Cisco.300-410.v2023-04-25.q268

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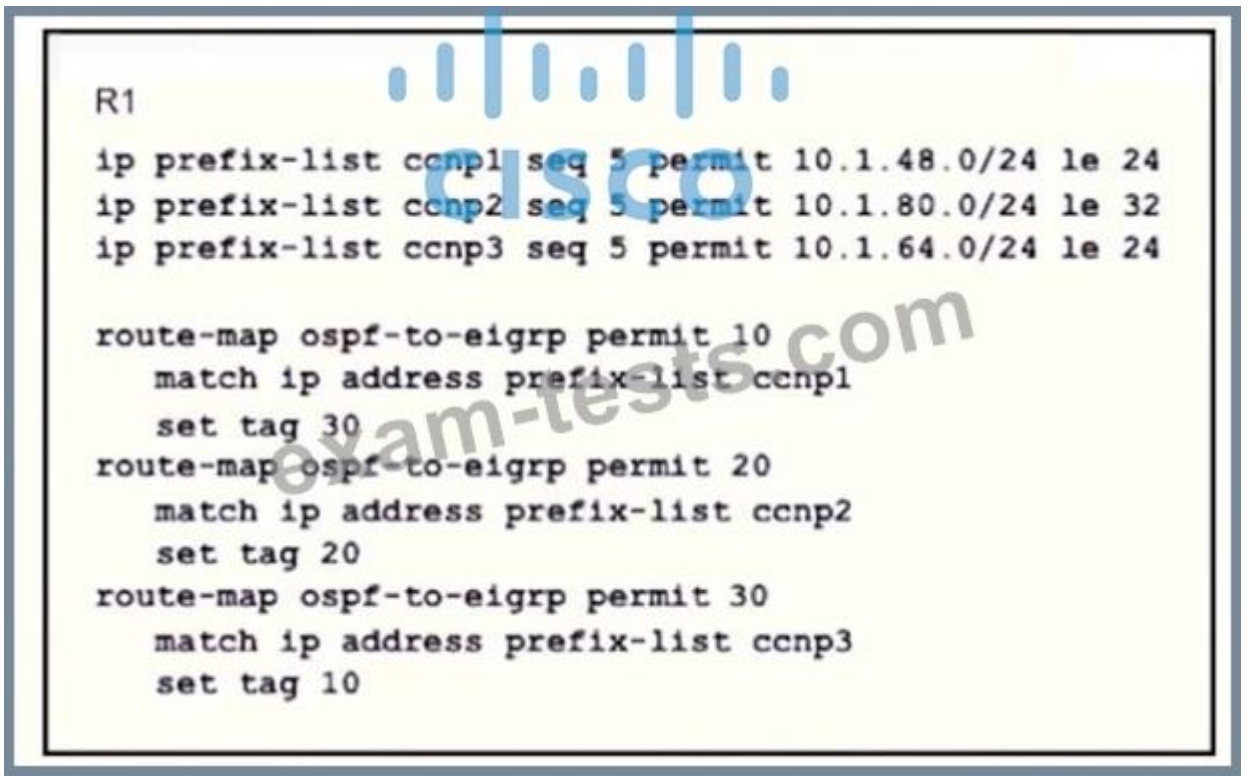
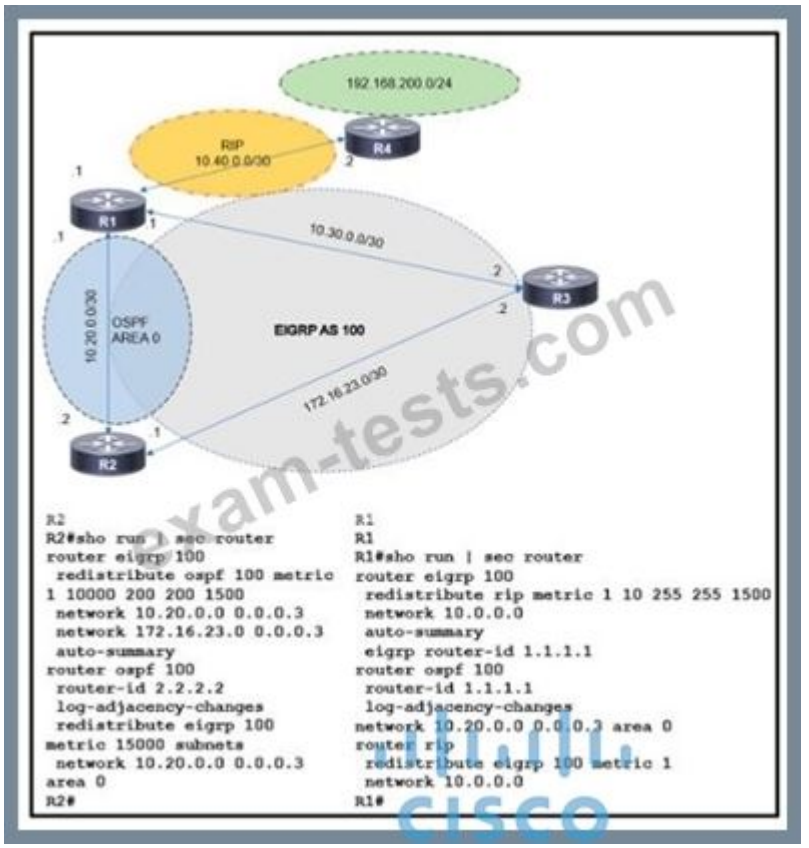
https://www.exam-tests.com/300-410-exam/Cisco.300-410.v2023-04-25.q268.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer wanted to set a tag of 30 to route 10 1.80.65/32 but it failed How is the issue fixed?
A. Modify prefix-list ccnp3 to add 10.1.64.0/20 le 24
B. Modify prefix-list ccnp3 to add 10.1.64.0/20 ge 32
C. Modify route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 30 and match prefix-list ccnp2.
D. Modify route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 10 and match prefix-list ccnp2.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit The route to 192 168 200 0 is flapping between R1 and R2 Which set of configuration changes resolves the flapping route?

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

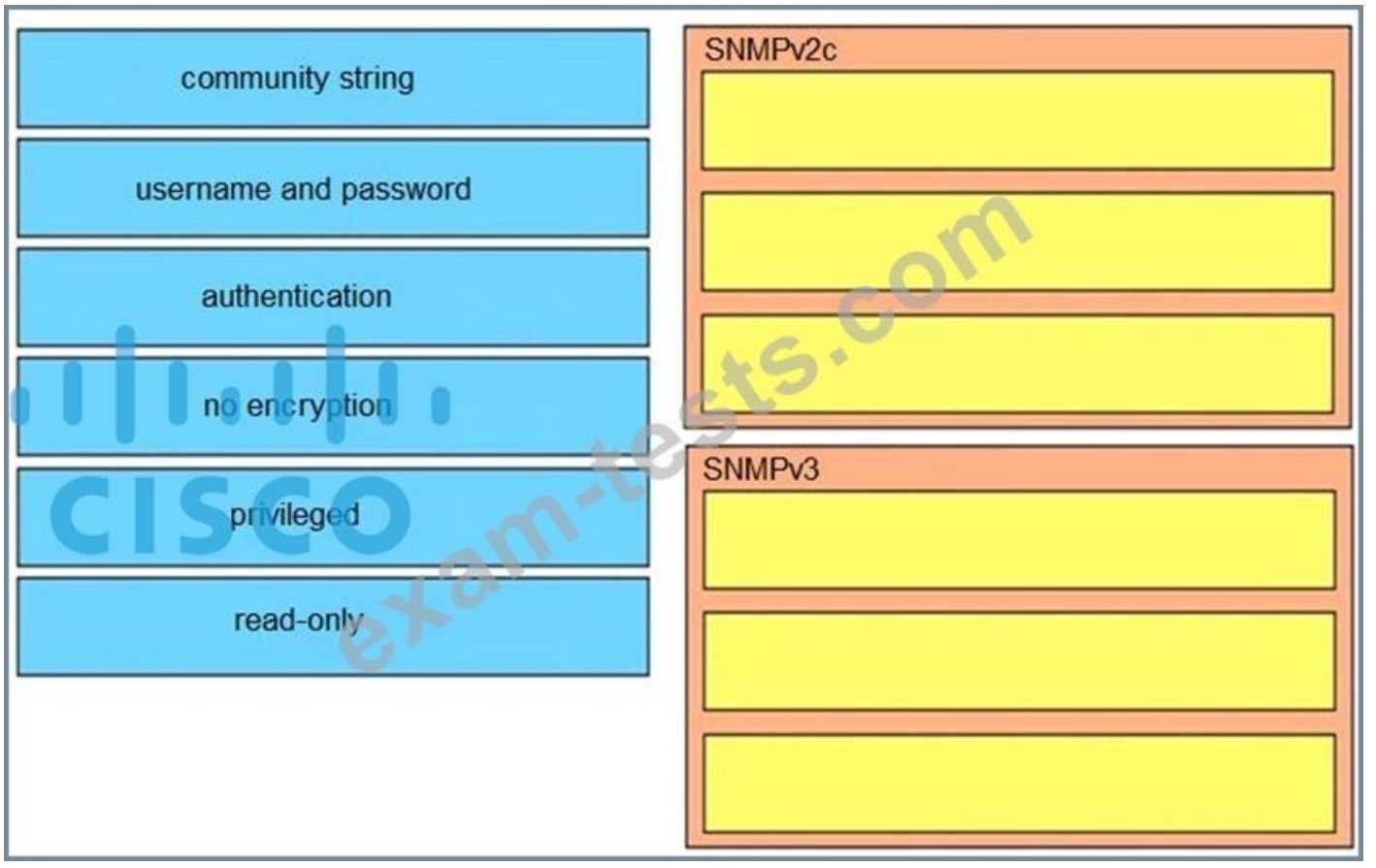
An engineer configured the wrong default gateway for the Cisco DNA Center enterprise interface during the install.

Which command must the engineer run to correct the configuration?

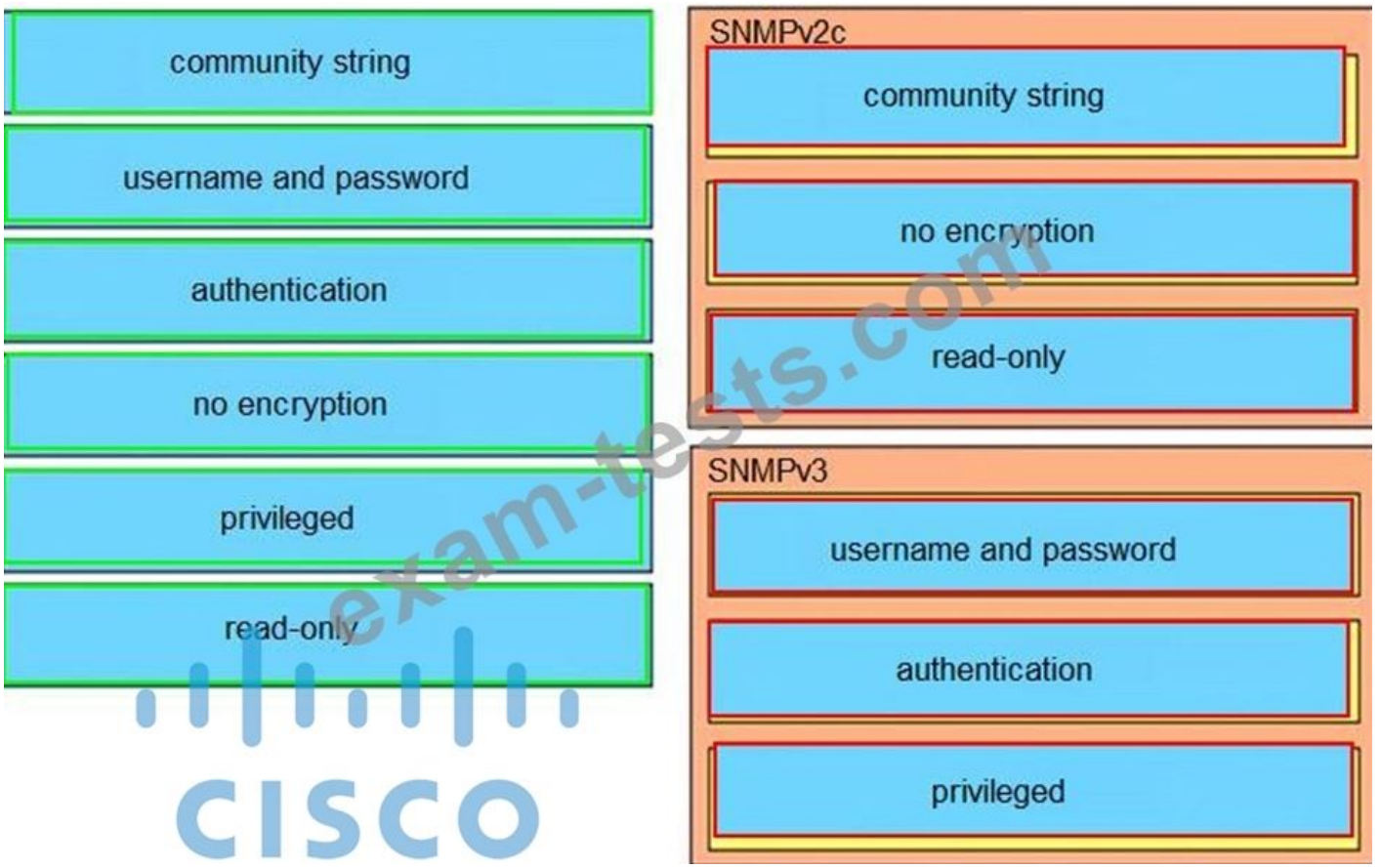
A. sudo maglev-config update

B. sudo maglev install config update
C. sudo maglev reinstall
D. sudo update config install
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Infrastructure Services

NEW QUESTION: 4
Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.

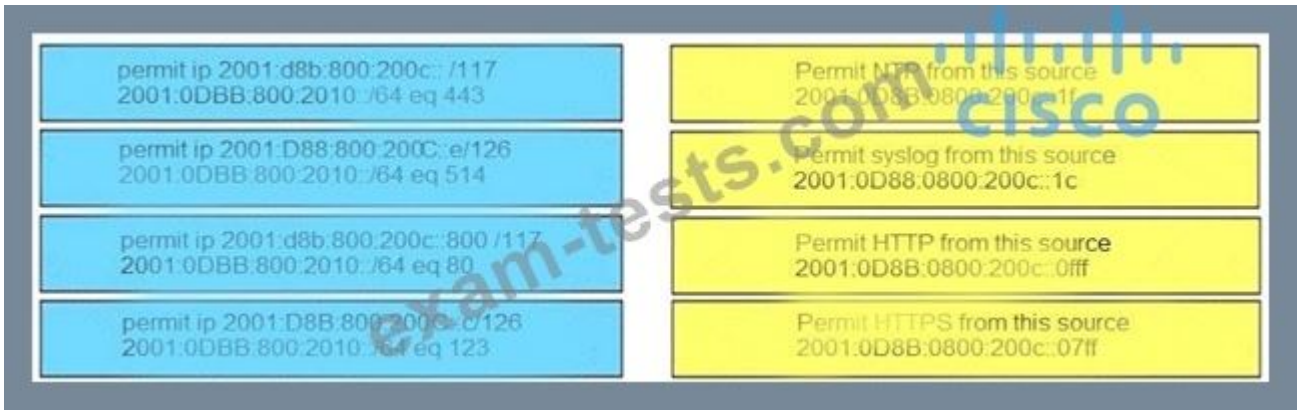


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 5

Drag and drop the addresses from the left onto the correct IPv6 filter purposes on the right.



Answer:

Explanation

Same Answer is already updated below:

HTTP and HTTPs run on TCP port 80 and 443, respectively and we have to remember them.
Syslog runs on UDP port 514 while NTP runs on UDP port 123 so if we remember them we can find out the matching answers easily.
But maybe there is some typos in this question as 2001:d88:800:200c::c/126 only ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f (4 hosts in total). It does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1f. Same for 2001:D88:800:200c::e/126, which also ranges from
2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f and does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1c
.

NEW QUESTION: 6
Refer to the exhibit.

Router# show ip route

```
     2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial1/0
O E2 200.1.1.0/24 [110/20] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
O E1 200.2.2.0/24 [110/104] via 2.2.2.2, 00:00:41, Ethernet0/0
     131.108.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O       131.108.2.0 [110/74] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
O IA    131.108.1.0 [110/84] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
```

Router# show ip bgp

```
  Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 2.2.2.0/24      0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
*> 131.108.1.0/24  2.2.2.2                 84         32768 ?
*> 131.108.2.0/24  2.2.2.2                 74         32768 ?
```

The OSPF routing protocol is redistributed into the BGP routing protocol, but not all the OSPF routes are distributed into BGP Which action resolves the issue?

A. Include the word external in the redistribute command

B. Use a route-map command to redistribute OSPF external routes defined in an access list

C. Include the word internal external in the redistribute command

D. Use a route-map command to redistribute OSPF external routes defined in a prefix list.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

If you configure the redistribution of OSPF into BGP without keywords, only OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes are redistributed into BGP, by default. You can use the internal keyword along with the redistribute command under router bgp to redistribute OSPF intra- and inter-area routes.

Use the external keyword along with the redistribute command under router bgp to redistribute OSPF external routes into BGP.

-> In order to redistribute all OSPF routes into BGP, we must use both internal and external keywords. The full command would be (suppose we are using OSPF 1):

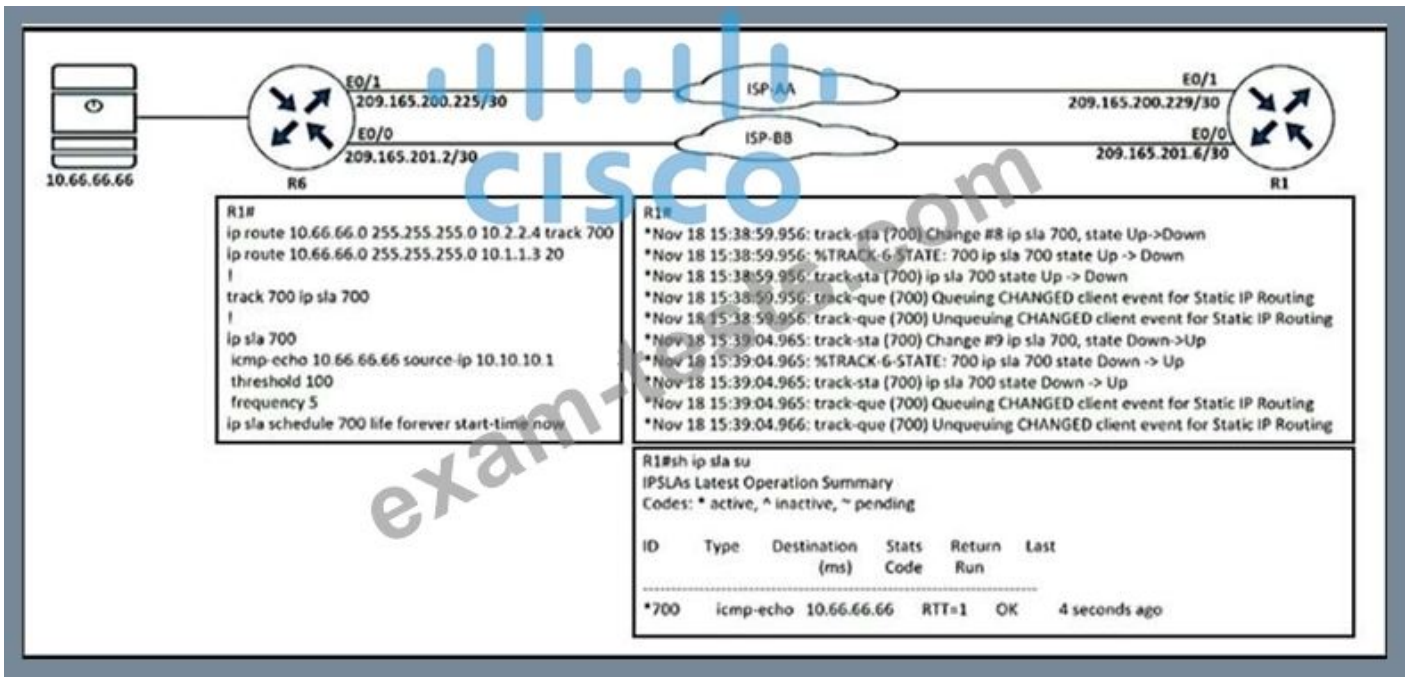
redistribute ospf 1 match internal external

Note: The configuration shows match internal external 1 external 2. This is normal because OSPF automatically appends "external 1 external 2" in the configuration. In other words, keyword external = external 1 external 2. External 1 = O E1 and External 2 = O E2.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Refer to the exhibit.
After a security audit, the administrator implemented an ACL in the route reflector. The RR became unreachable from any router in the network. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)
A. Enable the ND proxy feature on the default gateway.
B. Configure a link-local address on the Ethernet0/1 interface.
C. Permit ICMPv6 neighbor discovery traffic in the ACL.
D. Remove the ACL entry 80.
E. Change the next hop of the default route to the link-local address of the default gateway.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8
Refer to the exhibit.



R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A. R1(config)# ip sla 700
R1(config-track)# delay down 20 up 30
B. R1(config)# track 700 ip sla 700
R1(config-track)# delay down 30 up 20
C. R1(config)# track 700 ip sla 700
R1(config-track)# delay down 20 up 30
D. R1(config)# ip sla 700
R1(config-track)# delay down 30 up 20
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9
Refer to the exhibit.

The network administrator must mutually redistribute routes at the Chicago router to the LA and NewYork routers. The configuration of the Chicago router is this:

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1
```

After the configuration, the LA router receives all the NewYork routes, but NewYork router does not receive any LA routes. Which set of configurations fixes the problem on the Chicago router?

A)

```
router ospf 1
   redistribute eigrp 100 metric 20
```

B)

```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
```

C)

```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute ospf 1 subnets
```

D)

```
router ospf 1
   redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
```

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config t
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
 destination 172.16.10.2
 transport udp 90
 exit
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 record v4_r1
 exit
!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0.1
 ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
 ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 input
!
```

Why is the remote NetFlow server failing to receive the NetFlow data?

A. The flow monitor is applied to the wrong interface.

B. The destination of the flow exporter is not reachable.

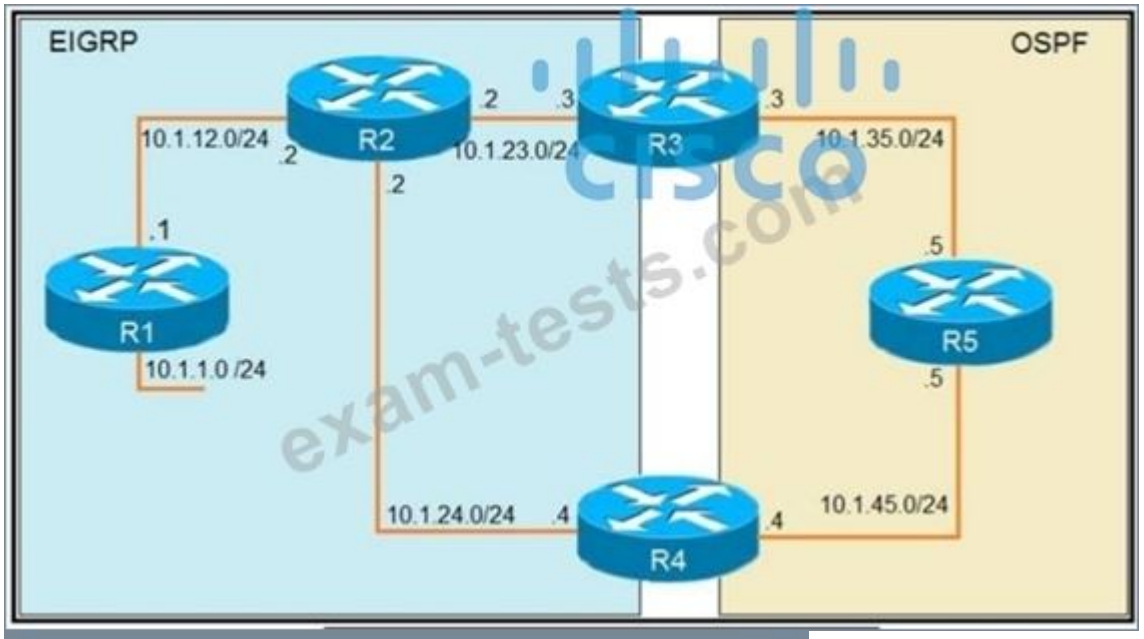
C. The flow monitor is applied in the wrong direction.

D. The flow exporter is configured but is not used.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1
router eigrp 1
 redistribute connected
 network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0

R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets
 network 10.1.35.3 0.0.0.0 area 0

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500
1
router ospf 1
 network 10.1.45.4 0.0.0.0 area 0

R5#traceroute 10.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.1.1.1

 1 10.1.35.3 80 msec 44 msec 20 msec
 2 10.1.23.2 44 msec 104 msec 64 msec
 3 10.1.24.4 44 msec 64 msec 40 msec
 4 10.1.45.5 24 msec 40 msec 20 msec
 5 10.1.35.3 92 msec 144 msec 148 msec
 6 10.1.23.2 108 msec 76 msec 80 msec
        <output truncuated>
```

The output of the trace from R5 shows a loop in the network.

Which configuration prevents this loop?

A)

```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG deny 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
```

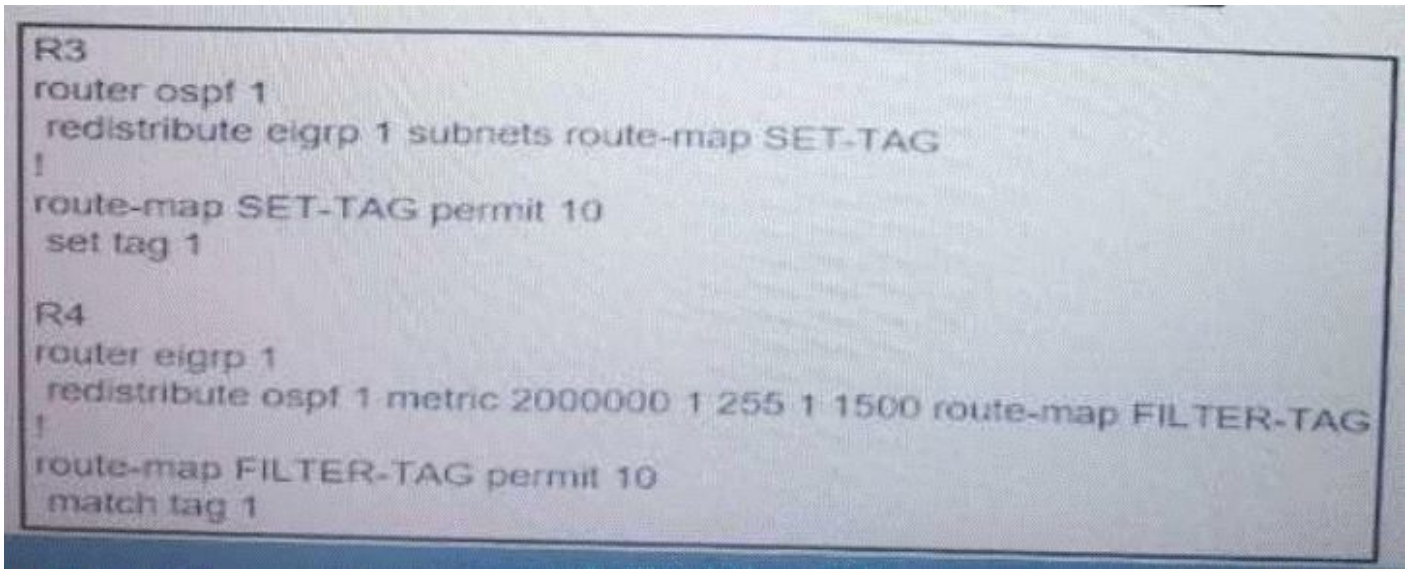
B)

```
R3
router eigrp 1
 redistribute OSPF 1 route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
 network 10.1.24.4 0.0.0.0
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

C)

```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

D)



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12

What is a prerequisite for configuring BFD?

A. All routers in the path between two BFD endpoints must have BFD enabled.

B. Cisco Express Forwarding must be enabled on all participating BFD endpoints.

C. Jumbo frame support must be configured on the router that is using BFD.

D. To use BFD with BGP. the timers 3 9 command must first be configured in the BGP routing process.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.1.1 [110/11] via 192.168.12.1, 16:56:40, Ethernet0/0
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L        192.168.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
      192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L        192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
      192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
 summary-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 redistribute static subnets
 network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router#
```

An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table. Why is the summary route missing?

A. The summary-address command is used only for summarizing prefixes between areas.

B. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database, not in the routing table.

C. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, so the summary route is not generated.

D. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

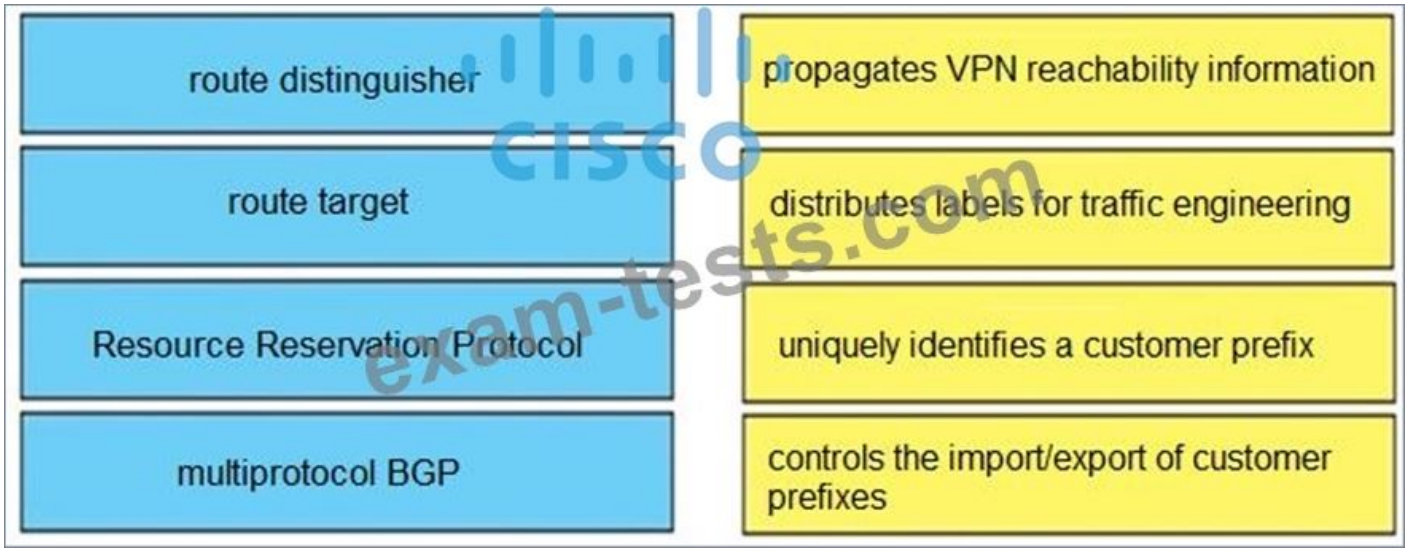
The summary-address is only used to create aggregate addresses for OSPF at an autonomous system boundary.

It means this command should only be used on the ASBR when you are trying to summarize externally redistributed routes from another protocol domain or you have a NSSA area. But a requirement to create a summarized route is:

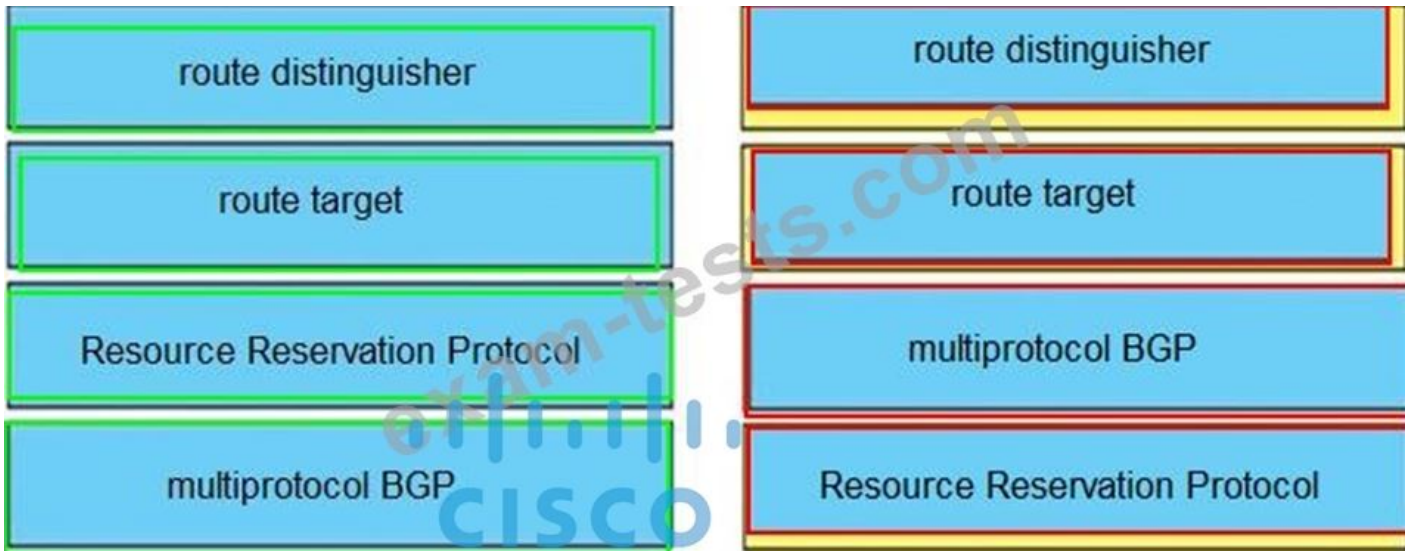
The ASBR compares the summary route's range of addresses with all routes redistributed into OSPF on that ASBR to find any subordinate subnets (subnets that sit inside the summary route range). If at least one subordinate subnet exists, the ASBR advertises the summary route.

NEW QUESTION: 14

Drag and drop the MPLS VPN concepts from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

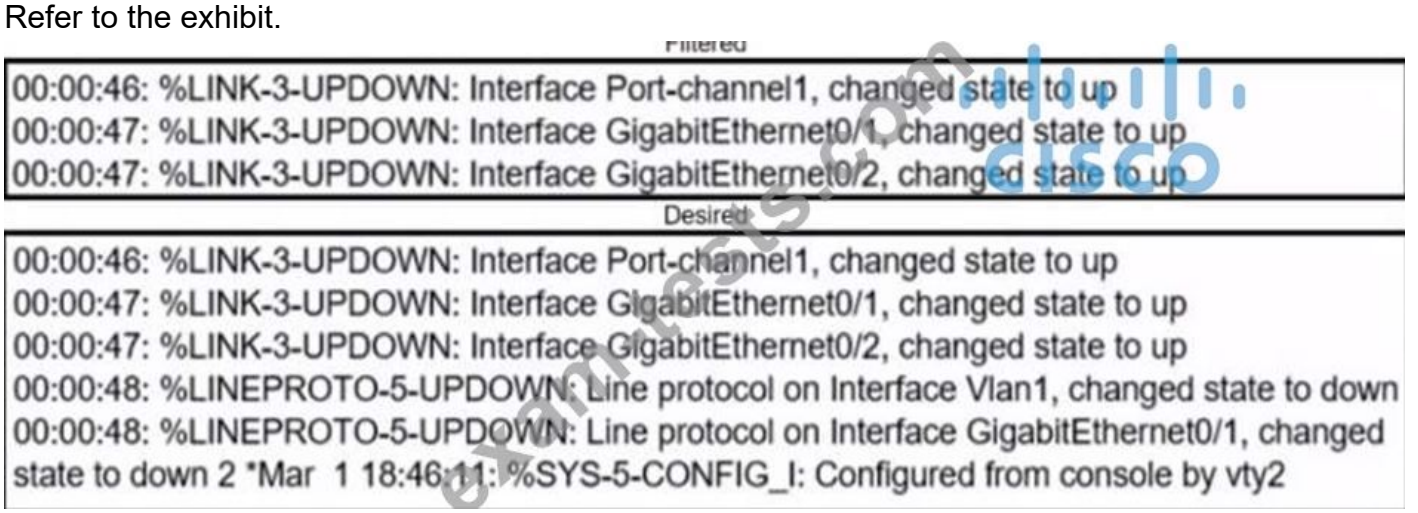


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit.



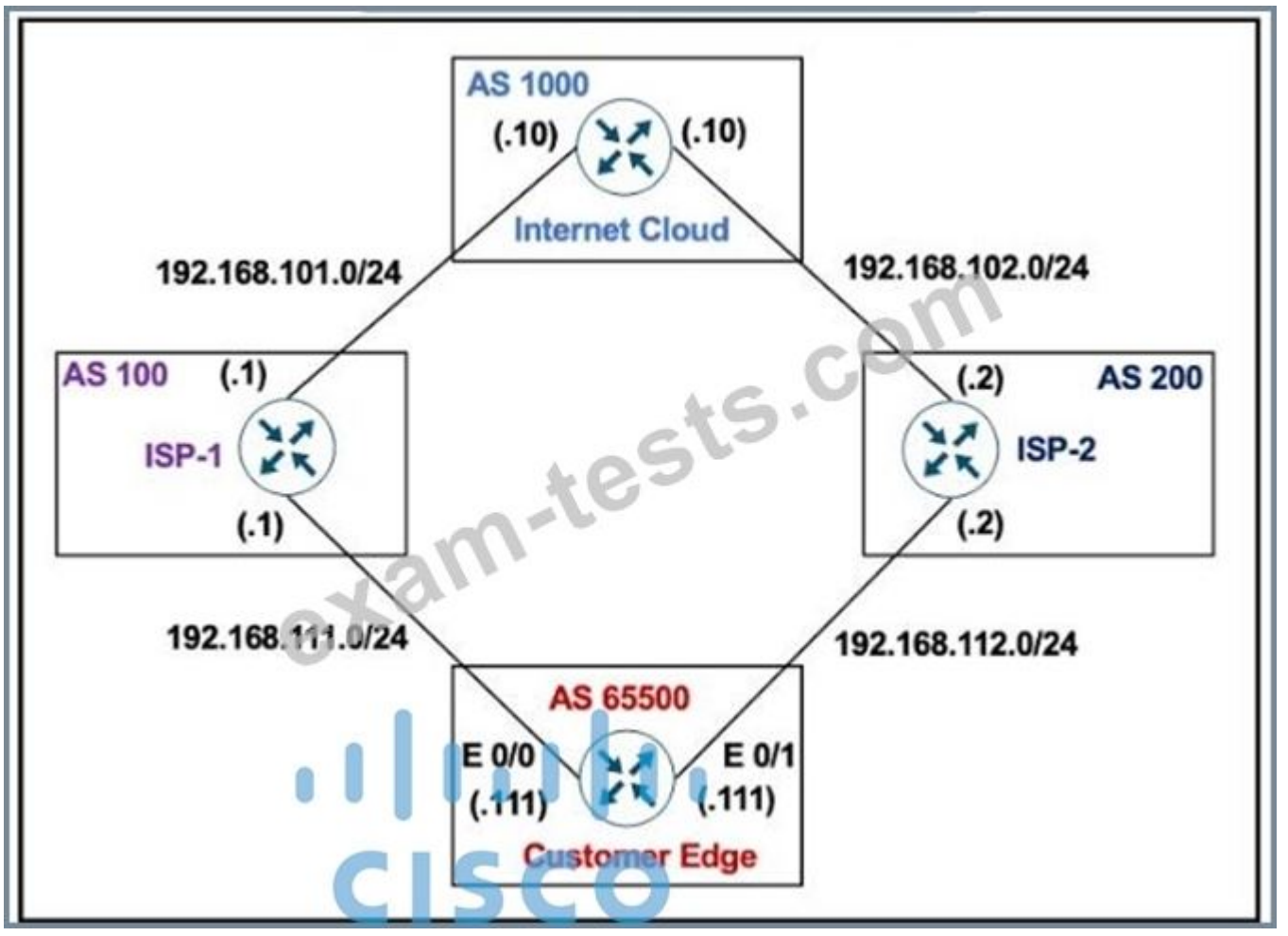
Refer to the exhibits. An engineer filtered messages based on severity to minimize log messages. After applying the filter, the engineer noticed that it filtered required messages as well. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

A. Configure syslog level 3.

B. Configure syslog level 2.

C. Configure syslog level 5.
D. Configure syslog level 4.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
Refer to the exhibit.



The Customer Edge router (AS 65500) wants to use ASC100 as the preferred ISP for all external routes.

```
Customer Edge
route-map SETLP
 set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out
 neighbor 192.168.112.2 remote-as 200
```

This configuration failed to send routes to AS 100 as the preferred path. Which set of configuration resolves the issue?

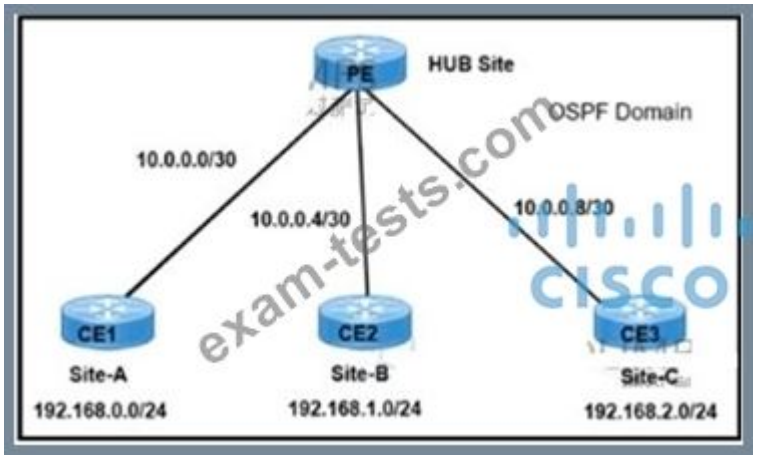
```
route-map SETLP
 set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out

route-map SETLP
 set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP in

route-map SETPP
 set as-path prepend 111 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP out

route-map SETPP
 set as-path prepend 100 100
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP in
```

A. Option B
B. Option D
C. Option C
D. Option A
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
An engineer configured a Cisco router to send reliable and encrypted notifications for any events to the management server. It was noticed that the notification messages are reliable but not encrypted. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 informs with auth.
B. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 traps with priv.
C. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 informs with priv.
D. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 traps with auth.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must establish communication between three different customer sites with these requirements:

Site-A: must be restricted to access to any users at Site-B or Site-C.

Site-B and Site-C must be able to communicate between sites and share routes using OSPF.

```
PE interface configuration:
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip vrf forwarding Site-A
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip vrf forwarding SharedSites
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 ip vrf forwarding SharedSites
```

Which configuration meets the requirements?

- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1

- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0

- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0

- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19
How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN differentiate the IP address space used between each VPN?
A. by RD
B. by address family
C. byRT
D. by MP-BGP
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20
The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing to limit OSPF traffic to be policed to 1 Mbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must also be allowed at this point for traffic analysis. The router configuration is:
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-OSPF
match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-OSPF
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
The Control Plane Policing failed to monitor and police OSPF traffic. Which configuration resolves this issue?
A. no access-list 100
access-list 100 deny ospf any any
access-list 100 permit ip any any
!
policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-OSPF
no police 1000000 conform-action transmit
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
exceed-action drop
!
control-plane
no service-policy output PM-COPP
service-policy input PM-COPP
B. policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-OSPF

no police 1000000 conform-action transmit
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
exceed-action transmit
C. policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-OSPF
no police 1000000 conform-action transmit
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
exceed-action transmit
!
control-plane
no service-policy output PM-COPP
D. control-plane
no service-policy output PM-COPP
service-policy input PM-COPP
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

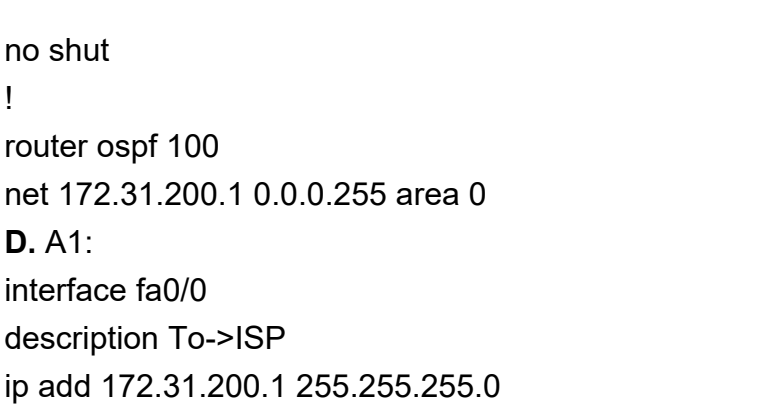
NEW QUESTION: 21
Refer to the exhibit. The ISP router is fully configured for customer A and customer B using the VRF-Lite feature. What is the minimum configuration required for customer A to communicate between routers A1 and A2?

A. A1:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100

net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
B. A1:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100 vrf A
net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100 vrf A
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
C. A1:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0

no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
D. A1:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2:
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22



Refer to the exhibit. Which action restores the routes from neighbors while still filtering 1.1.1.0/24?

A. Modify the route map to permit the access list instead of deny it

B. Add a second sequence in the route map permit 20

C. Add a second line in the access list to permit any.

D. Modify the access list to deny instead of permit it.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

What statement about route distinguishes in an MPLS network is true?

A. Route distinguishes are used for label bindings
B. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
C. Route distinguishes make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network.
D. Route distinguishes define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
When determining if a system is capable of support, what is the minimum time spacing required for a BFD control packet to receive once a control packet is arrived?
A. Required Min Echo RX Interval
B. Detect Mult
C. Required Min RX Interval
D. Desired Min TX Interval
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip ssh
SSH Disabled – version 1.99
%Please create RSA keys to enable SSH (and of atleast 768 bits for SSH v2).
Authentication timeout: 120 secs; Authentication retries: 3
Minimum expected Diffie Hellman key size: 1024 bits
IOS Keys in SECSH format (ssh-rsa, base64 encoded) : NONE
R1#
```

An engineer is trying to connect to a device with SSH but cannot connect. The engineer connects by using the console and finds the displayed output when troubleshooting. Which command must be used in configuration mode to enable SSH on the device?
A. ip ssh version 2
B. crypto key generate rsa
C. ip ssh enable
D. no ip ssh disable
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 deny 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
R1(config)#ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8
R1(config)#router eigrp 10
R1(config-router)#distribute-list prefix EIGRP in Ethernet0/0
R1#show ip route eigrp
```

A prefix list is created to filter routes inbound to an EIGRP process except for network 10 prefixes After the prefix list is applied no network 10 prefixes are visible in the routing table from EIGRP. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 5 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 no ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8

B. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9.

C. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32

D. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

```
OSPF: Send DBD to 10.100.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1 seq 0x9E6 opt
0x52 flag 0x7
   len 32
OSPF: Retransmitting DBD to 10.100.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1
[10]
OSPF: Send DBD to 10.100.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1 seq 0x9E6 opt
0x52 flag 0x7
   len 32
OSPF: Retransmitting DBD to 10.100.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1
[11]
%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.100.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1
from EXSTART to
   DOWN, Neighbor Down: Too many retransmissions
```


Refer to the exhibit. The OSPF neighbor relationship is not coming up What must be configured to restore OSPF neighbor adjacency?

A. OSPF on the remote router

B. matching mtu values

C. use router ID

D. matching hello timers

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.

While troubleshooting an EIGRP neighbor adjacency problem, the network engineer notices that the interface connected to the neighboring router is not participating in the EIGRP process. Which action resolves the issues?

A. Configure the network command to network 172.16.0.1 0.0.0.0

B. Configure the network command under EIGRP address family vrf CLIENT1

C. Configure EIGRP metrics on interface FastEthernet0/3

D. Configure the network command under EIGRP address family ipv4

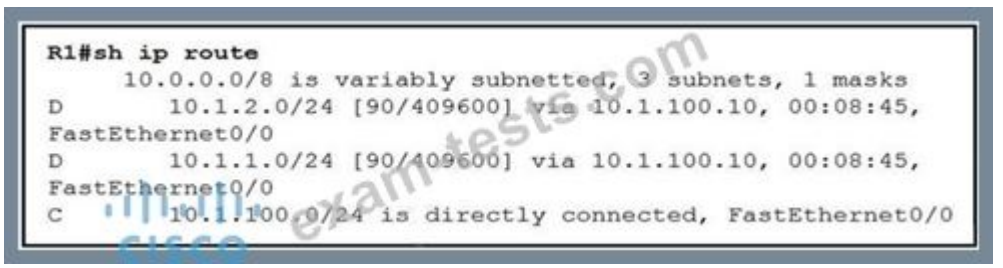
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

router eigrp 1

...
!
address-family ipv4 vrf CLIENT1
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255
no auto-summary
autonomous-system 1
exit-address-family

NEW QUESTION: 29
What are two characteristics of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)
A. requires IPv6 snooping on Layer 2 access or trunk ports
B. used in service provider deployments to protect DDoS attacks
C. requires the user to configure a static binding
D. requires that validate prefix be enabled
E. recovers missing binding table entries
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
IPv6 Source Guard uses the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table to drop traffic from unknown sources or bogus IPv6 addresses not in the binding table. The switch also tries to recover from lost address information, querying DHCPv6 server or using IPv6 neighbor discovery to verify the source IPv6 address after dropping the offending packet(s).

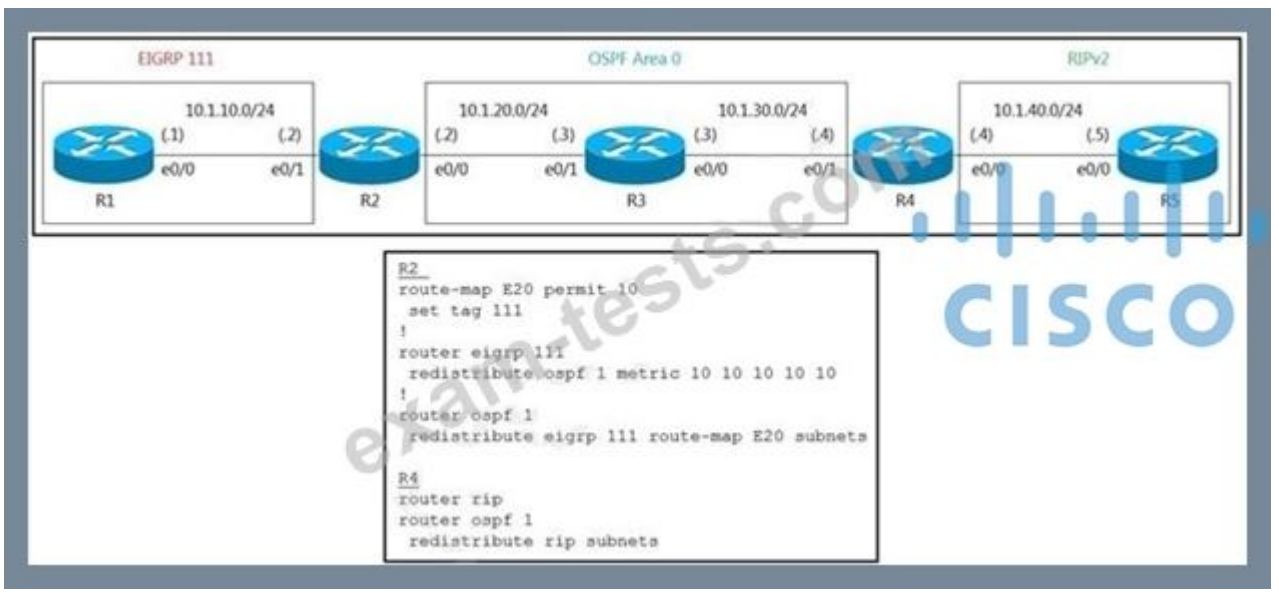
NEW QUESTION: 30
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures the router 10.1.100.10 for EIGRP autosummarization so that R1 should receive the summary route of 10.0.0.0/8. However, R1 receives more specific /24 routes.
Which action resolves this issue?
A. Router 10.1.100.10 should configure ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null 0 for the routes that are summarized toward R1.
B. Router 10.1.100.10 should configure ip summary address eigrp (AS number) 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 for the R1 Fast Ethernet 0/0 connected interface.
C. Router R1 should configure ip summary address eigrp (AS number) 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 for the R1 Fast Ethernet 0/0 connected interface.
D. Router R1 should configure ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null 0 for the routes that are received on R1.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Refer to the exhibit.



R5 should not receive any routes originated in the EIGRP domain. Which set of configuration changes removes the EIGRP routes from the R5 routing table to fix the issue?

A. R4
route-map O2R deny 10
match tag 111
route-map O2R permit 20
!
router rip
redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

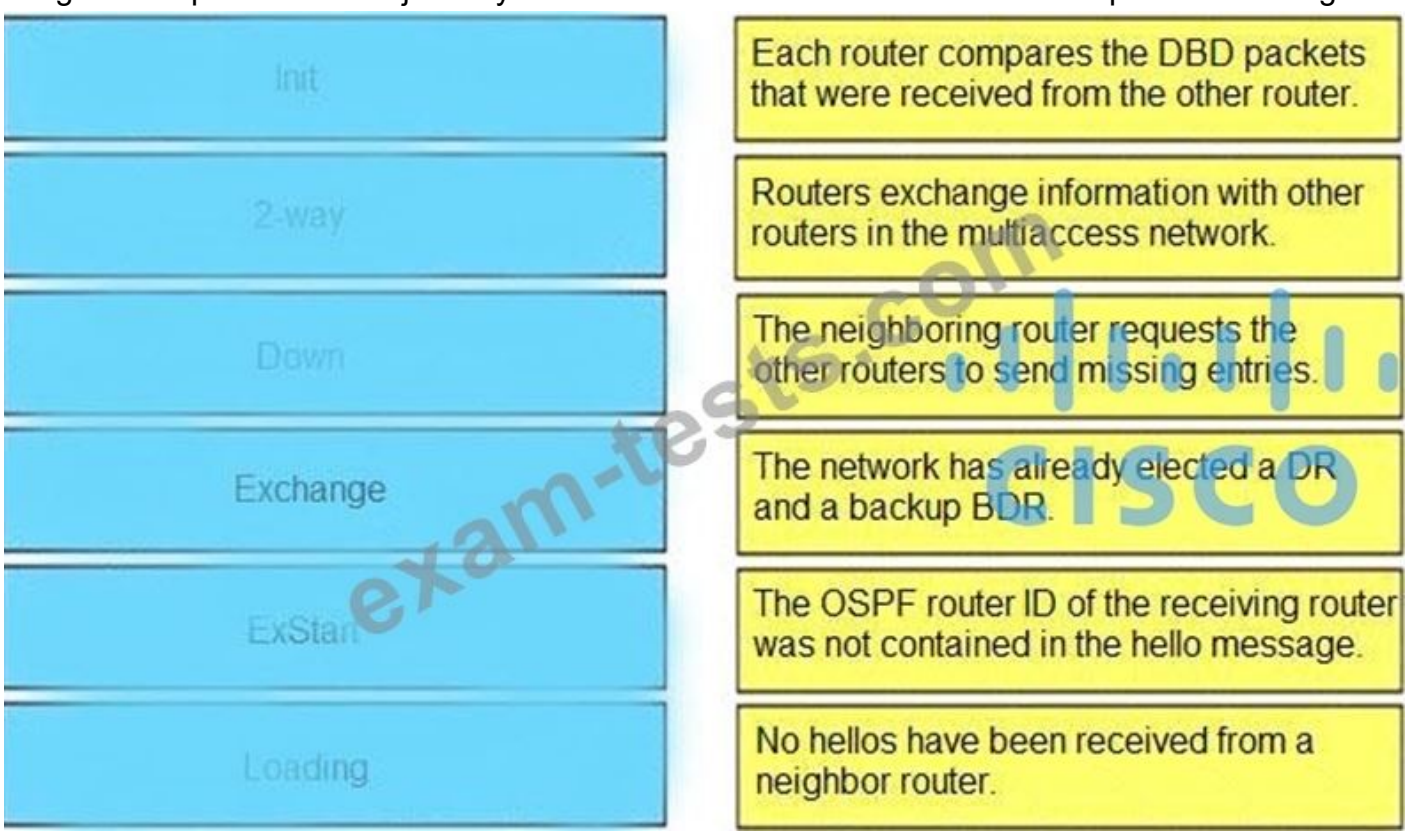
B. R2
route-map E20 deny 20
R4
route-map O2R deny 10
match tag 111
!
router rip
redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

C. R4
route-map O2R permit 10
match tag 111
route-map O2R deny 20
!
router rip
redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

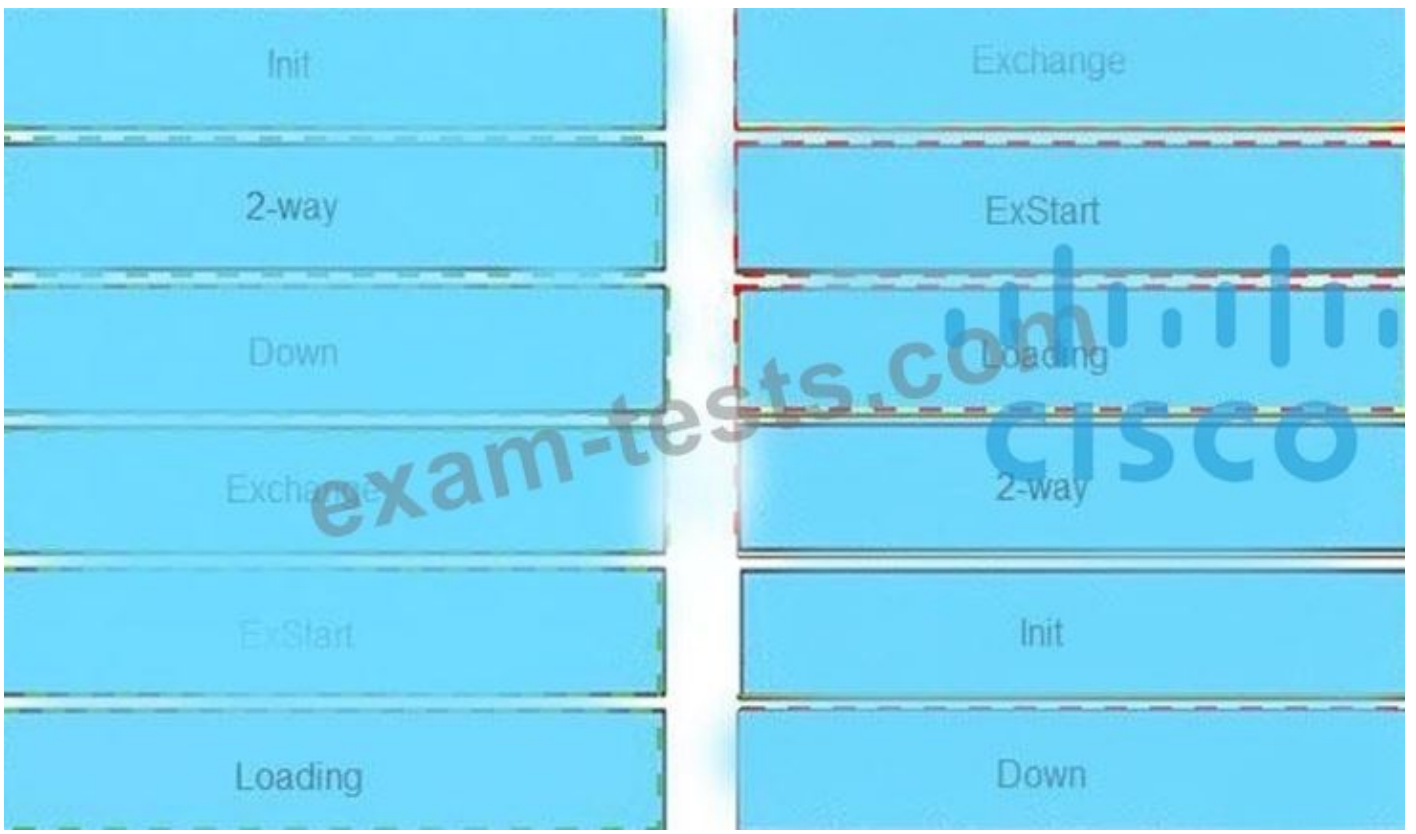
D. R4
route-map O2R deny 10
match tag 111
!

router rip
redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In this question, routes from EIGRP domain are redistributed into OSPF (with tag 111) then RIPv2 but without any filtering so R5 learns all routes from both EIGRP and OSPF domain. If we only want R5 to learn routes from OSPF domain then we must filter out routes with tag 111 and permit other routes.
The line "route-map O2R permit 20" is important to allow other routes because of the implicit deny all at the end of each route-map.

NEW QUESTION: 32
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

Down

This is the first OSPF neighbor state. It means that no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor, but hello packets can still be sent to the neighbor in this state.

During the fully adjacent neighbor state, if a router doesn't receive hello packet from a neighbor within the Router Dead Interval time (RouterDeadInterval = 4*HelloInterval by default) or if the manually configured neighbor is being removed from the configuration, then the neighbor state changes from Full to Down.

Attempt

This state is only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init

This state specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet. When a router receives a hello packet from a neighbor, it should list the sender's router ID in its hello packet as an acknowledgment that it received a valid hello packet.

2-Way

This state designates that bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.

Bi-directional means that each router has seen the other's hello packet. This state is attained when the router receiving the hello packet sees its own Router ID within the received hello packet's neighbor field. At this state, a router decides whether to become adjacent with this neighbor. On broadcast media and non-broadcast multiaccess networks, a router becomes full only with the designated router (DR) and the backup designated router (BDR); it stays in the 2-way state with all other neighbors. On Point-to-point and Point-to-multipoint networks, a router becomes full with all connected routers.

At the end of this stage, the DR and BDR for broadcast and non-broadcast multiacess networks are elected.

For more information on the DR election process, refer to DR Election.

Note: Receiving a Database Descriptor (DBD) packet from a neighbor in the init state will also a cause a transition to 2-way state.

Exstart
Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR. (ie. Shared or NBMA networks).
In this state, the routers and their DR and BDR establish a master-slave relationship and choose the initial sequence number for adjacency formation. The router with the higher router ID becomes the master and starts the exchange, and as such, is the only router that can increment the sequence number. Note that one would logically conclude that the DR/BDR with the highest router ID will become the master during this process of master-slave relation. Remember that the DR/BDR election might be purely by virtue of a higher priority configured on the router instead of highest router ID. Thus, it is possible that a DR plays the role of slave. And also note that master/slave election is on a per-neighbor basis.
Exchange
In the exchange state, OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets. Database descriptors contain link-state advertisement (LSA) headers only and describe the contents of the entire link-state database.
Each DBD packet has a sequence number which can be incremented only by master which is explicitly acknowledged by slave. Routers also send link-state request packets and link-state update packets (which contain the entire LSA) in this state. The contents of the DBD received are compared to the information contained in the routers link-state database to check if new or more current link-state information is available with the neighbor.
Loading
In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Based on the information provided by the DBDs, routers send link-state request packets. The neighbor then provides the requested link-state information in link-state update packets. During the adjacency, if a router receives an outdated or missing LSA, it requests that LSA by sending a link-state request packet. All link-state update packets are acknowledged.
Full
In this state, routers are fully adjacent with each other. All the router and network LSAs are exchanged and the routers' databases are fully synchronized.
Full is the normal state for an OSPF router. If a router is stuck in another state, it is an indication that there are problems in forming adjacencies. The only exception to this is the 2-way state, which is normal in a broadcast network. Routers achieve the FULL state with their DR and BDR in NBMA/broadcast media and FULL state with every neighbor in the remaining media such as point-to-point and point-to-multipoint.
Note: The DR and BDR that achieve FULL state with every router on the segment will display FULL/DROTHER when you enter the show ip ospf neighbor command on either a DR or BDR. This simply means that the neighbor is not a DR or BDR, but since the router on which the command was entered is either a DR or BDR, this shows the neighbor as FULL/DROTHER.

NEW QUESTION: 33
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Init	Each router compares the DBD packets that were received from the other router.
2-way	Routers exchange information with other routers in the multiaccess network.
Down	The neighboring router requests the other routers to send missing entries.
Exchange	The network has already elected a DR and a backup BDR.
ExStart	The OSPF router ID of the receiving router was not contained in the hello message.
Loading	No hellos have been received from a neighbor router.

Answer:

Init	Exchange
2-way	2-way
Down	Loading
Exchange	ExStart
ExStart	Init
Loading	Down

NEW QUESTION: 34
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.1.1 [110/11] via 192.168.12.1, 16:56:40, Ethernet0/0
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L        192.168.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
      192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L        192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
      192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
 summary-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 redistribute static subnets
 network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router#
```

An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table. Why is the summary route missing?

A. The summary-address command is used only for summarizing prefixes between areas.

B. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database, not in the routing table.

C. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, so the summary route is not generated.

D. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

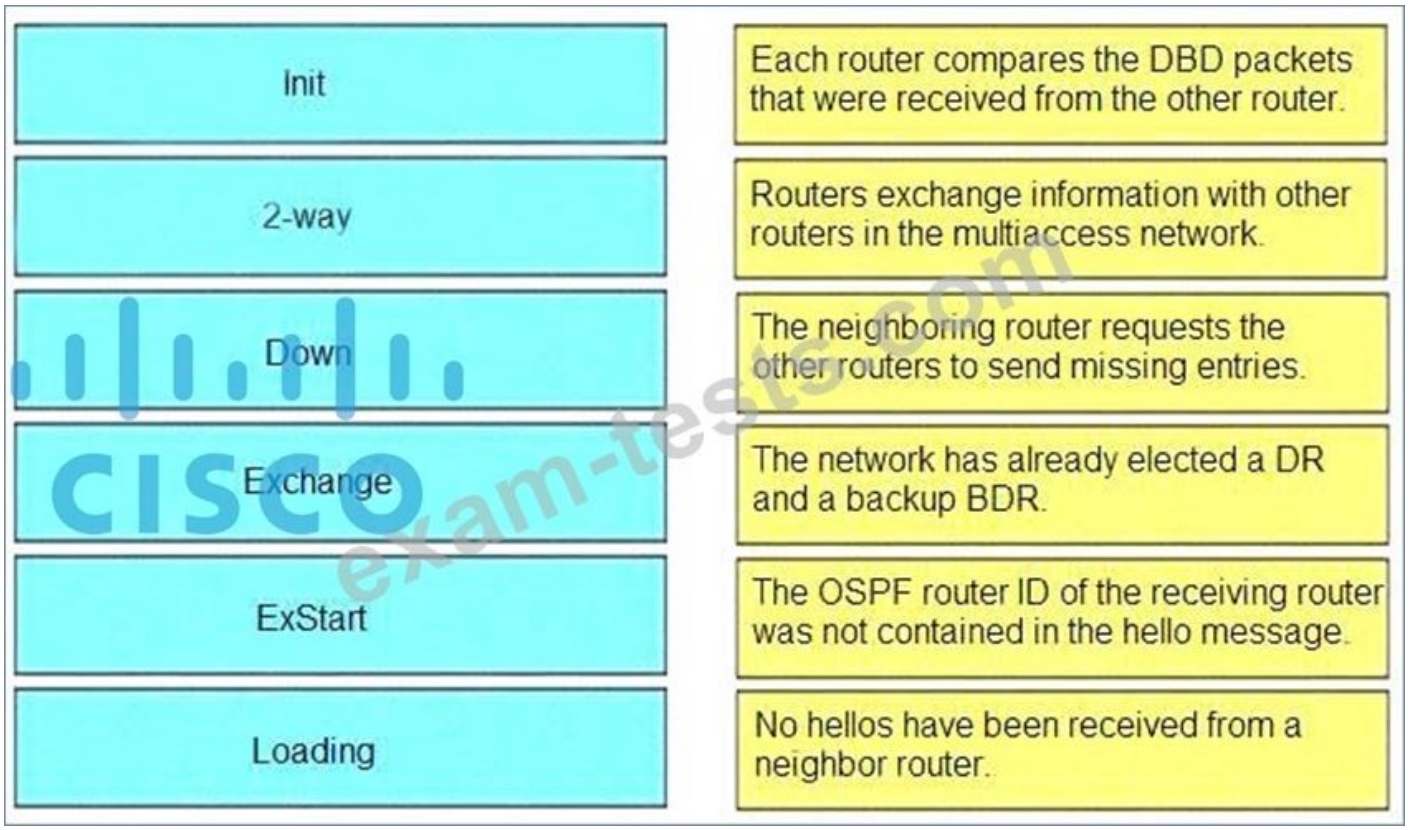
The summary-address is only used to create aggregate addresses for OSPF at an autonomous system boundary.

It means this command should only be used on the ASBR when you are trying to summarize externally redistributed routes from another protocol domain or you have a NSSA area. But a requirement to create a summarized route is:

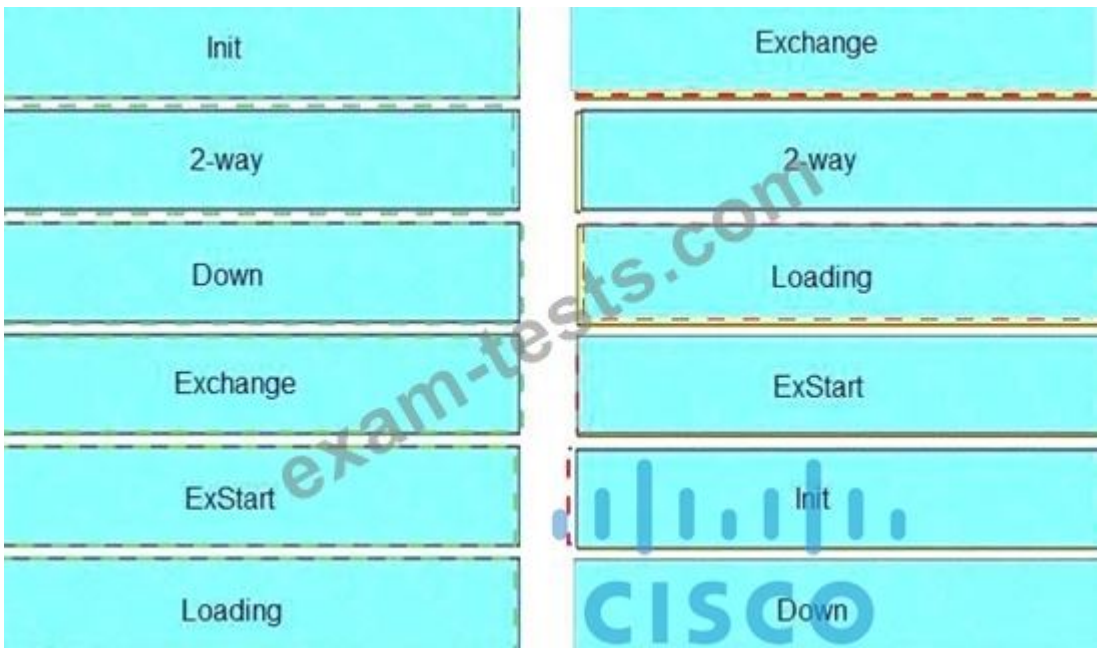
The ASBR compares the summary route's range of addresses with all routes redistributed into OSPF on that ASBR to find any subordinate subnets (subnets that sit inside the summary route range). If at least one subordinate subnet exists, the ASBR advertises the summary route.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

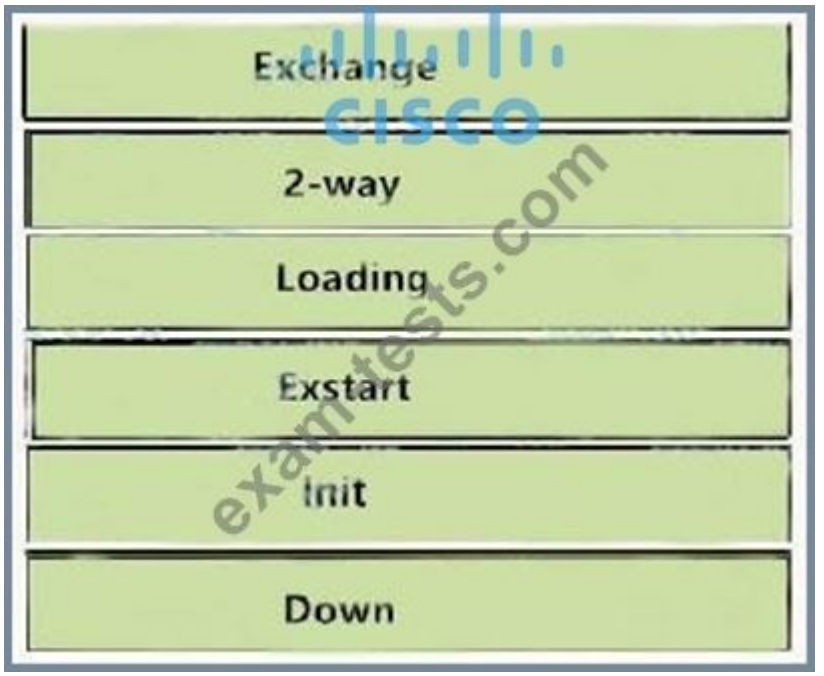
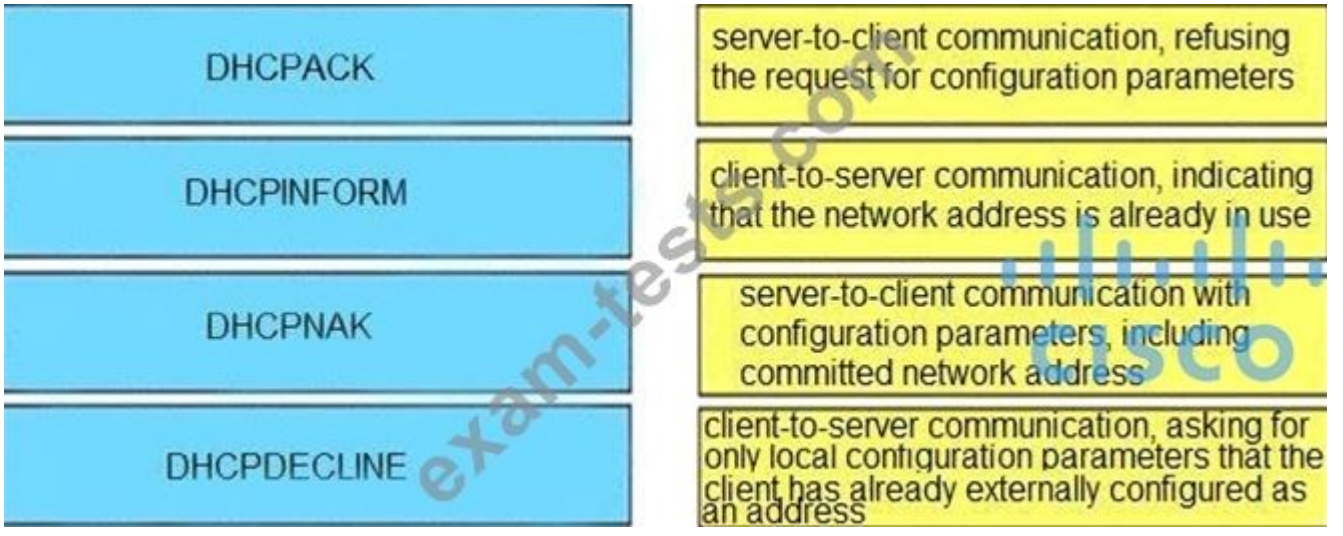
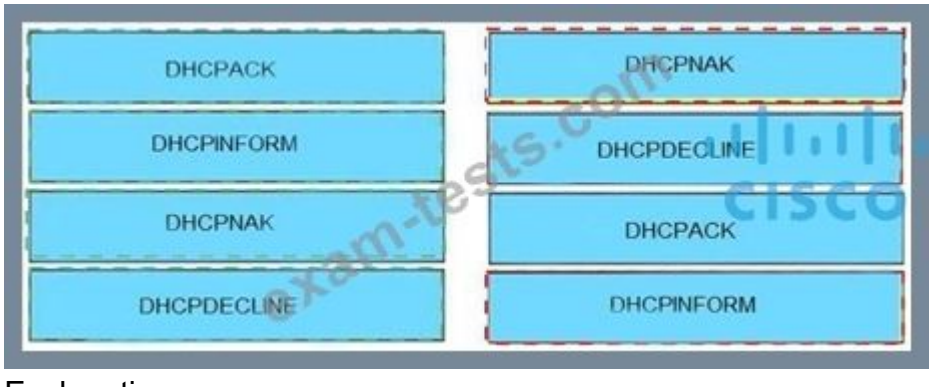


Diagram Description automatically generated
(Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml)

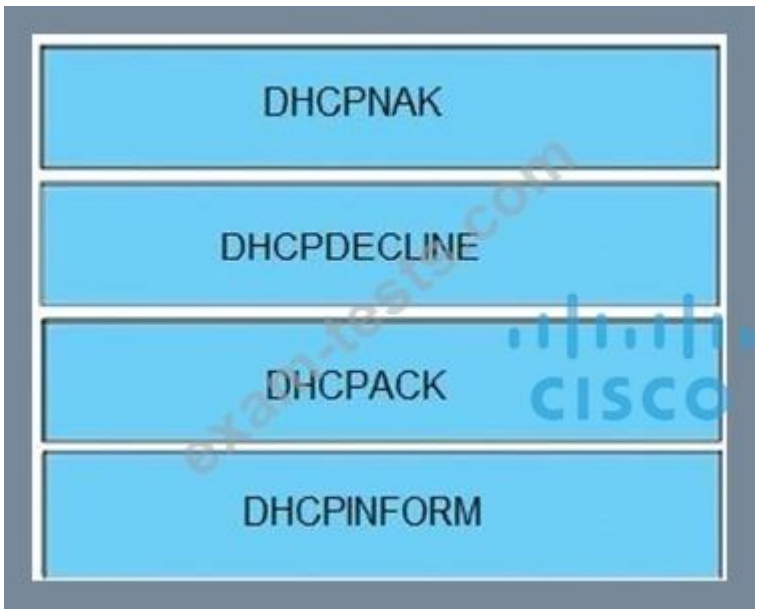
NEW QUESTION: 36
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



DHCPACK

The server-to-client communication with configuration parameters, including committed network address.

DHCPINFORM

The client-to-server communication, asking for only local configuration parameters that the client already has externally configured as an address.

DHCPNAK

The server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameter.

DHCPDECLINE

The client-to-server communication, indicating that the network address is already in use

NEW QUESTION: 37

Refer to the exhibit. an engineer is trying to get 192.168.32.100 forwarded through 10.1.1.1, but it was forwarded through 10.1.1.2. What action forwards the packets through 10.1.1.1?

A. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with equal or longer prefix than /24.

B. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with longer prefix than /19.

C. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with lower metric.

D. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with lower admin distance.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#route-map ADD permit 20
R1(config-route-map)#set tag 1

R1(config)#router ospf1
R1(config-router)#redistribute rip subnets route-map ADD
```

Which statement about R1 is true?

