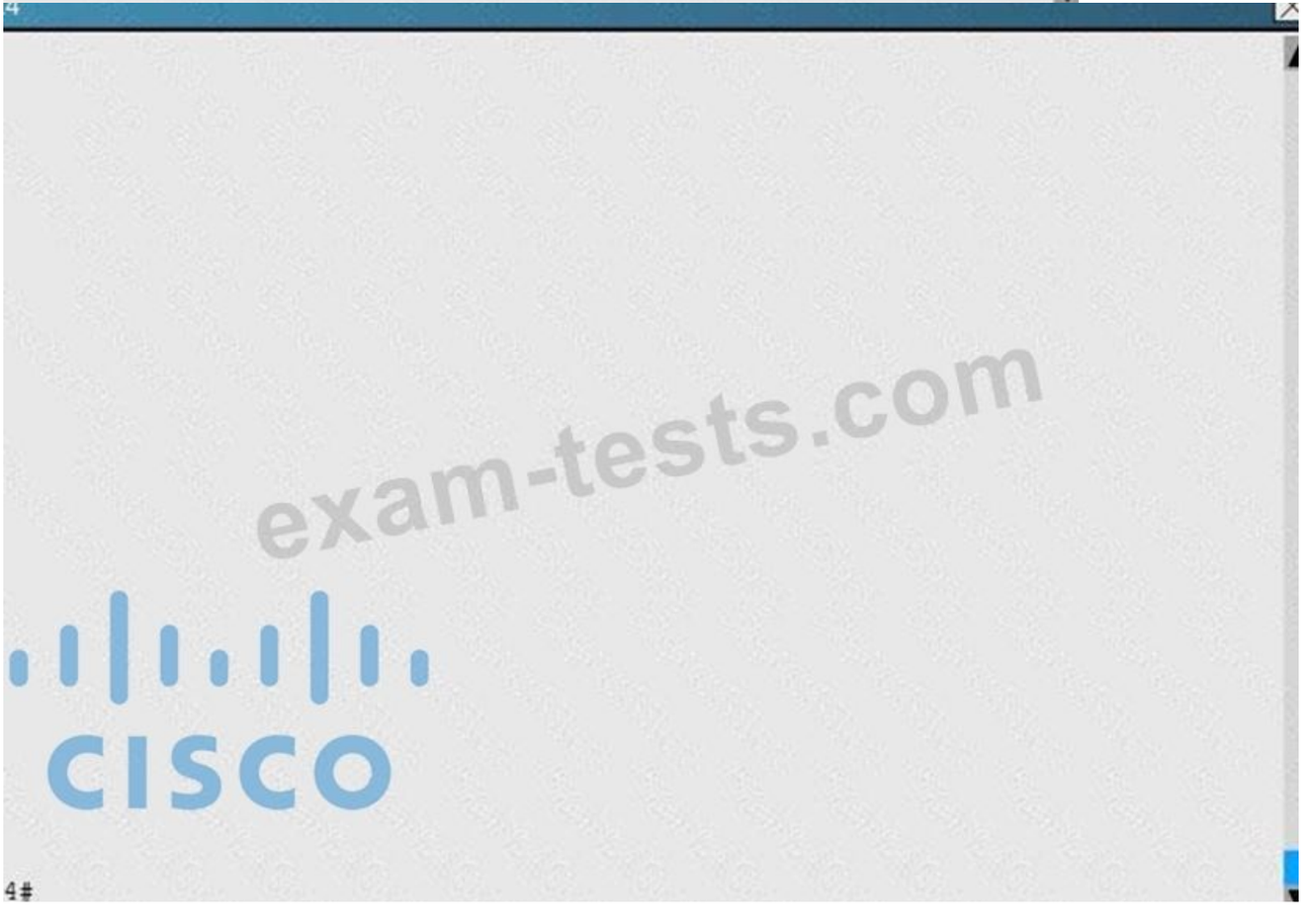
Scenario:
You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.

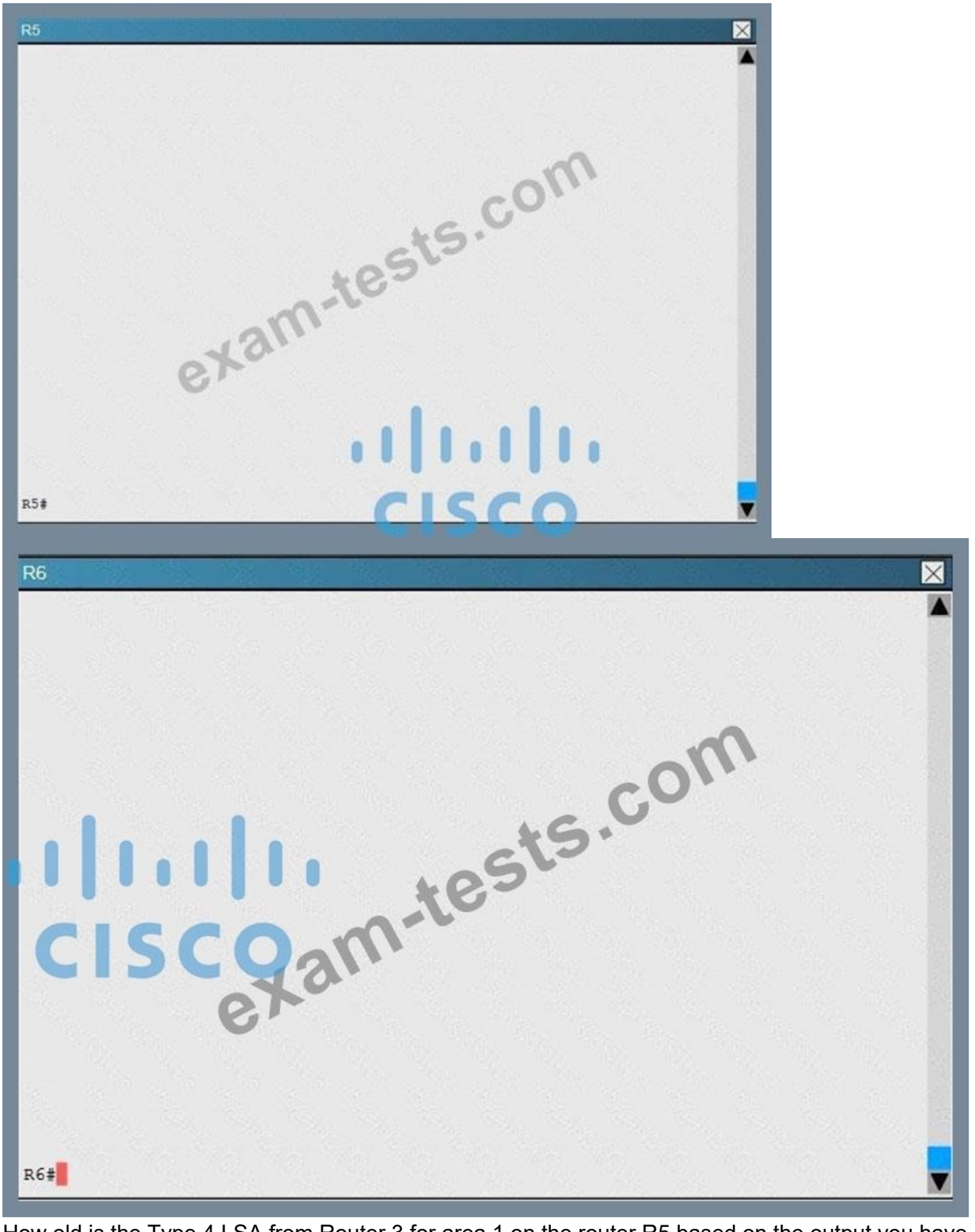



R1
R1#









How old is the Type 4 LSA from Router 3 for area 1 on the router R5 based on the output you have examined?

A. 600

B. 1569

C. 1601
D. 1858
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 123
multicast application must be accessible between sites, but not be accessible outside of the organisation. Based on the scoping requirements, the multicast group address for the application will be allocated out of which range ?
A. FF0E:/16
B. FF02:/16
C. FF00:/16
D. FF08:/16
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124
Which two reductions are the correct reductions of the IPv6 address 2001:0d02:0000:0000:0014:0000:0000:0095? (Choose two)
A. 2001:0d02:::0014:::0095
B. 2001:d02::14::95
C. 2001:d02:0:0:14::95
D. 2001:d02::14:0:0:95
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
We can't use triple colons (:::) in IPv6 presentation. Also We can't use double colons (::) twice. You can use it only once in any address because if two double colons are placed in the same address, there will be no way to identify the size of each block of 0s. Remember the following techniques to shorten an IPv6 address:
- Omit leading 0s in the address field, so :0000 can be compressed to just :0 and :0d02 can be com-pressed to :d02 (but :1d00 can not be compressed to :1d)
- Use double colons (::), but just once, to represent a contiguous block of 0s, so 2001:0d02:0000:0000:0014:0000:0000:0095 can be compressed to 2001:0d02::14:0:0:95 or 2001:0d02:0:0:14::95

NEW QUESTION: 125
The company network is in the process of migrating the IP address scheme to use IPv6.
Which of the following address types are associated with IPv6? (Select three)
A. Anycast
B. Multicast
C. Private
D. Public
E. Unicast
F. Broadcast
Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

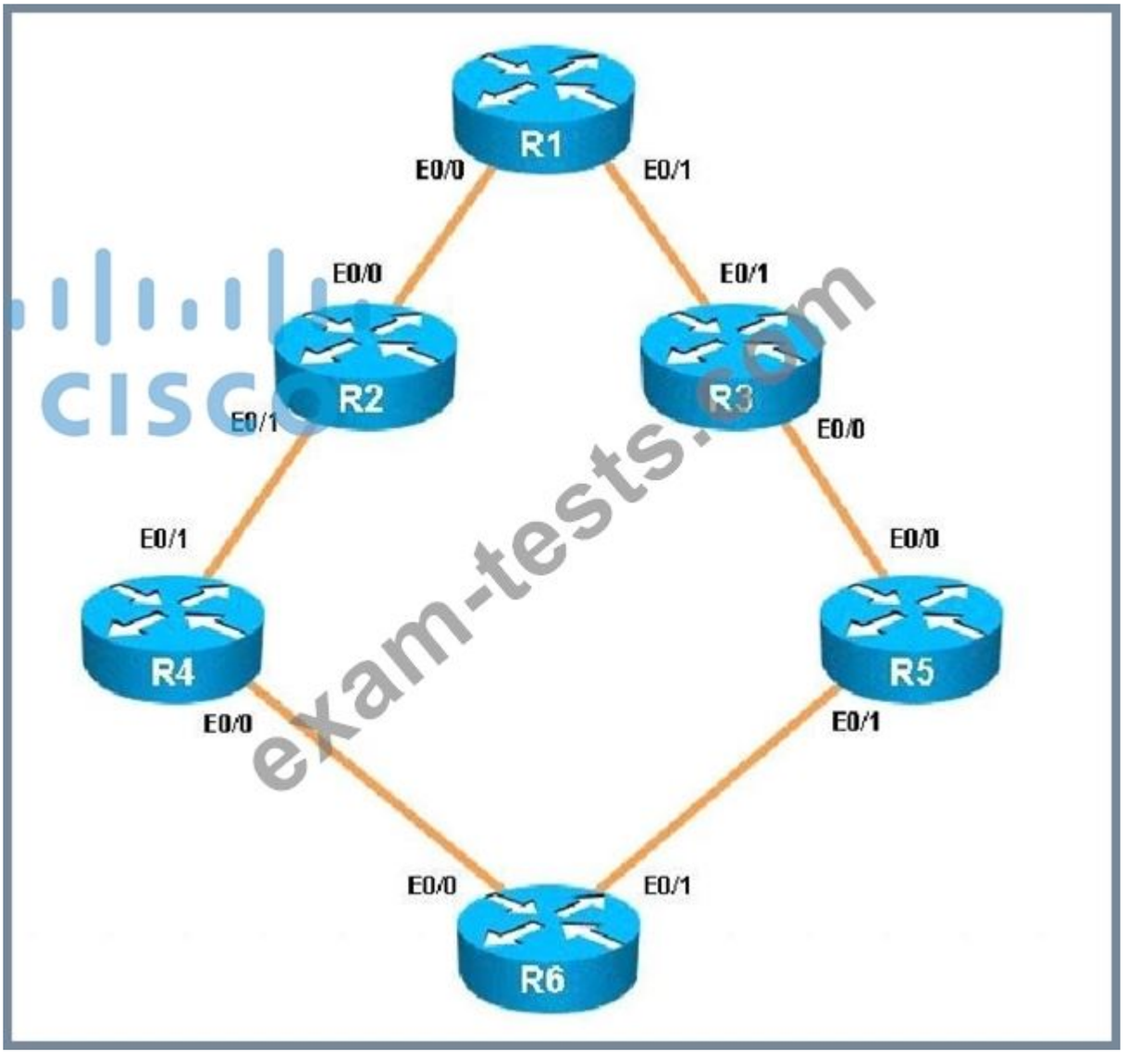
NEW QUESTION: 126
What is the function of the snmp-server manager command?
A. to enable thedevice to send and receive SNMP requests and responses
B. to disable SNMP messages from getting to the SNMO engine
C. to enable the device to send SNMP traps to the SNMP server
D. to configure the SNMP server to store log data
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
References:

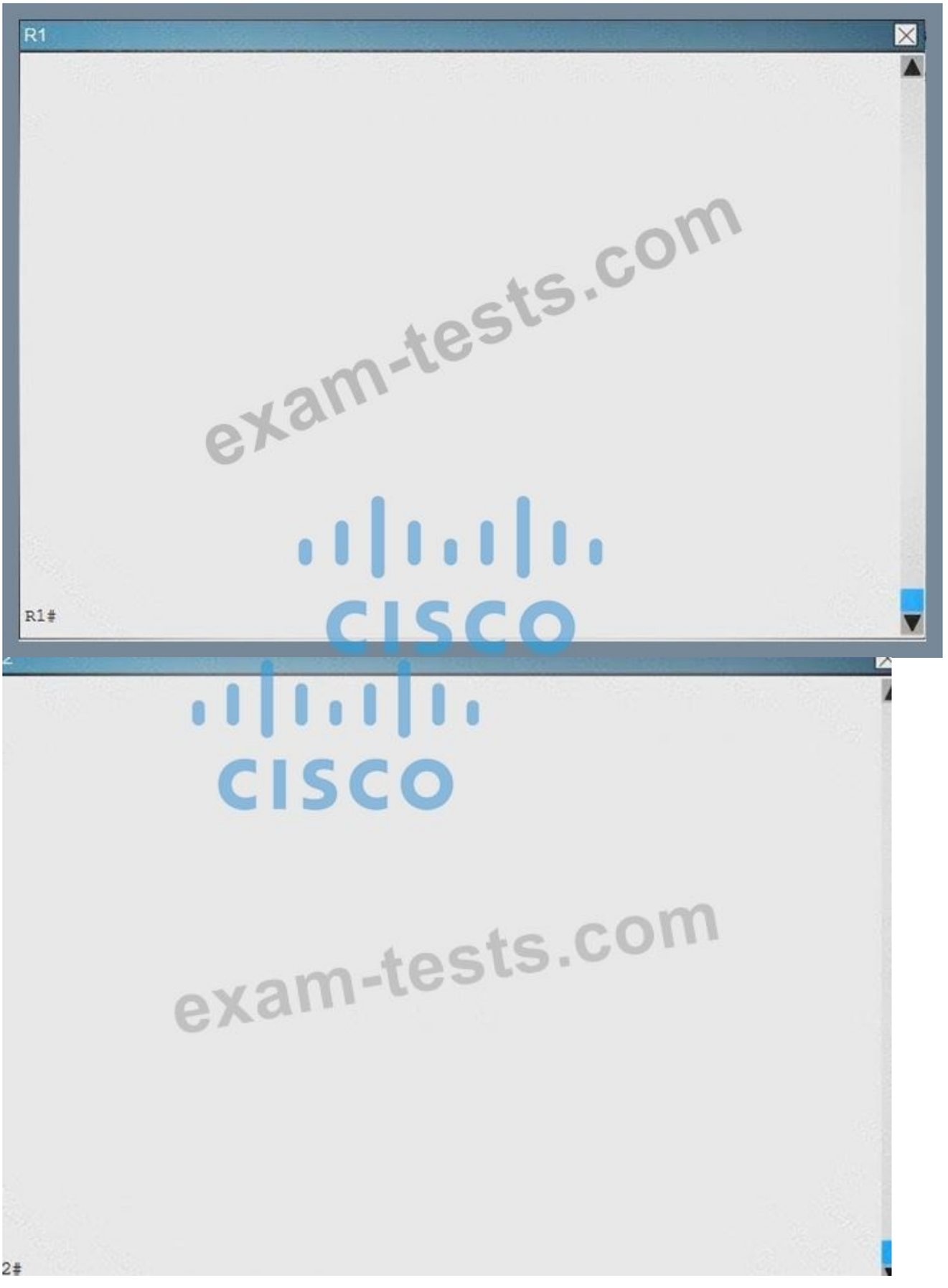
NEW QUESTION: 127
Which of these can be used for IPv4 to IPv6 communication? (NO:, not sure of the exact phrasing)
A. L2 to L3 VPN
B. ISATAP
C. IPSec
D. NAT-PT
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

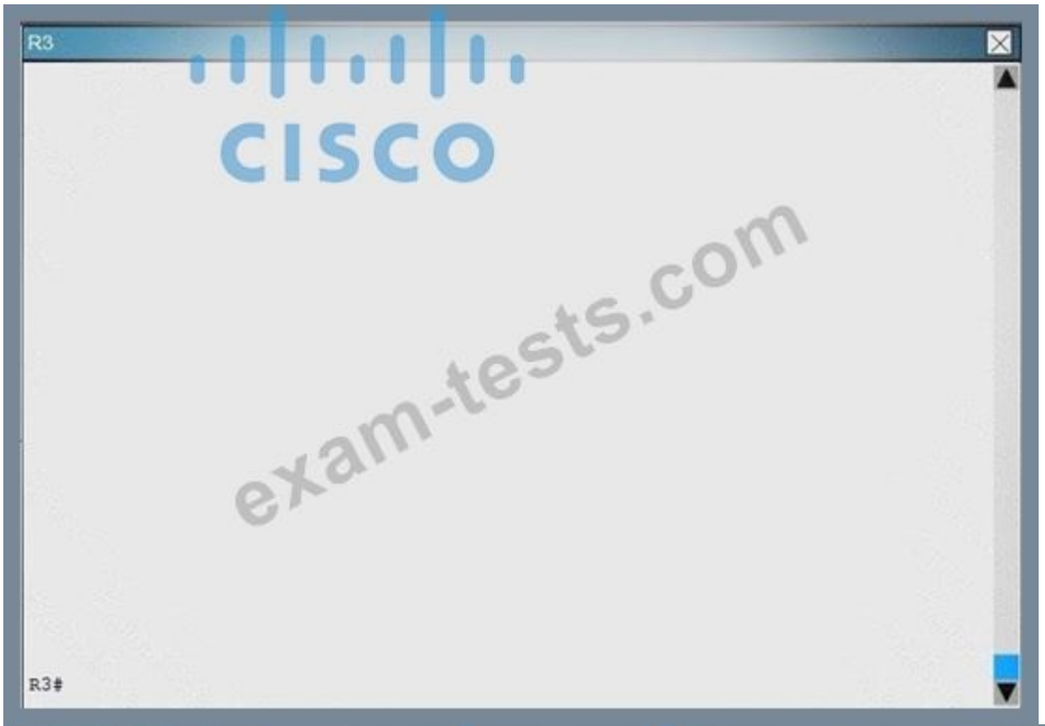
NEW QUESTION: 128
A network engineer is disabling split horizon on a point-to-multipoint interface that is running RIPng. Under which configuration mode can split horizon be disabled?
A. router(config-if)#
B. router(config)#
C. router(config-riping)#
D. router(config-rtr)#
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

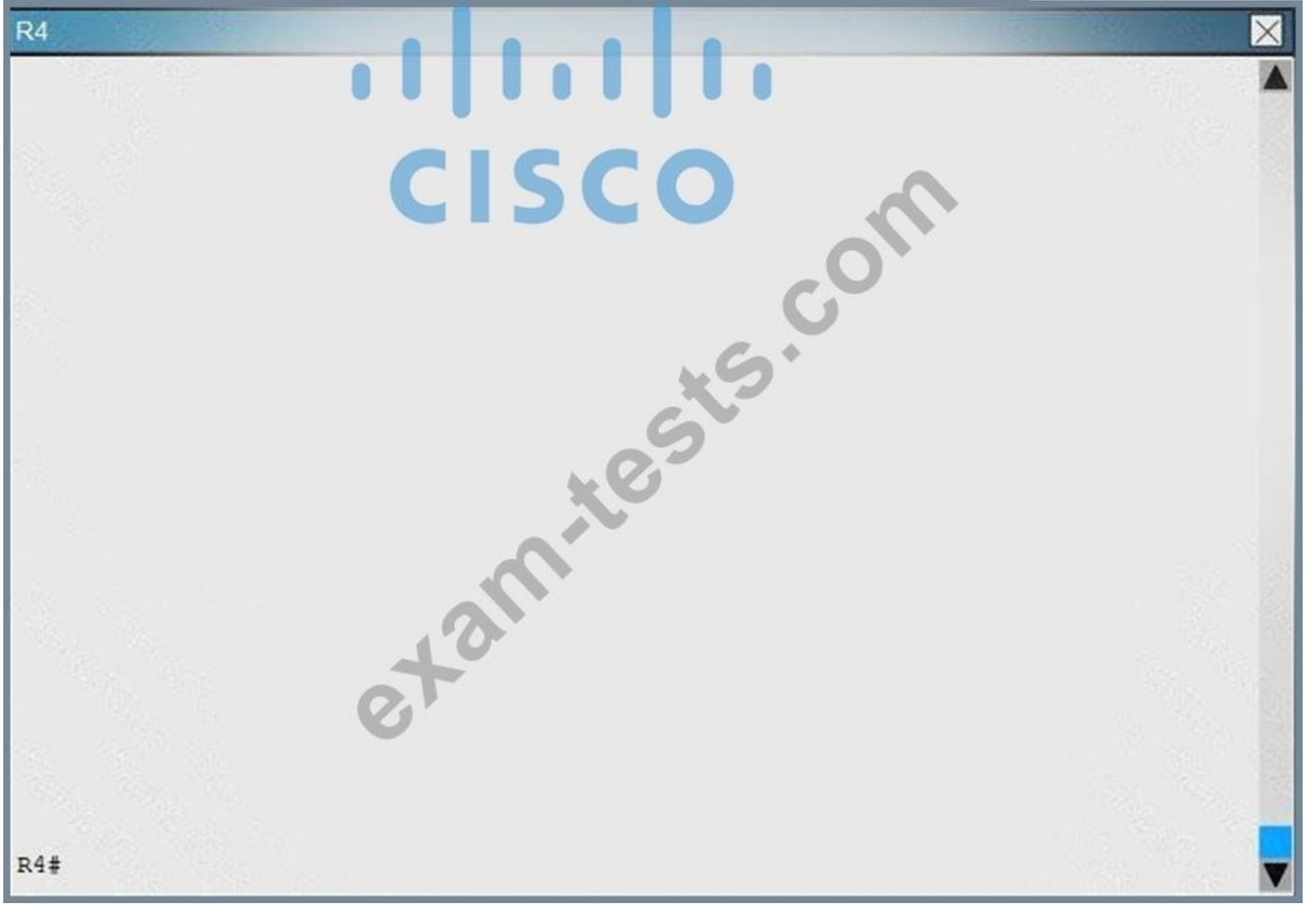
NEW QUESTION: 129
Which two protocols can be affected by MPP? (Choose two.)
A. SMTP
B. SFTP
C. SSH
D. POP
E. HTTP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

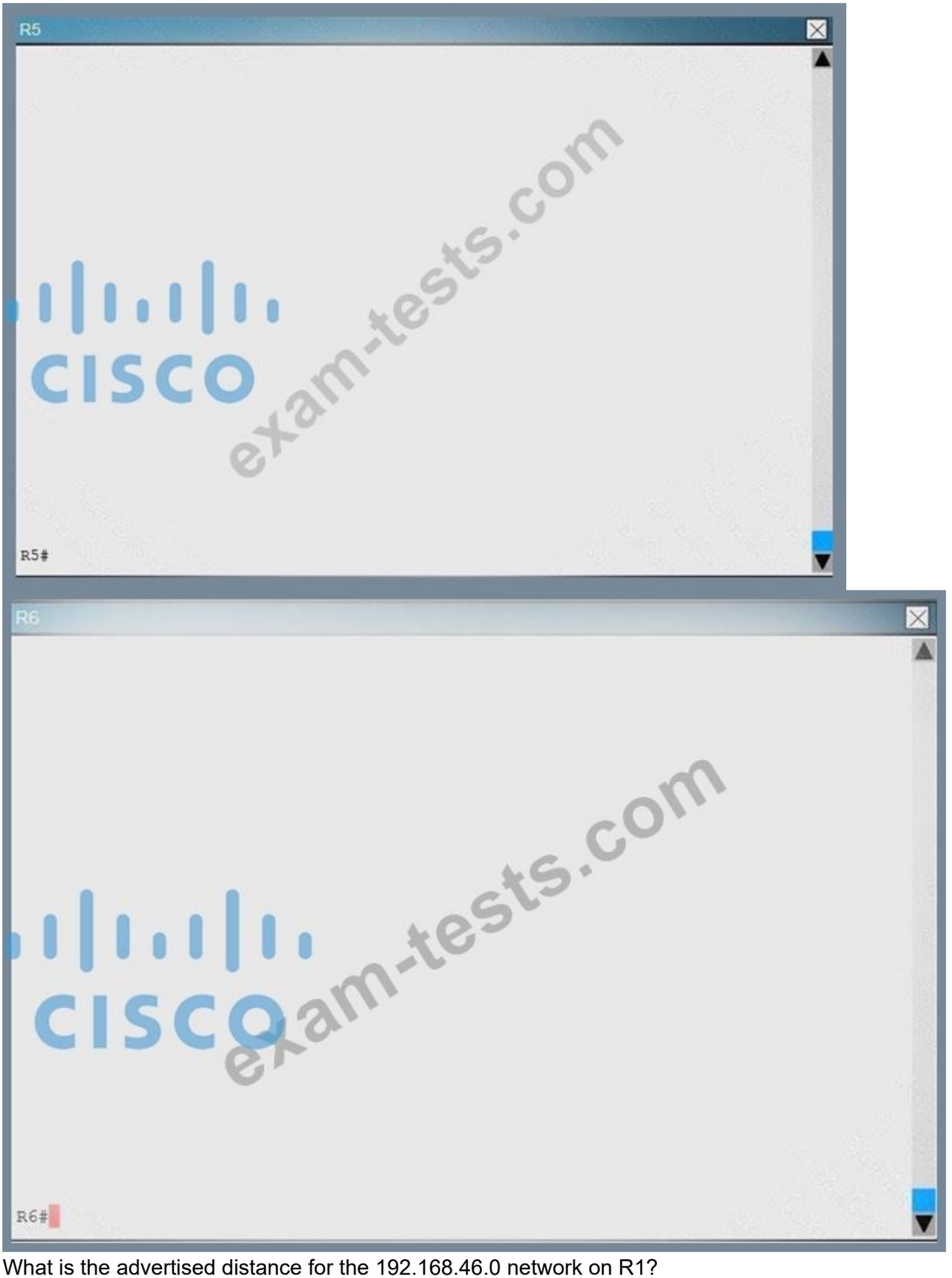
NEW QUESTION: 130
You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.


R1
E0/0
E0/1
R2
E0/0
E0/1
R3
E0/1
E0/0
R4
E0/1
E0/0
R5
E0/0
E0/1
R6
E0/0
E0/1







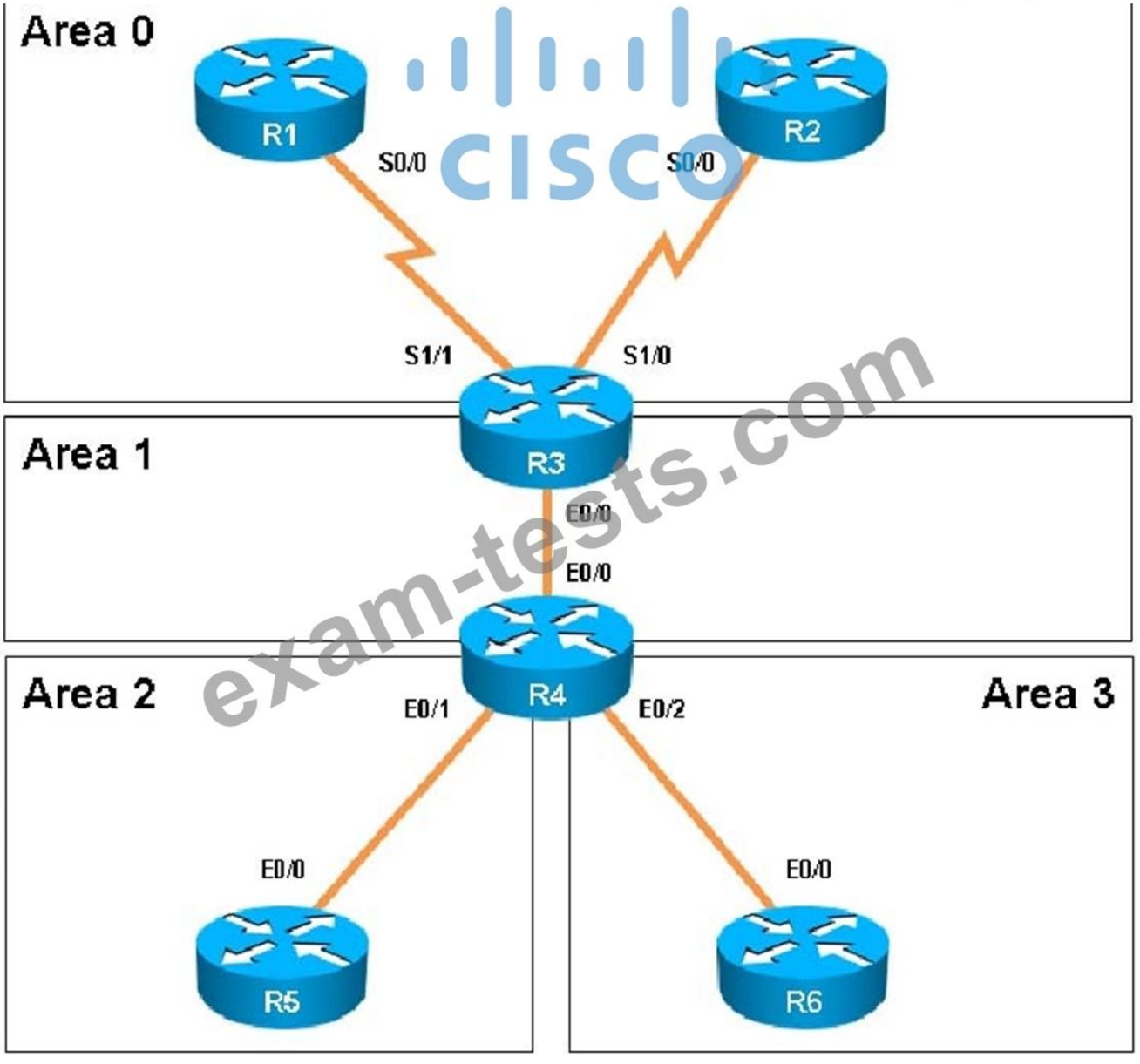


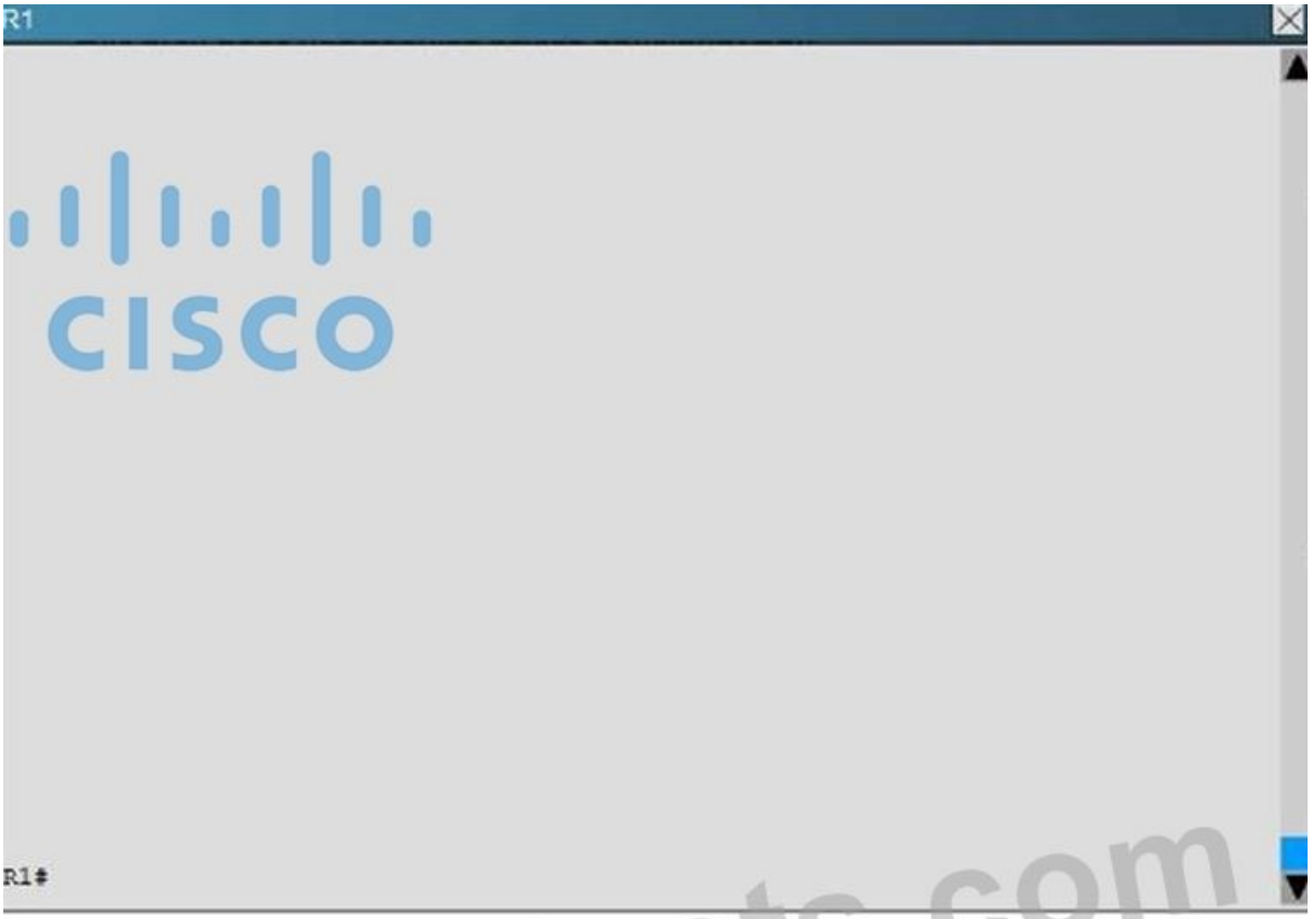
What is the advertised distance for the 192.168.46.0 network on R1?