A. RIP routes are redistributed to OSPF without any changes.

B. R1 adds one to the metric for RIP learned routes before redistributing to OSPF.

C. RIP learned routes are distributed to OSPF with a tag value of one.

D. OSPF redistributes RIP routes only if they have a tag of one.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Refer to the exhibit.

R1 **#show ip bgp summary**
BGP router identifier 192.168.1.1, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	Tblver	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2	4	65000	28	28	22	0	0	00:21:31	0

R1**#show ip bgp**
BGP table version is 22, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

	Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*>	172.16.25.0/24	209.165.200.225	0		32768	?

R1#

R2 **#show ip bgp summary**
BGP router identifier 192.168.2.2, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	Tblver	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.1	4	65000	29	28	3	0	0	00:22:07	1
192.168.3.3	4	65000	7	8	3	0	0	00:02:55	0

R2**#show ip bgp**
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 192.168.2.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

	Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
* i	172.16.25.0/24	209.165.200.225	0	100	0	?

R2#

R3 **#show ip bgp summary**
BGP router identifier 192.168.3.3, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	Tblver	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2	4	65000	8	7	4	0	0	00:03:08	0

R3#

R2 is a route reflector, and R1 and R3 are route reflector clients. The route reflector learns the route to 172.16.25.0/24 from R1, but it does not advertise to R3. What is the reason the route is not advertised?

A. In route reflector setup, only classful prefixes are advertised to other clients.

B. R2 does not have a route to the next hop, so R2 does not advertise the prefix to other clients.

C. Route reflector setup requires full IBGP mesh between the routers.

D. In route reflector setups, prefixes are not advertised from one client to another.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

What are two functions of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)

A. It uses the populated binding table for allowing legitimate traffic.

B. It works independent from IPv6 neighbor discovery.

C. It denies traffic from unknown sources or unallocated addresses.

D. It denies traffic by inspecting neighbor discovery packets for specific pattern.

E. It blocks certain traffic by inspecting DHCP packets for specific sources.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

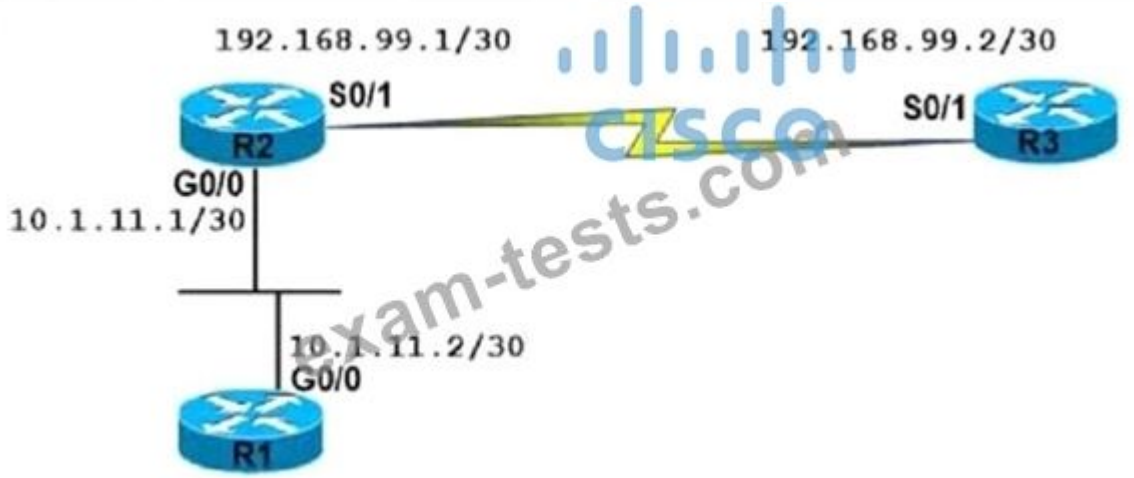
IPv6 source guard is an interface feature between the populated binding table and data traffic filtering.

IPv6 source guard can deny traffic from unknown sources or unallocated addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 41

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
192.168.99.2      1   EXCHANGE/  -    00:00:36    192.168.99.1    Serial0/1
router-6#

R3# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
192.168.99.1      1   EXSTART/  -     00:00:33    192.168.99.2    Serial0/1
```



An OSPF neighbor relationship between R2 and R3 is showing stuck in EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. The neighbor is established between R1 and R2. The network engineer can ping from R2 to R3 and vice versa, but the neighbor is still down. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Enable OSPF on the interface, which is required.

B. Restore the Layer 2/Layer 3 conectivity issue in the ISP network.

C. Administrative "shut then no shut" both router interfaces.

D. Match MTU on both router interfaces or ignore MTU.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42

A company is expanding business by opening 35 branches over the Internet. A network engineer must configure DMVPN at the branch routers to connect with the hub router and allow NHRP to add spoke routers securely to the multicast NHRP mappings automatically Which configuration meets this requirement at the hub router?

A)

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp nhs dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode mgre auto
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp registration no-unique
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode gre nmba
```

C)

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

D)

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp map multicast 224.0.0.0
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode gre ipv4
```

A. Option C

B. Option D

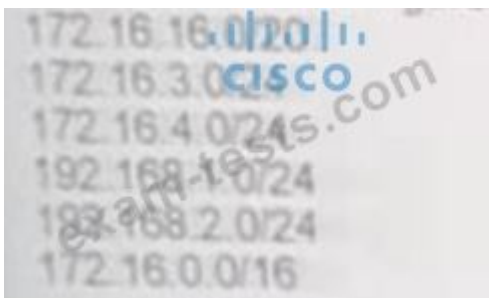
C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

R1 and R2 are configured as eBGP neighbor , R1 is in AS100 and R2 is in AS200. R2 is advertising these networks to R1:



The network administrator on R1 must improve convergence by blocking all subnets of 172-16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in, Which set of configurations accomplishes the task on R1?

A. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23
ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in

B. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 ge 23
ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in

C. access-list 1 deny 172.16.0.0 0.0.254.255
access-list 1 permit any
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 distribute-list 1 in

D. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16
ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

"Blocking all subnets of 172.16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in" would block 172.16.16.0/20.

The first prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23" means "all networks that fall within the 172.16.0.0/16 range AND that have a subnet mask of /23 or less" are denied.

The second prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32" means allows all other prefixes.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Refer to the exhibit.

A user cannot SSH to the router. What action must be taken to resolve this issue?

A. Configure transport input ssh

B. Configure transport output ssh

C. Configure ip ssh version 2

D. Configure ip ssh source-interface loopback0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0_2_EX/security/configurati x_2960-x_cg/b_sec_152ex_2960-x_cg_chapter_01001.html

NEW QUESTION: 45

Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community ciscotest1
snmp-server host 192.168.1.128 ciscotest
snmp-sever enable traps bgp
```

Network operations cannot read or write any configuration on the device with this configuration from the operations subnet. Which two configurations fix the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Modify access list 1 and allow SNMP in the access list.

B. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to version 1.

C. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest.

D. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest 1.

E. Modify access list 1 and allow operations subnet in the access list.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show running-config | include ip route
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.225 130
Router#show ip route

<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C        192.168.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
      192.168.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.2.2[110/11] via 192.168.12.2, 00:52:09, Ethernet0/0
      192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
      209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        209.165.200.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
         209.165.200.226/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```


An engineer configures a static route on a router, but when the engineer checks the route to the destination, a different next hop is chosen. What is the reason for this?

A. The metric of the OSPF route is lower than the metric of the static route.

B. The syntax of the static route is not valid, so the route is not considered.

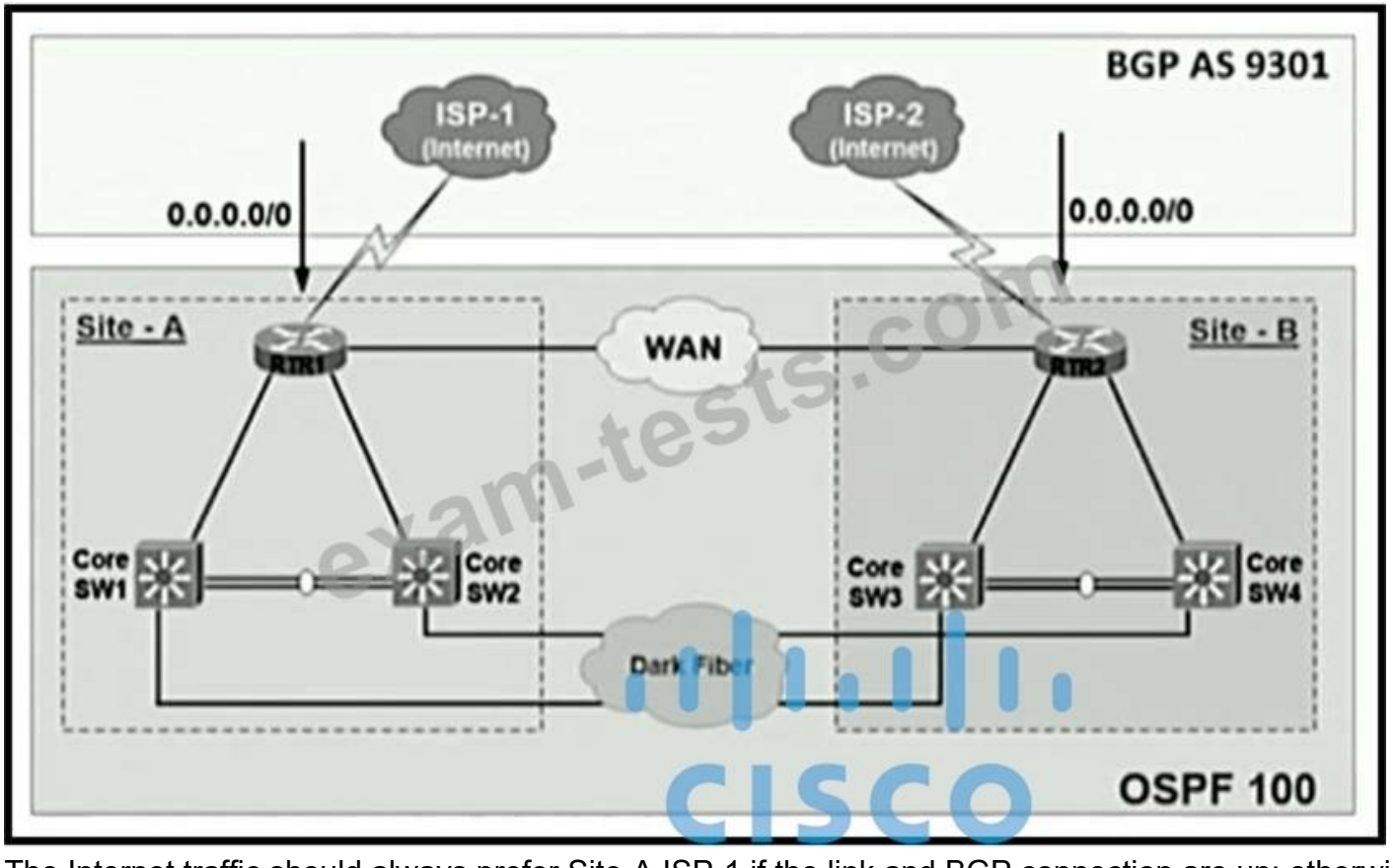
C. The configured AD for the static route is higher than the AD of OSPF.

D. Dynamic routing protocols always have priority over static routes.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47

Refer to the exhibit.



The Internet traffic should always prefer Site-A ISP-1 if the link and BGP connection are up; otherwise, all Internet traffic should go to ISP-2 Redistribution is configured between BGP and OSPF routing protocols and it is not working as expected. What action resolves the issue?

A. Set metric-type 2 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 1 at Site-B RTR2

B. Set OSPF cost 100 at Site-A RTR1, and set OSPF Cost 200 at Site-B RTR2

C. Set OSPF cost 200 at Site: A RTR1 and set OSPF Cost 100 at Site-B RTR2

D. Set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 2 at Site-B RTR2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

OSPF type 1 route is always preferred over a type 2 route for the same destination so we can set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1 so that it is preferred over Site-B RTR2.

Note:

Routes are redistributed in OSPF as either type 1 (E1) routes or type 2 (E2) routes, with type 2 being the default.

- A type 1 route has a metric that is the sum of the internal OSPF cost and the external redistributed cost.
- A type 2 route has a metric equal only to the redistributed cost.
- If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 2 then every router in the OSPF domain will see the same cost to reach the external networks.
- If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 1, then the cost to reach the external networks could vary from router to router.

NEW QUESTION: 48

After some changes in the routing policy, it is noticed that the router in AS 45123 is being used as a transit AS router for several service provides. Which configuration ensures that the branch router in AS 45123 advertises only the local networks to all SP neighbors?

A)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit  ^45123
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

B)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit .*
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

C)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^45123$
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

D)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer implemented CoPP but did not see OSPF traffic going through it. Which configuration resolves the issue?

```
ip access-list extended OSPF
 permit ospf any any

policy-map COPP
 class OSFP
  police 8000 conform-action transmit  exceed-action transmit  violate-action drop

control-plane
 service-policy input COPP

class-map match-all OSFP
 match access-group name OSPF
```

A. Option A

B. Option D

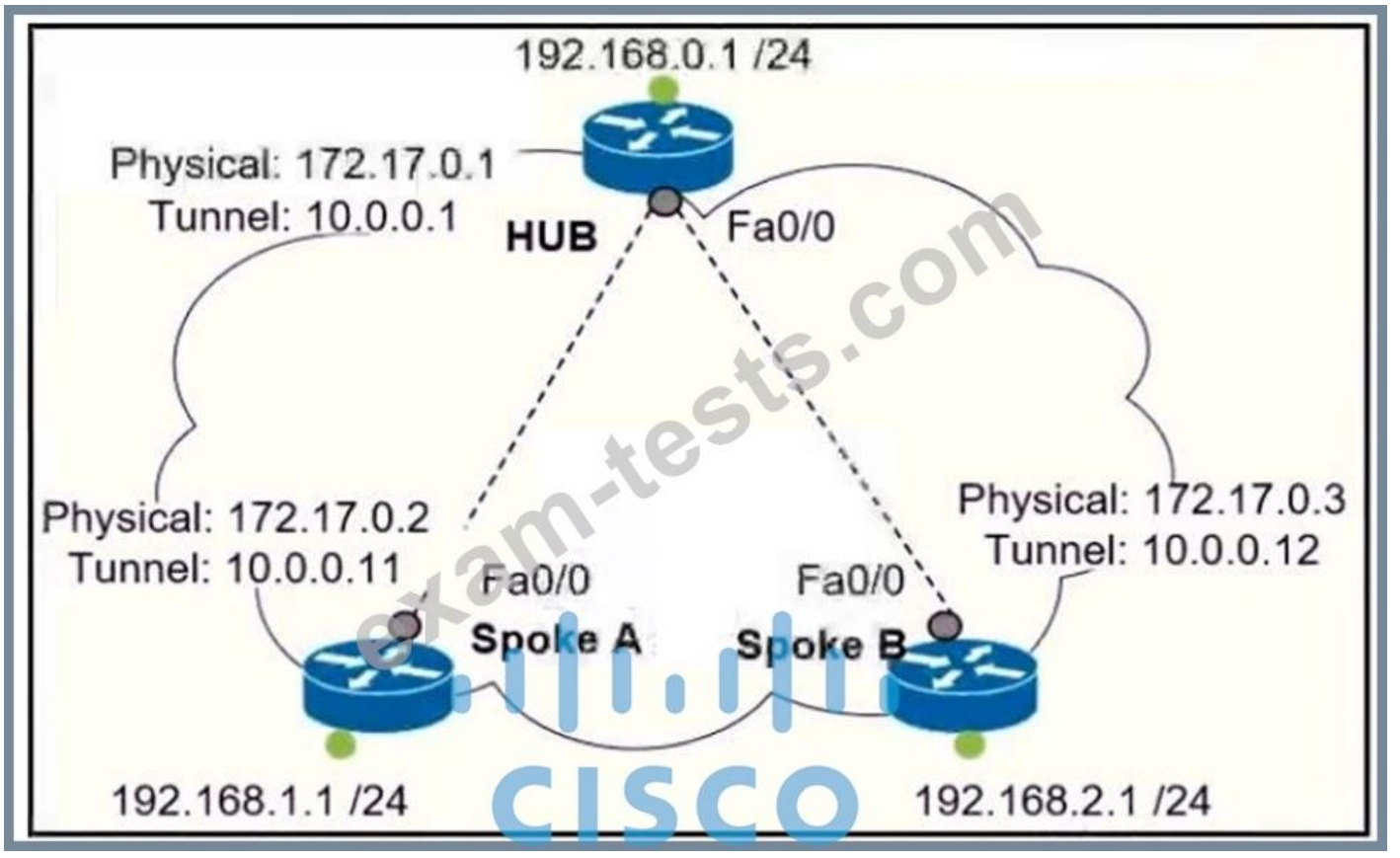
C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Refer to the exhibit.



Which interface configuration must be configured on the HUB router to enable MVPN with mGRE mode?

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.11 172.17.0.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.12 172.17.0.3
tunnel mode gre
```

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel destination 172.17.0.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-m

NEW QUESTION: 51
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip prefix-list DMZ-STATIC seq 5 permit 10.1.1.0/24
!
route-map DMZ permit 10
     match ip addresss prefix-list DMZ-STATIC
!
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
redistribute static route-map DMZ
!
ip route 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.20.20.1
```

The static route is not present in the routing table of an adjacent OSPF neighbor router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure a permit 20 statement to the route map to redistribute the static route

B. Configure the next hop of 10.20.20.1 in the prefix list DMZ-STATIC

C. Configure the next-hop interface at the end of the static router for it to get redistributed

D. Configure the subnets keyword in the redistribution command

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which configuration enables the VRF that is labeled `'inet" on FastEthernet0/0?

(A)

```
R1(config)# ip vrf Inet
R1(config-vrf)#ip vrf FastEthernet0/0
```

(B)

```
R1(config)#ip vrf Inet FastEthernet0/0
```

(C)

```
R1(config)# ip vrf Inet
R1(config-vrf)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding Inet
```

(D)

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1 vrf Inet
R1(config-router)#ip vrf forwarding FastEthernet0/0
```

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option D

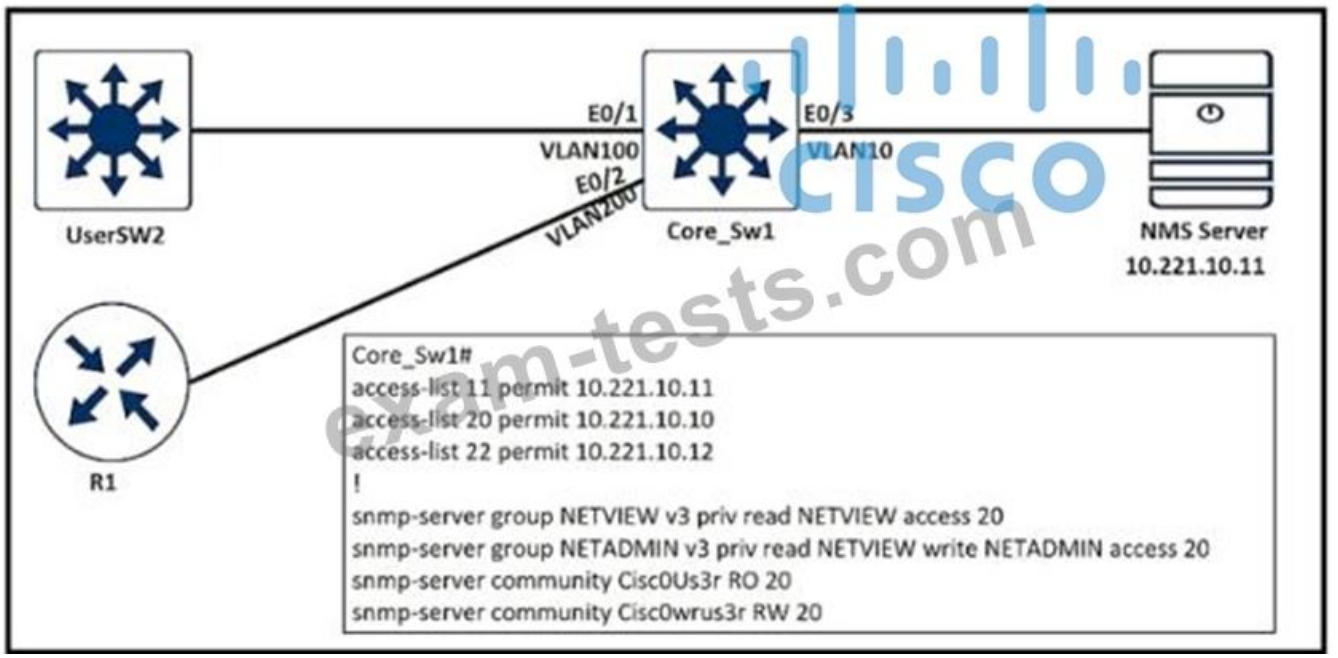
D. Option A
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Spoke# show dmvpn
Tunnel0, Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:2,
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
----- --------------- --------------- ----- -------- -----
1 172.18.16.2 192.168.1.1 UP 01:05:35 S
1 172.18.46.2 192.168.1.4 UP 00:00:25 D
```

An engineer has configured DMVPN on a spoke router. What is the WAN IP address of another spoke router within the DMVPN network?
A. 172.18.16.2
B. 192.168.1.1
C. 192.168.1.4
D. 172.18.46.2
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

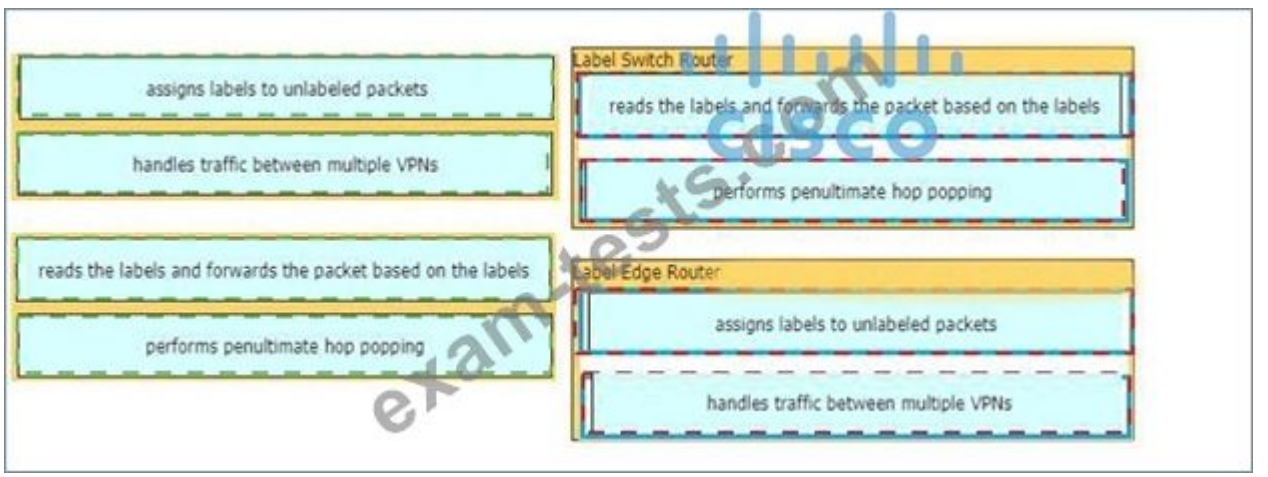
NEW QUESTION: 54
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured SNMP communities on the Core_SW1, but the SNMP server cannot obtain information from Core_SW1.
Which configuration resolves this issue?
A. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11
B. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.12
C. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22
D. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 20
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

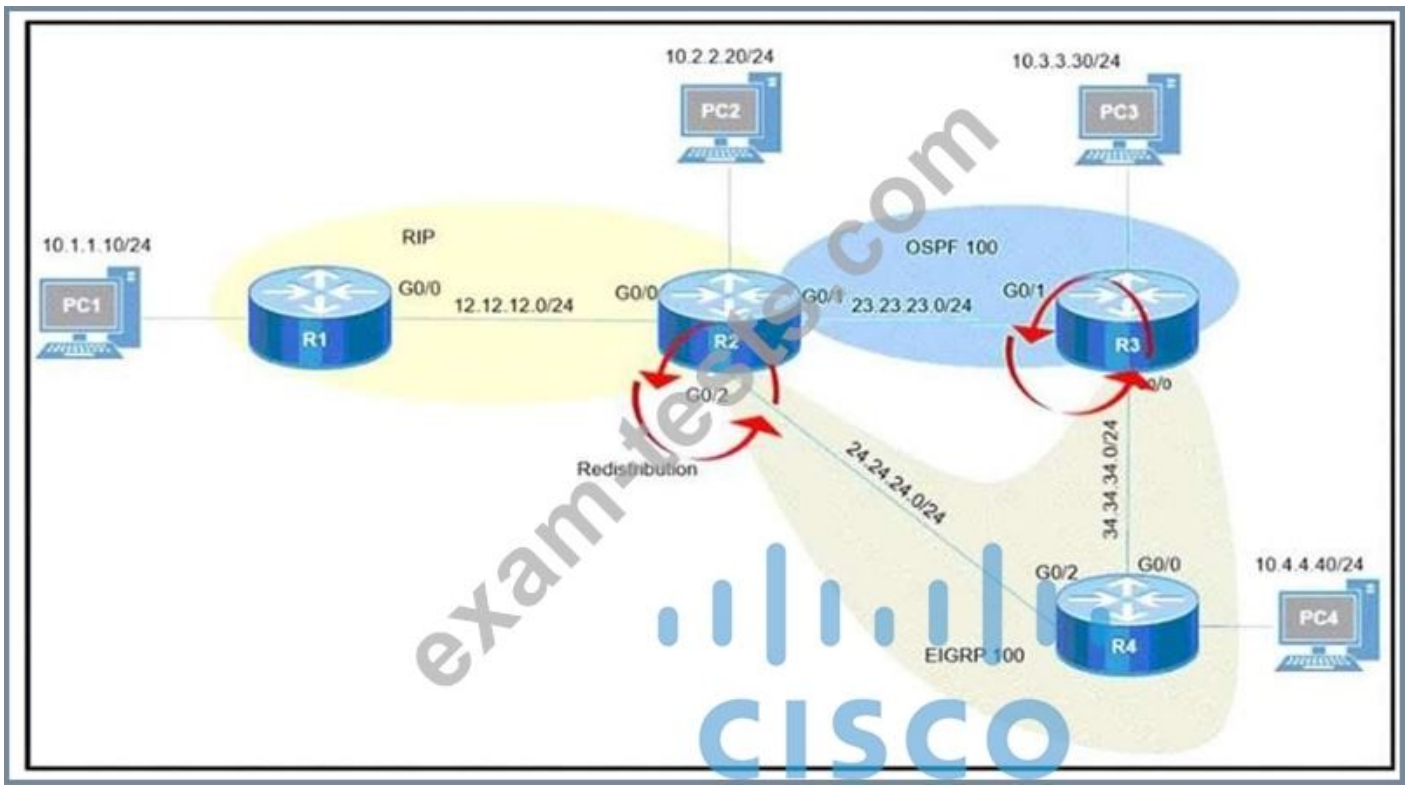
NEW QUESTION: 55
Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.

Answer:



Explanation
Label Switch Router 1. Reads labels and forwards the packet based on the based on the label.
2. Performs PHP
Label Edge Router: 1 Assigns labels and unlabeled packets.
2. Handles traffic between multiple VPNs

NEW QUESTION: 56
Refer to the exhibit.



After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?

A. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.

B. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

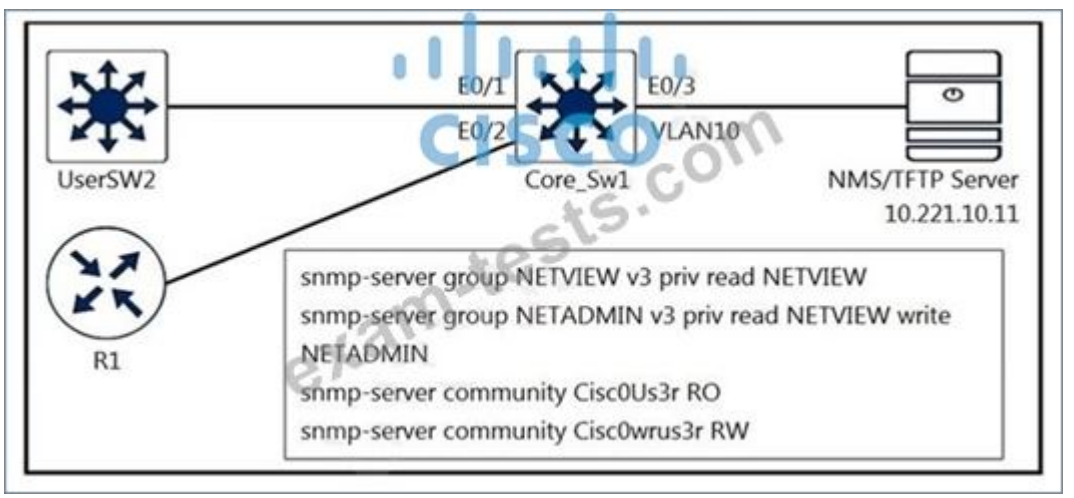
C. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.

D. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Refer to the exhibit.



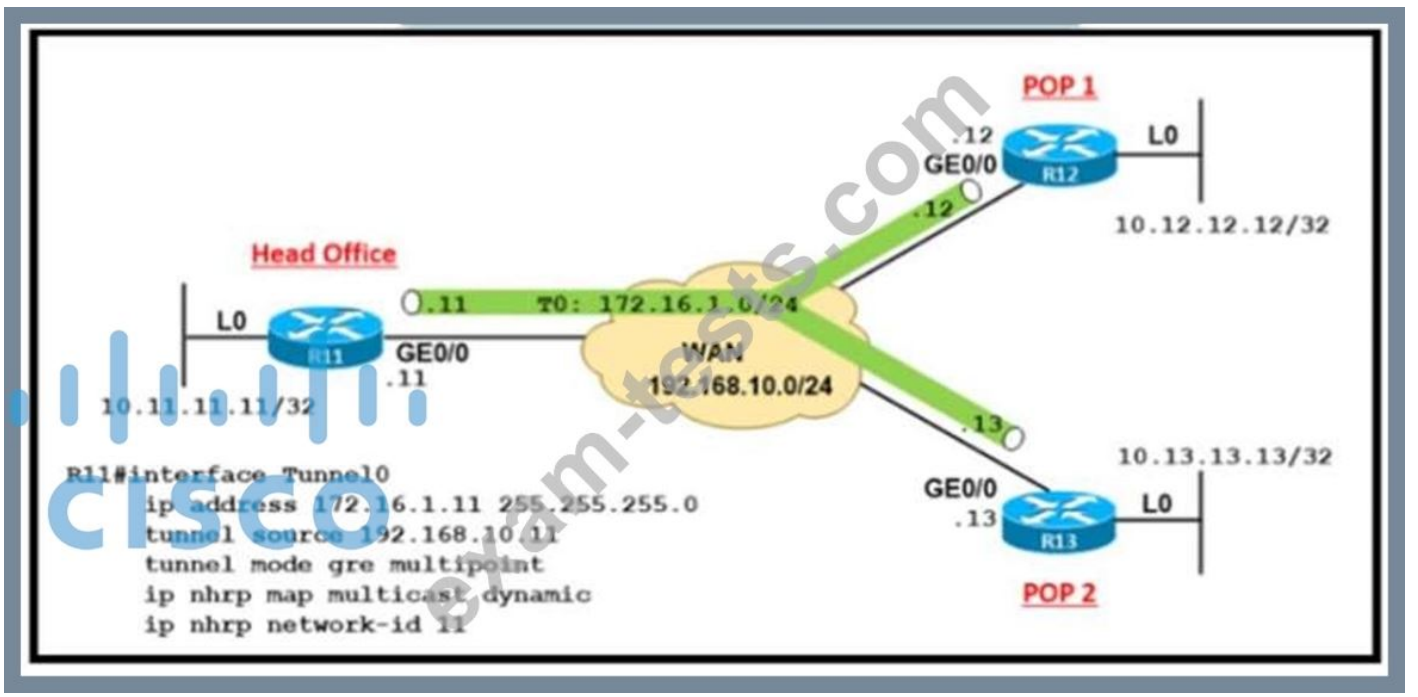
A junior engineer configured SNMP to network devices. Malicious users have uploaded different configurations to the network devices using SNMP and TFTP servers.

Which configuration prevents changes from unauthorized NMS and TFTP servers?

A. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11

access-list 20 deny any log
!
snmp-server group NETVIEW v3 priv read NETVIEW access 20
snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 20 snmp-server community Cisc0wrus3r RO 20
snmp-server community Cisc0Us3r RW 20 snmp-server tftp-server-list 20
B. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11
C. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11
access-list 20 deny any log
!
snmp-server group NETVIEW v3 priv read NETVIEW access 20
snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 20 snmp-server community Cisc0Us3r RO 20 snmp-server community Cisc0wrus3r RW 20 snmp-server tftp-server-list 20
D. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11
access-list 20 deny any log
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit A company builds WAN infrastructure between the head office and POPs using DMVPN hub-and-spoke topology to provide end-to-end communication All POPs must maintain point-to-point connectivity with the head office Which configuration meets the requirement at routers R12 and R13?

○ R12#
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 12
 ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11
```

R13#
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 13
 ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11
```

○ R12#
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 12
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11
```

R13#
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 13
  ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11
```

○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 11
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11
```

○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 11
 ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11
```

A. Option C
B. Option B
C. Option A
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
Refer to the exhibit.

ABR Configurations

R2	R4
router ospf 1 router-id 0.0.0.22 area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 10.22.22.0 0.0.0.255 area 234 network 10.23.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 234	router ospf 1 router-id 0.0.0.44 area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2 network 10.34.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 234 network 10.44.44.0 0.0.0.255 area 234 network 10.45.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 250

Virtual Link Status

R2 -> sh ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.34.34.4 is down
Run as demand circuit
DoNotAge LSA allowed.
Transit area 234
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
0 65535 no no Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DOWN,

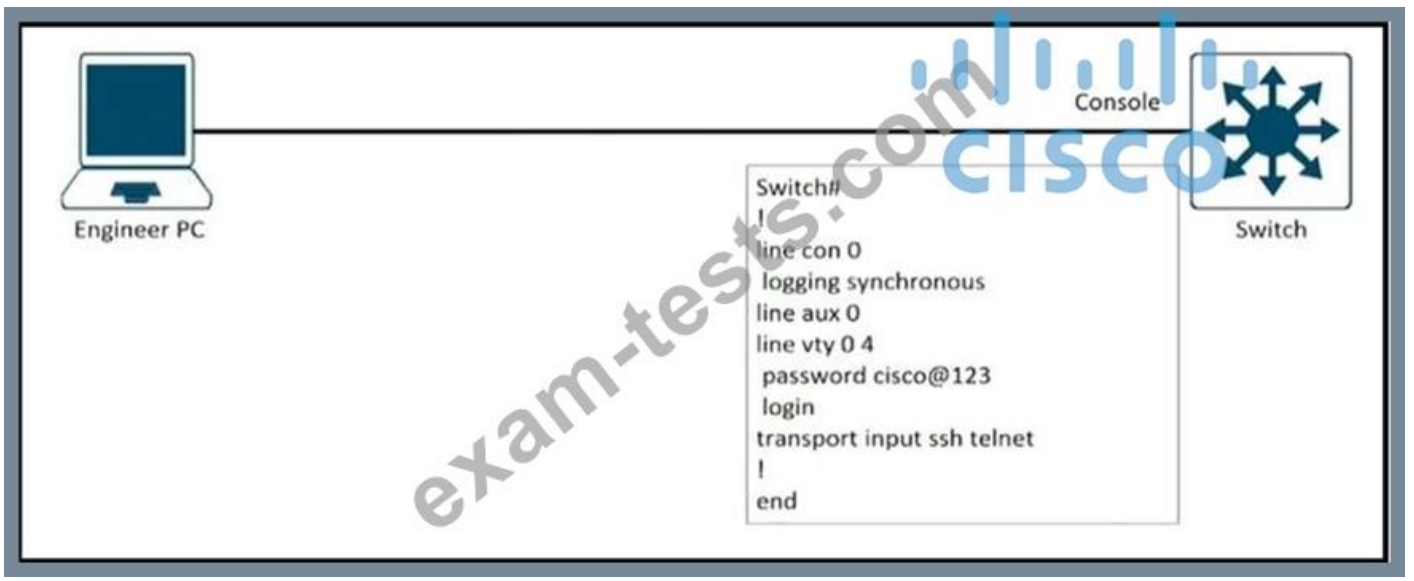
The network administrator configured the network to connect two disjointed networks and ail the connectivity is up except the virtual link which causes area 250 to be unreachable. Which two configurations resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

A. R2
router ospf 1
router-id 10.23.23.2

B. R2

router ospf 1
no area area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4
area 0 virtual-link 0.0.0.44
C. R4
router ospf 1
no area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2
area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.22
D. R2
router ospf 1
no area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4
area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.44
E. R4
router ospf 1
no area area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2
area 0 virtual-link 0.0.0.22
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
An important thing to remember when configuring virtual-link is we need to configure the OSPF router ID and NOT the IP address of the ABR. Therefore in this question we have to use the command "area
234 virtual-link 0.0.0.44" on R2 and "area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.22" on R4.

NEW QUESTION: 60
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must block access to the console ports for all corporate remote Cisco devices based on the recent corporate security policy but the security team stilt can connect through the console port. Which configuration on the console port resolves the issue?
A. transport input telnet
B. login and password
C. no exec
D. exec 0.0

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

"no exec" will disable access to a line. It is used if we want to allow only outgoing session (and disable incoming session) so this command will block all console port access.

There is no "exec 0 0" command. We can only find the "exec prompt" command in IOS Version 15.4(2)T4.

The most similar command is "exec-timeout 0 0" command, which is used to prevent Telnet/SSH sessions from timing out.

NEW QUESTION: 61

An engineer is configuring a network and needs packets to be forwarded to an interface for any destination address that is not in the routing table. What should be configured to accomplish this task?

A. set ip next-hop

B. set ip default next-hop

C. set ip next-hop recursive

D. set ip next-hop verify-availability

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The **set ip default next-hop** command verifies the existence of the destination IP address in the routing table, and...

- if the destination IP address exists, the command does not policy route the packet, but forwards the packet based on the routing table.
- if the destination IP address does not exist, the command policy routes the packet by sending it to the specified next hop.

NEW QUESTION: 62

Refer to the exhibit.

Router Configuration:

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
!
!
interface FastEthernet0.1
 encapsulation dot1Q 2
 ip vrf forwarding customer_a
 ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 !
router ospf 2 vrf customer_a
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 !
end
```

The network administrator configured VRF lite for customer A. The technician at the remote site misconfigured VRF on the router.

Which configuration will resolve connectivity for both sites of customer a?

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:2
 route-target import 1:2
```

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
 route-target export 1:2
```

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:2
 route-target both 1:2
```

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:2
 route-target both 1:1
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

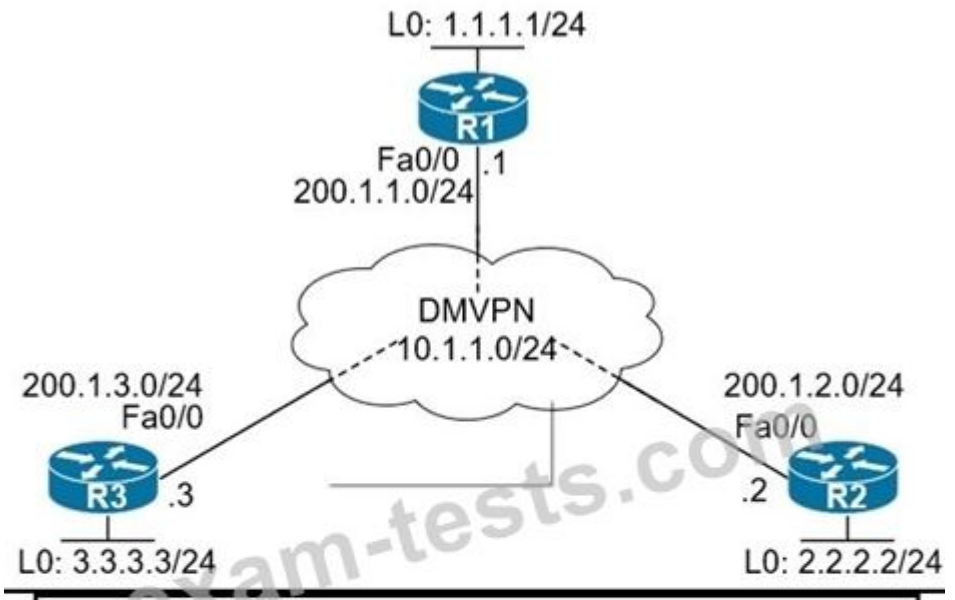
C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63

Refer to the exhibits.




```
R2:
======
R2(config)# crypto isakmp policy 10
R2(config-isakmp)# hash md5
R2(config-isakmp)# authentication pre-share
R2(config-isakmp)# group 2
R2(config-isakmp)# encryption 3des
R2(config)# crypto ipsec transform-set TSET esp-des esp-md5-hmac
R2(cfg-crypto-trans)# mode transport
R2(config)# crypto ipsec profile TST
R2(ipsec-profile)# set transform-set TSET
R2(config)# interface tunnel 123
R2(config-if)# tunnel protection ipsec profile TST
```

When DMVPN is configured, which configuration allows spoke-to-spoke communication using loopback as tunnel source?

A. Configure crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on the hub.

B. Configure crypto isakmp key Cisco address 200.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 on the hub.

C. Configure crypto isakmp key cisco address 200.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 on the spokes.

D. Configure crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on the spokes.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/tk583/tk372/technologies_white_paper0900aecd802b8f3c.html

NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator configured an IPv6 access list to allow TCP return frame only, but it is not working as expected. Which changes resolve this issue?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/122_55_se/configuration/guide/scg3750/swv6acl.html

NEW QUESTION: 65

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config t
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
 destination 172.16.10.2
 transport udp 2055
 exit
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 exporter EXPORTER-1
 record v4_r1
 exit
!
flow monitor v4_r1
!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0.1
 ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
 ip flow monitor v4_r1 input
!
```

Refer to the exhibit. The remote server is failing to receive the NetFlow data Which action resolves the issue?

A. Modify the flow transport command transport udp 2055 to move under flow monitor profile.

B. Modify the interlace command to Ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 Input.

C. Modify the udp port under flow exporter profile to Ip transport udp 4739.

D. Modify the flow record command record v4_r1 to move under flow exporter profile.

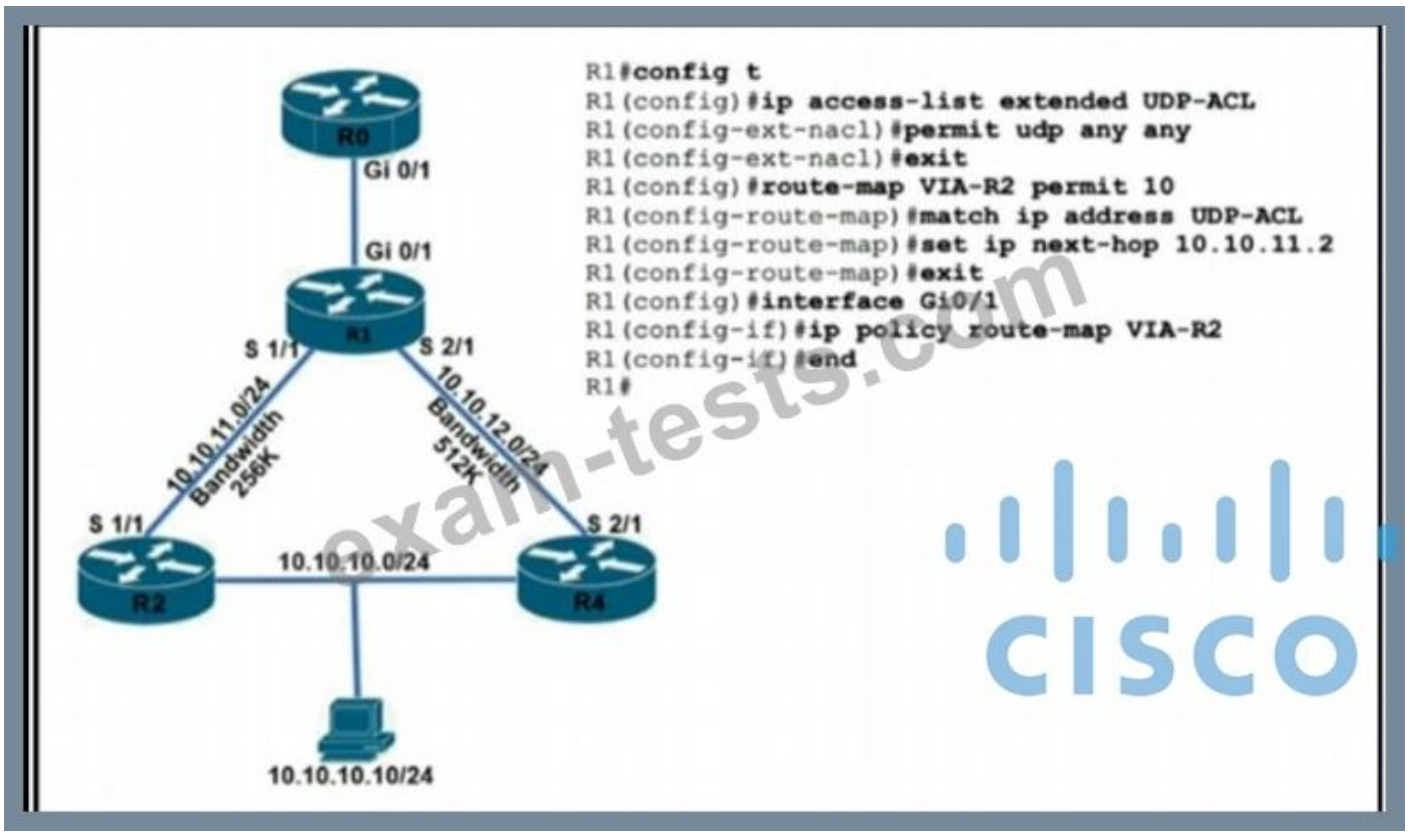
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

From the exhibit we see there are two flow monitors: the first one "FLOW-MONITOR-1" has been configured correctly but the second one "v4_r1" was left empty andinterface E0/0.1 is using it. So the remote server does not receive any NetFlow data.

NEW QUESTION: 66
Refer to Exhibit.

The network administrator configured the branch router for IPv6 on the E0/0 interface. The neighboring router is fully configured to meet requirements, but the neighbor relationship is not coming up. Which action fixes the problem on the branch router to bring the IPv6 neighbors up?
A. Enable the IPv4 address family under the router ospfv3 4 process by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
B. Disable IPv6 on the E0/0 interface using the no ipv6 enable command
C. Enable the IPv4 address family under the E0/0 interface by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
D. Disable OSPF for IPv4 using the no ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4 command under the E0/0 interface
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Once again, Cisco changed the IOS configuration commands required for OSPFv3 configuration. The new OSPFv3 configuration uses the "ospfv3" keyword instead of the earlier "ipv6 router ospf" routing process command and "ipv6 ospf" interface commands.
The Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) address families feature enables both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast traffic to be supported. With this feature, users may have two processes per interface, but only one process per address family (AF).

NEW QUESTION: 67
Refer to the exhibit.



TCP traffic should be reaching host 10.10.10.10/24 via R2. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Add a permit 20 statement in the route map to allow TCP traffic

B. TCP traffic will reach the destination via R2 without any changes

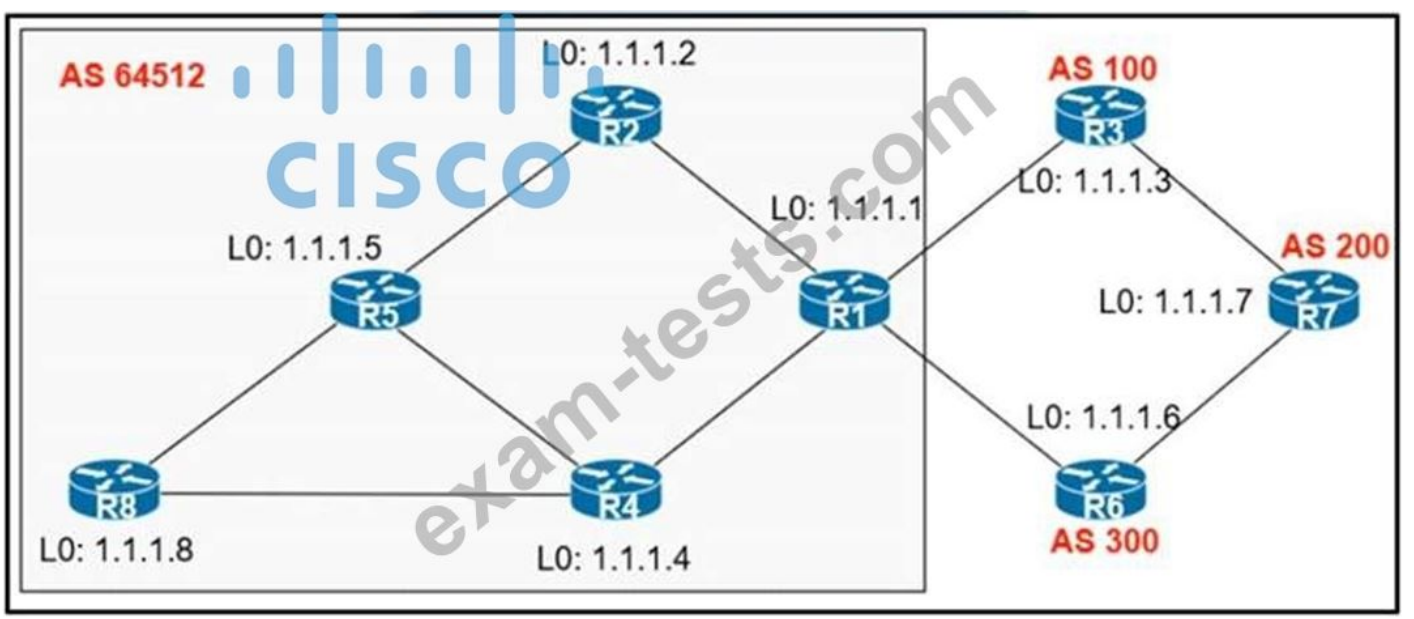
C. Set IP next-hop to 10.10.12.2 under the route-map permit 10 to allow TCP traffic.

D. Allow TCP in the access list with no changes to the route map

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

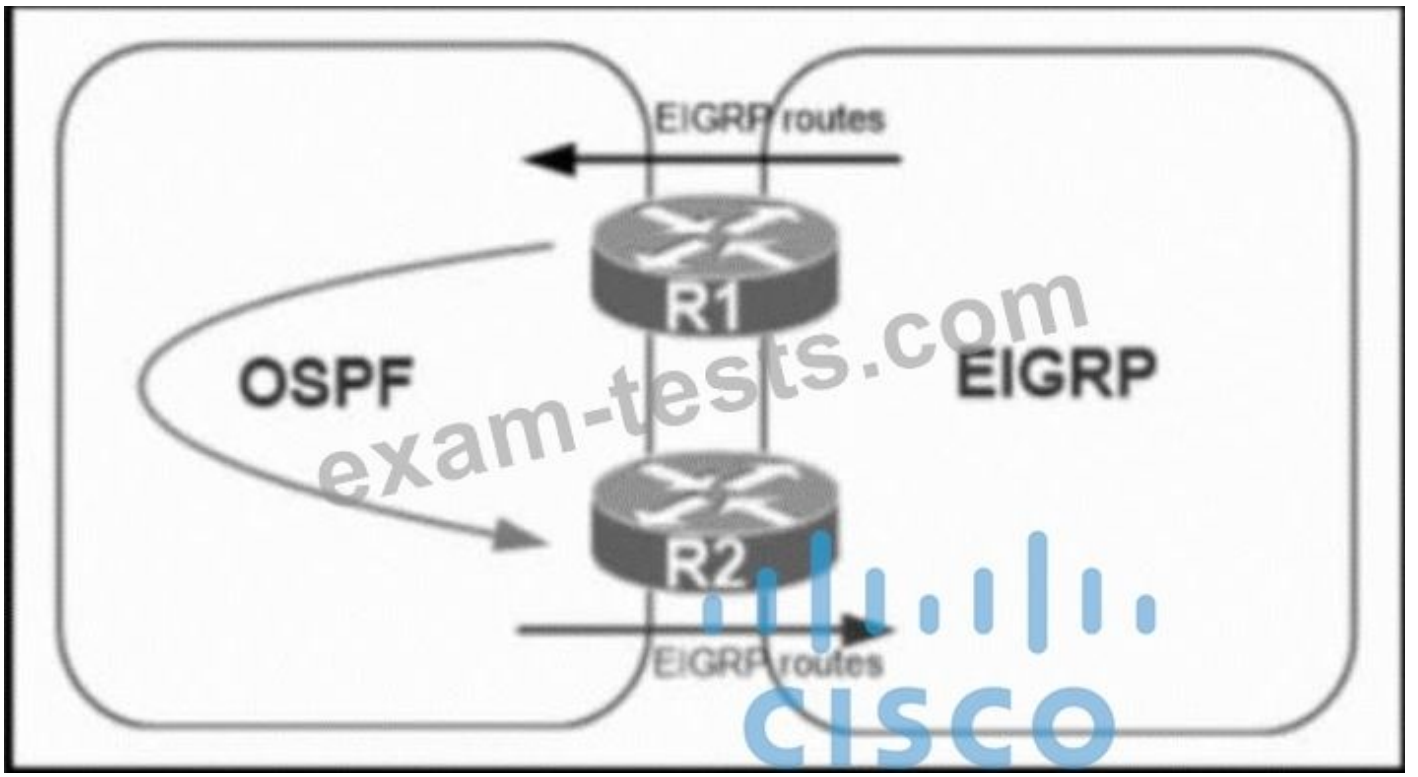
Exhibit:



An engineer configured R2 and R5 as route reflectors and noticed that not all routes are sent to R1 to advertise to the eBGP peers. Which iBGP routers must be configured as route reflectors to advertise all routes to restore reachability across all networks?

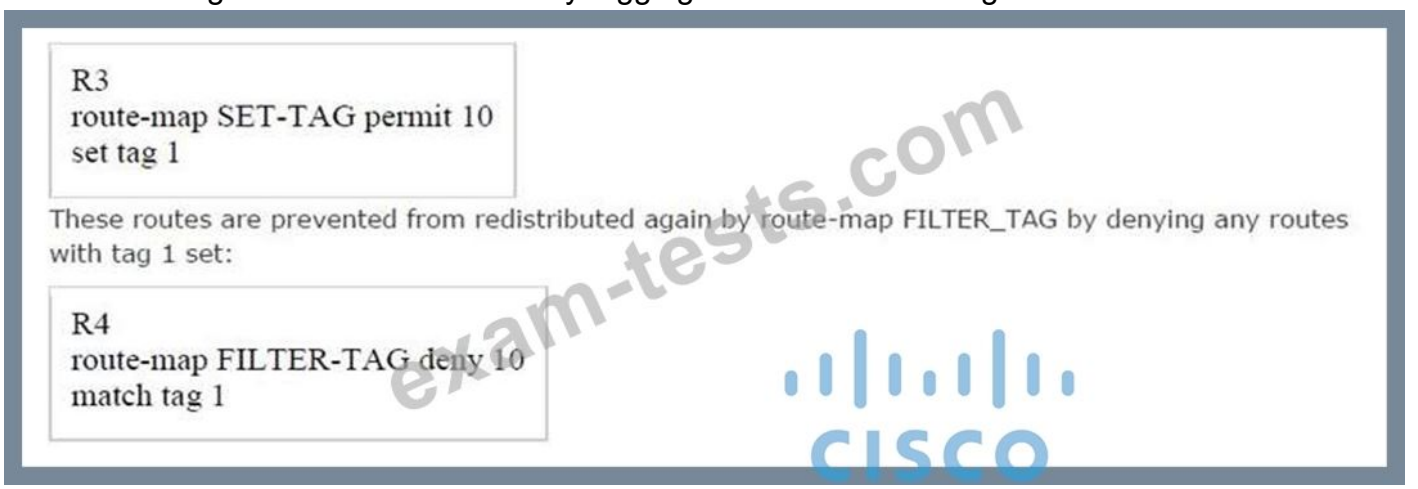
A. R1 and R4
B. R1 and R5
C. R4 and R5
D. R2 and R5
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When R2 & R5 are route reflectors (RRs), routes from R4 & R8 are advertised to R5 and R5 advertises to R2. But R2 would drop them as R2 is also a RR. Therefore some routes are missing on R1 to advertise to eBGP peers.
Good reference:
https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2015/pdf/TECRST-2310.pdf Route reflectors (RR) must be fully iBGP meshed so we cannot configure RR on both R1 and R5.
We should choose routers at the center of the topology RRs, in this case R4 & R5.

NEW QUESTION: 69
Refer to the exhibit.



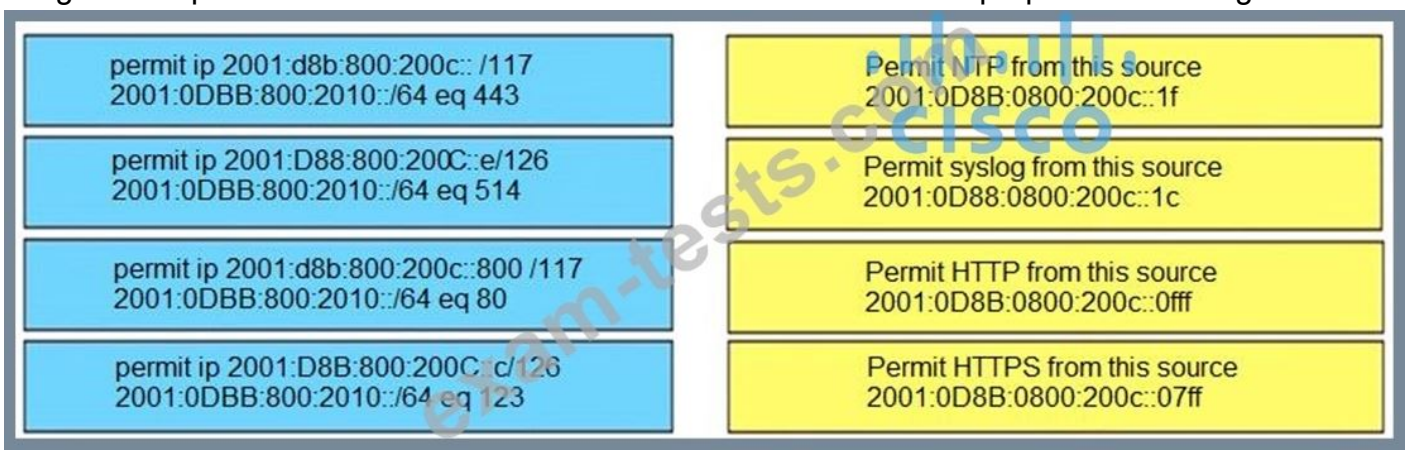
Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured mutual redistribution on R1 and R2 routers, which caused instability in the network. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to deny when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.
B. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to allow when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.
C. Advertise summary routes of EIGRP to OSPF and deny specific EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF.
D. Apply a prefix list of EIGRP network routes in OSPF domain on R1 to propagate back into the EIGRP routing domain.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
When doing mutual redistribution at multiple points (between OSPF and EIGRP on R1 & R2), we may create routing loops so we should use route-map to prevent redistributed routes from redistributing again into the original domain.

In the below example, the route-map "SET-TAG" is used to prevent any routes that have been redistributed into EIGRP from redistributed again into OSPF domain by tagging these routes with tag 1:



NEW QUESTION: 70

Drag and drop the addresses from the left onto the correct IPv6 filter purposes on the right.

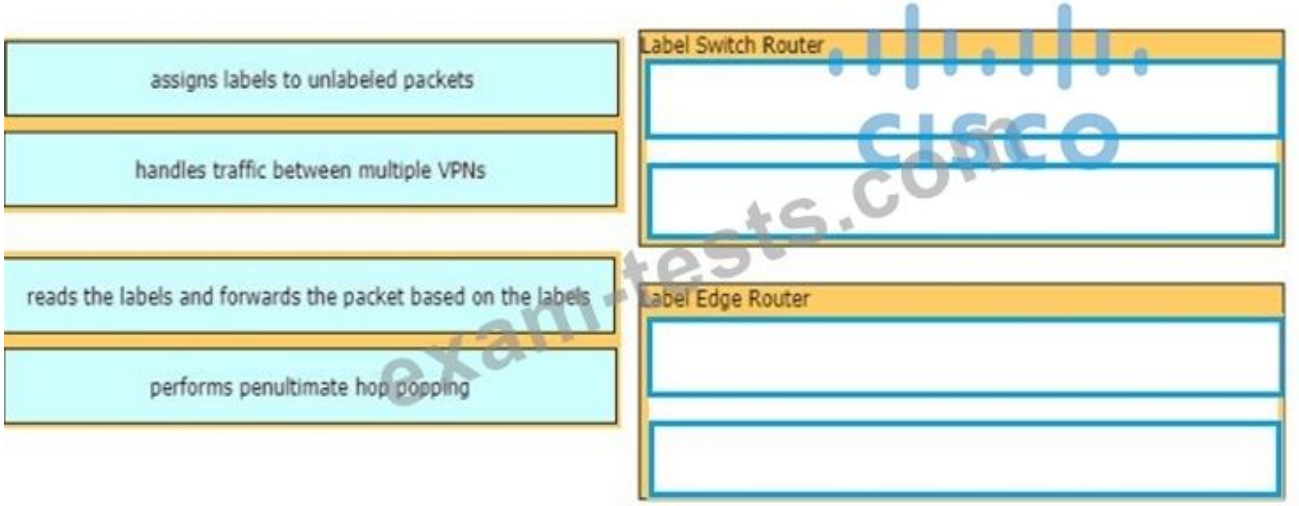


Answer:

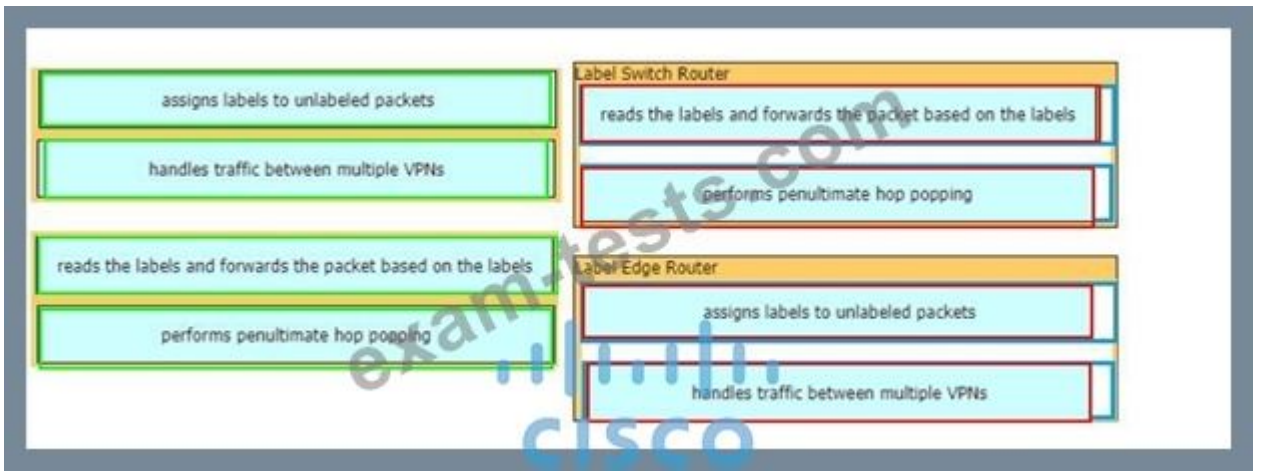
Same Answer is already updated below:

NEW QUESTION: 71

Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 72

Which statement about IPv6 RA Guard is true?

A. It does not offer protection in environments where IPv6 traffic is tunneled.

B. It cannot be configured on a switch port interface in the ingress direction.

C. Packets that are dropped by IPv6 RA Guard cannot be spanned.

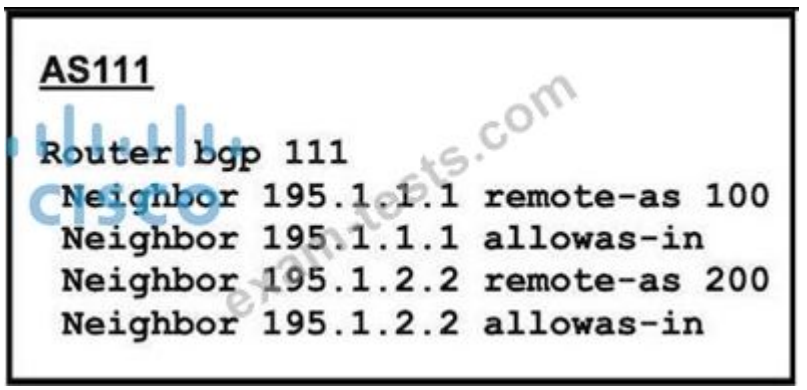
D. It is not supported in hardware when TCAM is programmed.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-ra-guard.html#GUID-589AF00C-7499-439F-AD23-51005D61CAB7 The IPv6 RA Guard feature does not offer protection in environments where IPv6 traffic is tunneled.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Refer to the exhibit.



AS111 is receiving its own routes from AS200 causing a loop in the network. Which configuration provides loop prevention?

A)

```
router bgp 111
 neighbor 195.1.1.1 as-override
 neighbor 195.1.2.2 as-override
```

B)

```
router bgp 111
 neighbor 195.1.1.1 as-override
 no neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```

C)

```
router bgp 111
 no neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
 no neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```

D)

```
router bgp 111
 neighbor 195.1.2.2 as-override
 no neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

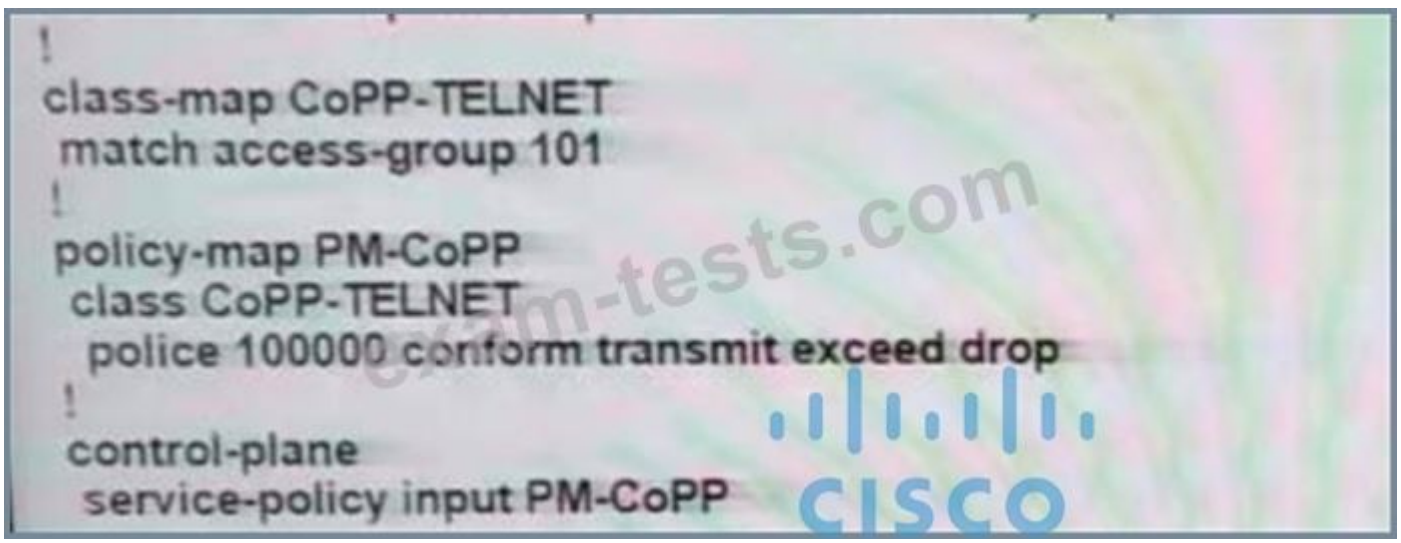
C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

The network administrator configured R1 for Control Plane Policing so that the inbound Telnet traffic is policed to 100 kbps. This policy must not apply to traffic coming in from 10.1.1.1/32 and 172.16.1.1/32. The administrator has configured this:



The network administrator is not getting the desired results. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

A. control-plane
no service-policy input PM-CoPP
!
interface Ethernet 0/0
service-policy input PM-CoPP

B. control-plane
no service-policy input PM-CoPP
service-policy input PM-CoPP

C. no access-list 101
access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1,1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 deny tcp host 172,16.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 permit ip any any

D. no access-list 101
access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 deny tcp host 172.16.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 permit ip any any
!
interface E0/0
service-policy input PM-CoPP

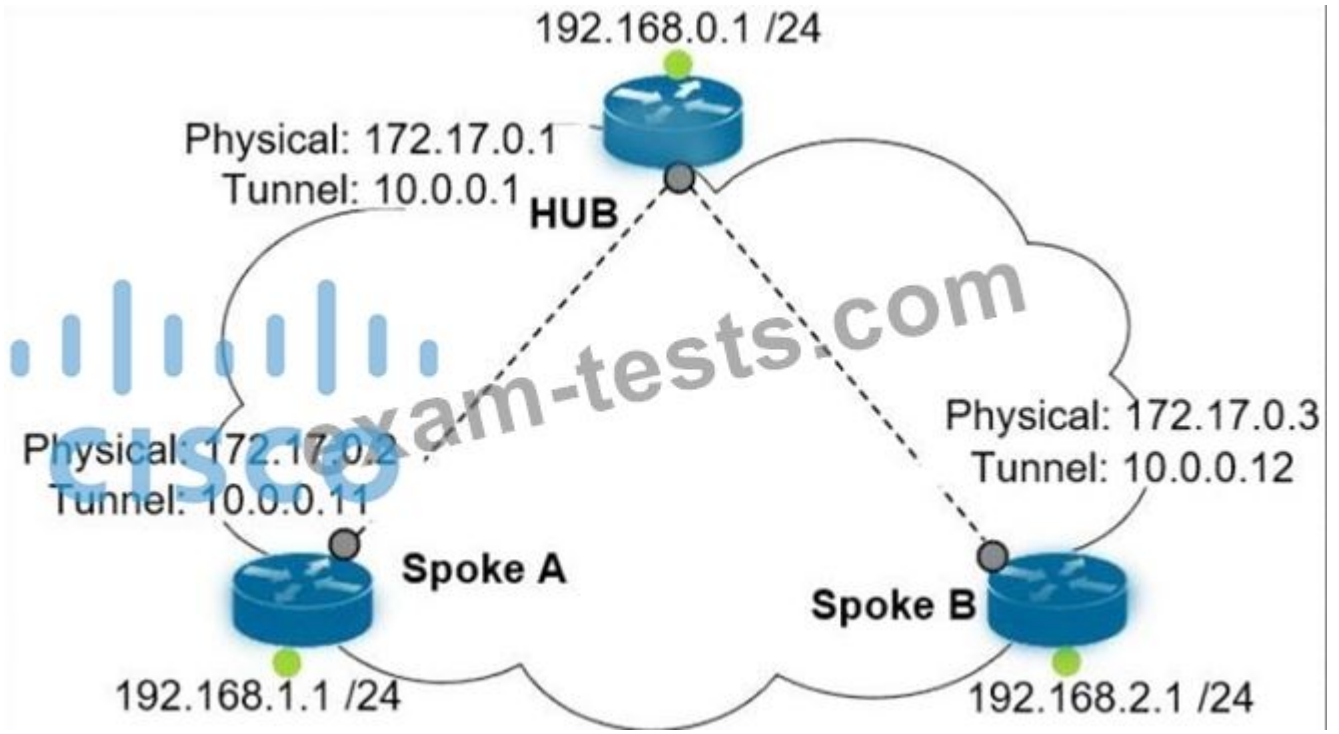
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Packets that match a deny rule are excluded from that class and cascade to the next class (if one exists) for classification. Therefore if we don't want to CoPP traffic from 10.1.1.1/32 and
172.16.1.1/32, we must "deny" them in the ACL.

NEW QUESTION: 75

Refer to the exhibit.



Which interface configuration must be configured on the spoke A router to enable a dynamic DMVPN tunnel with the spoke B router?

A.
```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE – DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.11 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel destination FastEthernet 0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

B.
```
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.0.11 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source FastEthernet 0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 172.17.0.1
```

C.

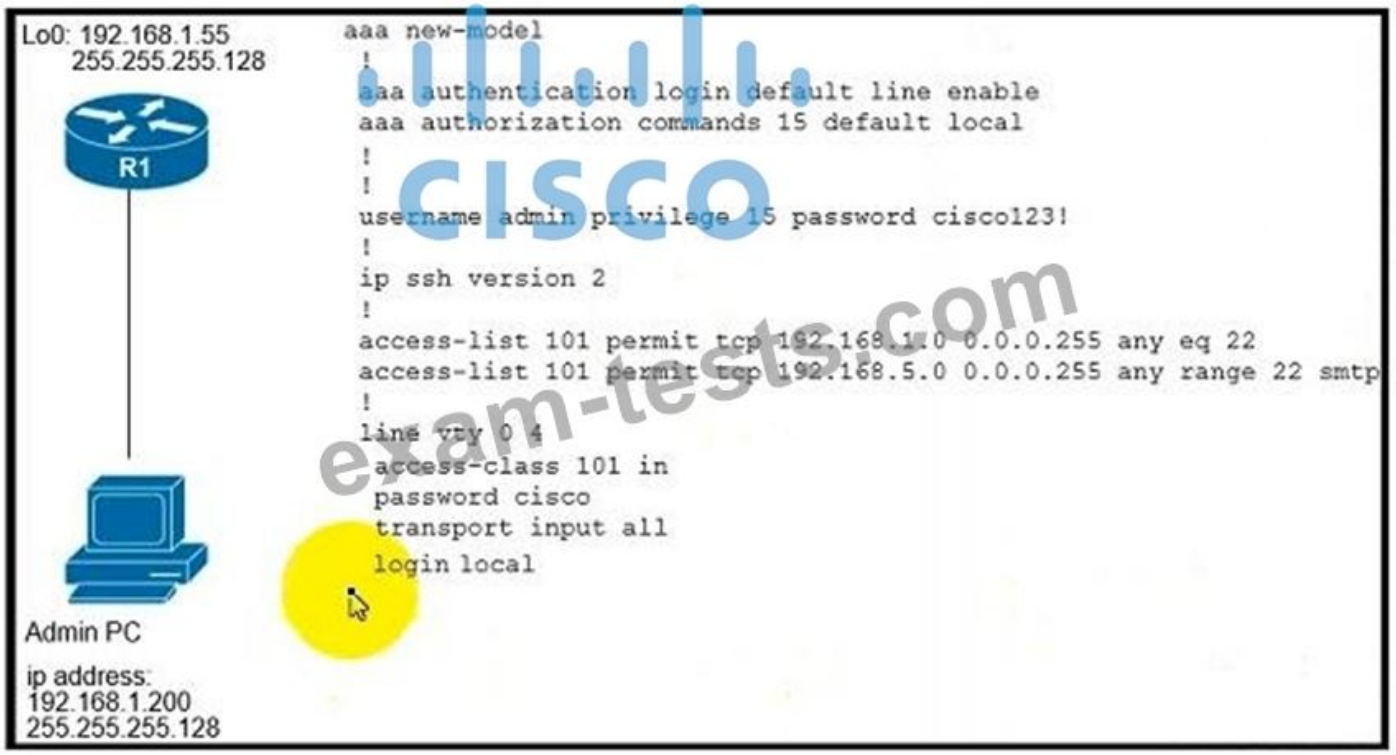
```
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.1.0.11 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 1.1.1.10
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.11 172.17.0.2
tunnel mode gre
```

D.

```
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.0.11 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast static
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The command ip nhrp map multicast dynamic should be only used on Hub router, not spoke. If we are running dynamic routing protocols based on multicast (like RIP, OSPF, EIGRP ...) we have to add the command ip nhrp map multicast dynamic in Hub to replicate all multicast traffic to all dynamic entries in the NHRP table (multicast will be proceeded as unicast traffic) - The tunnel source FastEthernet0/0 is equivalent to tunnel source 172.17.0.2, which is the NBMA address of Spoke A.

NEW QUESTION: 76
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured user login based on authentication database on the router, but no one can log into the router. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. aaa authorization exec default local

B. aaa authentication login default local

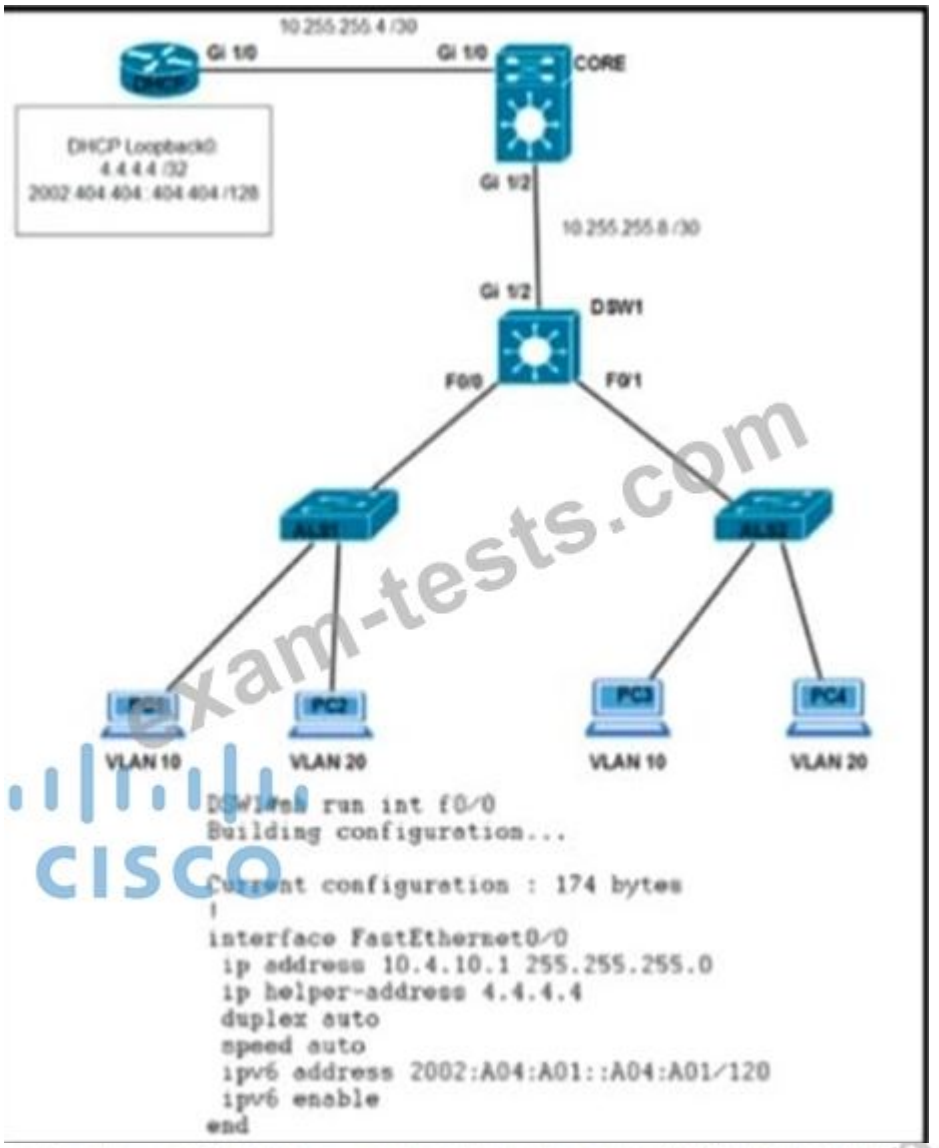
C. aaa authentication login default enable

D. aaa authorization network default local

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Clients on ALS2 receive IPv4 and IPv6 addresses but clients on ALS1 receive only IPv4 addresses and not IPv6 addresses. Which action on DSW1 allows clients on ALS1 to receive IPv6 addresses?



Configure DSW1(dhcp-config)#default-router 2002:A04:A01::A04:A01

Configure DSW1(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2002:404:404::404:404 GigabitEthernet1/2

Configure DSW1(config)#ipv6 route 2002:404:404::404:404/128 FastEthernet1/0

Configure DSW1(config-if)#ipv6 helper address 2002:404:404::404:404

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show policy-map control-plane
 Control Plane
  Service-policy input: CoPP
    Class-map: SSH (match-all)
      29 packets, 2215 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps
      Match: access-group 100

    Class-map: ANY (match-all)
      46 packets, 3878 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: access-group 199
      drop

    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      41 packets, 5687 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: any

R2#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
    10 deny tcp any any eq 22 (14 matches)
    20 permit tcp host 192.168.12.1 any eq 22 (29 matches)
R2#show access-list 199
Extended IP access list 199
    10 permit ip any any (51 matches)
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which action limits the access to R2 from 192.168.12.1?

A. Swap sequence 10 with sequence 20 in access-list 100.
B. Modify sequence 20 to permit tcp host 192.168.12.1 eq 22 any to access-list 100
C. Swap sequence 20 with sequence 10 in access-list 100
D. Modify sequence 10 to deny tcp any eq 22 any to access-list 100.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

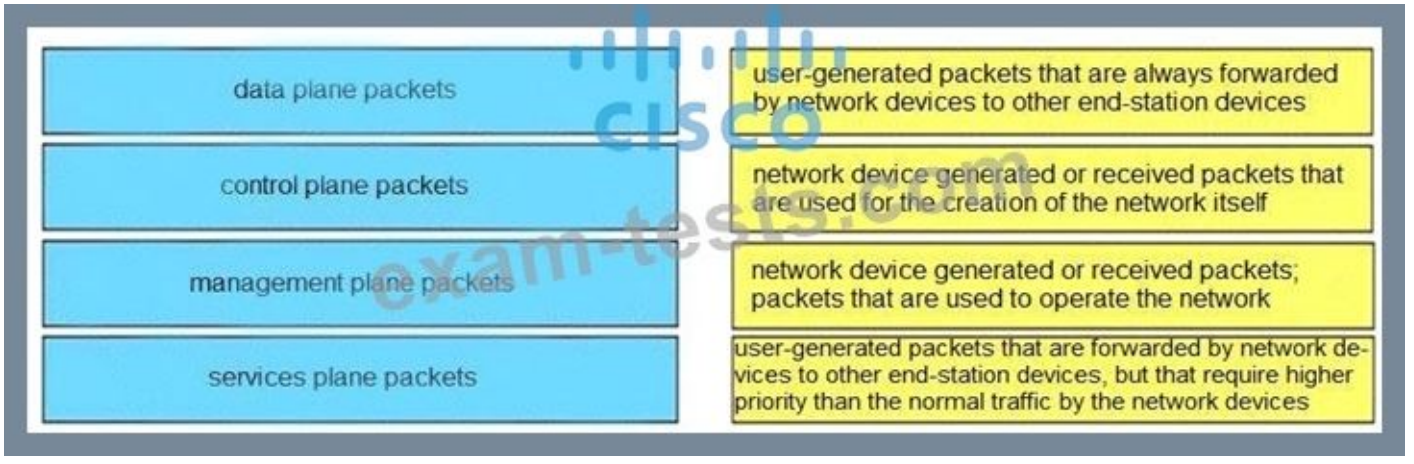
NEW QUESTION: 79
An engineer configured a DHCP server for Cisco IP phones to download its configuration from a TFTP server, but the IP phones failed to toad the configuration What must be configured to resolve the issue?
A. BOOTP port 67
B. DHCP option 66
C. BOOTP port 68
D. DHCP option 69
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Command	Purpose

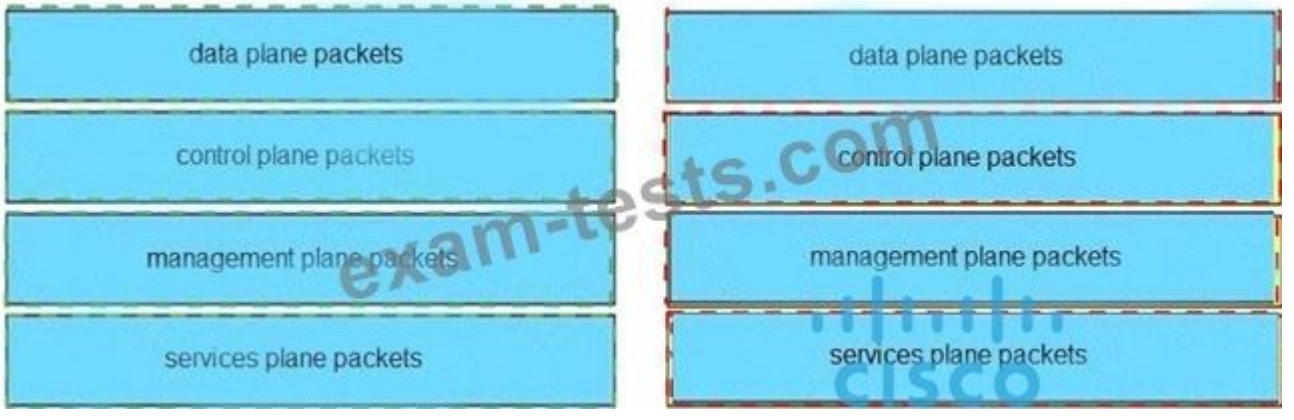
`dhcpd option 66 ascii server_name`
 	
Example:
`hostname(config)# dhcpd option 66 ascii exampleserver`
	Provides the IP address or name of a TFTP server for option 66.

NEW QUESTION: 80

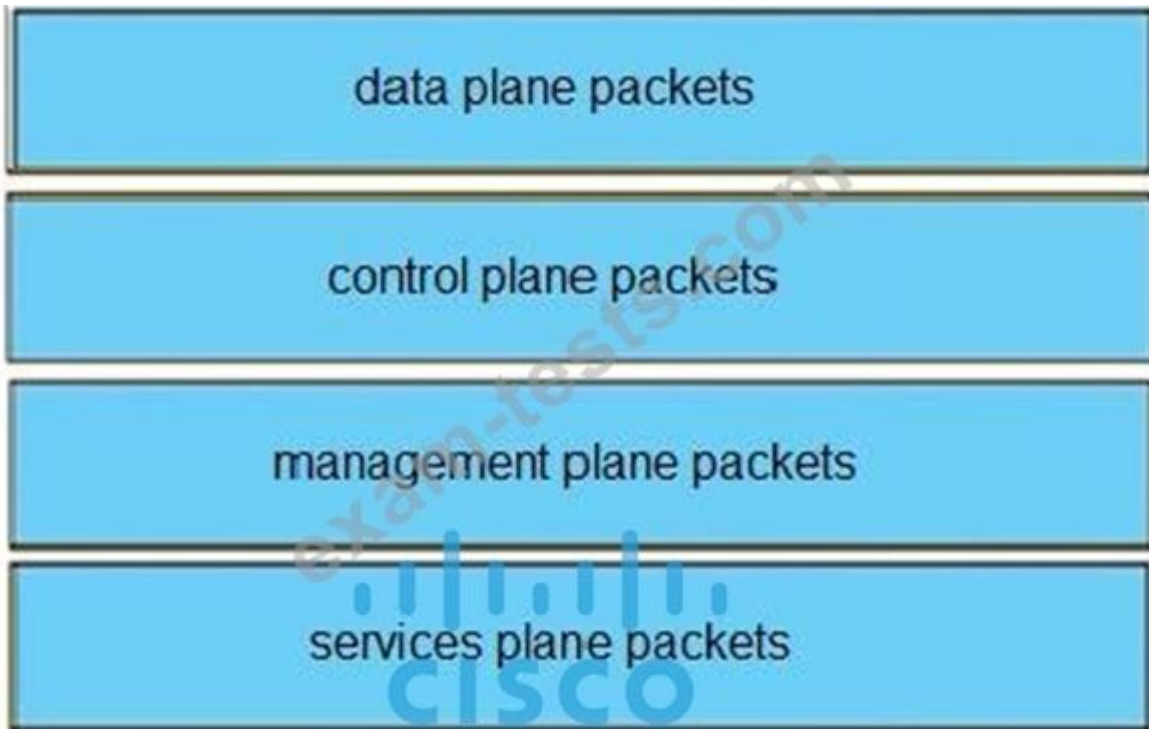
Drag and drop the packet types from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



Unlike legacy network technologies such as ISDN, Frame Relay, and ATM that defined separate data and control channels, IP carries all packets within a single pipe. Thus, IP network devices such as routers and switches must be able to distinguish between data plane, control plane, and management plane packets to treat each packet appropriately.From an IP traffic plane perspective, packets may be divided into four distinct, logical groups:1. Data plane packets - End-station, user-generated packets that are always forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices. From the perspective of the network device, data plane packets always have a transit

destination IP address and can be handled by normal, destination IP address-based forwarding processes.2. Control plane packets - Network device generated or received packets that are used for the creation and operation of the network itself. From the perspective of the network device, control plane packets always have a receive destination IP address and are handled by the CPU in the network device route processor. Examples include protocols such as ARP, BGP, OSPF, and other protocols that glue the network together.3. Management plane packets - Network device generated or received packets, or management station generated or received packets that are used to manage the network. From the perspective of the network device, management plane packets always have a receive destination IP address and are handled by the CPU in the network device route processor. Examples include protocols such as Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH), TFTP, SNMP, FTP, NTP, and other protocols used to manage the device and/or network.4. Services plane packets - A special case of data plane packets, services plane packets are also user-generated packets that are also forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices, but that require high-touch handling by the network device (above and beyond normal, destination IP address-based forwarding) to forward the packet. Examples of high-touch handling include such functions as GRE encapsulation, QoS, MPLS VPNs, and SSL/IPsec encryption/decryption, etc. From the perspective of the network device, services plane packets may have a transit destination IP address, or may have a receive destination IP address (for example, in the case of a VPN tunnel endpoint).

NEW QUESTION: 81
An engineer configured a DHCP server for Cisco IP phones to download its configuration from a TFTP server, but the IP phones failed to toad the configuration What must be configured to resolve the issue?
A. BOOTP port 67
B. DHCP option 66
C. BOOTP port 68
D. DHCP option 69
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

Command	Purpose

`dhcpd option 66 ascii server_name`
 	
Example:
`hostname(config)# dhcpd option 66 ascii exampleserver`
	Provides the IP address or name of a TFTP server for option 66.

DHCP options 3, 66, and 150 are used to configure Cisco IP Phones. Cisco IP Phones download their configuration from a TFTP server. When a Cisco IP Phone starts, ifit does not have both the IP address and TFTP server IP address preconfigured, it sends a request with option 150 or 66 to the DHCP server to obtain this information.+ DHCP option 150 provides the IP addresses of a list of TFTP servers.+ DHCP option 66 gives the IP address or the hostname of a single TFTP server.

NEW QUESTION: 82
Which IGPs are supported by the MPLS LDP autoconfiguration feature?
A. RIPv2 and OSPF
B. OSPF and EIGRP
C. OSPF and ISIS
D. ISIS and RIPv2
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The MPLS LDP Autoconfiguration feature enables you to globally enable Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) on every interface associated with an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) instance. This feature is supported on Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) IGPs. It provides

NEW QUESTION: 83

Refer to Exhibit.

Which two configurations allow clients to get dynamic ip addresses assigned?

A. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 61 as the first line

B. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 86 as the first line

C. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 68 as the first line

D. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 69 as the first line

E. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 67 as the first line

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

A DHCP server that receives a DHCPDISCOVER message may respond with a DHCPOFFER message on UDP port 68 (BootP client).

...

In the event that the DHCP server is not on the local subnet, the DHCP server will send the DHCPOFFER, as a unicast packet, on UDP port 67, back to the DHCP/BootPRelay Agent from which the DHCPDISCOVER came.

NEW QUESTION: 84

What must be configured by the network engineer to circumvent AS_PATH prevention mechanism in IP/VPN Hub and Spoke deployment scenarios?

A. Use as-override at the PE_Hub

B. Use allowas in and as-override at the PE-Hub.

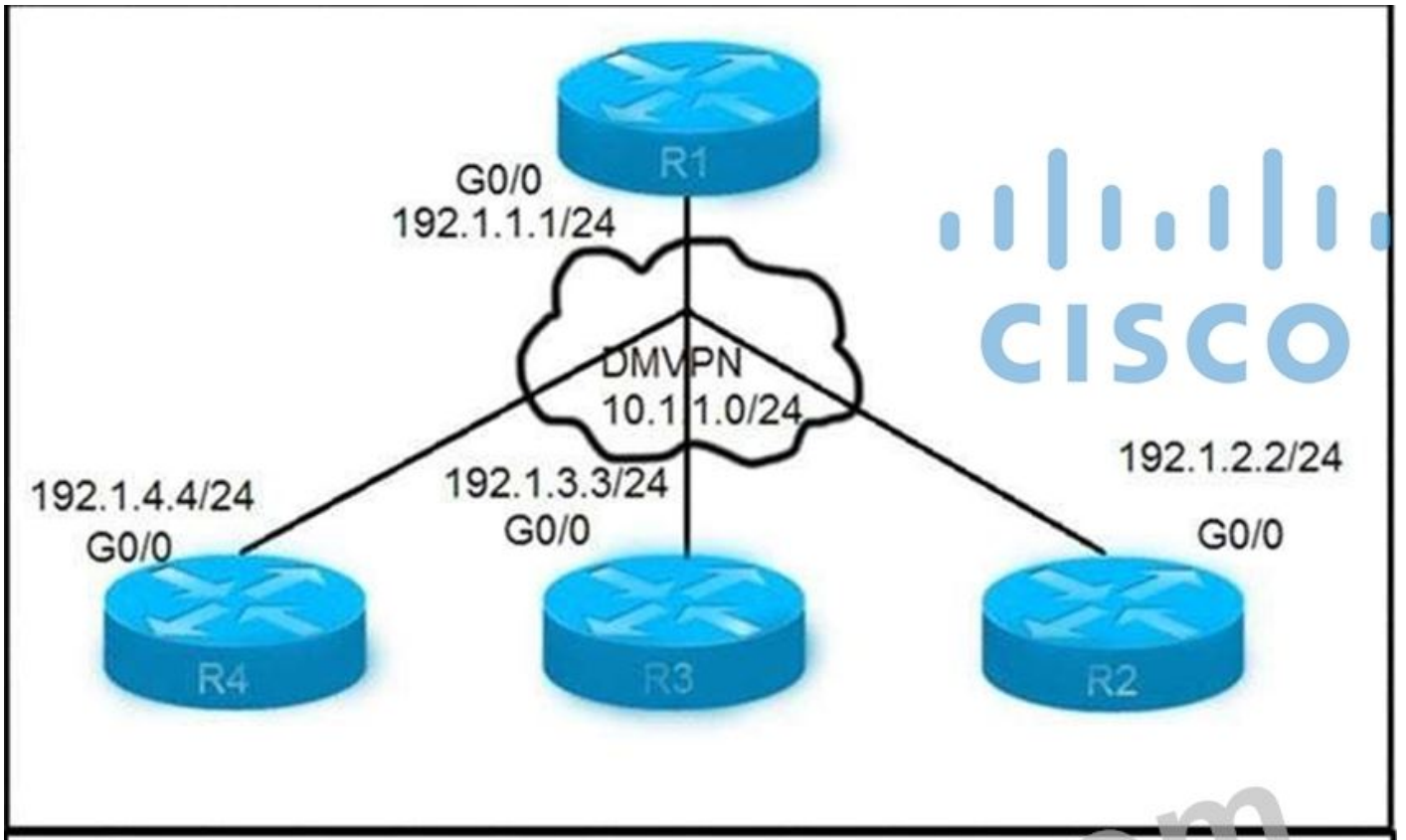
C. Use Allowas-in the PE_Hub

D. Use allows in and as-override at all Pes.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85

Refer to the exhibits.



On R1:
R1(config)# interface tunnel 1
R1(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# tunnel source 192.1.1.1
R1(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R1(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 111

On R2:
R2(config)# interface tunnel 1
R2(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R2(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 222
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

On R3:
R3(config)# interface tunnel 1
R3(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R3(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R3(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 333 R3(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R3(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

On R4: R4(config)# interface tunnel 1
R4(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R4(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 444
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

Phase-3 tunnels cannot be established between spoke-to-spoke in DMVPN. Which two commands are missing? (Choose two.)

A. The ip nhrp command is missing on the hub router.

B. The ip redirect commands is missing on the hub router.

C. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the spoke routers.

D. The ip shortcut commands is missing on the hub router.

E. The ip nhrp shortcut command is missing on the spoke routers.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Refer to the exhibit.

What is the result of applying this configuration?

A. The router can form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".

B. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".

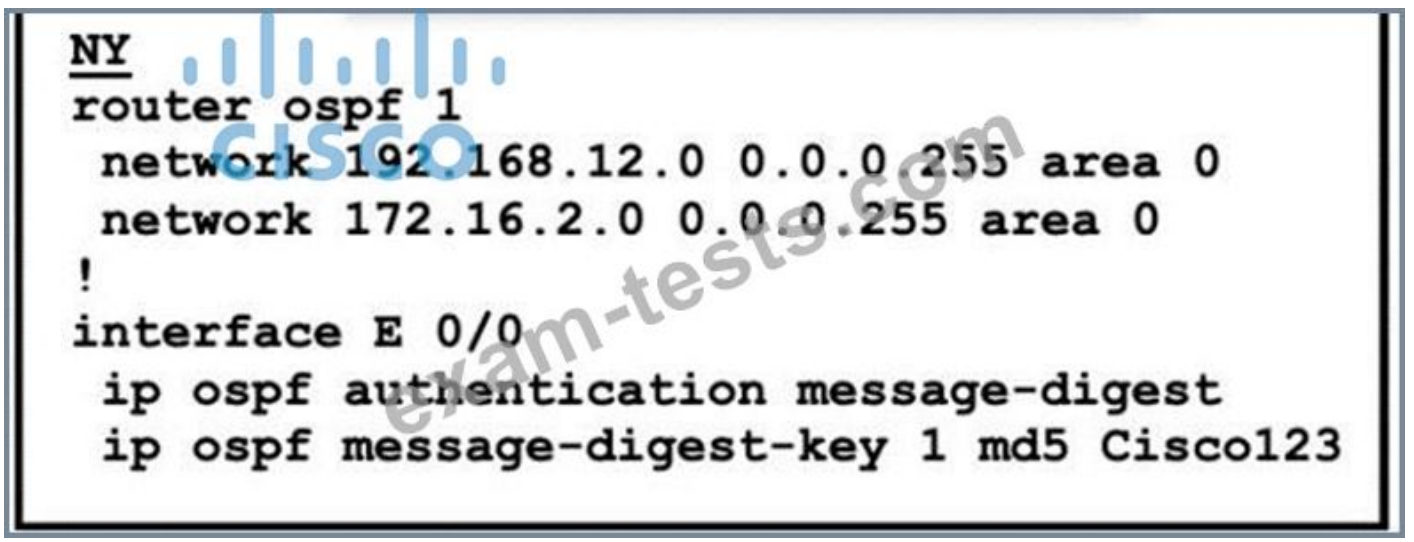
C. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any other device.

D. The router can form BGP neighborships with any other device.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Refer to the exhibit.



The neighbor relationship is not coming up Which two configurations bring the adjacency up? (Choose two)

A. NY

router ospf 1

area 0 authentication message-digest

B. LA

interface E 0/0

ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123

C. NY

interface E 0/0

no ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123

ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123

D. LA

interface E 0/0

ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123

E. LA

router ospf 1

area 0 authentication message-digest

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The configuration on NY router is good for OSPF authentication. So we must enable OSPF authentication on LA router with the following commands:

router ospf 1

area 0 authentication message-digest

interface E0/0

ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123

NEW QUESTION: 88

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
        10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
        ip address (access-lists): 1
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
  network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
  network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#|
```

An engineer is trying to block the route to 192.168.2.2 from the routing table by using the configuration that is shown. The route is still present in the routing table as an OSPF route. Which action blocks the route?

A. Change sequence 10 in the route-map command from permit to deny.

B. Use an extended access list instead of a standard access list.

C. Use a prefix list instead of an access list in the route map.

D. Add this statement to the route map: route-map RM-OSPF-DL deny 20.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#sh ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

D     10.0.0.0/8 [90/409600] via 172.16.1.200, 00:00:28, Ethernet0/0
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        172.16.1.100/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L        192.168.1.100/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R1#
```

The R2 loopback interface is advertised with RIP and EIGRP using default values. Which configuration changes make R1 reach the R2 loopback using RIP?

A. R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# distance 90

B. R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# distance 100

C. R1(config)# router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)# distance eigrp 130 120

D. R1(config)# router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)# distance eigrp 120 120

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

distance (AD Number u want to change to) (neighbor IP) (Wildcard Mask) (access-list number)

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which Ipv6 first-hop security feature helps to minimize denial of service attacks?

A. IPv6 Destination Guard

B. IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard

C. DHCPv6 Guard

D. IPv6 MAC address filtering

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

Exhibit:

BGP is flapping after the Copp policy is applied. What are the two solutions to fix the issue?
(Choose two)

A. Configure BGP in the COPP-CRITICAL-7600 ACL

B. Configure a higher value for CIR under the default class to allow more packets during peak traffic

C. Configure a higher value for CIR under the class COPP-CRITICAL-7600

D. Configure a three-color policer instead of two-color policer under class COPP-CRITICAL-7600

E. Configure IP CEF to CoPP policy and BGP to work

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

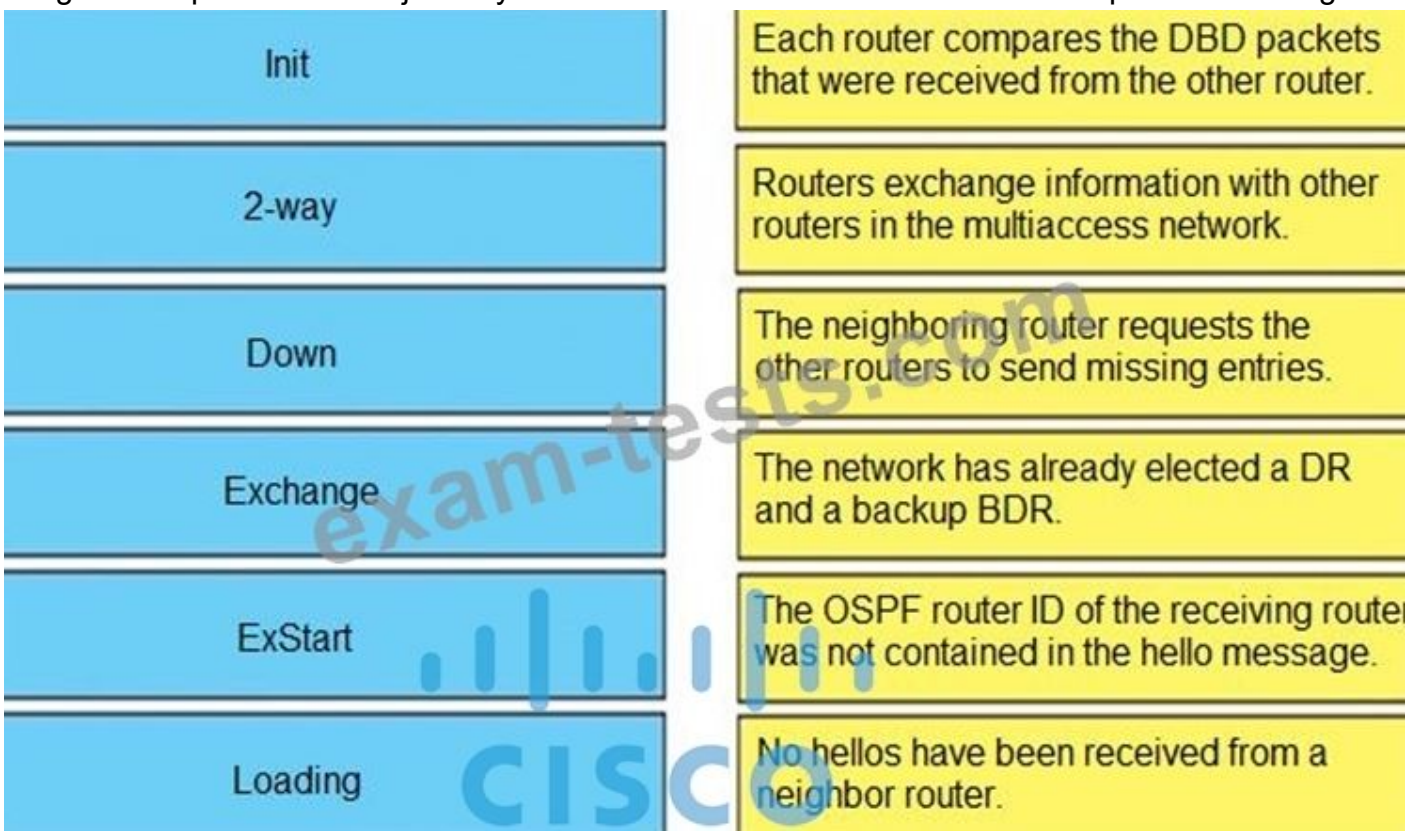
The policy-map COPP-7600 only rate-limit HTTP & HTTPS traffic (based on the ACL conditions) so any BGP packets will be processed in the class "class-default", which drops exceeded BGP packets. Therefore we have two ways to solve this problem:

+ Add BGP to the ACL with the statement "permit tcp any any eq bgp"

+ Configure higher value for CIR in default class as 2Mbps is too low for web traffic (http & https)

NEW QUESTION: 92

Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 93

An engineer is configuring a network and needs packets to be forwarded to an interface for any destination address that is not in the routing table. What should be configured to accomplish this task?

A. set ip next-hop

B. set ip default next-hop

C. set ip next-hop recursive

D. set ip next-hop verify-availability

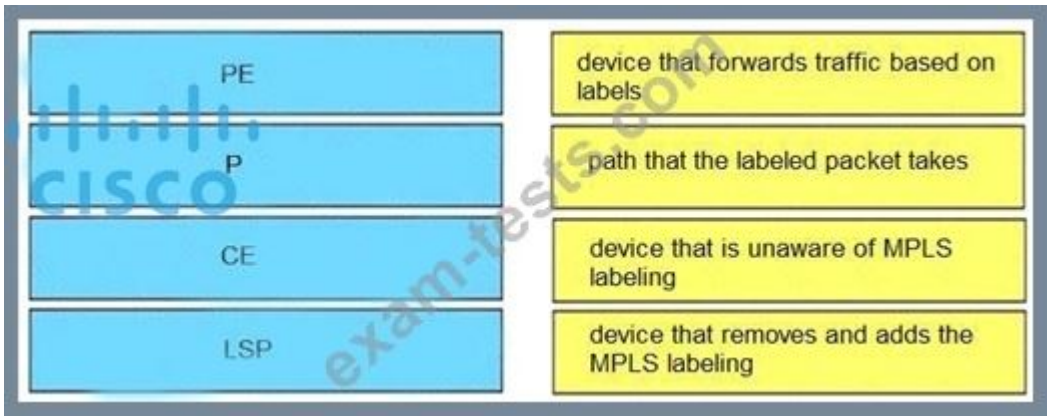
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The **set ip default next-hop** command verifies the existence of the destination IP address in the routing table, and...

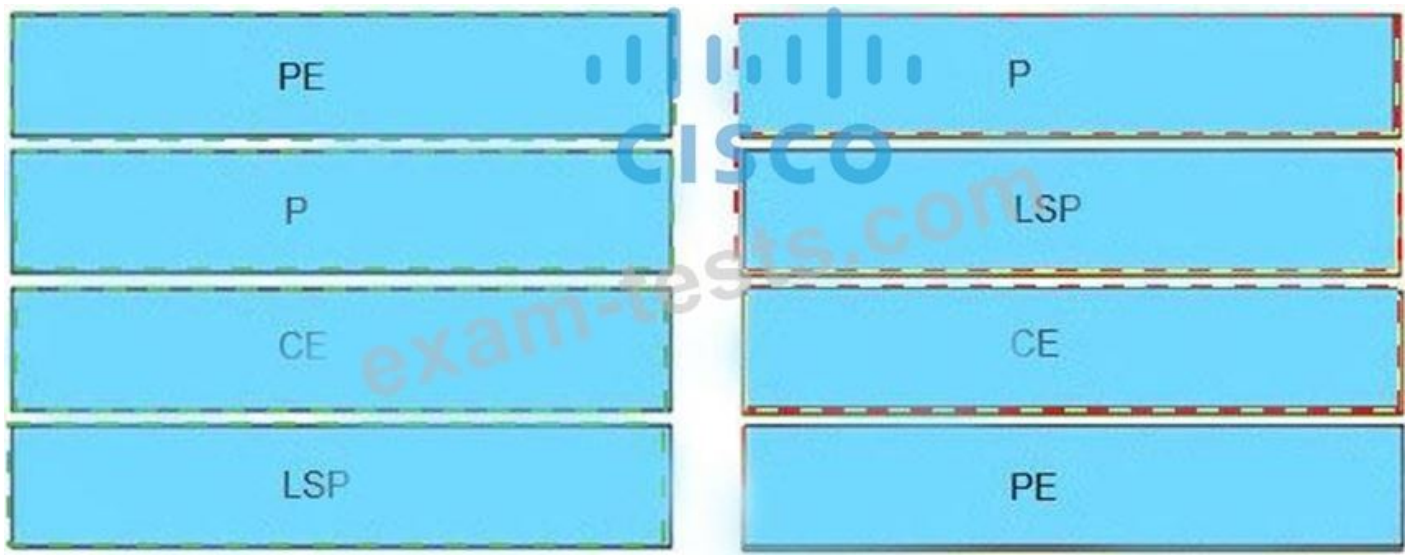
- if the destination IP address exists, the command does not policy route the packet, but forwards the packet based on the routing table.
- if the destination IP address does not exist, the command policy routes the packet by sending it to the specified next hop.

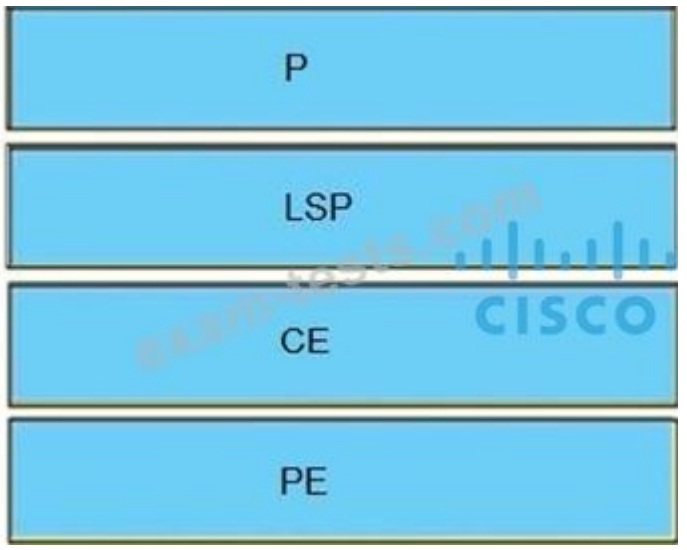
NEW QUESTION: 94

Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.



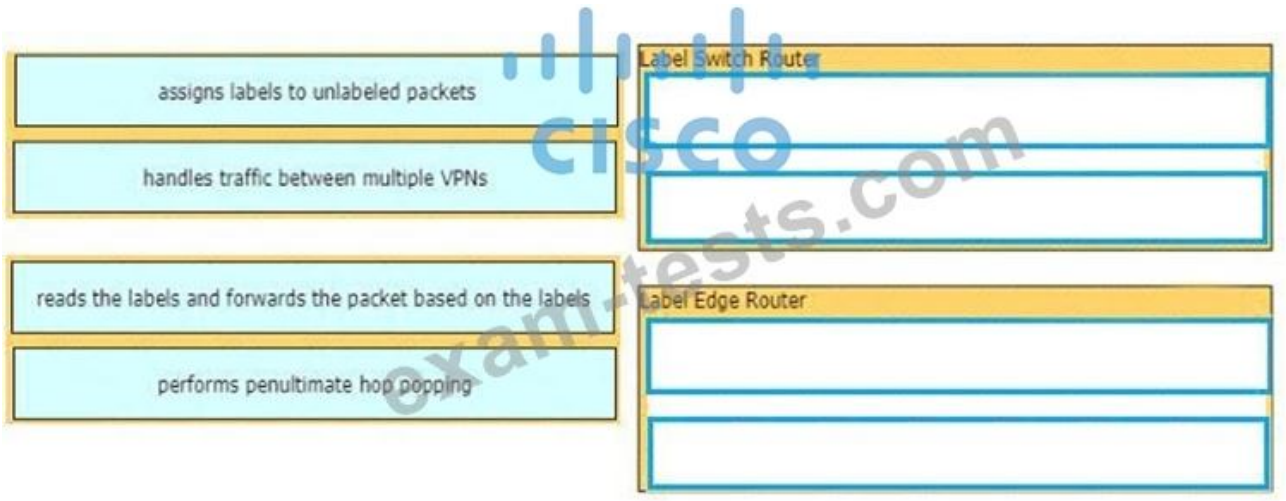
Answer:



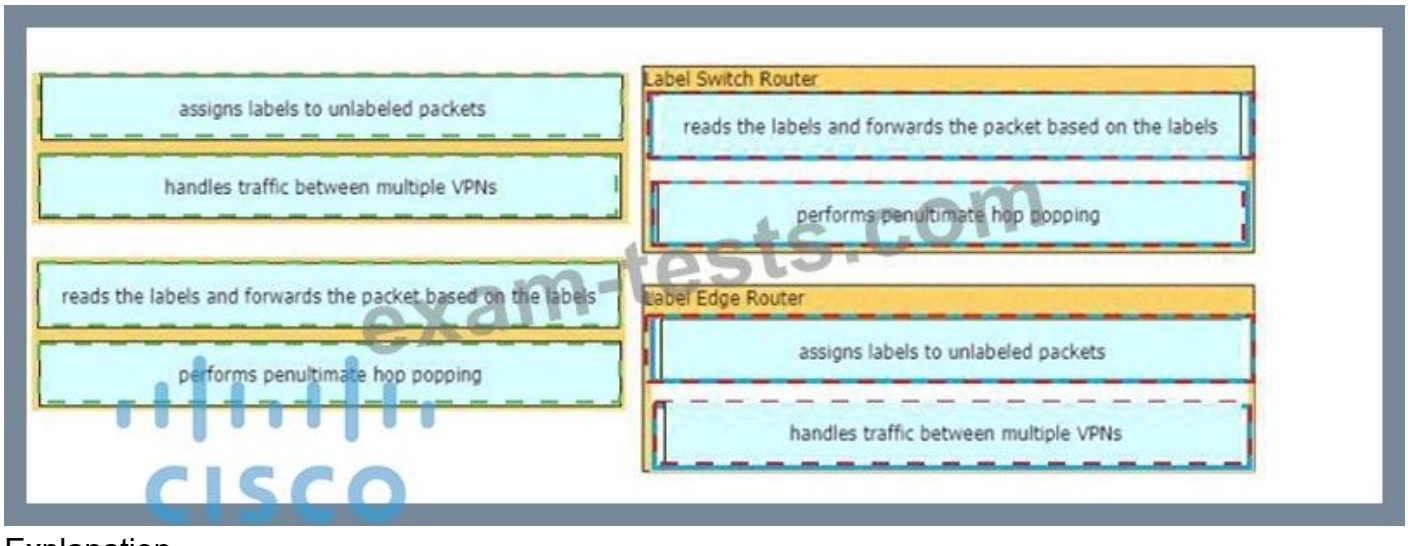


NEW QUESTION: 95

Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

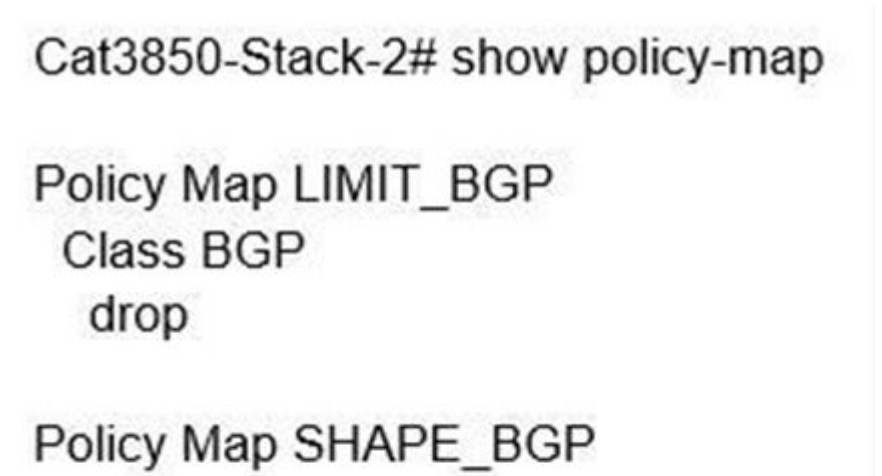
Label Switch Router 1. Reads labels and forwards the packet based on the based on the label.

2. Performs PHP

Label Edge Router: 1 Assigns labels and unlabeled packets.

2. Handles traffic between multiple VPNs

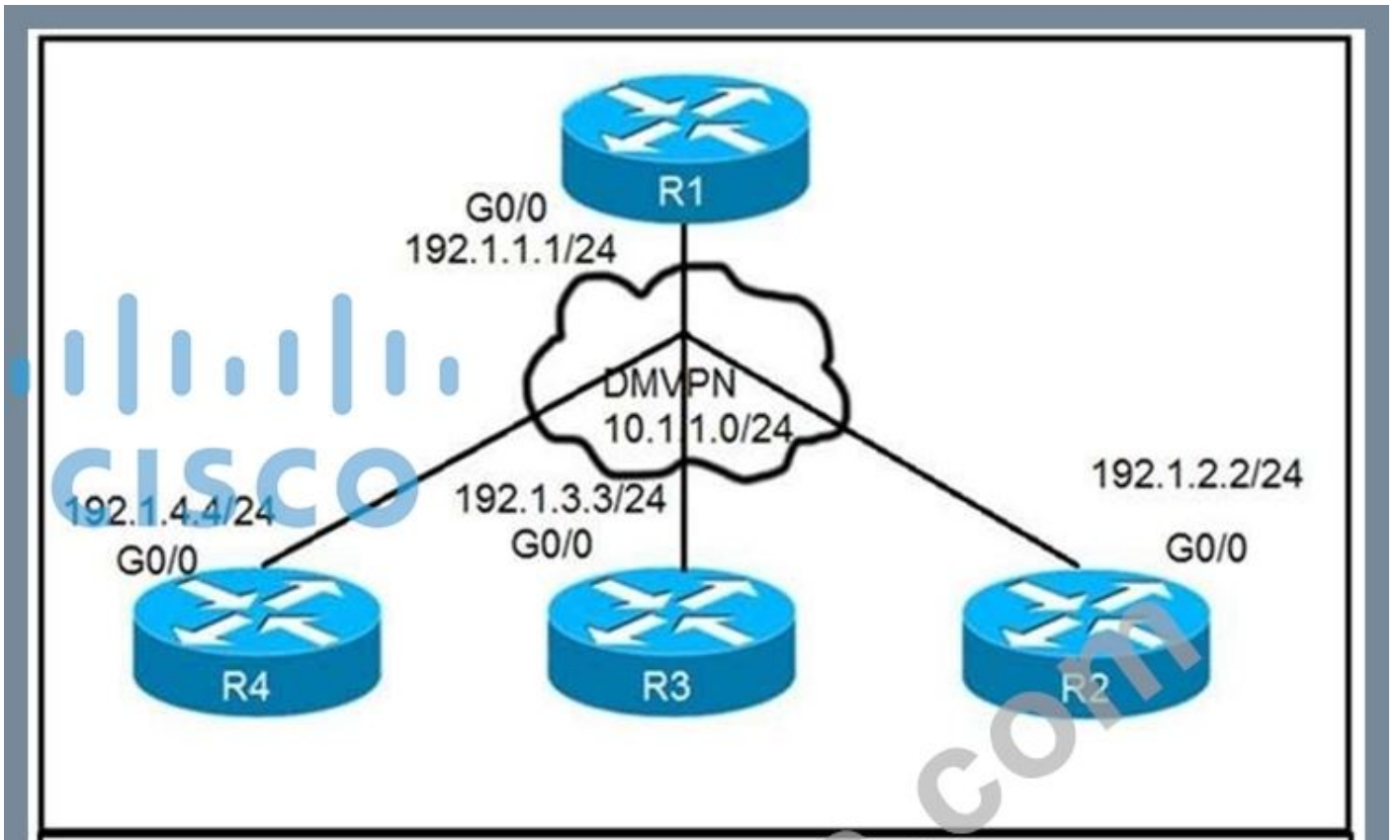
NEW QUESTION: 96
Refer to the exhibit.



Which control plane policy limits BGP traffic that is destined to the CPU to 1 Mbps and ignores BGP traffic that is sent at higher rate?

A. policy-map LIMIT_BGP
B. policy-map SHAPE_BGP
C. policy-map POLICE_BGP
D. policy-map COPP
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
Refer to the exhibits.



On R1:
R1(config)# interface tunnel 1
R1(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# tunnel source 192.1.1.1
R1(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R1(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 111

On R2:
R2(config)# interface tunnel 1
R2(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R2(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 222
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R2(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

On R3:
R3(config)# interface tunnel 1
R3(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R3(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R3(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 333 R3(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R3(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

On R4: R4(config)# interface tunnel 1
R4(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)# tunnel source FastEthernet0/0
R4(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 444
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.1.1.1
R4(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.1.1.1 192.1.1.1

Phase-3 tunnels cannot be established between spoke-to-spoke in DMVPN. Which two commands are missing? (Choose two.)

A. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the spoke routers.

B. The ip redirect commands is missing on the hub router.

C. The ip nhrp shortcut command is missing on the spoke routers.

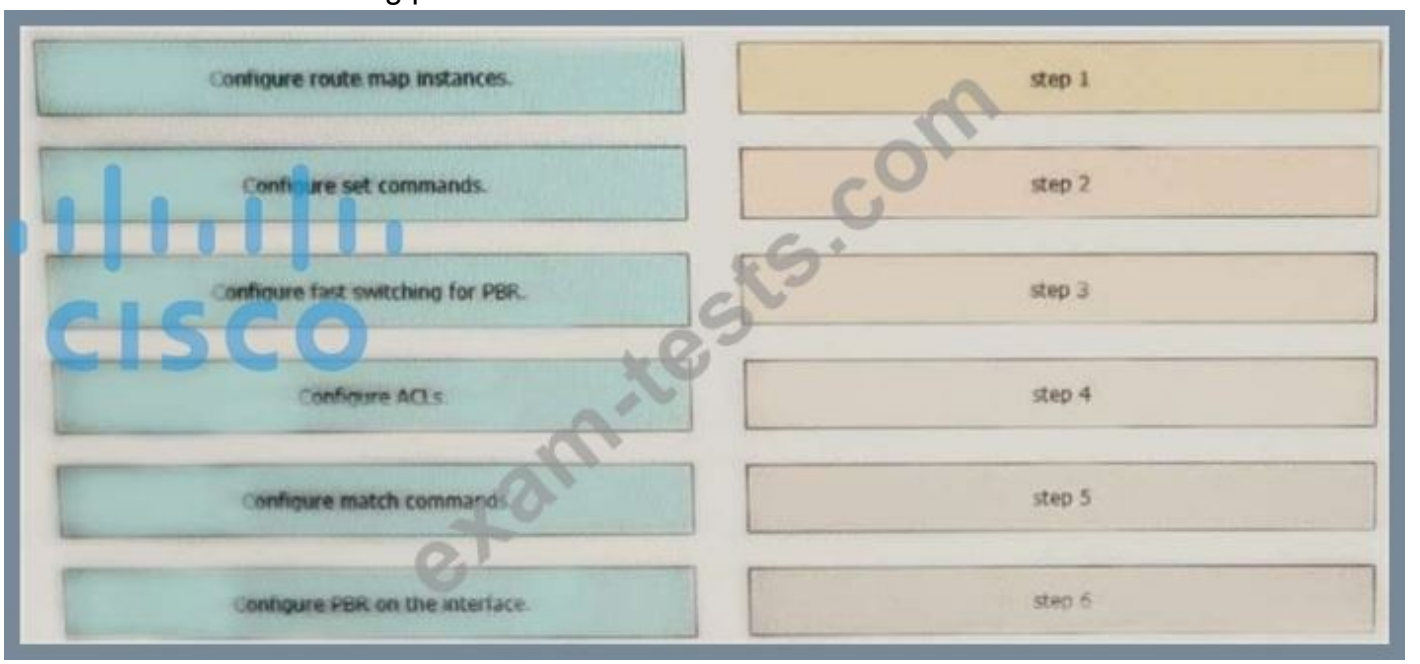
D. The ip nhrp command is missing on the hub router.

E. The ip shortcut commands is missing on the hub router.

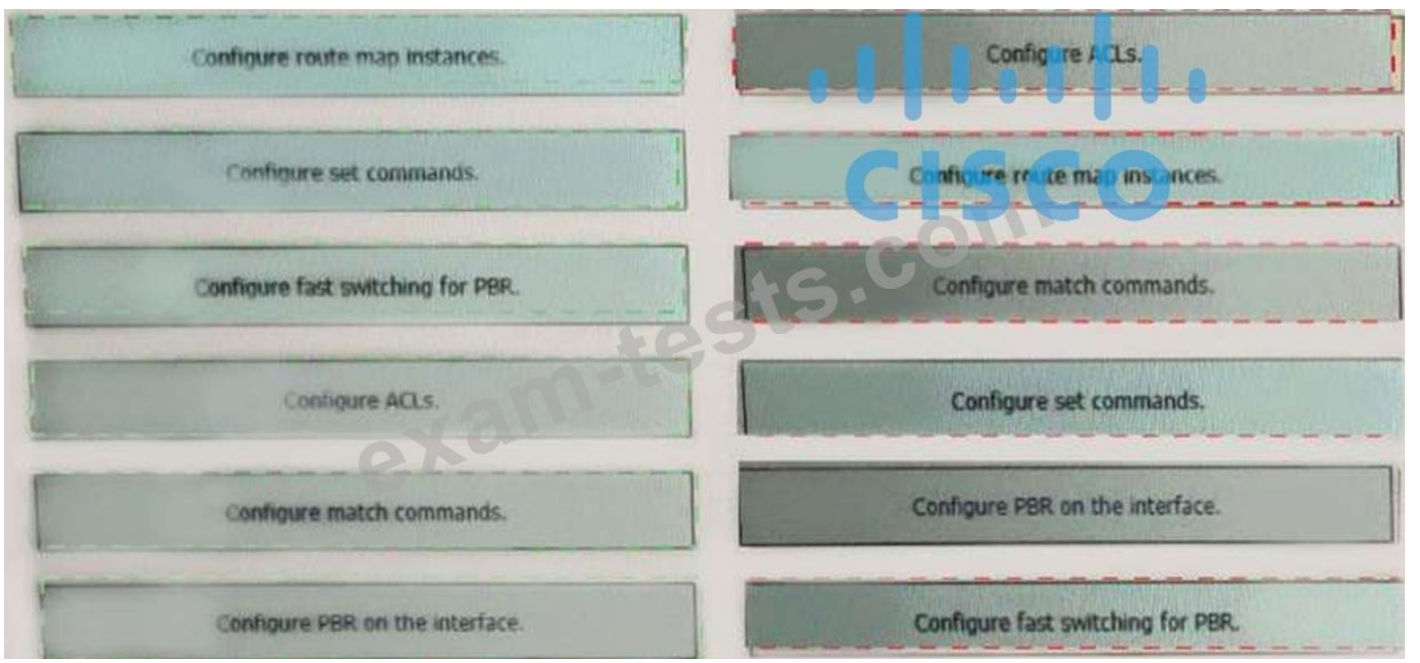
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98

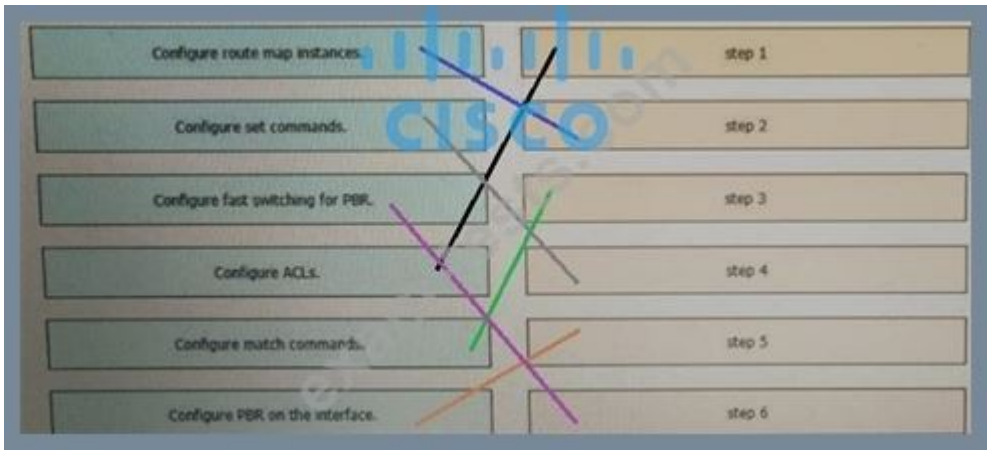
Drag and drop the actions from the left into the correct order on the right to configure a policy to avoid following packet forwarding based on the normal routing path.



Answer:



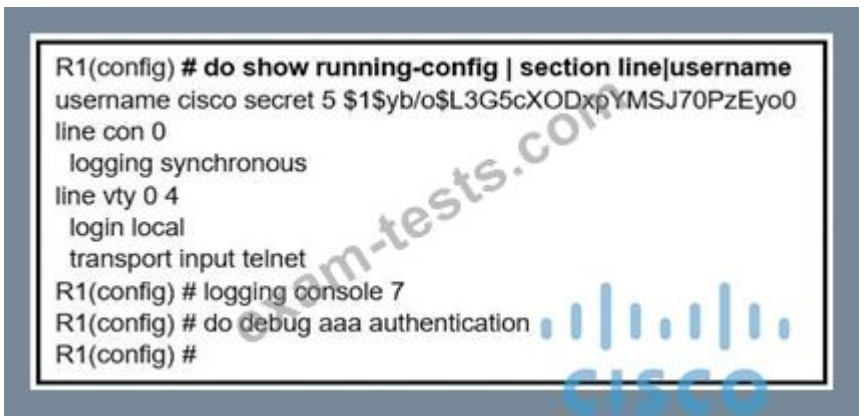
Explanation



https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/how-to-configure-pbr/ta-p/3122774

NEW QUESTION: 99

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator that is connected to the console does not see debug messages when remote users log in. Which action ensures that debug messages are displayed for remote logins?

A. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.

B. Enter the terminal monitor exec command.

C. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.

D. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The logging console is a default and hidden command.

NEW QUESTION: 100

```
R1(config)#route-map ADD permit 20
R1(config-route-map)#set tag 1

R1(config)#router ospf1
R1(config-router)#redistribute rip subnets route-map ADD
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement about R1 is true?

A. OSPF redistributes RIP routes only if they have a tag of one.

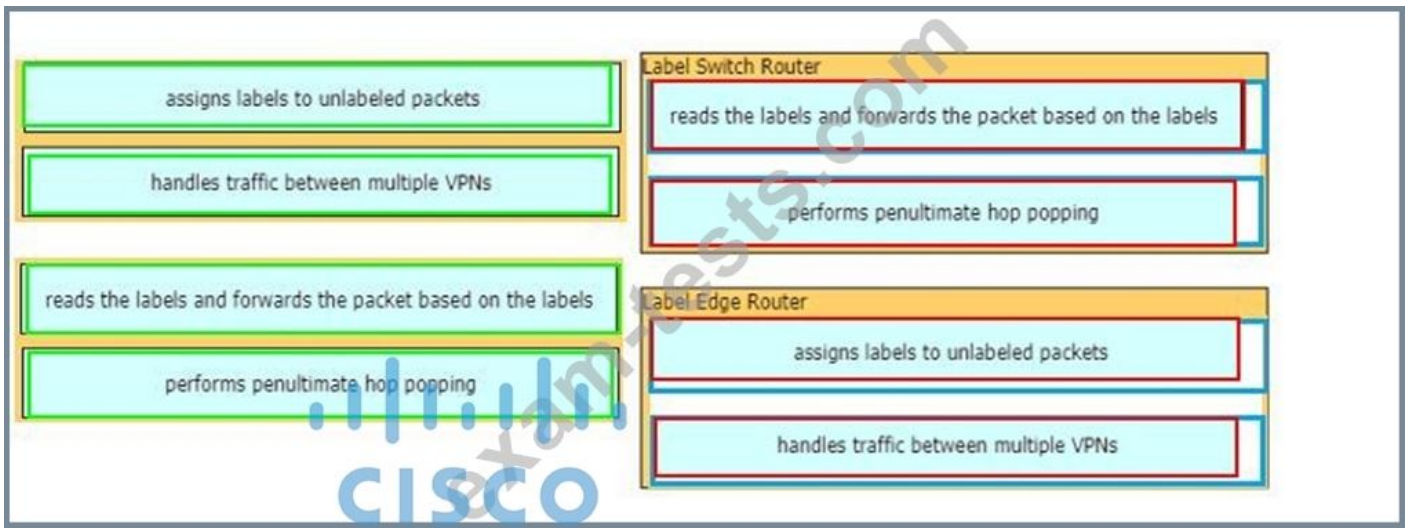
B. RIP learned routes are distributed to OSPF with a tag value of one.

C. R1 adds one to the metric for RIP learned routes before redistributing to OSPF.
D. RIP routes are redistributed to OSPF without any changes.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Section: Layer 3 Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 101
While working with software images, an engineer observes that Cisco DNA Center cannot upload its software image directly from the device. Why is the image not uploading?
A. The device must be resynced to Cisco DNA Center.
B. The software image for the device is in install mode.
C. The device has lost connectivity to Cisco DNA Center.
D. The software image for the device is in bundle mode
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Section: Infrastructure Services
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-2-10/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_2_10/ b_dnac_ug_1_2_10_chapter_0100.html

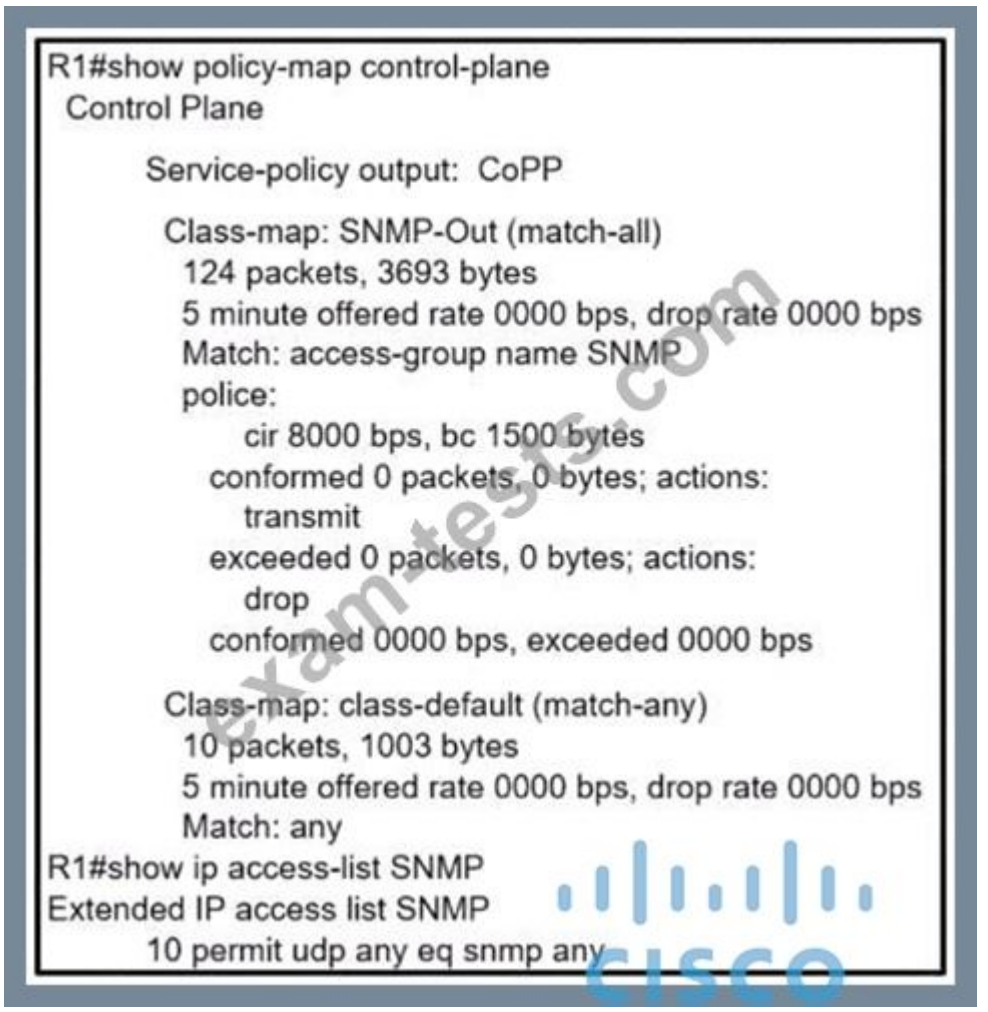
NEW QUESTION: 102
Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 103

Refer to the exhibit.



R1 is being monitored using SNMP and monitoring devices are getting only partial information. What action should be taken to resolve this issue?

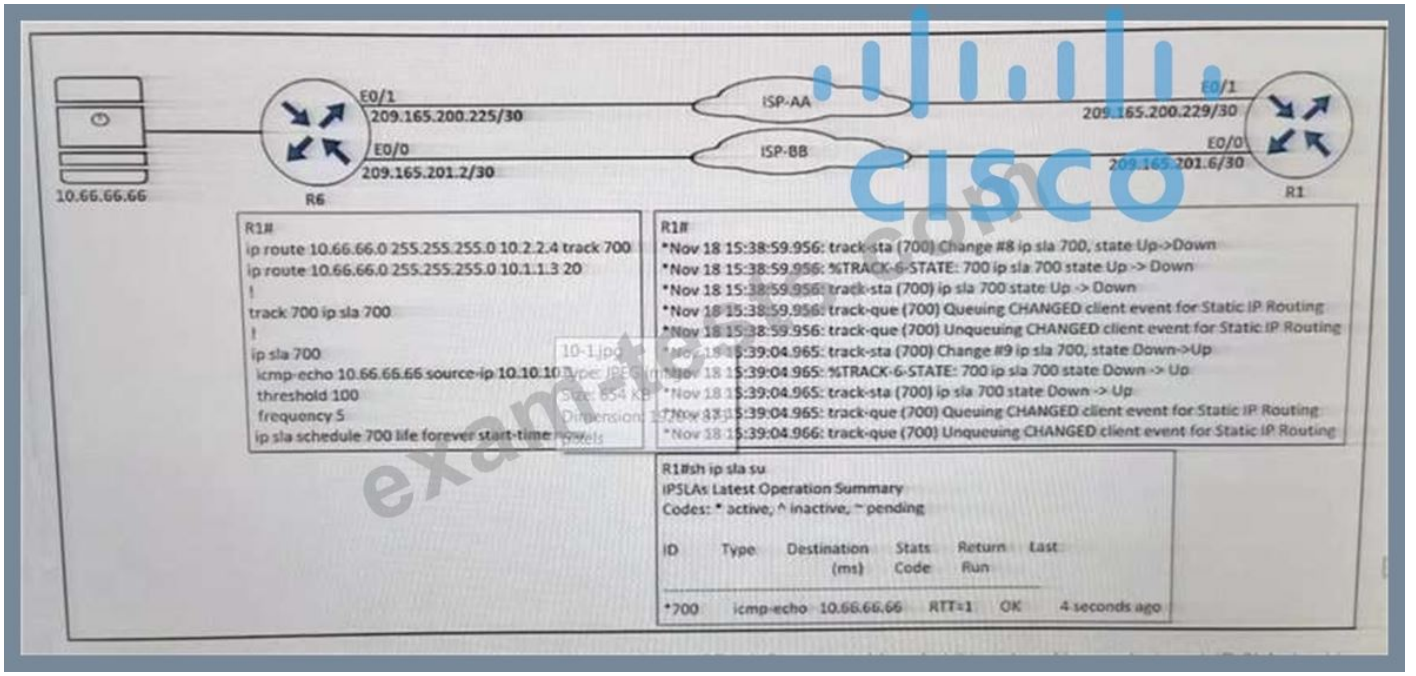
A. Modify the CoPP policy to increase the configured CIR limit for SNMP.

B. Modify the CoPP policy to increase the configured exceeded limit for SNMP.

C. Modify the access list to include snmptrap.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured IP SLA on R1 to avoid the ISP link flapping problem. but it is not working as designed IP SLA should wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection and then revert to the primary link after waning 20 seconds, when the primary link is available and stabilized. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. R1(config)#ip sla 700
R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 30 up 20
B. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700
R1(config-track)#delay down 30 up 20
C. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700
R1(config-track)#delay down 20 up 30
D. R1(config)#ip sla 700
R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 20 up 30
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 1.1.1.1
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 2.2.2.2 10
R1(config)# ip sla 1
R1(config)# icmp-echo 1.1.1.1 source-interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config)# ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now

R1(config)# track 1 ip sla 1 reachability
```


An IP SLA is configured to use the backup default route when the primary is down, but it is not working as desired. Which command fixes the issue?

A. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2

B. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1.1.1.1 track 1

C. R1(config)#ip sla track 1

D. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2 10 track 1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106

A customer is running an mGRE DMVPN tunnel over WAN infrastructure between hub and spoke sites. The existing configuration allows NHRP to add spoke routers automatically to the multicast NHRP mappings. The customer is migrated the network from IPv4 to the IPv6 addressing scheme for those spokes' routers that support IPv6 and can run DMVPN tunnel over the IPv6 network. Which configuration must be applied to support IPv4 and IPv6 DMVPN tunnel on spoke routers?

A. Tunnel mode ipv6ip 6rd

B. Tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel

C. Tunnel mode ipv6ip isatap

D. Tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 107

An administrator attempts to download the pack NBAR2 file using TFTP from the CPE router to another device over the Gi0/0 interface. The CPE is configured as below:

The transfer fails. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Make the permit udp any eq tftp any entry the last entry in the WAN ACL.

B. Change the WAN ACL to permit the entire UDP destination port range

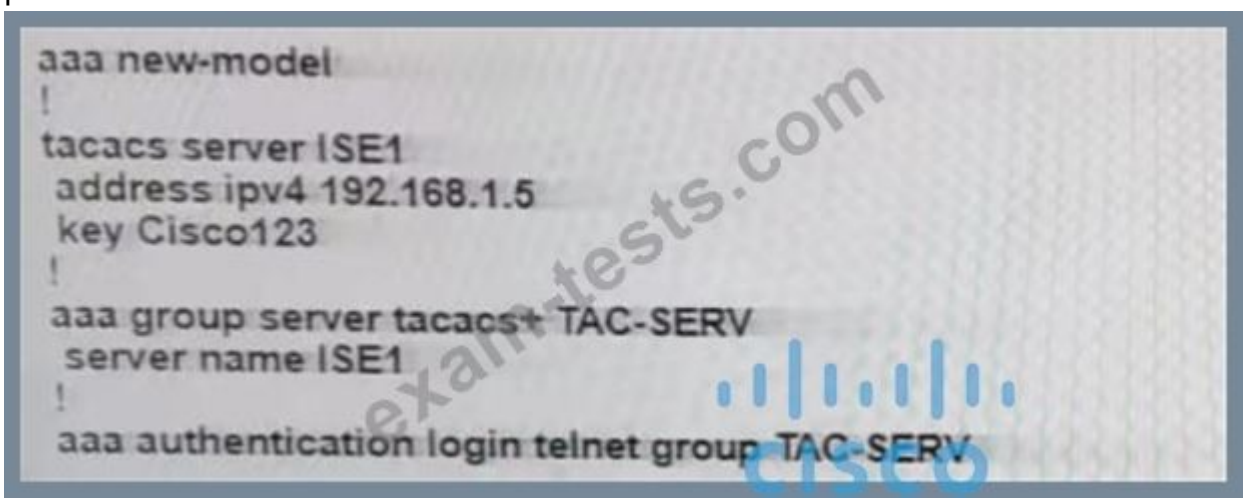
C. Shorten the file name to the 8+3 naming convention.

D. Change the WAN ACL to permit the UDP port 69 to allow TFTP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 108

The network administrator configured R1 to authenticate Telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using TACACS+. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing toward R1(192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123.



The administrator cannot authenticate to R1 based on ISE. Which configuration fixes the issue?

A. ip tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123

B. line vty 0 4
login authentication TAC-SERV

C. line vty 0 4
login authentication telnet

D. tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The last command "aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV" created the method list name telnet so we need to assign it to line vty.

Reference:
Configure-ISE-2-0-IOS-TACACS-Authentic.html

NEW QUESTION: 109

Refer to the exhibit. What does the imp-null tag represent in the MPLS VPN cloud?

```
Router# show tag-switching tdp bindings
(...)
tib entry: 10.10.10.1/32, rev 31
        local binding: tag: 18
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: imp-null
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: 18
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 21
tib entry: 10.10.10.2/32, rev 22
        local binding: tag: 17
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: imp-null
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: 19
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 22
```

A. Pop the label

B. Impose the label

C. Include the EXP bit

D. Exclude the EXP bit

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: VPN Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 110

An engineer configured the wrong default gateway for the Cisco DNA Center enterprise interface during the install. Which command must the engineer run to correct the configuration?

A. sudo maglev-config update

B. sudo maglev install config update

C. sudo maglev reinstall

D. sudo update config install

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Infrastructure Services

NEW QUESTION: 111

Users were moved from the local DHCP server to the remote corporate DHCP server. After the move, none of the users were able to use the network.

Which two issues will prevent this setup from working properly? (Choose two)

A. The route to the new DHCP server is missing

B. The DHCP server IP address configuration is missing locally

C. 802.1X is blocking DHCP traffic

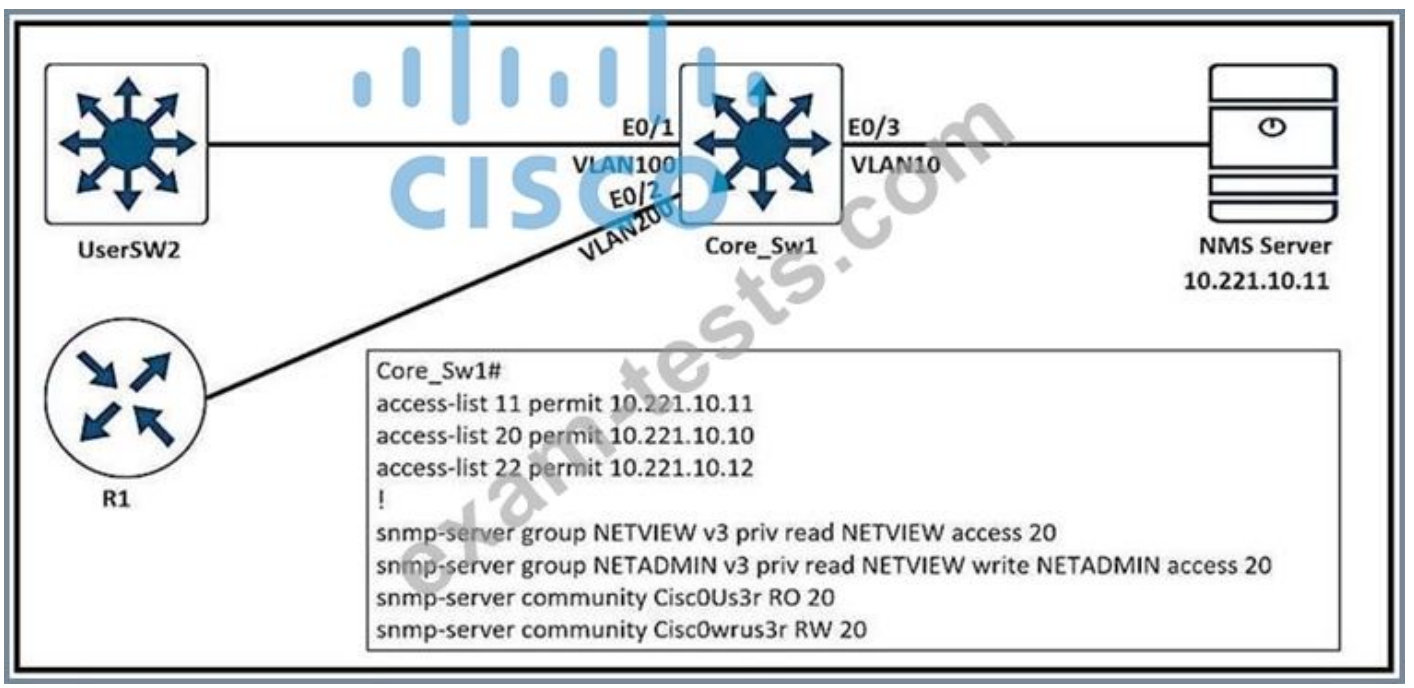
D. Auto-QoS is blocking DHCP traffic.

E. The broadcast domain is too large for proper DHCP propagation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 112

Refer to the exhibit.



A. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11

B. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.12

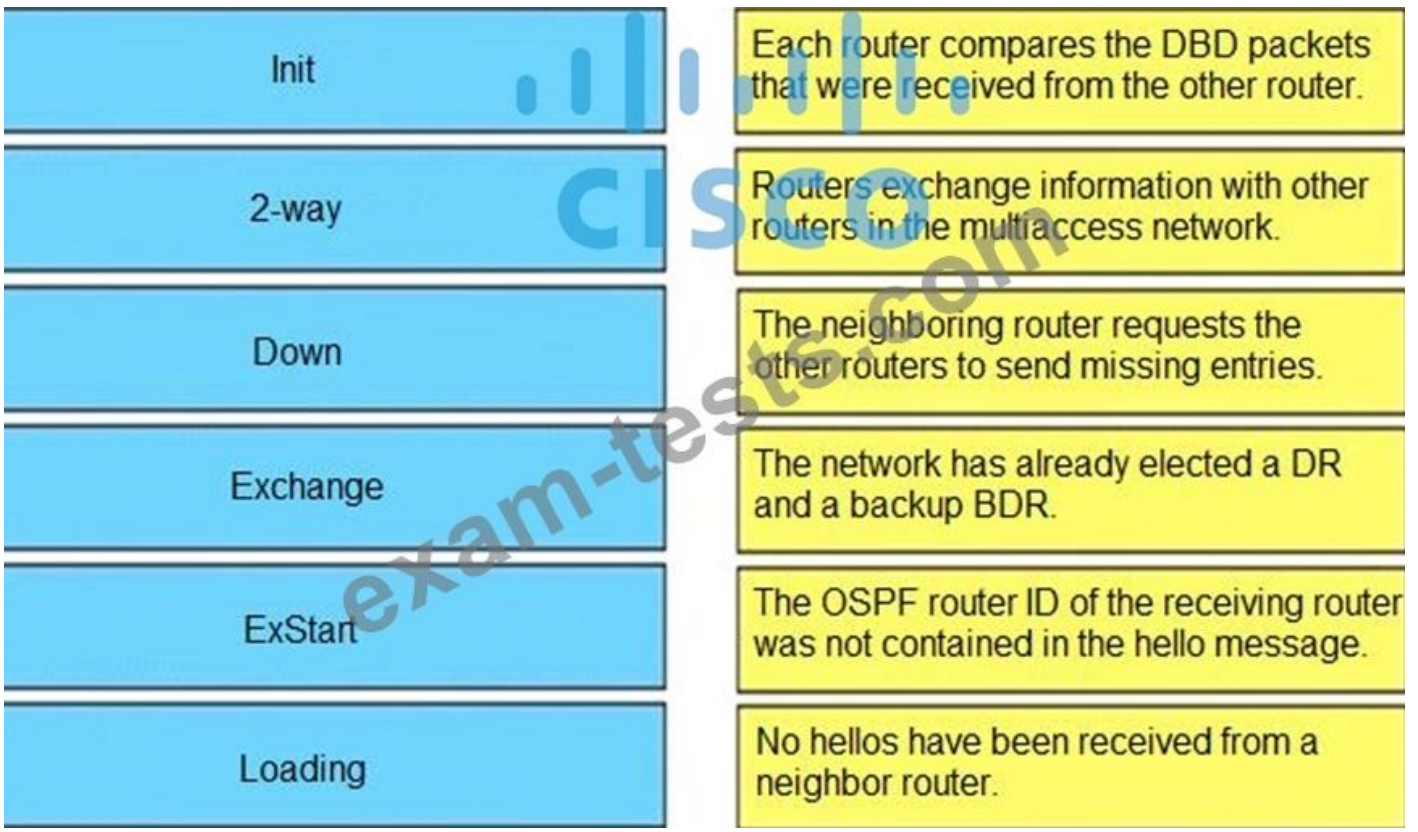
C. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 20

D. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22

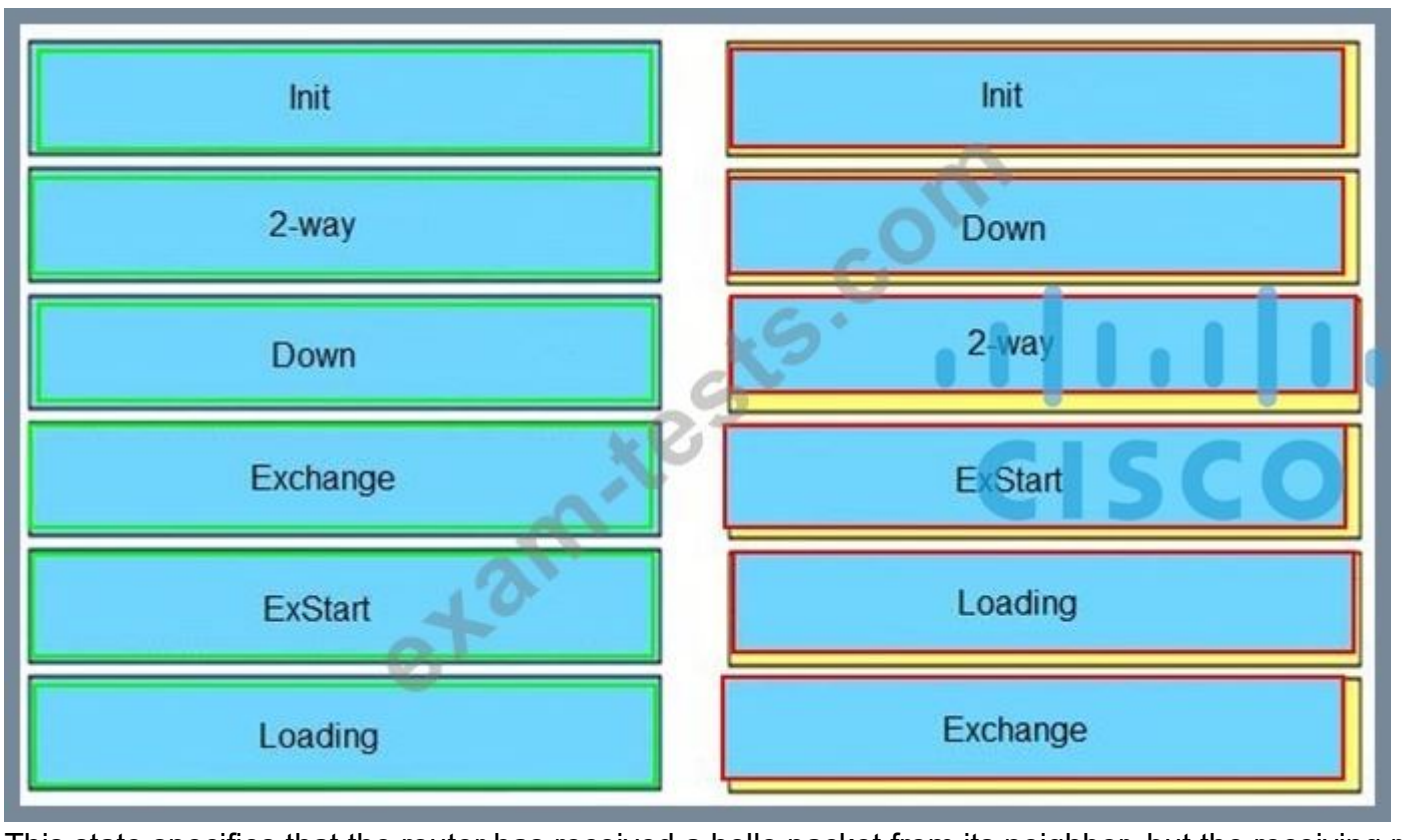
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113

Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



This state specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet. When a router receives a hello packet from a neighbor, it should list the sender's router ID in its hello packet as an acknowledgment that it received a valid hello packet.

2-Way

Reference:

+ Each router compares the DBD packets that were received from the other router: Exchange

+ Routers exchange information with other routers in the multiaccess network: Exstart
+ The neighboring router requests the other routers to send missing entries: Loading
+ The network has already elected a DR and a backup BDR: 2-way
+ The OSPF router ID of the receiving router was not contained in the hello message: Init
+ No hellos have been received from a neighbor router: Down

When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor. The states are Down -> Attempt (optional) -> Init -> 2-Way -> Exstart -> Exchange -> Loading -> Full. Short descriptions about these states are listed below:

Down: no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor.

Attempt: only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init: specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet

2-Way: indicates bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.

Exstart: Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR.

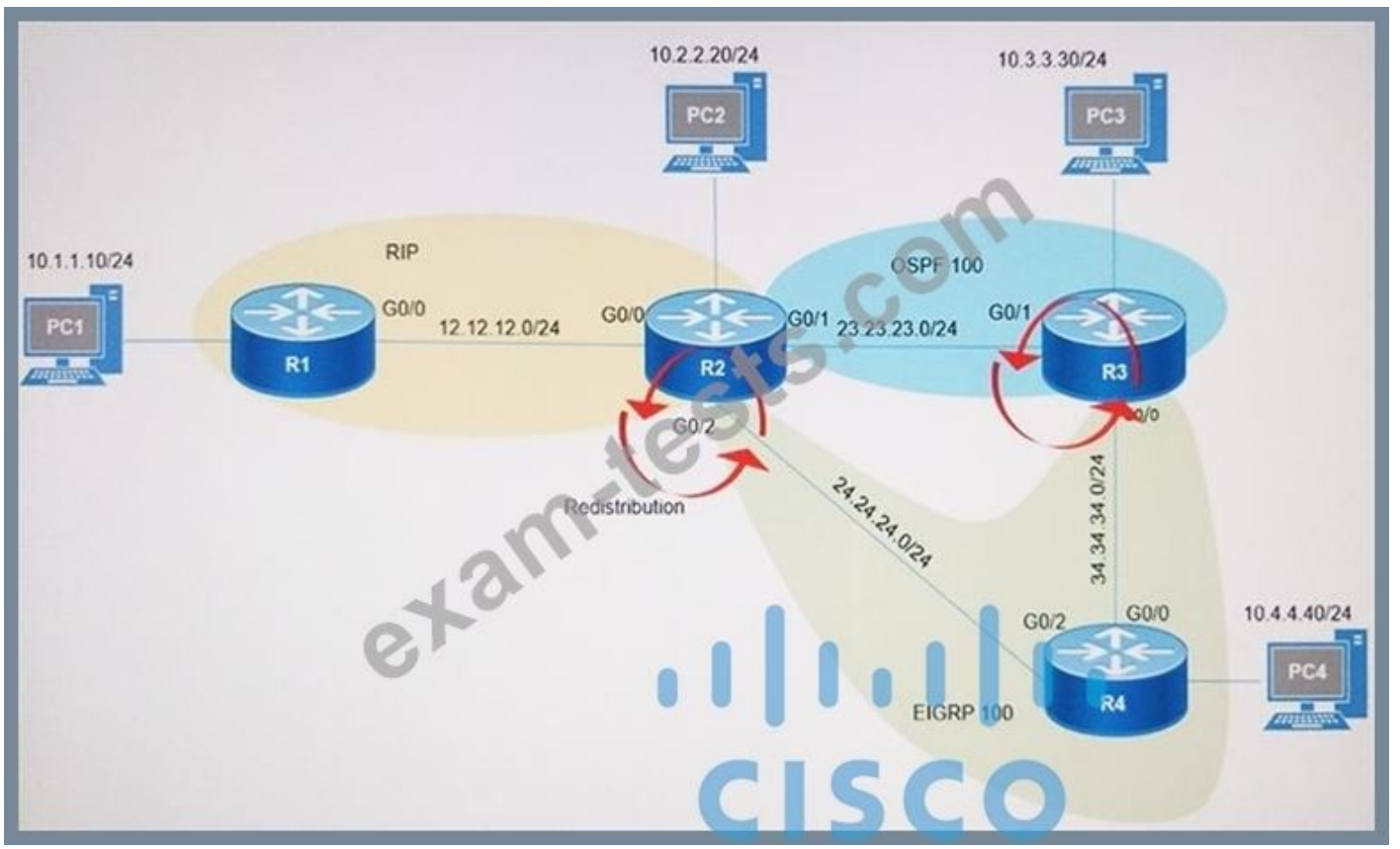
Exchange: OSPF routers exchange and compare database descriptor (DBD) packets Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Outdated or missing entries are also requested to be resent.

Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other

(Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml)

NEW QUESTION: 114

Refer to the exhibit.



After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?

A. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.

B. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

C. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.

D. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

An engineer configured a Cisco router to send reliable and encrypted notifications for any events to the management server. It was noticed that the notification messages are reliable but not encrypted. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 informs with priv.

B. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 informs with auth.

C. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 traps with auth.

D. Configure all devices for SNMPv3 traps with priv.

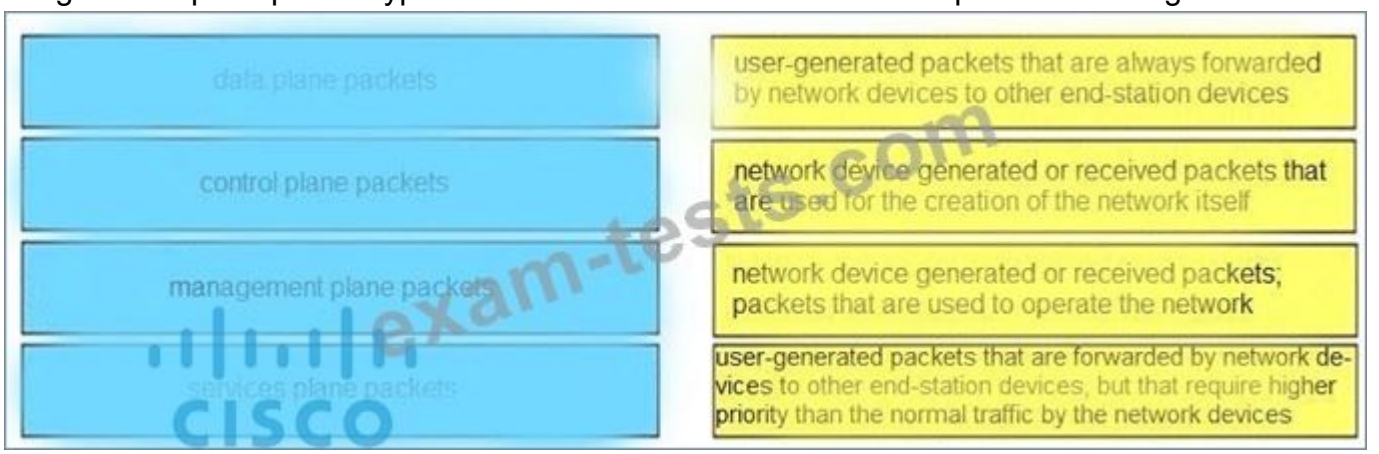
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

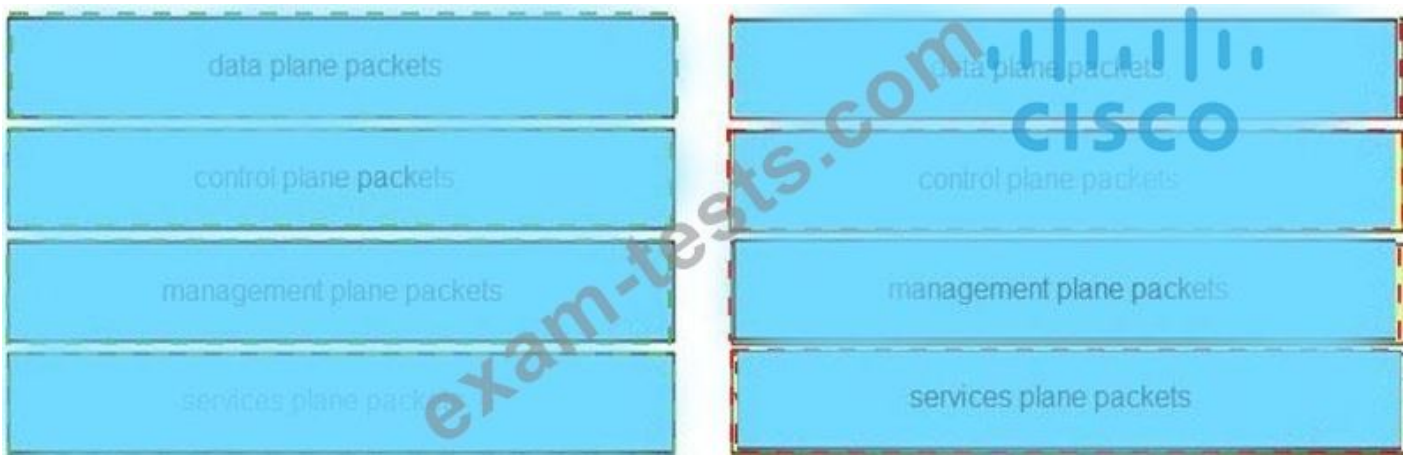
SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send acknowledgments when this device receives traps."Send reliable and encrypted notifications for any events" so it is SNMP notifications. For encryption we need to configure "priv".

NEW QUESTION: 116

Drag and drop the packet types from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



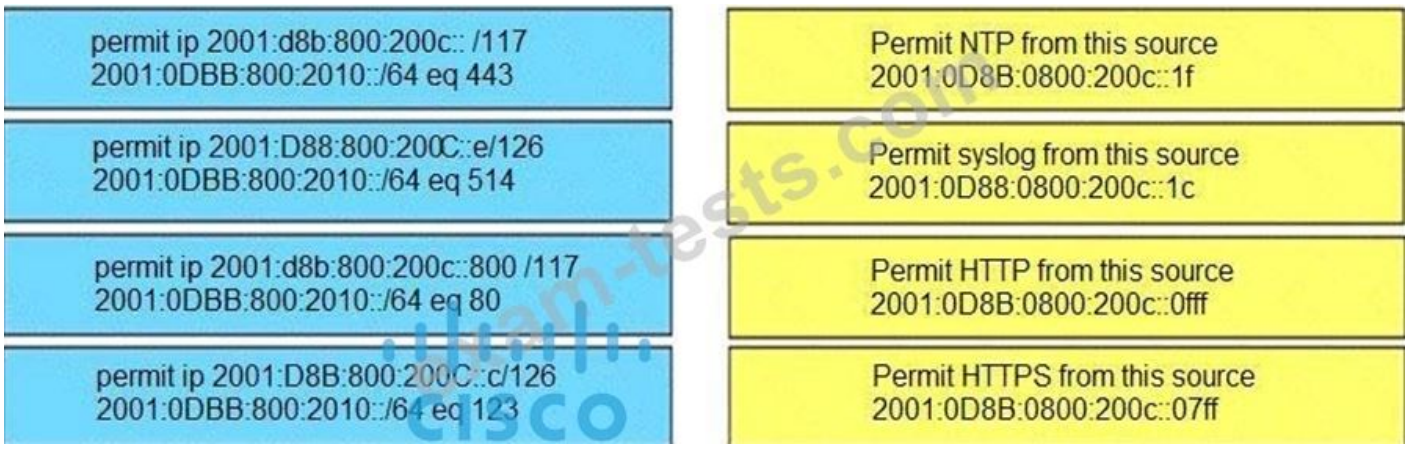
Explanation

Unlike legacy network technologies such as ISDN, Frame Relay, and ATM that defined separate data and control channels, IP carries all packets within a single pipe. Thus, IP network devices such as routers and switches must be able to distinguish between data plane, control plane, and management plane packets to treat each packet appropriately.From an IP traffic plane perspective, packets may be divided into four distinct, logical groups:1. Data plane packets - End-station, user-generated packets that are always forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices. From the perspective of the network device, data plane packets always have a transit destination IP address and can be handled by normal, destination IP address-based forwarding processes.2. Control plane packets - Network device generated or received packets that are used for the creation and operation of the network itself. From the perspective of the network device, control plane packets always have a receive destination IP address and are handled by the CPU in the network device route processor. Examples include protocols such as ARP, BGP, OSPF, and other protocols that glue the network together.3. Management plane packets - Network device generated or received packets, or management station generated or received packets that are used to manage the network. From the perspective of the network device, management plane packets always have a receive destination IP address and are handled by the CPU in the network device route processor. Examples include protocols such as Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH), TFTP, SNMP, FTP, NTP, and other protocols used to manage the device and/or network.4. Services plane packets - A special case of data plane packets, services plane packets are also user-generated packets that are also forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices, but that require high-touch handling by the network device (above and beyond normal, destination IP address-based forwarding) to forward the packet. Examples of high-touch handling include such functions as GRE encapsulation, QoS, MPLS VPNs, and SSL/IPsec encryption/decryption, etc. From the perspective of the network device, services

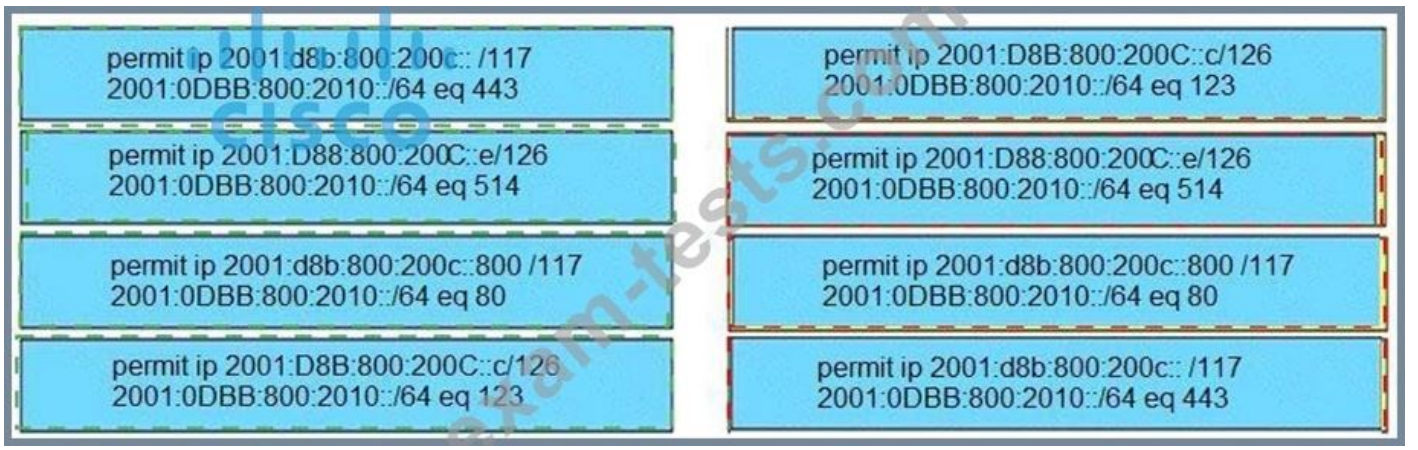
plane packets may have a transit destination IP address, or may have a receive destination IP address (for example, in the case of a VPN tunnel endpoint).

NEW QUESTION: 117

Drag and drop the addresses from the left onto the correct IPv6 filter purposes on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

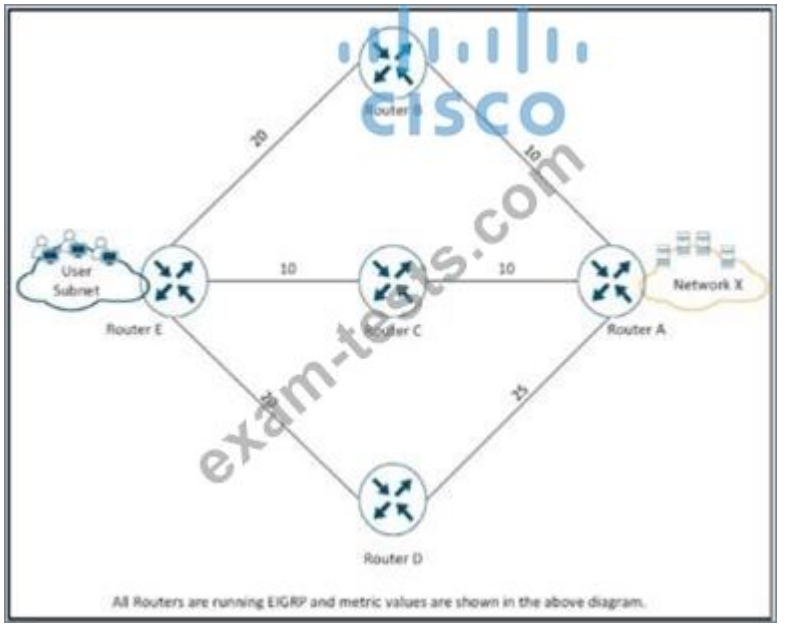
HTTP and HTTPs run on TCP port 80 and 443, respectively and we have to remember them.

Syslog runs on UDP port 514 while NTP runs on UDP port 123 so if we remember them we can find out the matching answers easily.

But maybe there is some typos in this question as 2001:d88:800:200c::c/126 only ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f (4 hosts in total). It does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1f. Same for 2001:D88:800:200c::e/126, which also ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f and does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1c.

NEW QUESTION: 118

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. The IT manager received reports from users about slow application through network x. which action resolves the issue?

A. Move the servers into the users subnet.

B. Increase the bandwidth from the service provider.

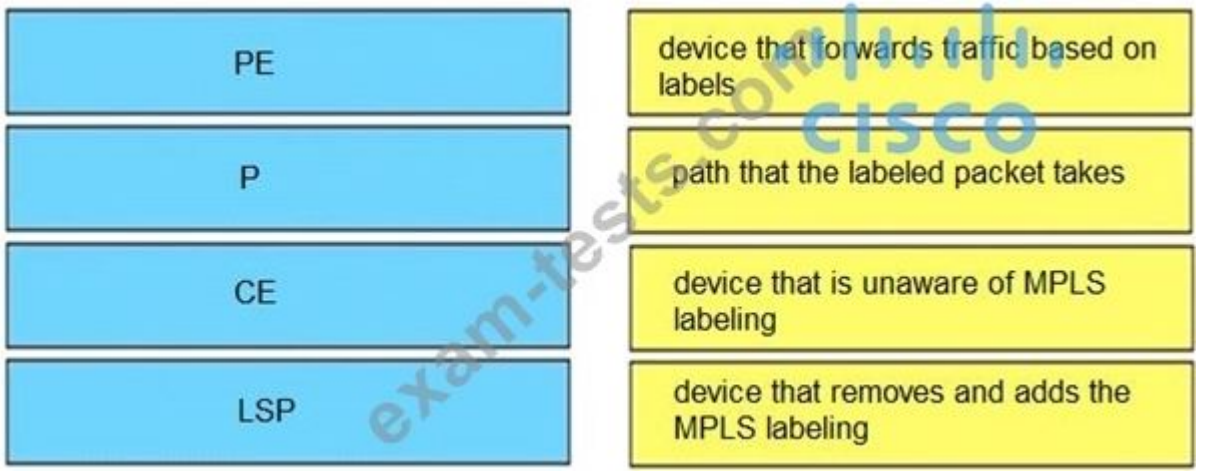
C. Upgrade the IOS on router E.

D. Use the variance 2 command to enable load balancing.

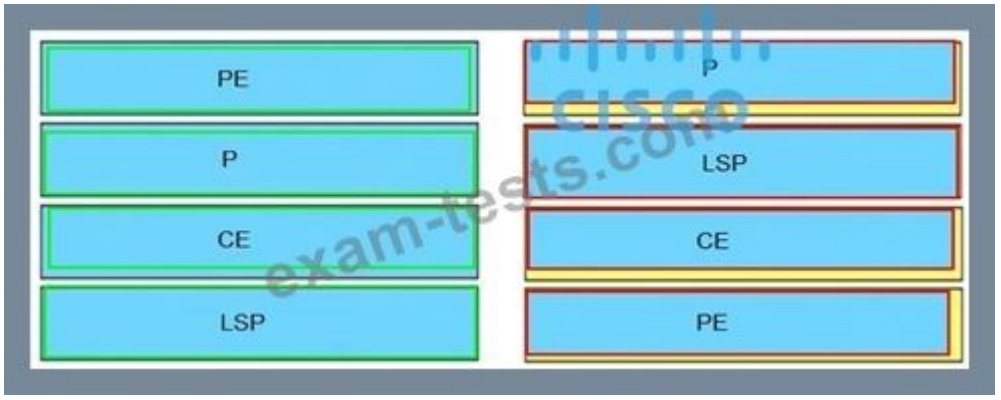
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 119

Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.



Answer:

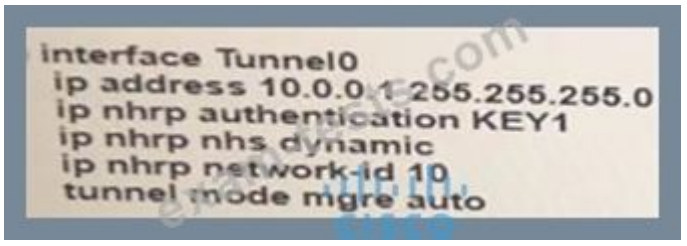


NEW QUESTION: 120

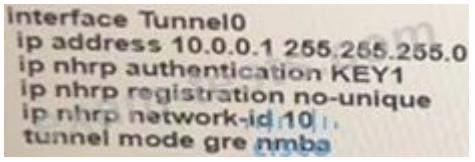
A company is expanding business by opening 35 branches over the Internet. A network engineer must configure DMVPN at the branch routers to connect with the hub router and allow NHRP to add spoke routers securely to the multicast NHRP mappings automatically

Which configuration meets this requirement at the hub router?

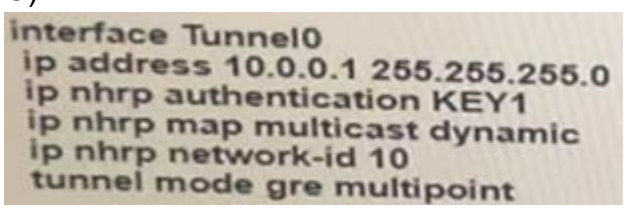
A)



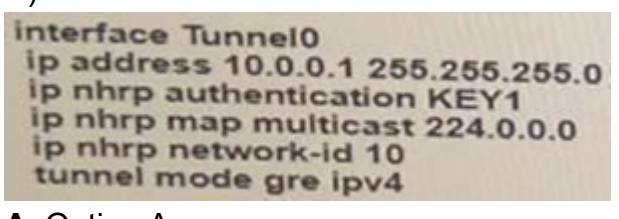
B)



C)



D)



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

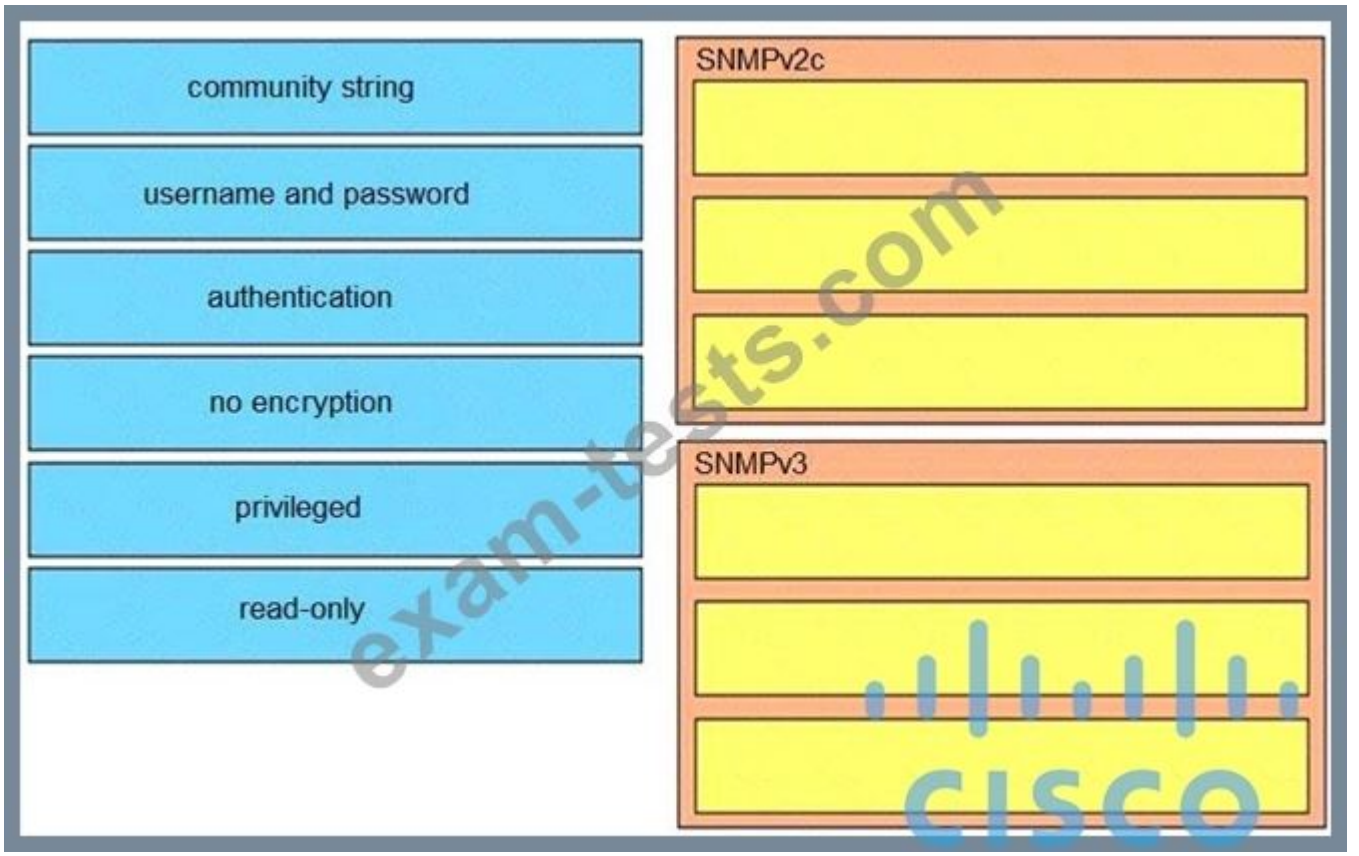
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

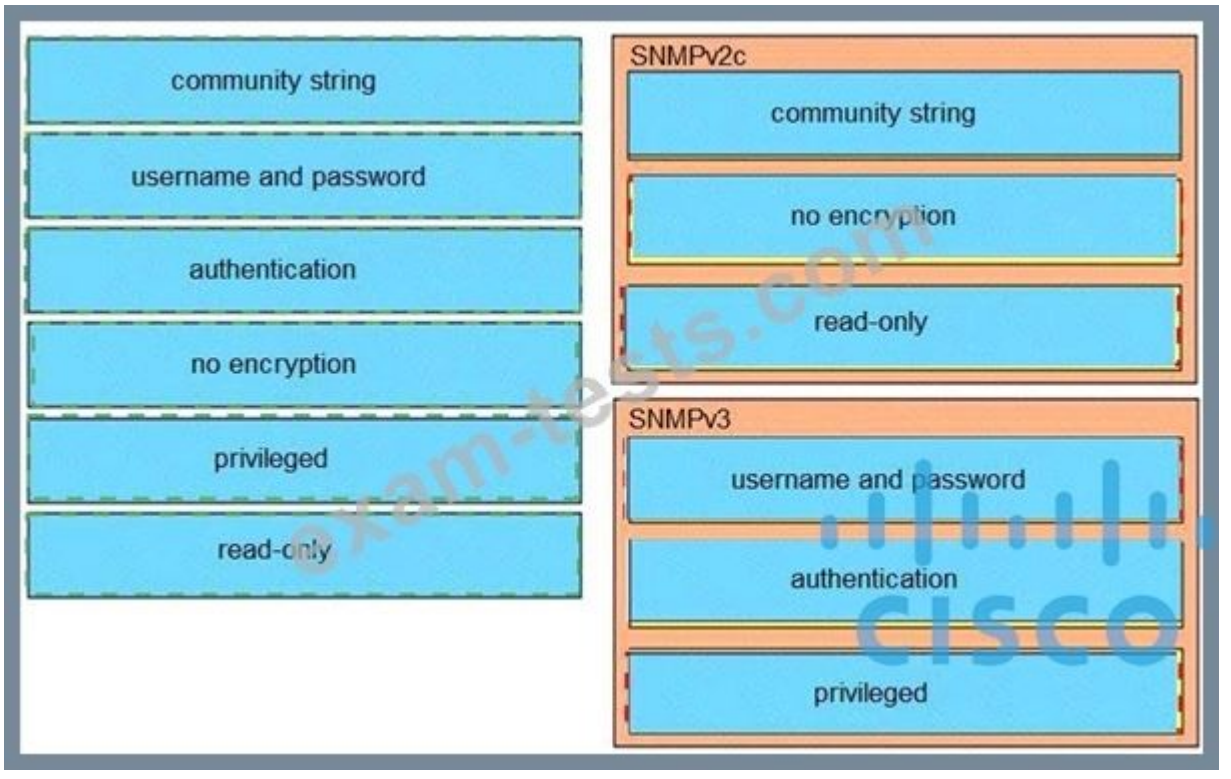
The command "ip nhrp map multicast dynamic" allows NHRP to automatically add spoke routers to the multicast NHRP mappings.

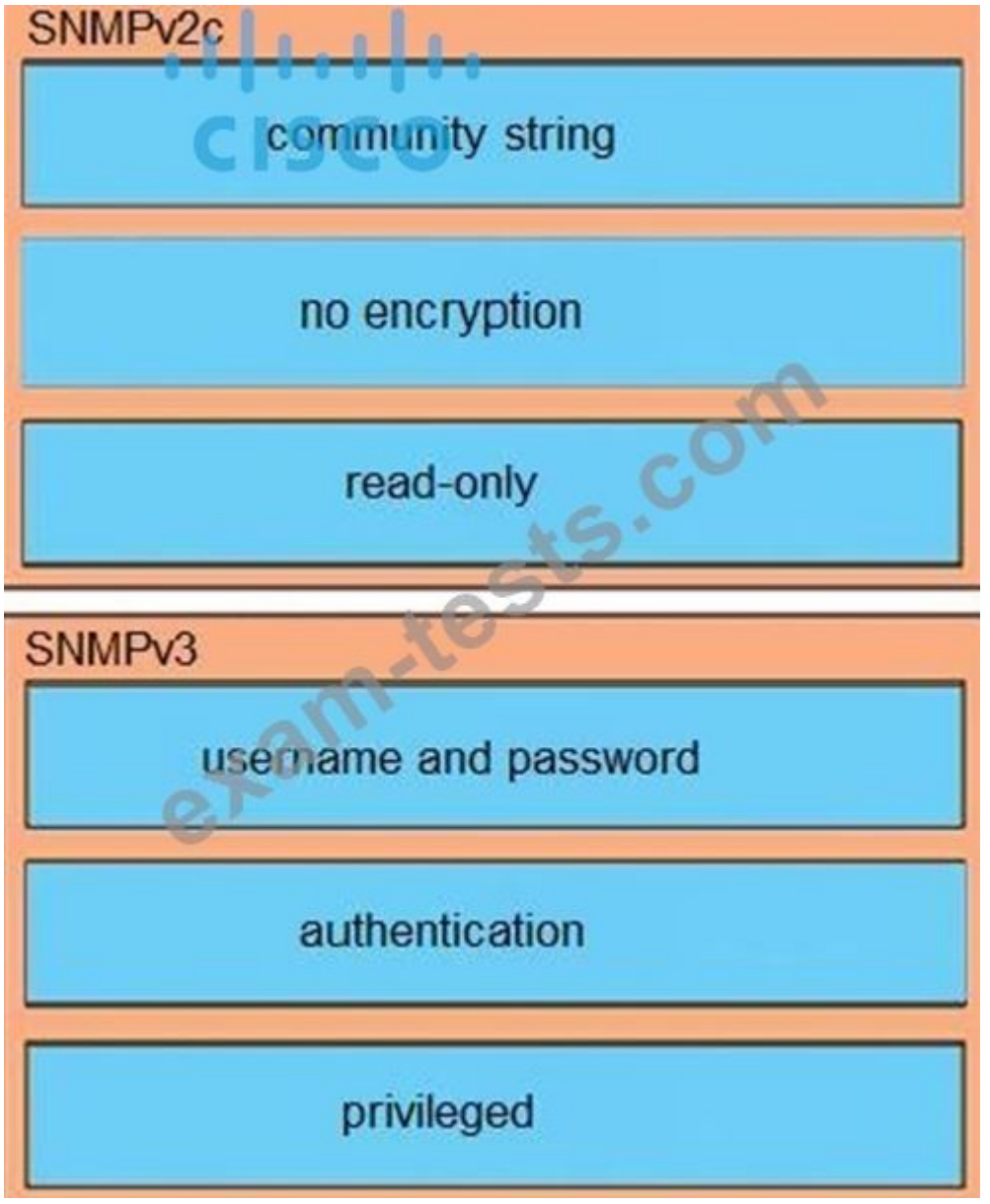
NEW QUESTION: 121

Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.



Answer:





NEW QUESTION: 122

Refer to the exhibit. Which action restores the routes from neighbors while still filtering 1.1.1.0/24?

A. Modify the access list to deny instead of permit it.

B. Add a second sequence in the route map permit 20

C. Add a second line in the access list to permit any.

D. Modify the route map to permit the access list instead of deny it

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer must establish a point-to-point GRE VPN between R1 and the remote site. Which configuration accomplishes the task for the remote site?

A. Interface Tunnel

lunnel source 199.1.1.1

tunnel destination 200.1.1.3

ip address 192.168.1.1.255.255.255.0

B. Interface Tunnel1

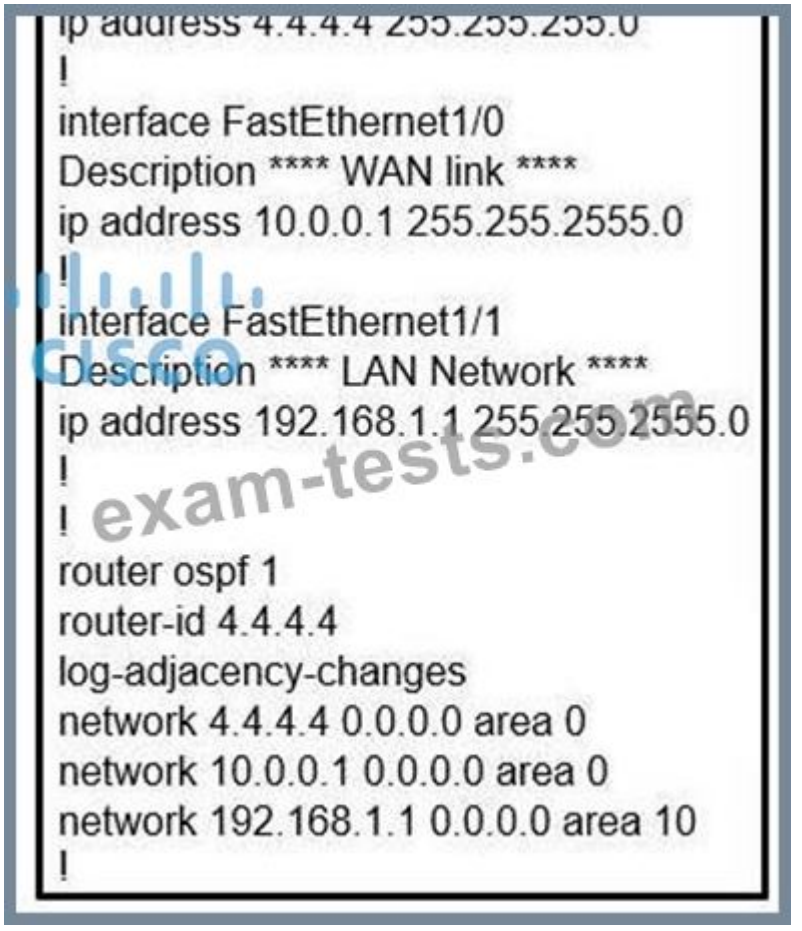
tunnel source 200.1.1.3

tunnel destination 199.1.1.1

ip address 192.168.1.1.255.255.255.0

C. Interface Tunnel1
tunnel source 200.1.1.3
tunnel destination 199.1.1.1
ip address 192.168.1.3.255.255.255.0
D. Interface Tunnel1
tunnel source 199.1.1.1
tunnel destination 200.1.1.3
ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124
Refer to the exhibit.



A)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network broadcast
```
B)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf interface type network
```
C)

```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network point-to-point
```

D)

```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf interface area 10
```

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125

Which component of MPLS VPNs is used to extend the IP address so that an engineer is able to identify to which VPN it belongs?

A. VPNv4 address family

B. RD

C. RT

D. LDP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

- Specify the correct route distinguisher used for that VPN. This is used to extend the IP address so that you can identify which VPN it belongs to.

```
rd <VPN route distinguisher>
```

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which table is used to map the packets in an MPLS LSP that exit from the same interface, via the same next hop, and have the same queuing policies?

A. RIB

B. LDP

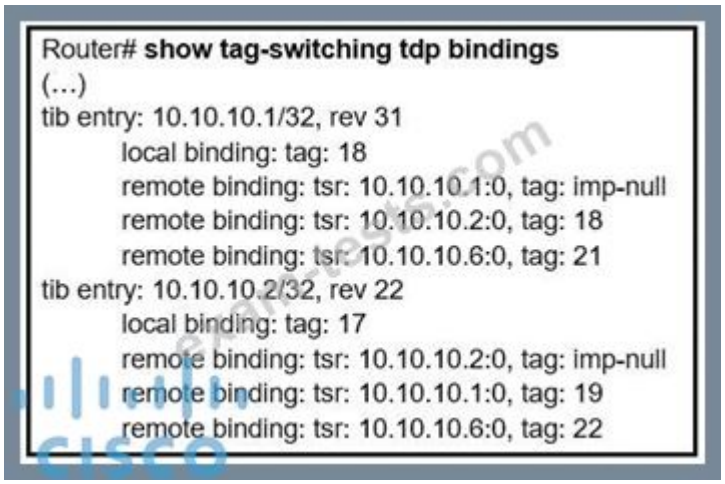
C. FEC

D. CEF

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 127

Refer to the exhibit.



What does the imp-null tag represent in the MPLS VPN cloud?

A. Pop the label

B. Impose the label

C. Include the EXP bit

D. Exclude the EXP bit

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The imp-null (implicit null) tag instructs the upstream router to pop the tag entry off the tag stack before forwarding the packet.

Note: pop means remove the top MPLS label

NEW QUESTION: 128

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
 Control Plane
  Service-policy input: CoPP
    Class-map: PERMIT (match-all)
      50 packets, 3811 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps
      Match: access-group 100
    Class-map: ANY (match-all)
      210 packets, 19104 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: access-group 199
      drop
    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      348 packets, 48203 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: any
R1#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
    10 permit udp any any eq 23 (100 matches)
    20 permit tcp any any eq telnet (5 matches)
    30 permit tcp any eq telnet any (10 matches)

R1#show access-list 199
Extended IP access list 199
    10 deny tcp any eq telnet any (50 matches)
    50 permit ip any any (1 match)

R1#show running-config | section line vty
line vty 0 4
 login
 transport input telnet ssh
 transport output telnet ssh
```

Which two actions restrict access to router R1 by SSH? (Choose two.)

A. Remove sequence 10 from access list 100 and add sequence 20 deny tcp any any eq telnet to access list 199

B. Configure transport output ssh on line vty and remove sequence 10 from access list 199.

C. Configure transport input ssh on line vty and remove sequence 30 from access list 100.

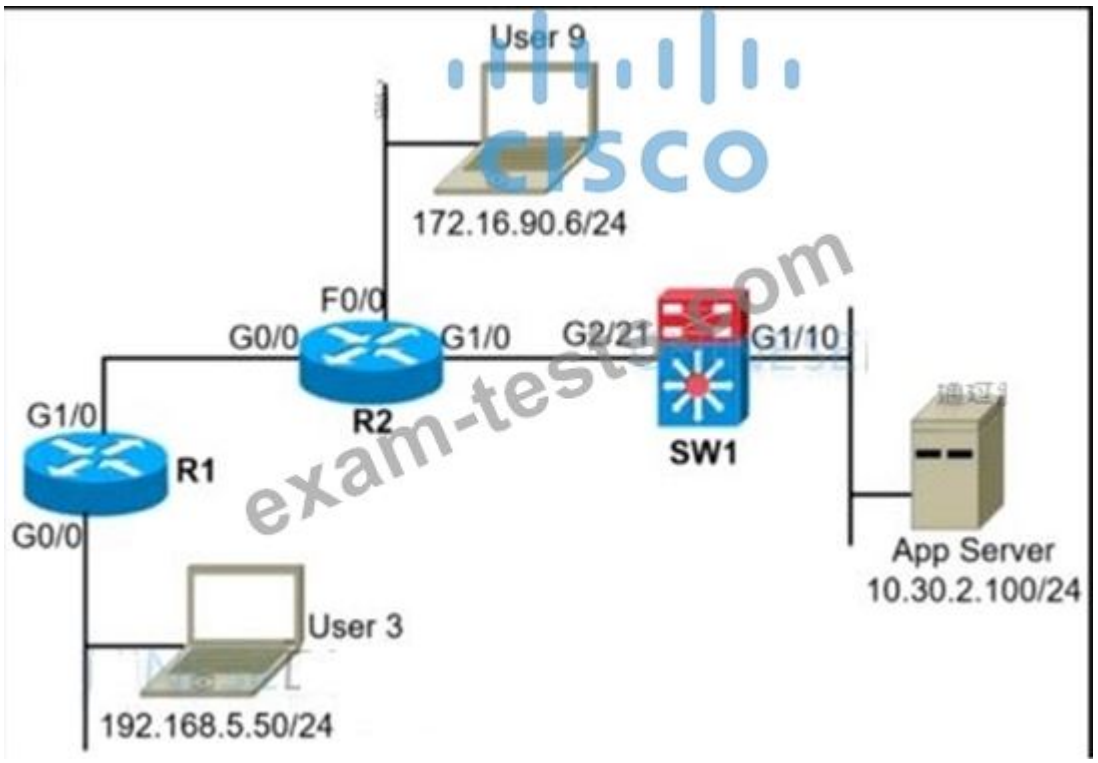
D. Remove class-map ANY from service-policy CoPP

E. Configure transport output ssh on line vty and remove sequence 20 from access list 100.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 129

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator must block ping from user 3 to the App Server only. An inbound standard access list is applied to R1 interface G0/0 to block ping. The network administrator was notified that user 3 cannot even ping user 9 anymore. Where must the access list be applied in the outgoing direction to resolve the issue?

A. R2 interface G1/0

B. SW1 interface G2/21

C. R2 interface GO/0

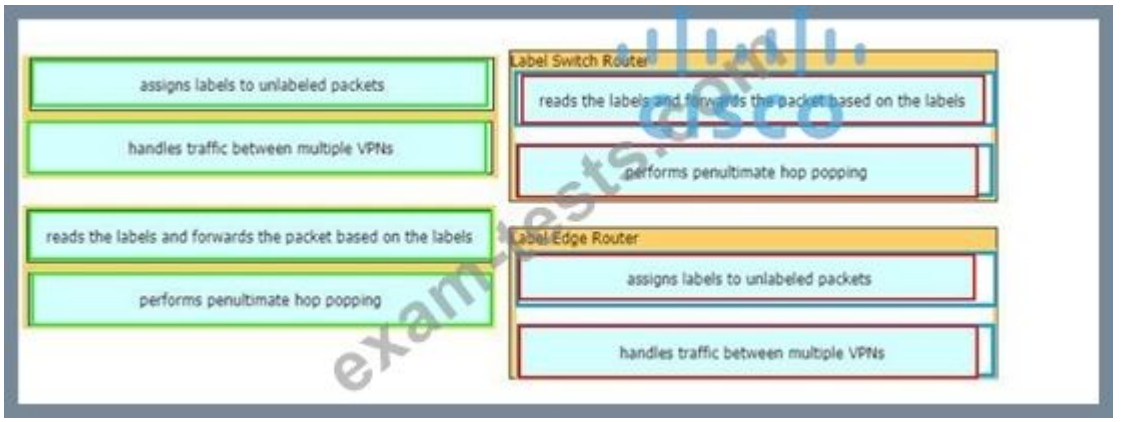
D. SW1 interface G1/10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 130

Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 131

Refer to the exhibit.

The network administrator configured VRF lite for customer A. The technician at the remote site misconfigured VRF on the router.

Which configuration will resolve connectivity for both sites of customer a?

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:2
 route-target import 1:2

ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
 route-target export 1:2

ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:2
 route-target both 1:2

ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:2
 route-target both 1:1
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

From the exhibit, we learned:

+ VRF customer_a was exported with Route target (RT) of 1:1 so at the remote site it must be imported with the same RT 1:1.

+ VRF customer_a was imported with Route target (RT) of 1:1 so at the remote site it must be exported with the same RT 1:1.

Therefore at the remote site we must configure the command "route-target both 1:1" (which is equivalent to two commands "route-target import 1:1" & "route-target export 1:1".

NEW QUESTION: 132

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must establish multipoint GRE tunnels between hub router R6 and branch routers R1, R2, and R3.

Which configuration accomplishes this task on R1?

A)

```
interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
```

C)

```
nterface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
```

D)

```
interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Refer to the exhibit.

```
login block-for 15 attempts 10 within 120
login on-failure log
login on-success log
archive
 log config
 logging enable
 logging size 300
 notify syslog
snmp-server enable traps syslog
snmp-server host 172.16.17.1 public syslog
```

The administrator can see the traps for the failed login attempts, but cannot see the traps of successful login attempts. What command is needed to resolve the issue?

A. Configure logging history 2

B. Configure logging history 3

C. Configure logging history 4

D. Configure logging history 5

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

By default, the maximum severity sent as a syslog trap is warning. That is why you see syslog traps for login failures. Since a login success is severity 5 (notifications), those syslog messages will not be converted to traps. To fix this, configure:

logging history 5

Syslog levels are listed below

Level	Keyword	Description
0	emergencies	System is unusable
1	alerts	Immediate action is needed
2	critical	Critical conditions exist
3	errors	Error conditions exist
4	warnings	Warning conditions exist
5	notification	Normal, but significant, conditions exist
6	informational	Informational messages
7	debugging	Debugging messages

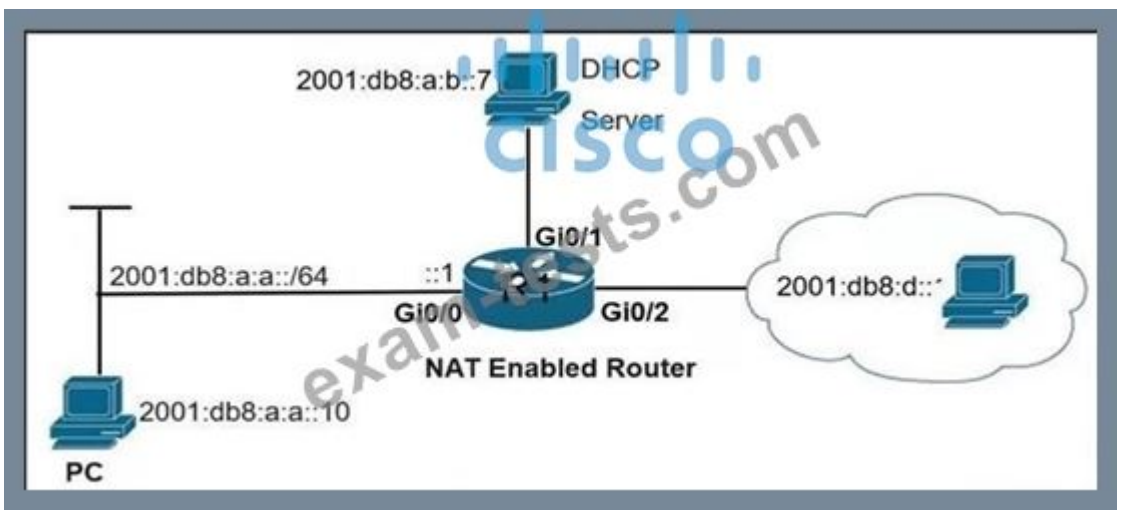
Note:

The syntax of login block is:

login block-for seconds attempts tries within seconds

NEW QUESTION: 134

Refer to the exhibit.



```
C:\PC> ping 2001:db8:a:b::7
Pinging 2001:db8:a:b::7 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=46ms
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=40ms
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=40ms
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=40ms
Ping statistics for 2001:db8:a:b::7:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 40ms, Maximum = 46ms, Average = 41ms

R1# telnet 2001:db8:a:b::7
Trying 2001:DB8:A:B::7 ... Open
User Access Verification
Password:

R1# show ipv6 access-list TSHOOT
IPv6 access list TSHOOT
deny tcp any host 2001:DB8:A:B::7 eq telnet (6 matches) sequence 10
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::10 host 2001:DB8:A:B::7 eq telnet sequence 20
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::10 host 2001:DB8:D::1 eq www sequence 30
permit ipv6 2001:DB8:A:A::/64 any (67 matches) sequence 40
```

An engineer is troubleshooting a failed Telnet session from PC to the DHCP server. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove sequence 30 and add it back to the IPv6 traffic filter as sequence 5.

B. Remove sequence 10 to add the PC source IP address and add it back as sequence 10.

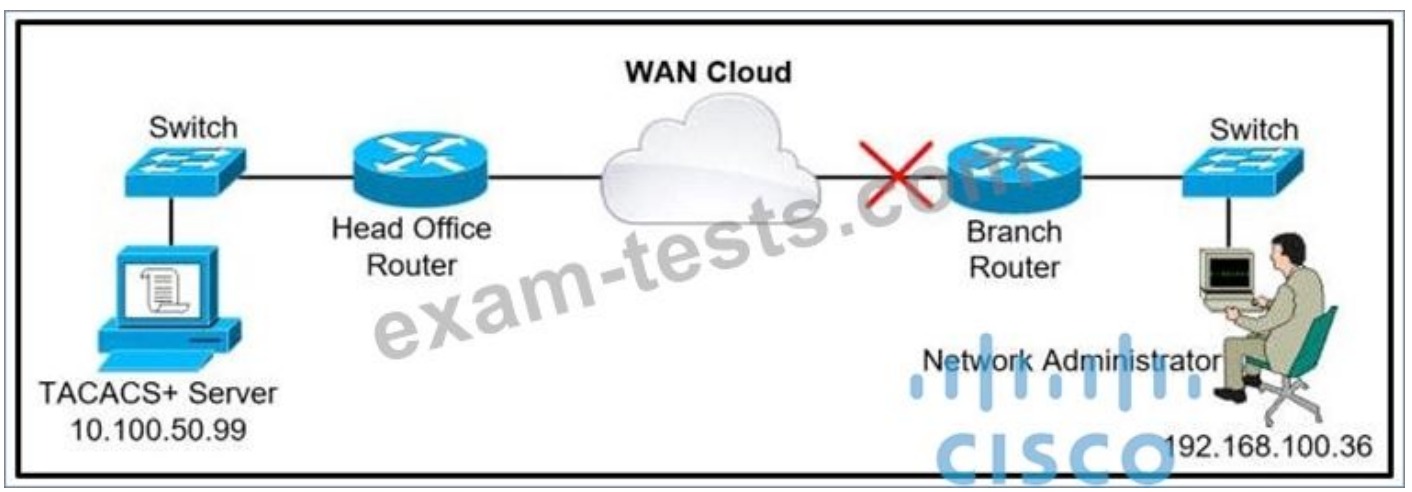
C. Remove sequence 20 and add it back to the IPv6 traffic filter as sequence 5.

D. Remove sequence 20 for sequence 40 in the access list to allow Telnet.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is trying to access a branch router using TACACS+ username and password credentials, but the administrator cannot log in to the router because the WAN connectivity is down. The branch router has following AAA configuration:

```
aaa new-model
aaa authorization commands 15 default group tacacs+
aaa accounting commands 1 default stop-only group tacacs+
aaa accounting commands 15 default stop-only group tacacs+
tacacs-server host 10.100.50.99
tacacs-server key Ci$co123
```

Which command will resolve this problem when WAN connectivity is down?

A. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ console

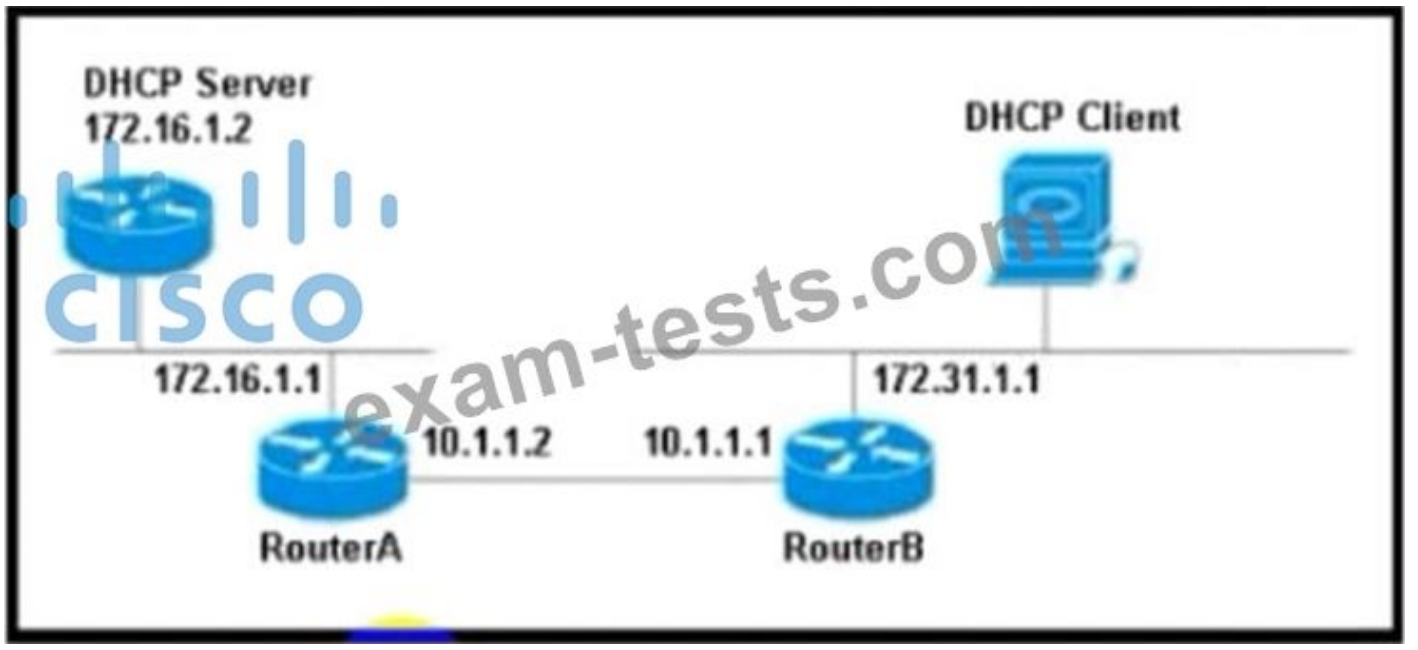
B. aaa authentication login console group tacacs+ enable

C. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ enable

D. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 136



Refer to the exhibit. The DHCP client is unable to receive an IP address from the DHCP server RouterB is configured as follows:

Interface fastethernet 0/0

description Client DHCP ID 394482431

Ip address 172 31 11 255 255.255 0

!

ip route 172.16.1.0 255 255 255.0 10.1.1.2

Which command is required on the fastethernet 0/0 interface of RouterB to resolve this issue?