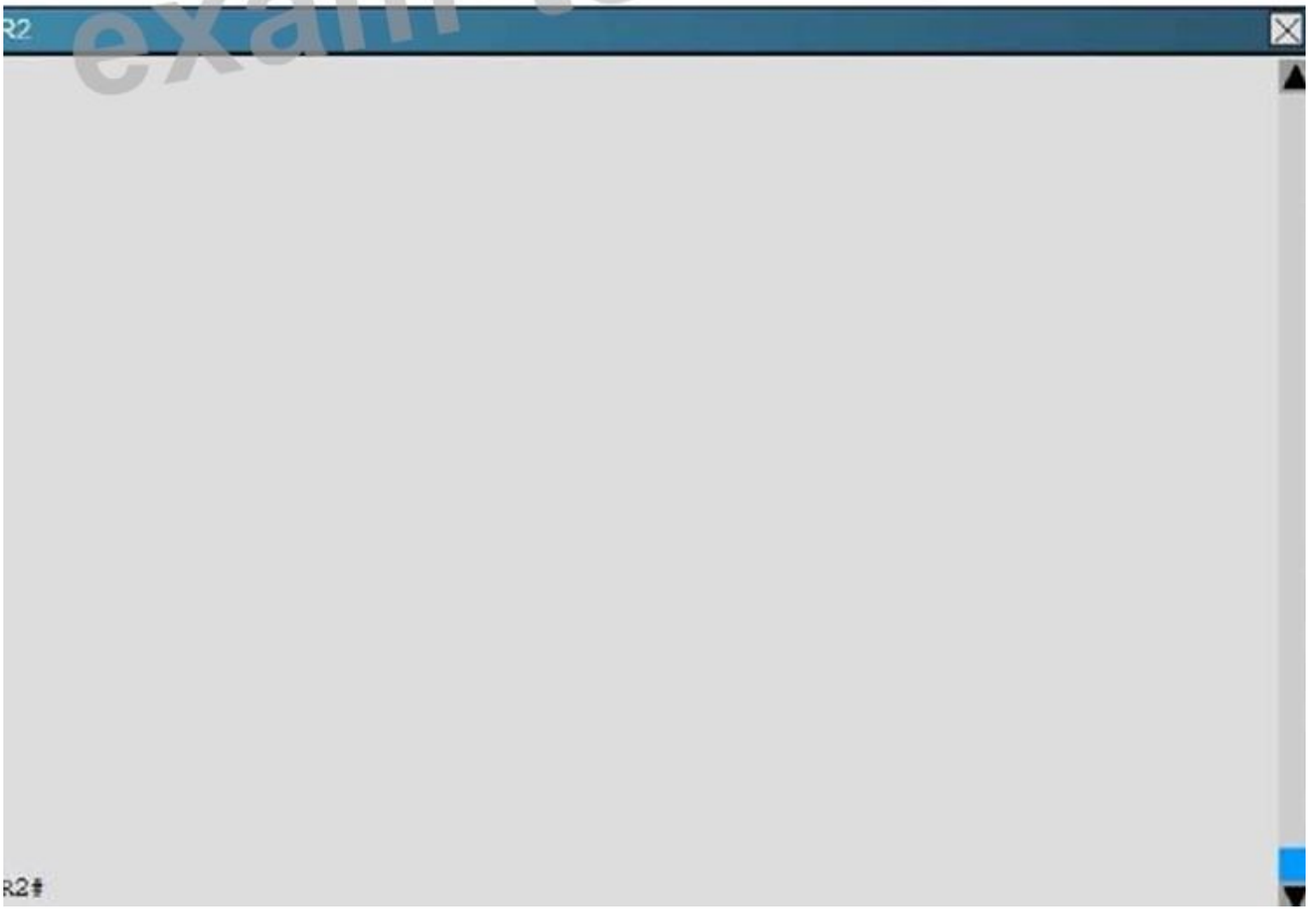
A. 307456

B. 1938688
C. 1810944
D. 333056
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

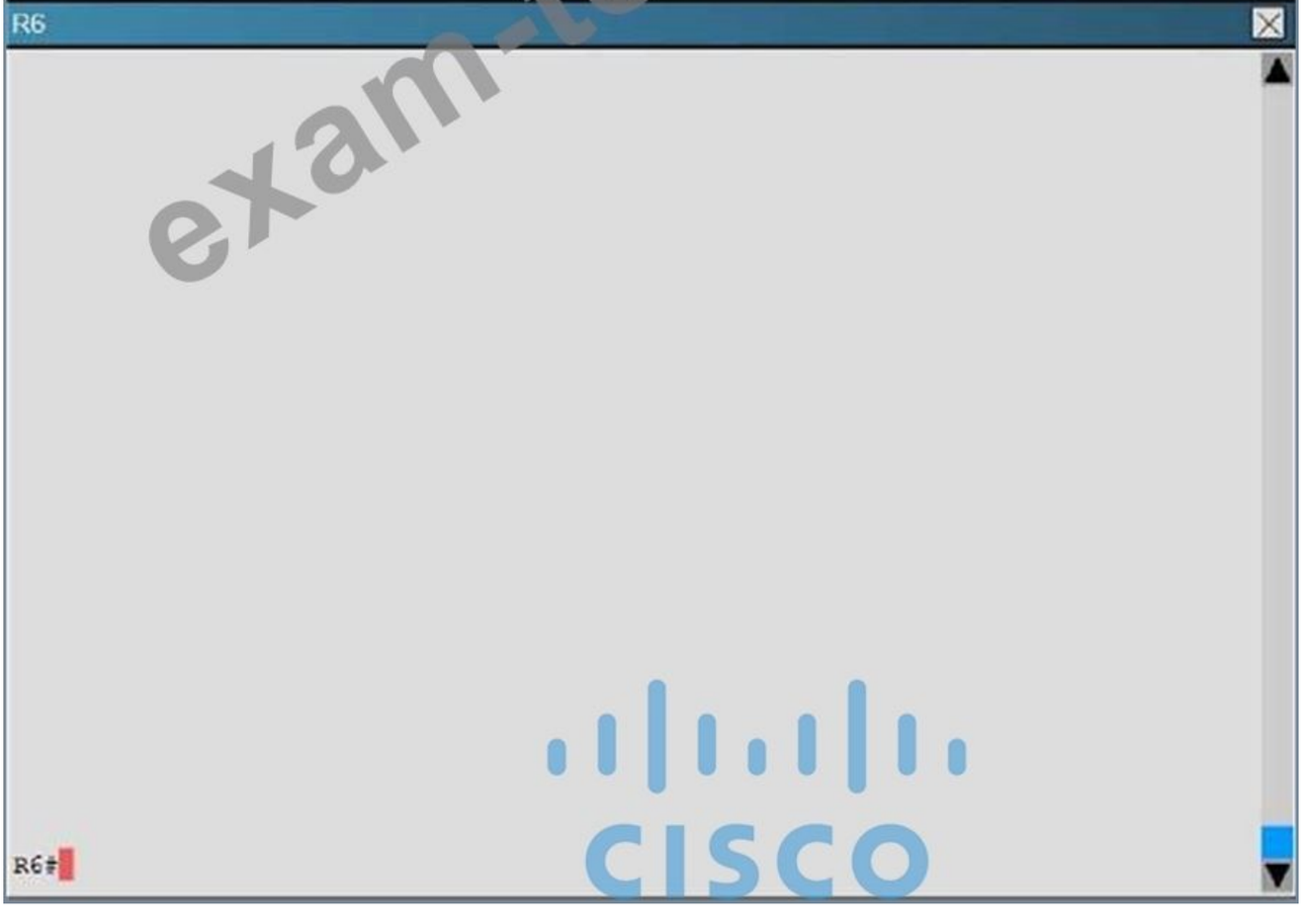
NEW QUESTION: 131
Scenario:
You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show runningconfig command.








R3
R3#
R4
R4#
exam-tests.com
CISCO



Areas of Router 5 and 6 are not normal areas, inspect their routing tables and determine which statement is true?

A. Only R5's loopback is present in R6's Routing table

B. Only R5's loopback is present in R5's Routing table

C. R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R5's Routing table

D. Only R6's loopback is present in R5's Routing table

E. R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R6's Routing table

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 132

Which method allows IPv4 and IPv6 to work together without requiring both to be used for a single connection during the migration process?