A. RouterB(config-if)#Ip helper-address 172.16.1.1

B. RouterB(config-if)#Ip helper-address 172.16.1.2

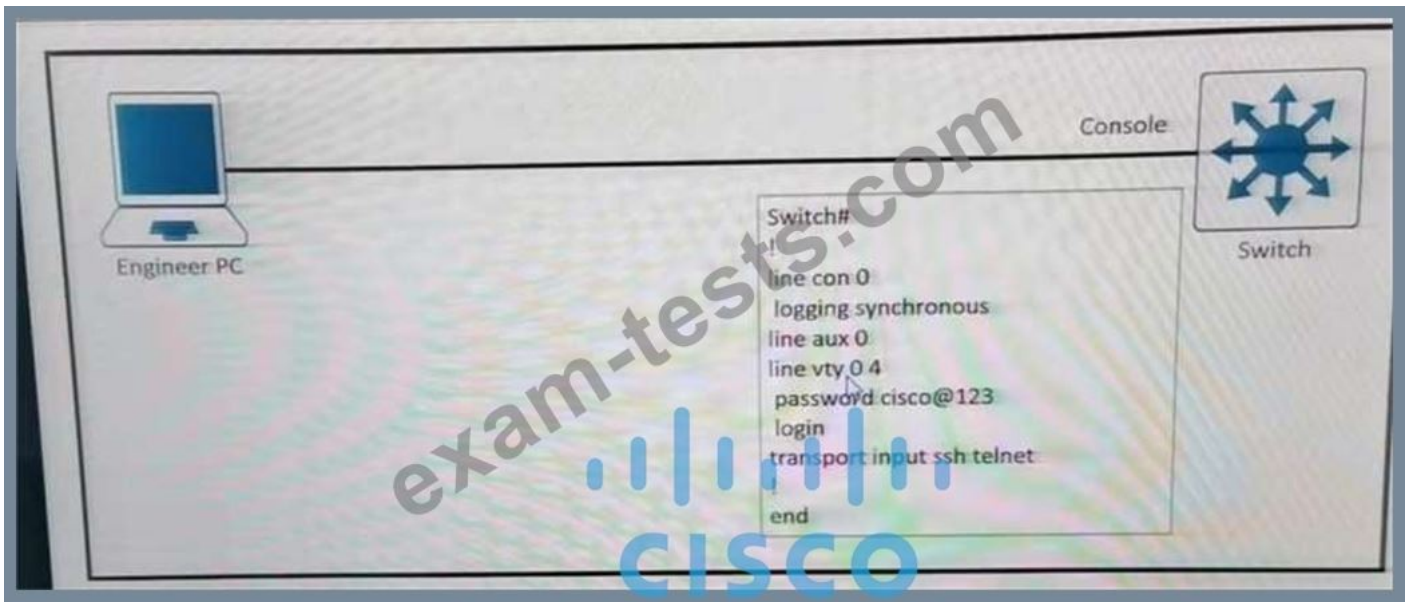
C. RouterBiconfig-ififclp helper-address 255.255 255 255

D. RouterB(config-if)#Ip helper-address 172.31.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 137

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must block access to the console ports for all corporate remote Cisco devices based on the recent corporate security policy but the security team stilt can connect through the console port. Which configuration on the console port resolves the issue?

A. transport input telnet

B. login and password

C. no exec

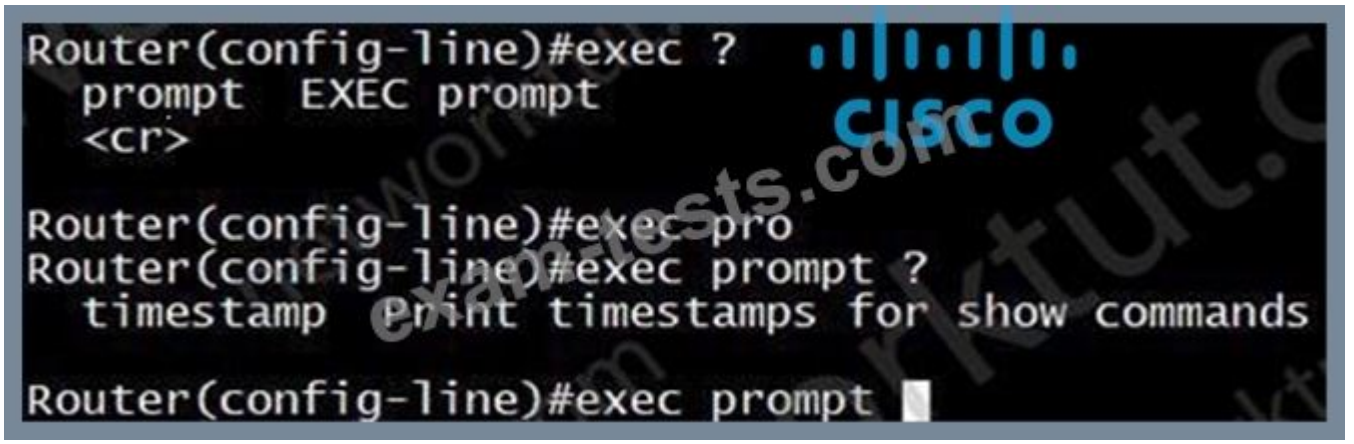
D. exec 0.0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

"no exec" will disable access to a line. It is used if we want to allow only outgoing session (and disable incoming session) so this command will block all console port access.

There is no "exec 0 0" command. We can only find the "exec prompt" command in IOS Version 15.4(2)T4.



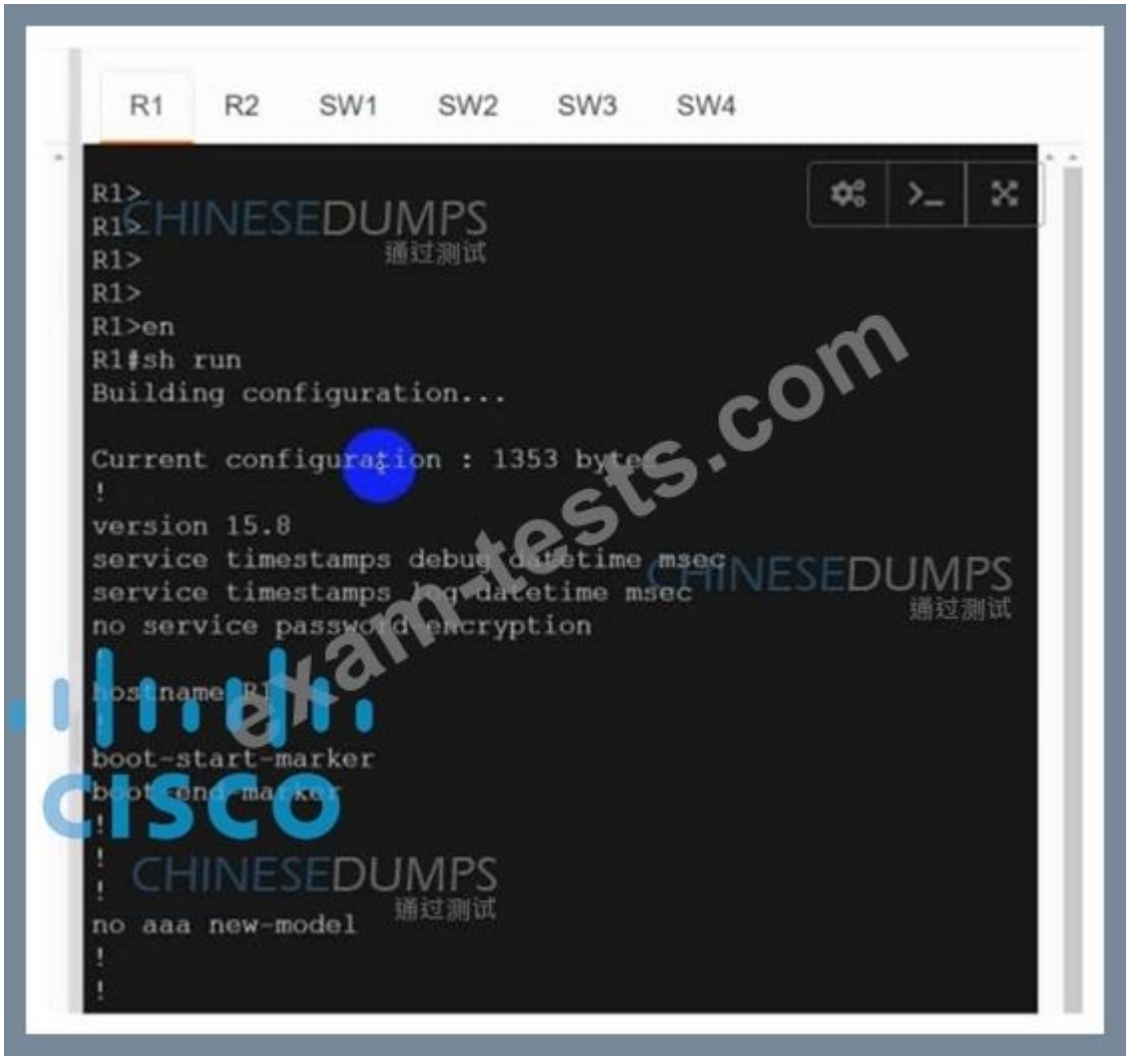
The most similar command is "exec-timeout 0 0" command, which is used to prevent Telnet/SSH sessions from timing out.

NEW QUESTION: 138

LAB SIMULATION

Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals :

R1


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>en
R1#sh run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1353 byte
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
hostname R1
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
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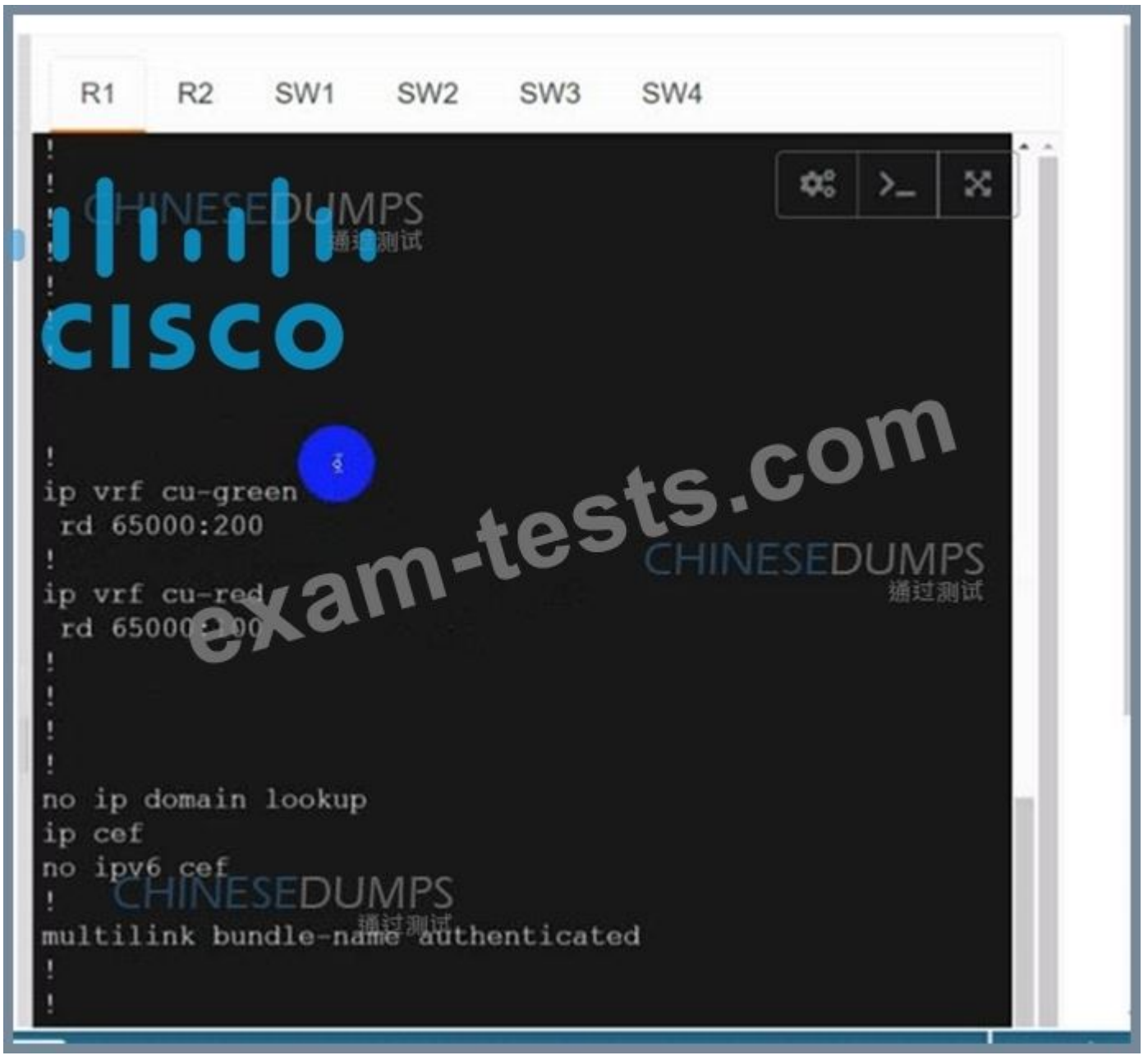
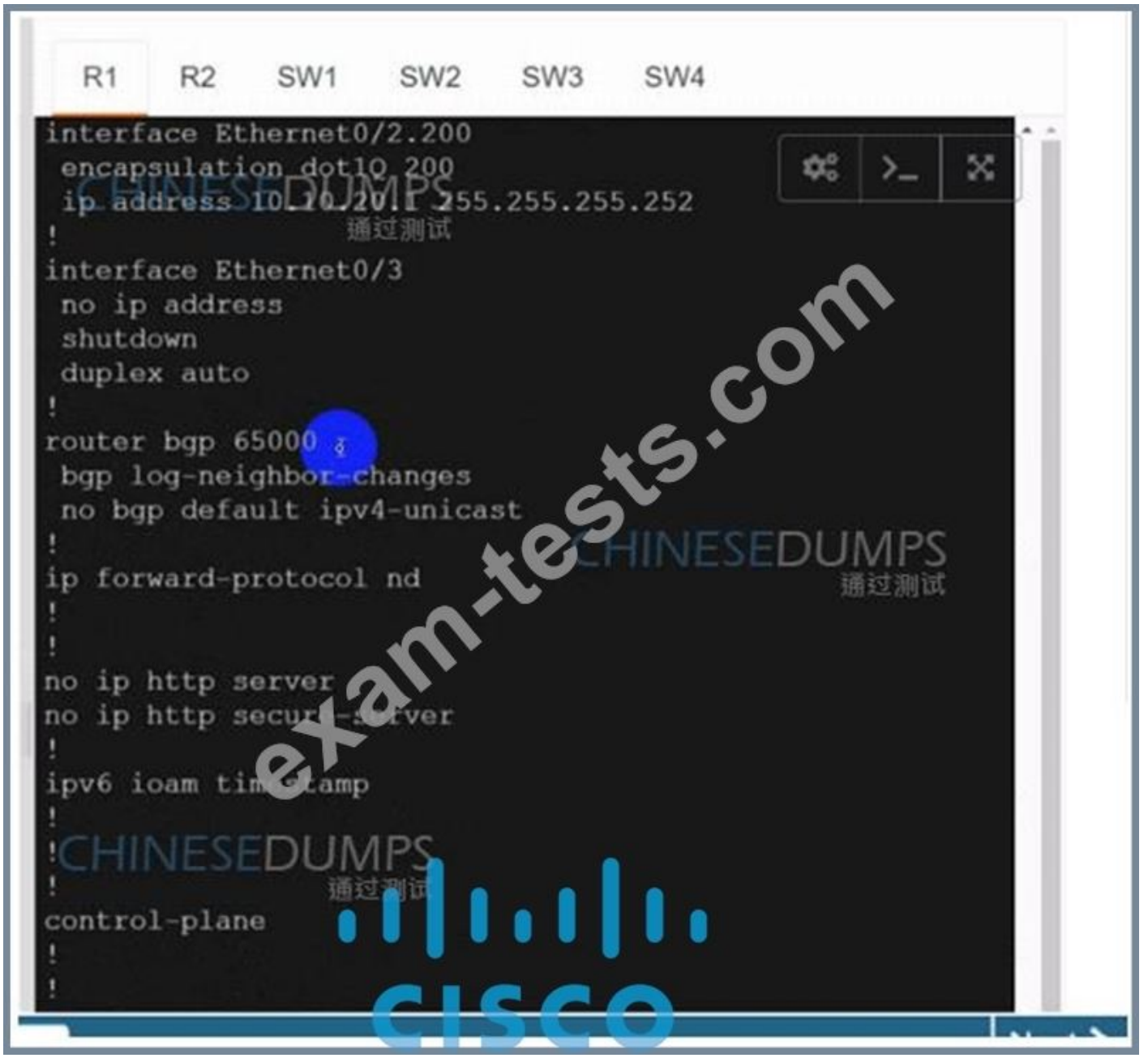
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
exam-tests.com
cisco


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
CISCO
ip vrf cu-green
rd 65000:200
ip vrf cu-red
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
multilink bundle-name authenticated
CHINESEDUMPS
exam-tests.com

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2.100
 encapsulation dot1Q 100
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
 encapsulation dot1Q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.252
```


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
interface Ethernet0/2.200
encapsulation dot1Q 200
ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/3
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
router bgp 65000
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
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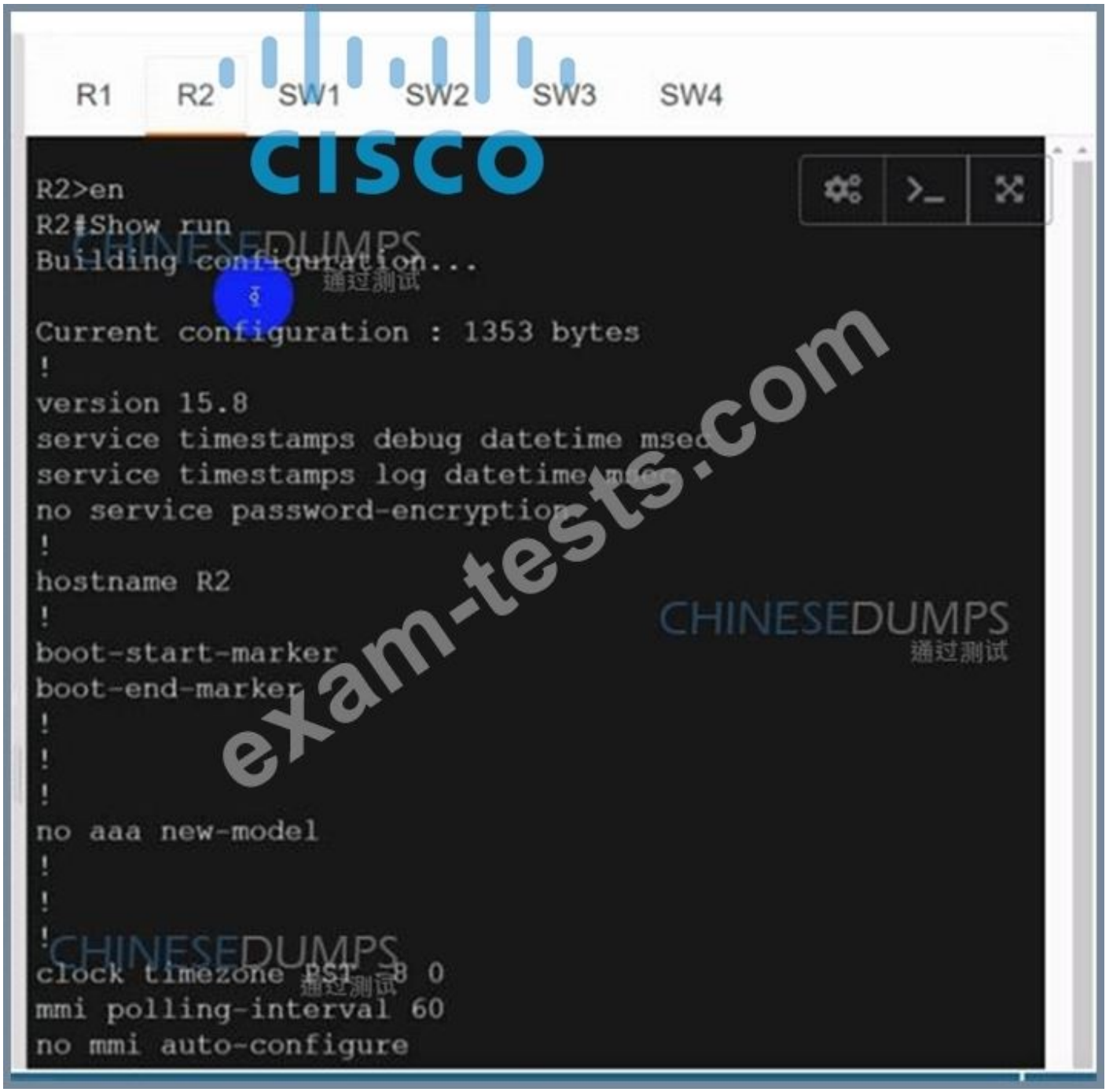
exam-tests.com
CISCO

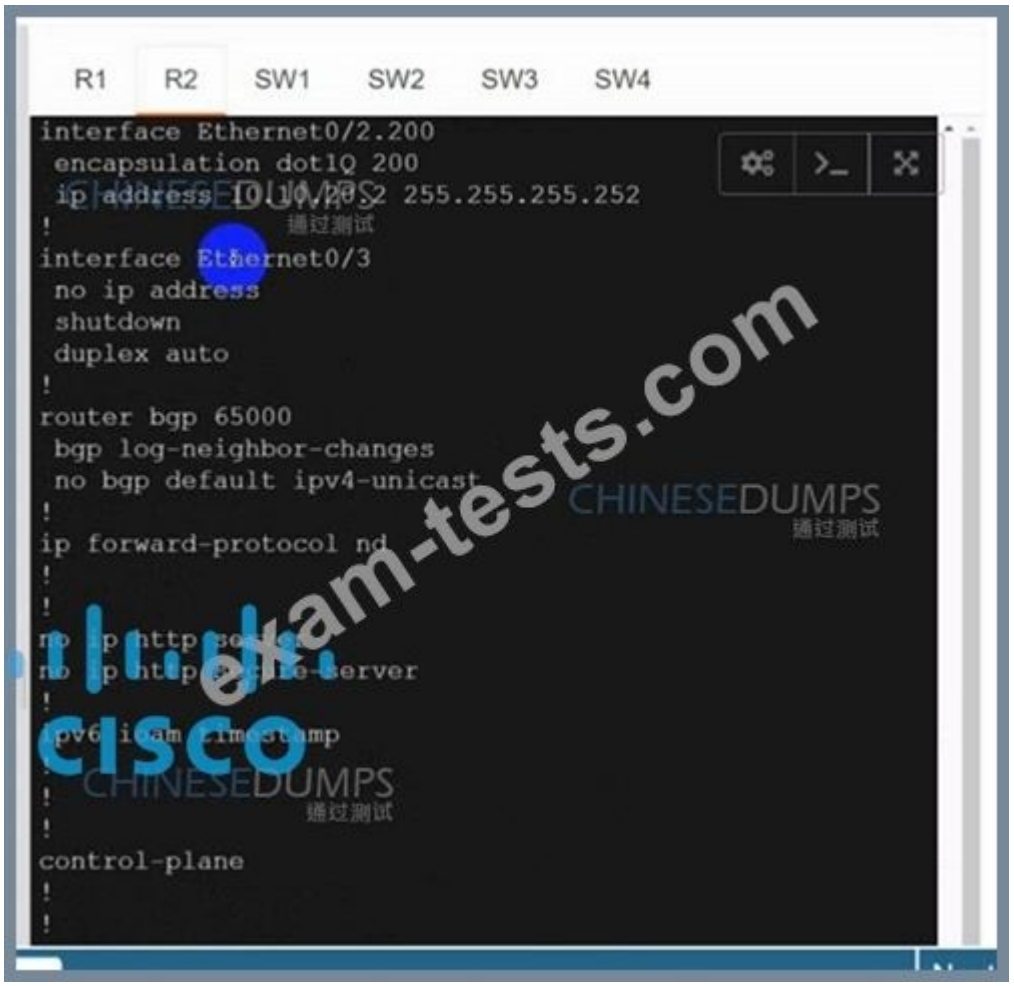
R2




R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
ip vrf cu-green
rd 65000:200
ip vrf cu-red
rd 65000:100
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
cisco
exam-tests.com
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
multilink bundle-name authenticated

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.22.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2.100
 encapsulation dot1Q 100
 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
 encapsulation dot1Q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.252
```


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
interface Ethernet0/2.200
encapsulation dot1Q 200
ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/3
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
router bgp 65000
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
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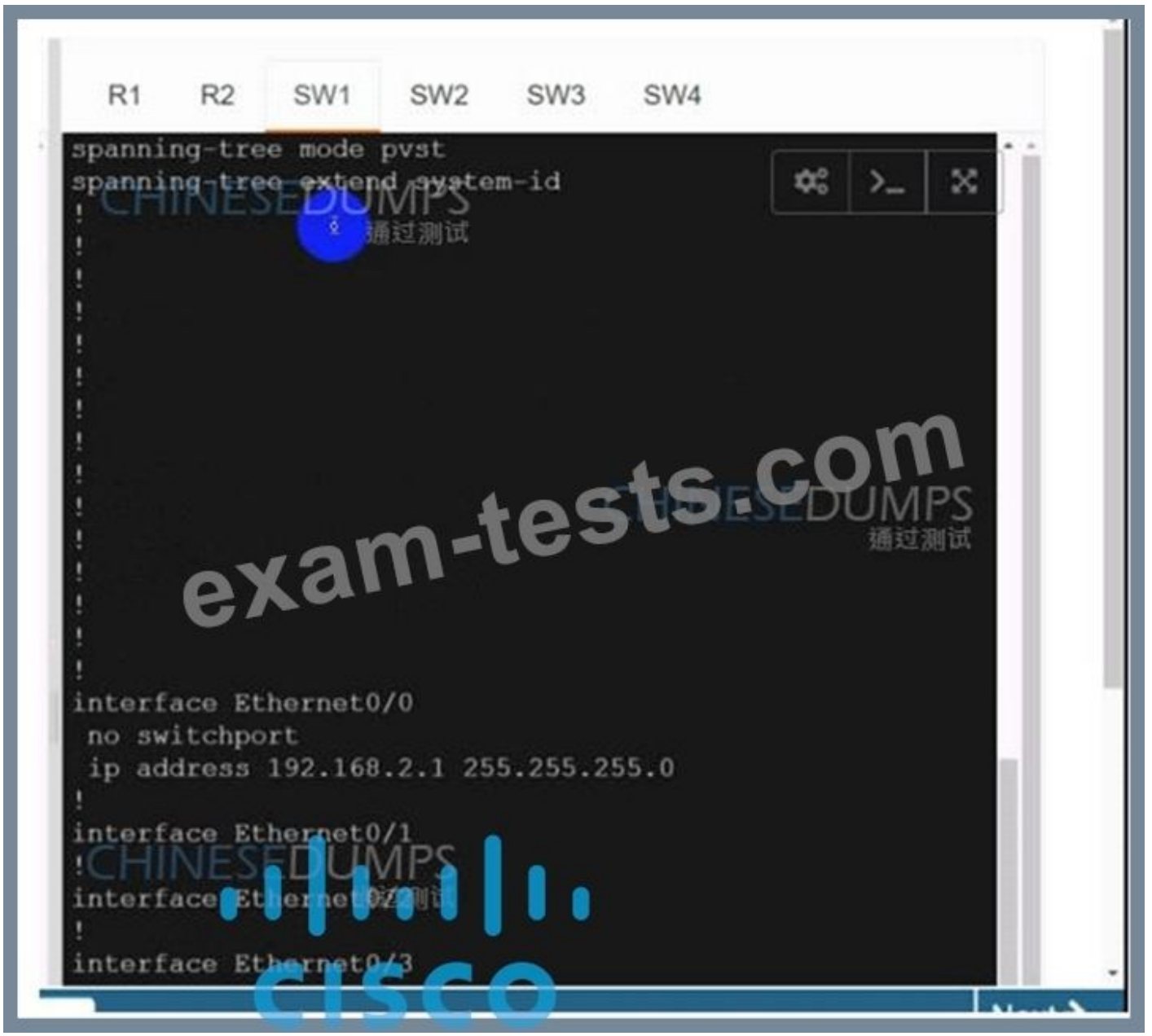
SW1

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
SW1>en
SW1#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 942 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
```


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
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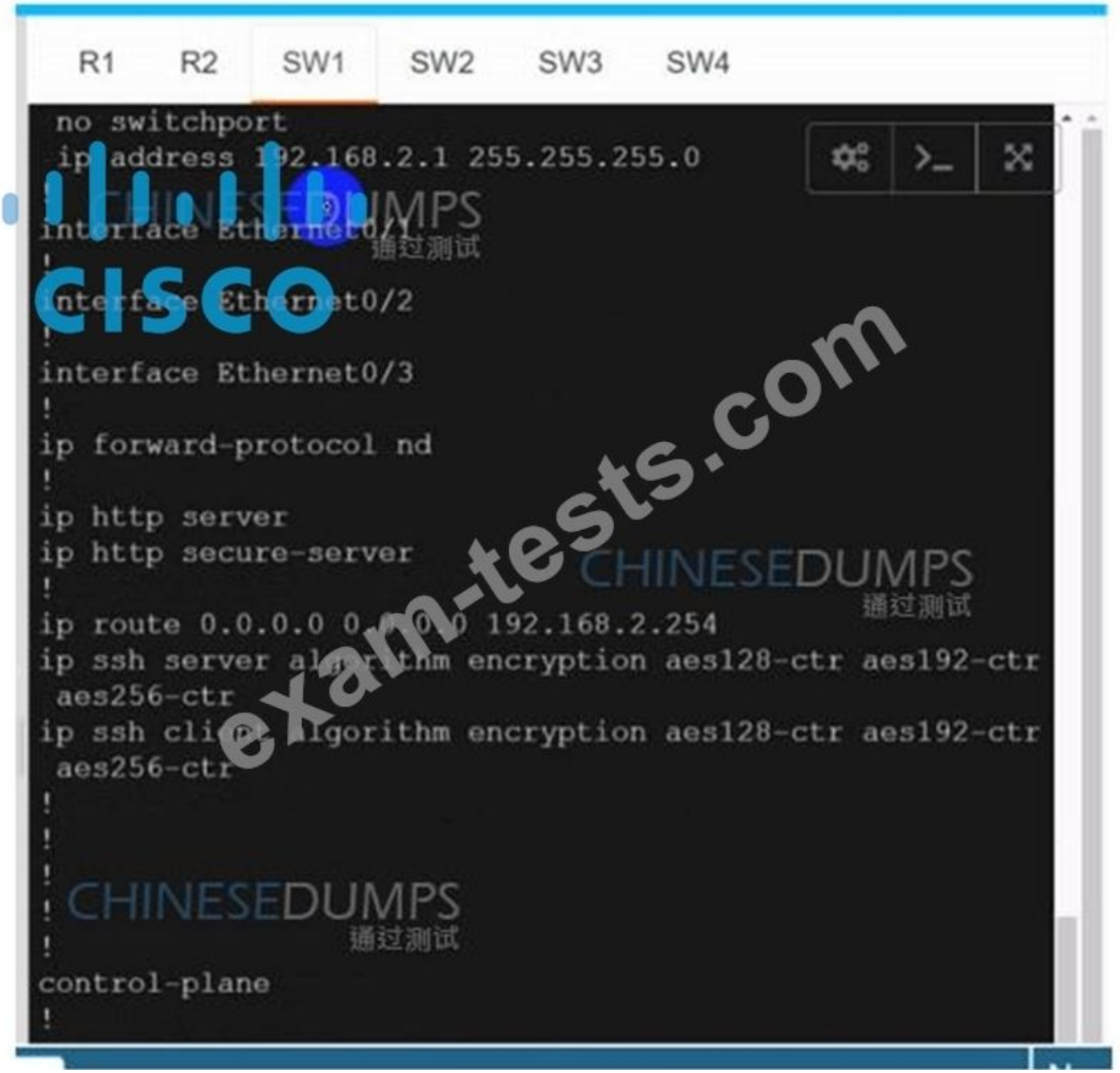
R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
no switchport
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
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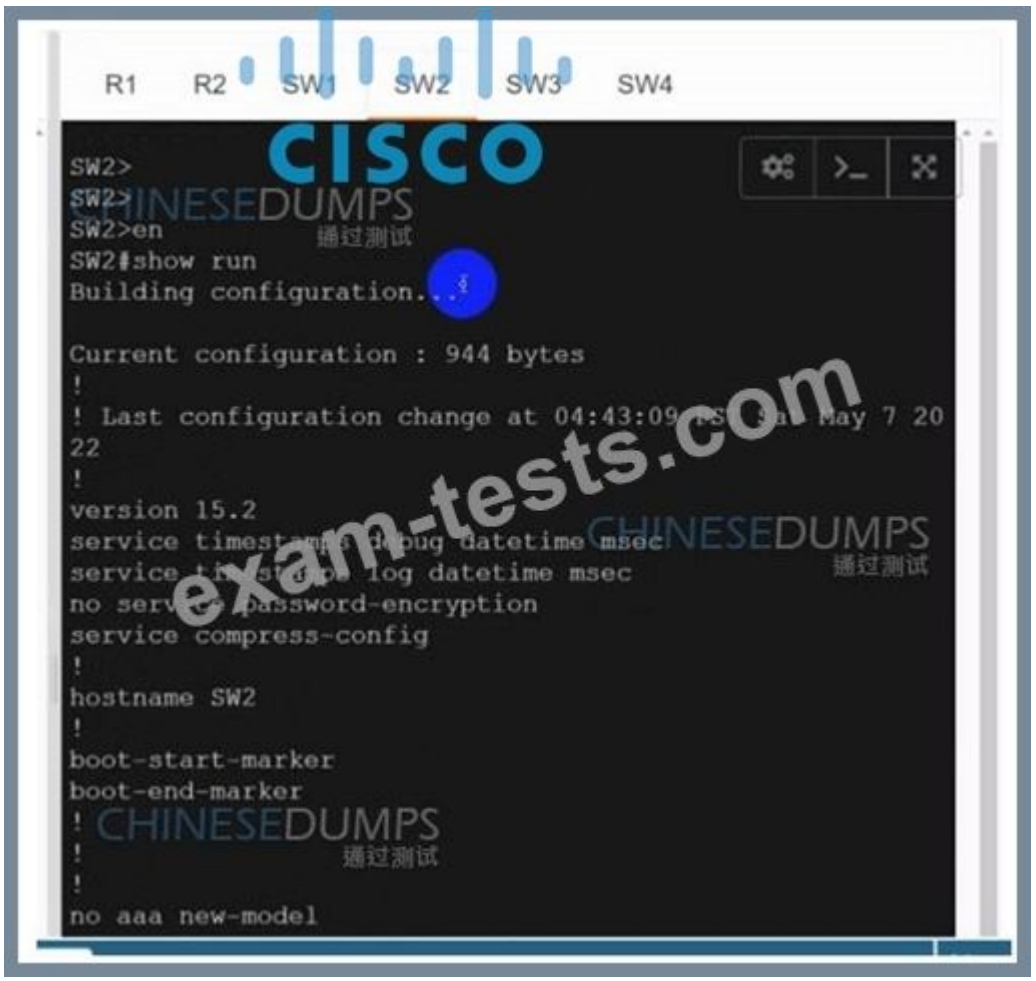
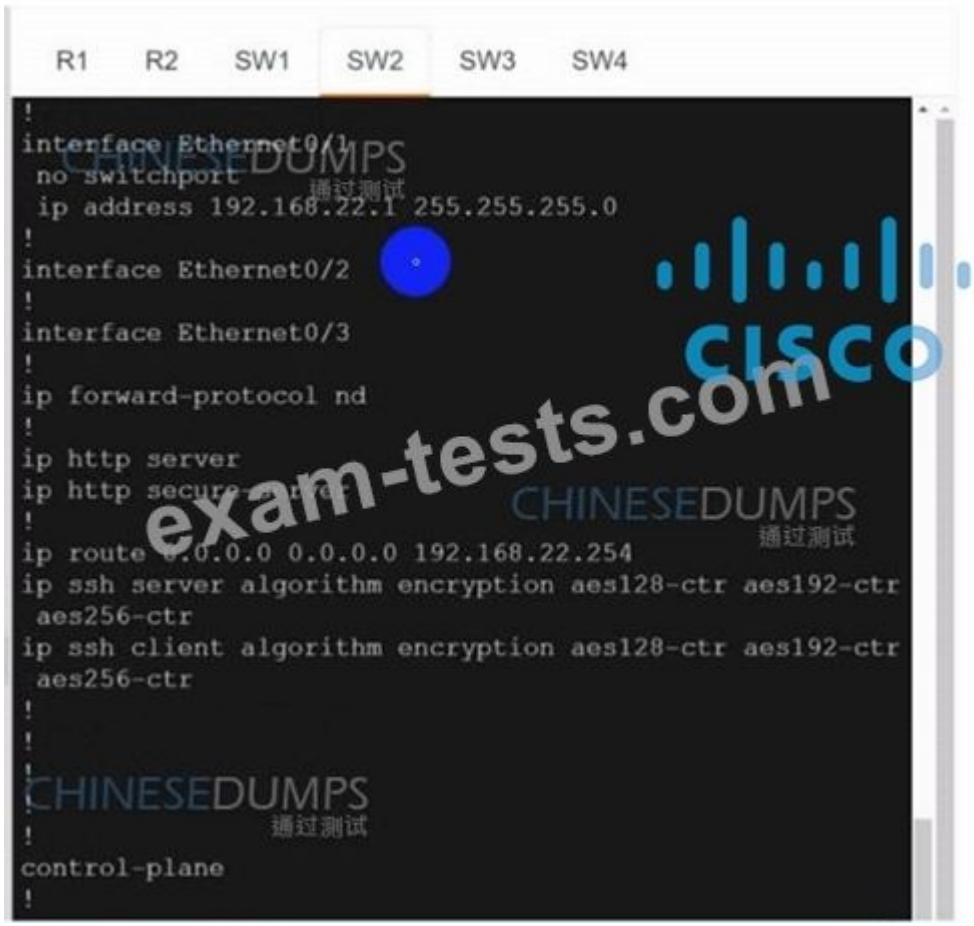
SW2


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
SW2>
SW2>
SW2>en
SW2#show run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 944 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 UTC Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW2
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
exam-tests.com

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.22.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
```


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
!
interface Ethernet0/1
no switchport
ip address 192.168.22.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.22.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
CHINESEDUMPS
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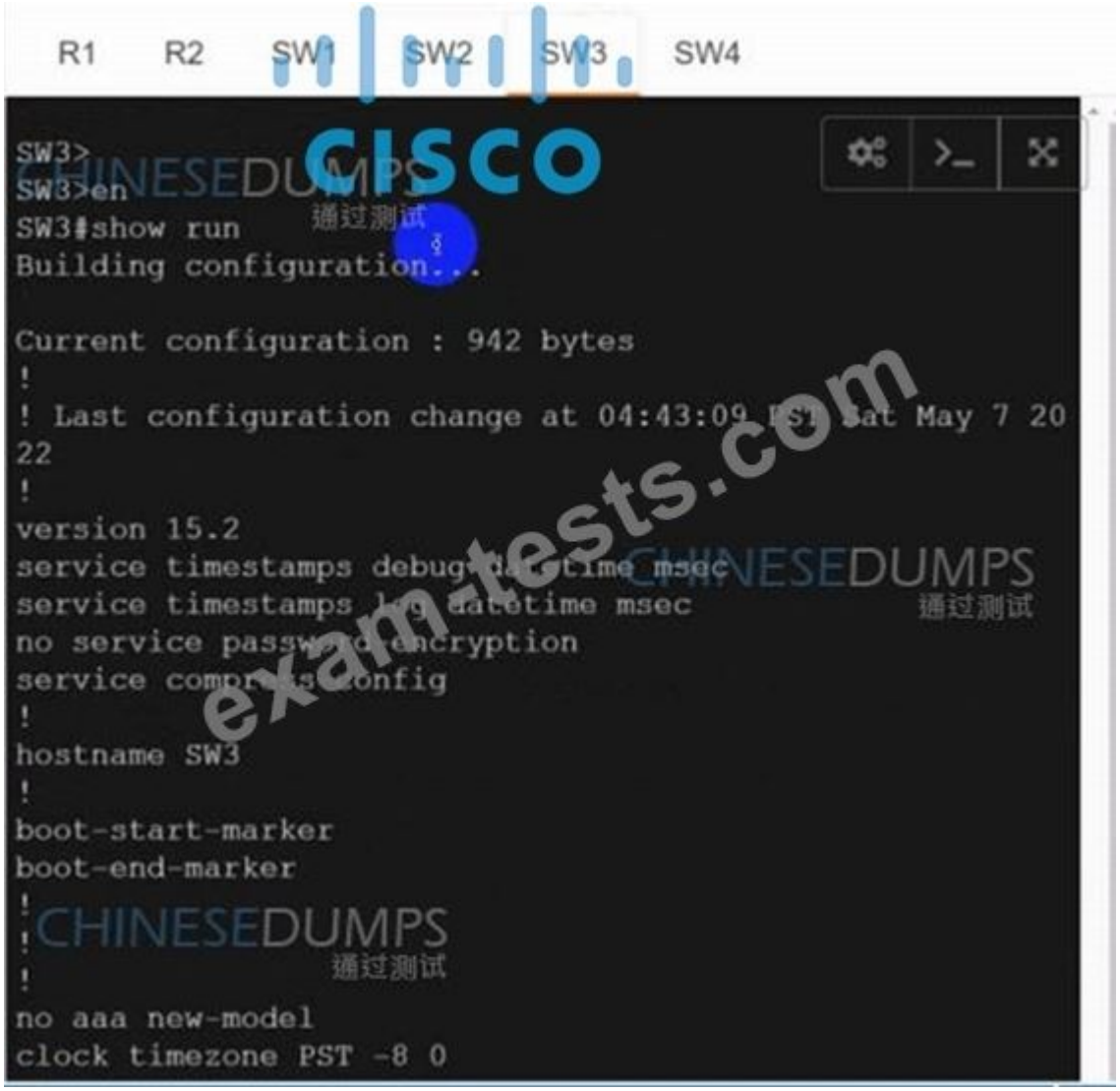
SW3


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
SW3>
SW3>en
SW3#show run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 942 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW3
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
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R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
```


R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

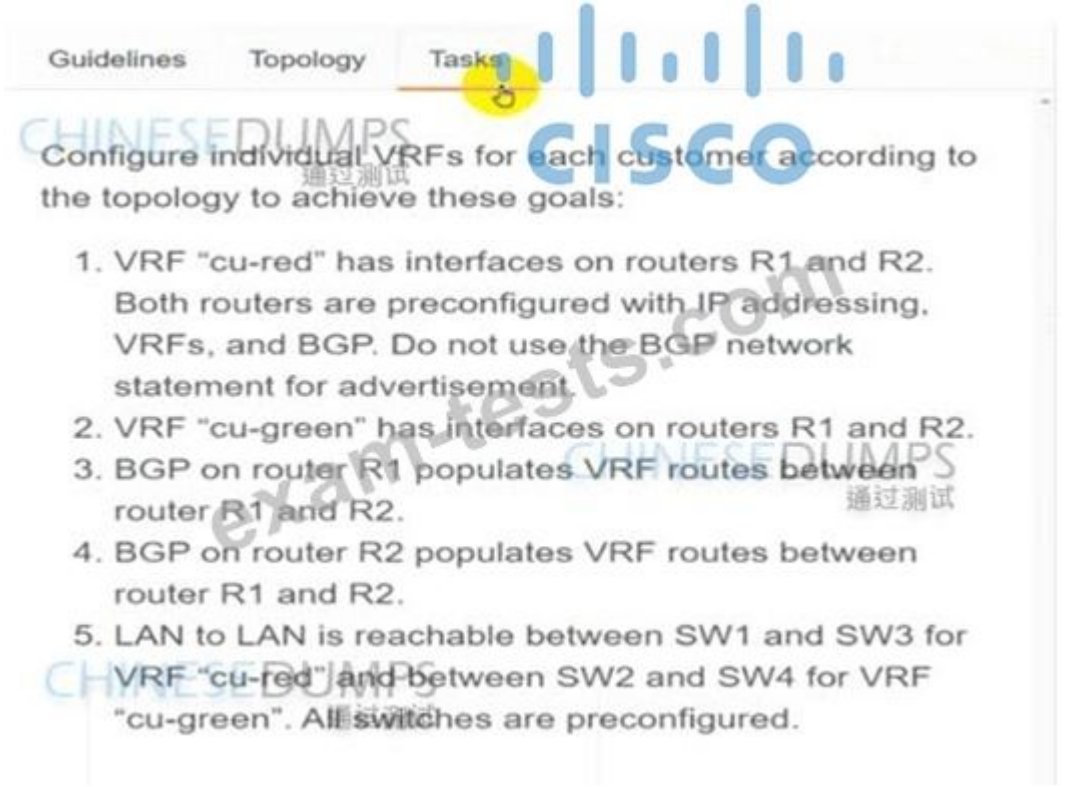
```
SW4>en
SW4#show run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 944 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW4
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
```


R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.20.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
!
control-plane
```



Answer:

Solution:

Use cu-red under interfaces facing SW1 & SW3:

On R1:

interface Ethernet0/0

ip vrf forwarding cu-red

ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0

Check reachability to SW1:

R1#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

On R2:

interface Ethernet0/0

ip vrf forwarding cu-red

ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0

Check reachability to SW3:

R2#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.2.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!

Use vrf cu-green for SW2 & SW4:

On R1:

interface Ethernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
Test reachability to SW2:
R1#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
On R2:
interface Ethernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
ip address 192.168.22.254 255.255.255.0
Test reachability to SW4:
R2#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.22.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
On R1:
interface Ethernet0/2.100
mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
mpls ip
!
Configure BGP:
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 10.10.10.2 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.2 activate
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red

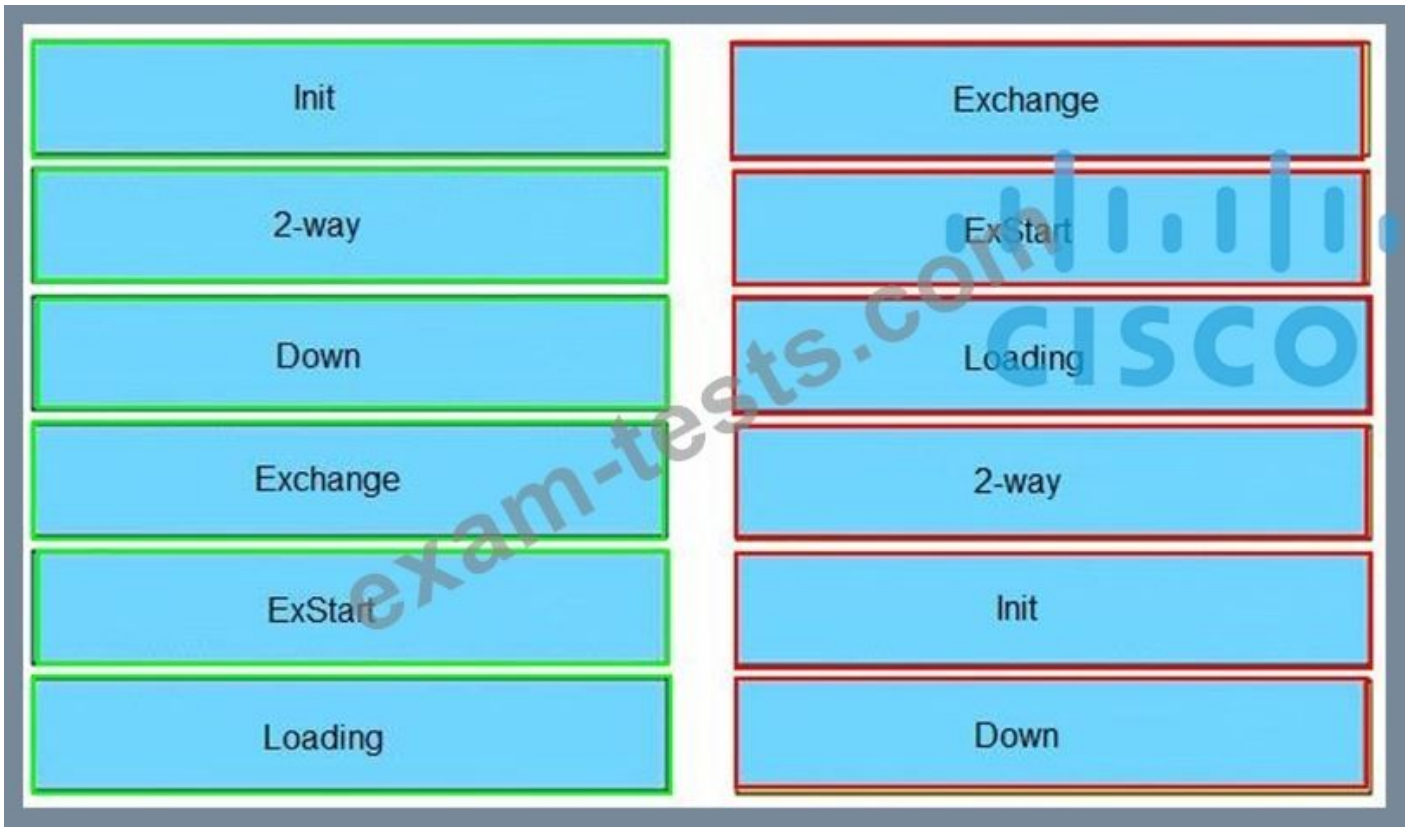
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200
On R2:
interface Ethernet0/2.100
mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
mpls ip
!
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.1 activate
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
R2(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R2(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200
Verification:
From SW1 to SW3:
SW1#ping 192.168.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
But can't Reach SW2 or SW4 in VRF cu-green:
SW1#ping 192.168.22.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
U. U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
SW1#ping 192.168.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
U. U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Same Test for SW2:
From SW2 to SW4:
SW2#ping 192.168.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
But can't Reach SW3 or SW1 in VRF cu-red:
SW2#ping 192.168.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
U. U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
SW2#ping 192.168.2.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
U. U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Both R1 & R2 has separate tables for VRFs cu-red and cu-green.

NEW QUESTION: 139
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Init	Each router compares the DBD packets that were received from the other router.
2-way	Routers exchange information with other routers in the multiaccess network.
Down	The neighboring router requests the other routers to send missing entries.
Exchange	The network has already elected a DR and a backup BDR.
ExStart	The OSPF router ID of the receiving router was not contained in the hello message.
Loading	No hellos have been received from a neighbor router.

Answer:



Explanation:

Down

This is the first OSPF neighbor state. It means that no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor, but hello packets can still be sent to the neighbor in this state.

During the fully adjacent neighbor state, if a router doesn't receive hello packet from a neighbor within the Router Dead Interval time (RouterDeadInterval = 4*HelloInterval by default) or if the manually configured neighbor is being removed from the configuration, then the neighbor state changes from Full to Down.

Attempt

This state is only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init

This state specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet. When a router receives a hello packet from a neighbor, it should list the sender's router ID in its hello packet as an acknowledgment that it received a valid hello packet.

2-Way

This state designates that bi-directional communication has been established between two routers. Bi-directional means that each router has seen the other's hello packet. This state is attained when the router receiving the hello packet sees its own Router ID within the received hello packet's neighbor field. At this state, a router decides whether to become adjacent with this neighbor. On broadcast media and non-broadcast multiaccess networks, a router becomes full only with the designated router (DR) and the backup designated router (BDR); it stays in the 2-way state with all other neighbors. On Point-to-point and Point-to-multipoint networks, a router becomes full with all connected routers.

At the end of this stage, the DR and BDR for broadcast and non-broadcast multiacess networks are elected. For more information on the DR election process, refer to DR Election.

Note: Receiving a Database Descriptor (DBD) packet from a neighbor in the init state will also a cause a transition to 2-way state.

Exstart

Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR. (ie. Shared or NBMA networks).

In this state, the routers and their DR and BDR establish a master-slave relationship and choose the initial sequence number for adjacency formation. The router with the higher router ID becomes the master and starts the exchange, and as such, is the only router that can increment the sequence number. Note that one would logically conclude that the DR/BDR with the highest router ID will become the master during this process of master-slave relation. Remember that the DR/BDR election might be purely by virtue of a higher priority configured on the router instead of highest router ID. Thus, it is possible that a DR plays the role of slave. And also note that master/slave election is on a per-neighbor basis.

Exchange

In the exchange state, OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets. Database descriptors contain link-state advertisement (LSA) headers only and describe the contents of the entire link-state database. Each DBD packet has a sequence number which can be incremented only by master which is explicitly acknowledged by slave. Routers also send link-state request packets and link-state update packets (which contain the entire LSA) in this state. The contents of the DBD received are compared to the information contained in the routers link-state database to check if new or more current link-state information is available with the neighbor.

Loading

In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Based on the information provided by the DBDs, routers send link-state request packets. The neighbor then provides the requested link-state information in link-state update packets. During the adjacency, if a router receives an outdated or missing LSA, it requests that LSA by sending a link-state request packet. All link-state update packets are acknowledged.

Full
In this state, routers are fully adjacent with each other. All the router and network LSAs are exchanged and the routers' databases are fully synchronized.
Full is the normal state for an OSPF router. If a router is stuck in another state, it is an indication that there are problems in forming adjacencies. The only exception to this is the 2-way state, which is normal in a broadcast network. Routers achieve the FULL state with their DR and BDR in NBMA/broadcast media and FULL state with every neighbor in the remaining media such as point-to-point and point-to-multipoint.
Note: The DR and BDR that achieve FULL state with every router on the segment will display FULL/DROTHER when you enter the show ip ospf neighbor command on either a DR or BDR. This simply means that the neighbor is not a DR or BDR, but since the router on which the command was entered is either a DR or BDR, this shows the neighbor as FULL/DROTHER.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor. The states are Down -> Attempt (optional) -> Init -> 2-Way -> Exstart -> Exchange -> Loading -> Full. Short descriptions about these states are listed below:
Down: no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor.
Attempt: only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.
Init: specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet
2-Way: indicates bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.
Exstart: Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR.
Exchange: OSPF routers exchange and compare database descriptor (DBD) packets Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Outdated or missing entries are also requested to be resent.
Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other
(Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html

NEW QUESTION: 140
Refer to the exhibit.

Configuration Output:

```
aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authentication login VTY_AUTH local
aaa authorization exec default none
aaa authorization exec VTY_AUTH local
aaa accounting exec default start-stop group radius
!


password 7 K0AyUubDrfOgO4s
authorization exec VTY_AUTH
login authentication VTY_AUTH

!
```

Debug Output:

```
AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (000004B6): Pick method list 'default'
AAA/AUTHOR (0x4B6): Pick method list 'VTY_AUTH'
AAA/AUTHOR/EXEC(000004B6): Authorization FAILED
```

Which action resolves the failed authentication attempt to the router?

A. Configure aaa authorization login command on line vty 0 4

B. Configure aaa authorization login command on line console 0

C. Configure aaa authorization console global command

D. Configure aaa authorization console command on line vty 0 4

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

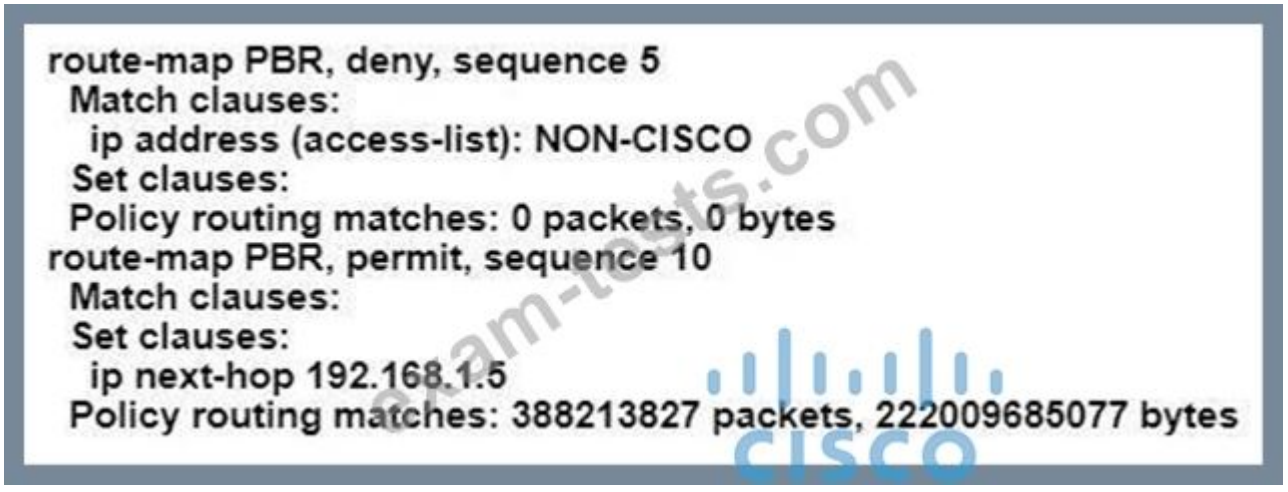
Explanation

In the debug output, we see that the Authorization (not Authentication) failed so we need to correct the authorization. In order to enable authorization, we must use the global command

"aaa authorization console" first.

NEW QUESTION: 141

An engineer configured access list NON-CISCO in a policy to influence routes



What are the two effects of this route map configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Packets are not evaluated by sequence 10.

B. Packets are evaluated by sequence 10.

C. Packets are forwarded to the default gateway.

D. Packets are forwarded using normal route lookup.

E. Packets are dropped by the access list.

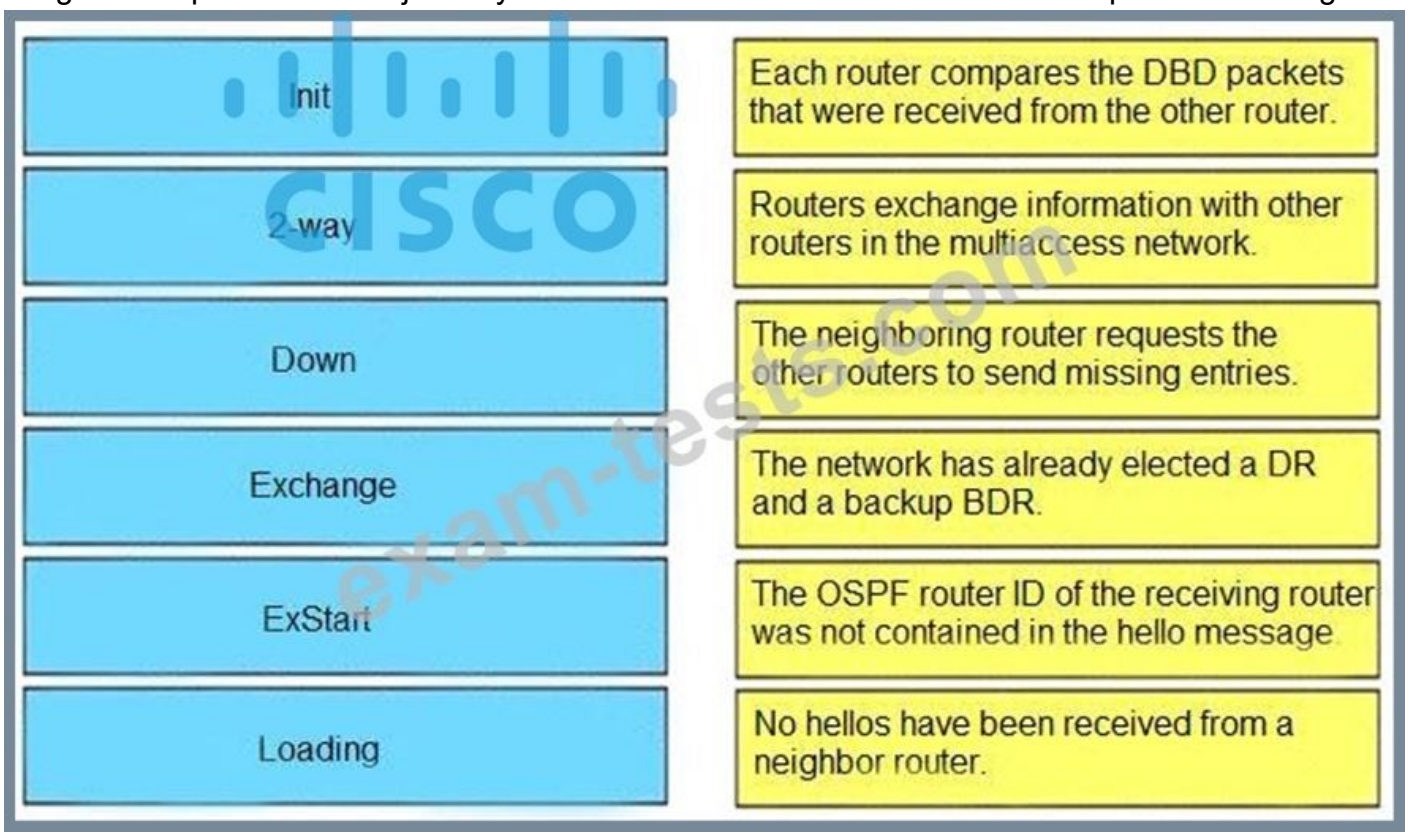
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

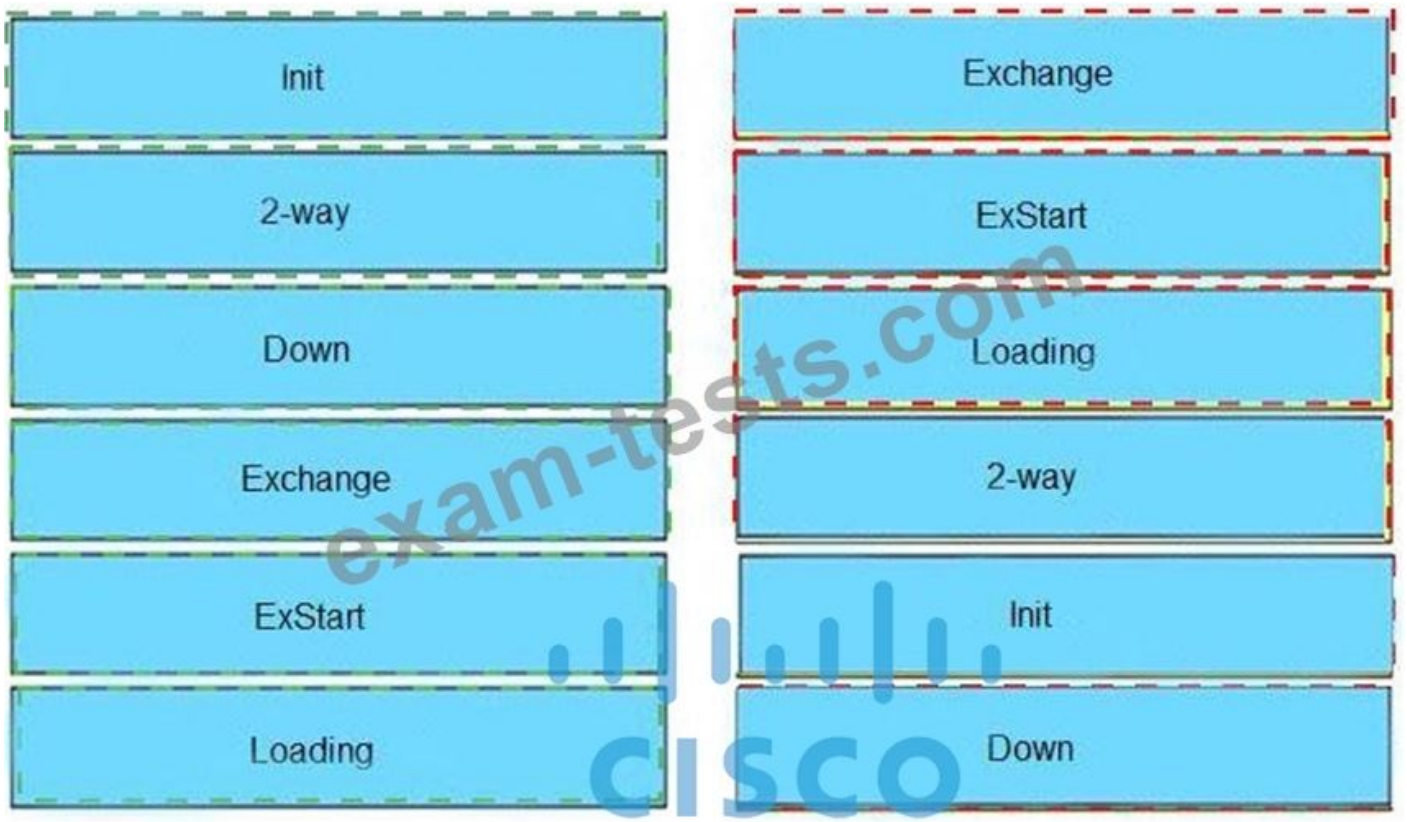
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routed-protocols/47121-pbr-cmds-ce.html

NEW QUESTION: 142

Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

Down

This is the first OSPF neighbor state. It means that no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor, but hello packets can still be sent to the neighbor in this state.

During the fully adjacent neighbor state, if a router doesn't receive hello packet from a neighbor within the Router Dead Interval time (RouterDeadInterval = 4*HelloInterval by default) or if the manually configured neighbor is being removed from the configuration, then the neighbor state changes from Full to Down.

Attempt

This state is only valid for manually configured neighbors in an environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init

This state specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet. When a router receives a hello packet from a neighbor, it should list the sender's router ID in its hello packet as an acknowledgment that it received a valid hello packet.

2-Way

This state designates that bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.

Bi-directional means that each router has seen the other's hello packet. This state is attained when the router receiving the hello packet sees its own Router ID within the received hello packet's neighbor field. At this state, a router decides whether to become adjacent with this neighbor. On broadcast media and non-broadcast multiaccess networks, a router becomes full only with the designated router (DR) and the backup designated router (BDR); it stays in the 2-way state with all other neighbors. On Point-to-point and Point-to-multipoint networks, a router becomes full with all connected routers.

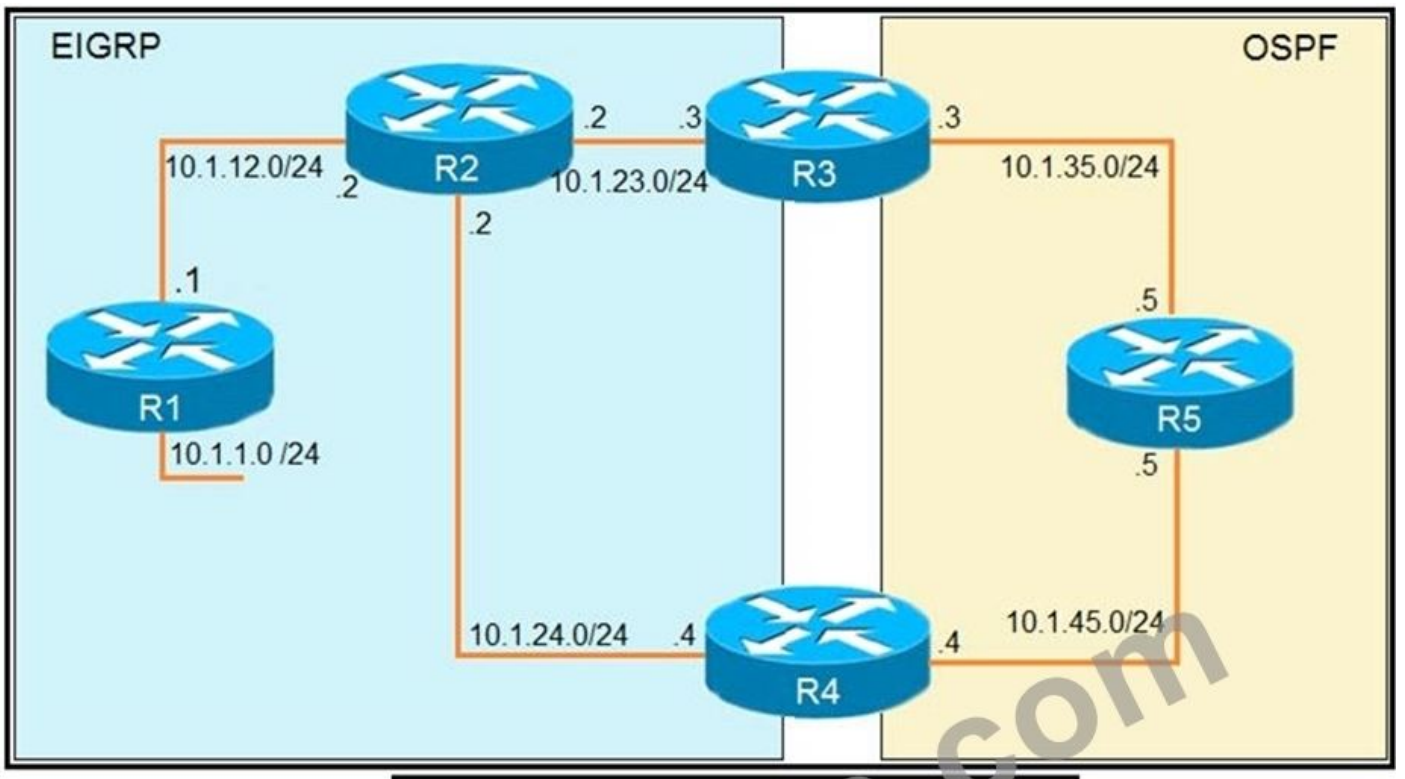
At the end of this stage, the DR and BDR for broadcast and non-broadcast multiacess networks are elected.

For more information on the DR election process, refer to DR Election.

Note: Receiving a Database Descriptor (DBD) packet from a neighbor in the init state will also a cause a transition to 2-way state.

Exstart
Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR. (ie. Shared or NBMA networks).
In this state, the routers and their DR and BDR establish a master-slave relationship and choose the initial sequence number for adjacency formation. The router with the higher router ID becomes the master and starts the exchange, and as such, is the only router that can increment the sequence number. Note that one would logically conclude that the DR/BDR with the highest router ID will become the master during this process of master-slave relation. Remember that the DR/BDR election might be purely by virtue of a higher priority configured on the router instead of highest router ID. Thus, it is possible that a DR plays the role of slave. And also note that master/slave election is on a per-neighbor basis.
Exchange
In the exchange state, OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets. Database descriptors contain link-state advertisement (LSA) headers only and describe the contents of the entire link-state database.
Each DBD packet has a sequence number which can be incremented only by master which is explicitly acknowledged by slave. Routers also send link-state request packets and link-state update packets (which contain the entire LSA) in this state. The contents of the DBD received are compared to the information contained in the routers link-state database to check if new or more current link-state information is available with the neighbor.
Loading
In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Based on the information provided by the DBDs, routers send link-state request packets. The neighbor then provides the requested link-state information in link-state update packets. During the adjacency, if a router receives an outdated or missing LSA, it requests that LSA by sending a link-state request packet. All link-state update packets are acknowledged.
Full
In this state, routers are fully adjacent with each other. All the router and network LSAs are exchanged and the routers' databases are fully synchronized.
Full is the normal state for an OSPF router. If a router is stuck in another state, it is an indication that there are problems in forming adjacencies. The only exception to this is the 2-way state, which is normal in a broadcast network. Routers achieve the FULL state with their DR and BDR in NBMA/broadcast media and FULL state with every neighbor in the remaining media such as point-to-point and point-to-multipoint.
Note: The DR and BDR that achieve FULL state with every router on the segment will display FULL/DROTHER when you enter the command on either a DR or BDR. This simply means that the neighbor is not a DR or BDR, but since the router on which the command was entered is either a DR or BDR, this shows the neighbor as FULL/DROTHER.

NEW QUESTION: 143
Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1
router eigrp 1
 redistribute connected
 network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0

R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets
 network 10.1.35.3 0.0.0.0 area 0

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.1.45.4 0.0.0.0 area 0

R5#traceroute 10.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.1.1.1

 1 10.1.35.3 80 msec 44 msec 20 msec
 2 10.1.23.2 44 msec 104 msec 64 msec
 3 10.1.24.4 44 msec 64 msec 40 msec
 4 10.1.45.5 24 msec 40 msec 20 msec
 5 10.1.35.3 92 msec 144 msec 148 msec
 6 10.1.23.2 108 msec 76 msec 80 msec
        <output truncuated>
```


The output of the trace route from R5 shows a loop in the network. Which configuration prevents this loop?

A)

```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

B)

```
R3
router eigrp 1
 redistribute OSPF 1 route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
 network 10.1.24.4 0.0.0.0
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

C)

```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 10
 match tag 1
```

D)

```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG deny 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
```


A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The reason for the loop is that R2 is forwarding the packets destined to 10.1.1.1 to R4, instead of R1. This is because in the redistribute OSPF statement, BW metric has a higher value and delay has a value of 1. So, R2 chooses R4 over R1 for 10.1.1.0/24 subnet causing a loop. Now, R5 learns 10.1.1.0/24 from R3 and advertises the same route to R4, that R4 redistributes back in EIGRP. If R3 sets a tag of 1 while redistributing EIGRP in OSPF, and R4 denies all the OSPF routes with tag 1 while redistributing, it will not advertise 10.1.1.0/24 back into EIGRP. Hence, the loop will be broken.

NEW QUESTION: 144
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show tag-switching tdp bindings
(…)
tib entry: 10.10.10.1/32, rev 31
        local binding: tag: 18
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: imp-null
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: 18
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 21
tib entry: 10.10.10.2/32, rev 22
        local binding: tag: 17
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: imp-null
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: 19
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 22
```


What does the imp-null tag represent in the MPLS VPN cloud?

A. Include the EXP bit

B. Exclude the EXP bit

C. Pop the label

D. Impose the label

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 145

Refer to the exhibit.

```
config t
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
 destination 172.16.10.2
 transport udp 90
 exit
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 record v4_r1
 exit
!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0.1
 ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
 ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 input
!
```

Why is the remote NetFlow server failing to receive the NetFlow data?

A. The flow exporter is configured but is not used.

B. The flow monitor is applied in the wrong direction.

C. The flow monitor is applied to the wrong interface.

D. The destination of the flow exporter is not reachable.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 146

```
Chicago

interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source E0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 no ip next-hop-self eigrp 111
 tunnel protection ipsec profile IPSec-PROFILE
!
router eigrp 111
 network 192.168.1.0
 network 10.0.0.0
```


Refer to the exhibit. The Los Angeles and New York routers are receiving routes from Chicago but not from each other Which configuration fixes the issue?

A. Interface Tunnel1
no ip split-horizon eigrp 111

B. Interface Tunnel1
Ip next-hop-self elgrp 111

C. Interface Tunnel1
tunnel mode Ipsec Ipv4

D. Interface Tunnel1
tunnel protection ipsec profile IPSec-PROFILE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

In this topology, Chicago router (Hub) will receive advertisements from Los Angeles (Spoke1) router on its tunnel interface. The problem here is that it also has a connection with New York (Spoke2) on that same tunnel interface. If we don't disable EIGRP split-horizon, then the Hub will not relay routes from Spoke1 to Spoke2 and the other way around. That is because it received those routes on interface Tunnel1 and therefore it cannot advertise back out that same interface (splithorizon rule). Therefore we must disable split-horizon on the Hub router to make sure the Spokes know about each other.

NEW QUESTION: 147

The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policrg so that inbound SSH traffic is policed to 500 kbps This policy must apply to traffic coming in from 101010 0<24 and 192 168 10.0/24 networks

```
access-list 100 permit ip 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 23
!
class-map CLASS-SSH
 match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP
 class CLASS-SSH
  police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
Interface E0/0
 service-policy input PM-COPP
!
Interface E0/1
```

The Control Rane Policing is not applied to SSH traffic and SSH is open to use any bandwidth available. Which configuration resolves this issue?

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
!
policy-map PM-COPP
 class CLASS-SSH
 no police 500000 conform-action transmit
 police 500000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop

interface E0/0
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
interface E0/1
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
control-plane
 service-policy input PM-COPP
```

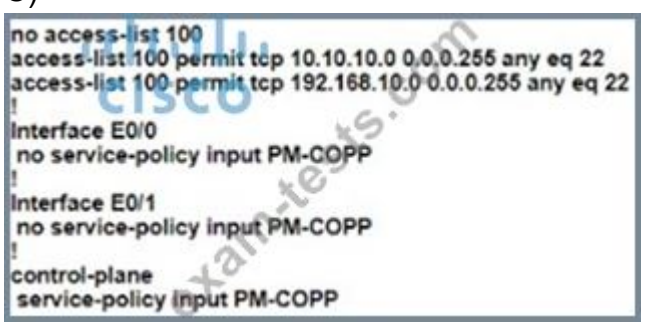
```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
!
Interface E0/0
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
Interface E0/1
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
control-plane
 service-policy input PM-COPP

no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
```

A)

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
!
policy-map PM-COPP
 class CLASS-SSH
 no police 500000 conform-action transmit
 police 500000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
```

B)

C)



D)

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
```

A. Option

B. Option

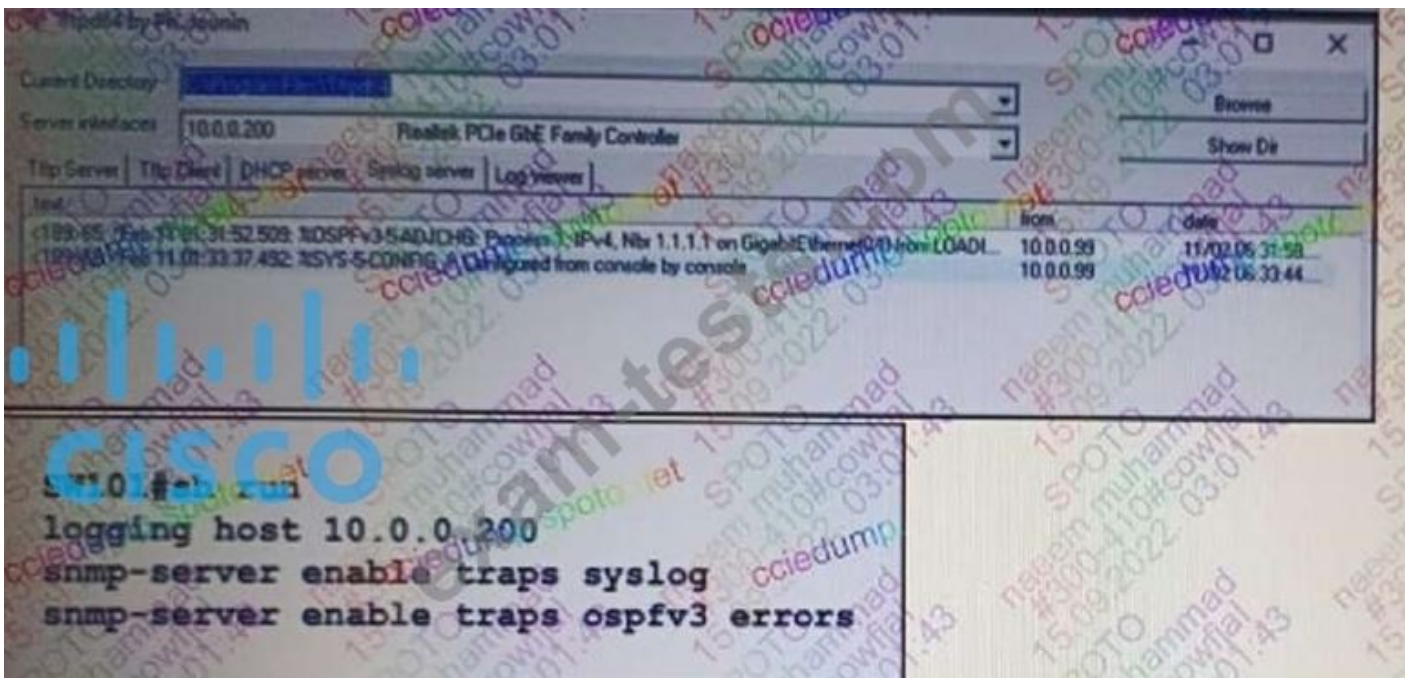
C. Option

D. Option

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 148

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures SW101 to send OSPFv3 interfaces state change messages to the server. However, only some OSPFv3 errors are being recorded. which organization resolves the ..?

A. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change

B. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change restart-status-change

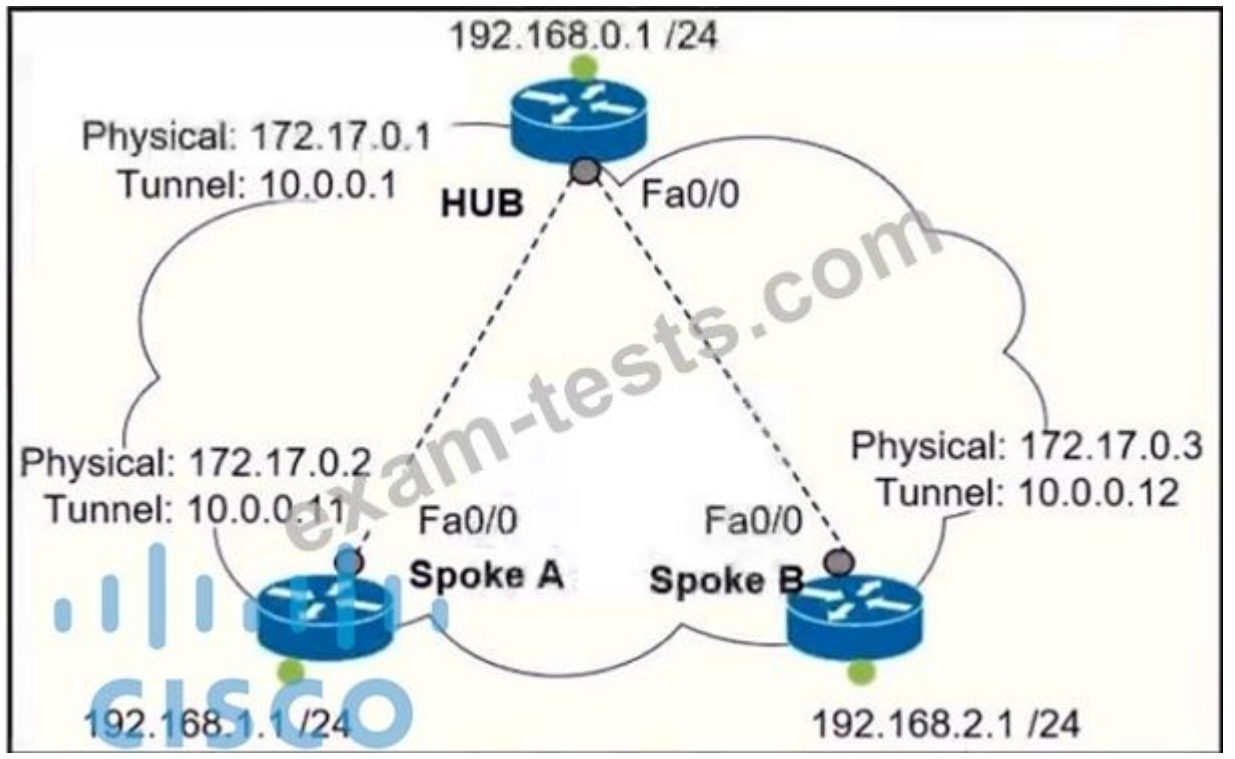
C. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change neighbor-state-change.

D. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change neighbor-state-change

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149

Refer to the exhibit.



Which interface configuration must be configured on the HUB router to enable MVPN with mGRE mode?

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.11 172.17.0.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.12 172.17.0.3
tunnel mode gre
```

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel destination 172.17.0.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

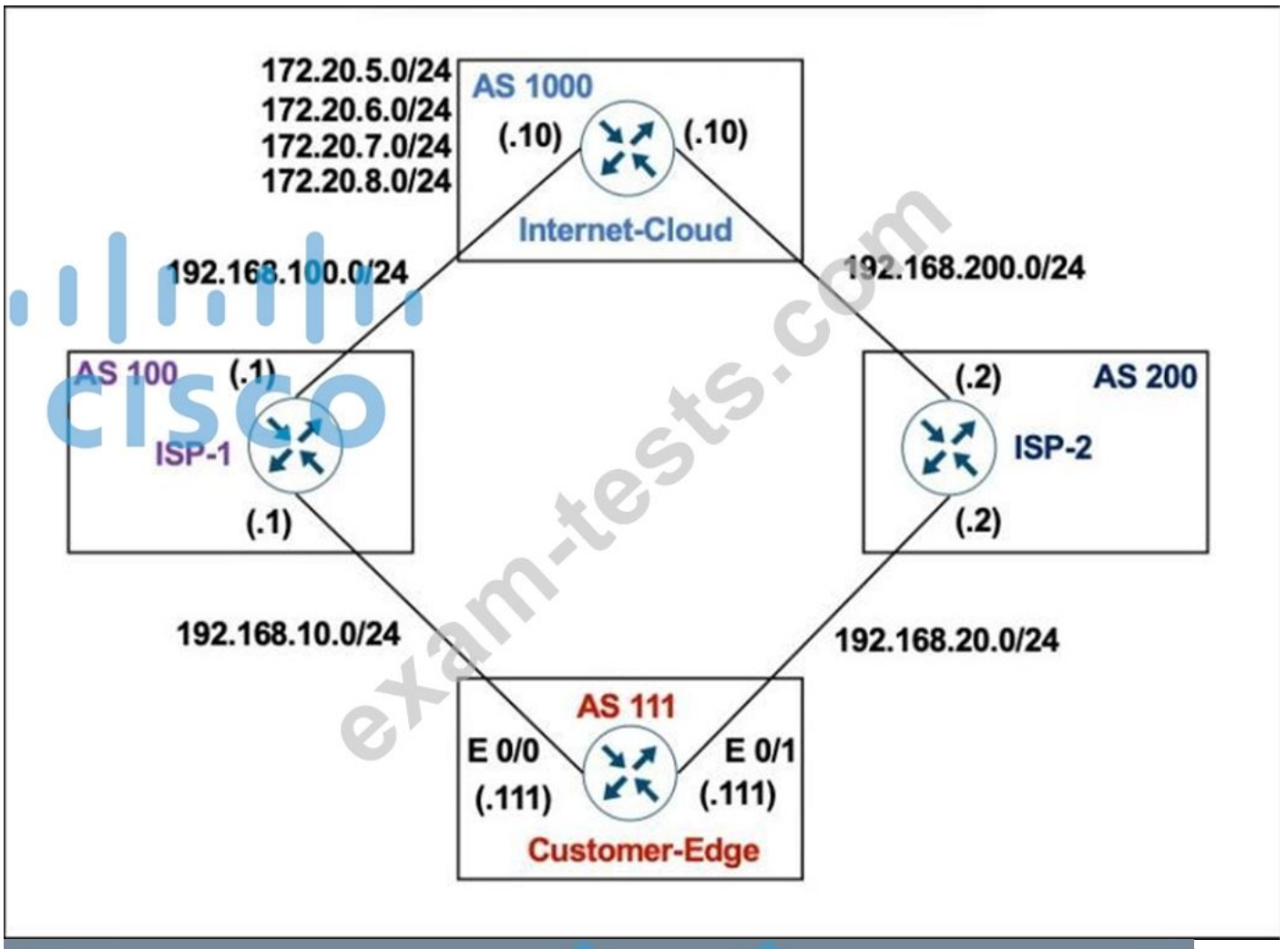
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-m

NEW QUESTION: 150

Refer to Exhibit:



Customer-Edge

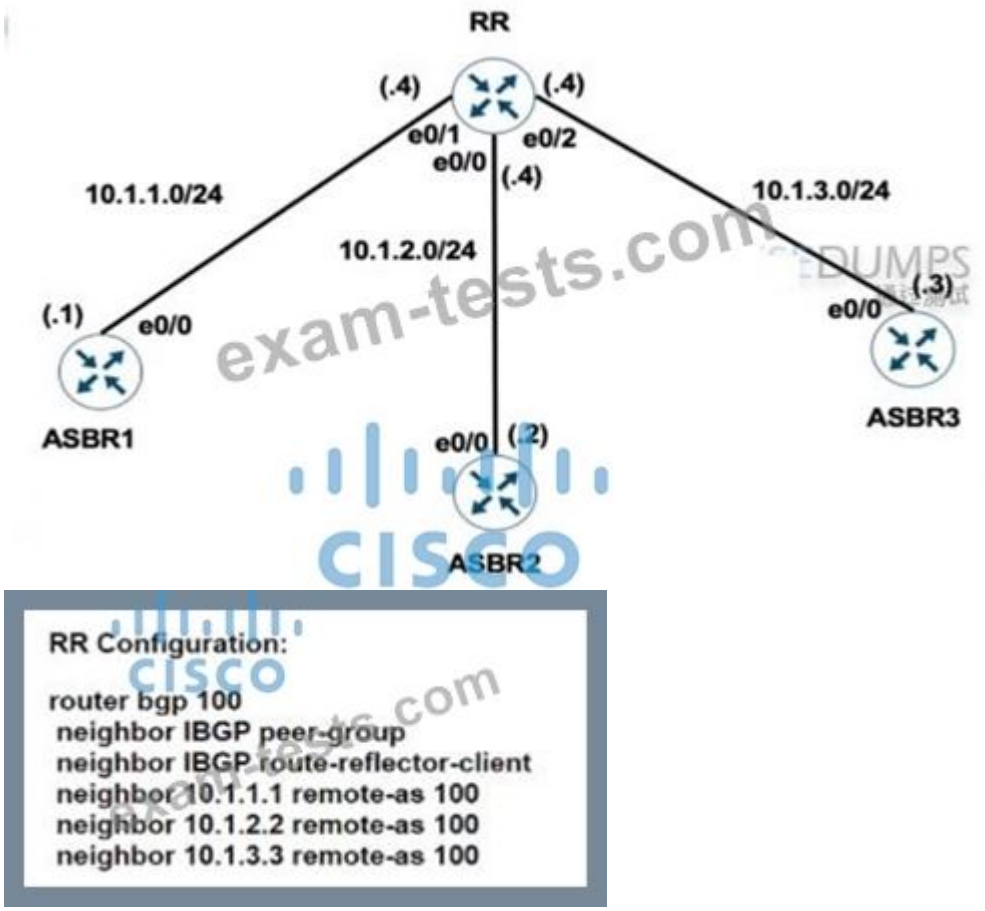
```
ip prefix-list PLIST1 permit 172.20.5.0/24
!
route-map SETLP permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list PLIST1
 set local-preference 90
!
router bgp 111
 neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP in
 neighbor 192.168.20.2 remote-as 200
```

AS 111 wanted to use AS 200 as the preferred path for 172.20.5.0/24 and AS 100 as the backup. After the configuration, AS 100 is not used for any other routes. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. route-mmap SETLP permit 10

match ip address prefix-list PLIST1
set local-preference 99
route-map SETLP permit 20
B. route-map SETLP permit 10
match ip address prefix-list PLIST1
set local-preference 110
route-map SETLP permit 20
C. router bgp 111
no neighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP in
neighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP out
D. router bap 111
no neighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP in
neighbor 192.168.20.2 route-map SE TLP in
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
There is an implicit deny all at the end of any route-map so all other traffic that does not match 172.20.5.0/24 would be dropped.
Therefore we have to add a permitsequence at the end of the route-map to allow other traffic.
The default value of Local Preference is 100 and higher value is preferred so we have to set the local preference of AS100 lower than that of AS200.

NEW QUESTION: 151
Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator configured the network to establish connectivity between all devices and notices that the ASBRs do not have routes for each other. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

A. Option D

B. Option A

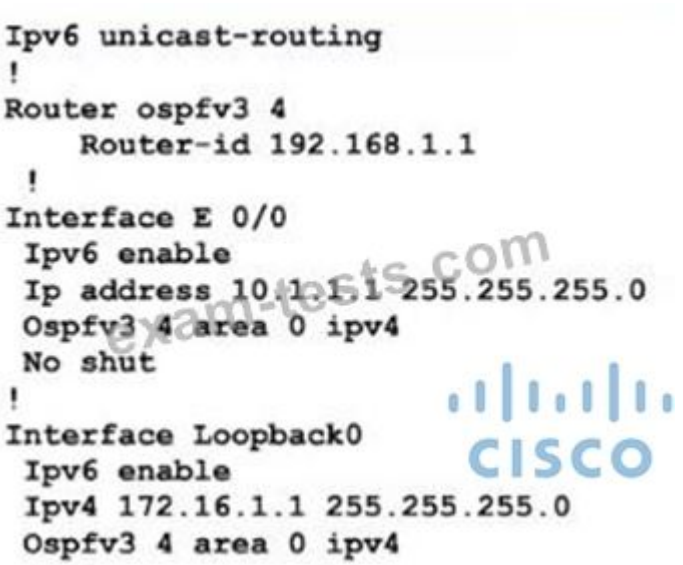
C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 152

Refer to Exhibit.



The network administrator configured the branch router for IPv6 on the E0/0 interface. The neighboring router is fully configured to meet requirements, but the neighbor relationship is not coming up. Which action fixes the problem on the branch router to bring the IPv6 neighbors up?

A. Enable the IPv4 address family under the router ospfv3 4 process by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command

B. Disable IPv6 on the E0/0 interface using the no ipv6 enable command

C. Enable the IPv4 address family under the E0/0 interface by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command

D. Disable OSPF for IPv4 using the no ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4 command under the E0/0 interface

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Once again, Cisco changed the IOS configuration commands required for OSPFv3 configuration. The new OSPFv3 configuration uses the "ospfv3" keyword instead of the earlier "ipv6 router ospf" routing process command and "ipv6 ospf" interface commands.

The Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) address families feature enables both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast traffic to be supported. With this feature, users may have two processes per interface, but only one process per address family (AF).

NEW QUESTION: 153

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to log in to R1 via R3 loopback address. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove the IPv6 traffic from R1, which is blocking the SSH

B. Add transport input none

C. Remove the IPv6 traffic filter from R1, which is blocking the Telnet.

D. Add transport input SCP

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Packet received via UDP from
192.168.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1SrParseV3SnmpMessage: No
matching Engine ID.

SrParseV3SnmpMessage: Failed.
SrDoSnmp: authentication failure, Unknown Engine ID

*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Report, reqid 29548, errstat 0,
erridx 0
internet.6.3.15.1.1.4.0 = 3
*Sep 26 19:50:43.508: SNMP: Packet sent via UDP to 192.168.1.2
process_mgmt_req_int: UDP packet being de-queued
```


Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. debug snmp engine-id

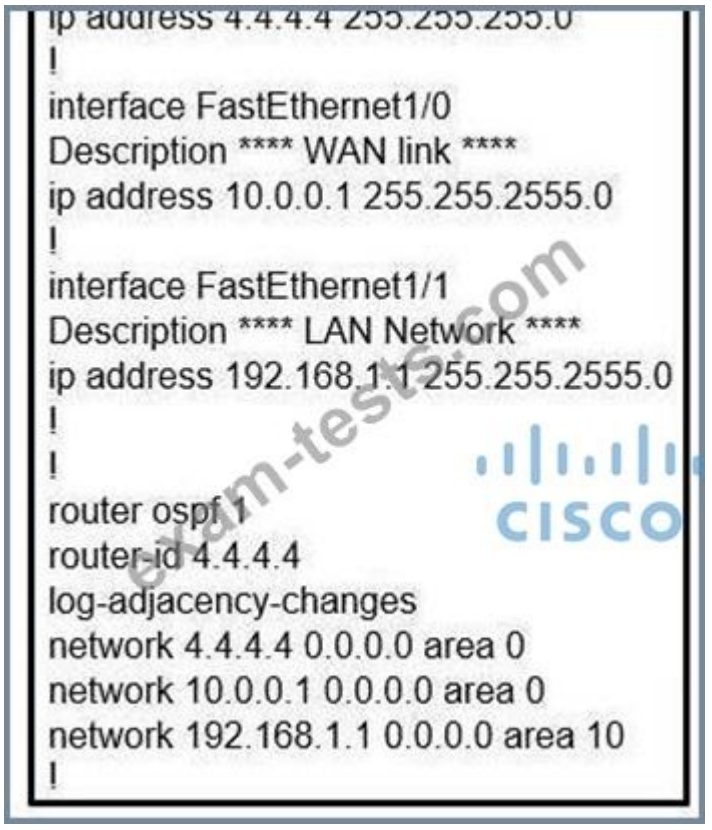
B. showsnmpv3 user
C. Show snmp user
D. debug snmp packet
E. debug snmpv3 engine-id
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 155
Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured BGP and wants to select the path from 10.77.255.57 as the best path instead of current best path. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Configure higher MED to select as the best path.
B. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the current best path
C. Configure lower LOCAL_PREF to select as the best path.
D. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the desired best path
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 156

Refer to the exhibit.



A)

```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network broadcast
```

B)

```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf interface type network
```

C)

```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network point-to-point
```

D)

```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf interface area 10
```

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip dhcp pool 1
network 200.30.30.0/24
default-router 200.30.30.100
lease 40
!
ip dhcp pool 2
network 200.30.40.0/24
default-router 200.30.40.100
lease 40
!
```

The server for the finance department is not reachable consistently on the 200.30.40.0/24 network and after every second month it gets a new IP address. Which two actions must be taken to resolve this Issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address.

B. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.40.100.

C. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.30.100.

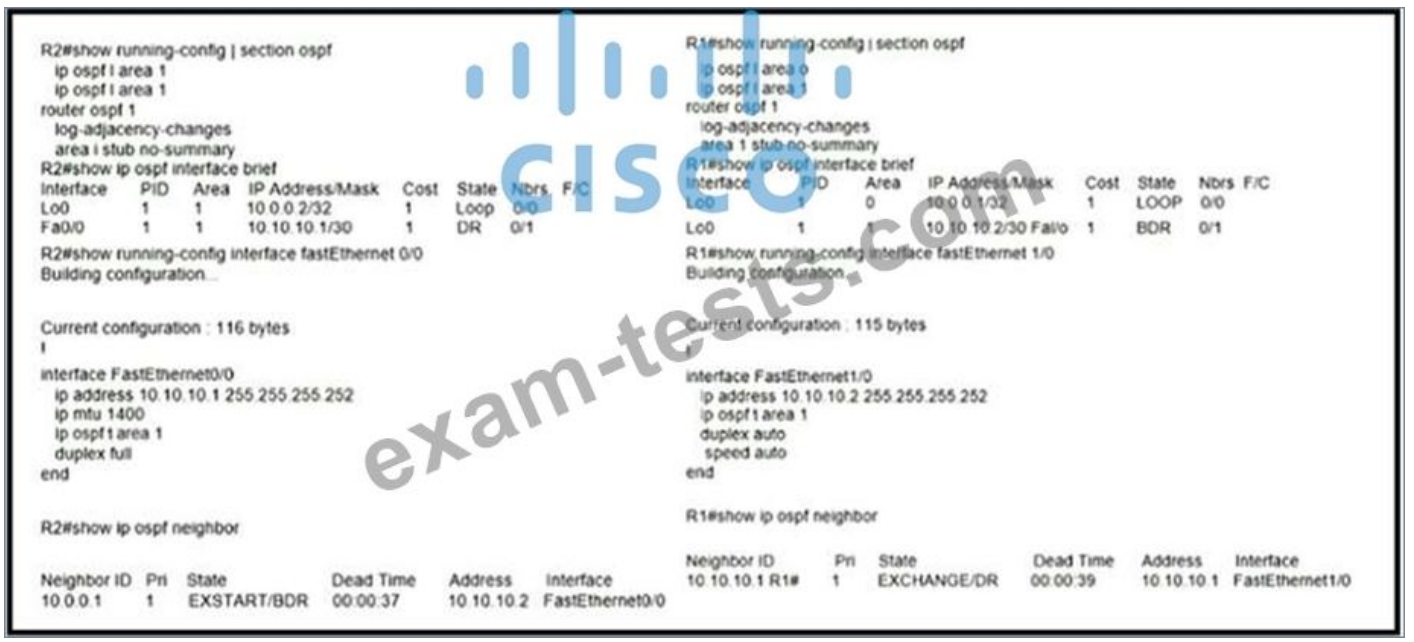
D. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address and default gateway.

E. Configure the server with a static IP address and default gateway.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 158

Refer to the exhibit.



Which action restores OSPF adjacency between R1 and R2?

A. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1500

B. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1500

C. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1300

D. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1300

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 159

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Packet received via UDP from
192.168.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1SrParseV3SnmpMessage: No
matching Engine ID.

SrParseV3SnmpMessage: Failed.
SrDoSnmp: authentication failure, Unknown Engine ID

*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Report, reqid 29548, errstat 0,
erridx 0
internet.6.3.15.1.1.4.0 = 3
*Sep 26 19:50:43.508: SNMP: Packet sent via UDP to 192.168.1.2
process_mgmt_req_int: UDP packet being de-queued
```

Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. debug snmp packet

B. debug snmp engine-id

C. debug snmpv3 engine-id

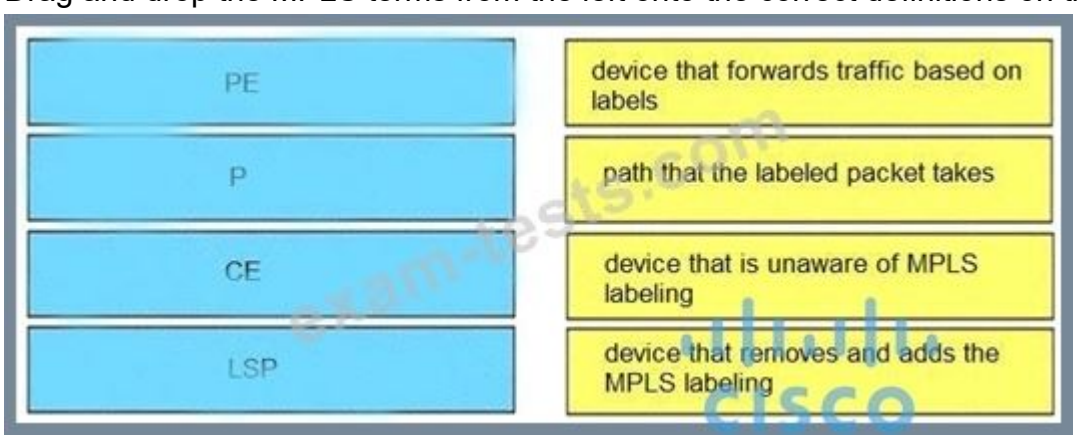
D. Show snmp user

E. showsnmpv3 user

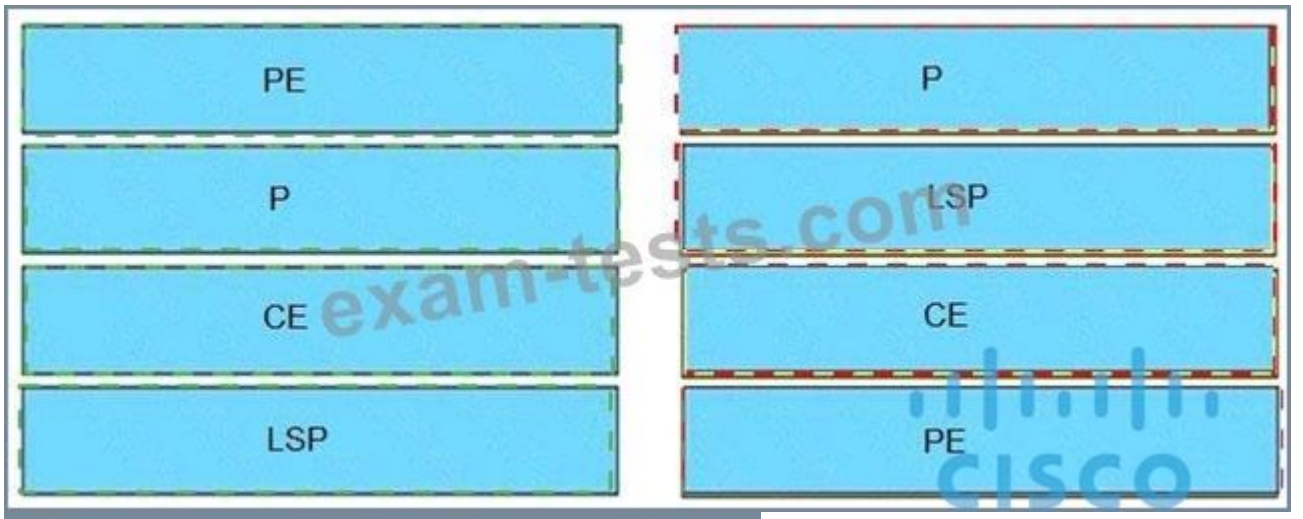
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160

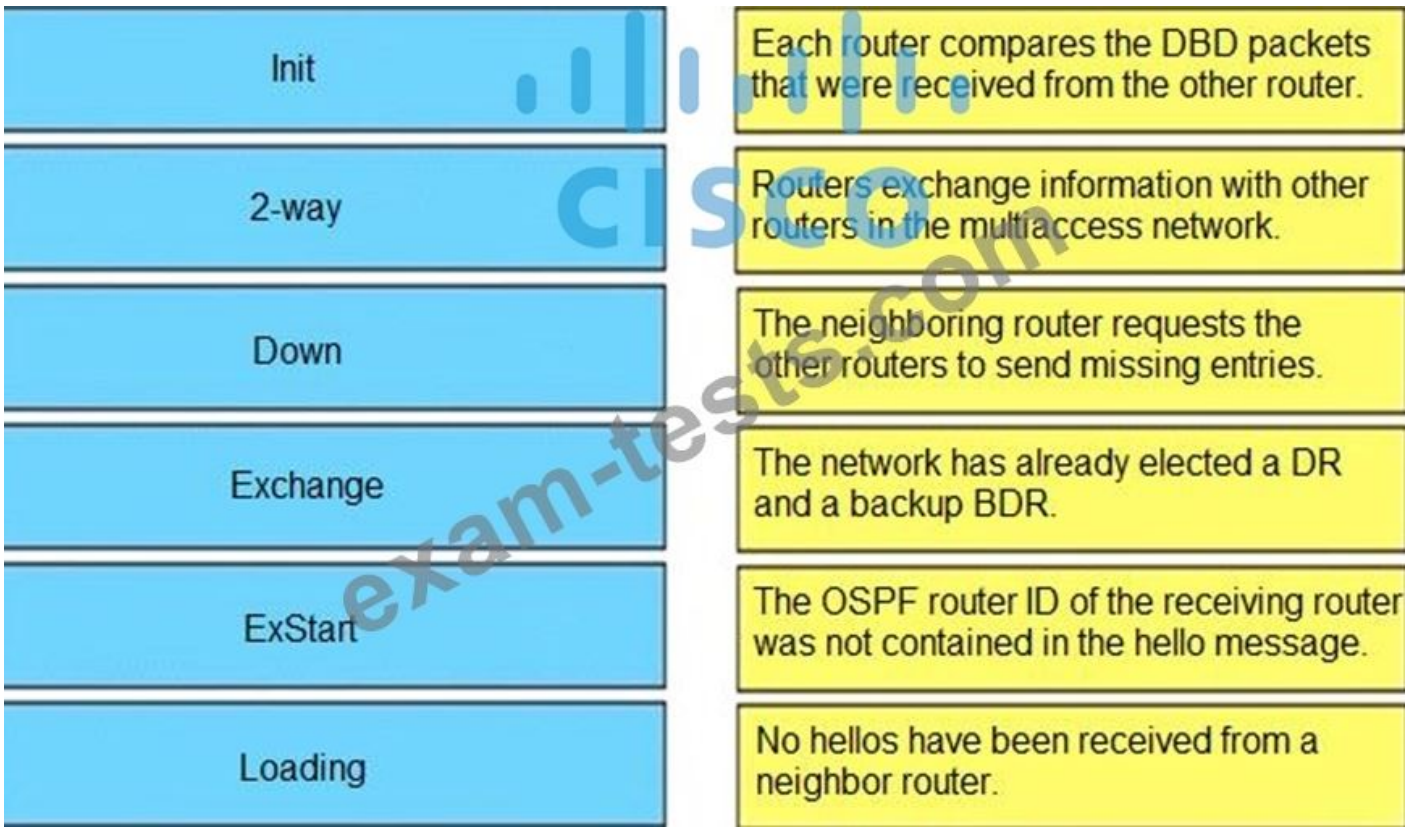
Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.



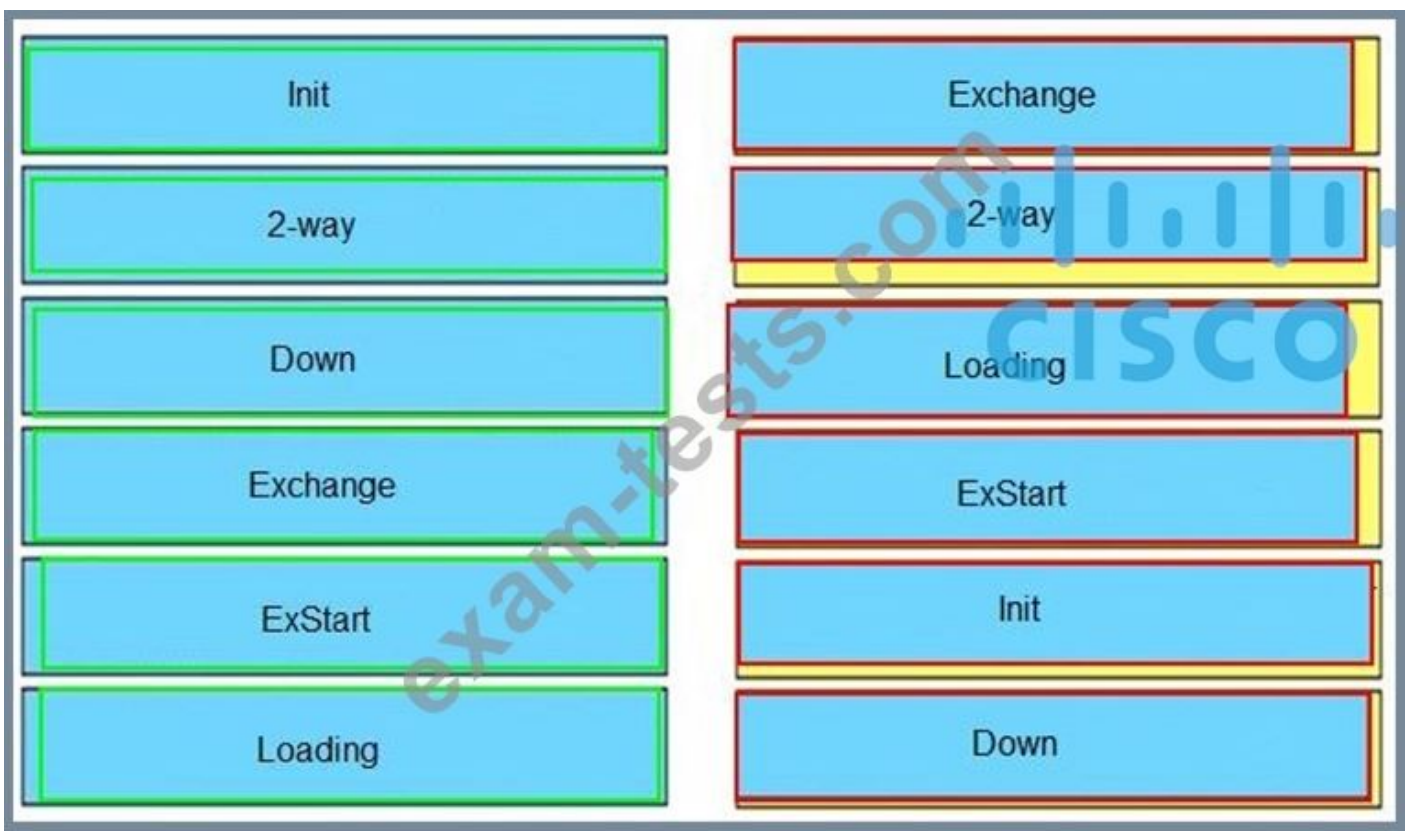
Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 161
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 162

A network engineer must configure a DMVPN network so that a spoke establishes a direct path to another spoke if the two must send traffic to each other. A spoke must send traffic directly to the hub if required Which configuration meets this requirement?

At the hub router:
```
interface tunnel10
 ip nhrp nhs multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp nhs shortcut
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

On the spokes router:
```
interface tunnel10
 ip nhrp nhs multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp nhs redirect
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

At the hub router:
```
interface tunnel10
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp redirect
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

On the spokes router:
```
interface tunnel10
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

At the hub router:
```
interface tunnel10
 ip nhrp nhs dynamic multipoint
 ip nhrp nhs shortcut
 tunnel mode gre multicast
```

On the spokes router:
```
interface tunnel10
 ip nhrp nhs multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp nhs redirect
 tunnel mode gre multicast
```

```
ip vrf 1
ip vrf 2
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0
 no shut
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0.1
 encapsulation dot1Q 1
 ip vrf forwarding 1
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0.2
 encapsulation dot1Q 2
 ip vrf forwarding 2
 ip address 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.0
```

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 163
After some changes in the routing policy, it is noticed that the router in AS 45123 is being used as a transit AS router for several service provides. Which configuration ensures that the branch router in AS 45123 advertises only the local networks to all SP neighbors?
A)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit  ^45123
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

B)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit .*
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

C)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^45123$
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

D)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
By default BGP advertises all prefixes to external BGP neighbors. This means that if you are multi-homed (connected to two or more ISPs) then you might become a transit AS. For example, ISP 2 in AS 200 can send traffic to your router in AS 100 to reach ISP 3 in AS 300 because you advertised prefixes in ISP 3 to ISP 2.
This is what will be seen in the BGP routing table of ISP1:

```
ISP1#show ip bgp
--output omitted--
 Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
....
*> 3.3.3.0/24     192.168.12.1                           0 100 300 i
```

NEW QUESTION: 164
Refer to the exhibit.

Router Configuration:

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
!
!
interface FastEthernet0.1
 encapsulation dot1Q 2
 ip vrf forwarding customer_a
 ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 !
router ospf 2 vrf customer_a
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 !
end
```


The network administrator configured VRF lite for customer A. The technician at the remote site misconfigured VRF on the router. Which configuration will resolve connectivity for both sites of customer a?

A. Option D

B. Option A

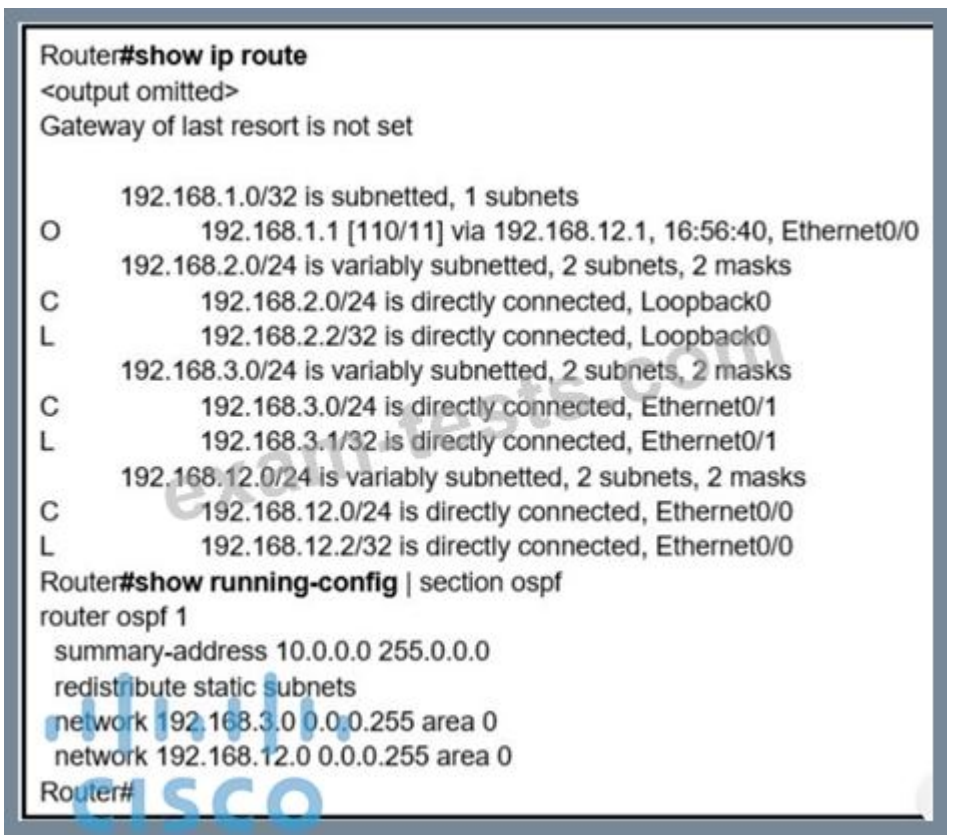
C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table.

Why is the summary route missing?

A. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database not in the routing table.

B. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, sp the summary route is not generated.

C. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.

D. The summary-address command is used only for summary prefixes between areas.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 166

What is the function of BFD?

A. It negotiates to the highest version if the neighbor version differs.

B. It creates high CPU utilization on hardware deployments.

C. It provides uniform failure detection regardless of media type.

D. It provides uniform failure detection on the same media type.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 167

What does the MP-BGP OPEN message contain?

A. MPLS labels and the IP address of the router that receives the message

B. NLRI, path attributes, and IP addresses of the sending and receiving routers

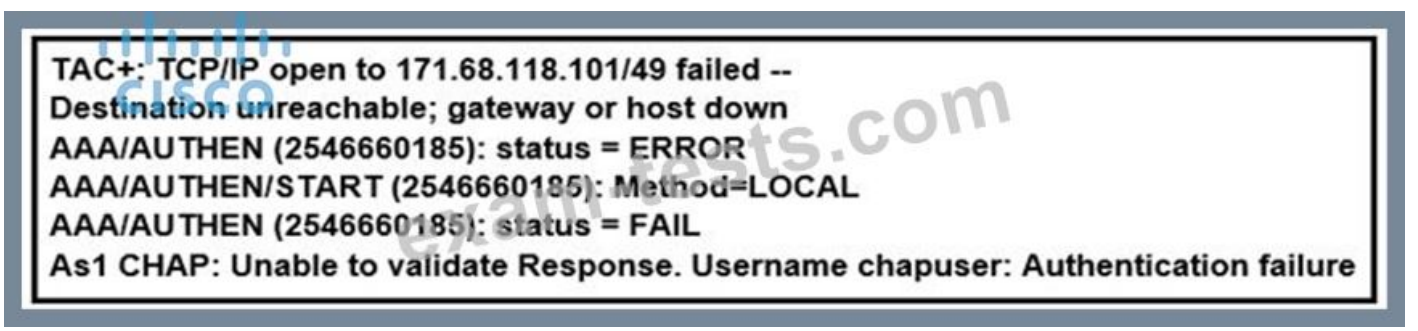
C. IP routing information and the AS number to which the router belongs

D. the version number and the AS number to which the router belongs

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168

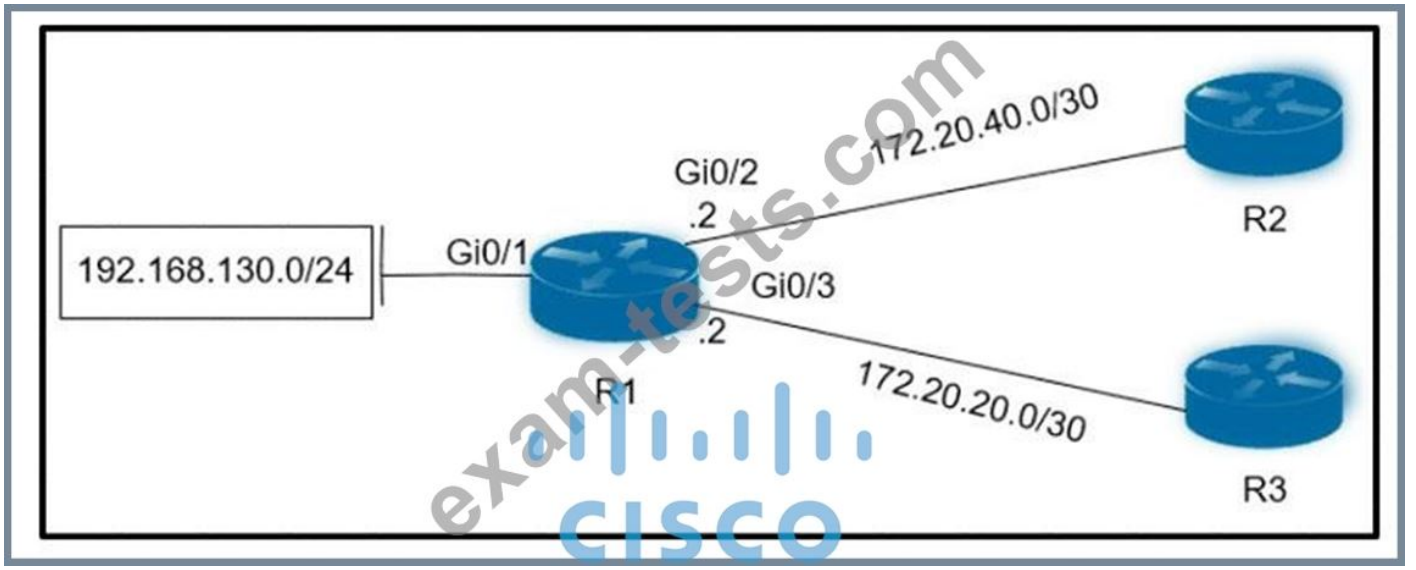
Refer to the exhibit.



Why is user authentication being rejected?

A. The TACACS+ server expects "user", but the NT client sends "domain/user".
B. The TACACS+ server refuses the user because the user is set up for CHAP.
C. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is in the local database.
D. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is not in the local database.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-accesscontrol-system-tacacs-/13864-tacacs-pppdebug.html

NEW QUESTION: 169
Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration configures a policy on R1 to forward any traffic that is sourced from the 192.168.130.0/24 network to R2?

A.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2
```

B.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.2
```

C.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.1
```

D.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1
```


A. Option B
B. Option A
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 170
An engineer is trying to copy an IOS file from one router to another router by using TFTP Which two actions are needed to allow the file to copy? (Choose two.)
A. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
B. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command.
C. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command.
D. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used.
E. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash:<filename> command.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 171
The implementations group has been using the test bed to do a 'proof-of-concept' that requires both Client 1 and Client 2 to access the WEB Server at 209.65.200.241. After several changes to the network addressing, routing scheme, DHCP services, NTP services, and FHRP services, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that Client 1 cannot ping the 209.65.200.241 address.
Use the supported commands to isolated the cause of this fault and answer the following questions.
The fault condition is related to which technology?
A. NTP
B. Switch-to-Switch Connectivity
C. Access Vlans
D. Port Security
E. VLAN ACL / Port ACL
F. Switch Virtual Interface
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Since the Clients are getting an APIPA we know that DHCP is not working. However, upon closer examination of the ASW1 configuration we can see that the problem is not with DHCP, but the fact that the trunks on the port channels are only allowing VLANs 1-9, when the clients belong to VLAN 10. VLAN 10 is not traversing the trunk on ASW1, so the problem is with switch to switch connectivity, specifically the trunk configuration on ASW1.

NEW QUESTION: 172
Exhibit:

Which action resolves the authentication problem?
A. Configure the user name on the TACACS+ server
B. Configure the UDP port 1812 to be allowed on the TACACS+ server
C. Configure the TCP port 49 to be reachable by the router
D. Configure the same password between the TACACS+ server and router.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
From the last line of the output, we notice that the result was "Invalid AUTHEN packet". Therefore something went wrong with the username or password.

NEW QUESTION: 173
Which two solutions are used to overcome a flapping link that causes a frequent label binding exchange between MPLS routers? (Choose two)
A. Create link dampening on links to protect the session.
B. Increase input queue on links to protect the session.
C. Create targeted hellos to protect the session.
D. Increase a hold-timer to protect the session.
E. Increase a session delay to protect the session.

F. When a link flaps (for a short time),
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
...
Solution:
+ When LDP session supported by link hello is setup, create a targeted hello to protect the session.
Explanation:
To avoid having to rebuild the LDP session altogether, you can protect it. When the LDP session between two directly connected LSRs is protected, a targeted LDP session is built between the two LSRs. When the directly connected link does go down between the two LSRs, the targeted LDP session is kept up as long as an alternative path exists between the two LSRs.
For the protection to work, you need to enable it on both the LSRs. If this is not possible, you can enable it on one LSR, and the other LSR can accept the targeted LDP Hellos by configuring the command mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept.
Reference:
Or from the reference
at https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2019/pdf/5eU6DfQV/TECMPL-3201.pdf Troubleshooting LDP Issues Problem:

NEW QUESTION: 174
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show ip route

     2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C    3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial1/0
O E2 200.1.1.0/24 [110/20] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
O E1 200.2.2.0/24 [110/104] via 2.2.2.2, 00:00:41, Ethernet0/0
     131.108.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O    131.108.2.0 [110/74] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
O IA 131.108.1.0 [110/84] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
```

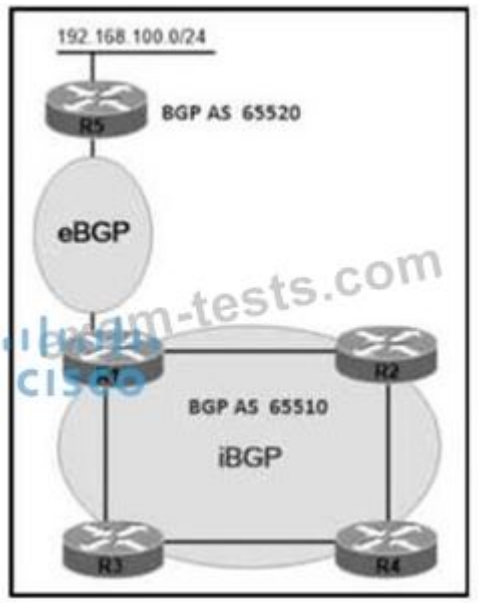


```
Router# show ip bgp

  Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 2.2.2.0/24      0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
*> 131.108.1.0/24  2.2.2.2                 84         32768 ?
*> 131.108.2.0/24  2.2.2.2                 74         32768 ?
```

The OSPF routing protocol is redistributed into the BGP routing protocol, but not all the OSPF routes are distributed into BGP Which action resolves the issue?
A. Include the word internal external in the redistribute command
B. Use a route-map command to redistribute OSPF external routes defined in a prefix list.

C. Include the word external in the redistribute command
D. Use a route-map command to redistribute OSPF external routes defined in an access list
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 175
Refer to the exhibit.



AS65510 iBGP is configured for directly connected neighbors. R4 cannot ping or traceroute network 192 168.100.0/24 Which action resolves this issue?
A. Configure R4 as a route reflector server and configure R1 as a route reflector client
B. Configure R1 as a route reflector server and configure R2 and R3 as route reflector clients
C. Configure R4 as a route reflector server and configure R2 and R3 as route reflector clients.
D. Configure R1 as a route reflector server and configure R4 as a route reflector client
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A route received from one iBGP peer will NOT be advertised to another iBGP peer. Therefore R4 could not receive advertisement for network 192.168.100.0/24. We can overcome this BGP limitation by configuring R1 as a route reflector server and R4 as a route reflector client so that R1 sends advertisements for R4.

NEW QUESTION: 176
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv6 dhcp pool DHCPPOOL
address prefix 2001:0:1:4::/64 lifetime infinite infinite

interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.240
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:0:1:4::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 nd ra suppress
ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
ipv6 dhcp server DHCPPOOL
```

Reachability between servers in a network deployed with DHCPv6 is unstable. Which command must be removed from the configuration to make DHCPv6 function?

A. address prefix 2001:0:1:4::/64 lifetime infinite infinite

B. ipv6 dhcp server DHCPPOOL

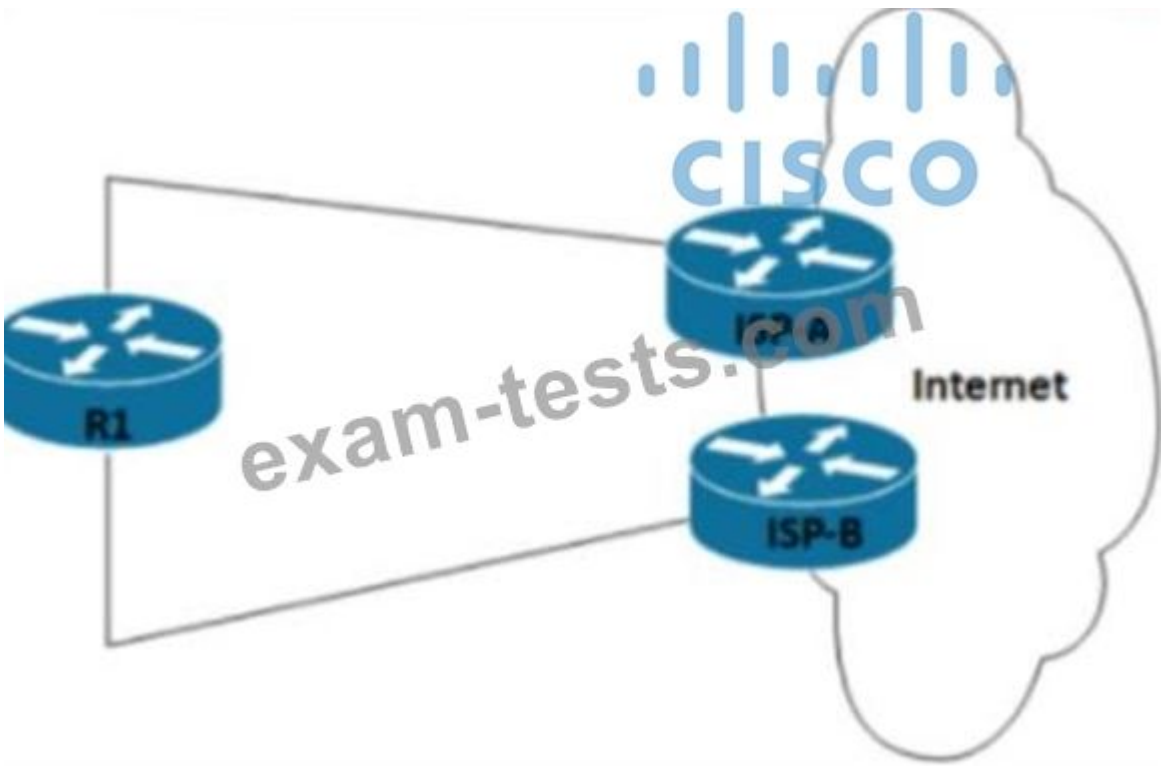
C. ipv6 nd ra suppress

D. ipv6 address 2001:0:1:4::/64

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 177

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 peers with two ISPs using static routes to get to the internet. The requirement is that R1 must prefer ISP-A under normal circumstances and failover to ISP-B if the connectivity to ISP-A is lost. The engineer observes that R1 is load balancing traffic across the two ISPs Which action resolves the issue by sending traffic to ISP-A only with failover to ISP-B?

A. Configure two static routes on R1. one pointing to ISP-A and another pointing to ISP- B with 222 admin distance

B. Configure two static routes on R1. one pointing to ISP-B with more specific routes and another pointing to ISP-A with summary routes

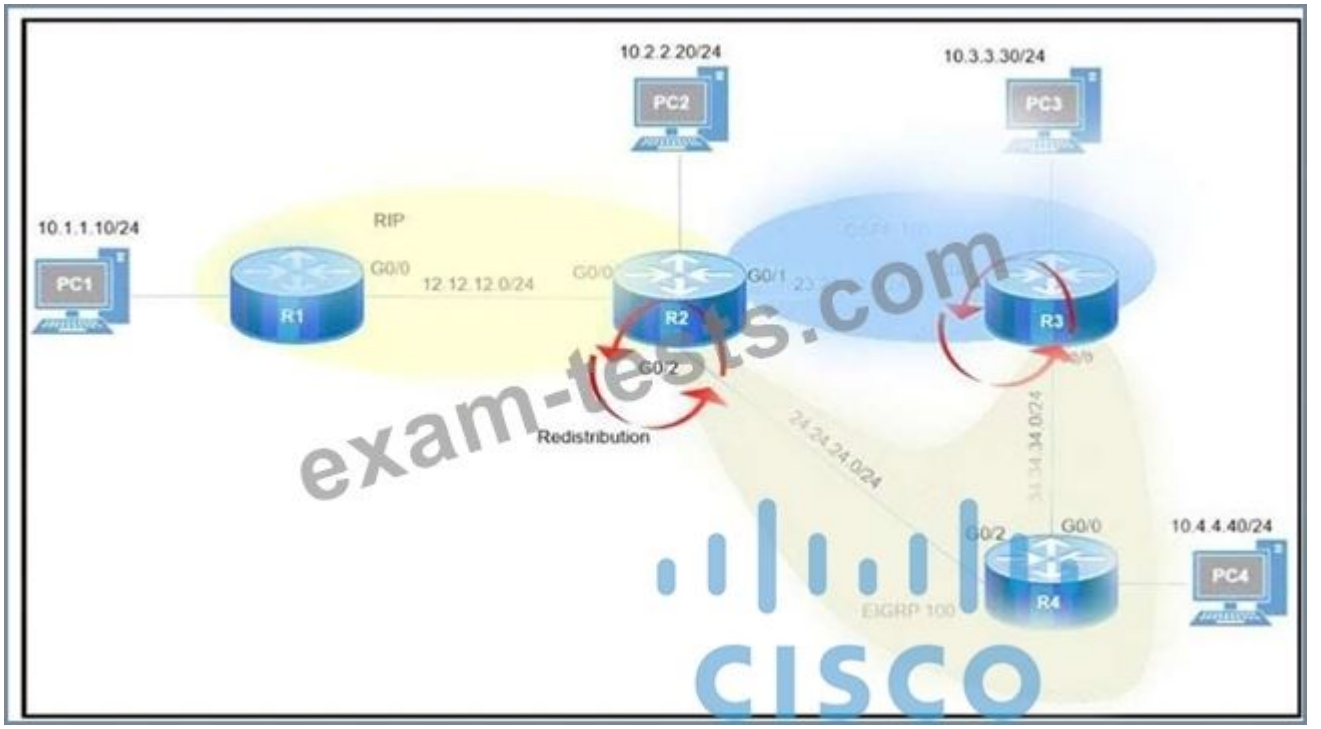
C. Change the bandwidth of the interface on R1 so that interface to ISP-A has a higher value than the interface to ISP-B

D. Configure OSPF between R1. ISP-A. and ISP-B for dynamic failover if any ISP link to R1 fails

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178

Refer to the exhibit.



Redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols, and nowPC2 PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. What are the two solutions to fix the problem? (Choose two.)

A. Filter RIP routes back into RIP when redistributing into RIP in R2

B. Filter OSPF routes into RIP FROM EIGRP when redistributing into RIP in R2.

C. Filter all routes except RIP routes when redistributing into EIGRP in R2.

D. Filter RIP AND OSPF routes back into OSPF from EIGRP when redistributing into OSPF in R2

E. Filter all routes except EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF in R3.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Even PC2 cannot reach PC1 so there is something wrong with RIP redistribution in R2. Because RIP has higher Administrative Distance (AD) value than OSPF and EIGRP so it will be looped when doing mutual redistribution.

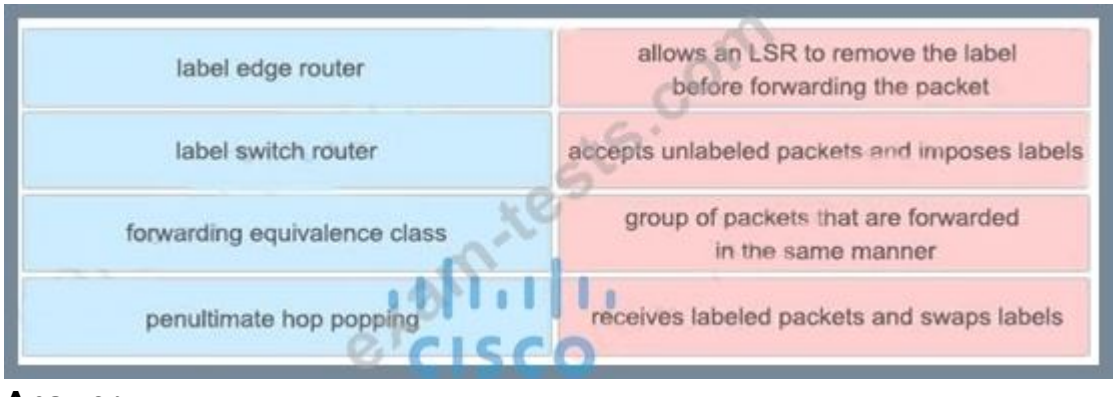
NEW QUESTION: 179

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table.
Why is the summary route missing?

```
Router#show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.1.1 [110/11] via 192.168.12.1, 16:56:40, Ethernet0/0
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L        192.168.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
      192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L        192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
      192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
 summary-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 redistribute static subnets
 network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router#
```

A. The summary-address command is used only for summarizing prefixes between areas.
B. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database, not in the routing table.
C. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, so the summary route is not generated.
D. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Layer 3 Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 180
Drag and drop the MPLS concepts from the left onto the descriptions on the right.



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 181

An engineer configured a company's multiple area OSPF head office router and Site A cisco routers with VRF lite. Each site router is connected to a PE router of an MPLS backbone.

After finishing both site router configurations, none of the LSA 3,4 5, and 7 are installed at Site A router.

Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. configure capability vrf-lite on Site A and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc

B. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and Site A routers under router ospf 1 vrf abc

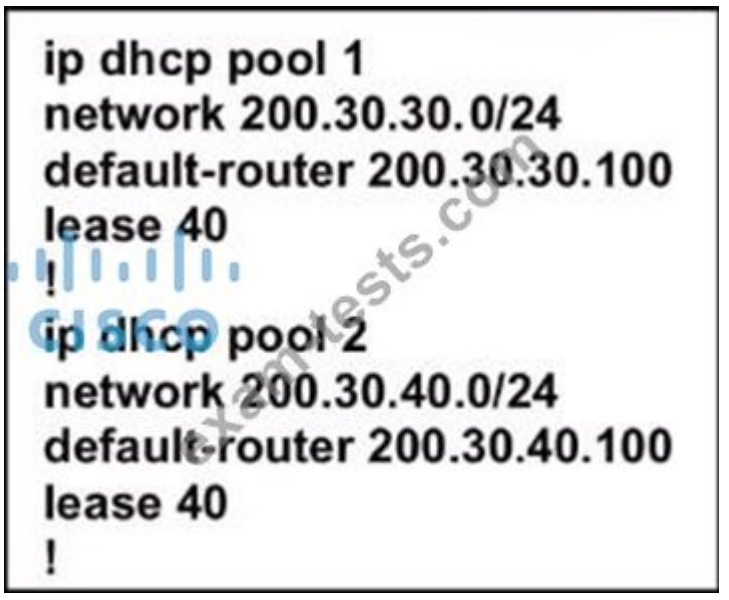
C. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc

D. configure capability vrf-lite on both PE routers connected to Head Office and Site A routers under routtr ospf 1 vrf abc

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

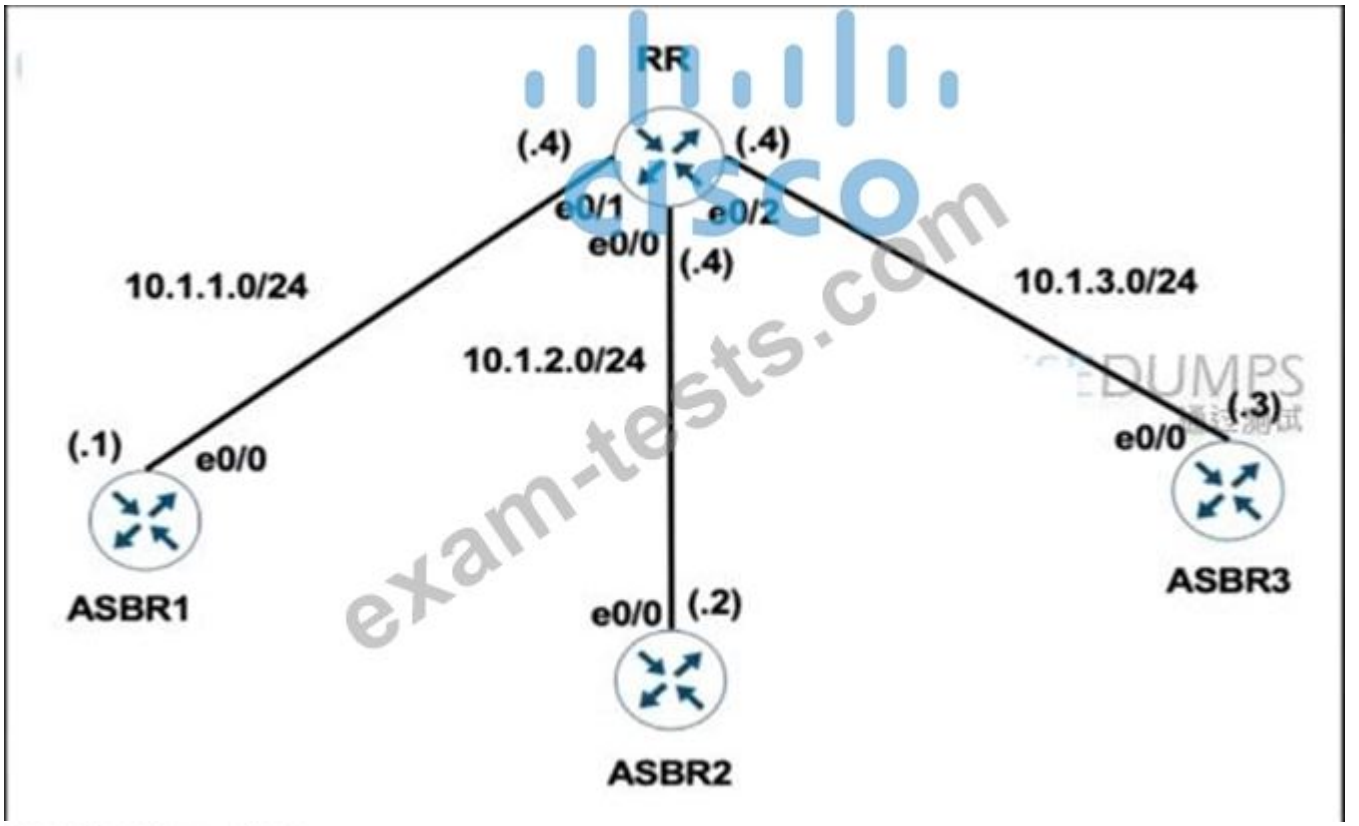
NEW QUESTION: 182
What is a characteristic of IPv6 RA Guard?
A. It filters rogue RA broadcasts from connected hosts
B. It is unable to protect tunneled traffic
C. It is supported on the egress direction of the switch
D. RA messages are allowed from the host port to the switch
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 183
Refer to the exhibit.



The server for the finance department is not reachable consistently on the 200.30.40.0/24 network and after every second month it gets a new IP address. Which two actions must be taken to resolve this Issue? (Choose two.)
A. Configure the server with a static IP address and default gateway.
B. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.30.100.
C. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.40.100.
D. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 184
Refer to the exhibit.