A. NAT-PT

B. GRE tunneling

C. 6to4 tunneling

D. dual-stack method

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Refer to the exhibit. What two statements are true? (Choose two)

```
<output omitted>
!
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Link Local Address FE80::100:AABB:1731:5808, Interface ID 3
  Area 1, Process ID 1, Instance ID 0, Router ID 172.16.3.3
  Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.6.6, local address
FE80::100:AABB:1731:6408
  Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.3.3, local address
FE80::100:AABB:1731:5808
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:06
  Index 1/1/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 12, maximum is 12
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 172.16.6.6  (Designated Router)
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

A. Interface FastEthernet 0/0 was configured with the ipv6 ospf 1 area 1 command.

B. OSPF version 2 has been enabled to support IPv6.

C. The IP address of the backup designated router (BDR) is FE80::100:AABB:1731:5808.

D. The output was generated by the show ip interface command.

E. The router was configured with the commands: router ospf 1 network 172.16.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 1

F. This is the designated router (DR) on the FastEtheroet 0/0 link.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

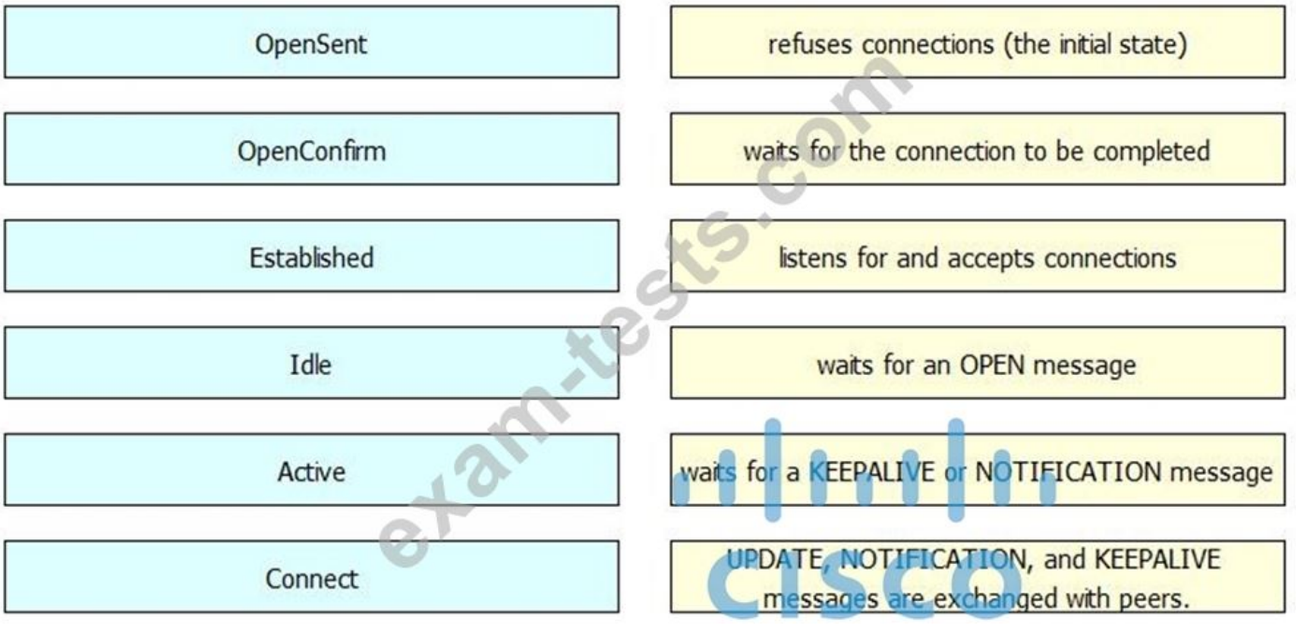
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
OSPFv3 supports IPv6.
The configuration of OSPFv3 is not a subcommand mode of the router ospf command as it is in OSPFv2 confguration.
For example, instead of using the network area command to identify networks that are part of the OSPFv3 network, the interfaces are directly configured to specify that IPv6 networks are part of the OSPFv3 network.
The following describes the steps to configure OSPF for IPv6:

Step 1	Complete the OSPF network strategy and planning for your example, you must decide whether multiple areas are required.
Step 2	Enable IPv6 unicast routing using the **ipv6 unicast-routing** command.
Step 3	Enable IPv6 on the interface using the **ipv6 ospf area** command.
Step 4	(Optional) Configure OPSFv3 interface specific settings, incl priority, and OSPFv3 path cost.
Step 5	(Optional) Configure routing specifics from router configurati router priority, route summarization, and so on.

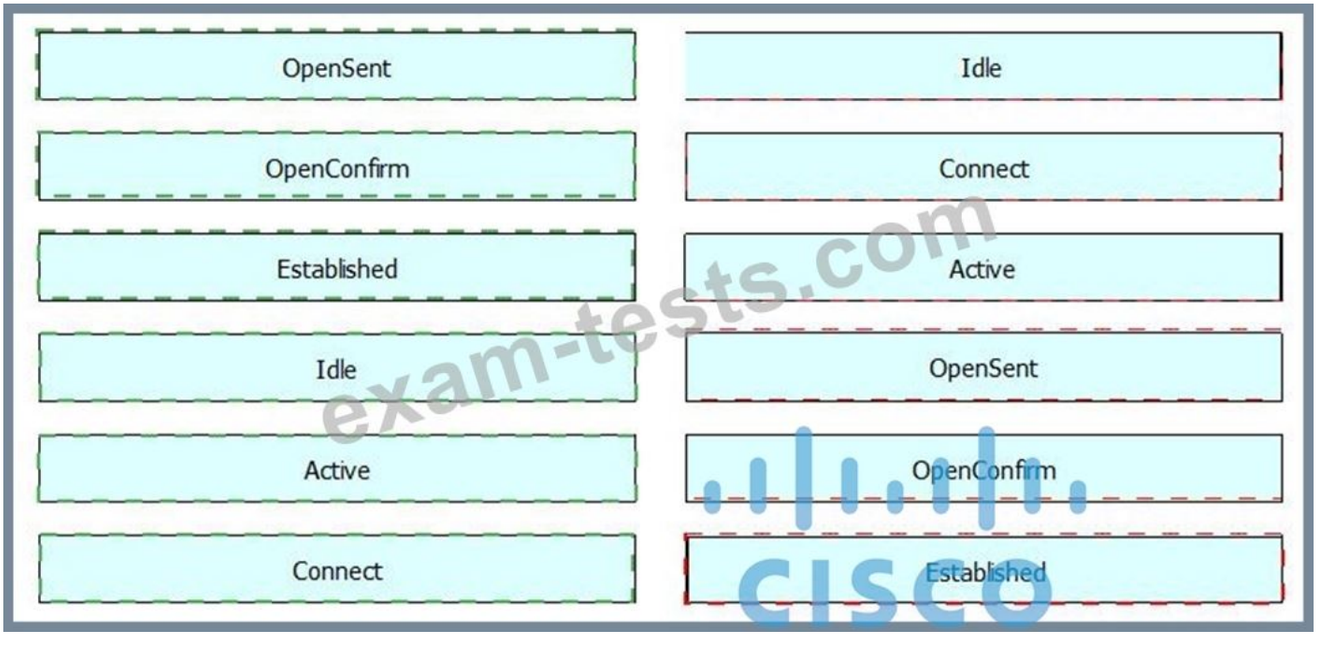
There are several commonly used OSPFv3 show commands, including the show ipv6 ospf [process-id] [area-id] interface [interface] command.

NEW QUESTION: 134
In which scenario can asymmetric routing occur?
A. active/standby firewall setup
B. redundant routers running VRRP
C. active/active firewall setup
D. single path in and out of the network.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135
DRAG DROP
Drag and drop the BGP states from the left to the matching definitions on the right.

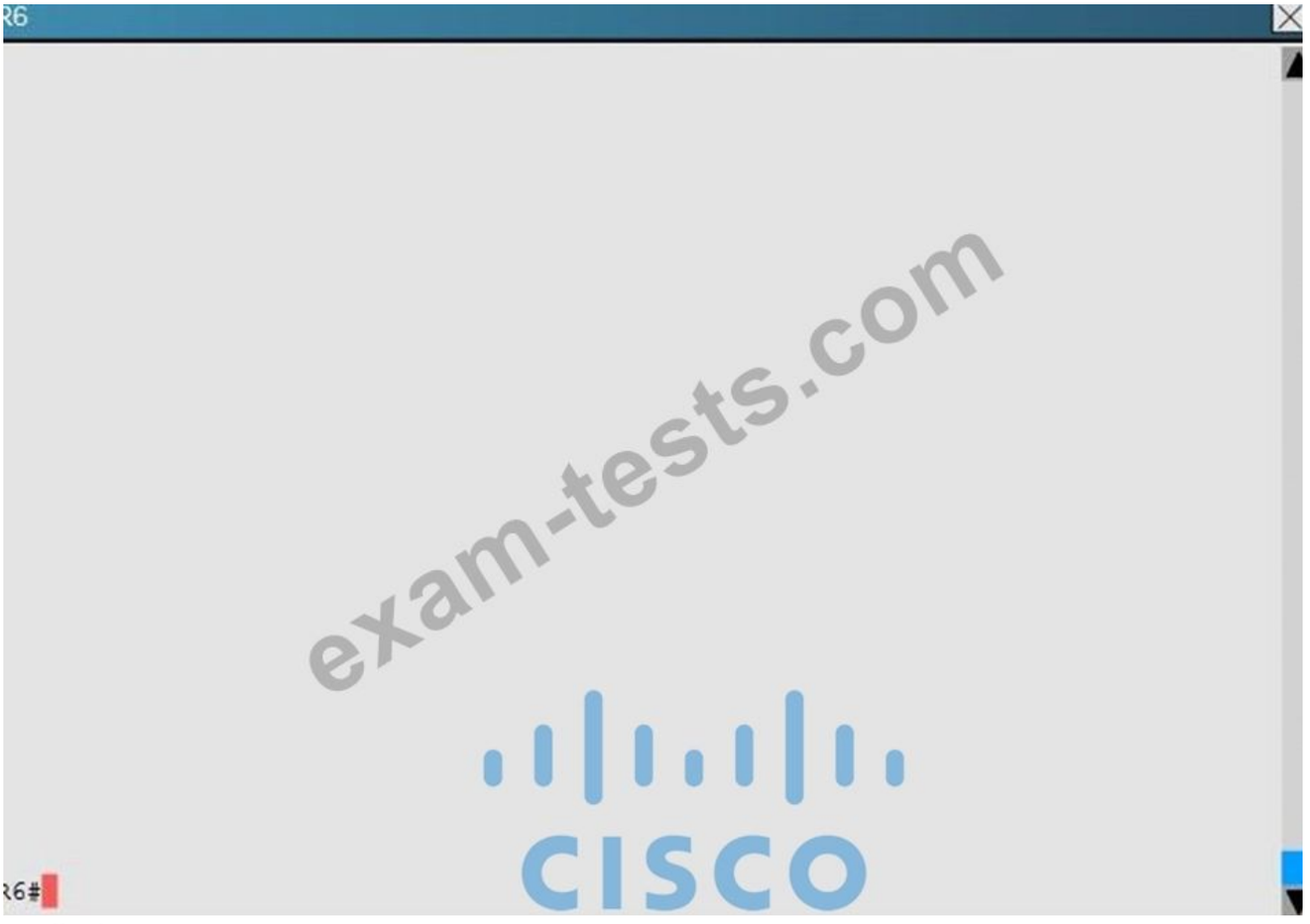


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 136

You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.



Traffic from R1 to R61 s Loopback address is load shared between R1-R2-R4-R6 and R1-R3-R5-R6 paths. What is the
ratio of traffic over each path?

A. 1:5

B. 19:80

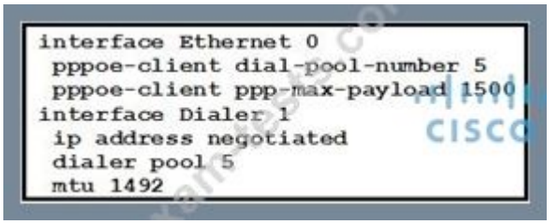
C. 1:1

D. 6:8

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 137

Refer to the exhibit.



Which statement about the configuration is true?

A. This configuration is incorrect because the dialer interface number must be the same as the dialer pool number.

B. This configuration represents a complete PPPoE client configuration on an Ethernet connection.

C. This configuration is missing an IP address on the dialer interface.

D. This configuration is incorrect because the MTU must match the ppp-max-payload that is defined.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 138

Which condition must be met before two EVN devices can connect?

A. A trunk interface must be configured between devices

B. An EtherChannel configured with at least 2 interfaces connected between the devices.

C. A fiber connection must be established between the devices.

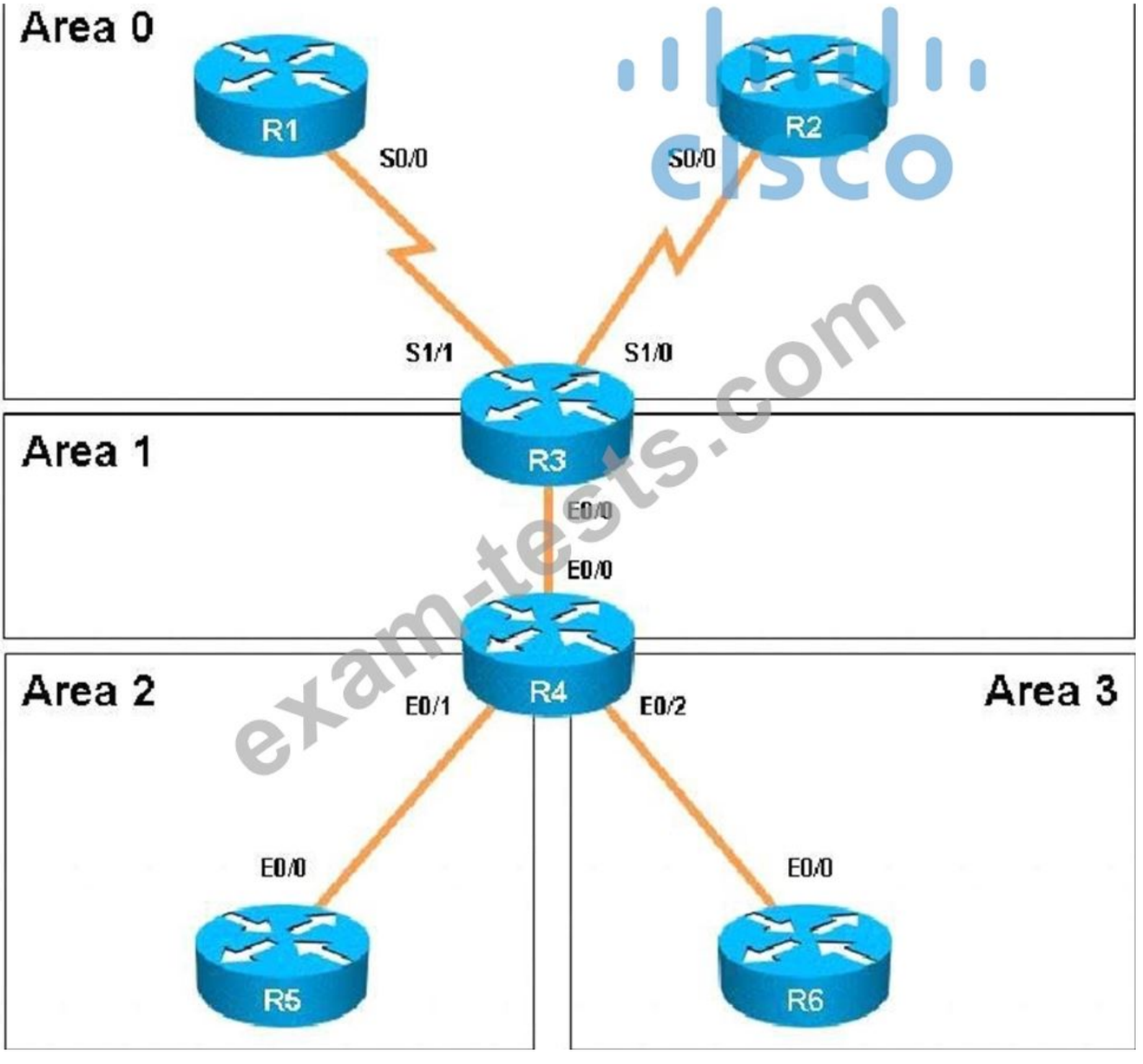
D. One VLAN interface must be configured between devices.

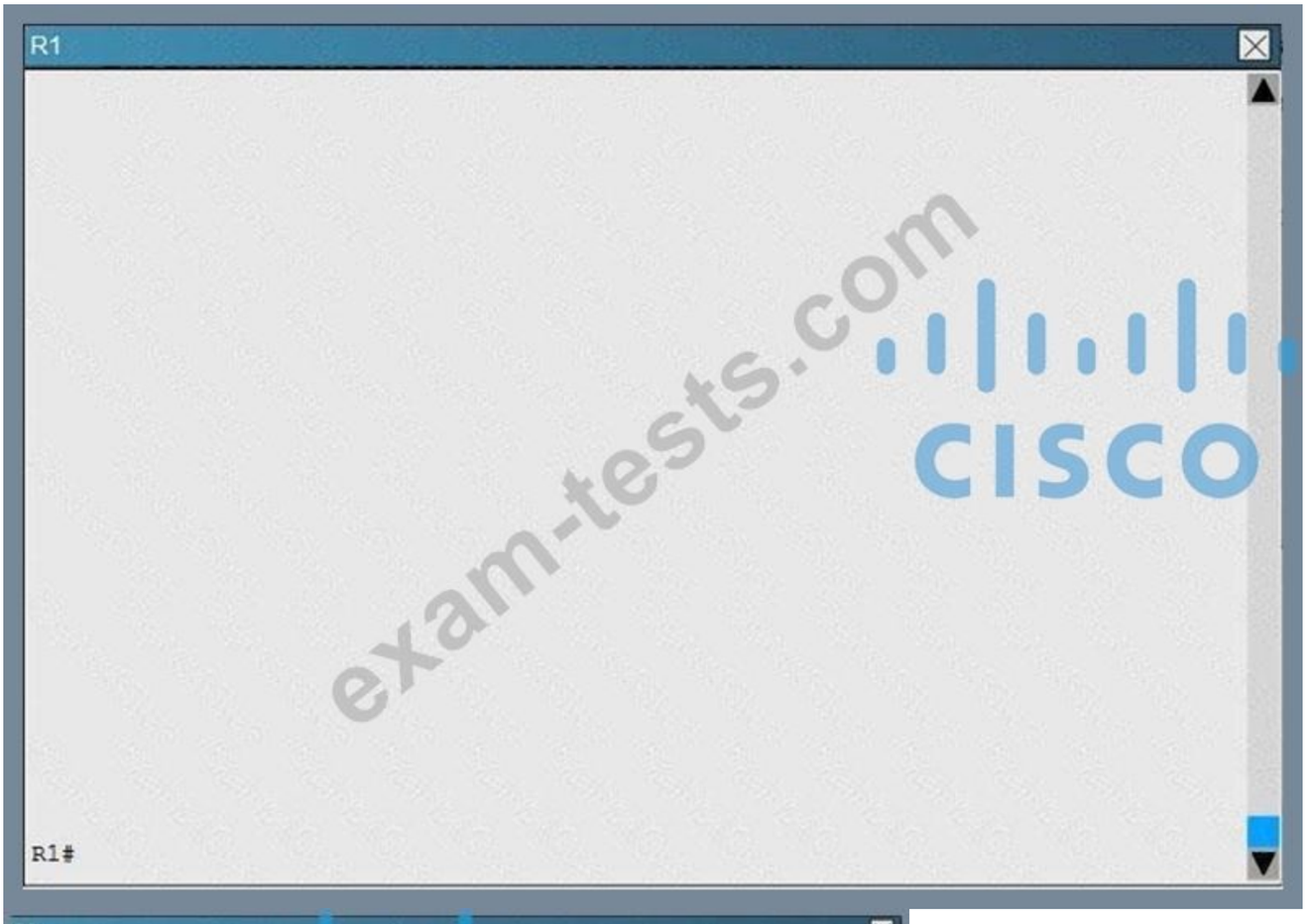
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

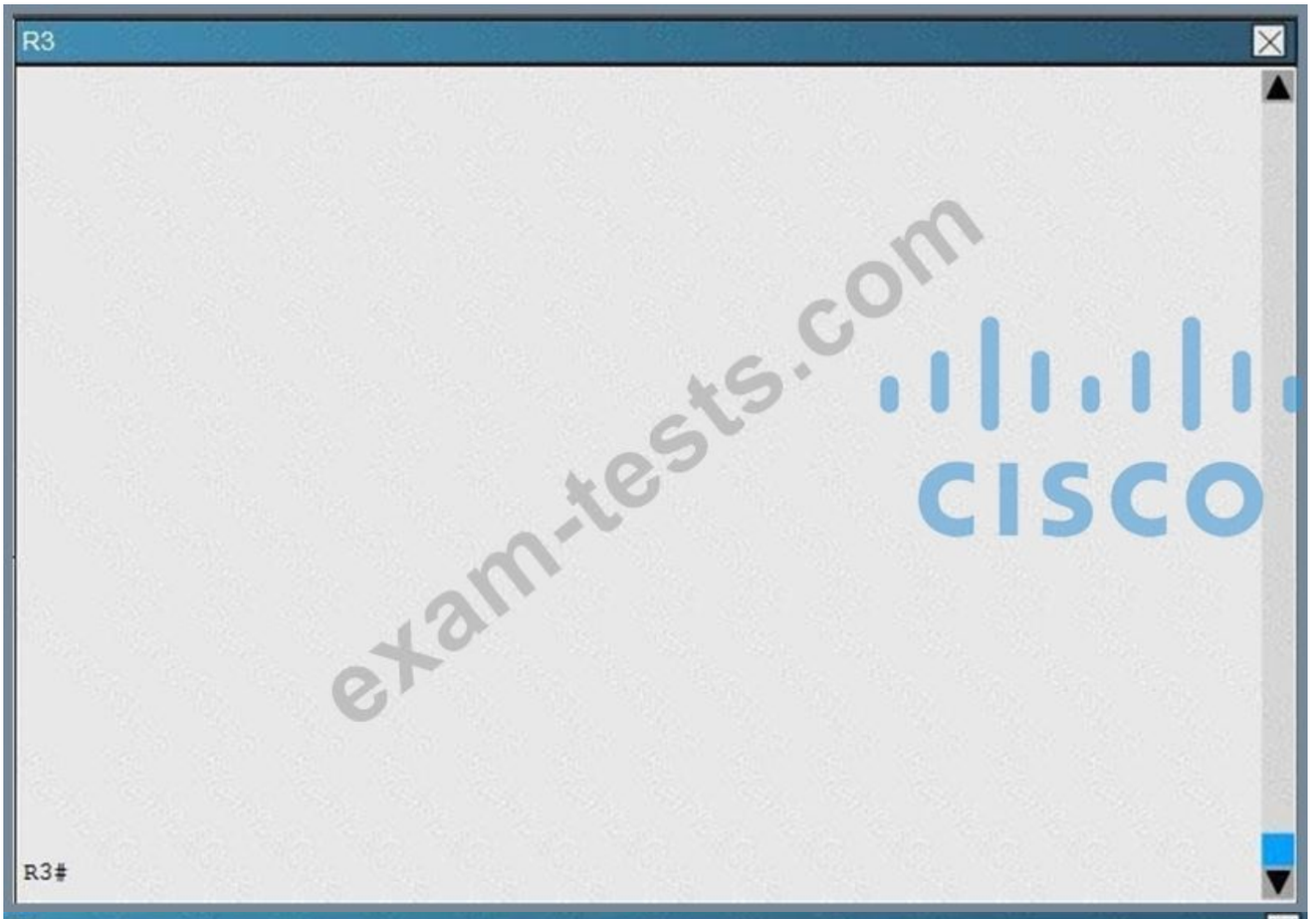
NEW QUESTION: 139

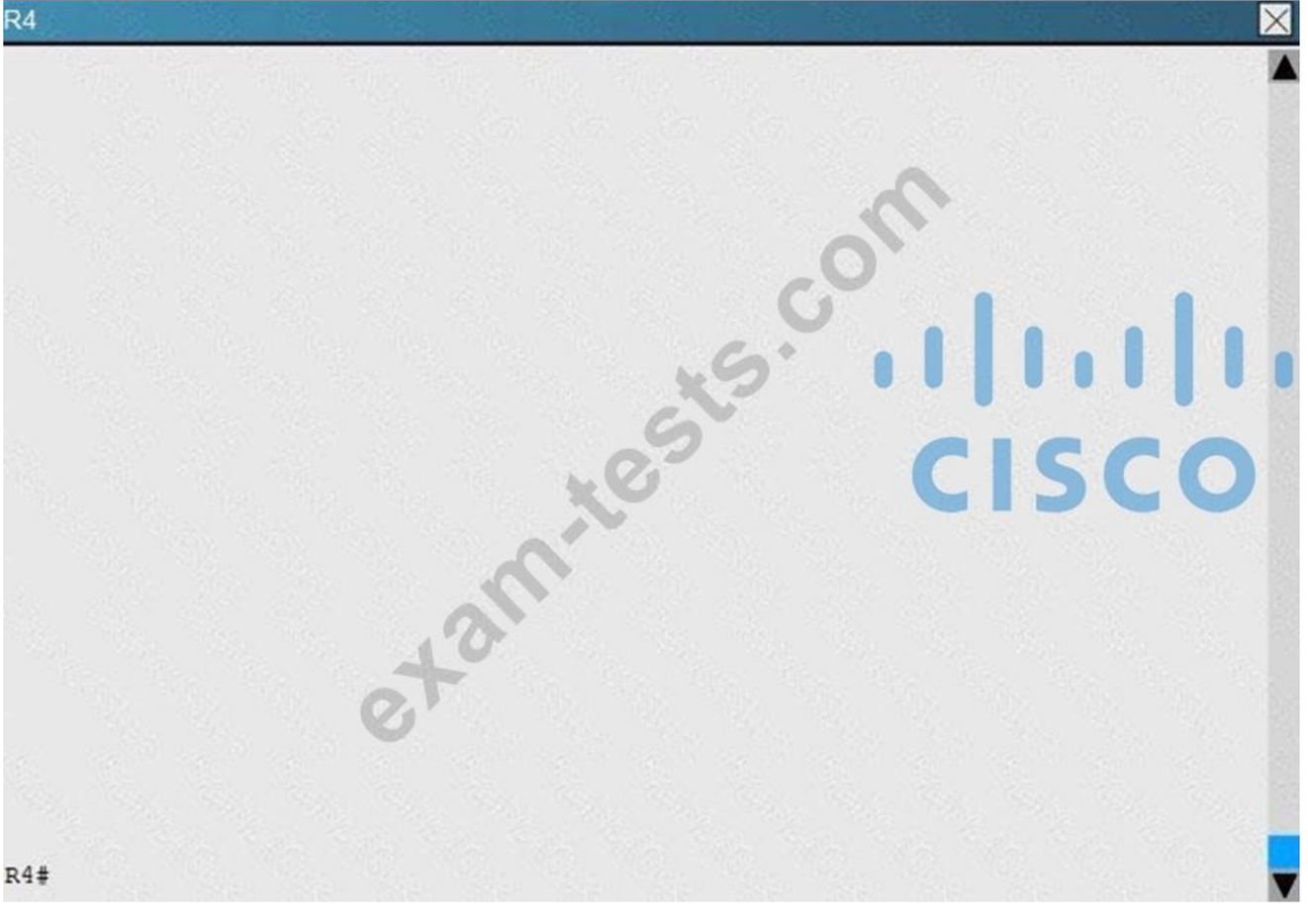
Scenario:

You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.

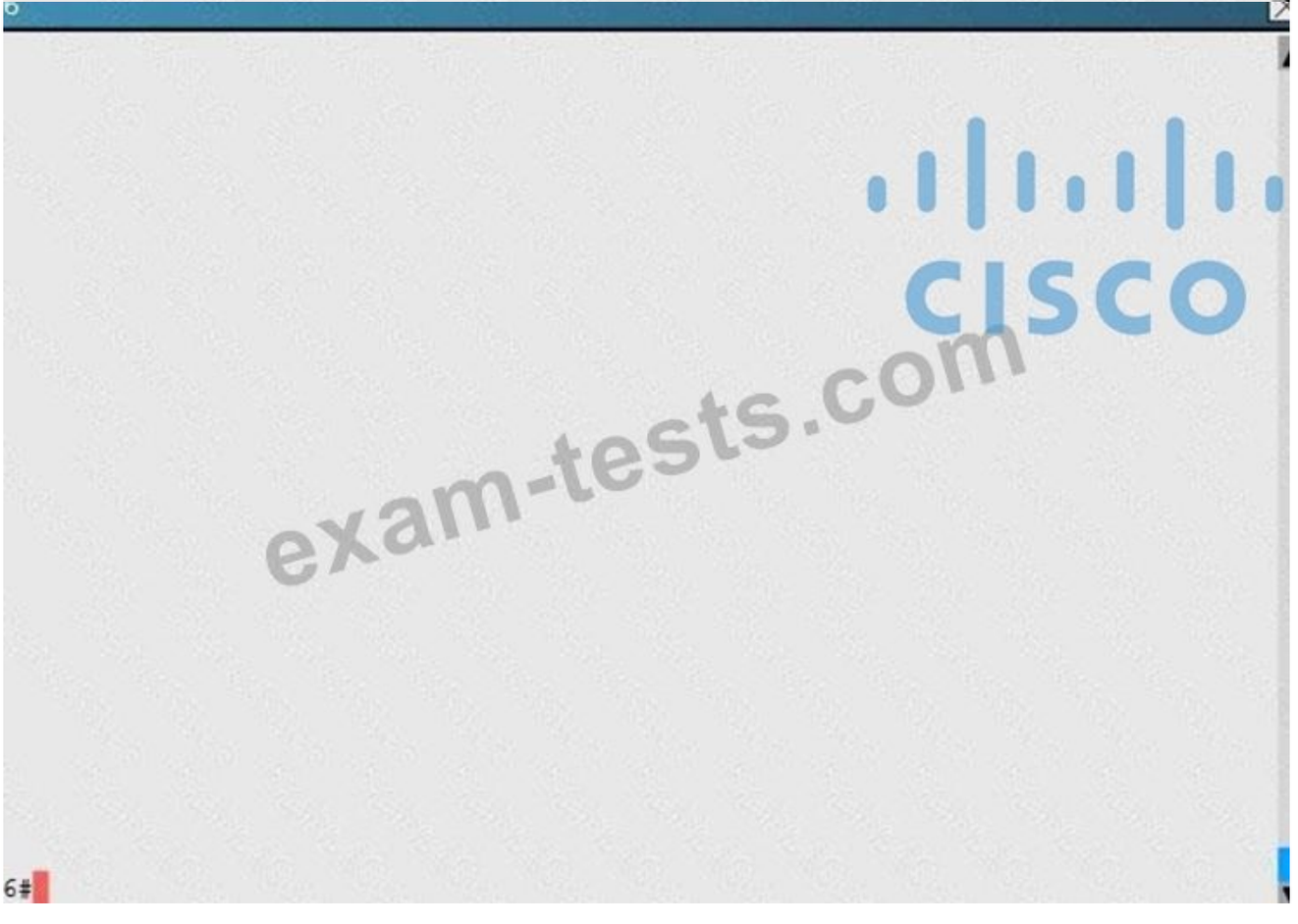









CISCO
exam-tests.com
5#


CISCO
exam-tests.com
6#

Areas of Router 5 and 6 are not normal areas, inspect their routing tables and determine which statement is true?

A. Only R5's loopback is present in R5's Routing table
B. Only R6's loopback is present in R5's Routing table
C. Only R5's loopback is present in R6's Routing table
D. R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R6's Routing table
E. R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R5's Routing table
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140
In SNMPv3, which security level provides encryption of the data?
A. authMember
B. noAuthNoPriv
C. authNoPriv
D. authPriv
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
+ noAuthNoPriv Security level that does not provide authentication or encryption.
+ authNoPriv Security level that provides authentication but does not provide encryption.
+ authPriv Security level that provides both authentication and encryption.

NEW QUESTION: 141
Which NAT command do you enter to disable dynamic ARP learning on an interface?
A. R1(config-if)#ip nat outside
B. R1(config)#ip nat service
C. R1(config-if)#ip nat inside
D. R1(config)#ip nat allow-static-host
E. R1(config-if)#ip nat enable
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142
Which two tasks does a DHCP relay agent perform? (Choose two.)
A. It forwards DHCPOFFER and DHCPCOMPLETE messages to the DHCP client.
B. It forwards DHCPDISCOVER and DHCPREQUEST messages to the DHCP server.
C. It forwards DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACK messages to the DHCP server.
D. It forwards DHCPHELLO and DHCPREQUEST messages to the DHCP server
E. t forwards DHCPOFFER and DHCPACK messages to the DHCP client.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 143
Which outbound access list, applied to the WAN interface of a router, permits all traffic except for http traffic sourced from the workstation with IP address 10.10.10.1?

A. ip access-list extended NO HTTP
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
B. ip access-list extended 200
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 eq 80 any
permit ip any any
C. ip access-list extended 100
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
D. ip access-list extended 10
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

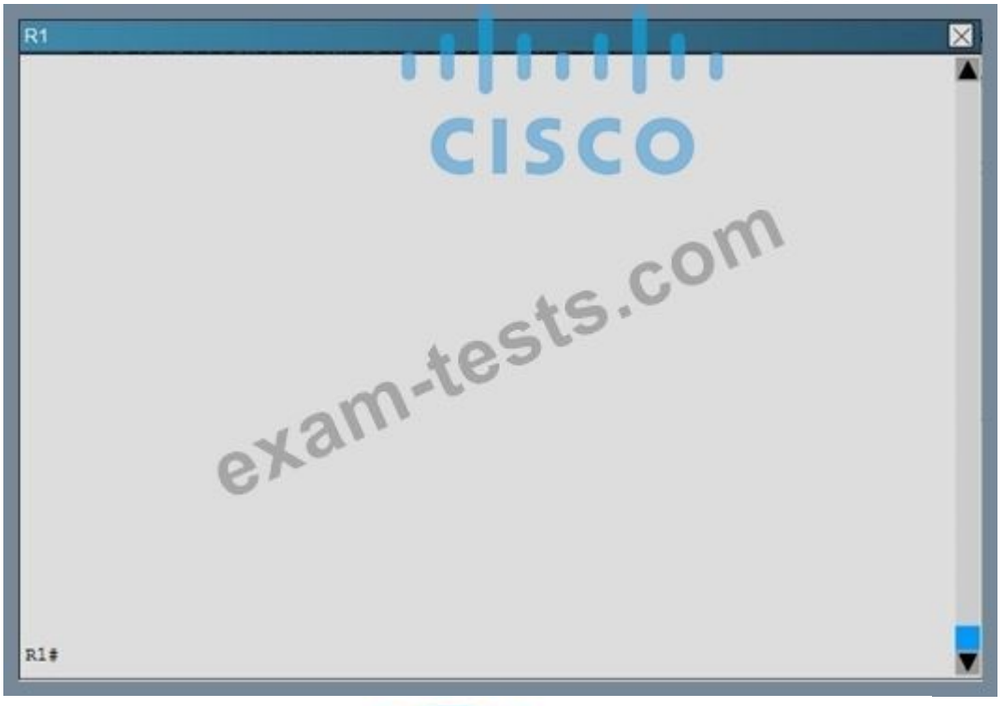
NEW QUESTION: 144
Refer to the exhibit.

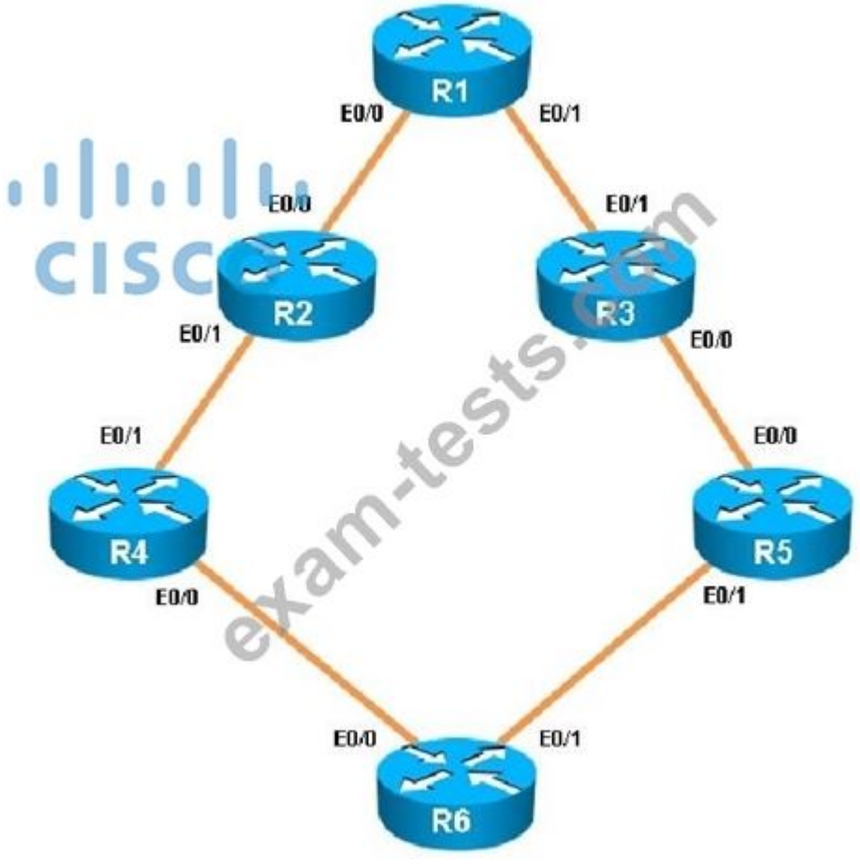
Which three commands should be used on router B1 to redistribute the EIGRP AS 10 routes into RIP? (Choose three.)
A. router rip
B. router eigrp 10
C. redistribute eigrp 10
D. redistribute rip
E. default-metric 10000 100 255 1 1500
F. default-metric 5
Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a008009487e.shtml#ri p

NEW QUESTION: 145
What are two impotant differences between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 (Choouse two.)
A. Only OSPFv3 automatically detects OSPF neighbors on an NBMA interface.
B. Only OSPFv3 automatically chooses a router ID for the local device.
C. Only OSPFv3 provides support for IPv6.
D. Only OSPFv3 automatically enable interfaces when you create them in device configuration mode.
E. Only OSPFv3 supports multiple OSPF instances on a single link.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146

You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.






R3
R3#
R2
R2#
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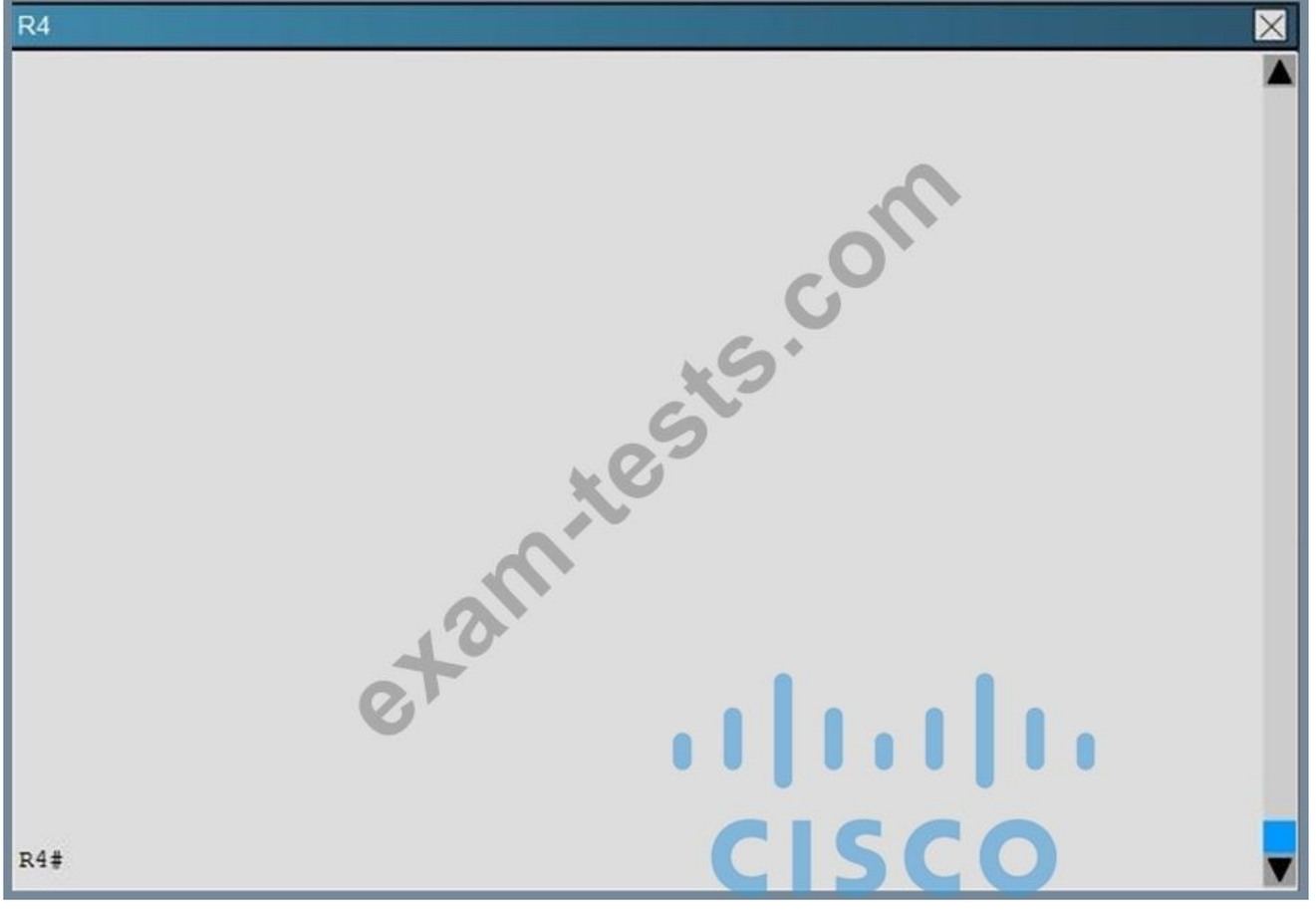


Traffic from R1 to R61 s Loopback address is load shared between R1-R2-R4-R6 and R1- R3-R5-R6 paths. What is the ratio of traffic over each path?

A. 19:80

B. 6:8

C. 1:1

D. 1:5

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147

Which two options are limitations of stateful NAT64? (Choose two)

A. It is unable to route VRF traffic.

B. IT is unable to route multicast traffic.

C. It supports FTP traffic only with an ALG.

D. Layer 4 supports TCP only

E. It supports DNS64 only.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 148

Which two statements about GRE tunnel interfaces are true? (Choose two.)

A. To establish a tunnel, the source interface must be a loopback.

B. A tunnel destination must be a physical interface that is in the up/up state.

C. A tunnel can be established when the source interface is in the up/down state.

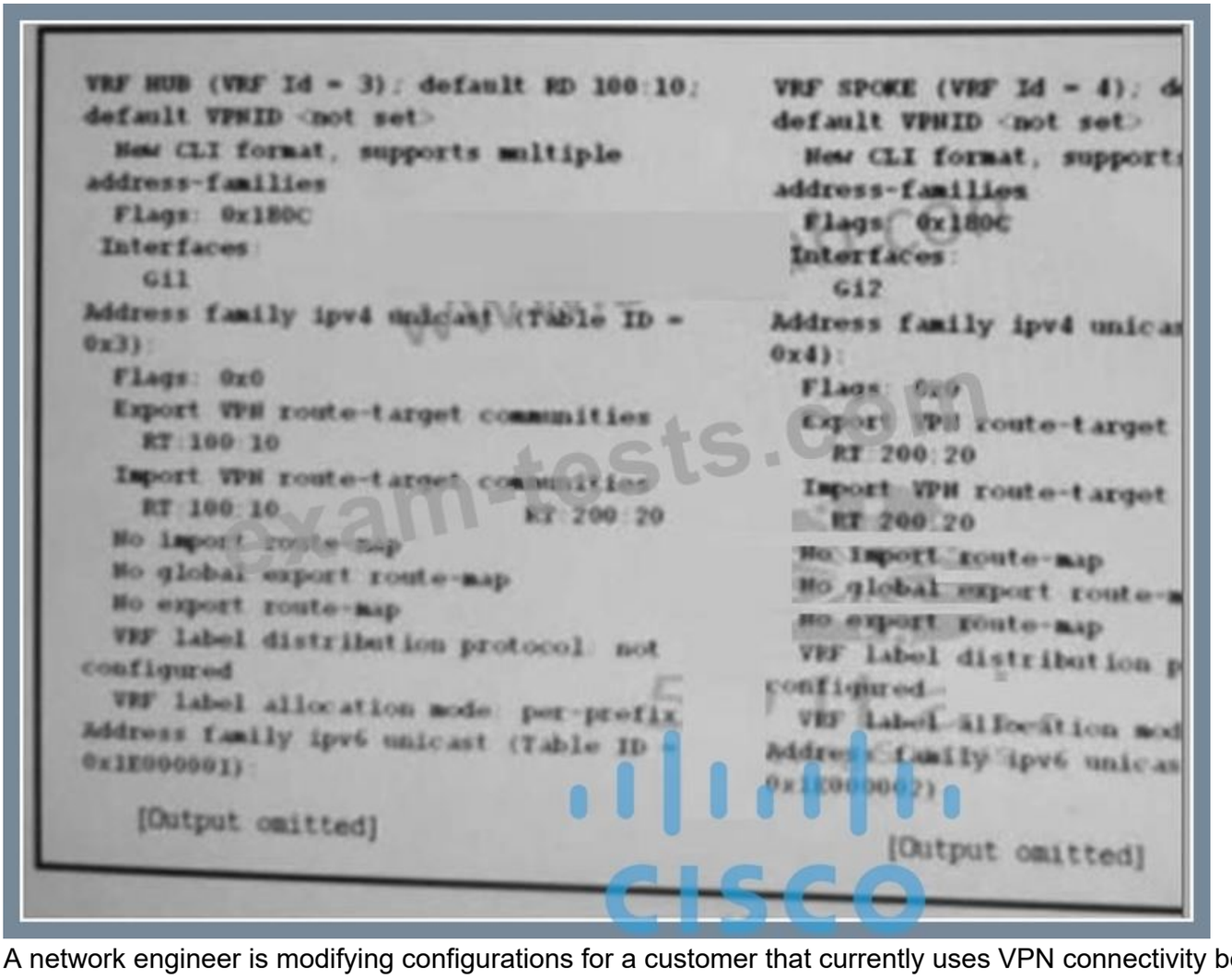
D. To establish a tunnel, the source interface must be in the up/up state.

E. A tunnel destination must be routable, but it can be unreachable.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149
A user is having issues accessing file shares on a network. The network engineer advises the user to open a web browser, input a prescribed IP address, and follow the instructions. After doing this, the user is able to access company shares. Which type of remote access did the engineer enable?
A. SSL VPN client access
B. VPDN client access
C. EZVPN
D. IPsec VPN client access
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 150
Refer to the exhibit



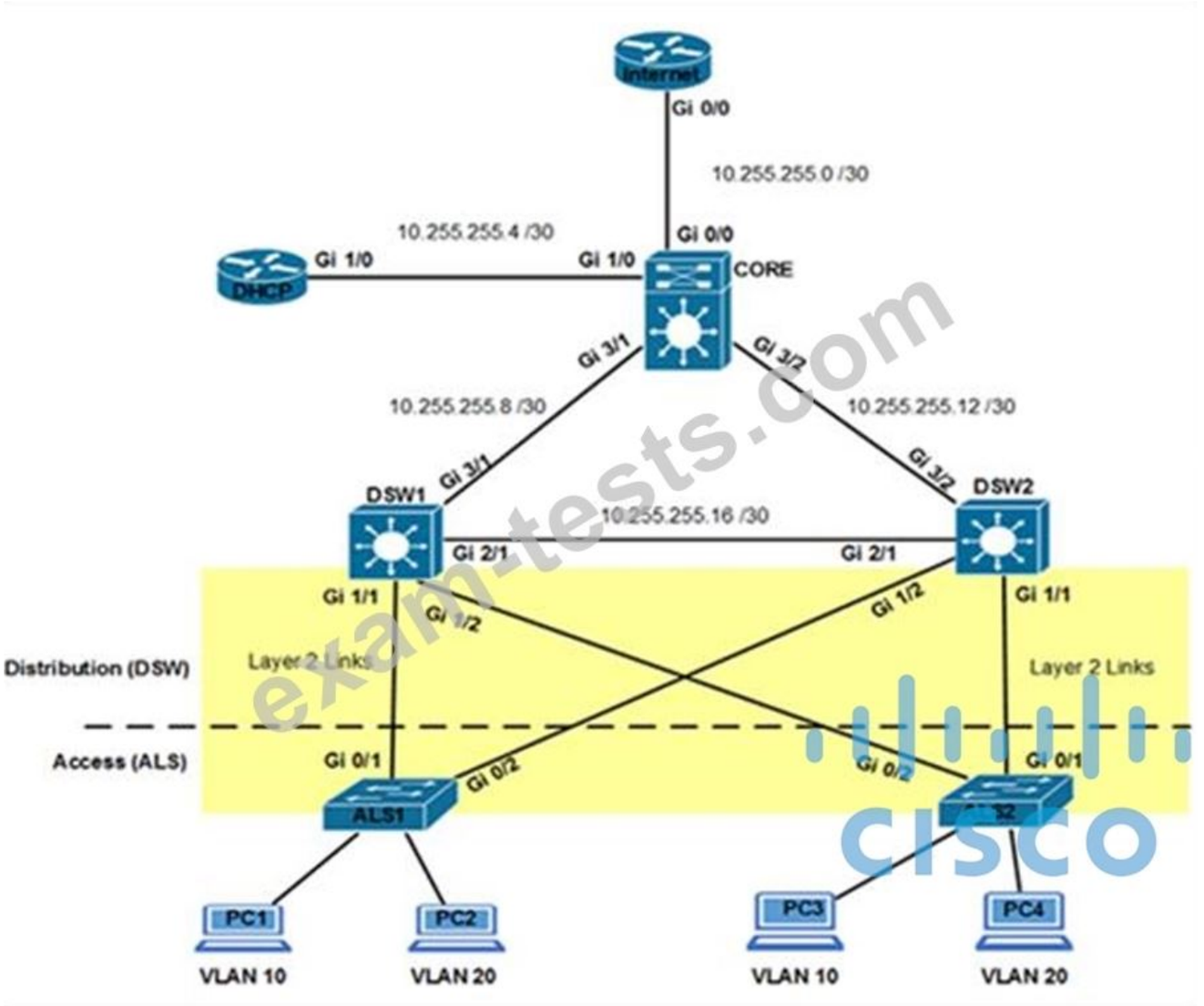
A network engineer is modifying configurations for a customer that currently uses VPN connectivity between their sites. The customer has added a new spoke site but is does not have reachability to servers located at the hub Based on the output, which statement describes the cause?
A. The default VPNID is not set on VRF HUB or VRF SPOKE
B. The interface of VRF HUB and VRF SPOKE do not match
C. The HUB VRF is not exporting Route-Target 200:20

D. The SPOKE VRF is not importing Route-Target 100:10
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 151
Which common issue causes intermittent DMVPN tunnel flaps?
A. a routing neighbor reachability issue
B. a suboptimal routing table
C. interface bandwidth congestion
D. that the GRE tunnel to hub router is not encrypted
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 152
Which two commands must you configure in the calling router to support the PPPoE client? (Choose two.)
A. mtu
B. peer default ip address pool
C. pppoe enable group
D. pppoe-client-dial-pool-number
E. bba-group pppoe
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153
Refer to the exhibit.



Which option prevents routing updates from being sent to the DHCP router, while still allowing routing update messages to flow to the Internet router and the distribution switches?

A. Internet(config-router)# passive-interface default Core(config-router)# passive-interface default DSW1(config-router)# passive-interface default DSW2(config-router)# passiveinterface default

B. DHCP(config-router)# passive-interface default DHCP(config-router)# no passiveinterface Gi1/0 Internet(config-router)# passive-interface Gi0/1 Internet (config-router)#passive-interface Gi0/2

C. Core(config-router)# passive-interface Gi0/0 Core(config-router)# passive-interface Gi3/1 Core(config-router)# passive-interface Gi3/2 DHCP(config-router)# no passiveinterface Gi1/0

D. Core(config-router)# passive-interface default Core(config-router)# no passive-interface Gi0/0 Core(config-router)# no passive-interface Gi3/1 Core(config-router)# no passiveinterface Gi3/2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 154

something received by a BGP router from another internal BGP router to prevent bgp routing loop ?

A. MED attribute

B. default route (originate route)

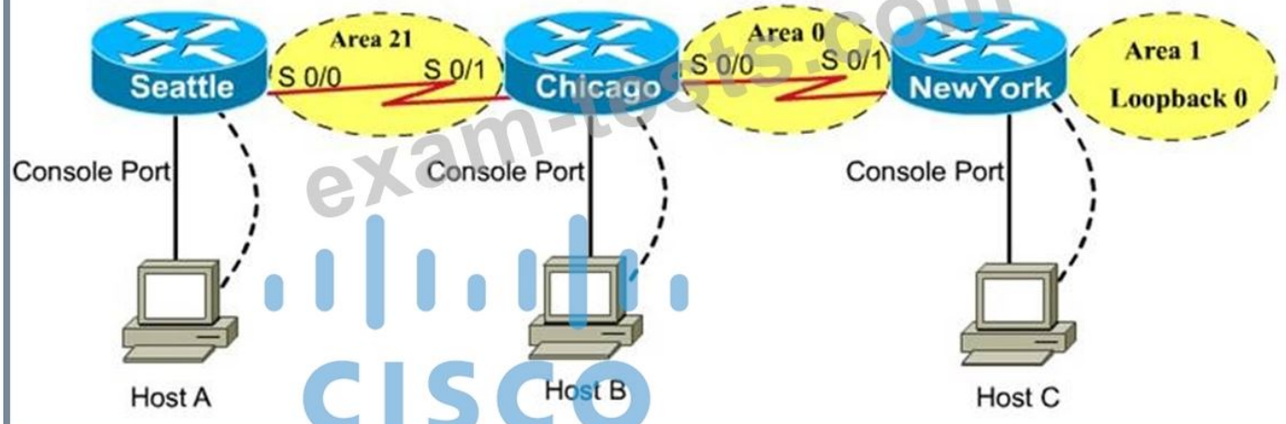
C. local-preference attribute
D. AS-Path attribute
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 155
OSPF
HH010.com is a small IT corporation that is attempting to implement the network shown in the exhibit. Currently the implementation is partially completed. OSPF has been configured on routers Chicago and NewYork. The SO/O interface on Chicago and the SO/1 interface on NewYork are in Area 0. The loopbackO interface on NewYork is in Area 1.
However, they cannot ping from the serial interface of the Seattle router to the loopback interface of the NewYork router. You have been asked to complete the implementation to allow this ping.
HH010.com's corporate implementation guidelines require:
* The OSPF process ID for all routers must be 10.
* The routing protocol for each interface must be enabled under the routing process.
* The routing protocol must be enabled for each interface using the most specific wildcard mask possible.
* The serial link between Seattle and Chicago must be in OSPF area 21.
* OSPF area 21 must not receive any inter-area or external routes.(except the default route)
Network Information
Seattle
S0/0 192.168.16.5/30 -Link between Seattle and Chicago Secret Password: cisco
Chicago
S0/0 192.168.54.9/30 -Link between Chicago and NewYork
S0/1 192.168.16.6/30 -Link between Seattle and Chicago Secre
Password: cisco
NewYork
S0/1 192.168.54.10/30 -Link between Chicago and NewYork
Loopback0 172.16.189.189
Secret Password: cisco

Name : Seattle
S0/0 : 192.168.16.5/30
Secret Password : cisco

Name : Chicago
S0/0 : 192.168.54.9/30
S0/1 : 192.168.16.6/30
Secret Password : cisco

Name : NewYork
S0/1 : 192.168.54.10/30
Loopback0 : 172.16.189.189/32



Answer:

Seattle Configuration:
Seattle>enable
Password: cisco
Seattle#conf t
Seattle(config)#router ospf 10
Seattle(config-router)#network 192.168.16.4 0.0.0.3 area 21
One of the tasks states that area 21 should not receive any external or inter-area routes (except the default route).
Seattle(config-router)#area 21 stub
Seattle(config-router)#end
Seattle#copy run start
Chicago Configuration:
Chicago>enable
Password: cisco
Chicago#conf t
Chicago(config)#router ospf 10
Chicago(config-router)#network 192.168.16.4 0.0.0.3 area 21
Again, area 21 should not receive any external or inter-area routes (except the default route).
In order to accomplish this, we must stop LSAType 5 if we don't want to send external routes. And if we don't want to send inter-area routes, we have to stop LSAType 3 and Type 4. Therefore we want to configure area 21 as a totally stubby area.
Chicago(config-router)#area 21 stub no-summary
Chicago(config-router)#end
Chicago#copy run start
The other interface on the Chicago router is already configured correctly in this scenario, as well as the New York router so there is nothing that needs to be done on that router.

NEW QUESTION: 156
A network engineer has left a NetFlow capture enabled over the weekend to gather information regarding excessive bandwidth utilization The following command is entered switch#show flow exporter Flow_Exporter-1 What is the expected output?
A. configuration of the specified flow monitor
B. recurrent status of the specified flow exporter
C. configuration of the specified flow exporter
D. status and statistics of the specified flow monitor
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157
Considering the IPv6 address independence requirement, which process do you avoid when you use NPT6 for translation?
A. checksum verification
B. IPsec AH header modification
C. Rewriting of higher layer information
D. IPv6 duplication and conservation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 158
Which two methods of deployment can you use when implementing NAT64? (Choose two.)
A. stateless
B. stateful
C. manual
D. automatic
E. static
F. functional
G. dynamic
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
While stateful and stateless NAT64 perform the task of translating IPv4 packets into IPv6 packets and vice versa, there are important differences. The following table provides a high-level overview of the most relevant differences.
Table 2. Differences Between Stateless NAT64 and Stateful NAT64

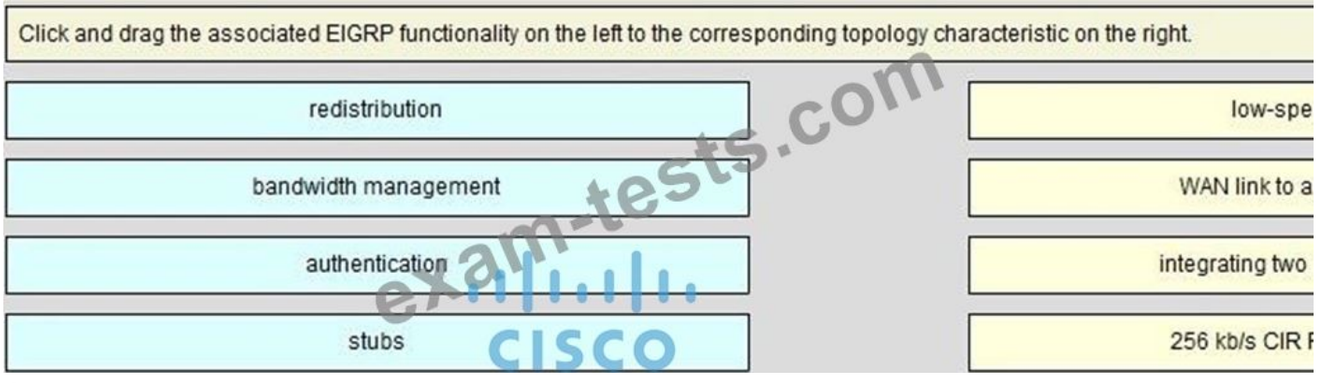
Stateless NAT64	Stateful NAT64
1:1 translation	1:N translation
No conservation of IPv4 address	Conserves IPv4 address
Assures end-to-end address transparency and scalability	Uses address overloading, hence lacks in end-to-end address transparency
No state or bindings created on the translation	State or bindings are created on every unique translation
Requires IPv4-translatable IPv6 addresses assignment (mandatory requirement)	No requirement on the nature of IPv6 address assignment
Requires either manual or DHCPv6 based address assignment for IPv6 hosts	Free to choose any mode of IPv6 address assignment viz. Manual, DHCPv6, SLAAC

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/enterprise-ipv6-solution/white_paper_c11-676277.html

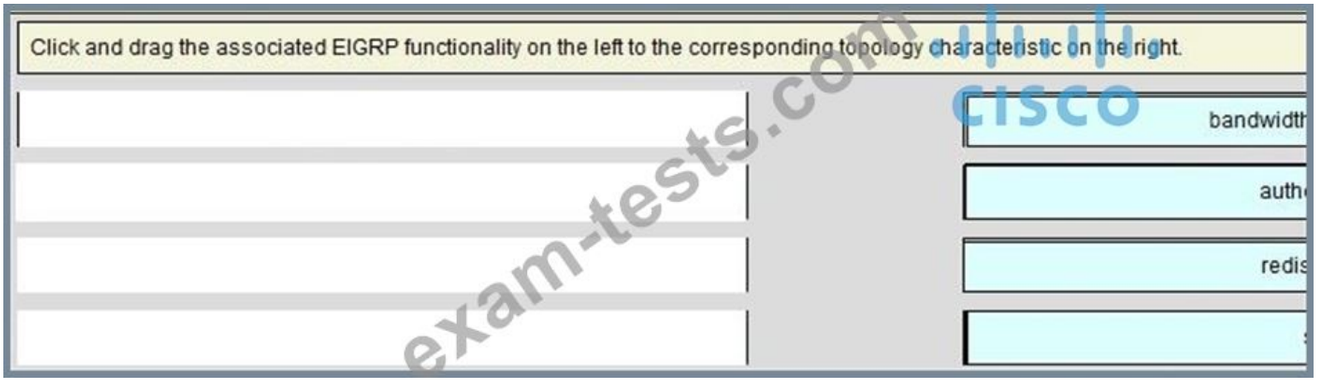
NEW QUESTION: 159

Drag drop

Select and Place:

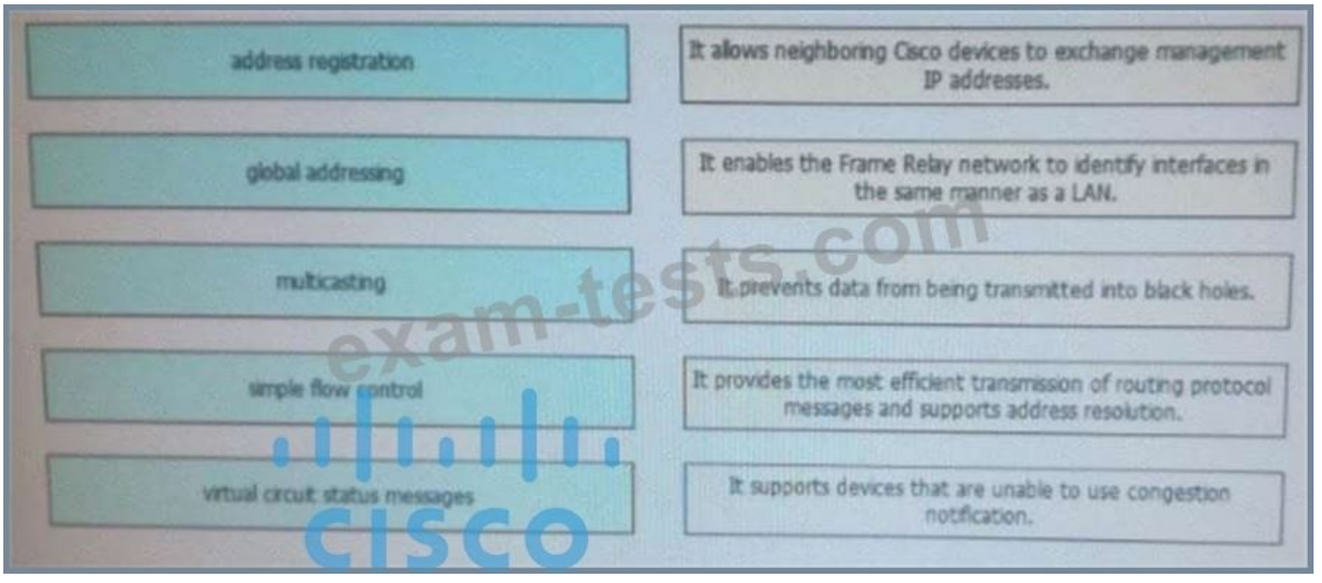


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 160

Drag and Drop the Frame Relay LMI extensions from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:

Explanation

+ Address registration - allows neighboring Cisco devices to exchange the management ip addresses

+ Global addressing - Enables Frame Relay to identify interfaces in same manner as LAN

+ Multicasting - Provides most efficient transmission of routing protocol messages and support address resolution

+ Simple flow control - Supports devices that are unable to use congestion notification

+ Virtual circuit - Prevents data from being transmitted in black hole

NEW QUESTION: 161

Which two statements about NetFlow version 9 are true?

A. It is IEEE standards based.

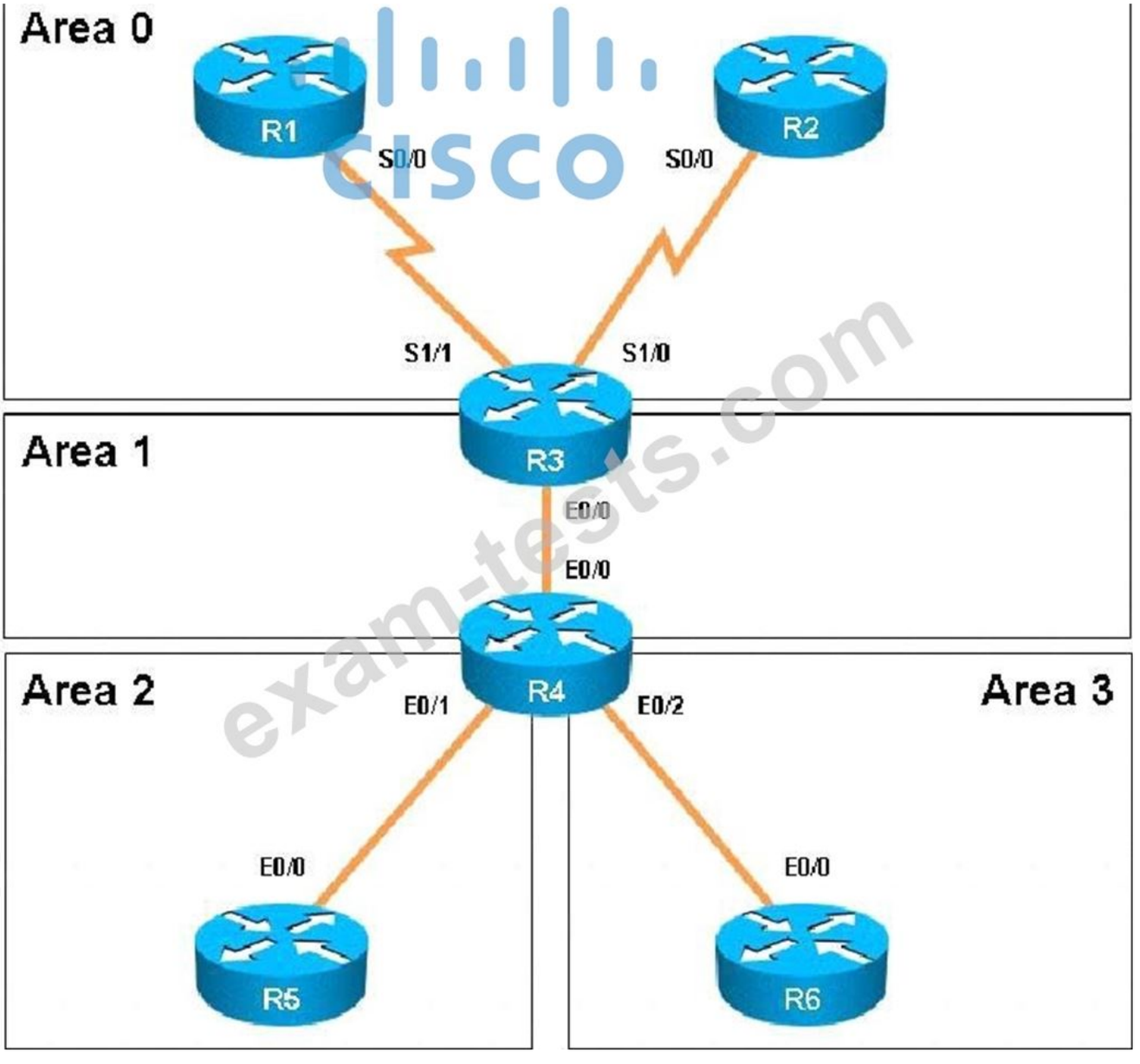
B. IT supports egress flows only.

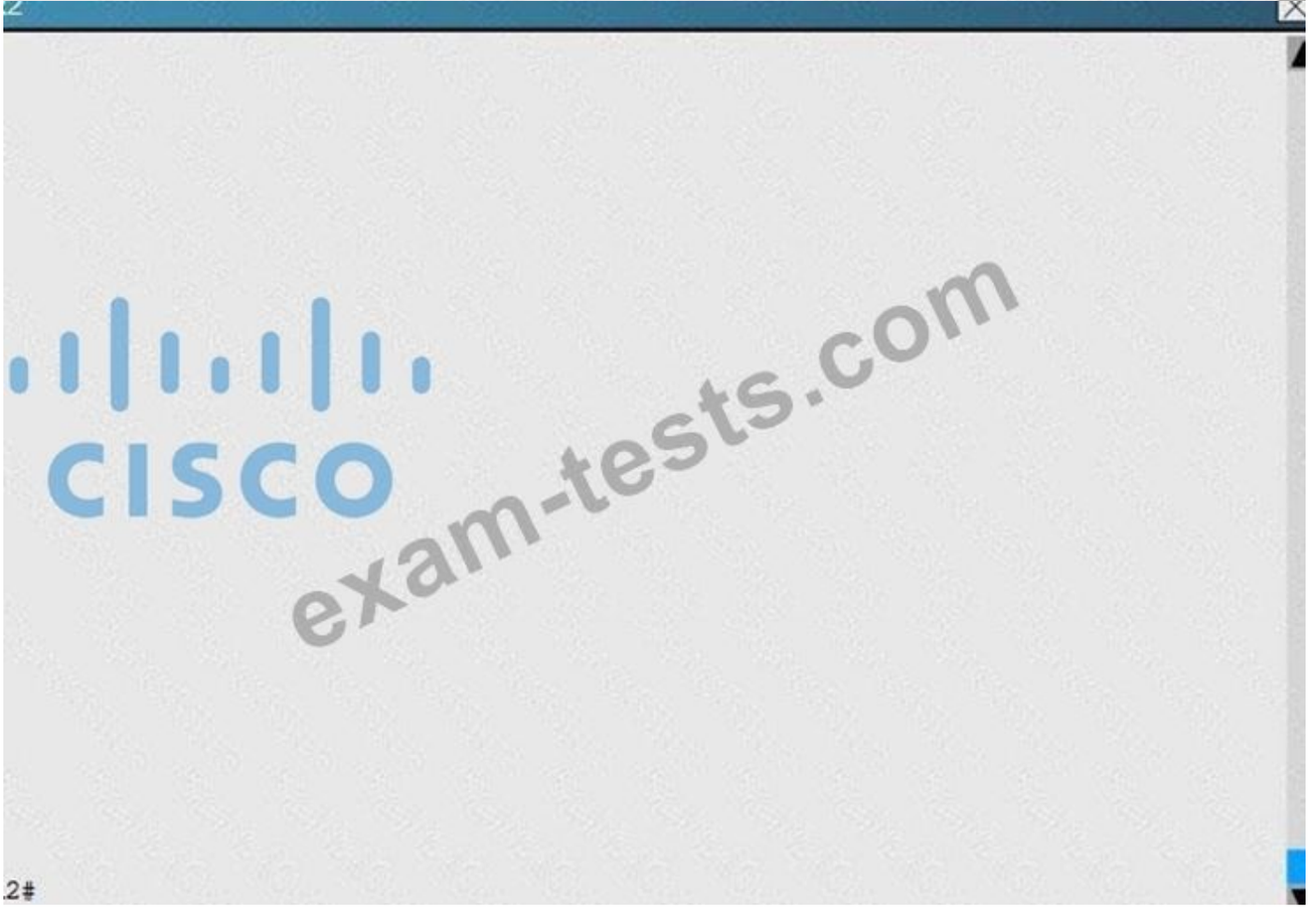
C. It is cisco proprietary technology.

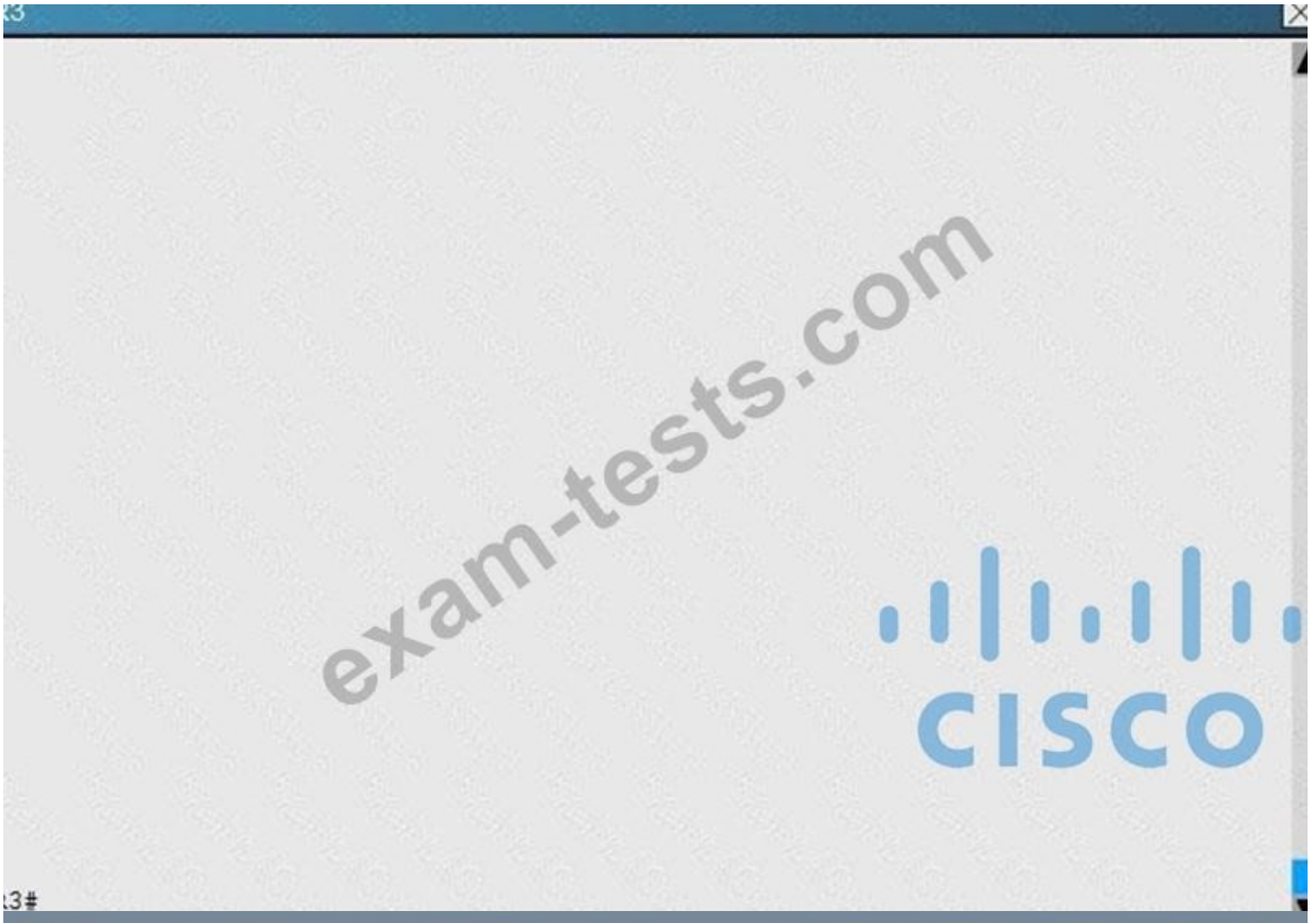
D. It supports ingress and egress flows.

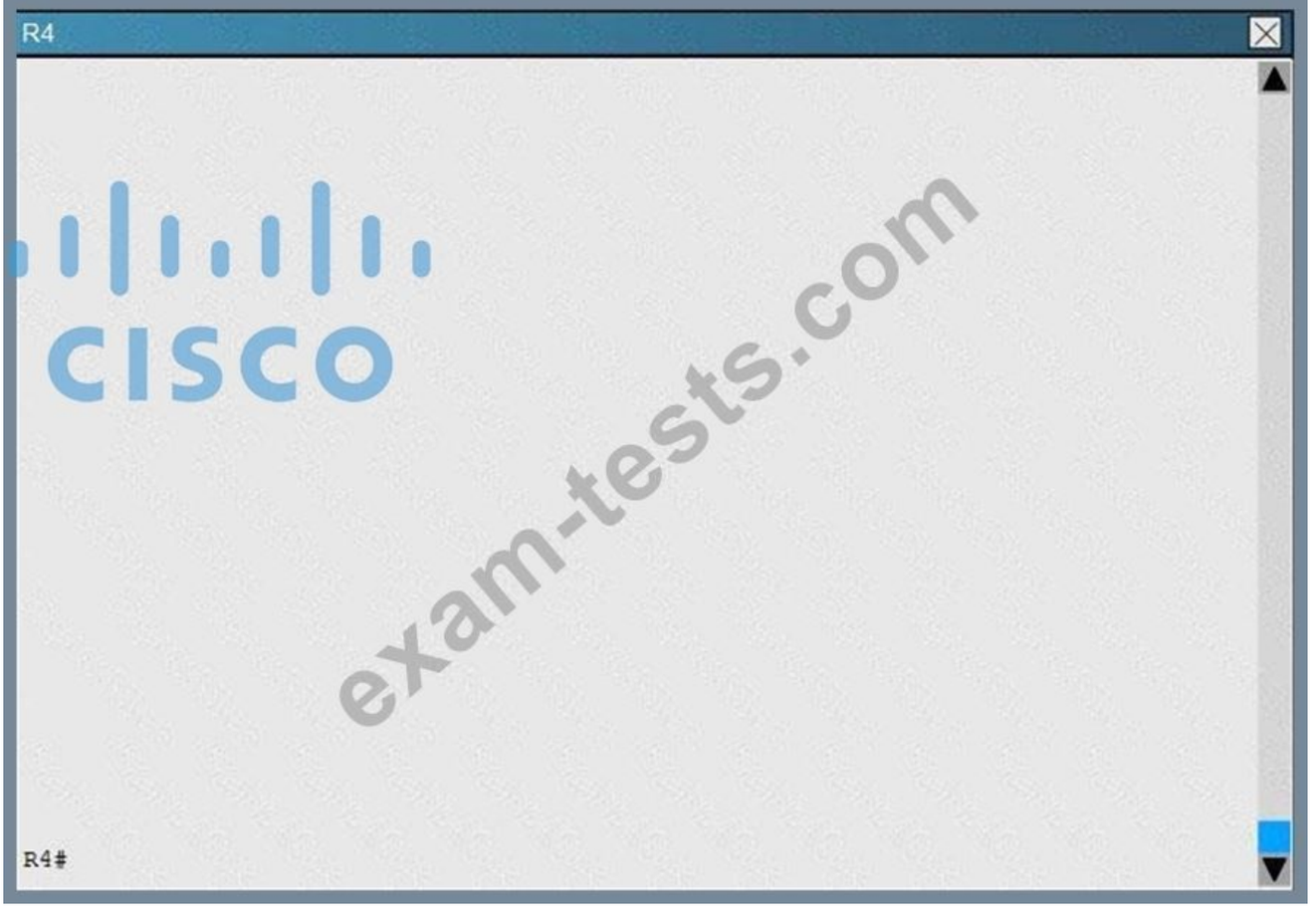
E. It is IETF standards based.
F. IT supports ingress flows only.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

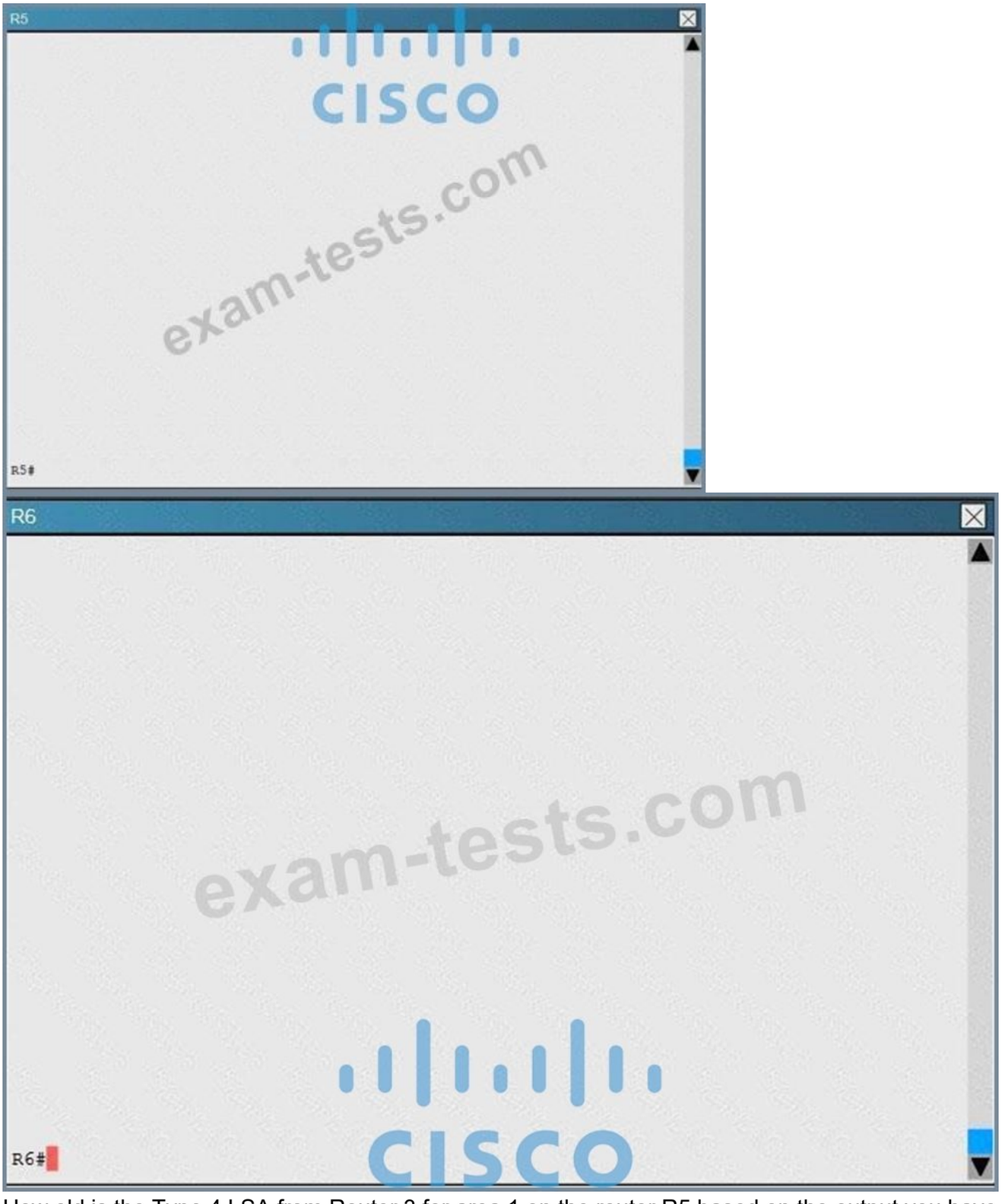
NEW QUESTION: 162
*Enter IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer for multiple-choice questions.
*THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.
*Click on the icon or the tab at the bottom of the screen to gain access to the console for each device.
*No console or enable passwords are required.
*To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
*There are four multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before selecting the Next button.
Scenario:
You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.











How old is the Type 4 LSA from Router 3 for area 1 on the router R5 based on the output you have examined?

A. 1858

B. 1601

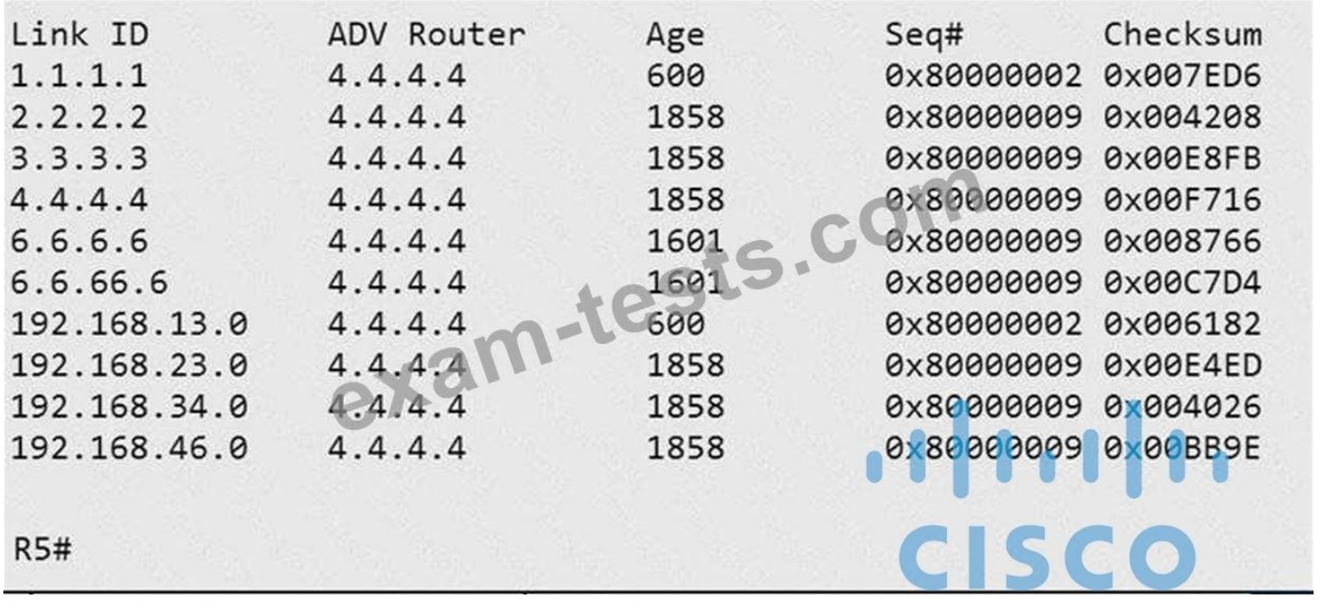
C. 600

D. 1569

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Part of the "show ip ospf topology" command on R5 shows this:



```
Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum
1.1.1.1         4.4.4.4         600         0x80000002 0x007ED6
2.2.2.2         4.4.4.4         1858        0x80000009 0x004208
3.3.3.3         4.4.4.4         1858        0x80000009 0x00E8FB
4.4.4.4         4.4.4.4         1858        0x80000009 0x00F716
6.6.6.6         4.4.4.4         1601        0x80000009 0x008766
6.6.66.6        4.4.4.4         1601        0x80000009 0x00C7D4
192.168.13.0    4.4.4.4         600         0x80000002 0x006182
192.168.23.0    4.4.4.4         1858        0x80000009 0x00E4ED
192.168.34.0    4.4.4.4         1858        0x80000009 0x004026
192.168.46.0    4.4.4.4         1858        0x80000009 0x00BB9E

R5#
```


The Link ID of R3 (3.3.3.3) shows the age is 1858.

Which of the following statements is true about the serial links that terminate in R3

A: The R1-R3 link needs the neighbor command for the adjacency to stay up

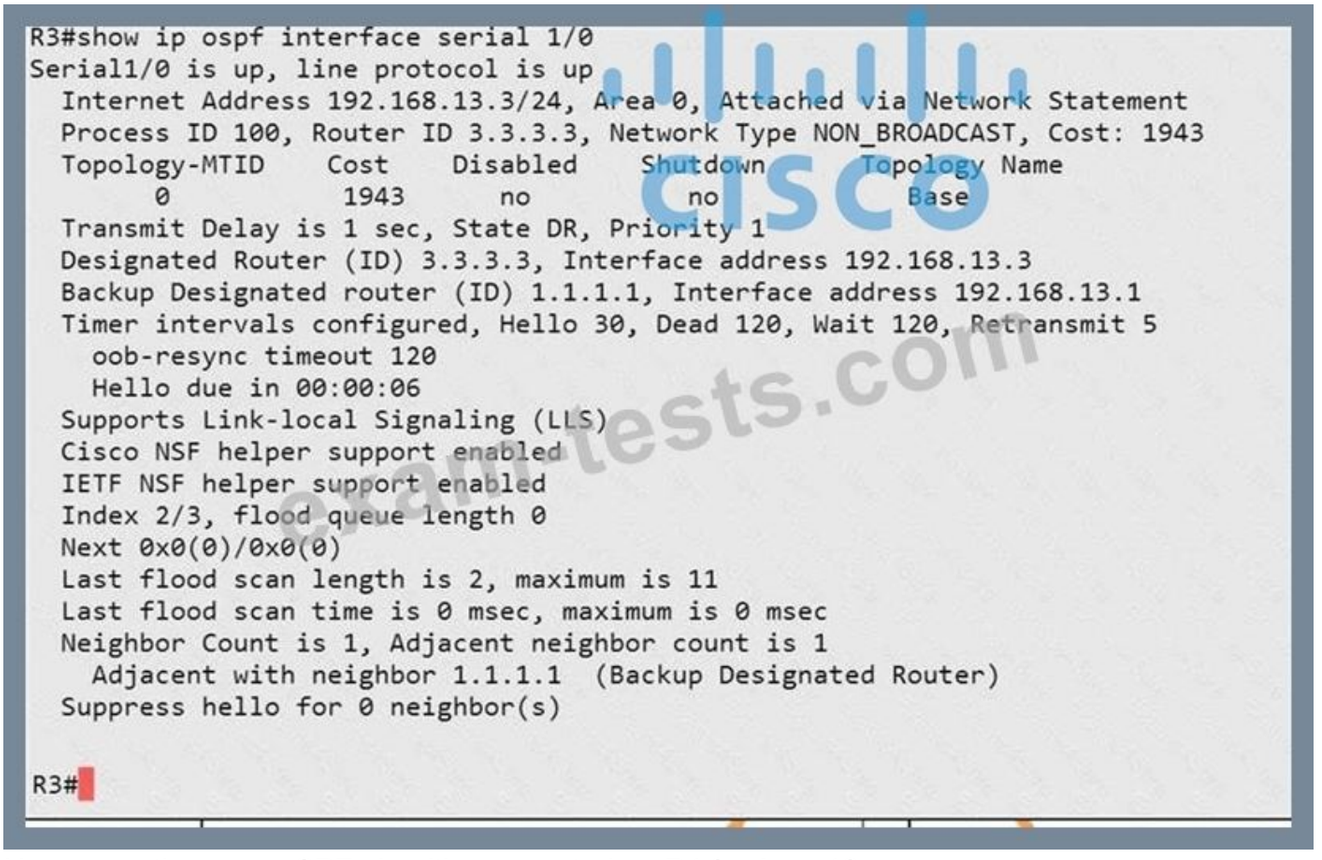
B: The R2-R3 link OSPF timer values are 30, 120, 120

C: The R1-R3 link OSPF timer values should be 10,40,40

D: R3 is responsible for flooding LSUs to all the routers on the network.

CorrectAnswer: B

We can see the configured timers using the following command:



How many times was SPF algorithm executed on R4 for Area 1?

A: 1

B: 5

C: 9

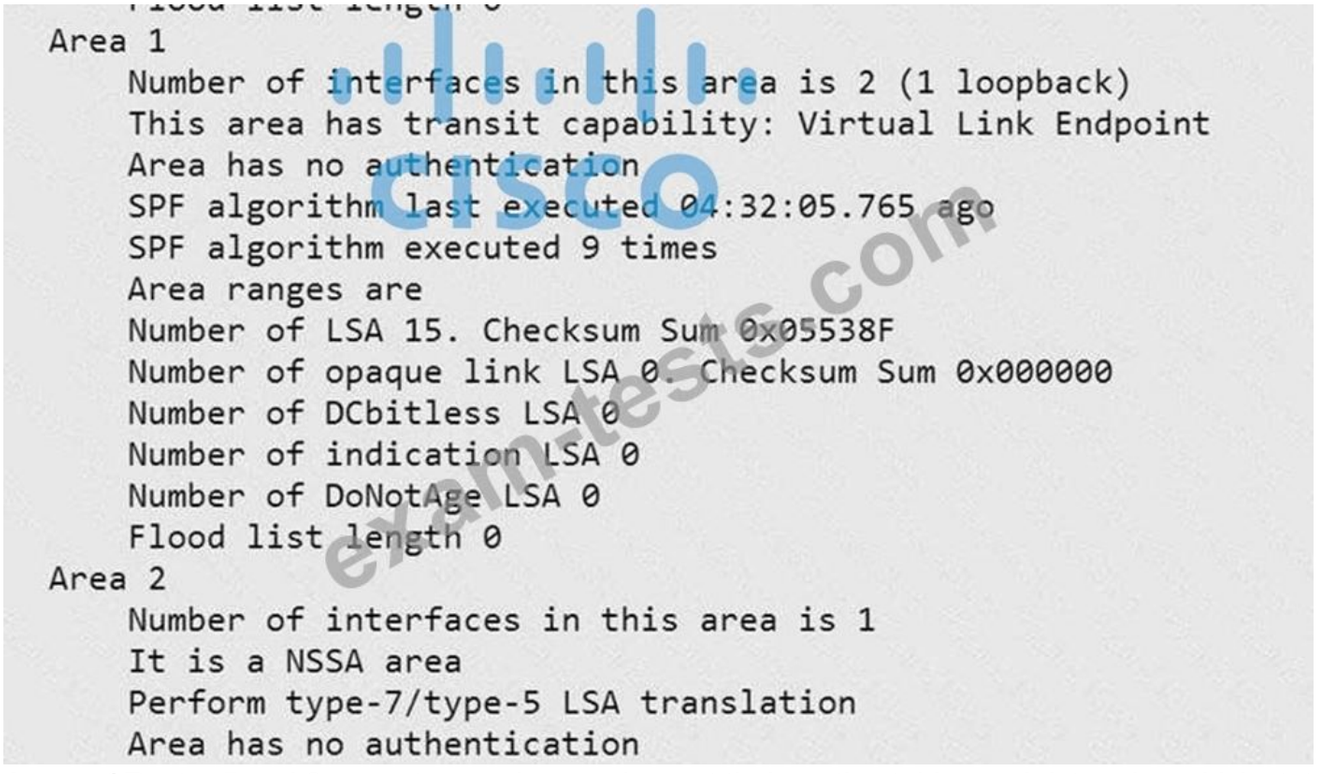
D: 20

E: 54

F: 224

CorrectAnswer: C

This can be found using the "show ip ospf" command on R4. Look for the Area 1 stats which shows this:



Areas of Router 5 and 6 are not normal areas, inspect their routing tables and determine which statement is true?

A: R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R5's Routing table

B: R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R6's Routing table

C: Only R5's loopback is present in R5's Routing table

D: Only R6's loopback is present in R5's Routing table

E: Only R5's loopback is present in R6's Routing table

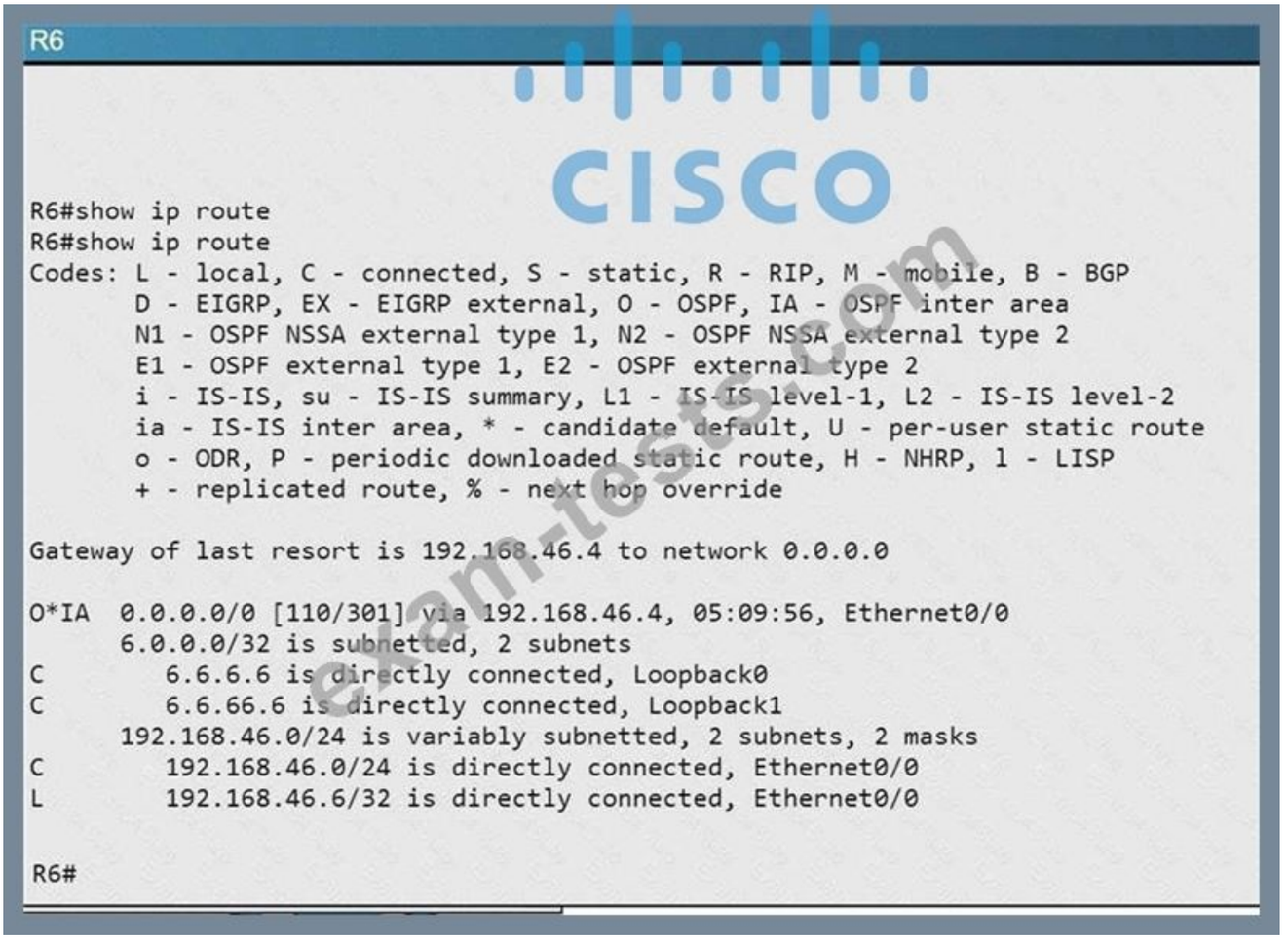
CorrectAnswer: A

Here are the routing tables of R5 and R6:

R5

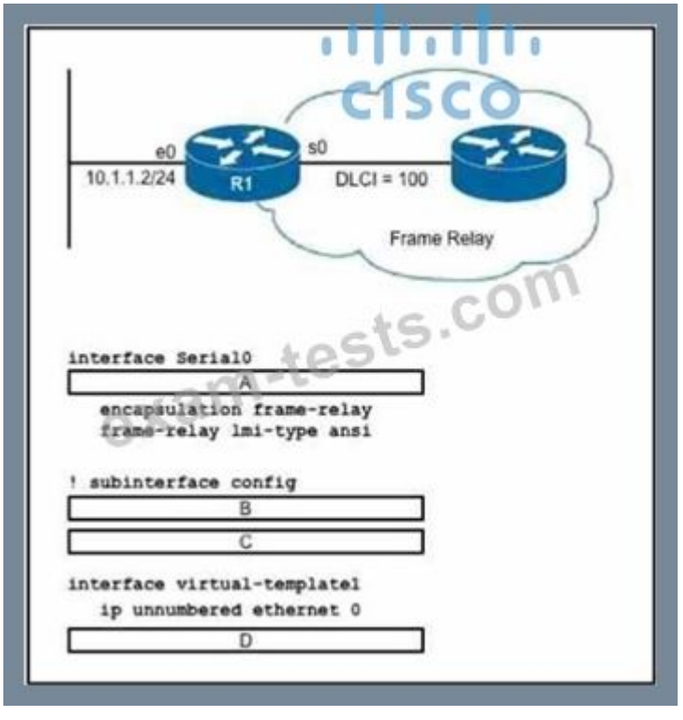
```
      1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA     1.1.1.1 [110/2544] via 192.168.45.4, 00:46:34, Ethernet0/0
      2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA     2.2.2.2 [110/2544] via 192.168.45.4, 04:57:48, Ethernet0/0
      3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA     3.3.3.3 [110/601] via 192.168.45.4, 04:57:48, Ethernet0/0
      4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA     4.4.4.4 [110/301] via 192.168.45.4, 04:57:48, Ethernet0/0
      5.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 2 masks
C        5.5.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L        5.5.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C        5.5.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback2
L        5.5.2.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C        5.5.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback3
L        5.5.3.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback3
C        5.5.4.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback4
L        5.5.4.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback4
C        5.5.5.5/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
      6.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O IA     6.6.6.6 [110/1600] via 192.168.45.4, 04:56:43, Ethernet0/0
O IA     6.6.66.6 [110/601] via 192.168.45.4, 04:56:43, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.13.0/24 [110/2543] via 192.168.45.4, 00:46:44, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.23.0/24 [110/2543] via 192.168.45.4, 04:57:48, Ethernet0/0
O IA  192.168.34.0/24 [110/600] via 192.168.45.4, 04:57:48, Ethernet0/0

      192.168.45.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```



NEW QUESTION: 163

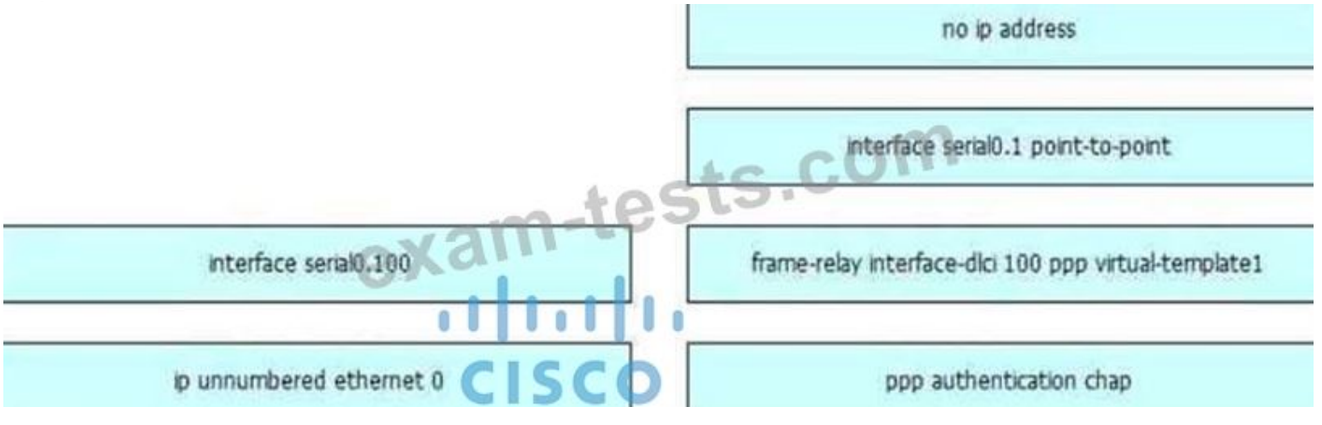
Refer to the exhibit.



You are configuring the R1 Serial0 interface for a point-to-point connection. Drag and drop the required configuration statements from the left onto the correct locations from the diagram on the right Not all commands are used.

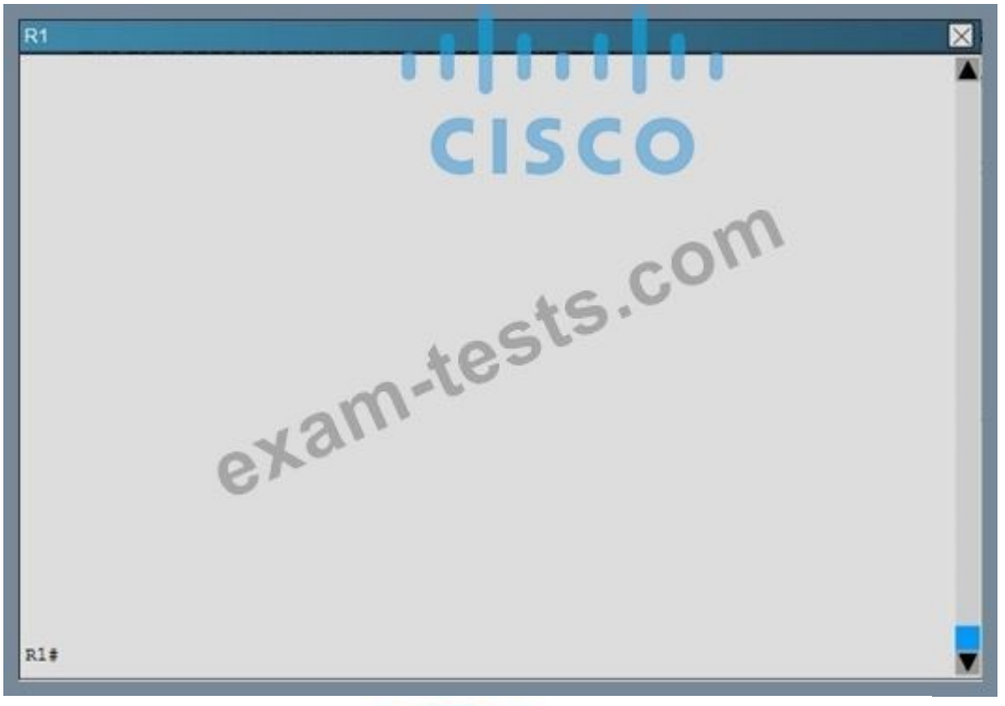
Answer:

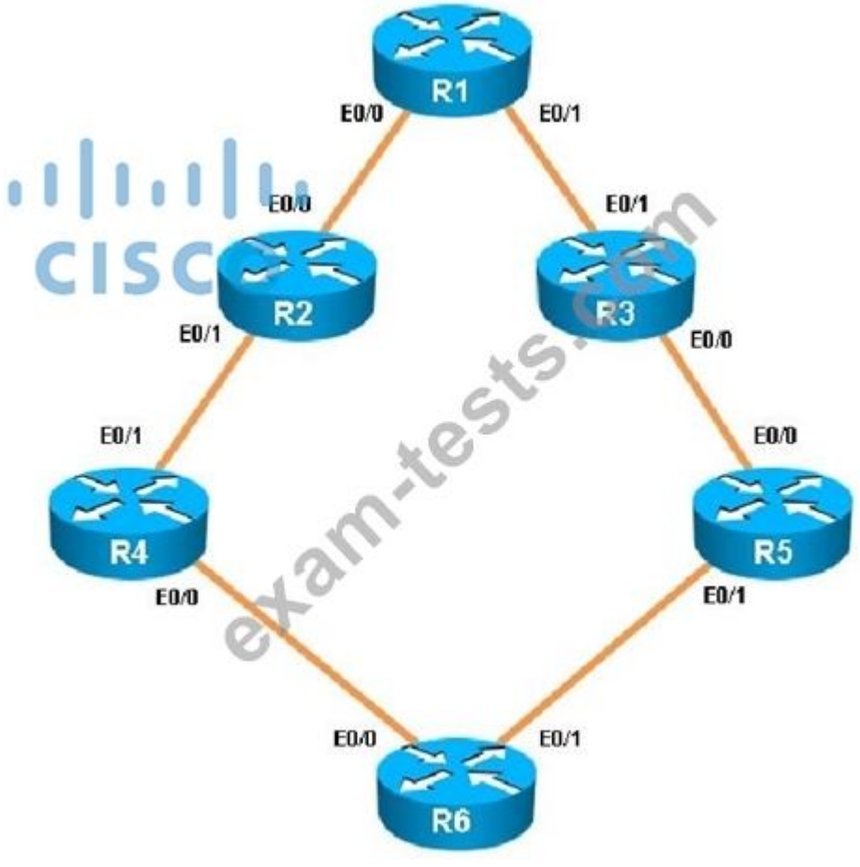
Explanation



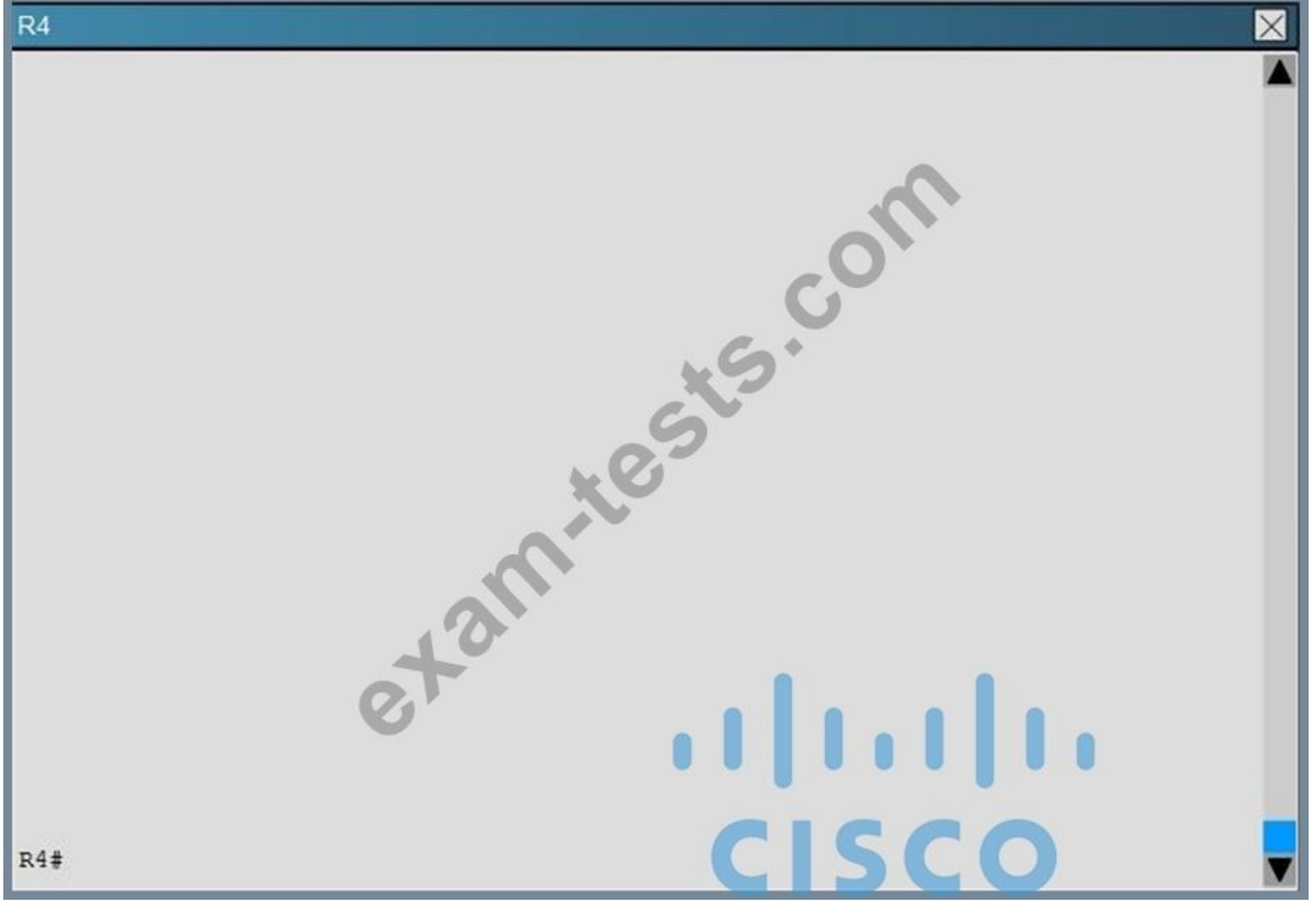
NEW QUESTION: 164

You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.






R3
R3#
R2
R2#
exam-tests.com
exam-tests.com
CISCO
CISCO



What percent of R1's interfaces bandwidth is EIGRP allowed to use?

A. 30

B. 10

C. 20

D. 40

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165

Which statement is true about EBGP?

A. EBGP requires a full mesh.

B. A static route can be used to form an adjacency between neighbors.

C. An internal routing protocol can be used to reach an EBGP neighbor.

D. The next hop does not change when BGP updates are exchanged between EBGP neighbors.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 166

Which statement about IP SLA feature is true?

A. It keeps track of the number of packets and bytes that are observed in each flow by storing information in a cache flow

B. It measures how the network treats traffic for specific applications by generating traffic that bears similar characteristics to application traffic.

C. It classifies various traffic types by examining information within Layers 3 through 7

D. It ensures that there are appropriate levels of service for network applications

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 167

The company network is in the process of migrating the IP address scheme to use IPv6. Which of the following address types are associated with IPv6? (Select three)

A. Anycast

B. Broadcast

C. Private

D. Unicast

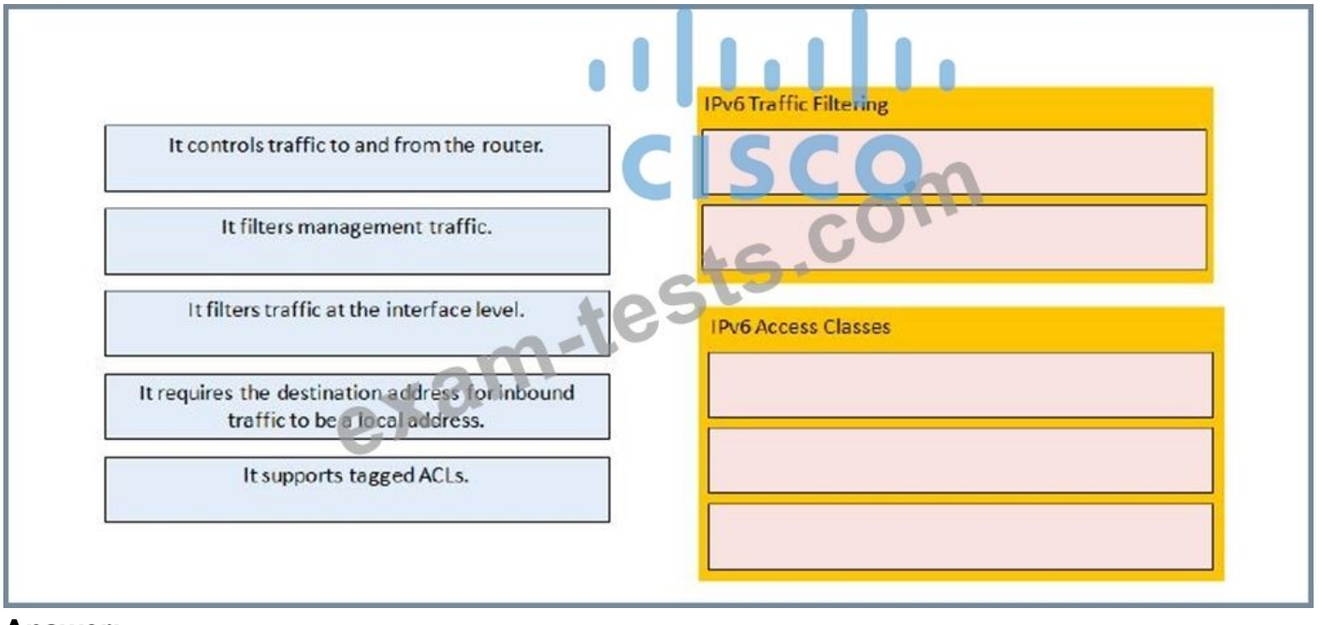
E. Public

F. Multicast

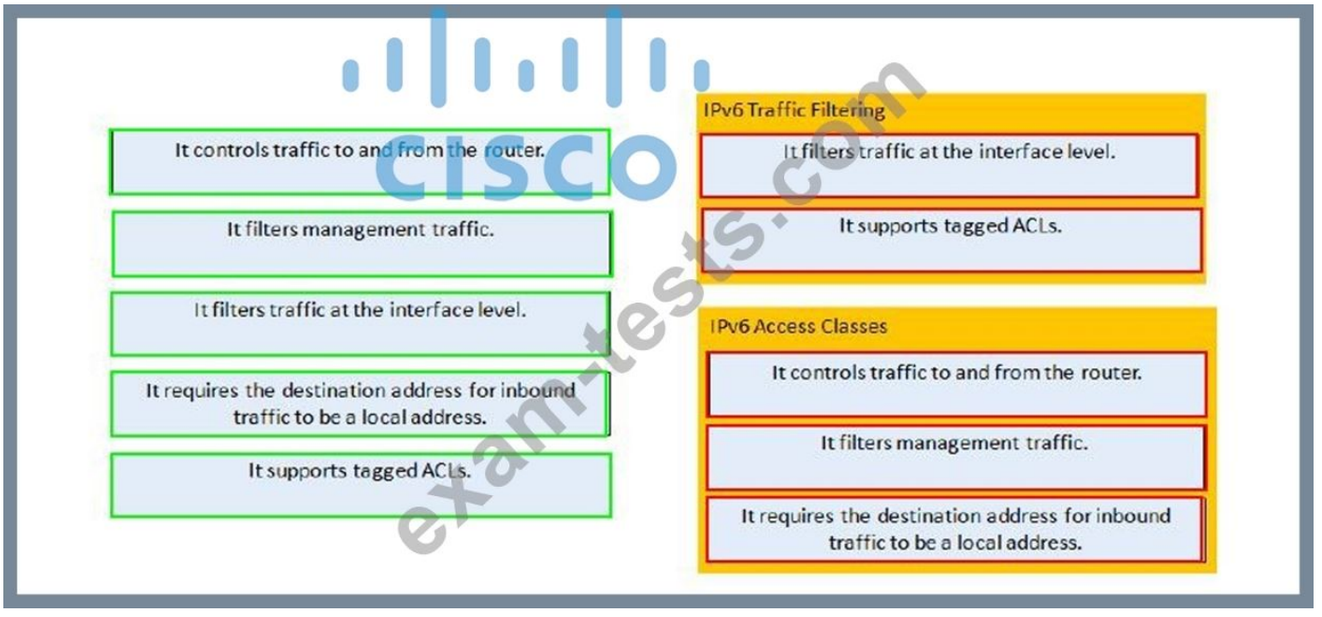
Answer: A,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168

Drag and drop the statement from the left onto the correct IPv6 router security features on the right.

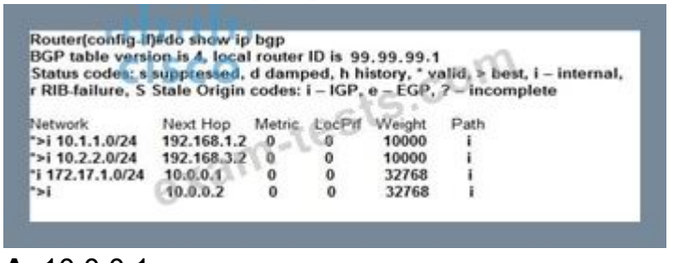


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 169

Which next hop is going to be used for 172.17.1.0/24 ?



```
Router(config-if)#do show ip bgp
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 99.99.99.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network          Next Hop      Metric  LocPrf  Weight  Path
*>i 10.1.1.0/24  192.168.1.2   0       0       10000   i
*>i 10.2.2.0/24  192.168.3.2   0       0       10000   i
*i 172.17.1.0/24 10.0.0.1      0       0       32768   i
*>i              10.0.0.2      0       0       32768   i
```

A. 10.0.0.1

B. 192.168.1.2

C. 10.0.0.2

D. 192.168.3.2

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The > indicates the best route to the destination 172.17.1.0/24

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/iproute_bgp/command/reference/irg_book/irg_bgp5.html#wp1156281

NEW QUESTION: 170

A corporate policy requires PPPoE to be enabled and to maintain a connection with the ISP, even if no interesting traffic exists. Which feature can be used to accomplish this task?

A. TCP Adjust

B. Dialer Persistent

C. PPPoE Groups

D. half-bridging

E. Peer Neighbor Route

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A new interface configuration command, dialer persistent, allows a dial-on-demand routing (DDR) dialer profile connection to be brought up without being triggered by interesting traffic. When configured, the dialer persistent command starts a timer when the dialer interface starts up and starts the connection when the timer expires. If interesting traffic arrives before the timer expires, the connection is still brought up and set as persistent. The command provides a default timer interval, or you can set a custom timer interval. To configure a dialer interface as persistent, use the following commands beginning in global configuration mode:
Command Purpose
Step 1 Router(config)# interface dialer Creates a dialer interface and number enters interface configuration mode.
Step 2 Router(config-if)# ip address Specifies the IP address and mask address mask of the dialer interface as a node in the destination network to be
called.
Step 3 Router(config-if)# encapsulation Specifies the encapsulation type.
type
Step 4 Router(config-if)# dialer string Specifies the remote destination to dial-string class class-name call and the map class that defines characteristics for calls to this destination.
Step 5 Router(config-if)# dialer pool Specifies the dialing pool to use number for calls to this destination.
Step 6 Router(config-if)# dialer-group Assigns the dialer interface to a group-number dialer group.
Step 7 Router(config-if)# dialer-list Specifies an access list by list dialer-group protocol protocol- number or by protocol and list name {permit | deny | list number to define the interesting access-list-number} packets that can trigger a call. Step 8 Router(config-if)# dialer (Optional) Specifies the remote-name user-name authentication name of the remote router on the destination subnetwork for a dialer interface.
Step 9 Router(config-if)# dialer Forces a dialer interface to be persistent [delay [initial] connected at all times, even in seconds | max-attempts the absence of interesting traffic.
number]
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/dial/configuration/guide/12_4t/dia_12_4t_book/dia_dia
ler_persist.html

NEW QUESTION: 171
Which version or versions of NetFlow support MPLS?
A. all versions of NetFlow
B. NetFlow versions 8 and 9
C. NetFlow version 5
D. NetFlow version 8
E. NetFlow version 9
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172
Which option can you use to monitor voice traffic when configuring an IP SLA?
A. udp-jitter
B. ip sla logging traps
C. tcp-jitter
D. ip sla reaction-configuration
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 173
Which statement about the IP SLA feature is true?
A. It keeps track of the number of packets and bytes that are observed in each flow by storing information in a cache flow.
B. It classifies various traffic types by examining information within Layers 3 through 7.
C. It ensures that there are appropriate levels of service for network applications.
D. It measures how the network treats traffic for specific applications by generating traffic that bears similar characteristics to application traffic.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 174
Which criterion does BGP evaluate first when determinin the best path?
A. neighbor address
B. weight
C. MED value
D. local prefence value
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 175
After testing various dynamic IPv6 address assignment methods, an engineer decides that more control is needed when distributing addresses to clients. Which two advantages does
DHCPv6 have over EUI-64 (Choose two.)
A. DHCPv6 allows for additional parameters to be sent to the client, such as the domain name and DNS server.
B. DHCPv6 does not require neighbor and router discovery on the network segment.
C. DHCPv6 requires less planning and configuration than EUI-64 requires.
D. DHCPv6 providers tighter control over the IPv6 addresses that are distributed to clients.
E. DHCPv6 does not require the configuration of prefix pools.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 176

Given ((diagram with R1 SLA config)) with configuration written on Picture as R(Config)#ip sla 1 R1(Config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 172.20.20.2 source-interface f1/0 R1(Config-ip-sla)#frequency 10 R1(Config-ip-sla)#threshold 100 R1(Config)#ip sla schedule 1 start-time now life forever R1(Config)#track 10 ip sla ???- R1(Config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 What make default route not removed when SLA state down or failed?

A. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo

B. The threshold value is wrong

C. Missing of track feature on default static route command

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Remember: If you want to use the "state", remember that the "track state" will be down also if the the threshold is reached.

Note: with Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T, 12.2(33)SXI1, 12.2(33)SRE and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, the track rtr command is replaced by the track ip sla command. See the track ip sla command for more information.

Reference:

http://www.ciscozine.com/using-ip-sla-to-change-routing/

NEW QUESTION: 177

Which option is an invalid redistribute command option for redistributing routes from EIGRPintoOSPF?

A. route map

B. tag

C. metric

D. access list

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.1
access-list 1 deny any
!
access-list 2 permit 192.168.1.4
access-list 2 deny any
!
ntp access-group serve 1
ntp master 4
ntp access-group peer 2
```

Which three NTP features can be deduced on the router (Choose three.)

A. only is in stratum 4

B. only accepts time requests from 192.168.1.1

C. only updates its time from 192.168.1.1

D. only updates its time from 192.168.1.4
E. only handle four requests at a time
F. only accepts time requests from 192.168.1.4
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 179
Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Ethernet 0
 pppoe-client dial-pool-number 5
 pppoe-client ppp-max-payload 1500
interface Dialer 1
 ip address negotiated
 dialer pool 5
 mtu 1492
```

Which statement about the configuration is true?
A. This configuration is incorrect because the MTU must match the ppp-max-payload that is defined.
B. This configuration is missing an IP address on the dialer interface
C. This configuration is incorrect because the dialer interface number must be the same as the dialer pool number
D. This configuration represents a complete PPPoE client configuration on an Ethernet connection.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

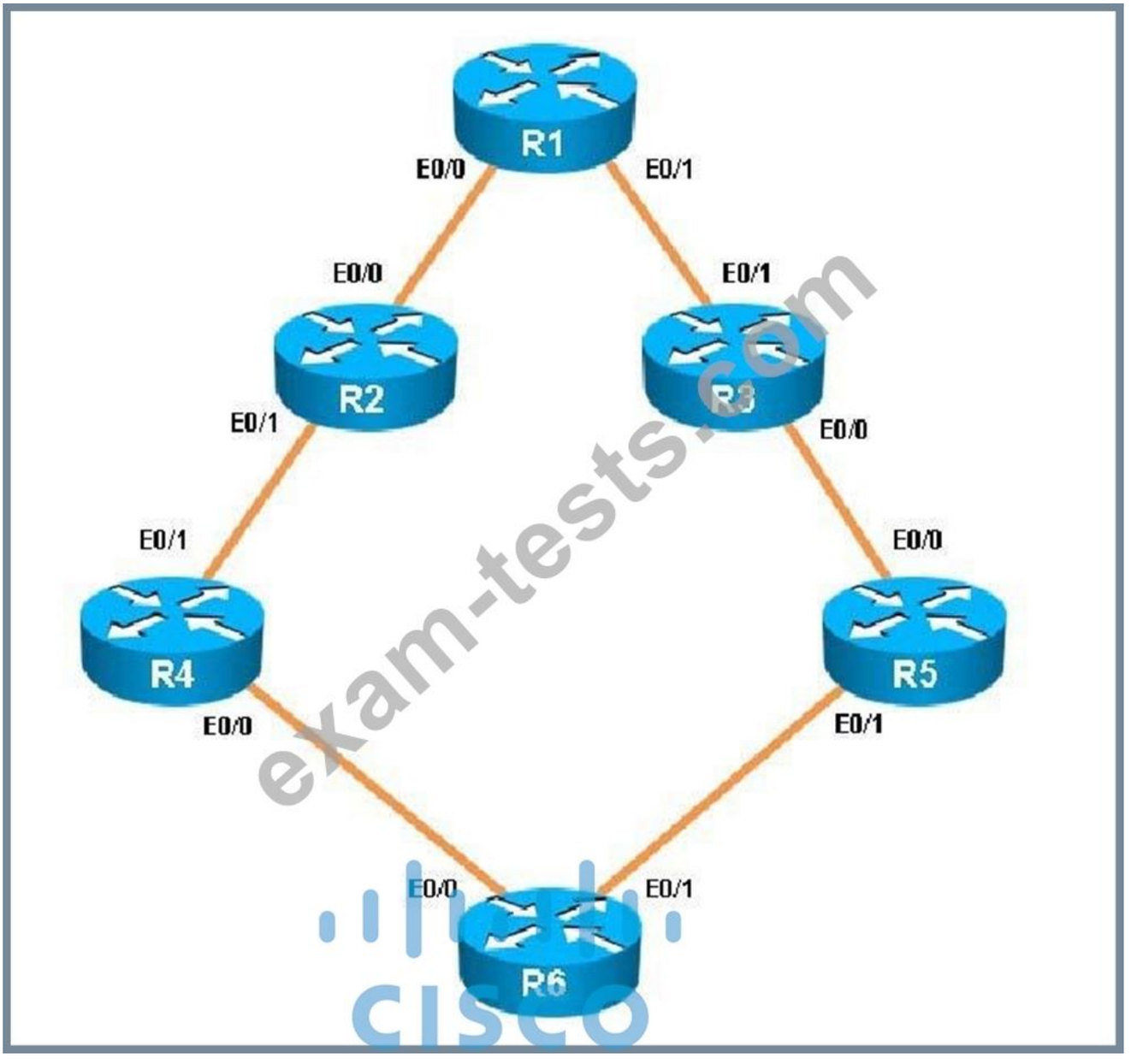
NEW QUESTION: 180
Refer to the exhibit.

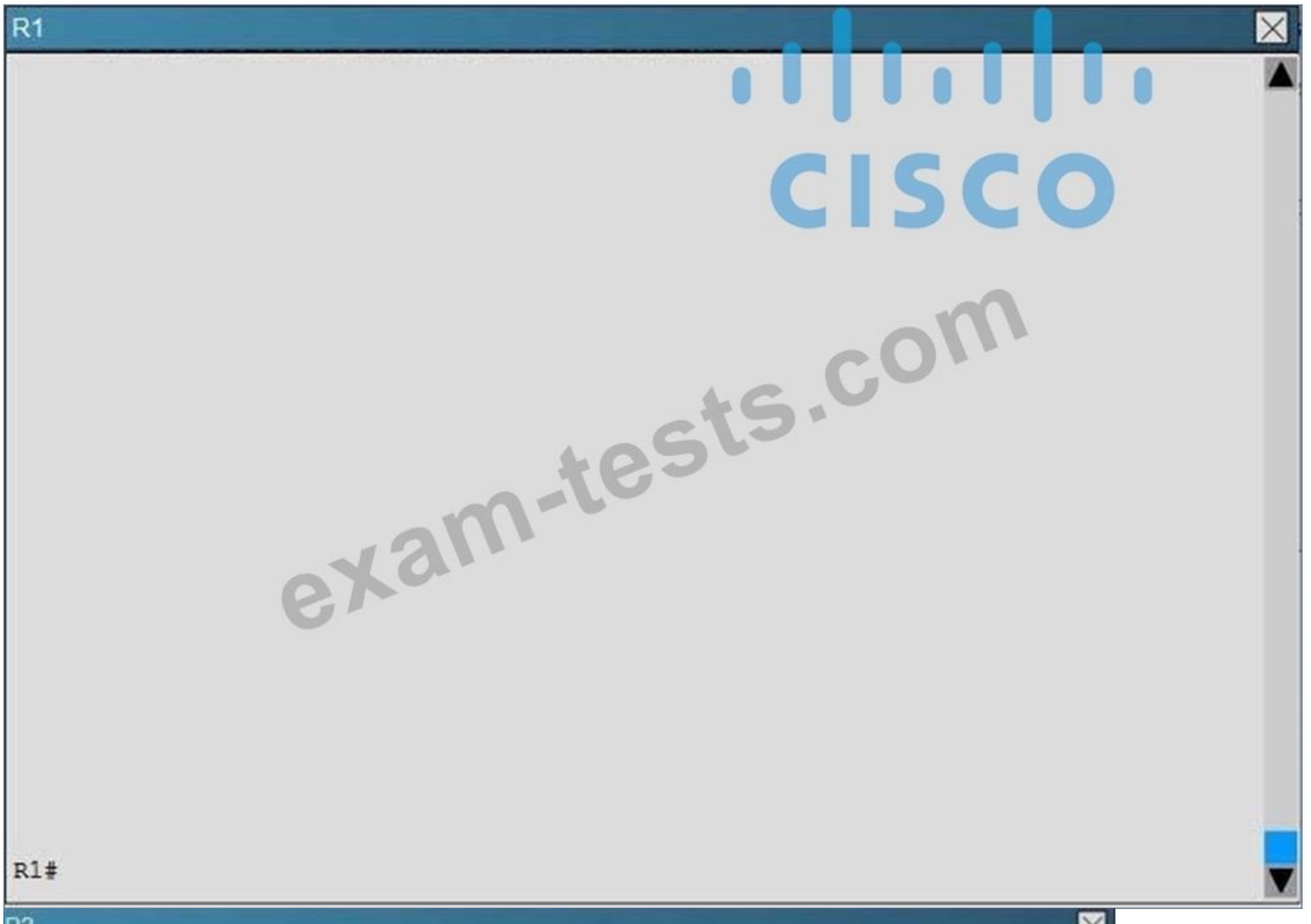
```
router eigrp 65535
no auto-summary
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
router ospf 1
network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
passive-interface loopback0
redistribute eigrp 65535
```

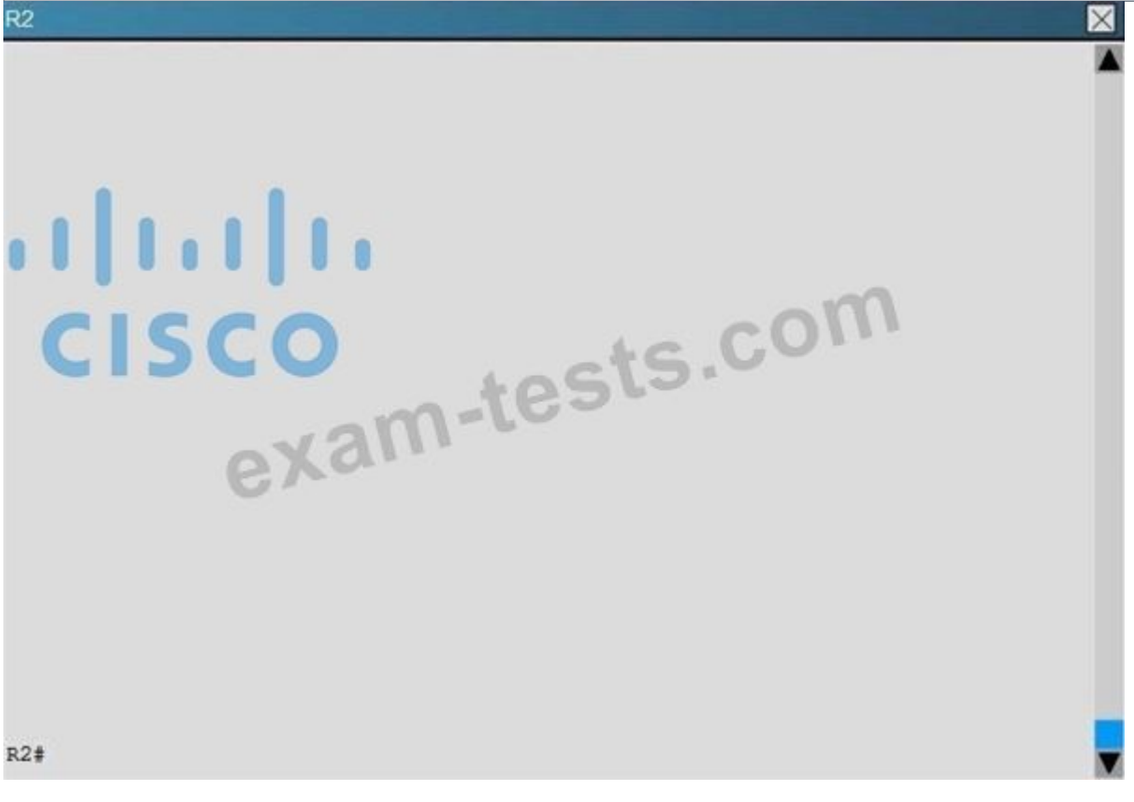
If this configuration is applied to a device that redistributes EIGRP routes into OSPF. which two statements about the behavior of the device are true? (Choose Two)
A. The device router ID is set to Loopback0 automatically
B. EIGRP routes appears as type 3 LSAs in the OSPF database.
C. The device redistributes only classful EIGRP networks into OSPF.
D. EIGRP routes appears in the routing table as N2 OSPF routes
E. EIGRP routes appears in the routing table as E2 OSPF routes
F. The device redistributes all EIGRP networks into OSPF
Answer: C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

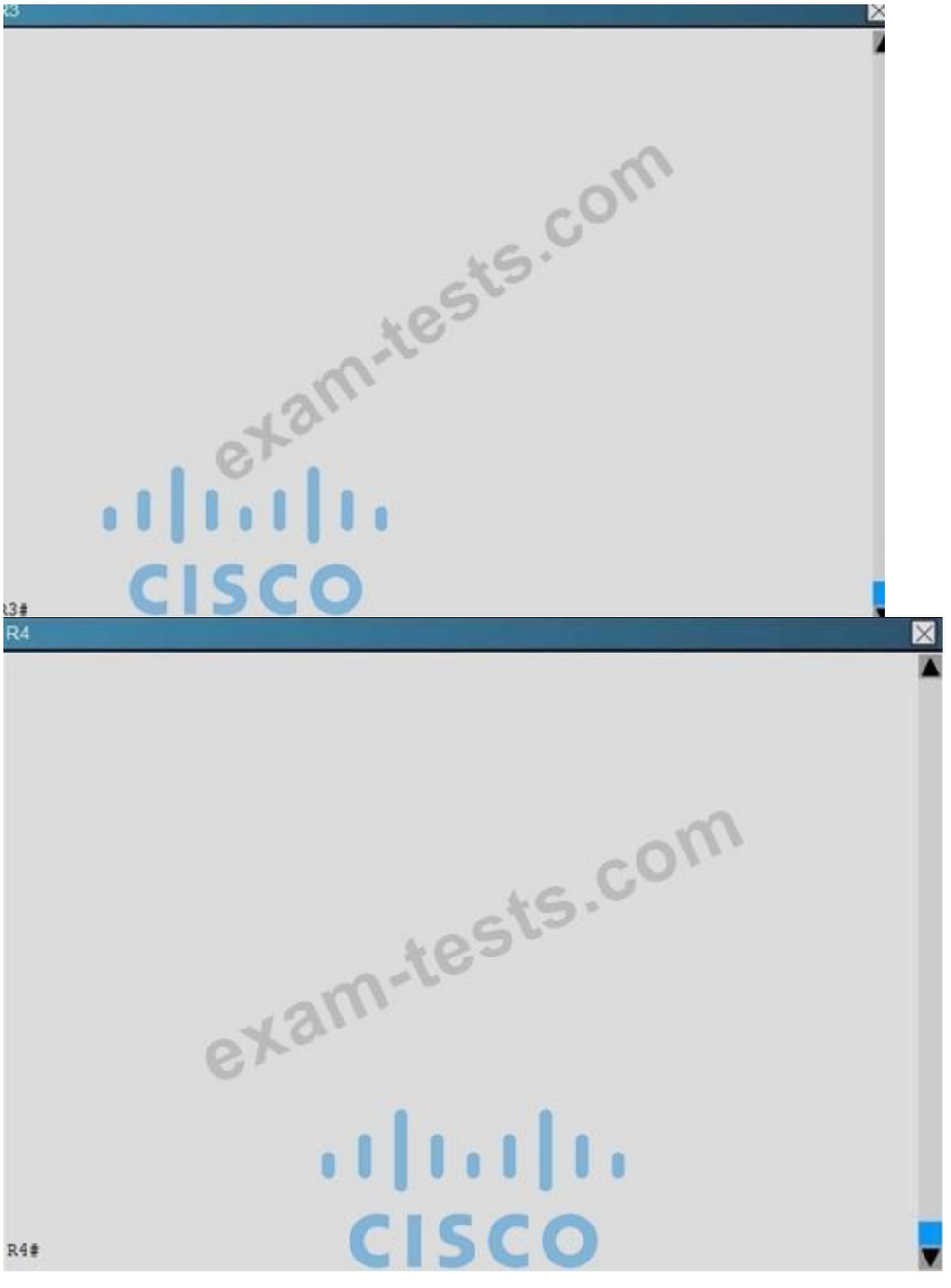
NEW QUESTION: 181

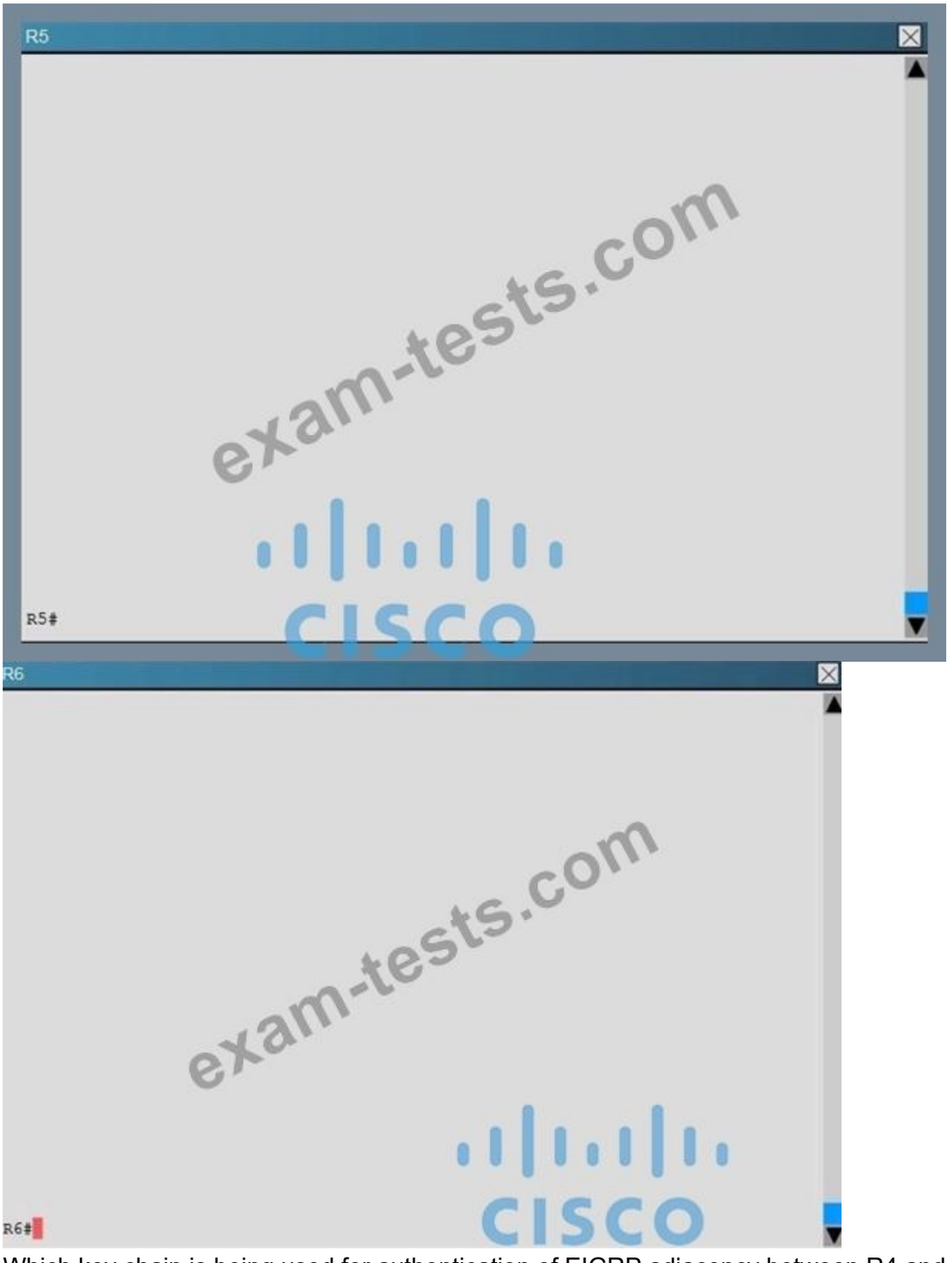
You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.








R3
exam-tests.com
CISCO
R3#
R4
exam-tests.com
CISCO
R4#



Which key chain is being used for authentication of EIGRP adjacency between R4 and R2?

A. CISCO

B. EIGRP

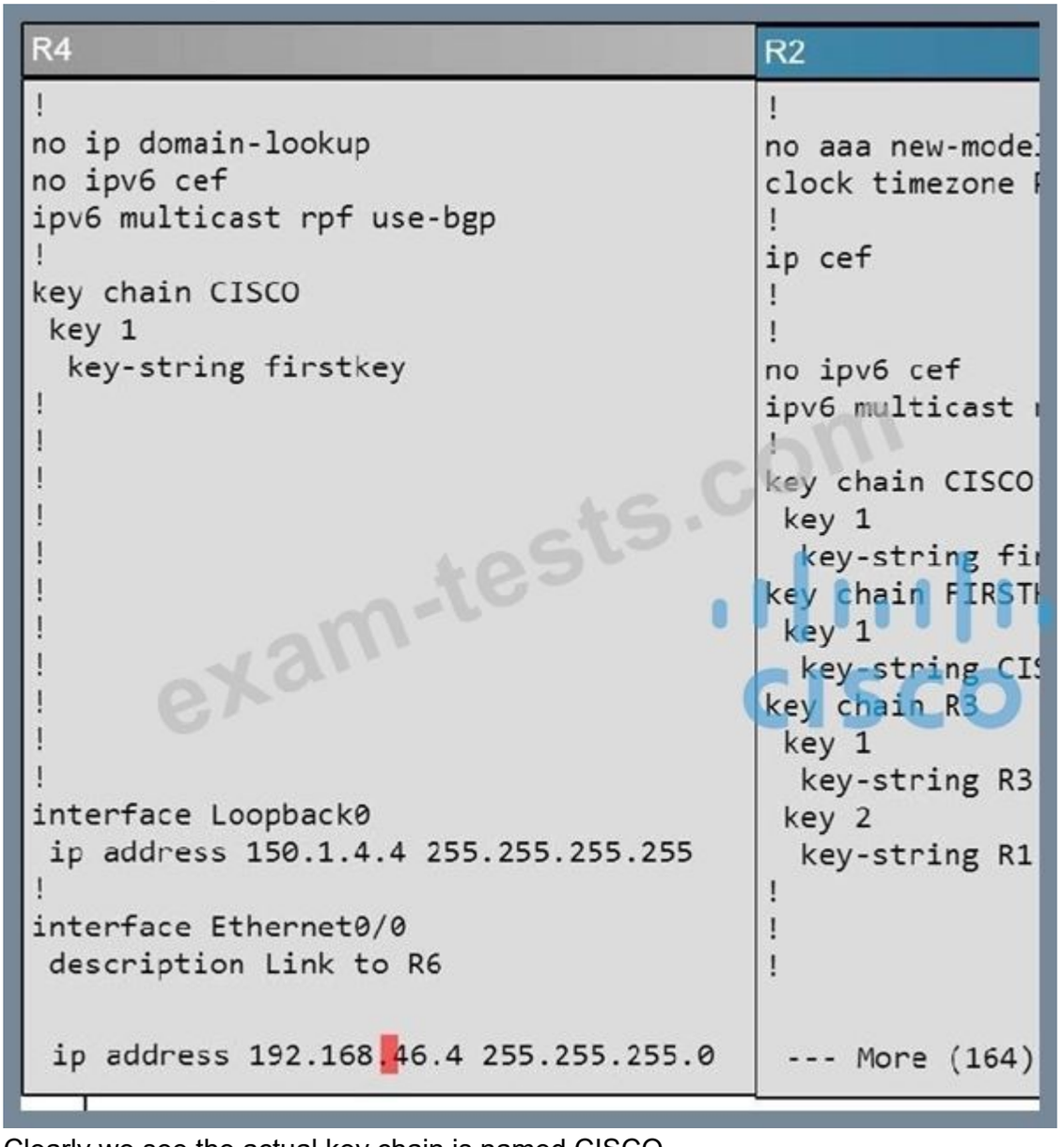
C. key

D. MD5

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

R4 and R2 configs are as shown below:



Clearly we see the actual key chain is named CISCO.

NEW QUESTION: 182

Which routing protocol searches for a better route through other autonomous systems to achieve convergence?

A. Link-state

B. Hybrid

C. Path vector

D. Distance vector

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

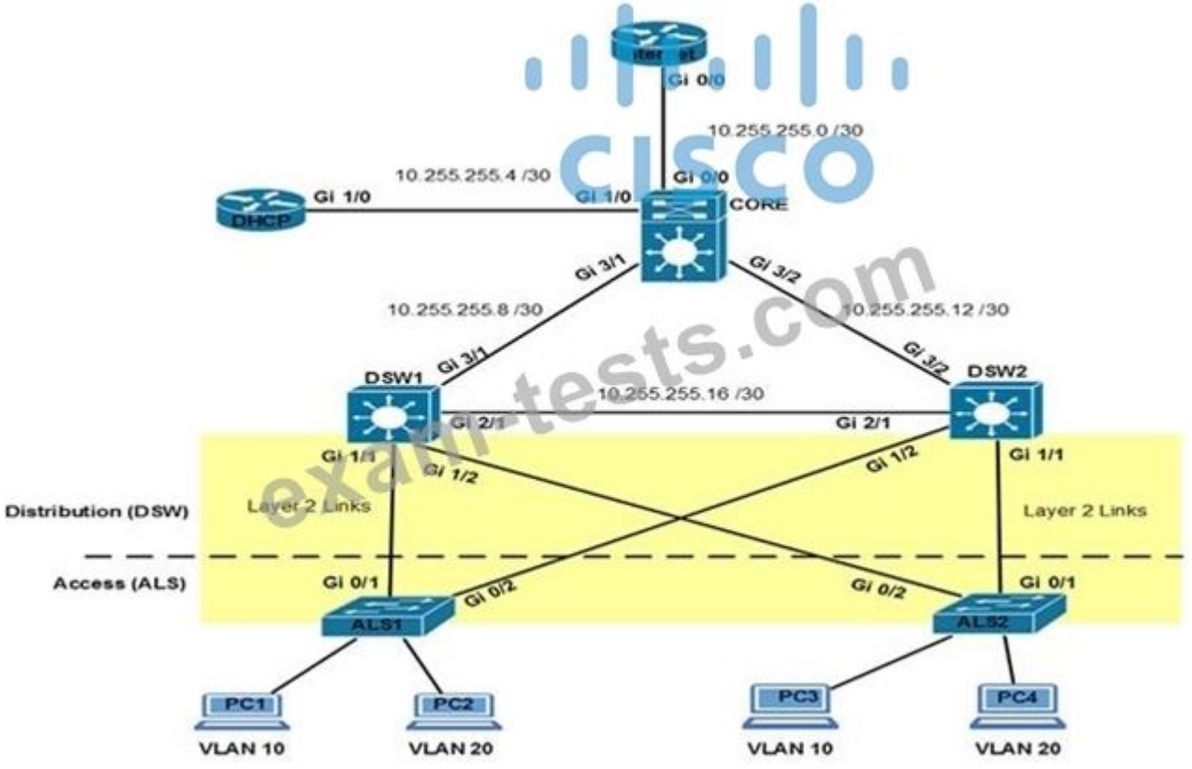
Explanation

http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2756480

BGP is a path vector routing protocol and does not contain a complete topology of the network-like link state routing protocols. BGP behaves similar to distance vector protocols to ensure a path is loop free.

NEW QUESTION: 183

Refer to the exhibit.



Which option prevents routing updates from being sent to the access layer switches?

A. ALS1(config-router)# passive-interface default ALS2(config-router)# passive-interface default

B. DWS1(config-router)# passive-interface default DWS2(config-router)# passive-interface default

C. DWS1(config-router)# passive-interface gi1/1 DWS1(config-router)# passive-interface gi1/2 DWS2 (config-router)# passive-interface gi1/1 DWS2(config-router)# passive-interface gi1/2

D. ALS1(config-router)# passive-interface gi0/1 ALS1(config-router)# passive-interface gi0/2 ALS2(config-router)# passive-interface gi0/1 ALS2(config-router)# passive-interface gi0/2

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 184

Which option is a prerequisite for stateful NAT64?

A. ICMP64

B. DNS64

C. IPsec for IPv6

D. Application Layer Gateway

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 185

Which two functions are completely independent when implementing NAT64 over NAT-PT? (Choose two.)

A. stateless translation

B. port redirection

C. NAT

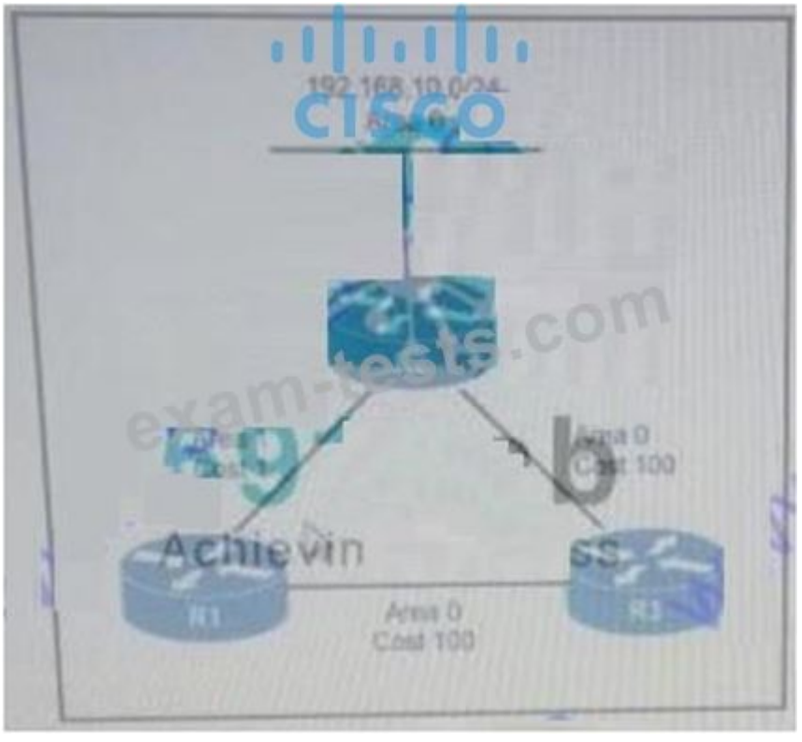
D. DNS

E. session handling

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 186

Refer to the exhibit.



You notice that traffic from R1 to the 192.168.10 0/24 network prefers the path through R3 instead of the least-cost path through R2.What is the most likely reason for this route selection?

A. OSPF prefers interarea routes over intra-area routes.

B. OSPF prefers external routes over interarea routes.

C. OSPF prefers external routes over intra-area routes.

D. OSPF prefers intra-area routes over interarea routes

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 187

Which two packet type can an EIGRP router send when a route goes into the Active state?(choose two)

A. reply

B. request

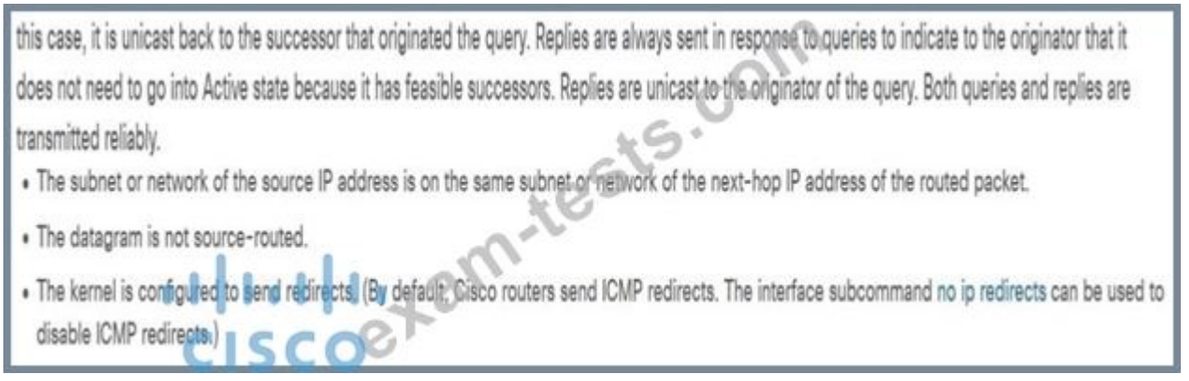
C. hello

D. update

E. query

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/enhanced-interior-gateway-routingprotocoleigrp/13669-1.html#packet_formats


this case, it is unicast back to the successor that originated the query. Replies are always sent in response to queries to indicate to the originator that it does not need to go into Active state because it has feasible successors. Replies are unicast to the originator of the query. Both queries and replies are transmitted reliably.