RR Configuration:

```
router bgp 100
neighbor IBGP peer-group
neighbor IBGP route-reflector-client
neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100
```

The network administrator configured the network to establish connectivity between all devices and notices that the ASBRs do not have routes for each other. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self

router bgp 100
 neighbor IBGP update-source Loopback0

router bgp 100
 neighbor IBGP next-hop-self

router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group IBGP
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 peer-group IBGP
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 peer-group IBGP
```

A. Option B

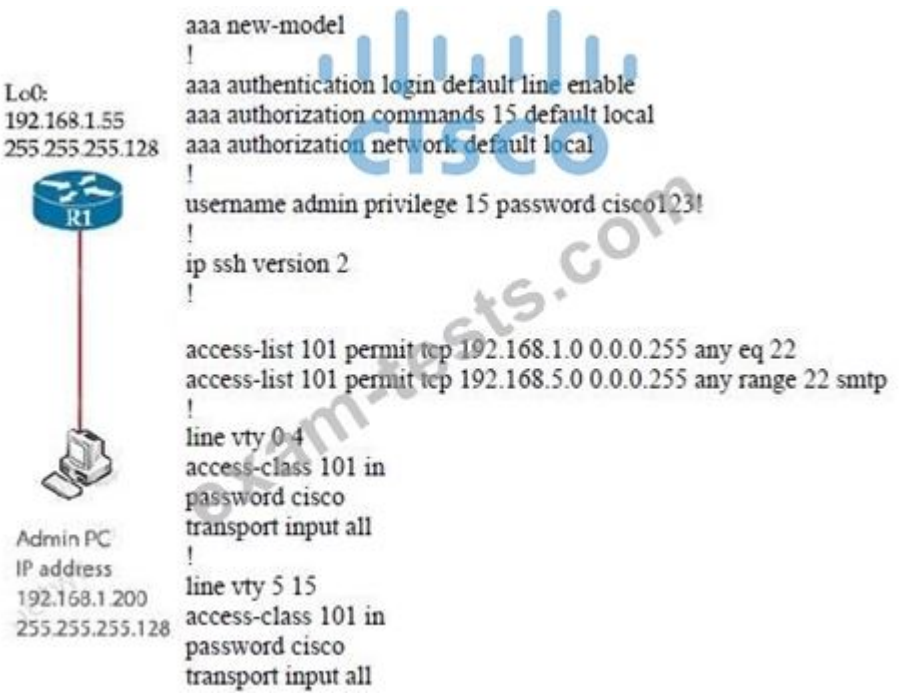
B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

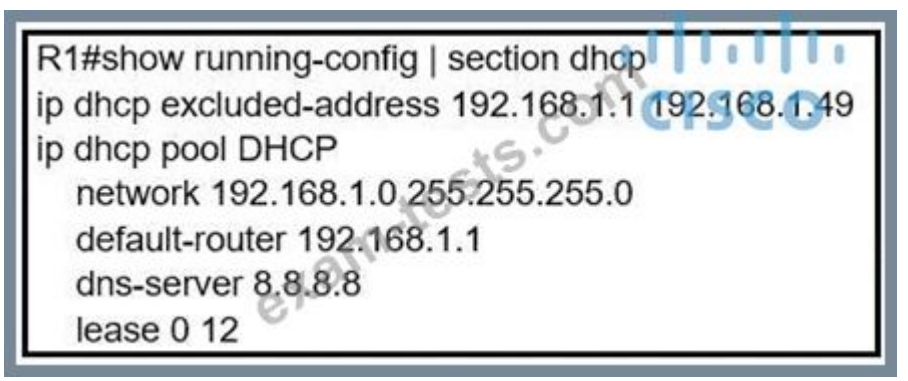
NEW QUESTION: 185
Refer to the exhibit.



The administrator successfully logs into R1 but cannot access privileged mode commands. What should be configured to resolve the issue?

A. secret cisco123! at the end of the username command instead of password cisco123!
B. aaa authorization reverse-access
C. matching password on vty lines as cisco123!
D. enable secret or enable password commands to enter into privileged mode
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 186
Refer to the exhibit.



Users report that IP addresses cannot be acquired from the DHCP server. The DHCP server is configured as shown. About 300 total nonconcurrent users are using this DHCP server, but none of them are active for more than two hours per day. Which action fixes the issue within the current resources?

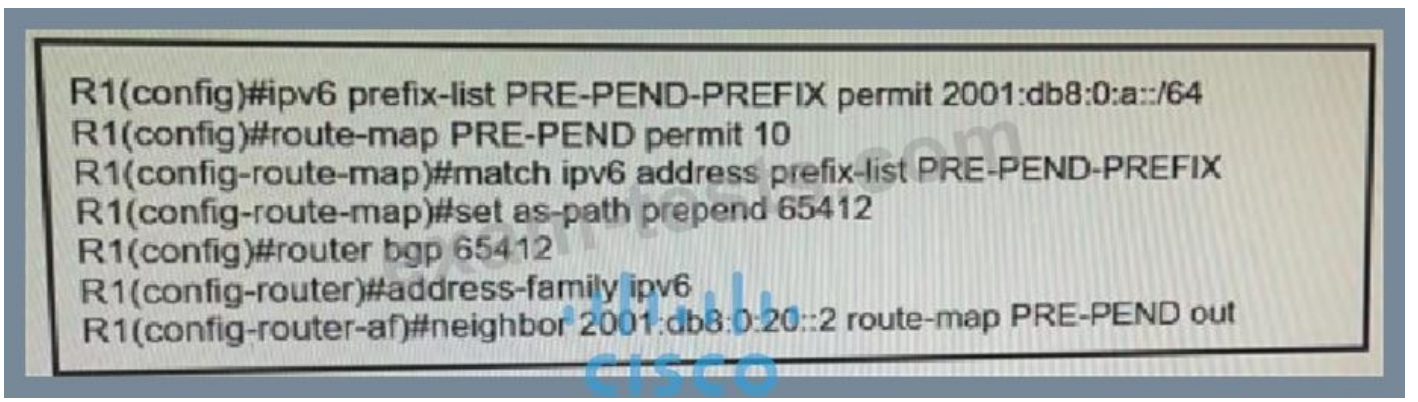
A. Add the network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 command to the DHCP pool
B. Modify the subnet mask to the network 192.168.1.0 255.255.254.0 command in the DHCP pool
C. Configure the DHCP lease time to a smaller value

D. Configure the DHCP lease time to a bigger value

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 187

Refer to the exhibit.



R1 has a route map configured, which results in a loss of partial IPv6 prefixes for the BGP neighbor, resulting in service degradation.

How can the full service be restored?

A. The route map requires a permit 20 statement without set conditions, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.

B. The route map requires a deny 20 statement without set conditions, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.

C. The prefix lit requires all prefixes that R1 is advertising to be added to it, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.

D. The neighbor requires a soft reconfiguration, and this will clear the policy without resetting the BGP TCP connection.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 188

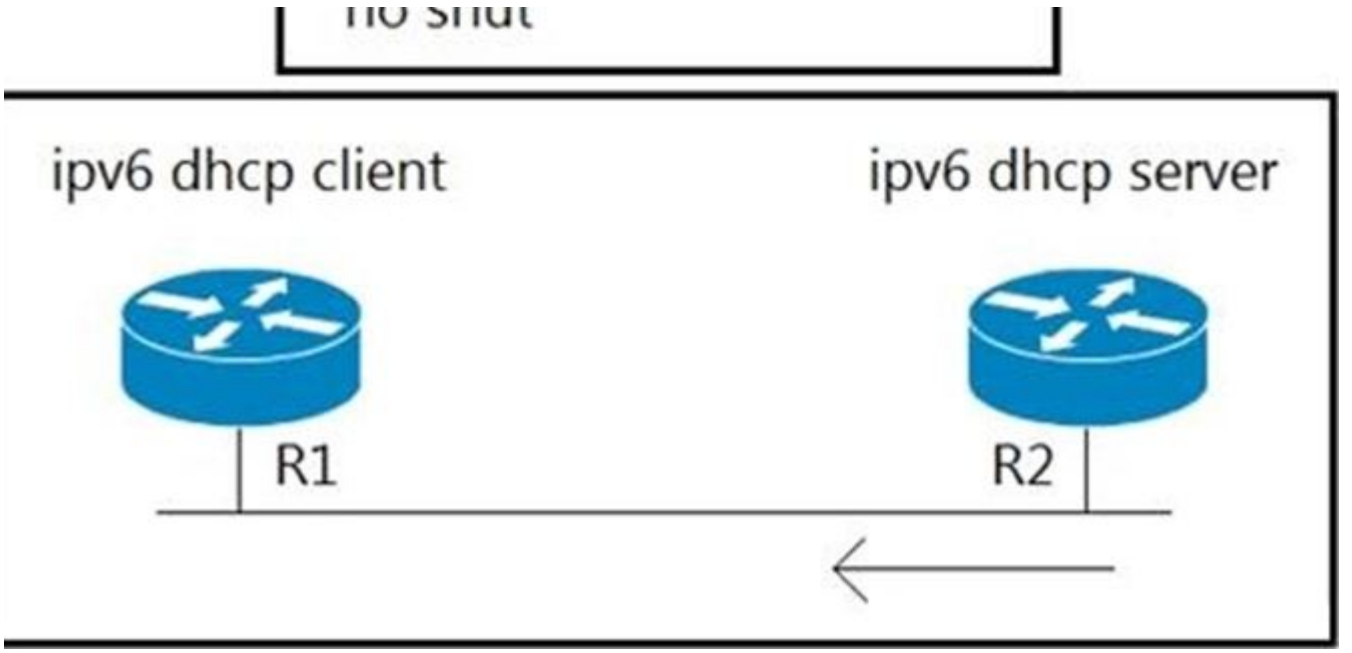
Refer to the exhibit.

ipv6 dhcp server:

```
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
int e0/1
ipv6 enable
ipv6 add 2001:11::1/64
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
no shut
ipv6 dhcp server IPv6Pool
!
ipv6 dhcp pool IPv6Pool
dns-server 2002:555::1
domain-name my.net
```

ipv6 dhcp client:

```
interface Ethernet0/1
no ip address
ipv6 address dhcp
ipv6 enable
no shut
```



A network administrator is troubleshooting IPv6 address assignment for a DHCP client that is not getting an IPv6 address from the server.

Which configuration retrieves the client IPv6 address from the DHCP server?

A. ipv6 dhcp server automatic command on DHCP server

B. ipv6 dhcp relay-agent command on the interface

C. ipv6 address autoconfig command on the interface

D. service dhcp command on DHCP server

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 189

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1 (config)# ip vrf CCNP
R1 (config-vrf)# rd 1:100
R1 (config-vrf)# exit
R1 (config)# interface Loopback0
R1 (config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1 (config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CCNP
R1 (config-if)# exit
R1 (config)# exit
R1# ping vrf CCNP 10.1.1.1
% Unrecognized host or address, or protocol not running.
```

Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

A. interface Loopback0

vrf forwarding CCNP

B. interface Loopback0

ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

C. interface Loopback0

ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

vrf forwarding CCNP

D. interface Loopback0

ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

ip vrf forwarding CCNP

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

From the exhibit, we learn that the command "ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0" has been issued before the command "ip vrf forwarding CCNP". But the second command removed the IP address configured in the first command so we have to retype the IP address command.

NEW QUESTION: 190

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 cannot establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action establishes EIGRP adjacency?

A. Remove the current autonomous system number on one of the routers and change to a different value.

B. Add the passive-interface command to the R1 configuration so that it matches the R2 configuration.

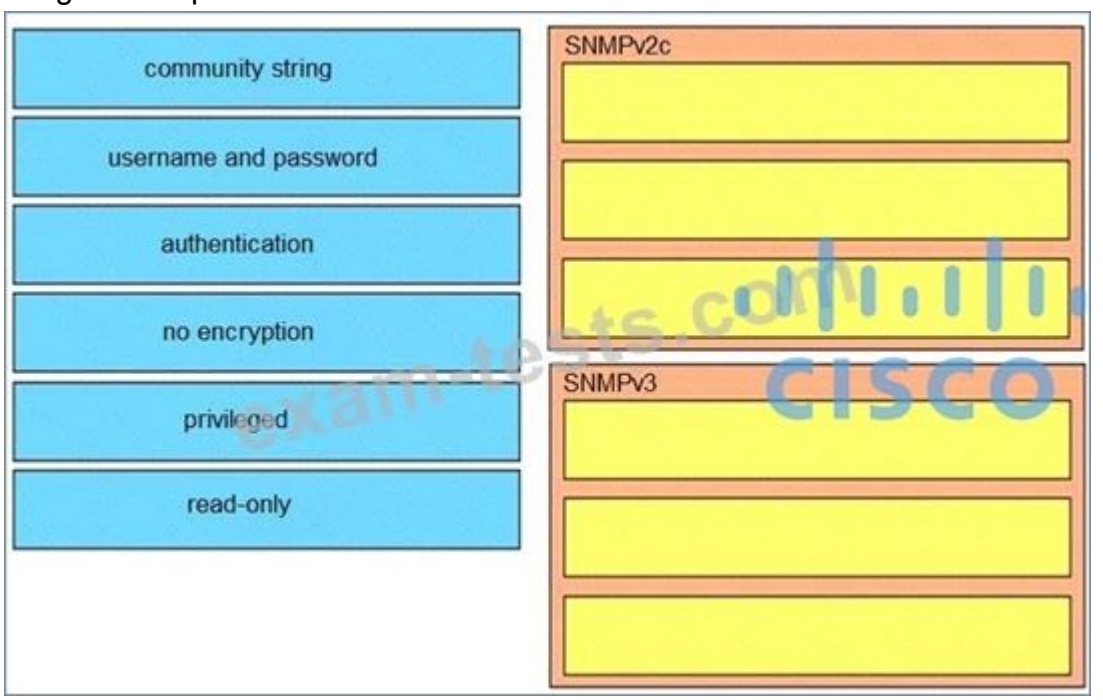
C. Remove the passive-interface command from the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.

D. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.

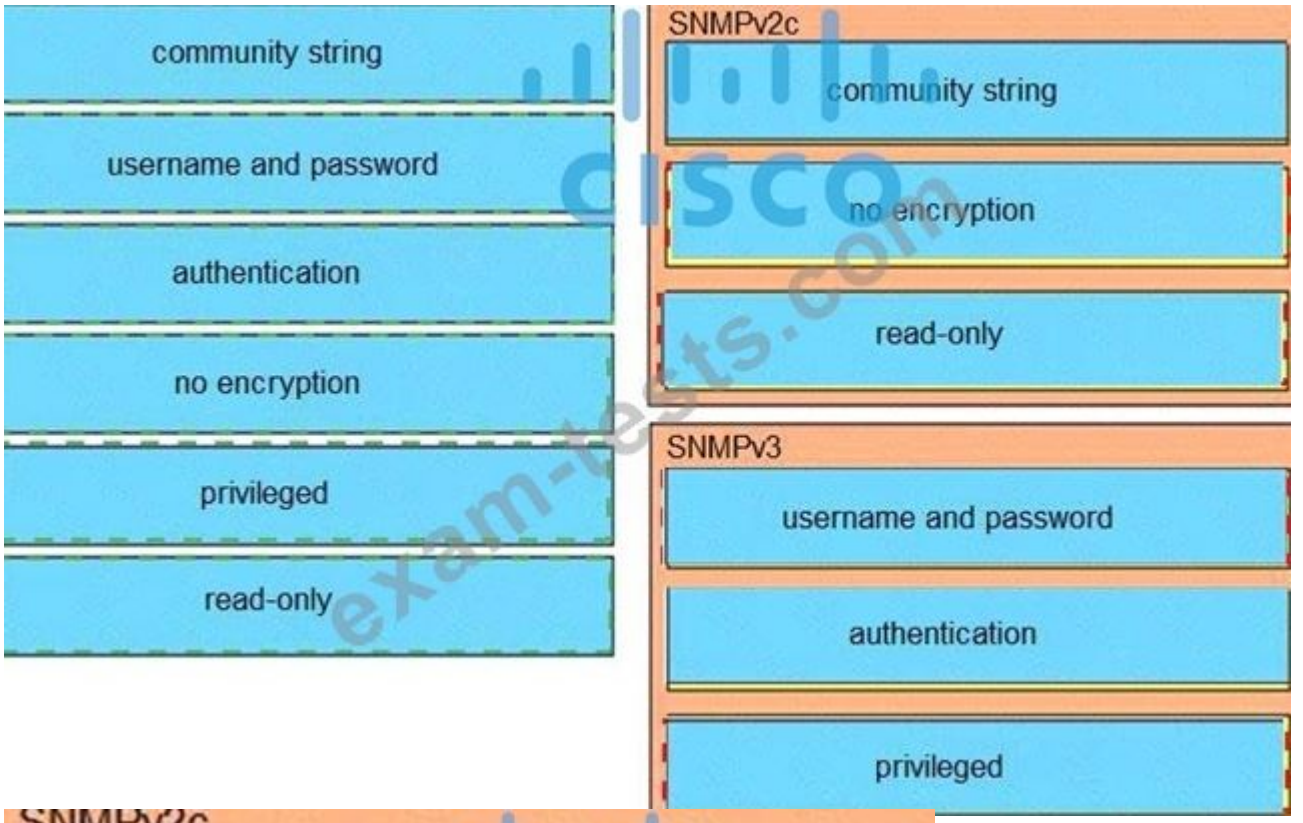
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

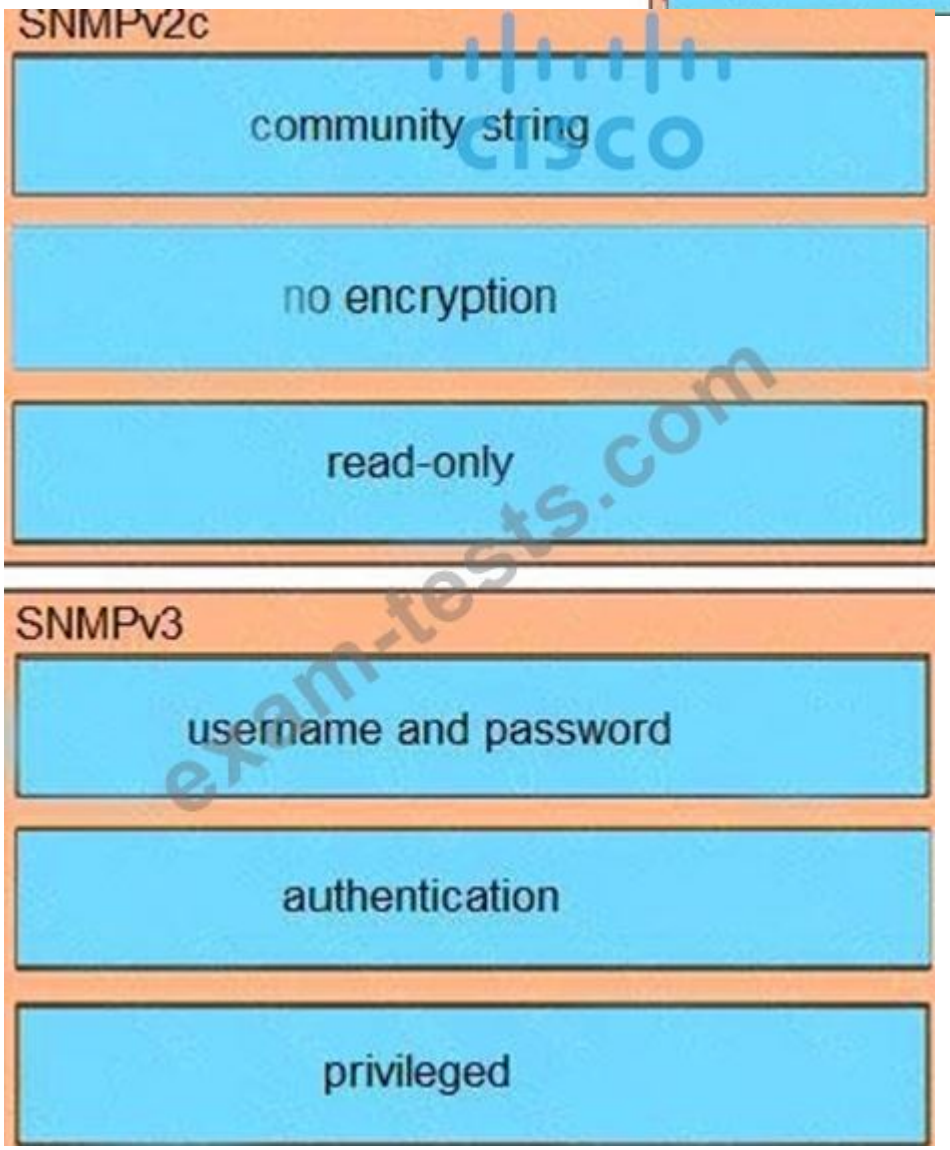
NEW QUESTION: 191

Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.



Answer:





NEW QUESTION: 192

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R200#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.1.1.1, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 26, main routing table version 26
1 network entries using 132 bytes of memory
1 path entries using 52 bytes of memory
2/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 296 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
Bitfield cache entries: current 1 (at peak 2) using 28 bytes of memory
BGP using 508 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 24/23 prefixes, 24/23 paths, scan interval 60 secs
Neighbor        V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.0.2.2       4 65100   20335   20329        0    0    0 00:02:04 Idle (PfxCt)
R200#
```

In which circumstance does the BGP neighbor remain in the idle condition?

A. if prefixes are not received from the BGP peer

B. if prefixes reach the maximum limit

C. if a prefix list is applied on the inbound direction

D. if prefixes exceed the maximum limit

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/25160-bgp-maximum-prefix.html#b

NEW QUESTION: 193

Which component of MPLS VPNs is used to extend the IP address so that an engineer is able to identify to which VPN it belongs?

A. VPNv4 address family

B. RD

C. RT

D. LDP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

- Specify the correct route distinguisher used for that VPN. This is used to extend the IP address so that you can identify which VPN it belongs to.

```
rd <VPN route distinguisher>
```

NEW QUESTION: 194

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Ipv6 unicast-routing
!
Router ospfv3 4
    Router-id 192.168.1.1
 !
Interface E 0/0
 Ipv6 enable
 Ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 Ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4
 No shut
!
Interface Loopback0
 Ipv6 enable
 Ipv4 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 Ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4
```


Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configured the branch router for IPv6 on the E 0/0 interface The neighboring router is fully configured to meet requirements, but the neighbor relationship is not coming up. Which action fixes the problem on the branch router to bring the IPv6 neighbors up?

A. Enable the IPv4 address family under the E 0/0 interface by using the address-family Ipv4 unicast command

B. Disable IPv6 on the E 0/0 interface using the no ipv6 enable command

C. Enable the IPv4 address family under the router ospfv3 4 process by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command

D. Disable OSPF for IPv4 using the no ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4 command under the E 0/0 interface.

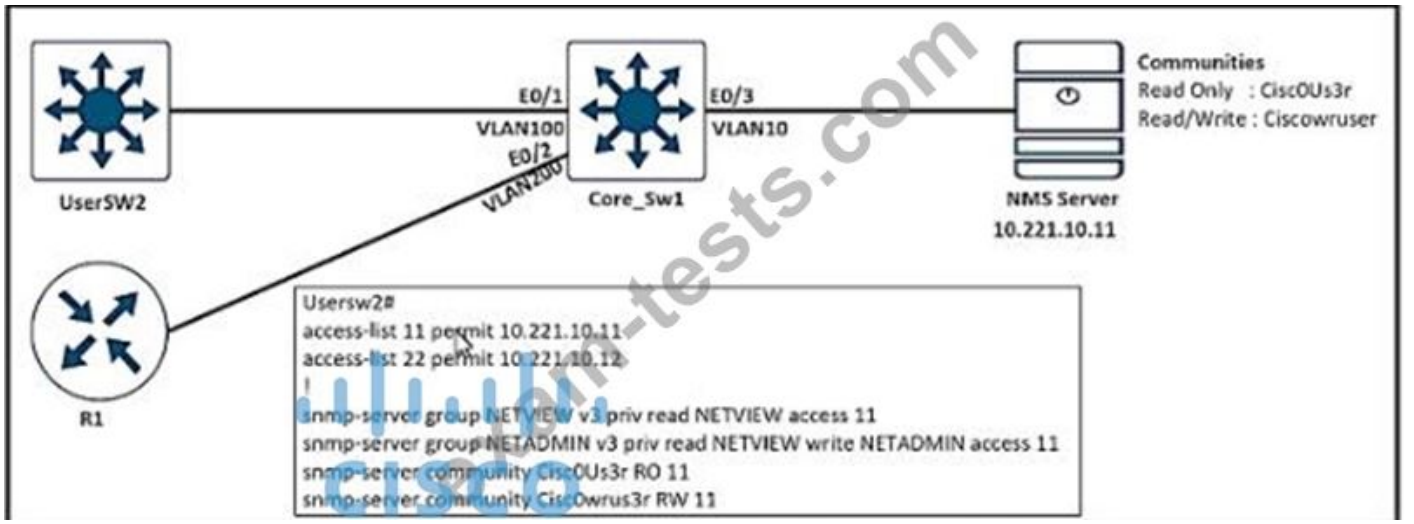
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Once again, Cisco changed the IOS configuration commands required for OSPFv3 configuration. The new OSPFv3 configuration uses the "ospfv3" keyword instead ofthe earlier "ipv6 router ospf" routing process command and "ipv6 ospf" interface commands.

The Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) address families feature enables both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast traffic to be supported. With this feature, users may havetwo processes per interface, but only one process per address family (AF).

NEW QUESTION: 195

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP Commimes on UserSW2 switch, but the SNMP server cannot upload modified configurations to the switch. Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22

B. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 11

C. snmp-server community CiscOUs3r RW 11

D. snmp-server community Ciscowruser RW 11

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 196

A network administrator is troubleshooting a high utilization issue on the route processor of a router that was reported by NMS The administrator logged into the router to check the control plane policing and observed that the BGP process is dropping a high number of routing packets and causing thousands of routes to recalculate frequently. Which solution resolves this issue?

A. Police the cir for BGP, conform-action transmit, and exceed action transmit.

B. Shape the pir for BGP, conform-action set-prec-transmit, and exceed action set-frde-transmit.

C. Shape the cir for BGP. conform-action transmit, and exceed action transmit.

D. Police the pir for BGP, conform-action set-prec-transmit, and exceed action set-clp-transmit.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

CIR (Committed Information Rate) is the minimum guaranteed traffic delivered in the network.

PIR (Peak Information Rate) is the top bandwidth point of allowed traffic in a non busy times without any guarantee.

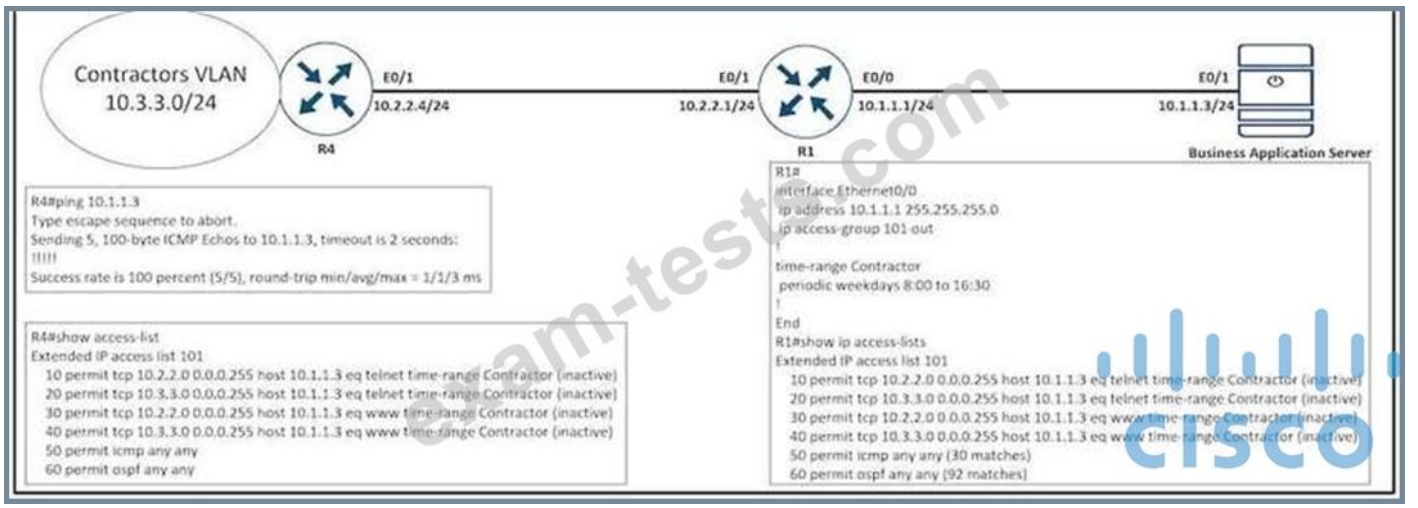
+ Policing: is used to control the rate of traffic flowing across an interface. During a bandwidth exceed (crossed the maximum configured rate), the excess traffic is generally dropped or remarked. The result of traffic policing is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs. Traffic policing can be applied to inbound and outbound interfaces. Unlike traffic shaping, QoS policing avoids delays due to queuing. Policing is configured in bytes.

+ Shaping: retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time. When traffic reaches the maximum configured rate, additional packets are queued instead of being dropped to proceed later. Traffic shaping is applicable only on outbound interfaces as buffering and queuing happens only on outbound interfaces. Shaping is configured in bits per second.

Therefore in this case we can only policing, not shaping as traffic shaping is applicable only on outbound interfaces as buffering and queuing happens only on outbound interfaces. Moreover, BGP traffic is not important so we can drop the excess packets without any problems.

And we only policing the PIR traffic so that the route processor is not overwhelmed by BGP calculation.
Note: The "set-prec-transmit" is the same as "transmit" command except it sets the IP Precedence level as well. The "set-clp-transmit" sets the ATM Cell Loss Priority (CLP) bit from 0 to 1 on the ATM cell and transmits the packet.

NEW QUESTION: 197
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting failed access by contractors to the business application server via Telnet or HTTP during the weekend.
Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

R1
```
time-range Contractor
 no periodic weekdays 8:00 to 16:30
 periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30
```

B)

R4
```
time-range Contractor
 no periodic weekdays 17:00 to 23:59
 periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30
```

C)

R4
```
 no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor
```

D)

R1
```
 no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor
```

A. Option

B. Option
C. Option
D. Option
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

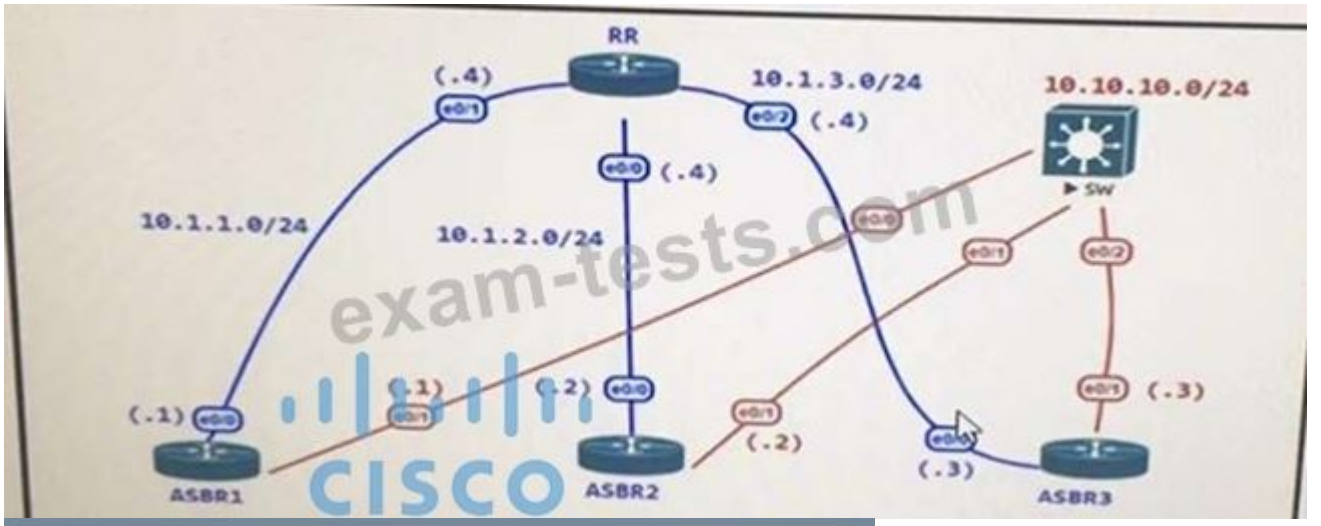
NEW QUESTION: 198
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
        10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, deny, sequence 10
   Match clauses:
        ip address (access-lists): 1
   Set clauses:
   Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
   network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area o
   network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
   distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#
```

Which two actions should be taken to access the server? (Choose two.)
A. Add a sequence 20 in the route map to permit access list 1.
B. Modify the access list to deny the route to 192.168.2.2.
C. Modify distribute list seq 10 to permit the route to 192.168.2.2.
D. Add a floating static route to reach to 192.168.2.2 with administrative distance higher than OSPF
E. Modify the access list to add a second line of permit ip any
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 199

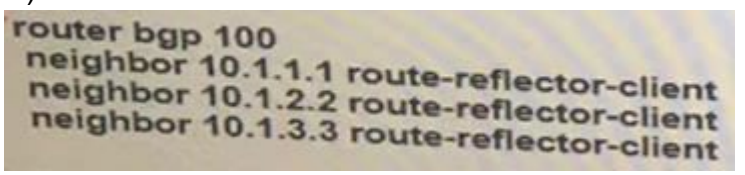
Refer to the exhibit.



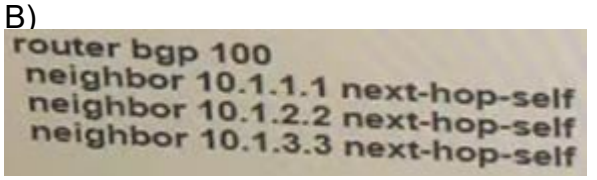
The administrator configured the network devise for end-to-end reachability, but the ASBRs are not propagation routes to each other.

Which set of configuration resolves this issue?

A)



B)



C)

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 update-source Loopback0
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 update-source Loopback0
```

D)

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 ebgp-multihop
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 200

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
        10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, deny, sequence 10
   Match clauses:
        ip address (access-lists): 1
   Set clauses:
   Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
   network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area o
   network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
   distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#
```

Which two actions should be taken to access the server? (Choose two.)

A. Add a floating static route to reach to 192.168.2.2 with administrative distance higher than OSPF

B. Modify the access list to deny the route to 192.168.2.2.

C. Modify distribute list seq 10 to permit the route to 192.168.2.2.

D. Modify the access list to add a second line of permit ip any

E. Add a sequence 20 in the route map to permit access list 1.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 201

A DMVPN single hub topology is using IPsec + mGRE with OSPF. What should be configured on the hub to ensure it will be the

designated router?
A. tunnel interface of the hub with ip nhrp ospf dr
B. OSPF priority to 0
C. route map to set the metrics of learned routes to 110
D. OSPF priority greater than 1
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
By default, the priority is 1 on all routers so we can set the OSPF priority of the hub to a value which is greater than 1 to make sure it would become the DR.

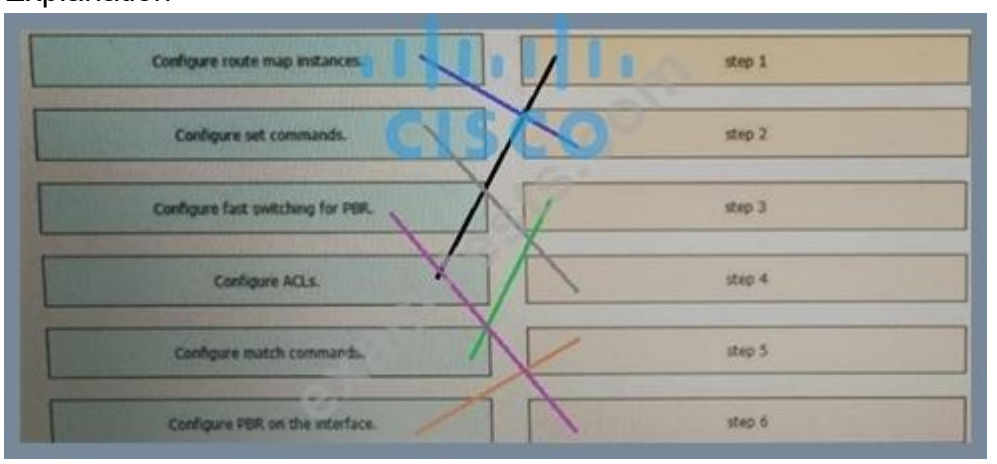
NEW QUESTION: 202
Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured NTP on a Cisco router to get synchronized time for system and logs from a unified time source The configuration did not work as desired Which service must be enabled to resolve the issue?
A. Enter the service timestamps log datetime localtime global command.
B. Enter the service timestamps log datetime synchronize global command.
C. Enter the service timestamps log datetime console global command.
D. Enter the service timestamps log datetime clock-period global command
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If a router is configured to get the time from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, the times in the router's log entries may be different from the time on the systemclock if the [localtime] option is not in the service timestamps log command. To solve this issue, add the [localtime] option to the service timestamps log command. Thetimes should now be synchronized between the system clock and the log message timestamps.

NEW QUESTION: 203
Which protocol does MPLS use to support traffic engineering?
A. Tag Distribution Protocol (TDP)
B. Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)
C. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
D. Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
MPLS TE provides a way to integrate TE capabilities (such as those used on Layer 2 protocols like ATM) into Layer 3 protocols (IP). MPLS TE uses an extension to existing protocols (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), OSPF) to calculate and establish unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint. Traffic flows are mapped on the different tunnels depending on their destination.

NEW QUESTION: 204
Drag and drop the actions from the left into the correct order on the right to configure a policy to avoid following packet forwarding based on the normal routing path.

Answer:

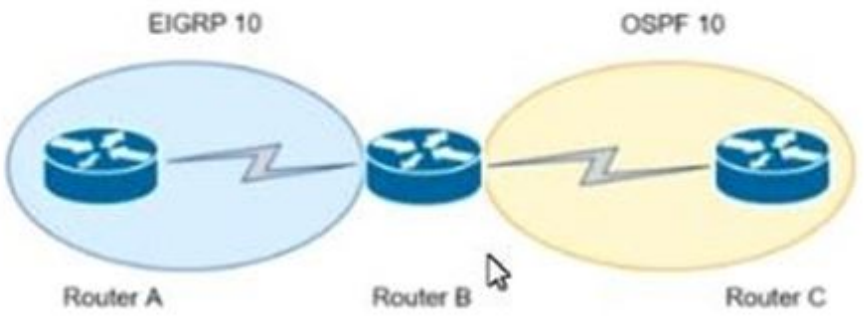
Explanation



https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/how-to-configure-pbr/ta-p/3122774

NEW QUESTION: 205

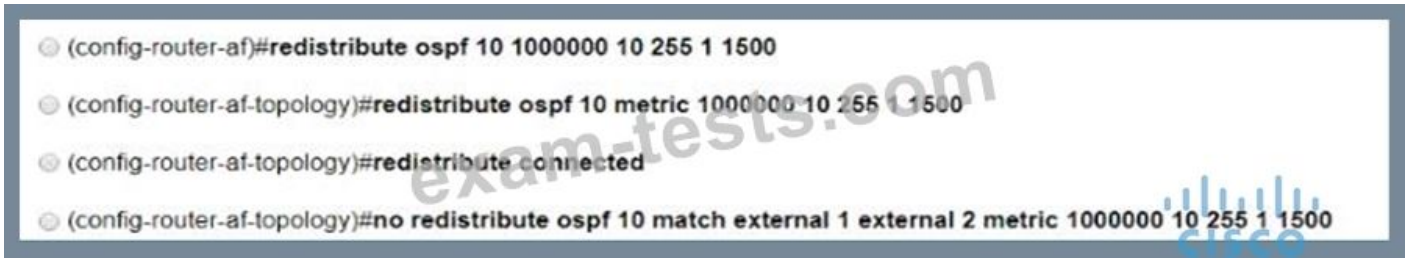
Refer to the exhibit.




```
RouterB:

router eigrp CLASS
 !
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 10
  !
  topology base
   redistribute ospf 10 match external 1 external 2 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500
  exit-af-topology
  network 172.16.2.2 0.0.0.0
  eigrp router-id 2.2.2.2
 exit-address-family

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L        172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C        172.16.2.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L        172.16.2.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
      192.168.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.0.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.1.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.168.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.2.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
D     192.168.11.0/24 [90/10880] via 172.16.2.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/1
D     192.168.12.0/24 [90/10880] via 172.16.2.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/1
D     192.168.13.0/24 [90/10880] via 172.16.2.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured route exchange between two different companies for a migration project EIGRP routes were learned in router C but no OSPF routes were learned in router A.

Which configuration allows router A to receive OSPF routes?



A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

.

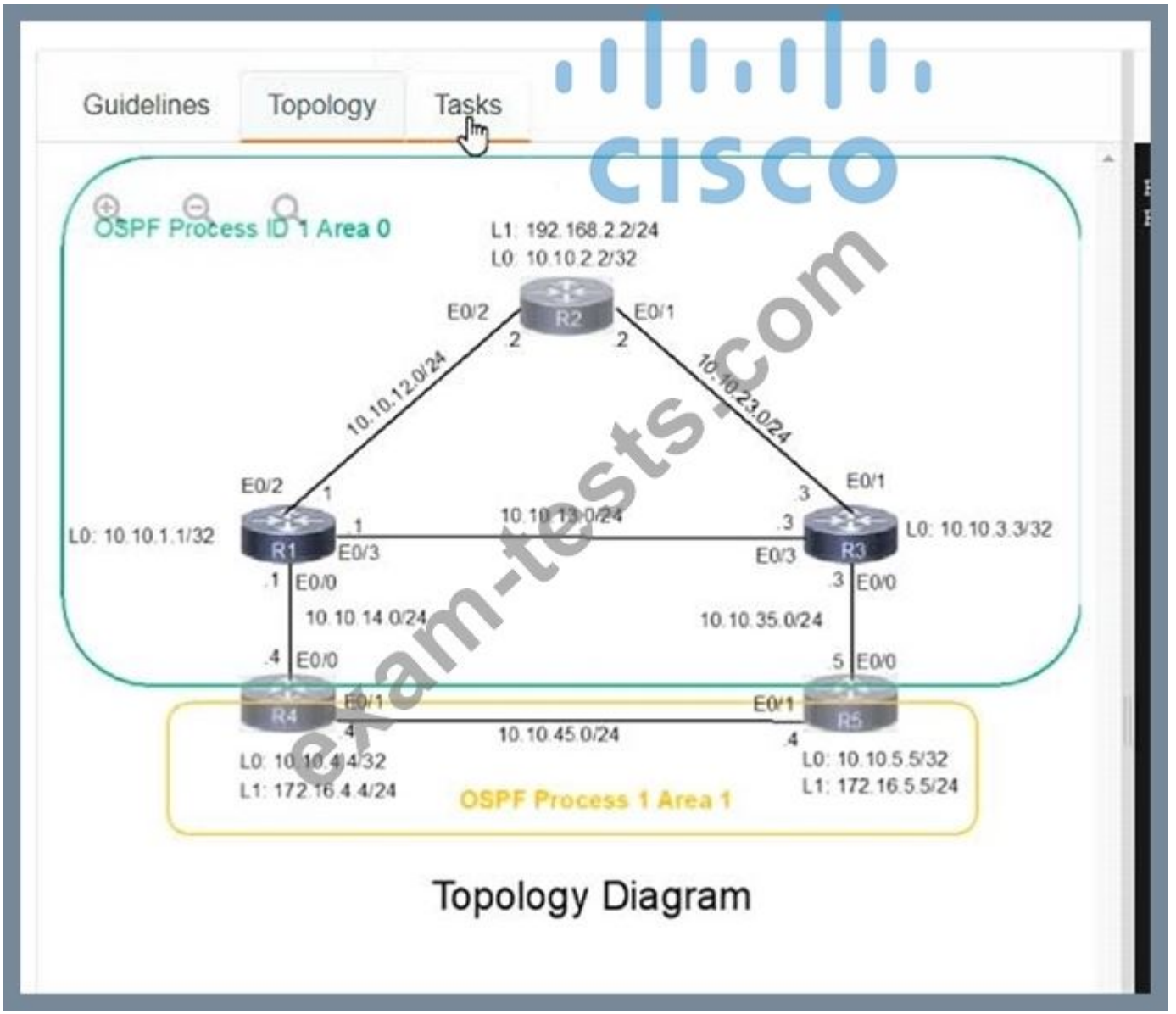
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 206
Exhibit:

```
policy-map COPP-7600
 class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
  police cir 2000000 bc 62500
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action transmit
  !
 class class-default
  police cir 200000 bc 6250
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action drop
!
class-map match-all COPP-CRITICAL-7600
  match access-group name COPP-CRITICAL-7600
!
ip access-list extended COPP-CRITICAL-7600
  permit ip any any eq http
  permit ip any any eq https
```

BGP is flapping after the Copp policy is applied. What are the two solutions to fix the issue?
(Choose two)
A. Configure BGP in the COPP-CRITICAL-7600 ACL
B. Configure a higher value for CIR under the default class to allow more packets during peak traffic
C. Configure a higher value for CIR under the class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
D. Configure a three-color policer instead of two-color policer under class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
E. Configure IP CEF to CoPP policy and BGP to work
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The policy-map COPP-7600 only rate-limit HTTP & HTTPS traffic (based on the ACL conditions) so any BGP packets will be processed in the class "class-default", which drops exceeded BGP packets. Therefore we have two ways to solve this problem:
+ Add BGP to the ACL with the statement "permit tcp any any eq bgp"
+ Configure higher value for CIR in default class as 2Mbps is too low for web traffic (http & https)

NEW QUESTION: 207
Refer to the exhibit.



Topology Diagram

Guidelines Topology Tasks

A network is configured with IP connectivity, and the routing protocol between devices started having problems right after the maintenance window to implement network changes. Troubleshoot and resolve to a fully functional network to ensure that:

1. Inter-area links have link authentication (not area authentication) using MD5 with the key 1 string CCNP.
2. R3 is a DR regardless of R2 status while R1 and R2 establish a DR/BDR relationship.
3. OSPF uses the default cost on all interfaces. Network reachability must follow OSPF default behavior for traffic within an area over intra-area VS inter-area links.
4. The OSPF external route generated on R4 adds link cost when traversing through the network to reach R2. A network command to advertise routes is not allowed.


R2
R4
R5
R2>en
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#sh run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1279 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R2
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
cisco
exam-tests.com
Activate Windo
Go to Settings to ac

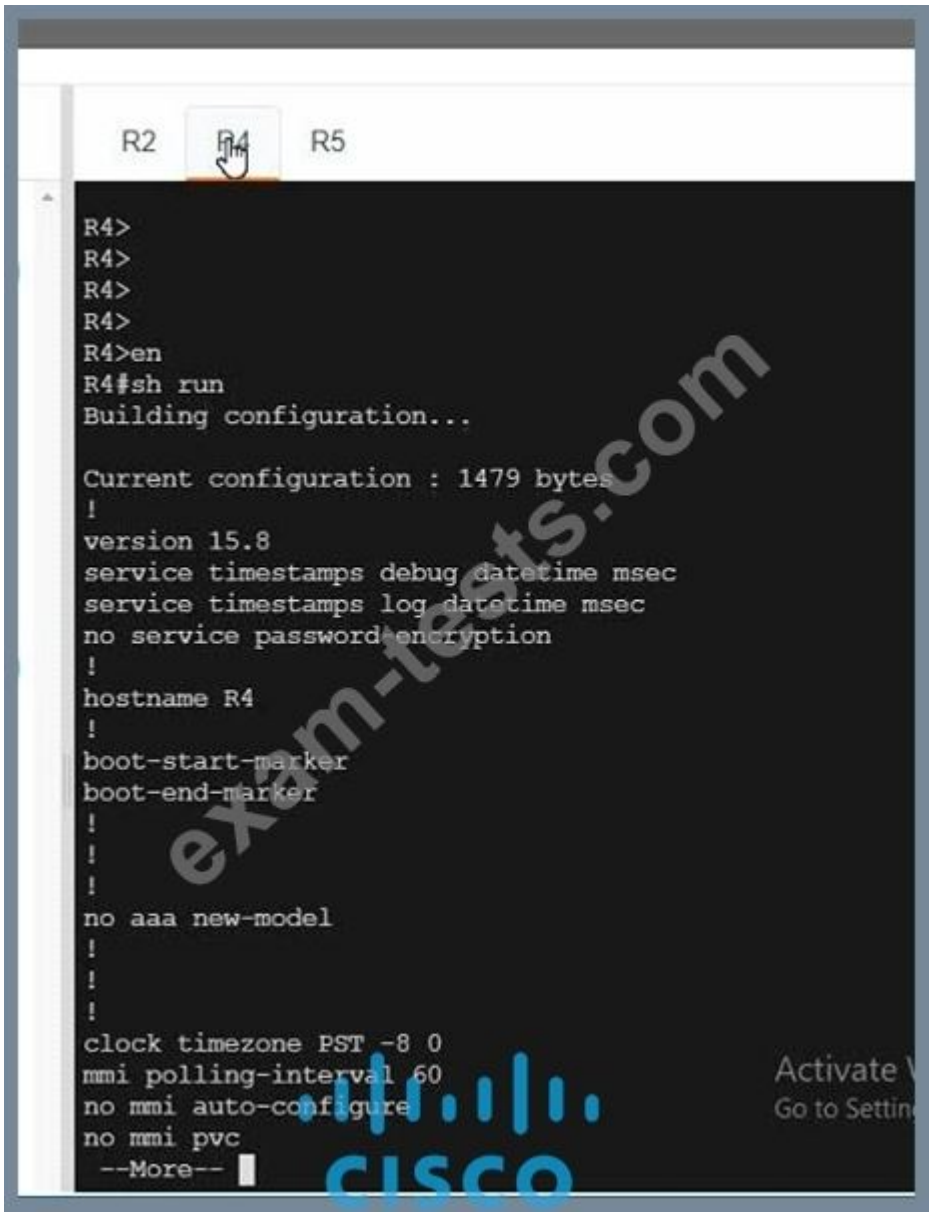
R2 R4 R5

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
 ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.23.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 ip address 10.10.12.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router ospf 1
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/1
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/2
```

R2 R4 R5

```
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router ospf 1
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/1
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/2
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
```


R4


R2
R4
R5
R4>
R4>
R4>
R4>
R4>en
R4#sh run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1479 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R4
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
--More--
exam-tests.com
Activate
Go to Settin

R2 R4 R5

```
key chain CCNP
 key 1
  key-string ccnp
  cryptographic-algorithm md5
!
!
!
!
!
!
 ip address 172.16.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.14.4 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf authentication key-chain CCNP
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 172.16.45.4 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 1
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
```

R2 R4 R5

```
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute connected subnets route-map to-ospf
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/0
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/1
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
route-map to-ospf permit 10
 match interface Loopback1
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
```


R5

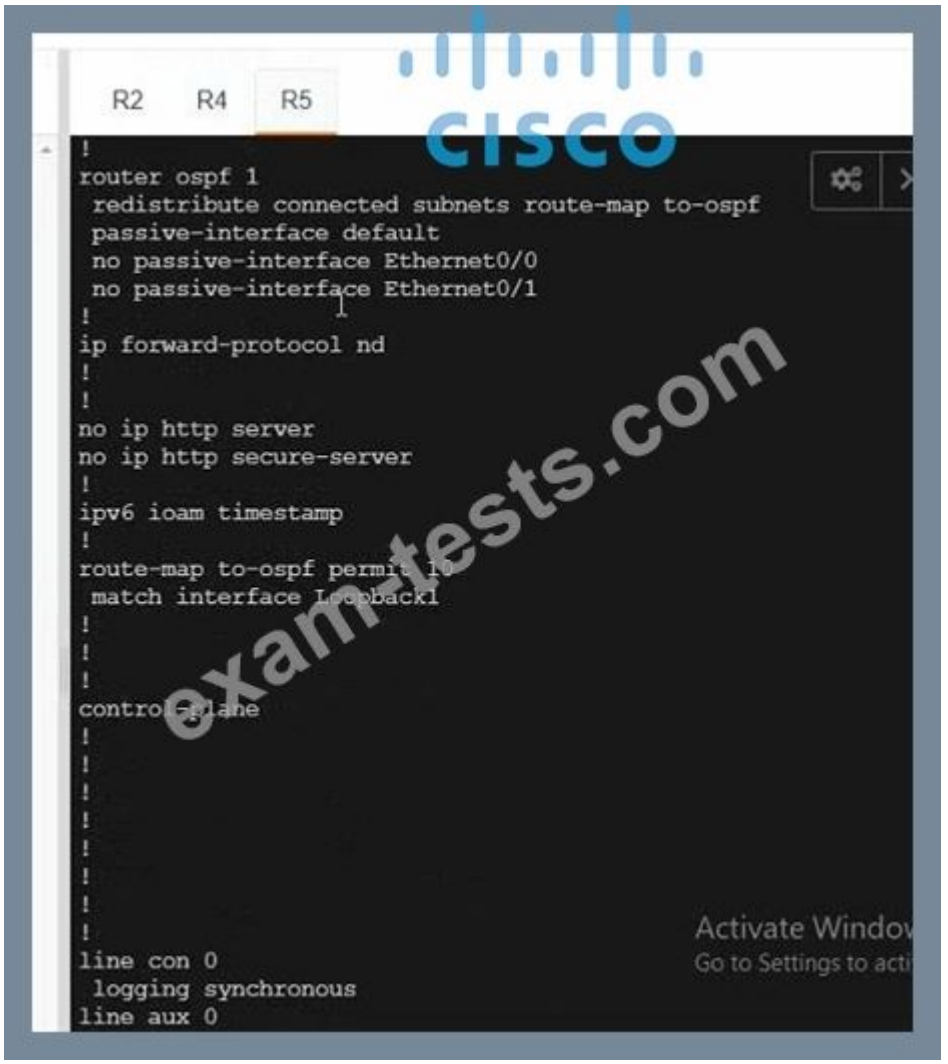
R2 R4 R5

```
R5>
R5>
R5>en
R5#
R5#
R5#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1496 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R5
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
 --More--
```


R2
R4
R5
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
multilink bundle-name authenticated
key chain CCNP
key 1
key-string CCNP
cryptographic-algorithm md5
exam-tests.com
cisco

R2 R4 R5

```
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.5.5 255.255.255.255
 ip ospf 1 area 1
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 172.16.5.5 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.35.5 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf authentication key-chain CCNP
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 172.16.45.5 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 1
 ip ospf cost 60
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
```



Answer:

R4

Int range et0/0 - 1

Ip ospf authentication message-digest

Ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CCNP

Router ospf 1

Redistribute connected subnets route-map to-ospf metric-type 1

Copy run start

R5

Int range et0/0 - 1

Ip ospf authentication message-digest

Ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CCNP

Interface eth 0/1

Ip ospf cost 10

Copy run start

VERIFICATION:-

NEW QUESTION: 208

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1 (config)# ip vrf CCNP
R1 (config-vrf)# rd 1:100
R1 (config-vrf)# exit
R1 (config)# interface Loopback0
R1 (config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1 (config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CCNP
R1 (config-if)# exit
R1 (config)# exit
R1# ping vrf CCNP 10.1.1.1
% Unrecognized host or address, or protocol not running.
```

Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

A. interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
vrf forwarding CCNP

B. interface Loopback0
vrf forwarding CCNP

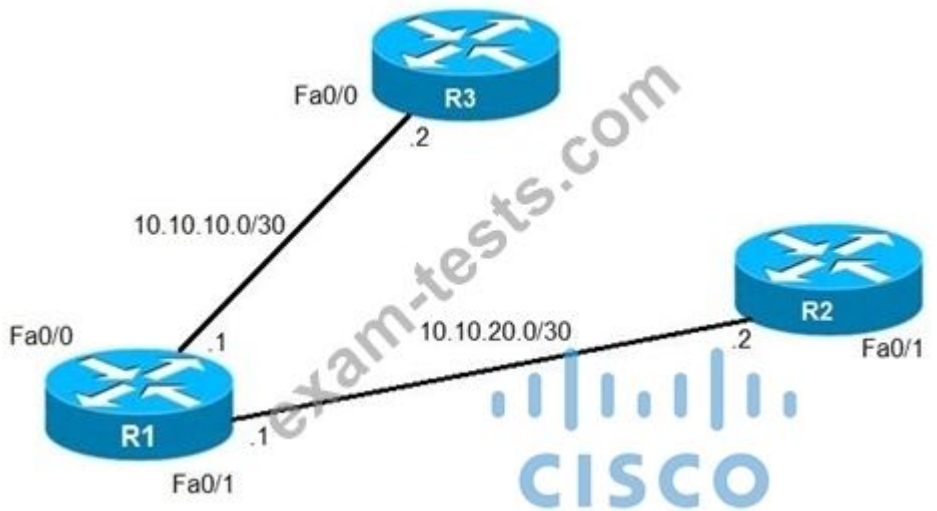
C. interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

D. interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip vrf forwarding CCNP

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 209

Refer to the exhibit.



An IP SLA was configured on router R1 that allows the default route to be modified in the event that Fa0/0 loses reachability with the router R3 Fa0/0 interface. The route has changed to flow through router R2. Which debug command is used to troubleshoot this issue?

A. debug ip flow

B. debug ip sla error

C. debug ip routing

D. debug ip packet

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

debug ip routing This command enables debugging messages related to the routing table.

NEW QUESTION: 210

Refer to Exhibit.

```
Jan 9 15:29:29.713: DHCP_SNOOPING: process new DHCP packet, message type: DHCPINFORM, input interface:
Po2, MAC da: ffff.ffff.ffff, DHCP yiaddr: 0.0.0.0, DHCP siaddr: 0.0.0.0, DHCP giaddr: 0.0.0.0
Jan 9 15:29:29.713: DHCP_SNOOPING_SW: bridge packet get invalid mat entry: FFFF.FFFF.FFFF, packet is
flooded to ingress VLAN: (1)
Jan 9 15:29:29.722: DHCP_SNOOPING_SW: bridge packet send packet to cpu port: Vlan1.
Jan 9 15:29:31.509: DHCPSNOOP(hlfm_set_if_input): Setting if_input to Po2 for pak. Was Vl1
Jan 9 15:29:31.509: DHCPSNOOP(hlfm_set_if_input): Setting if_input to Vl1 for pak. Was Po2
Jan 9 15:29:31.509: DHCPSNOOP(hlfm_set_if_input): Setting if_input to Po2 for pak. Was Vl1Jan 9
15:29:31.517: DHCP_SNOOPING: received new DHCP packet from input interface (Port-channel2)
```

A network administrator enables DHCP snooping on the Cisco Catalyst 3750-X switch and configures the uplink port (Port-channel2) as a trusted port. Clients are not receiving an IP address, but when DHCP snooping is disabled, clients start receiving IP addresses. Which global command resolves the issue?

A. ip dhcp relay information trust portchannel2

B. ip dhcp snooping trust

C. No ip dhcp snooping information option

D. ip dhcp snooping

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 211

Refer to the exhibit.

```
TAC+: TCP/IP open to 171.68.118.101/49 failed --
Destination unreachable; gateway or host down
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = ERROR
AAA/AUTHEN/START (2546660185): Method=LOCAL
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = FAIL
As1 CHAP: Unable to validate Response. Username chapuser: Authentication failure
```

Why is user authentication being rejected?

A. The TACACS+ server refuses the user because the user is set up for CHAP.

B. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is in the local database.

C. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is not in the local database.

D. The TACACS+ server expects "user", but the NT client sends "domain/user".

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 212

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show running-config | include ip route
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.225 130
Router#show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C        192.168.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
      192.168.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.2.2[110/11] via 192.168.12.2, 00:52:09, Ethernet0/0
      192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L        192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
      209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        209.165.200.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
         209.165.200.226/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```

An engineer configures a static route on a router, but when the engineer checks the route to the destination, a different next hop is chosen. What is the reason for this?

A. Dynamic routing protocols always have priority over static routes.

B. The metric of the OSPF route is lower than the metric of the static route.

C. The configured AD for the static route is higher than the AD of OSPF.

D. The syntax of the static route is not valid, so the route is not considered.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The AD of static route is manually configured to 130 which is higher than the AD of OSPF router which is 110.

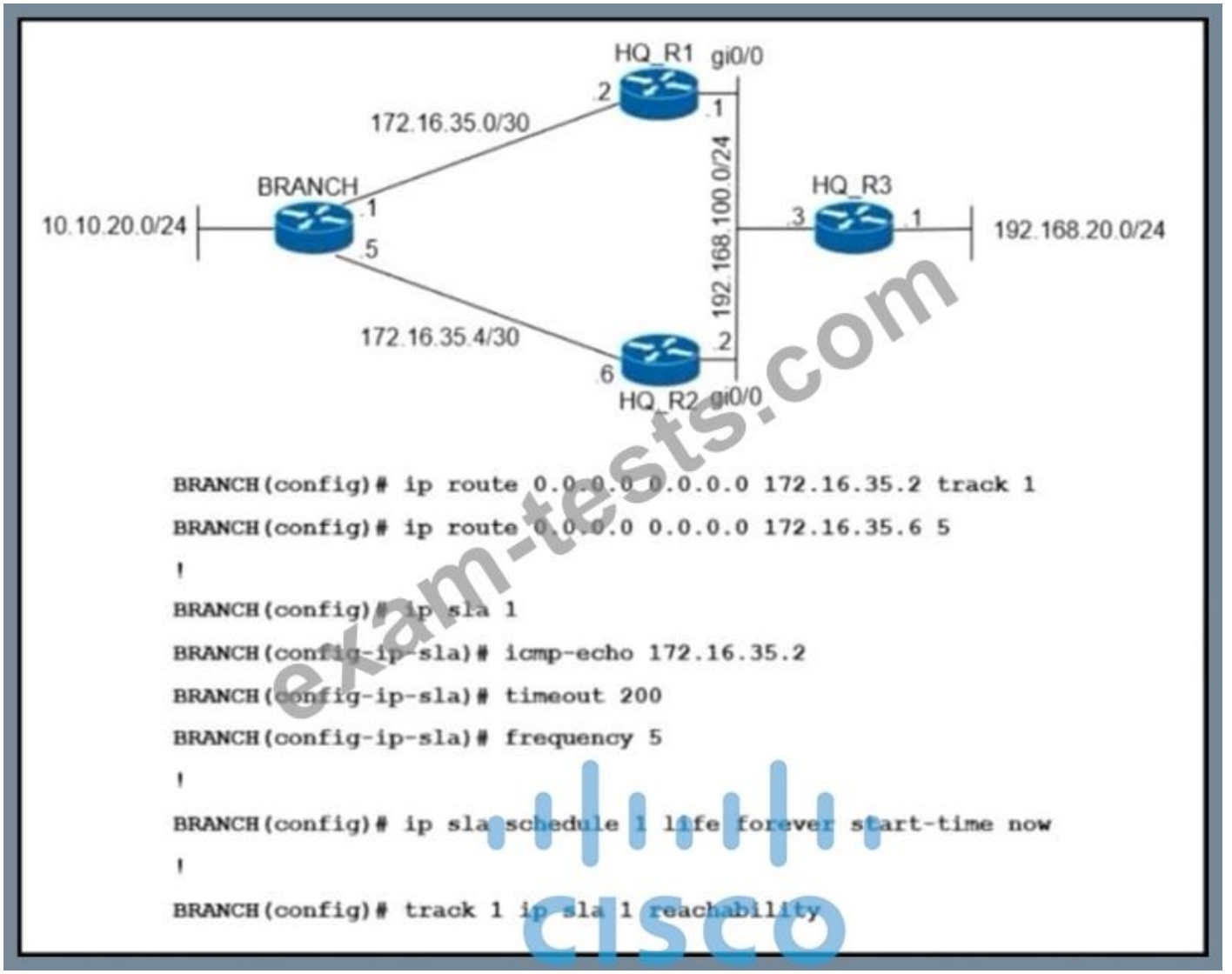
NEW QUESTION: 213
Refer to the exhibit.

```
router# show running-config
Building configuration
!
<output omitted -----!>
!
hostname R1
!
ip domain-name cisco.com
!
crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
!
username admin privilege 15 secret cisco123
!
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 1 deny any log
!
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in
login local
!
<output omitted -----!>
!
end
```

A user cannot SSH to the router. What action must be taken to resolve this issue?
A. Configure transport input ssh
B. Configure transport output ssh
C. Configure ip ssh version 2
D. Configure ip ssh source-interface loopback0
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0_2_EX/security/configurati
960-x_cg_chapter_01001.html

NEW QUESTION: 214

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has successfully set up a floating static route from the BRANCH router to the HQ network using HQ_R1 as the primary default gateway When the g0/0 goes down on HQ_R1, the branch network cannot reach the HQ network 192.168.20.0/24. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?

A. HQ_R3(config)# ip sla responder
HQ_R3(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.1

B. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 192.168.100.2

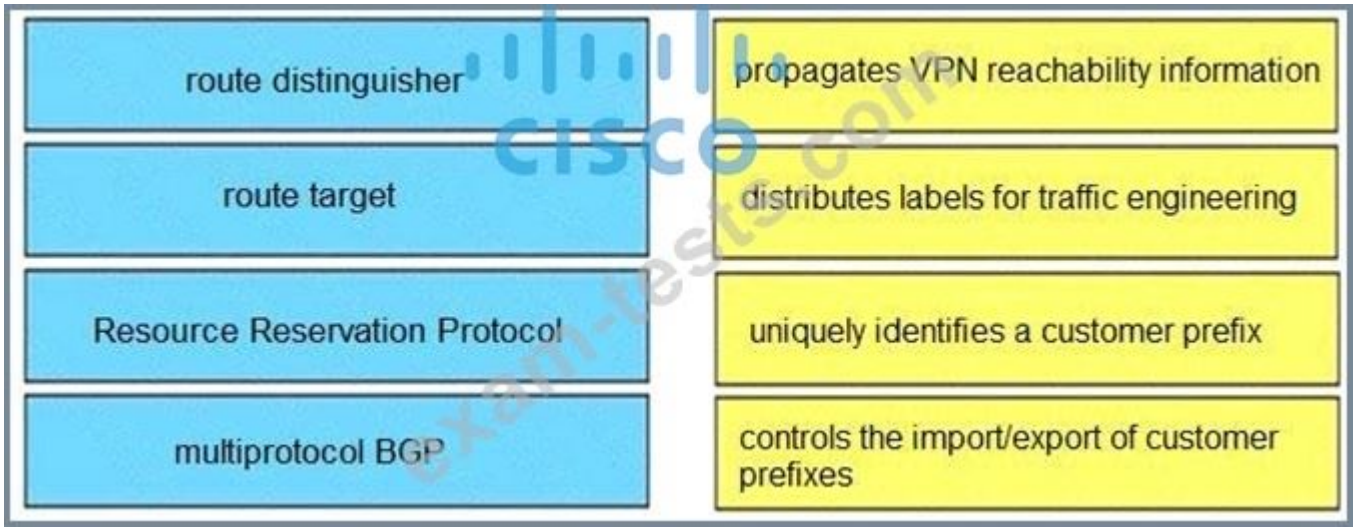
C. BRANCH(config)# Ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sta)# Icmp-echo 192.168.100.1

D. HQ R3(config)# Ip sla responder
HQ R3(config)# Ip sla responder Icmp-echo 172.16.35.5

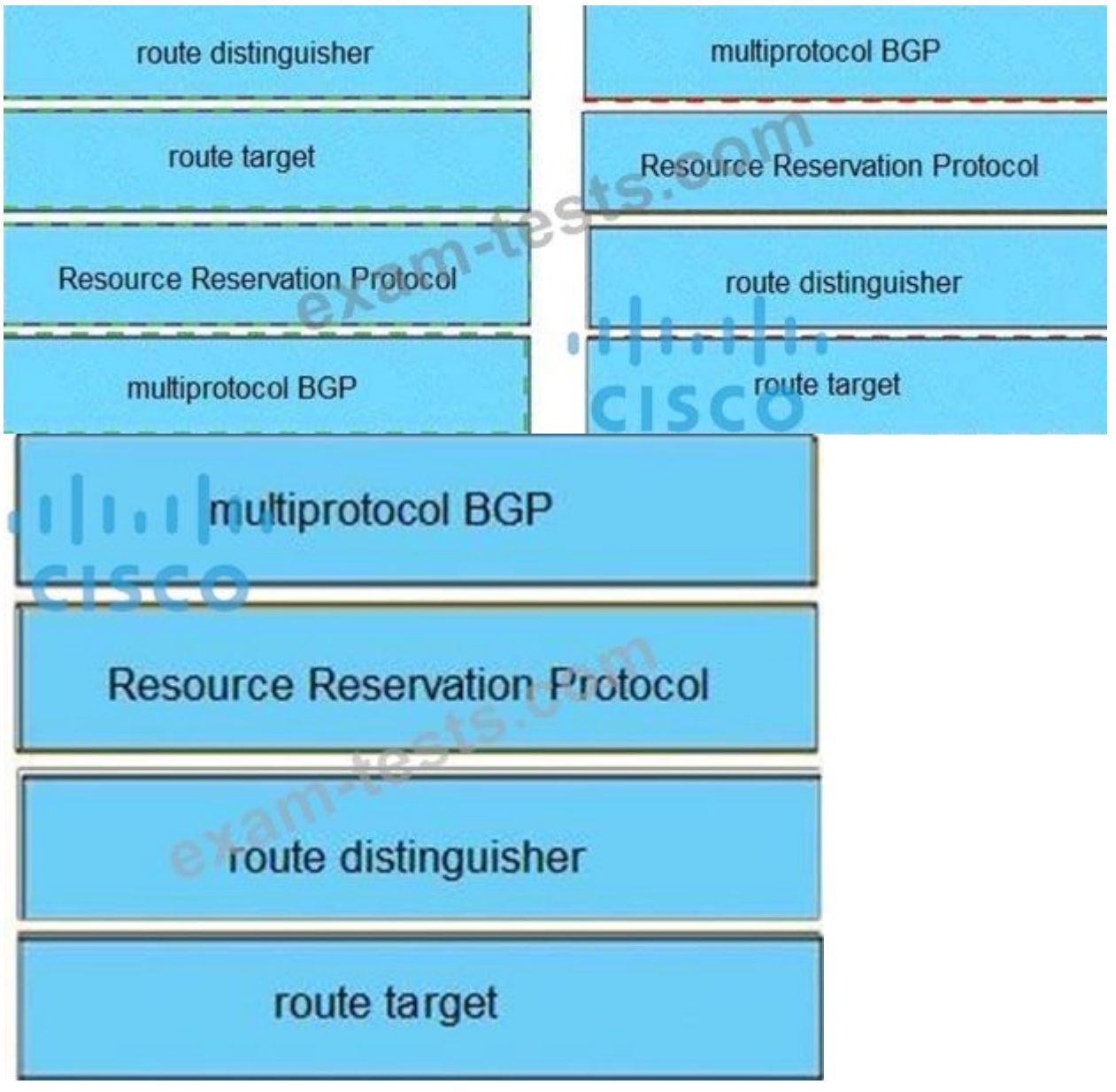
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 215

Drag and drop the MPLS VPN concepts from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 216

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
        10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
        ip address (access-lists): 1
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
  network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
  network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#|
```

An engineer is trying to block the route to 192.168.2.2 from the routing table by using the configuration that is shown. The route is still present in the routing table as an OSPF route. Which action blocks the route?

A. Use a prefix list instead of an access list in the route map.

B. Use an extended access list instead of a standard access list.

C. Change sequence 10 in the route-map command from permit to deny.

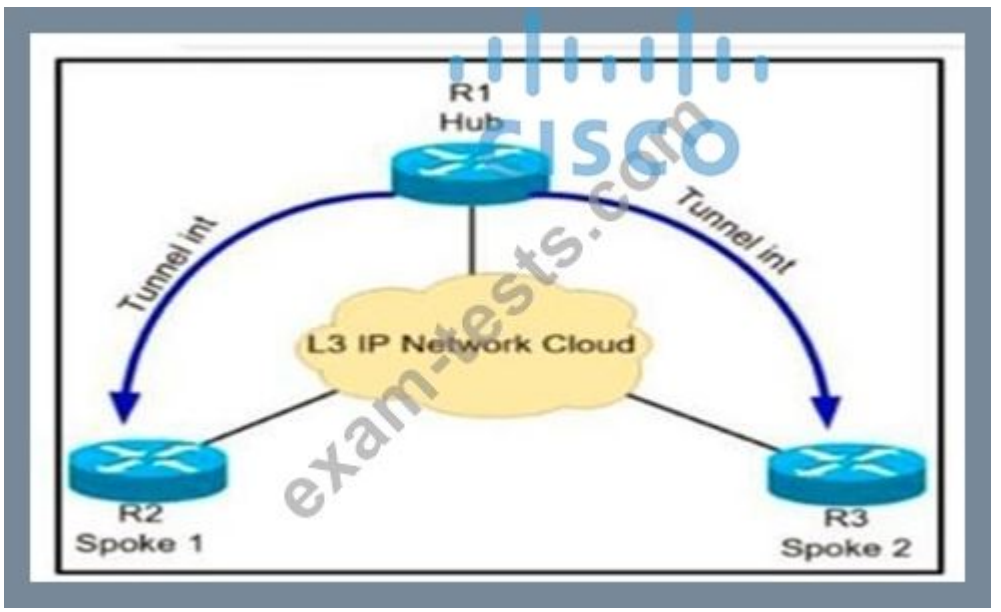
D. Add this statement to the route map: route-map RM-OSPF-DL deny 20.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 217

Refer to Exhibit.

A network administrator has successfully configured DMVPN topology between a hub and two spoke routers. Which two configuration commands should establish direct communications between spoke 1 and spoke 2 without going through the hub? (Choose two).



A. At the hub router, configure tne Ip nhrp spoke-tunnel command
B. At the spoke routers, configure the ip nhrp shortcut command.
C. At the spoke routers, configure the ip nhrp spoke-tunnel command.
D. At the hub router, configure the ip nhrp shortcut command.
E. At the hub router, configure ip nhrp redirect the command
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 218
An engineer must configure a Cisco router to initiate secure connections from the router to other devices in the network but kept failing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)
A. Configure a source port for the SSH connection to initiate
B. Configure a TACACS+ server and enable it
C. Configure transport input ssh command on the console
D. Configure a domain name
E. Configure a crypto key to be generated
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Follow these guidelines when configuring the switch as an SSH server or SSH client:
+ An RSA key pair generated by a SSHv1 server can be used by an SSHv2 server, and the reverse.+ If the SSH server is running on a stack master and the stack master fails, the new stack master uses the RSA key pair generated by the previous stack master
+ If you get CLI error messages after entering the crypto key generate rsa global configuration command, an RSA key pair has not been generated. Reconfigure thehostname and domain, and then enter the crypto key generate rsa command.+ When generating the RSA key pair, the message No host name specified might appear. If it does, you must configure a hostname by using the hostname globalconfiguration command.+ When generating the RSA key pair, the message No domain specified might appear. If it does, you must configure an IP domain name by using the ip domain-nameglobal configuration command.+ When configuring the local authentication and authorization authentication method, make sure that AAA is disabled on the console.

NEW QUESTION: 219

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R# show running-config

nterface Ethernet0/1
no ip address
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1:12::2/64
ipv6 traffic-filter ACL in

pv6 access-list ACL
sequence 10 permit tcp any any eq 22
sequence 20 permit tcp any eq 22 any
sequence 30 permit tcp any any eq bgp
sequence 40 permit tcp any eq bgp any
sequence 50 permit udp any any eq ntp
sequence 60 permit udp any eq ntp any
sequence 70 permit udp any any eq snmp
sequence 80 deny ipv6 any any log

R# show ipv6 cef ::/0
:/0
 nexthop 2001:DB8:1:12::1 Ethernet0/1

Feb 23 00:23:17.211: %IPV6_ACL-6-ACCESSLOGDP: list ACL/80
lenied icmpv6 2001:DB8:1:12::1 -> FF02::1:FF00:2 (135/0), 732
ackets
```

After a security audit, the administrator implemented an ACL in the route reflector. The RR became unreachable from any router in the network. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Enable the ND proxy feature on the default gateway.