- The subnet or network of the source IP address is on the same subnet or network of the next-hop IP address of the routed packet.
- The datagram is not source-routed.
- The kernel is configured to send redirects. (By default, Cisco routers send ICMP redirects. The interface subcommand no ip redirects can be used to disable ICMP redirects.)

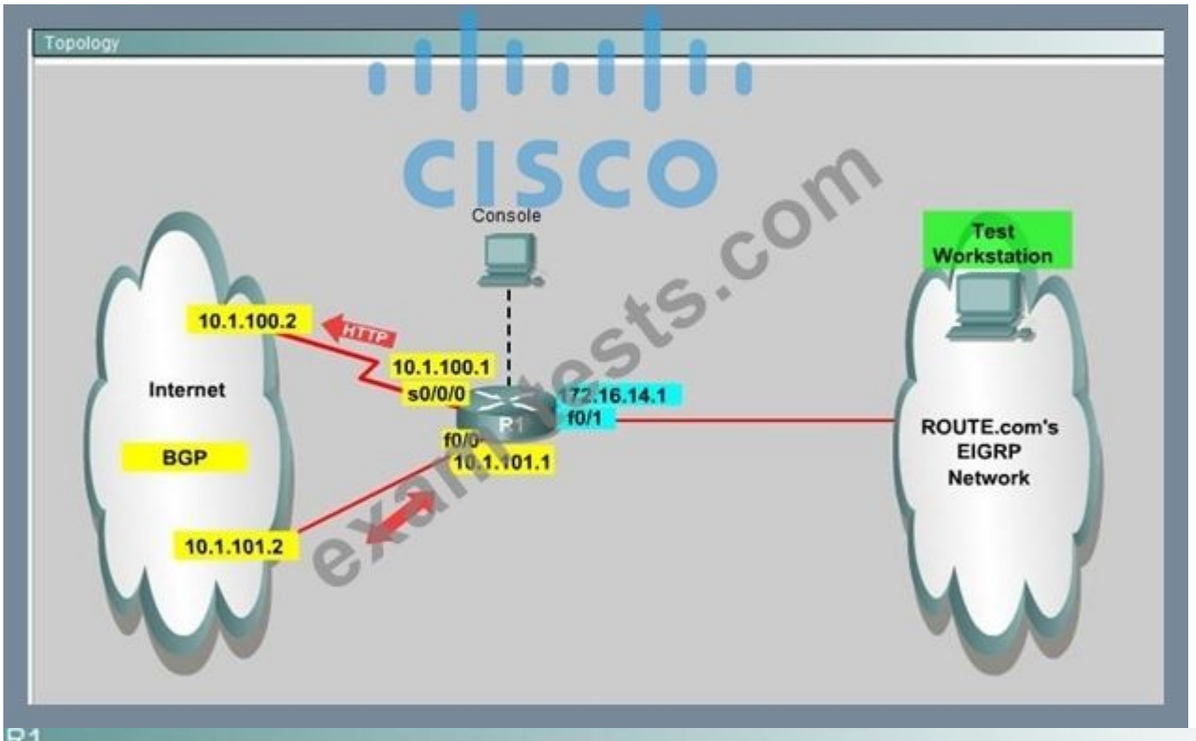
NEW QUESTION: 188

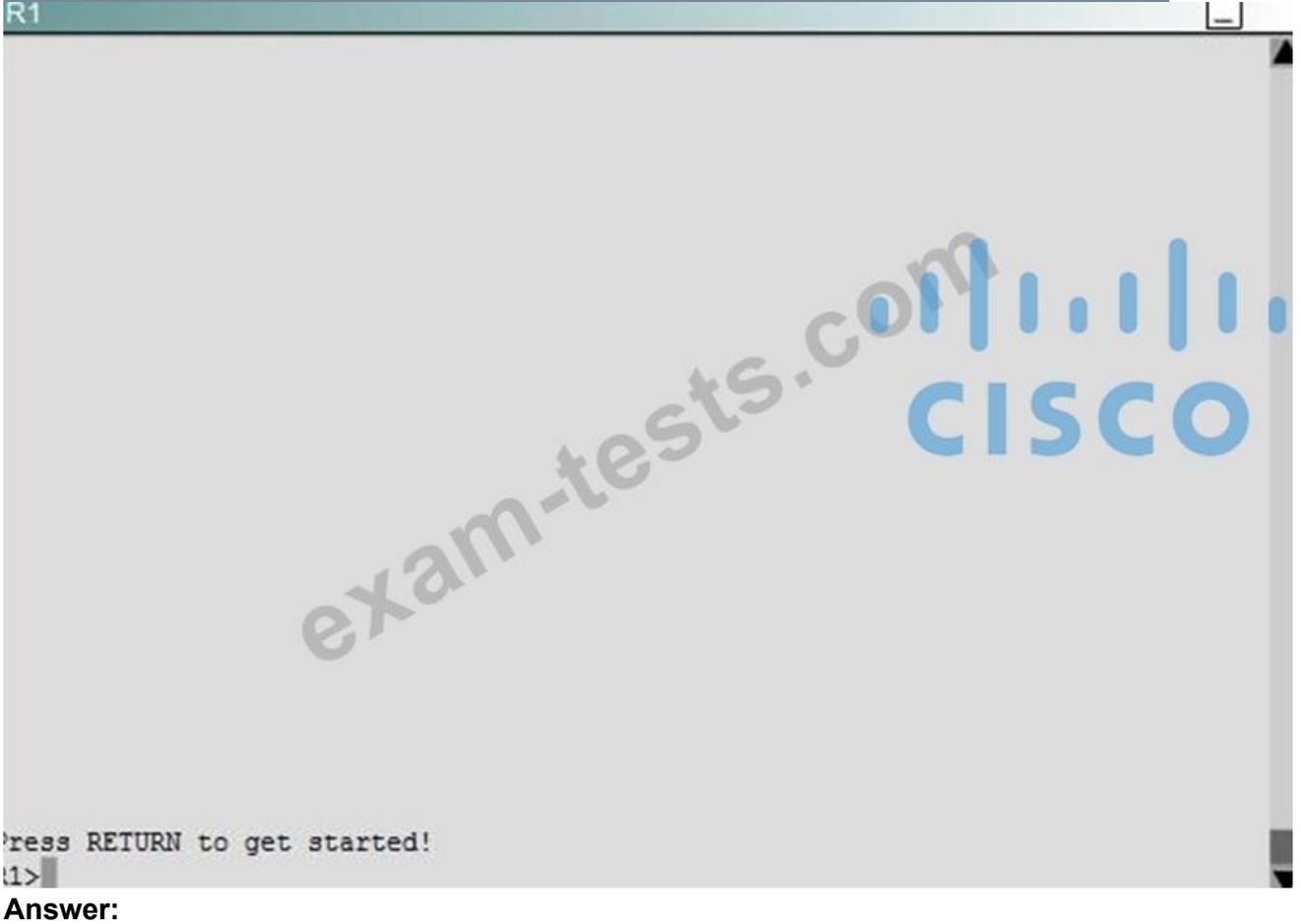
CORRECT TEXT

You are a network engineer with ROUTE.com, a small IT company. ROUTE.com has two connections to the Internet; one via a frame relay link and one via an EoMPLS link. IT policy requires that all outbound HTTP traffic use the frame relay link when it is available.

All other traffic may use either link. No static or default routing is allowed.

Choose and configure the appropriate path selection feature to accomplish this task. You may use the Test Workstation to generate HTTP traffic to validate your solution.





Answer:

We need to configure policy based routing to send specific traffic along a path that is different from the best path in the routing table.

Here are the step by Step Solution for this:

1) First create the access list that catches the HTTP traffic:

R1(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq www
2) Configure the route map that sets the next hop address to be ISP1 and permits the rest of the traffic:
R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 101
R1(config-route-map)#set ip next-hop 10.1.100.2
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 20
3) Apply the route-map on the interface to the server in the EIGRP Network:
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#int fa0/1
R1(config-if)#ip policy route-map pbr
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
Explanation:
First you need to configure access list to HTTP traffic and then configure that access list.
After that configure the route map and then apply it on the interface to the server in EIGRP network.

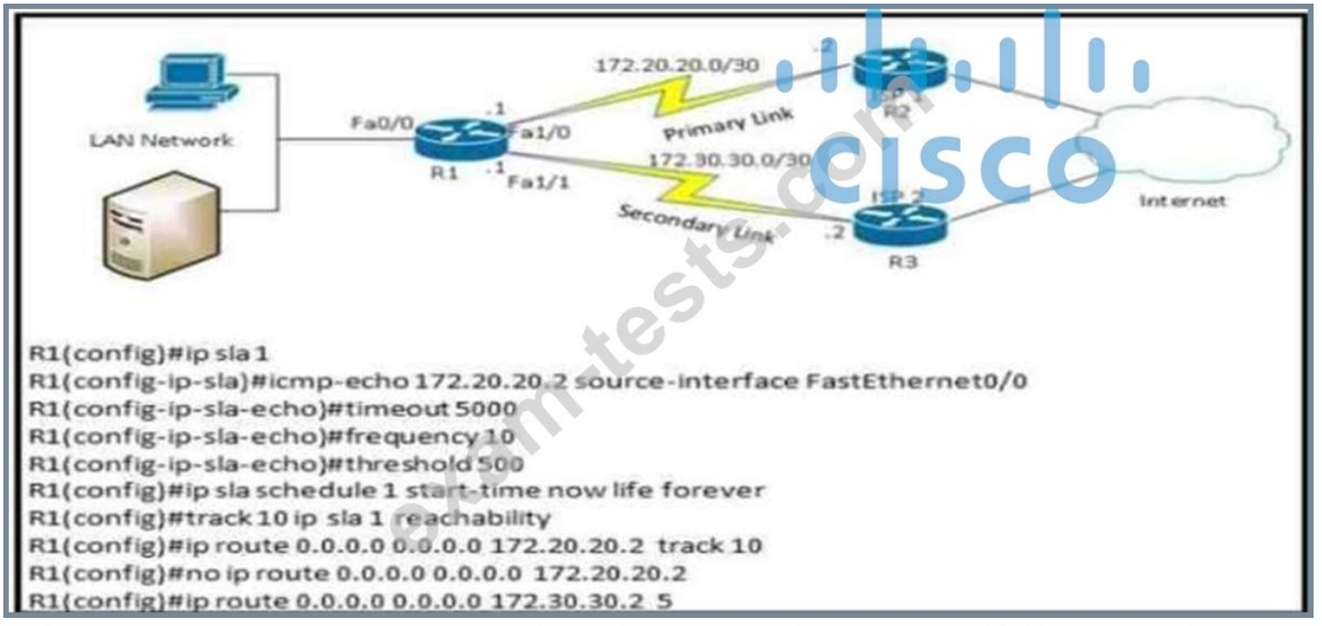
NEW QUESTION: 189
After configuring RIPng on two routers that are connected via a WAN link, a network engineer notices that two routers cannot exchange routing updated.
What is the reason for this?
A. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking UDP 521
B. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking TCP 520
C. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking TCP 520
D. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking UDP 520
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 190
You are configuring a Microsoft client to call a PPP server using CHAP. Only the client will be authenticated, but the client's password has expired and must be changed.
Which PPP server configuration allows the call to be completed?
A. ppp authentication chap
B. ppp authentication ms-chap callin
C. ppp authentication ms-chap-v2 callin
D. ppp authentication ms-chap-v2
E. ppp authentication chap callin
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 191
How to set up IP SLA to monitor jitter between the certain limits? (it's jitter now, not bandwidth)
A. Queue-limit

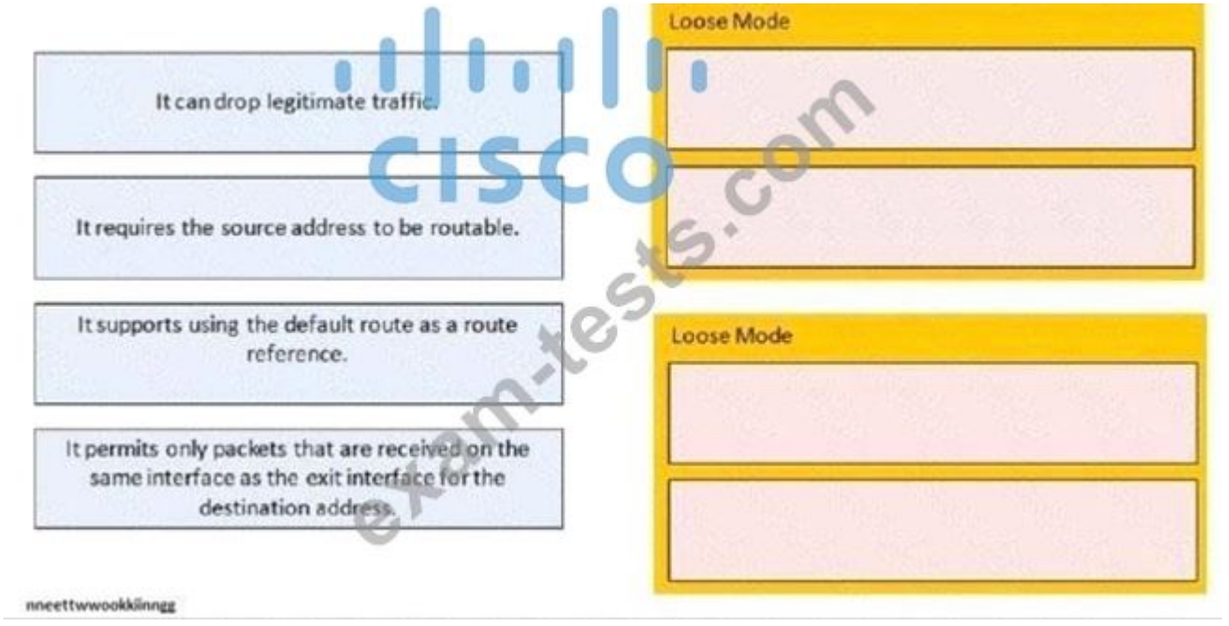
B. Timeout (not timer)
C. Frequency
D. Threshold
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 192

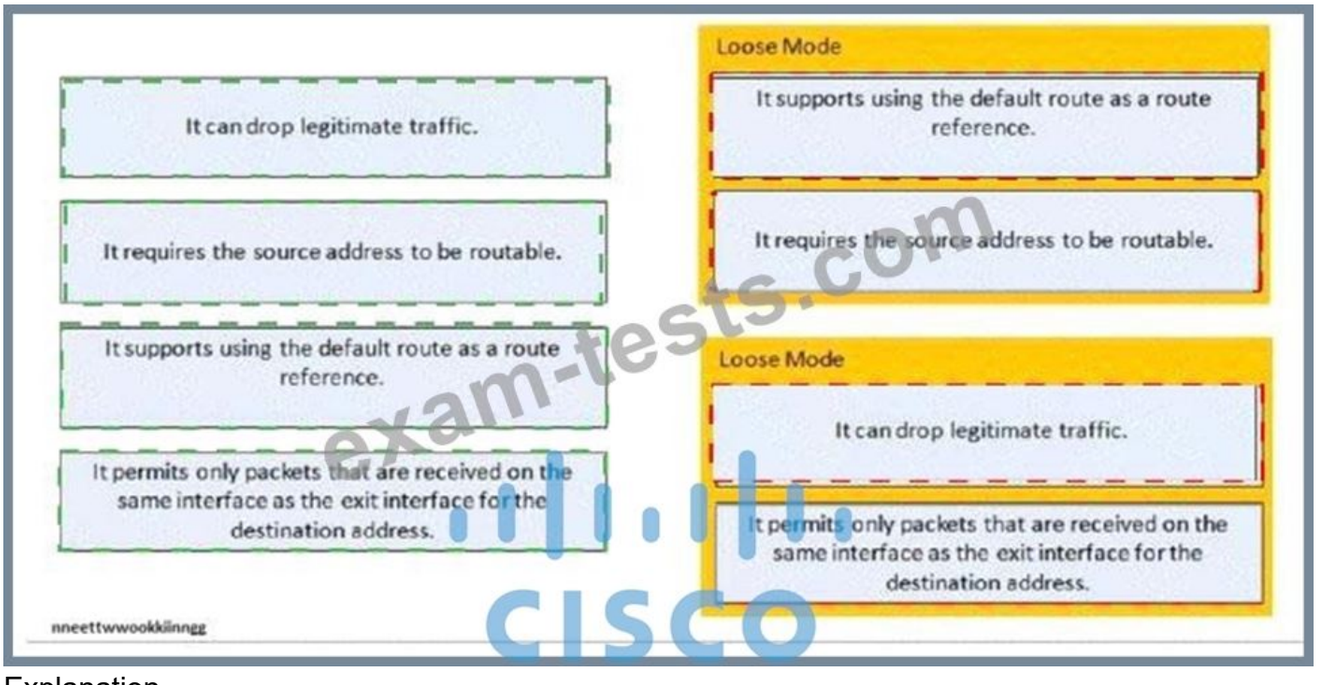


Refer to the exhibit. Which two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure are true*? (Choose two)
A. The threshold value is wrong
B. The destination must be 172 30 30 2 for icmp-echo
C. A route back lo the R1 LAN network is missing in R2
D. The default route has wrong next hop IP address
E. The source-interface is configured incorrectly
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

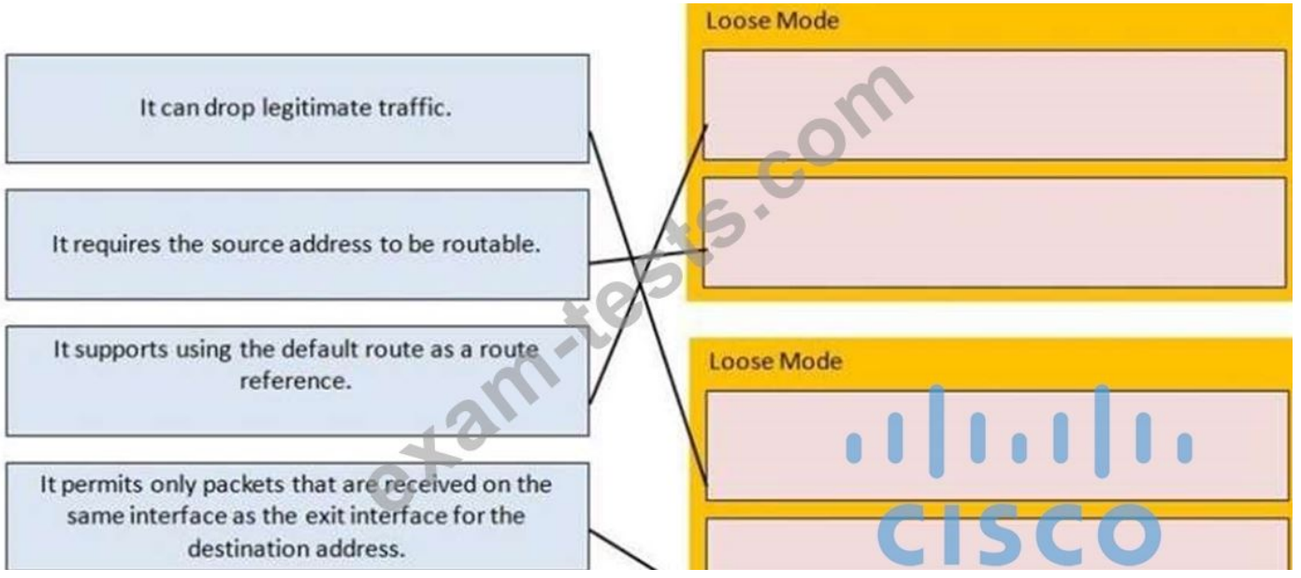
NEW QUESTION: 193
Drag and drop the statements from the left onto the correct uRPF modes on the right Select and Place:



Answer:

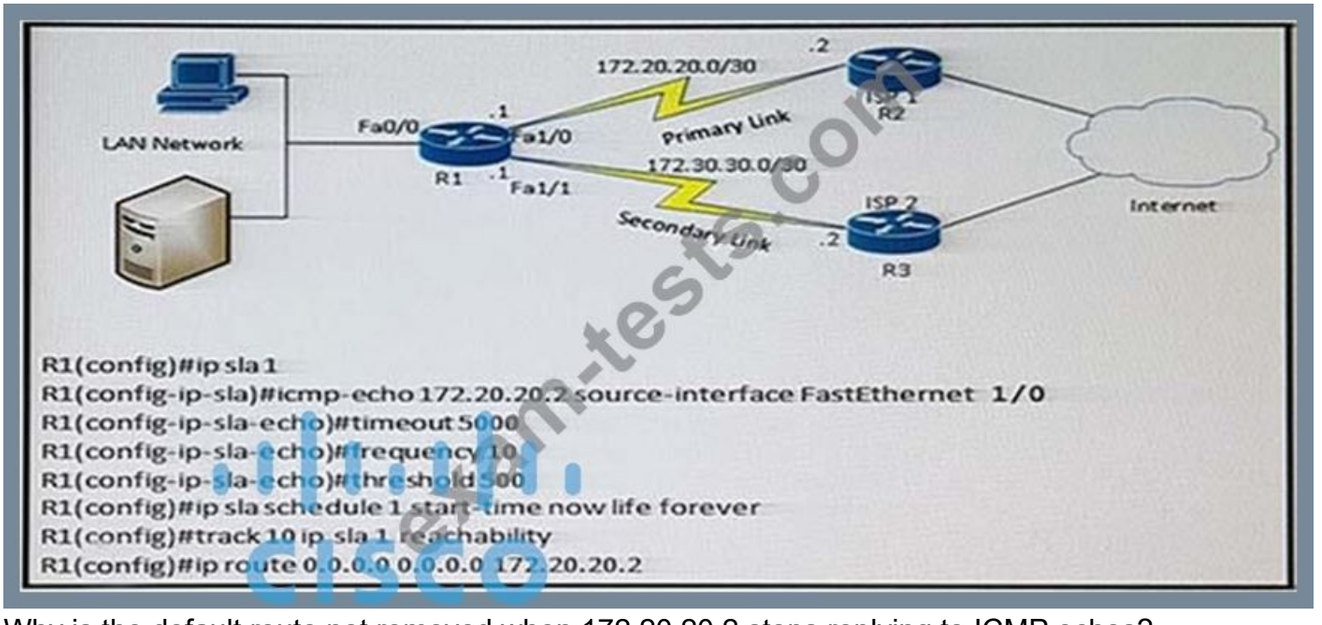


Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 194

Refer to the exhibit.



Why is the default route not removed when 172.20.20.2 stops replying to ICMP echos?

A. The default route is missing the track feature.

B. The threshold value is wrong.

C. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.

D. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 195

A customer requests policy-based routing Packets arriving from source 209 165 200 225 should be sent to the next hop at 209.165.200.227 with the precedence bit set to priority Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.226 should be sent to the next hop at 209.165.200.228 with the precedence bit set to critical. Which configuration completes these requirements?

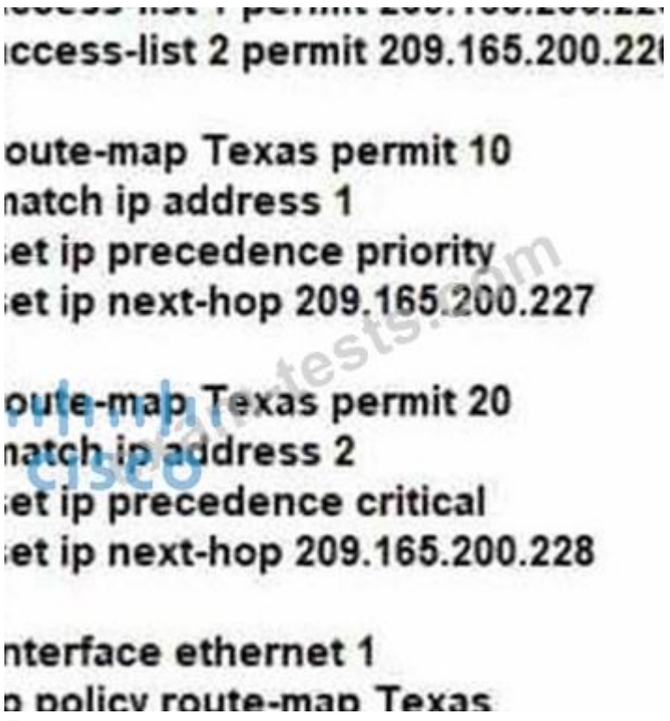
A:

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.225
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.226
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence critical
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.227
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.228
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
```

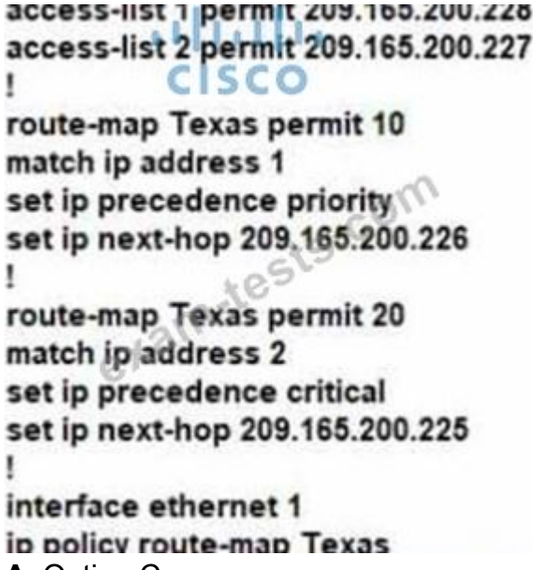
B:

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.227
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.228
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.225
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip precedence critical
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.226
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
```

C:



D:



A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 196

What does the following access list, which is applied on the external interface FastEthernet 1/0 of the perimeter router, accomplish?

router(config)#access-list 101 deny ip 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any log

router (config)#access-list 101 deny ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any log router (config)#access-list 101 deny ip 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 any log router (config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any router (config)#interface fastEthernet 1/0 router (config-if)#ip access-group 101 in

A. It filters incoming traffic from private addresses in order to prevent spoofing and logs any intrusion attempts.

B. It prevents incoming traffic from IP address ranges 10.0.0.0-10.0.0.255, 172.16.0.0- 172.31.255.255, 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255 and logs any intrusion attempts.

C. It prevents the internal network from being used in spoofed denial of service attacks and logs any exit to the Internet.

D. It prevents private internal addresses to be accessed directly from outside.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 197

When a new PC is connected to the network, which step must it take first to receive a DHCP address?

A. It sends a DHCPHELLO message to the DHCP server IP address.

B. It sends a DHCPREQUEST message to 255.255.255.255.

C. It sends a DHCPREQUEST message to the DHCP server IP address

D. It sends a DCHPDISCOVER message to 255.255.255.255.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 198

Which command enables NAT-PT on an IPv6 interface?

A. IPv6 nat-pt enable

B. ipv6 nat

C. Ipv6 nat-pt

D. Ipv6 nat enable

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipaddr_nat/configuration/15- mt/nat-15-mt-book/ip6-natpt.html

NEW QUESTION: 199

What is the primary service that is provided when you implement Cisco Easy Virtual Network?

A. It requires and enhances the use of VRF-Lite.
B. It reduces the need for common services separation.
C. It allows for traffic separation and improved network efficiency.
D. It introduces multi-VRF and label-prone network segmentation.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 200
Which two statements about NetFlow templates are true? (Choose two.)
A. Only NetFlow version 9 is template based.
B. NetFlow Version 5 and version 9 are template based.
C. Only NetFlow version 5 is template based.
D. Template can increase bandwidth usage.
E. They can increase overall performance.
F. They can reduce bandwidth usage.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/tk648/tk362/technologies_white_paper09186a00800a3db9.html

NEW QUESTION: 201
Refer to the exhibit.


```
R1# show running-config
interface Loopback0
 ip address 64.101.64.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Tunnel0
 ipv6 unnumbered Ethernet0/1
 tunnel source Loopback0
 tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 198.135.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ipv6 address 2002:4065:4001:1::/64 eui-64
!
ipv6 route 2002::/16 Tunnel0
```

```
R2# show running-config
interface Loopback0
 ip address 64.101.65.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Tunnel0
 ipv6 unnumbered Ethernet0/1
 tunnel source Loopback0
 tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 198.135.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ipv6 address 2002:4065:4101:1::/64 eui-64
!
ipv6 route 2002:/16 Tunnel0
```

The 6to4 overlay tunnel configuration has been applied on each router to join isolated IPv6 networks over a IPv4 network. Which statements regarding the 6to4 overlay tunnel is true?

A. The least significant 32 bits in the address referenced by the ipv6 route 2002::/16 Tunnel0 command will correspond to the interface E0/0 IPv4 address

B. The least significant 32 bits in the address referenced by the ipv6 route 2002::/16 Tunnel0 command will correspond to the IPv4 address assigned to the tunnel source

C. The configuration is invalid since the tunnel source command must be configured with an IPv6 address

D. This is actually a configuration example of an IPv4-compatible tunnel and not a 6to4 tunnel

E. This is actually a configuration example of an ISATAP overlay tunnel and not a 6to4 tunnel

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

6to4 tunnels use IPv6 addresses that concatenate 2002::/16 with the 32-bit IPv4 address of the edge router, creating a 48-bit prefix. The tunnel interface on R1 has an IPv6 prefix of 2002:4065:4001:1::/64, where 4065:4001 is the hexadecimal equivalent of 64.101.64.1, the IPv4 address of its interface in the IPv4 network. The tunnel interface on R2 has an IPv6 prefix of 2002:4065:4101:1::/64, where 4065:4101 is the hexadecimal equivalent of 64.101.65.1, the IPv4 address of its interface in the IPv4 network.

When R1 receives a packet with IPv6 destination address of 2002:4065:4101:1:: (from the left IPv6 network, for example) R1 will:

* Take the IPv6 destination address of that packet (2002:4065:4101:1::) and convert it into an IPv4 address. In this case, the IPv4 address is 40.65.41.01 in hexa, which is 64.101.65.1 in decimal format.* R1 encapsulates the IPv6 packet in an IPv4 packet with a destination address of 64.101.65.1; the packet is routed normally through the IPv4 network to R2* R2 receives the IPv4 packet, decapsulates and routes it normally to its final IPv6 destination.

NEW QUESTION: 202

Which feature eliminates the need for Cisco Express forwarding to maintain a route cache?

A. MAC address table

B. adjacency table

C. FIB

D. RIB

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/XE3-6-0E/15-22E/configuration/guide/xe-360-config/cef.pdf

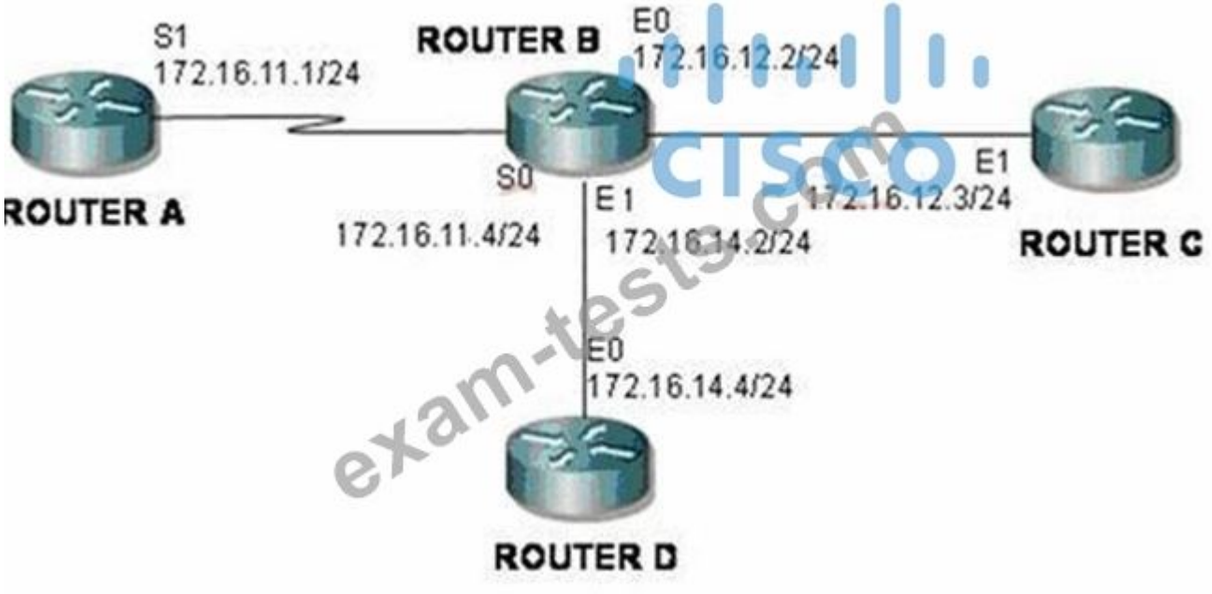
Forwarding Information Base

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) is a table that contains a copy of the forwarding information in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the route processor updates the IP routing table and CEF updates the FIB. Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with switching paths, such as fast switching and optimum switching. CEF uses the FIB to make IP destination-based switching decisions and maintain next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.

On the Catalyst 4500 series switches, CEF loads the FIB in to the integrated switching engine hardware to increase the performance of forwarding. The integrated switching engine has a finite number of forwarding slots for storing routing information. If this limit is exceeded, CEF is automatically disabled and all packets are forwarded in software. In this situation, you should reduce the number of routes on the switch and then reenable hardware switching with the **ip cef** command.

NEW QUESTION: 203

A policy needs to be implemented on Router B so that any traffic sourced from 172.16.10.0/24 will be forwarded to Router C.



Which configuration on Router B will achieve the desired effect?

A. access-list 1 permit 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255!interface s0ip policy route-map policy!route- map policy permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 172.16.12.3

B. access-list 1 permit 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255!interface e0ip policy route-map policy!route- map policy permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 172.16.12.2

C. access-list 1 permit 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255!interface e0ip policy route-map policy!route- map policy permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 172.16.14.4

D. access-list 1 deny 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255!interface s0ip policy route-map policy!route- map policy permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 172.16.12.2

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

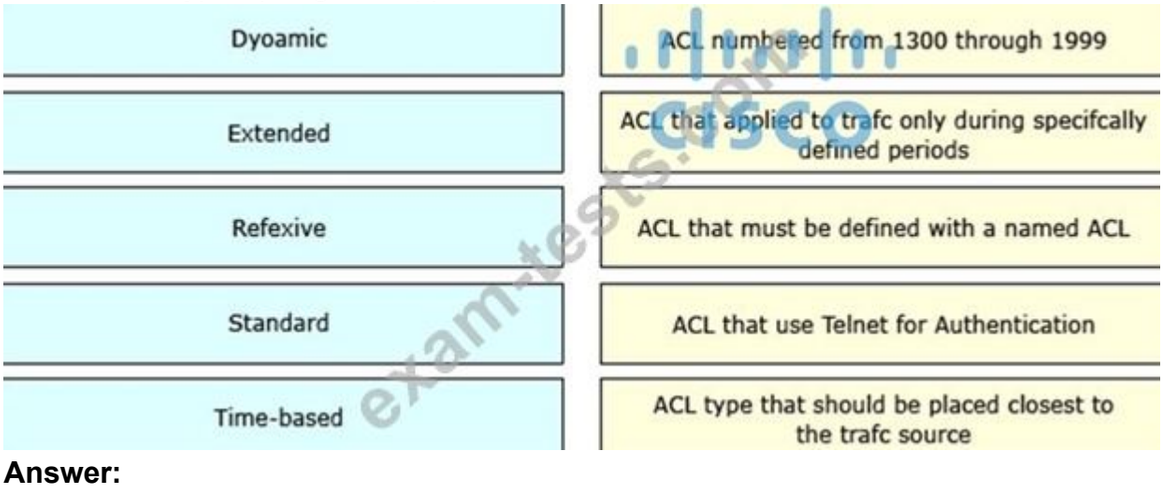
Explanation

The "next-hop" IP address should be the E1 interface of router C (172.16.12.3).

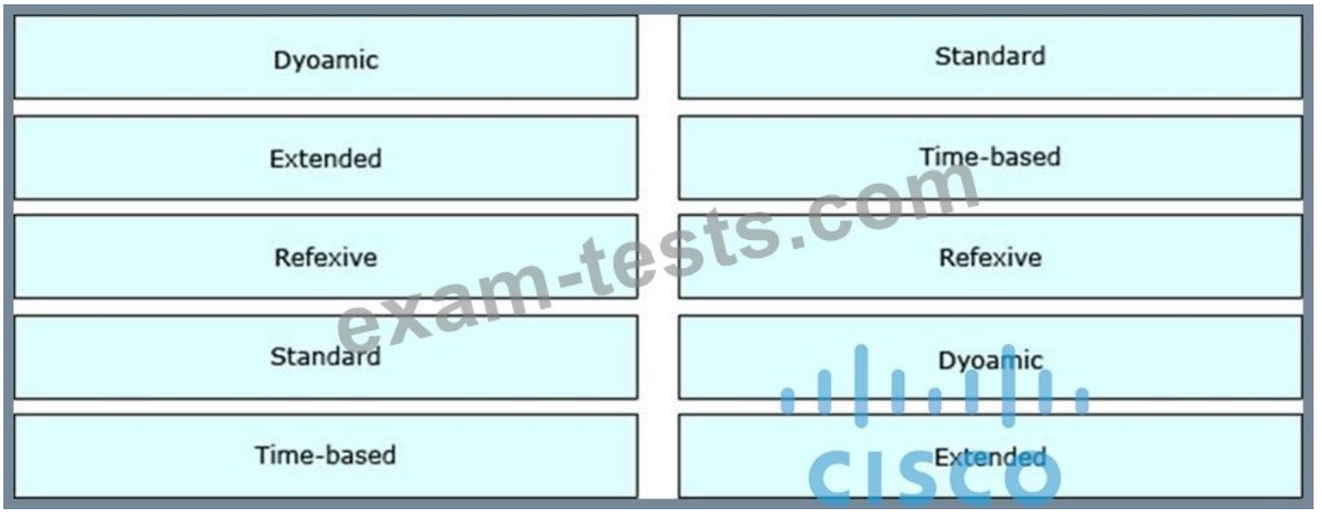
NEW QUESTION: 204
What does the following access list, which is applied on the external interface FastEthernet 1/0 of the perimeter router, accomplish?
router(config)#access-list 101 deny ip 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any log
router (config)#access-list 101 deny ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any log router (config)#access-list 101 deny ip 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 any log router (config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any router (config)#interface fastEthernet 1/0 router (config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
A. It filters incoming traffic from private addresses in order to prevent spoofing and logs any intrusion attempts.
B. It prevents incoming traffic from IP address ranges 10.0.0.0-10.0.0.255, 172.16.0.0-172.31.255.255, 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255 and logs any intrusion attempts.
C. It prevents private internal addresses to be accessed directly from outside.
D. It prevents the internal network from being used in spoofed denial of service attacks and logs any exit to the Internet.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 205
What is the command to enable IPv6 access list?
A. access-list ipv6 [access-list-name]
B. ipv6 access-list [access-list-name]
C. ipv6 traffic-filter access-list-name { in | out }
D. ipv6 access-group [access-list-name] { in | out }
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 206
Access-List Types (Drag & Drop)

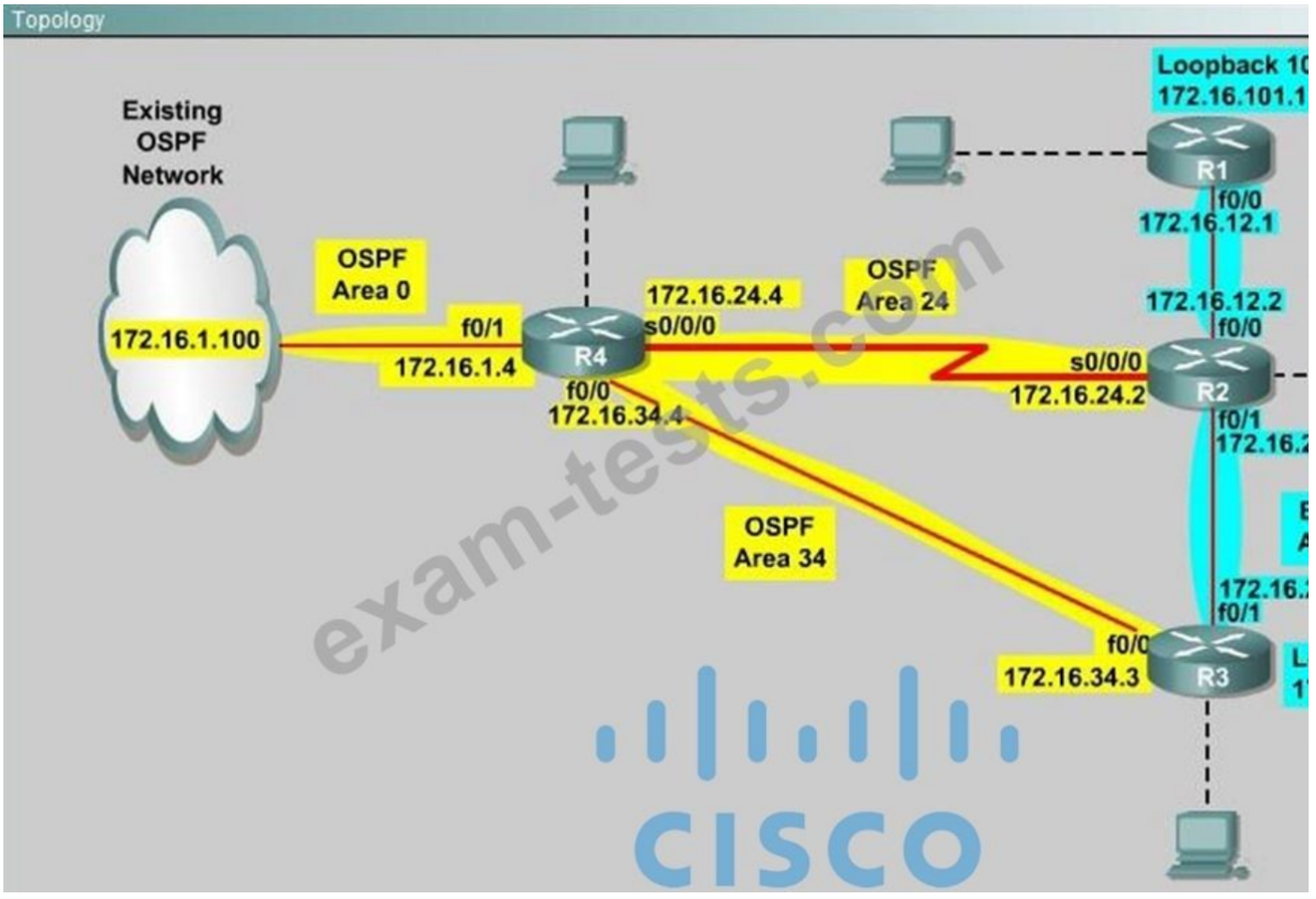


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 207
Company plans on migrating their network from IPv4 to IPv6 in the near future. Which three techniques can be used to transition from IPv4 to IPv6? (Select three)
A. MBGP
B. Flow label
C. Anycast
D. Mobile IP
E. 6to4 tunneling
F. NAT
G. Dual stack
Answer: E,F,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 208
You are a network engineer with ROUTE.com, a small IT company. They have recently merged two organizations and now need to merge their networks as shown in the topology exhibit. One network is using OSPF as its IGP and the other is using EIGRP as its IGP. R4 has been added to the existing OSPF network to provide the interconnect between the OSPF and EIGRP networks.
Two links have been added that will provide redundancy.
The network requirements state that you must be able to ping and telnet from loopback 101 on R1 to the OPSF domain test address of 172.16.1.100. All traffic must use the shortest path that provides the greatest bandwidth. The redundant paths from the OSPF network to the EIGRP network must be available in case of a link failure. No static or default routing is allowed in either network.
A previous network engineer has started the merger implementation and has successfully assigned and verified all IP addressing and basic IGP routing. You have been tasked with completing the implementation and ensuring that the network requirements are met. You may not remove or change any of the configuration commands currently on any of the routers. You may add new commands or change default values.



Answer:

First we need to find out 5 parameters (Bandwidth, Delay, Reliability, Load,
MTU) of the s0/0/0 interface (the interface of R2 connected to R4) for redistribution:

Explanation/Reference:

R2#show interface s0/0/0

Write down these 5 parameters, notice that we have to divide the Delay by 10 because the metric unit is in tens of microsecond. For example, we get Bandwidth=1544 Kbit, Delay=20000 us, Reliability=255, Load=1, MTU=1500 bytes then we would redistribute as follows:

R2#config terminal

R2(config)# router ospf 1

R2(config-router)# redistribute eigrp 100 metric-type 1 subnets

R2(config-router)#exit

R2(config-router)#router eigrp 100

R2(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1544 2000 255 1 1500

Note: In fact, these parameters are just used for reference and we can use other parameters with no problem. If the delay is 20000us then we need to divide it by 10, that is 20000 / 10 = 2000) For R3 we use the show interface fa0/0 to get 5 parameters too R3#show interface fa0/0

For example we get Bandwidth=10000 Kbit, Delay=1000 us, Reliability=255, Load=1, MTU=1500 bytes

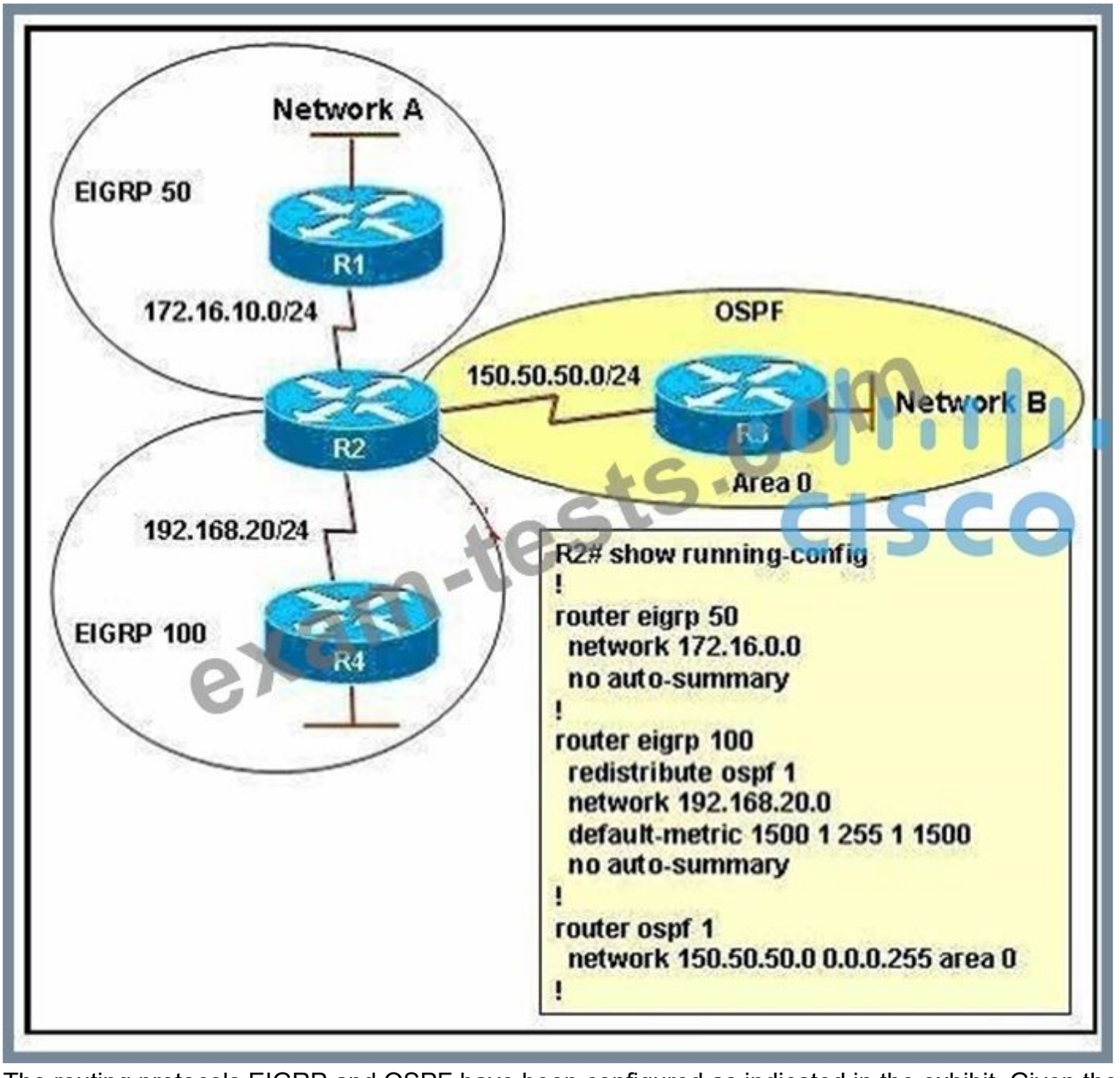
R3#config terminal

R3(config)#router ospf 1

R3(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 100 metric-type 1 subnets

R3(config)#exit
R3(config-router)#router eigrp 100
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 10000 100 255 1 1500
Finally you should try to "show ip route" to see the 172.16.100.1 network (the network behind R4) in the routing table of R1 and make a ping from R1 to this network.
Note: If the link between R2 and R3 is FastEthernet link, we must put the command below under EIGRP process to make traffic from R1 to go through R3 (R1 -> R2 -> R3 -> R4), which is better than R1 -> R2 -> R4.
R2(config-router)# distance eigrp 90 105
This command sets the Administrative Distance of all EIGRP internal routes to 90 and all EIGRP external routes to 105, which is smaller than the Administrative Distance of OSPF (110)
-> the link between R2 & R3 will be preferred to the serial link between R2 & R4.
Note: The actual OPSF and EIGRP process numbers may change in the actual exam so be sure to use the actual correct values, but the overall solution is the same.
Question Set 1

NEW QUESTION: 209
Refer to the exhibit.



The routing protocols EIGRP and OSPF have been configured as indicated in the exhibit. Given the partial configuration of router R2, which network will be present in the routing table of R4?

A. neither Network A nor Network B

B. Network B

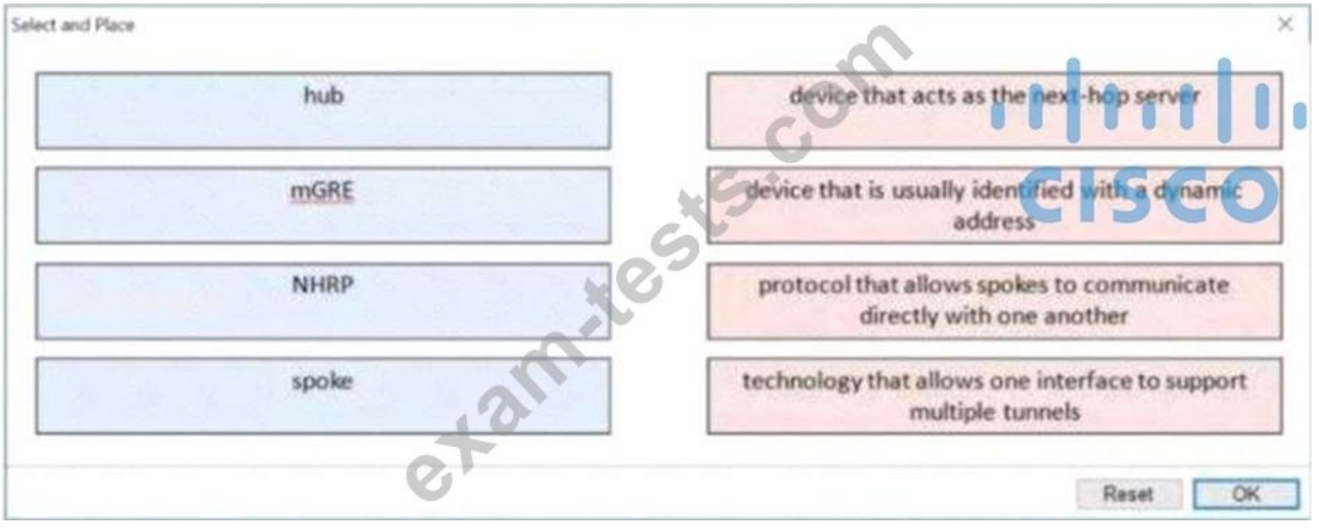
C. Network A

D. Network A and Network B

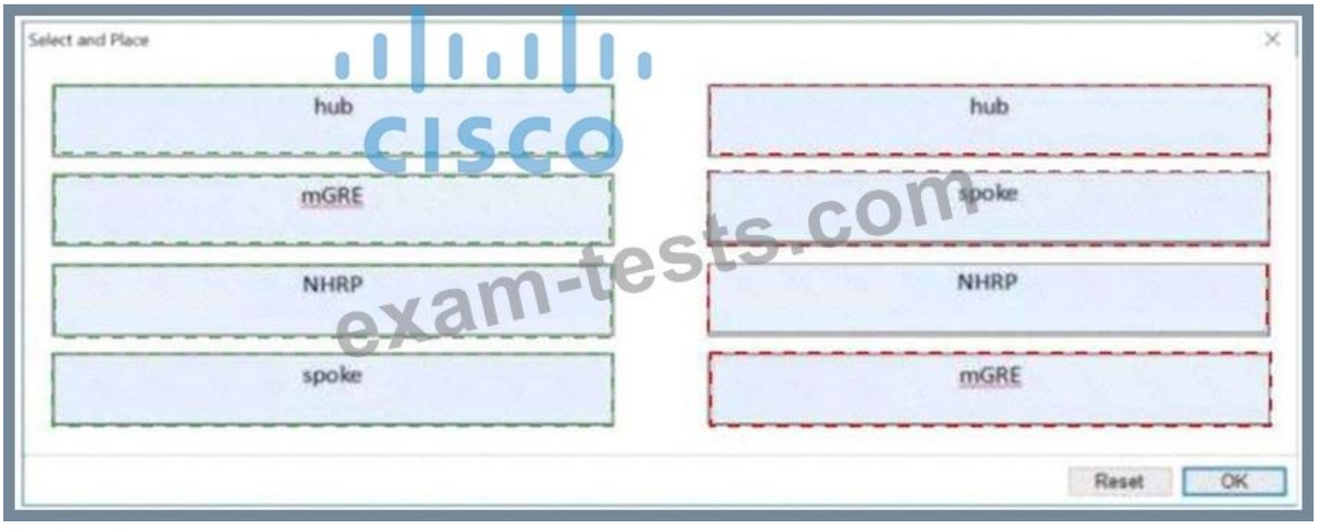
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 210

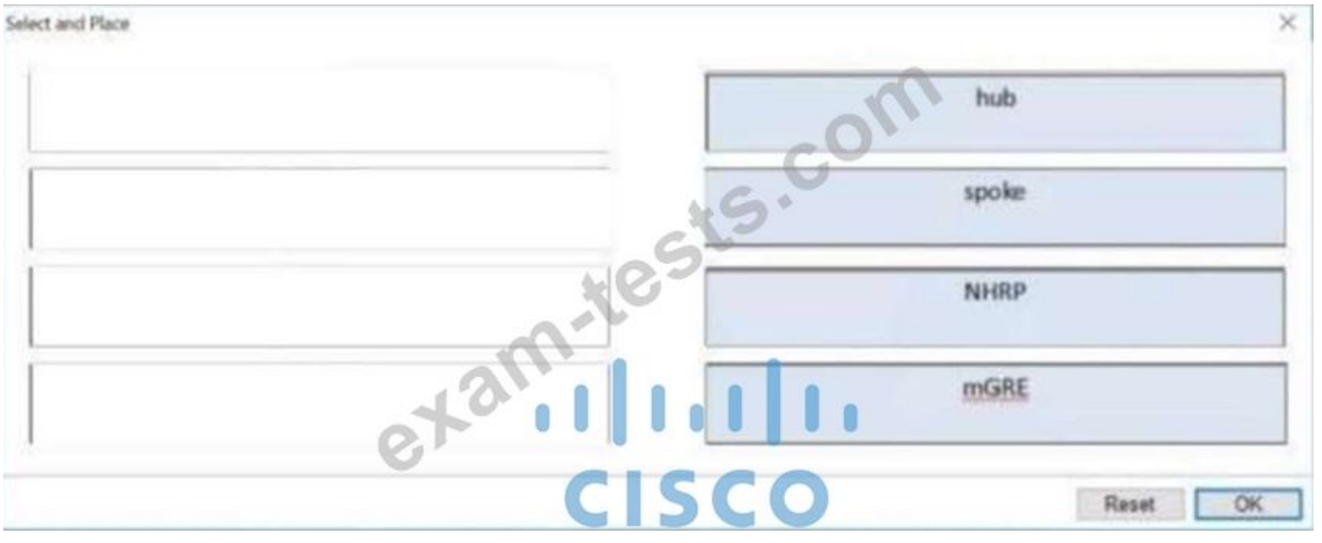
Drag and drop the DMVPN components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right Select and Place:



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 211

Refer to the exhibit.

Which command only announces the 1.2.3.0/24 network out of FastEthernet 0/0?

A. distribute list 1 out

B. distribute list 1 out FastEthernet0/0

C. distribute list 2 out

D. distribute list 2 out FastEthernet0/0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Access list 2 is more specific, allowing only 1.2.3.0/24, whereas access list 1 permits all 1.0.0.0/8 networks. This question also asks us to apply this distribute list only to the outbound direction of the fast Ethernet 0/0 interface, so the correct command is "distribute list 2 out FastEthernet0/0."

NEW QUESTION: 212

If the primary path goes down, what will EIGRP use to reach a destination?

A. administrative distance

B. advertised successor

C. successor

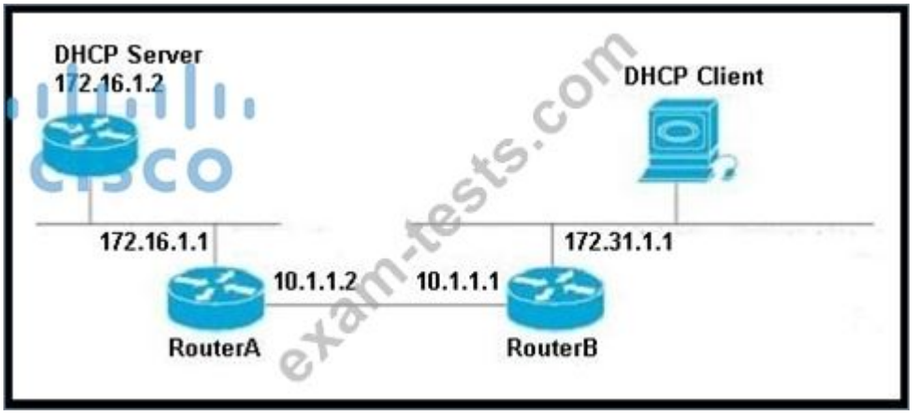
D. feasible successor

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

The key to this question is the four terminology about DUAL. Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) is an enhanced distance-vector protocol based on the diffusing update algorithm (DUAL). It is capable of (conservatively) finding all loop-free paths to any given destination based on route advertisements from neighbors. The neighbor (or neighbors) with the best path to a destination is called the successor. The remaining neighbors with loop-free paths to the destination are called feasible successors. To reduce traffic load on the network, EIGRP maintains neighbor relationships and exchanges routing information only as needed, using a query process to find alternate paths when all loop-free paths to a destination have failed.

NEW QUESTION: 213
Refer to the exhibit. The DHCP client is unable to receive a DHCP address from the DHCP server.
Consider the following output:
hostname RouterB
!
interface fastethernet 0/0
ip address 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface serial 0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
!
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
Which configuration is required on the Router B fastEthernet 0/0 port in order to allow the DHCP client to successfully receive an IP address from the DHCP server?

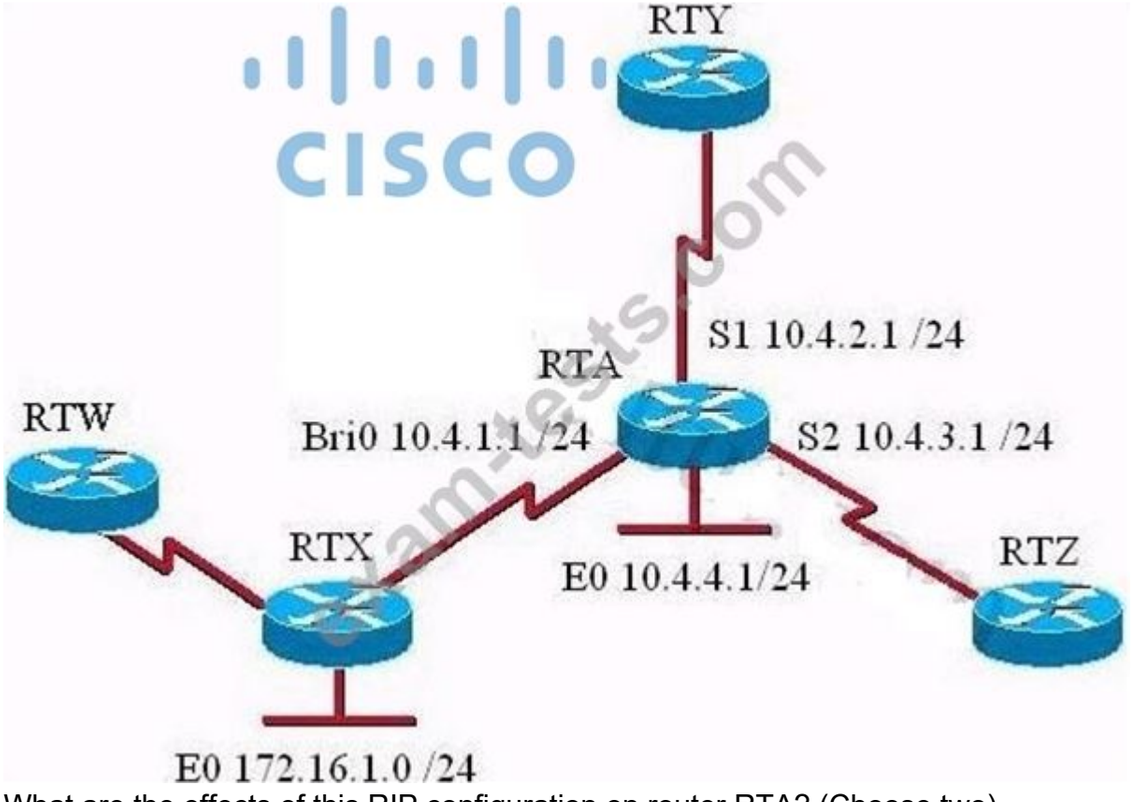


A. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.31.1.1
B. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.16.1.2
C. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 255.255.255.255
D. RouterB(config-if)# ip helper-address 172.16.1.1
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 214
A network engineer is configuring a solution to allow failover of HSRP nodes during maintenance windows, as an alternative to powering down the active router and letting the network respond accordingly. Which action will allow for manual switching of HSRP nodes?
A. Track the up/down state of a loopback interface and shut down this interface during maintenance.
B. Adjust the HSRP priority without the use of preemption.
C. Disable and enable all active interfaces on the active HSRP node.
D. Enable HSRPv2 under global configuration, which allows for maintenance mode.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

The standby track command allows you to specify another interface on the router for the HSRP process to monitor in order to alter the HSRP priority for a given group. If the line protocol of the specified interface goes down, the HSRP priority is reduced. This means that another HSRP router with higher priority can become the active router if that router has standby preempt enabled. Loopback interfaces can be tracked, so when this interface is shut down the HSRP priority for that router will be lowered and the other HSRP router will then become the active one.
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/hot-standby-router-protocol- hsrp/13780-6.html

NEW QUESTION: 215
Router RTA is configured as follows:
RTA (config)#router rip
RTA(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
RTA(config-router)#distribute-list 44 in interface BRIO
RTA(config-router)#exit
RTA(config)#access-list 44 deny 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
RTA(config)#access-list 44 permit any



What are the effects of this RIP configuration on router RTA? (Choose two)
A. no routing updates will be sent from router RTA on interface BRIO to router RTX
B. router RTA will not advertise the 10.0.0.0 network to router RTX
C. the route to network 172.16.1.0 will not be entered into the routing table on router RTA
D. user traffic from the 172.16.1.0 network is denied by access-list 44
E. the routing table on router RTA will be updated with the route to router RTW
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Distribute list are used to filter routing updates and they are based on access lists. In this case, an access list of 44 was created to deny the route from network 172.16.1.0/24 so this route will not be entered into the routing table of RTA. But the route from RTW can be entered because it is not filtered by the access list A and B are not correct because the distribute list is applied to the inbound direction of interface BRI0 so outgoing routing updated will not be filtered.
Distribute list just filters routing updates so user traffic from network 172.16.1.0 will not be denied.

NEW QUESTION: 216
Which command is needed to get the ip address assigned from the PPPOE server?
A. Interface dialer
B. ip address auto negotiated
C. pppoe enable
D. ip address negotiated
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 217
Study the exhibit carefully.

```
R1#show running-config
<Output omitted>
!
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.0.0
 distribute-list prefix TEST out
 auto-summary
 no eigrp log-neighbor-changes
!
ip prefix-list TEST seq 5 permit 172.16.1.0/26
!
<Output omitted>
```

Router R1 is connected to networks 172.16.1.0 /26 and 172.16.1.64 /27. Based on the partial output in the exhibit, which description is correct?
A. Router R1 will advertise both routes.
B. Router R1 should be reconfigured with an ACL instead of an ip prefix-list command.
C. Router R1 will deny the 172.16.1.0/27 route while permitting the 172.16.1.0/26 route to be advertised.
D. Router R1 will deny the 172.16.1.0/26 route while permitting the 172.16.1.64/27 route to be advertised.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)