B. Permit ICMPv6 neighbor discovery traffic in the ACL.

C. Change the next hop of the default route to the link-local address of the default gateway.

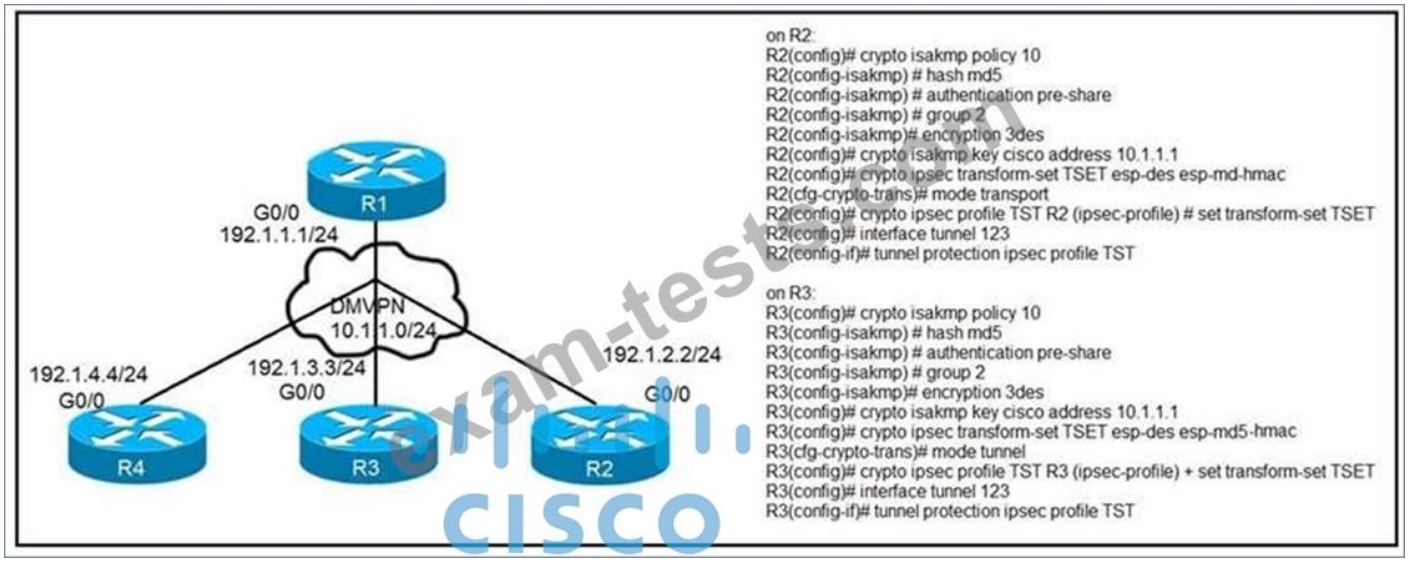
D. Configure a link-local address on the Ethernet0/1 interface.

E. Remove the ACL entry 80.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 220

Refer to the exhibit.



After applying IPsec, the engineer observed that the DMVPN tunnel went down, and both spoke-to-spoke and hub were not establishing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 192.1.1.1 on R2 and R3

B. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on R2 and R3.

C. Change the mode from mode tunnel to mode transport on R3

D. Change the mode from mode transport to mode tunnel on R2.

E. Remove the crypto isakmp key cisco address 10.1.1.1 on R2 and R3

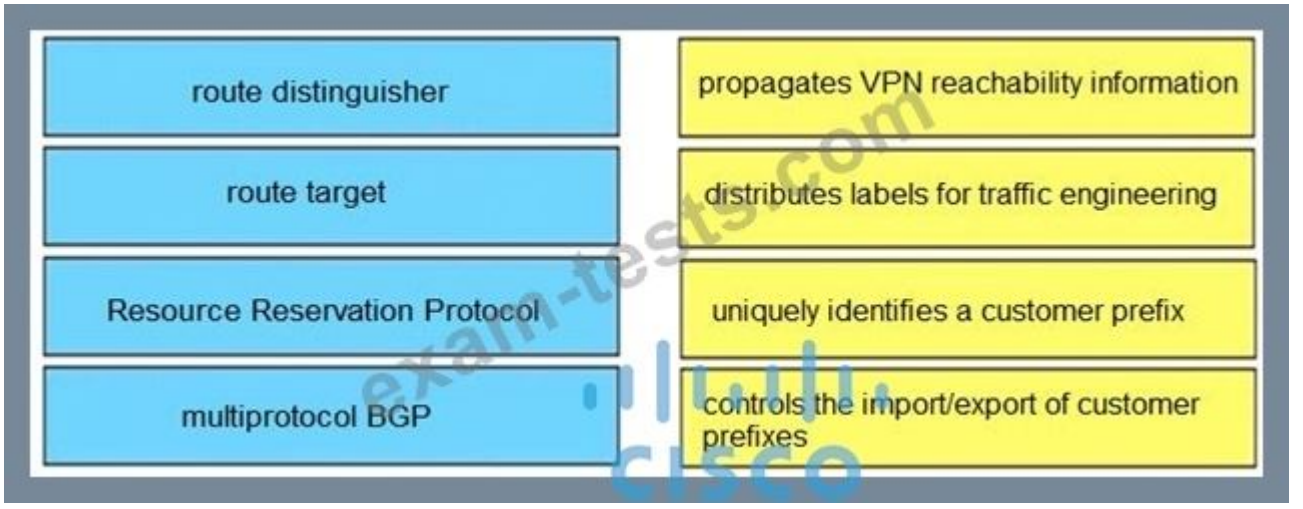
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

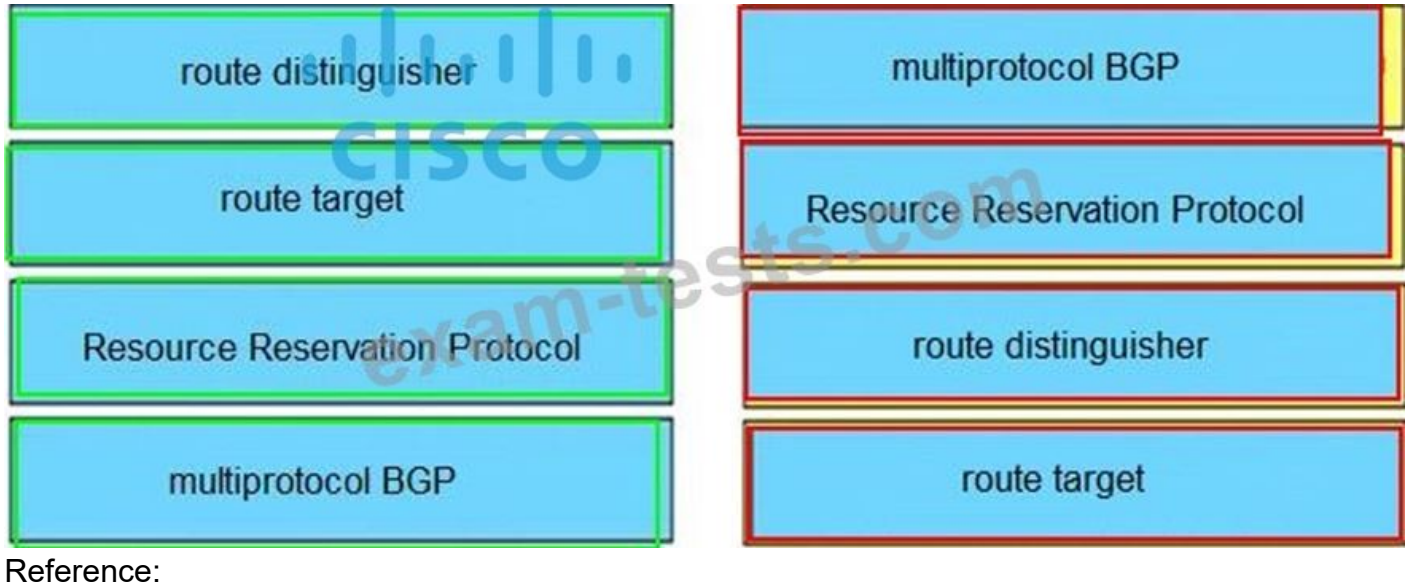
*When using DMVPN with IPSec, it is unnecessary to use tunnel mode. Because DMVPN uses GRE which means that a new IP header is already added by GRE. The GRE encapsulation happens on the tunnel interface before the encryption process takes place.

NEW QUESTION: 221

Drag and drop the MPLS VPN concepts from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:

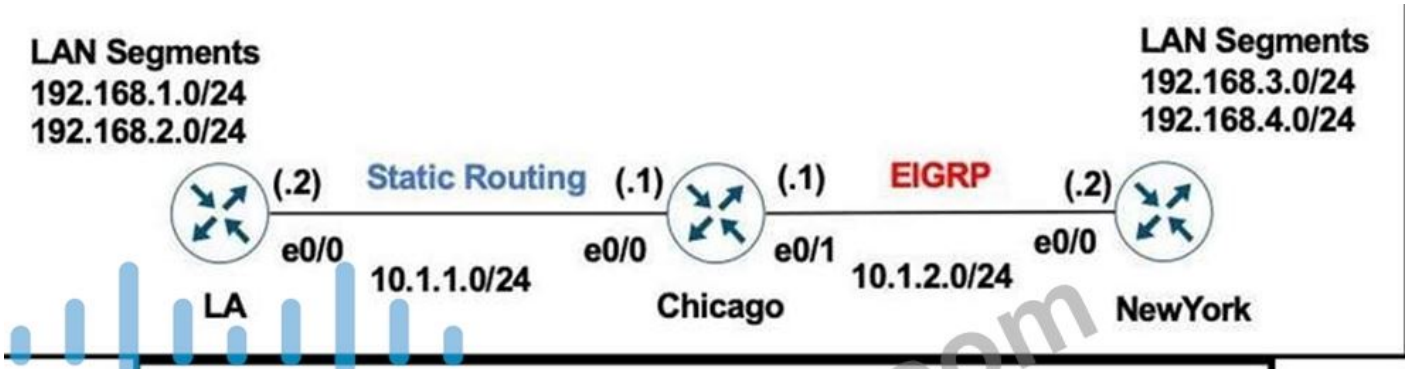


Reference:

https://www.rogerperkin.co.uk/featured/route-distinguisher-vs-route-target/

NEW QUESTION: 222

Refer to the exhibits.



Chicago Router

```
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
!
router eigrp 100
 redistribute static
```

LA Router

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

A user on the 192.168.1.0/24 network can successfully ping 192.168.3.1, but the administrator cannot ping 192.168.3.1 from the LA router. Which set of configurations fixes the issue?

A)

Chicago Router

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute static metric 10 10 10 10 10
```

B)

Chicago Router

```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute connected
```

C)

Chicago Router

```
ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
```

D)

LA Router

```
ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
```

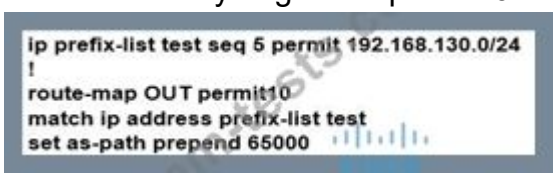
A. Option B
B. Option C
C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 223

R2 has a locally originated prefix 192.168.130.0/24 and has these configurations:



What is the result when the route-map OUT command is applied toward an eBGP neighbor R1 (1.1.1.1) by using the neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-map OUT out command?

A. R1 sees 192.168.130.0/24 as two AS hops away instead of one AS hop away.

B. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

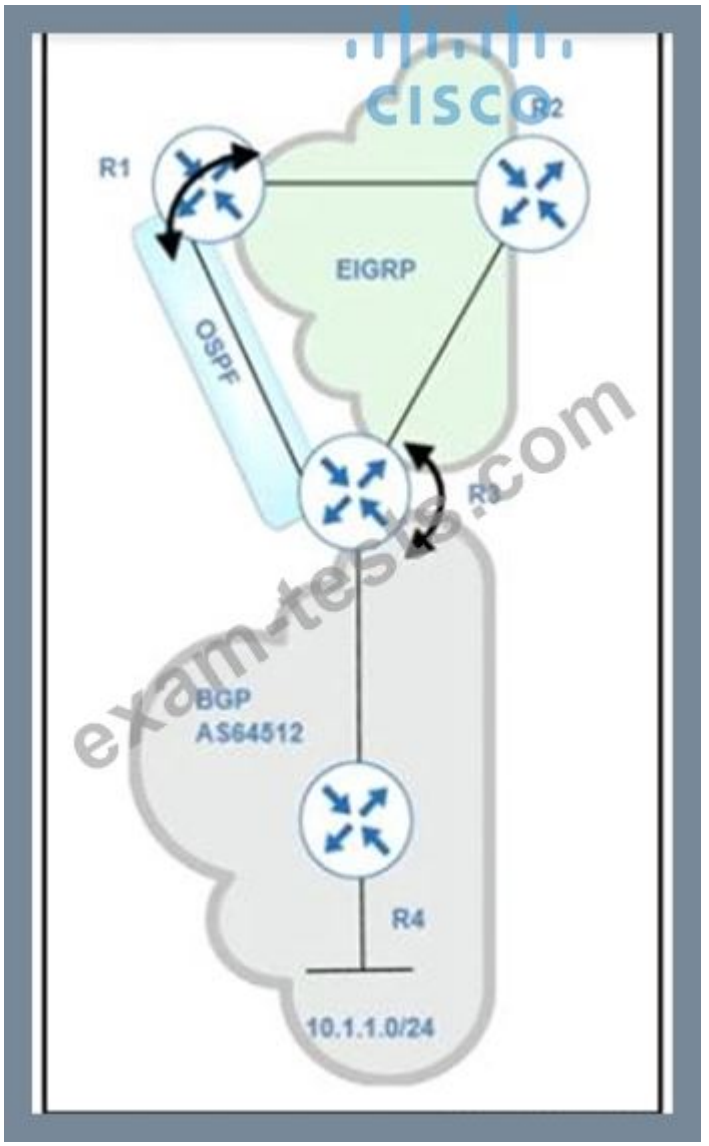
C. R1 does not forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24

D. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 224

Refer to exhibit.



Routing protocols are mutually redistributed on R3 and R1. Users report intermittent connectivity to services hosted on the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix. Significant routing update changes are noticed on R3 when the show ip route profile command is run. How must the services be stabilized?

A. The issue with using BGP must be resolved by using another protocol and redistributing it into EIGRP on R3

B. The routing loop must be fixed by reducing the admin distance of iBGP from 200 to 100 on R3

C. The routing loop must be fixed by reducing the admin distance of OSPF from 110 to 80 on R3

D. The issue with using iBGP must be fixed by running eBGP between R3 and R4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

After redistribution, R3 learns about network 10.1.1.0/24 via two paths:+ Internal BGP (IBGP): advertised from R4 with AD of 200 (and metric of 0)+ OSPF: advertised from R1 with AD of 110 (O E2) (and metric of 20)Therefore R3 will choose the path with the lower AD via OSPF But this is a looped path which is received from R3 -> R2 -> R1 -> R3. So when the advertised route from R4 is expired, the looped path is also expired soon and R3 willreinstall the main path from R4. This is the cause of intermittent connectivity.In order to solve this issue, we can lower the AD of iBGP to a value which is lower than 110 so that it is preferred over OSPF-advertised route.

NEW QUESTION: 225

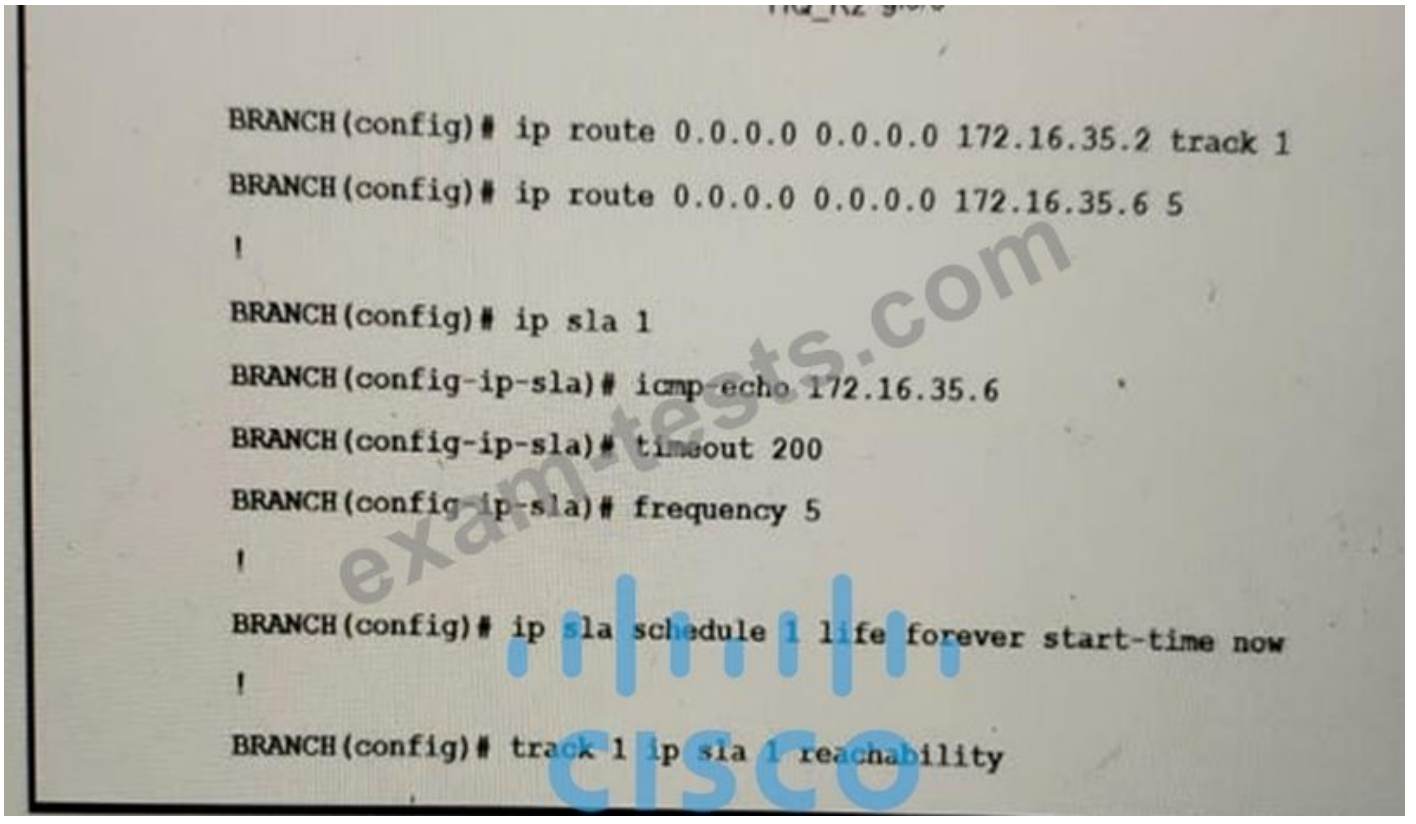
A company Is redesigning WAN infrastructure so that all branch sites must communicate via the head office and the head office can directly communicate with each site independently. The network engineer must configure the head office router by considering zero-

touch technology when adding new sites in the same WAN infrastructure. Which configuration must be applied to the head office router to meet this requirement?

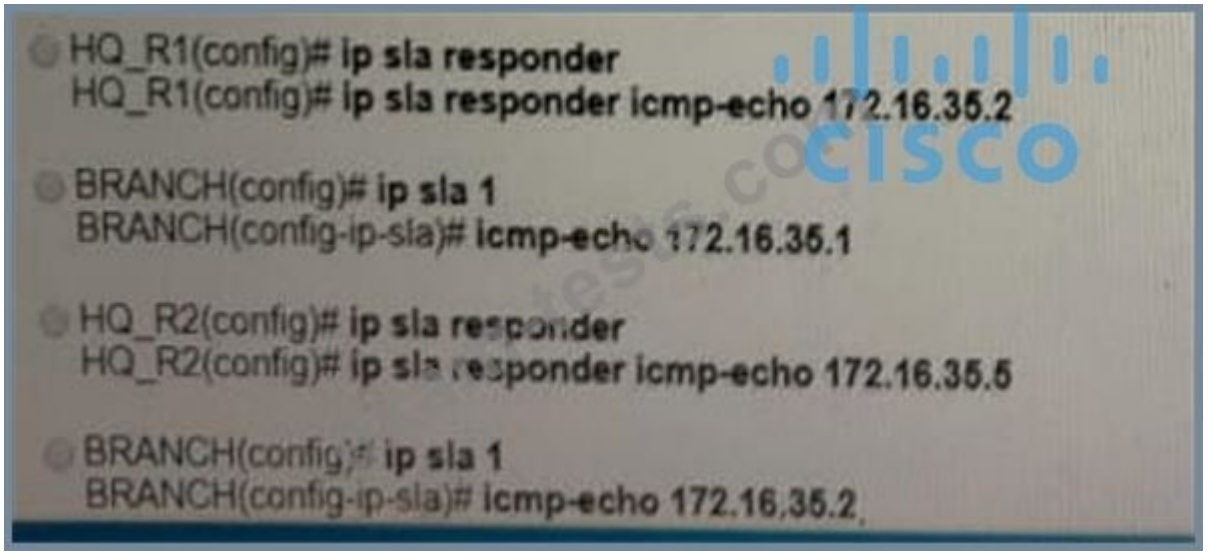
A. Option B
B. Option D
C. Option C
D. Option A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 226
Refer to Exhibit.



Traffic from the branch network should route through HQ R1 unless the path is unavailable. An engineer tests this functionality by shutting down interface on the BRANCH router toward HQ_R1 router but 192.168.20.0/24 is no longer reachable from the branch router. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?



A. Option C

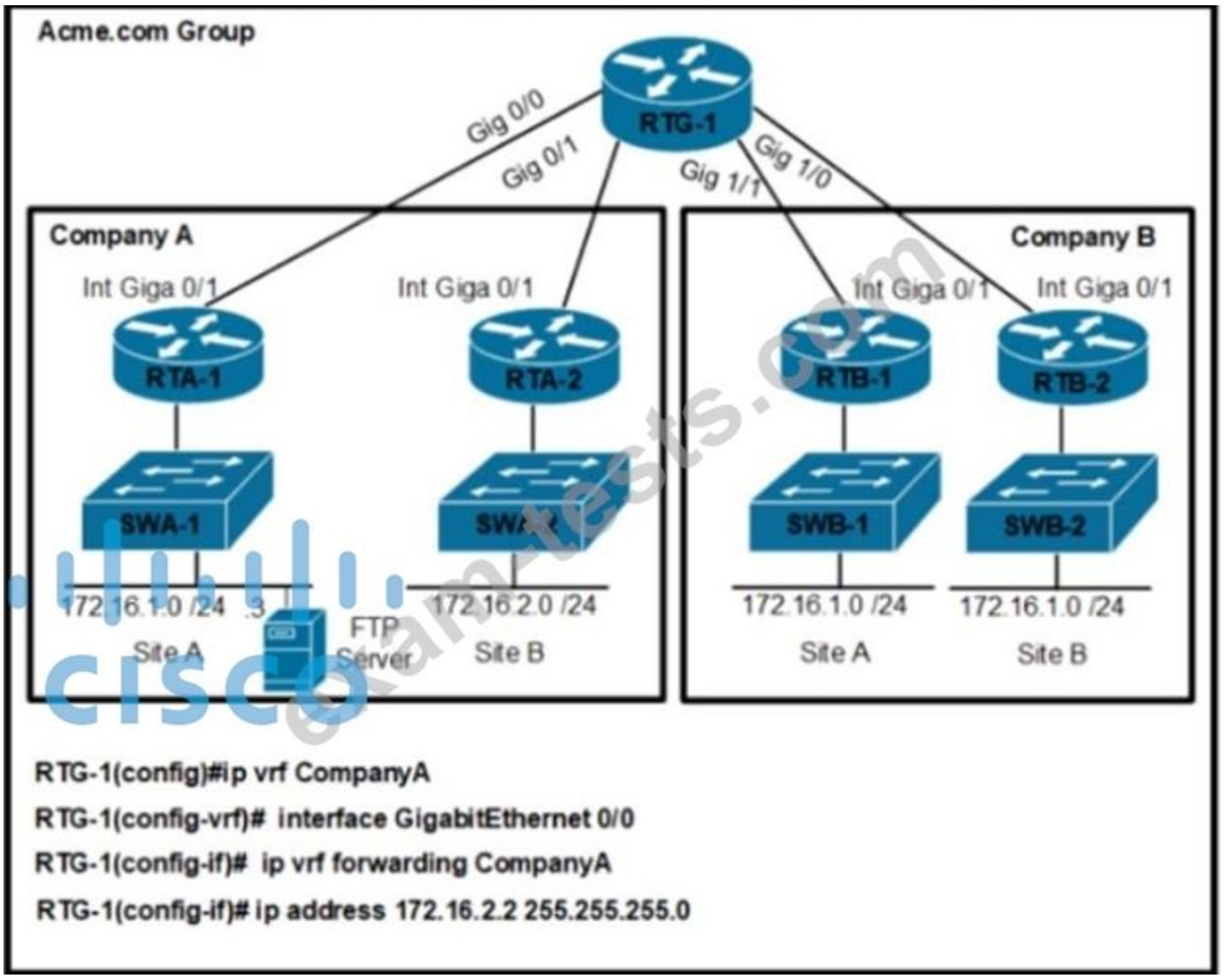
B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 227
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a per VRF for TACACS+ for company A.
Which configuration on RTG-1 accomplishes the task?

○ aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.1 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
ip vrf forwarding CompanyA

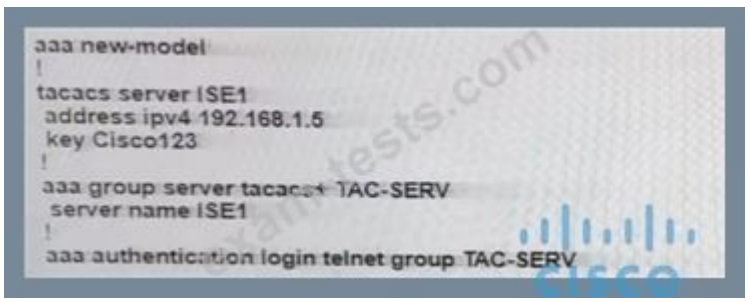
○ aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.3 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
ip vrf forwarding CompanyA

○ aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.1 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
ip vrf CompanyA

○ aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.3 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
ip vrf CompanyA

A. Option C
B. Option D
C. Option A
D. Option B
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 228
The network administrator configured R1 to authenticate Telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using TACACS+. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing toward R1(192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123.



The administrator cannot authenticate to R1 based on ISE. Which configuration fixes the issue?

A. ip tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123

B. line vty 0 4
login authentication TAC-SERV

C. line vty 0 4
login authentication telnet

D. tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123

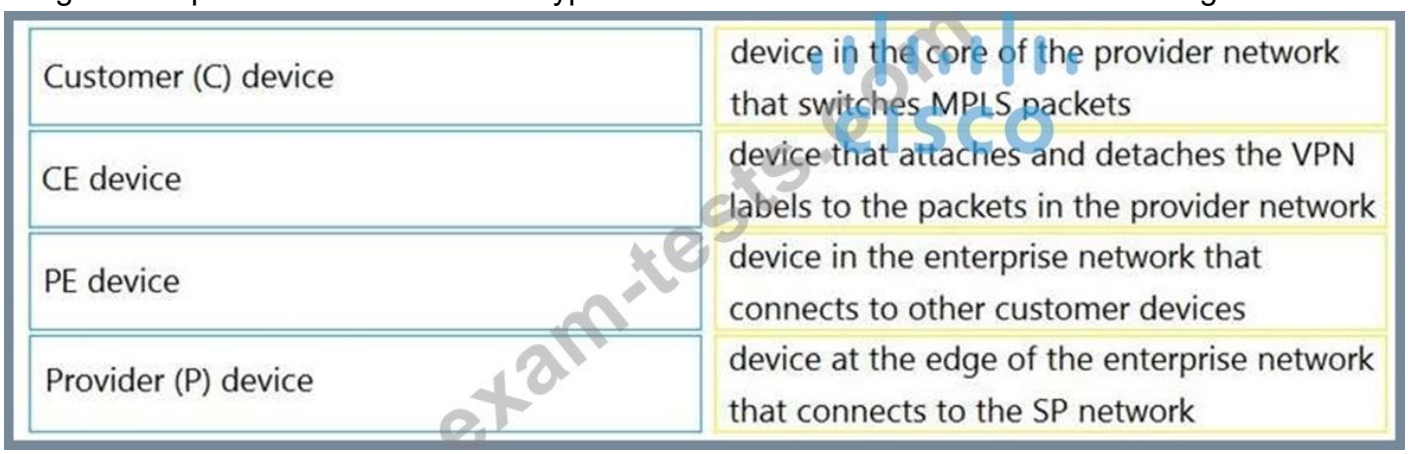
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The last command "aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV" created the method list name telnet so we need to assign it to line vty.

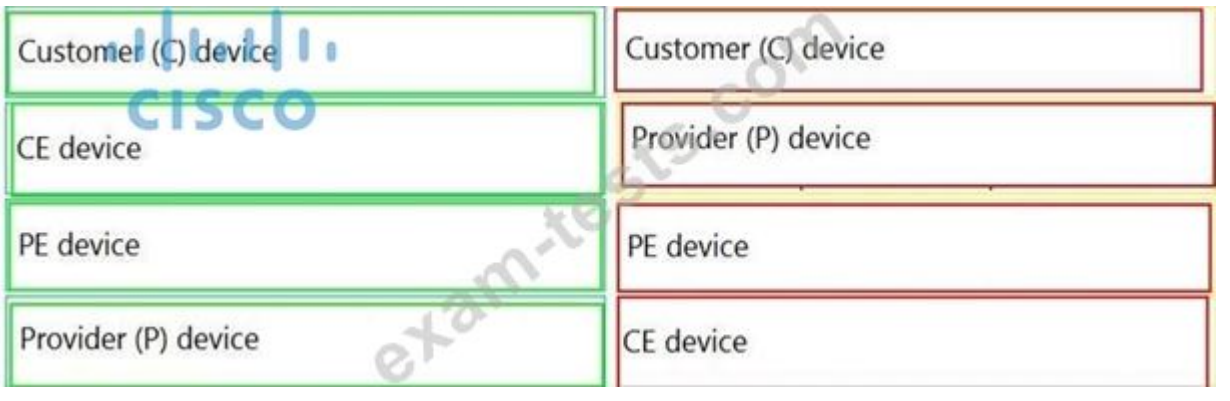
Reference:
Configure-ISE-2-0-IOS-TACACS-Authentic.html

NEW QUESTION: 229

Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from the left onto the definitions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 230

Refer to the exhibit.

```
changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/2,
changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/3,
changed state to up
%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.1.1.2 on Ethernet0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
%BGP-3-NOTIFICATION: received from neighbor 192.168.200.1
active 6/7 (Connection Collision Resolution) 0 bytes
%BGP-5-NBR_RESET: Neighbor 192.168.200.1 active reset (BGP
Notification received)
%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.200.1 active Down BGP
Notification received
%BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.200.1 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session  BGP Notification received
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer noticed that the router log messages do not have any information about when the event occurred. Which action should the engineer take when enabling service time stamps to improve the logging functionality at a granular level?

A. Configure the timezone option

B. Configure the debug uptime option

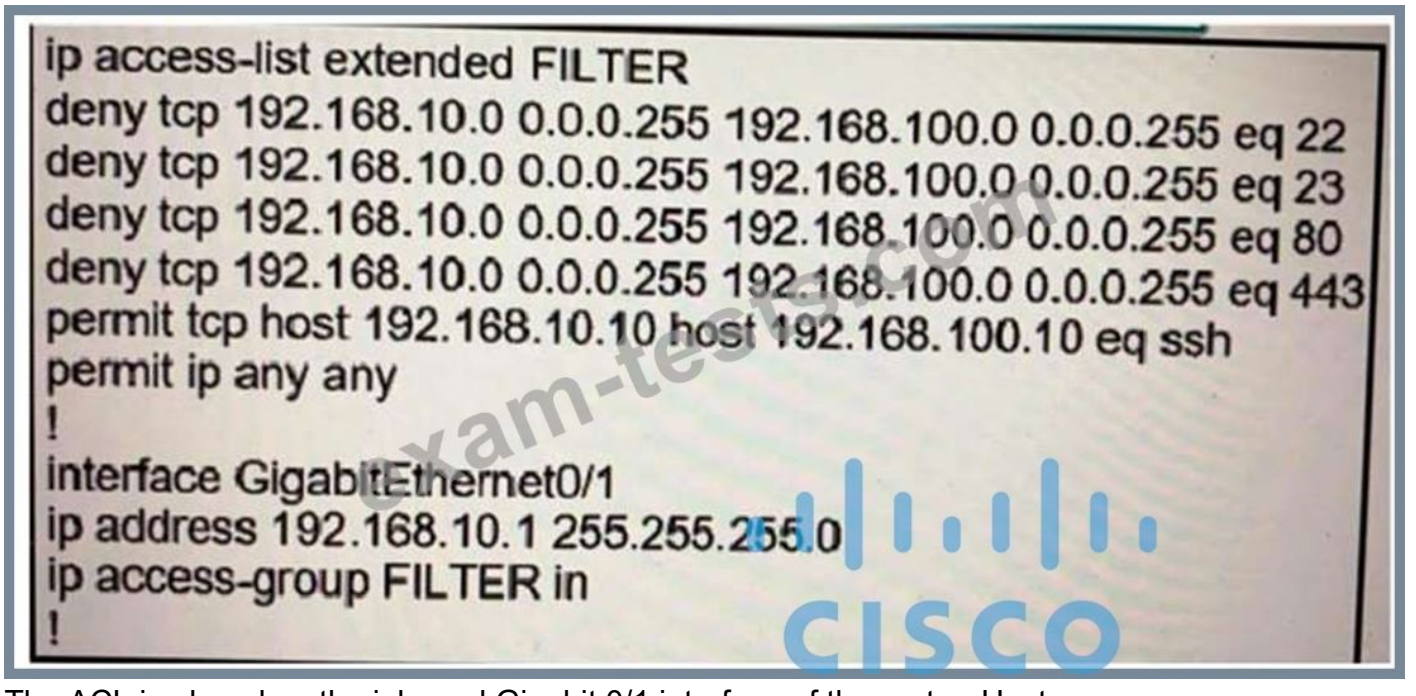
C. Configure the msec option

D. Configure the tog uptime option

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 231

Refer to the exhibit.



The ACL is placed on the inbound Gigabit 0/1 interface of the router. Host 192.168.10.10cannot SSH to host 192.168.100.10 even though the flow is permitted. Which action resolves the issue without opening

full access to this router?

A. Temporarily move the permit ip any any line to the beginning of the ACL to see if the flow works

B. Move the SSH entry to the beginning of the ACL

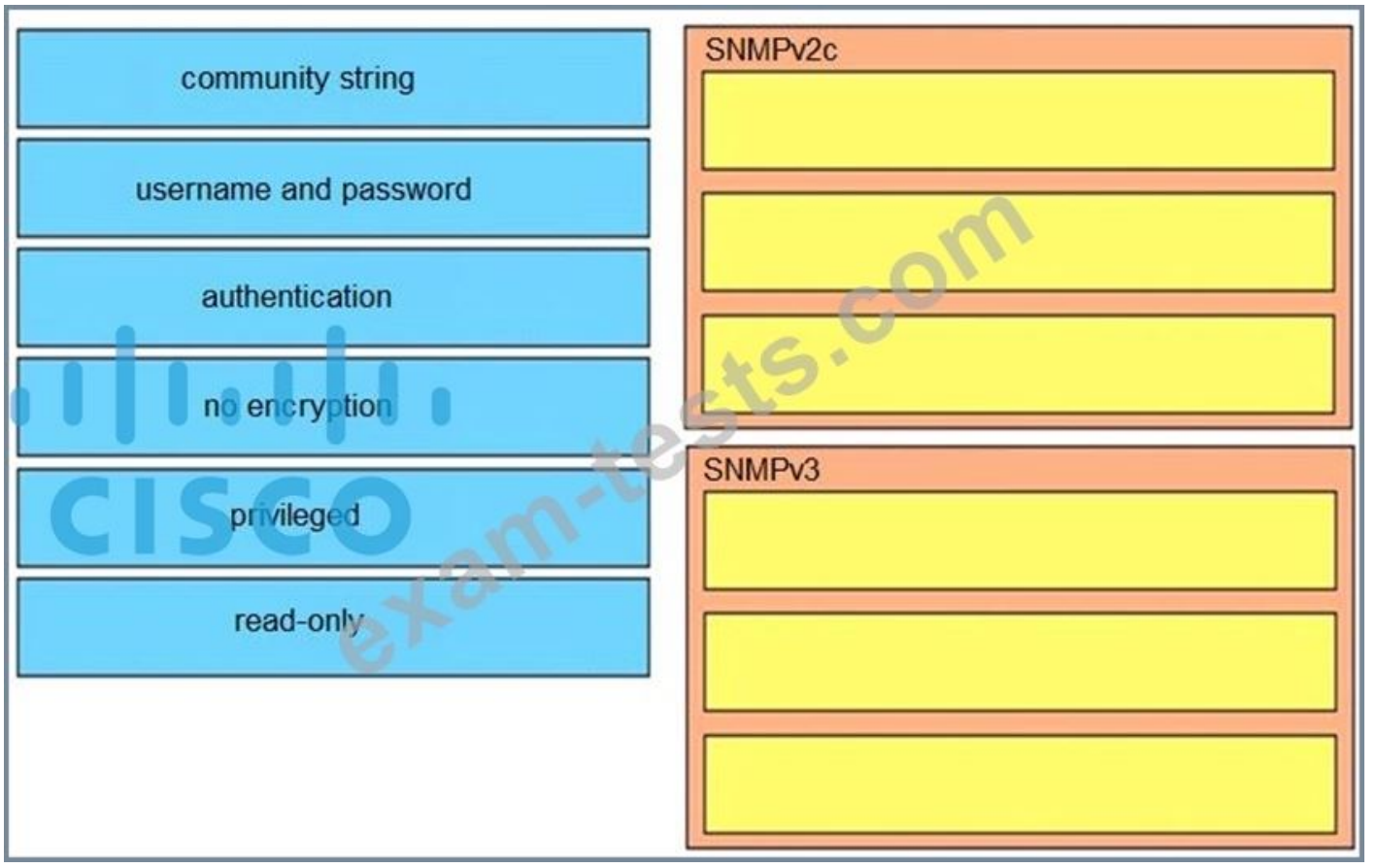
C. Temporarily remove the ACL from the interface to see if the flow works

D. Run the show access-list FILTER command to view if the SSH entry has any hit statistic associated with it

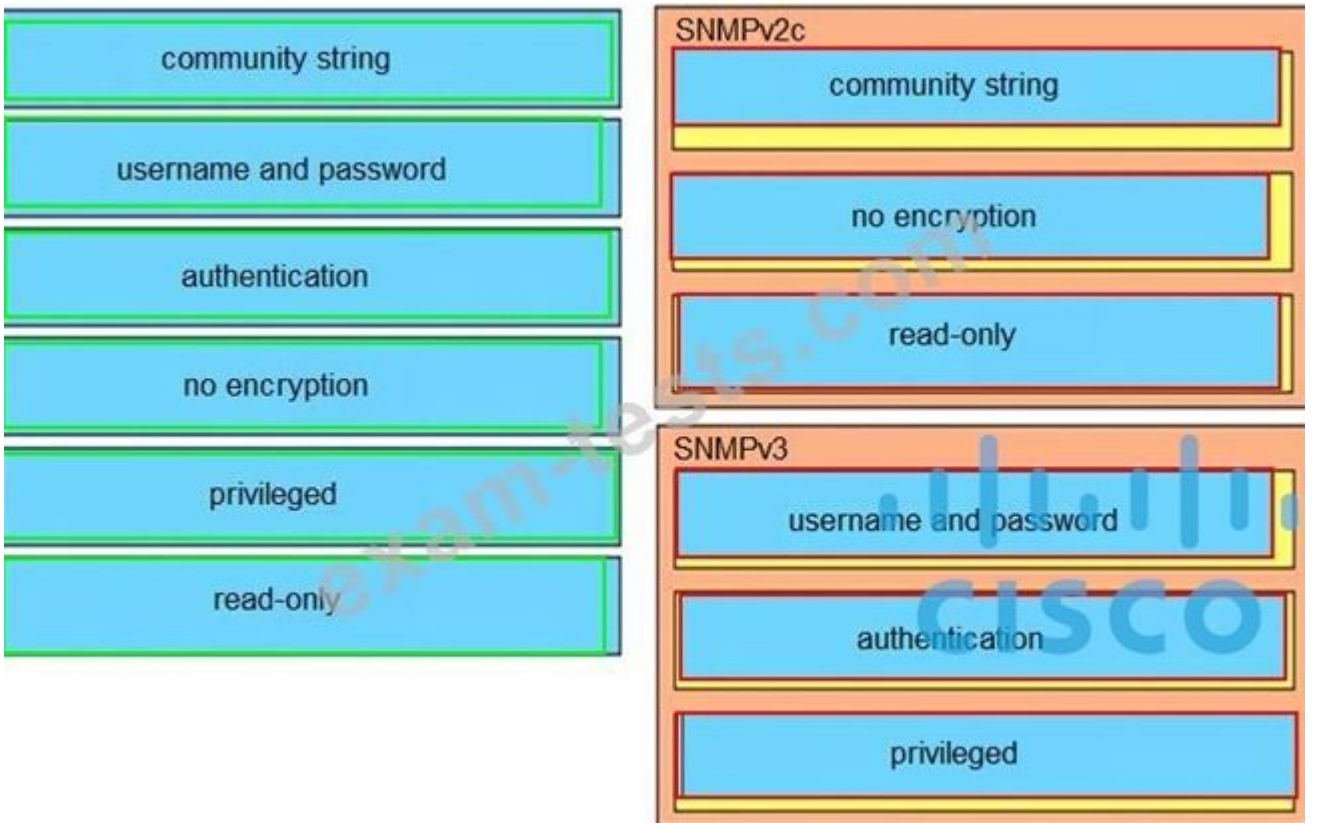
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 232

Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.



Answer:

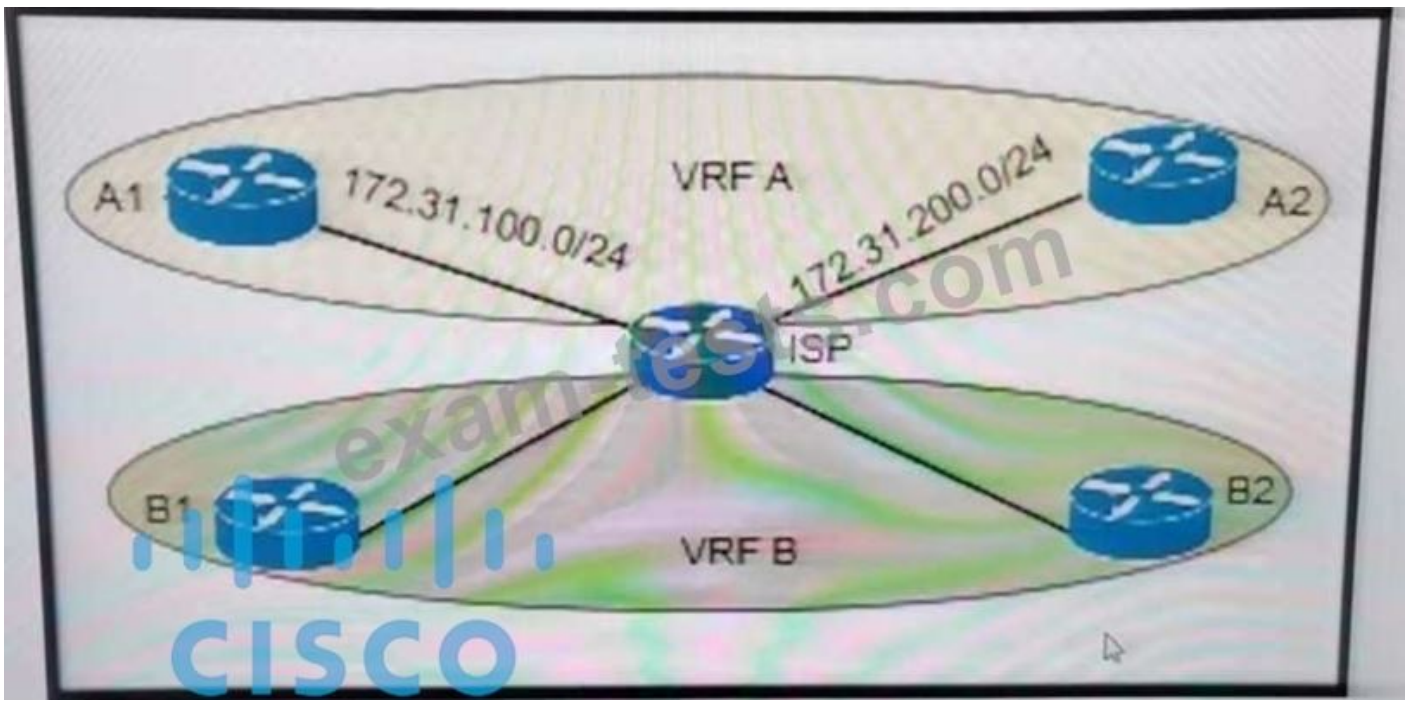


NEW QUESTION: 233
Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
!
```

The none area 0 routers in OSPF still receive more specific routes of 10.1.1.0.10.1.2.0.10.1.3.0 from area 0. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Configure route summarization on OSPF-enabled interfaces.
B. Summarize by using the area range command on ABRs
C. Summarize by using the summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.252.0 command.
D. Configure the summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.252.0 command under OSPF process.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 234
Refer to the exhibit.
The ISP router is fully configured for customer A and customer B using the VRF-Lite feature. What is the minimum configuration required for customer A to communicate between routers A1 and A2?



A. A1
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
B. A1
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2
interface fa0/0

description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
C. A1
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100
net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
D. A1
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100 vrf A
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
A2
interface fa0/0
description To->ISP
ip vrf forwarding A
ip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
router ospf 100 vrf A
net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A1 and A2 routers do not know they belong to VRFA.

The two interfaces of ISP (which are connected to A1 & A2) should be configured like this (we only show the configure of one interface):

ISP router:

interface g0/0

description ISP->To_CustomerA

ip vrf forwarding A

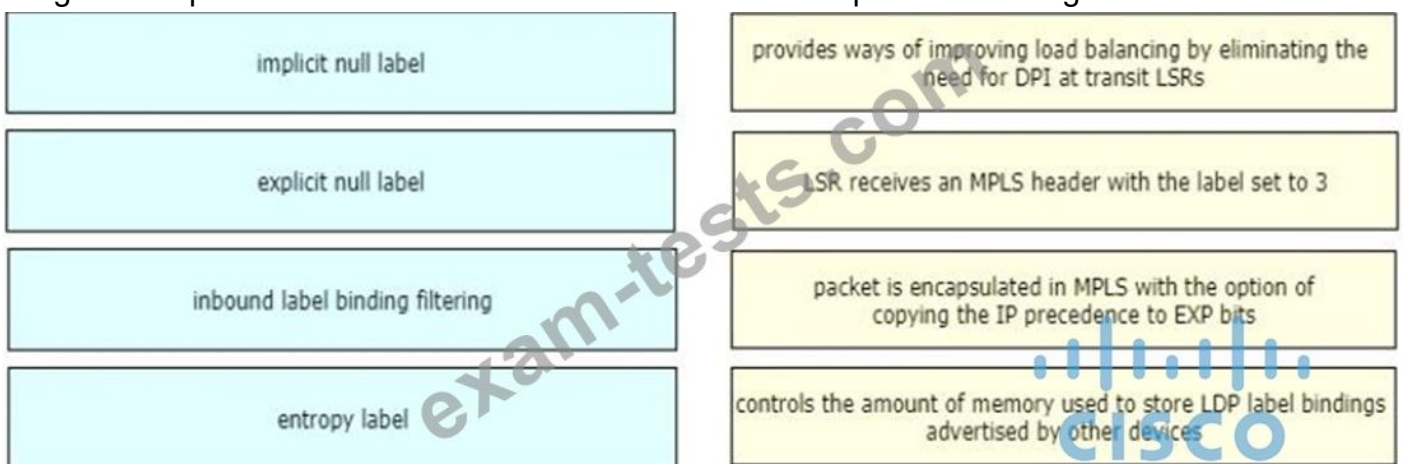
ip address 172.31.100.2 255.255.255.0

router ospf 100 vrf A

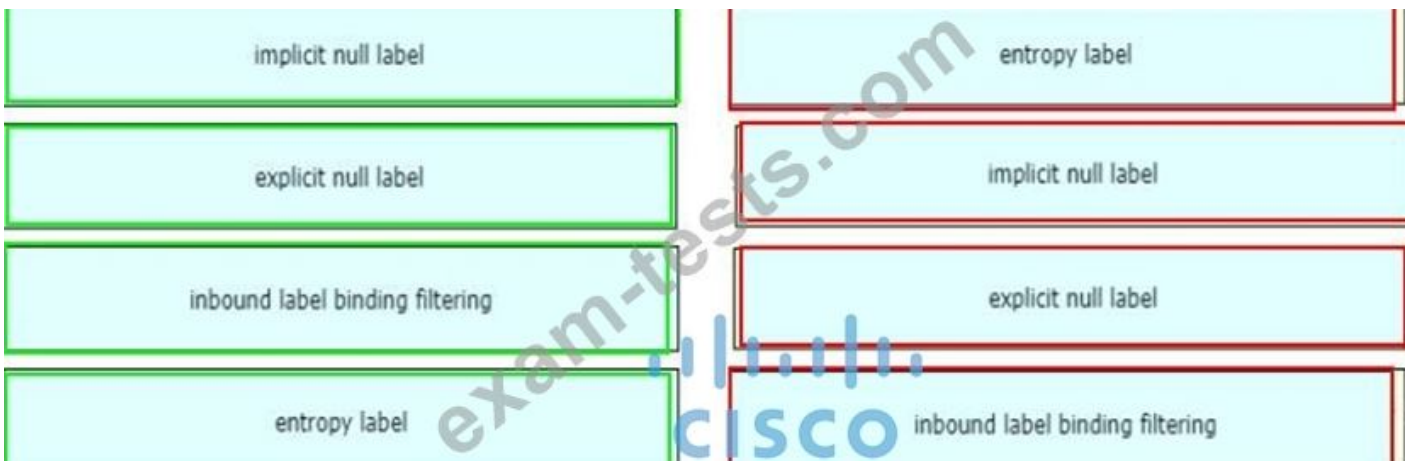
network 172.31.200.2 0.0.0.255 area 0

NEW QUESTION: 235

Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the descriptions on the right



Answer:

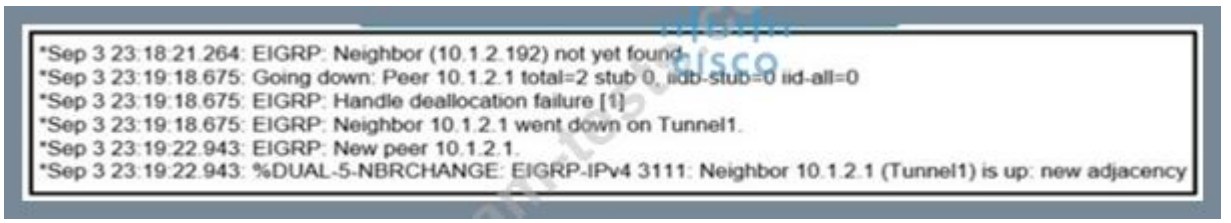


Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/15-sy/mp-ldp-15-sy-boo k/mp-ldp-inbound-filtr.html

NEW QUESTION: 236

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration command establishes an EIGRP neighbor adjacency between the hub and spoke?

A. connected 10.1.2.192 command on spoke router

B. neighbor 10.1.2.192 command on hub router

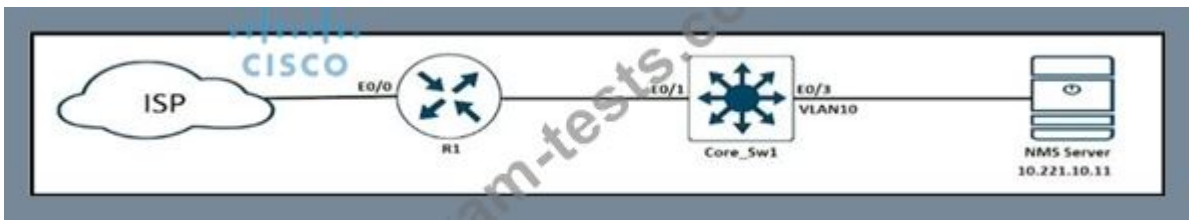
C. eigrp-peer 10.1.2.192 command on the hub router

D. network 10.1.2.192 command on spoke router

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 237

Refer to the exhibit.



During ISP router maintenance, the network produced many alerts because of the flapping interface. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

A. ip verify drop-rate notify hold-down 60

B. no snmp trap link-status

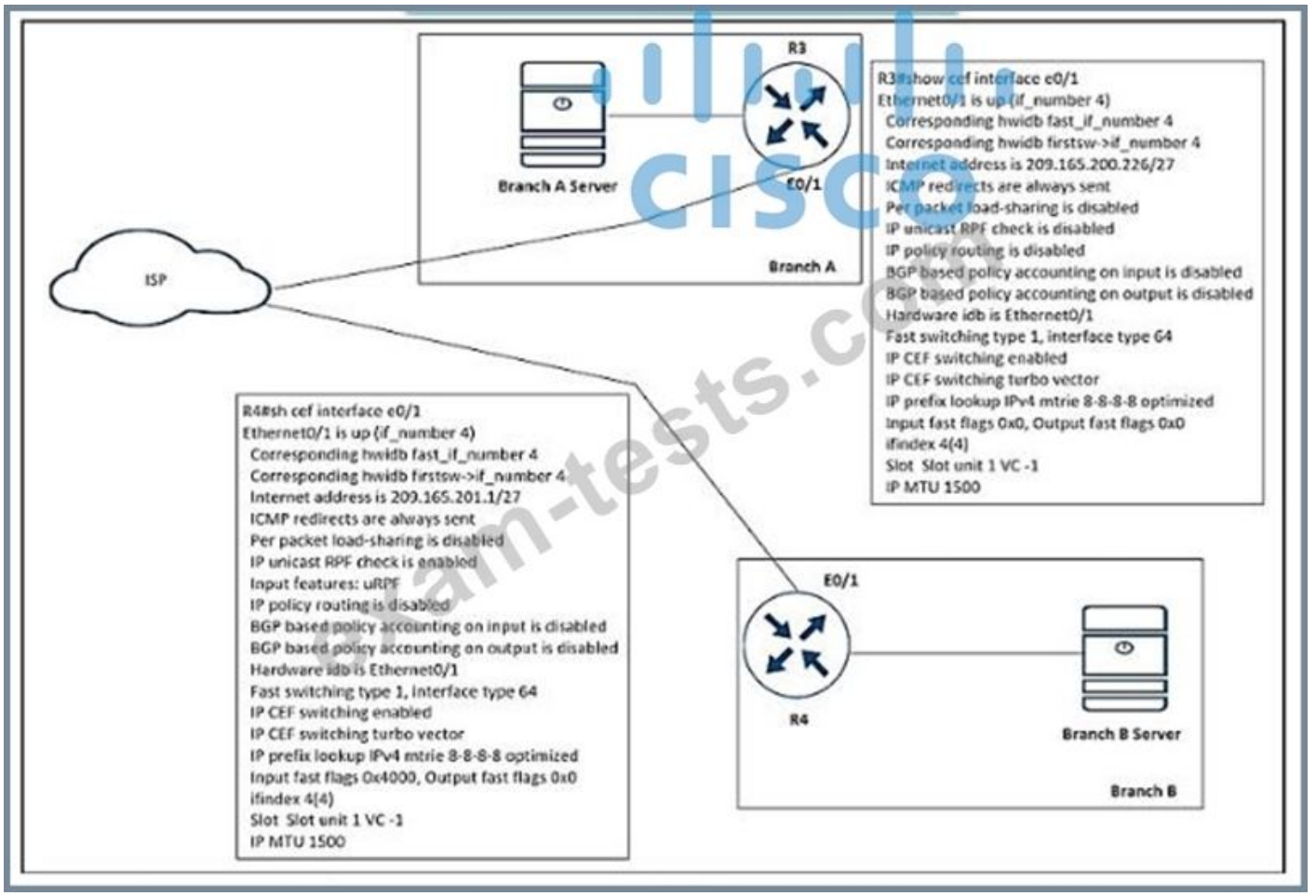
C. snmp trap link-status down

D. snmp trap ip verify drop-rate

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 238

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit.

A shoe retail company implemented the uRPF solution for an antispoofing attack. A network engineer received the call that the branch A server is under an IP spoofing attack. Which configuration must be implemented to resolve the attack?

A)

```
R4
interface ethernet0/1
  ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

B)

```
R4
interface ethernet0/1
 ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

C)

```
R3
interface ethernet0/1
 ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

D)

```
R3
interface ethernet0/1
  ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

A. Option B
B. Option C
C. Option A
D. Option D
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 239
Which statement about MPLS LDP router ID is true?
A. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID even if a loopback is configured.
B. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID.
C. The MPLS LDP router ID must match the IGP router ID.
D. The force keyword changes the router ID to the specified address without causing any impact.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/12-4m/mp-ldp-12-4mbook.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 240
A network administrator performed a Compact Flash Memory upgrade on a Cisco Catalyst 6509 Switch. Everything is functioning normally except SNMP, which was configured to monitor the bandwidth of key interfaces but the interface indexes are changed. Which global configuration resolves the issue?
A. snmp ifindex persist
B. snmp-server ifindex permanent
C. snmp-server ifindex persist
D. snmp ifindex permanent
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 241
Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465
access-list 100 deny tcp any eq 465 any
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any eq 80 any
access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 443
access-list 100 permit udp any eq 443 any
```

During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser.
What is needed to fix the problem?
A. permit tcp port 22
B. permit udp port 465

C. permit tcp port 465.
D. permit tcp port 443
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 242
The network administrator is tasked to configure R1 to authenticate telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using RADIUS. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing towards R1 (192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123. If ISE is down, the administrator should be able to connect using the local database with a username and password combination of admin/cisco123.
The administrator has configured the following on R1:

```
aaa new-model
!
username admin password cisco123
!
radius server ISE1
 address ipv4 192.168.1.5
 key Cisco123
!
aaa group server tacacs+ RAD-SERV
 server name ISE1
!
aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV
```


ISE has gone down. The Network Administrator is not able to Telnet to R1 when ISE went down. Which two configuration changes will fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- [ ] line vty 0 4
  login authentication RAD-LOCAL
- [ ] line vty 0 4
  login authentication default
- [ ] line vty 0 4
  login authentication RAD-SERV
- [ ] aaa authentication login RAD-SERV group RAD-LOCAL local
- [ ] aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV local

A. Option B
B. Option A
C. Option D
D. Option C
E. Option E
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 243

```
policy-map COPP-7600
  class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
    police cir 2000000 bc 62500
    conform-action transmit
    exceed-action transmit
    !
  class class-default
    police cir 200000 bc 6250
    conform-action transmit
    exceed-action drop
  !
  class-map match-all COPP-CRITICAL-7600
    match access-group name COPP-CRITICAL-7600
  !
  ip access-list extended COPP-CRITICAL-7600
    permit ip any any eq http
    permit ip any any eq https
```

Refer to the exhibit. BGP is flapping after the CoPP policy is applied.

What are the two solutions to fix the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure a higher value for CIR under the Class COPP-CRITICAL-7600.

B. Configure a higher value for CIR under the default class to allow more packets during peak traffic.

C. Configure BGP in the COPP-CRITICAL-7600 ACL.

D. Configure IP CEF for CoPP policy and BGP to work.

E. Configure a three-color policer instead of two-color policer under Class COPP-CRITICAL-7600.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Mixed Questions

NEW QUESTION: 244

R2 has a locally originated prefix 192.168.130.0/24 and has these configurations:

```
ip prefix-list test seq 5 permit 192.168.130.0/24
!
route-map OUT permit10
match ip address prefix-list test
set as-path prepend 65000
```

What is the result when the route-map OUT command is applied toward an eBGP neighbor R1 (1.1.1.1) by using the neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-map OUT out command?

A. R1 sees 192.168.130.0/24 as two AS hops away instead of one AS hop away.

B. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24

C. R1 does not forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24

D. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Layer 3 Technologies

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 245

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show running-config | section dhcp
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.49
ip dhcp pool DHCP
 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
 default-router 192.168.1.1
 dns-server 8.8.8.8
 lease 0 12
```

Users report that IP addresses cannot be acquired from the DHCP server. The DHCP server is configured as shown. About 300 total nonconcurrent users are using this DHCP server, but none of them are active for more than two hours per day. Which action fixes the issue within the current resources?

A. Modify the subnet mask to the network 192.168.1.0 255.255.254.0 command in the DHCP pool

B. Add the network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 command to the DHCP pool

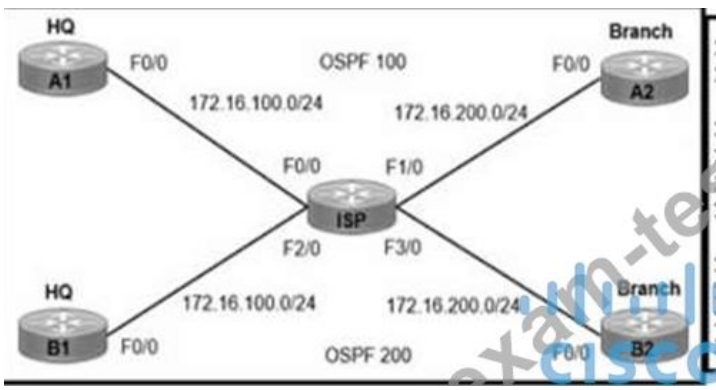
C. Configure the DHCP lease time to a smaller value

D. Configure the DHCP lease time to a bigger value

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 246

Refer to the exhibit.




```
ISP(config)# ip vrf EA
ISP(config-vrf)# ip vrf EB

ISP(config-if)# router ospf 100 vrf EA
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# exit

ISP(config-if)# router ospf 200 vrf EB
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# end
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is provisioning end-to-end traffic service for two different enterprise networks with these requirements The OSPF process must differ between customers on HQ and Branch office routers, and adjacencies should come up instantly.

The enterprise networks are connected with overlapping networks between HO and a branch office Which configuration meets the requirements for a customer site?

A

A)

```
ISP(config)#int f3/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA2_Branch
ISP(config-if)#ip address 172.16.200.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

B)

```
ISP(config)#int f2/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA1_HQ
ISP(config-if)#ip address 172.16.100.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

C)

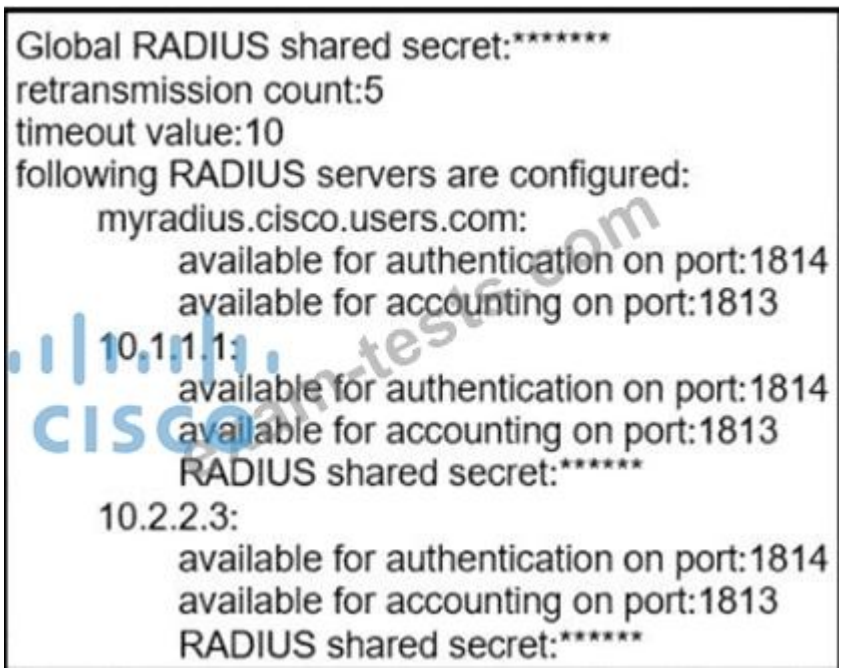
```
ISP(config-vrf)#int f0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EB
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EB1_HQ
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.100.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

D)

```
ISP(config-if)#int f1/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA2_Branch
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.200.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

A. Option C
B. Option B
C. Option A
D. Option D
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 247
Refer to the exhibit.



AAA server 10.1.1.1 is configured with the default authentication and accounting settings, but the switch cannot communicate with the server Which action resolves this issue?

A. Match the authentication port

B. Match the accounting port

C. Correct the timeout value.

D. Correct the shared secret.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Command Default

Accounting port: 1813

Authentication port: 1812

Accounting: enabled

Authentication: enabled

Retransmission count: 1

Idle-time: 0

Server monitoring: disabled

Timeout: 5 seconds

Test username: test

Test password: test

NEW QUESTION: 248

Which command displays the IP routing table information that is associated with VRF-Lite?

A. show run vrf

B. show ip vrf

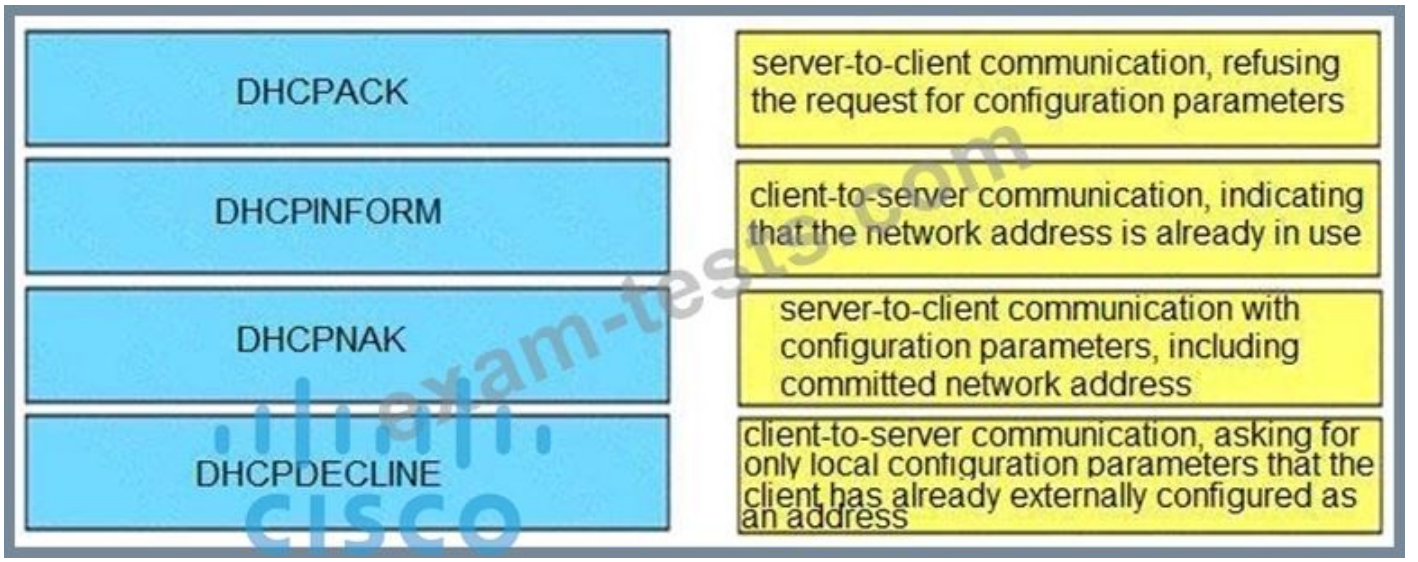
C. show ip route vrf

D. show ip protocols vrf

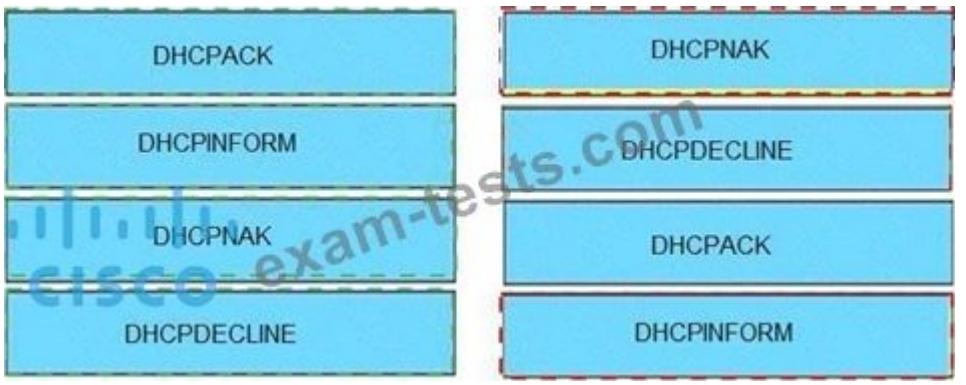
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 249

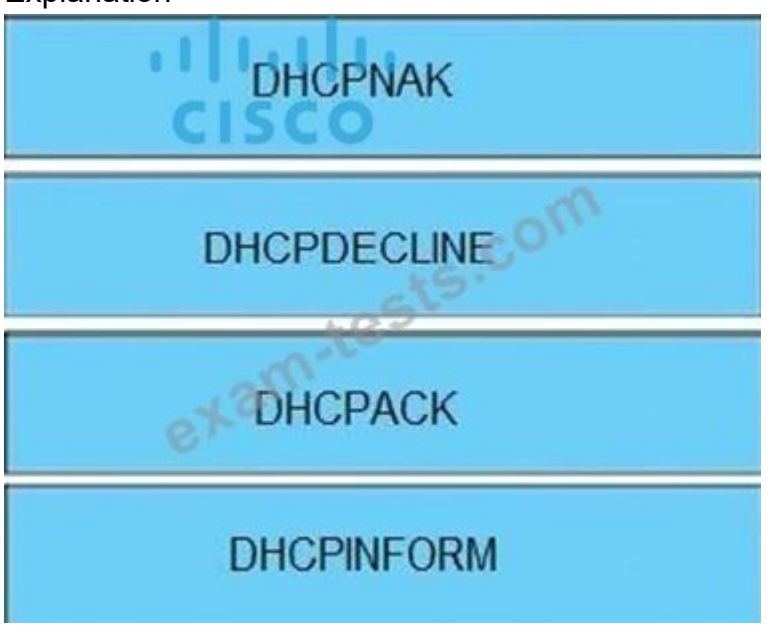
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



DHCPACK

The server-to-client communication with configuration parameters, including committed network address.

DHCPINFORM

The client-to-server communication, asking for only local configuration parameters that the client already has externally configured as an address.

DHCPNAK

The server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameter.
DHCPDECLINE
The client-to-server communication, indicating that the network address is already in use

NEW QUESTION: 250
Refer to the exhibit. The engineer configured and connected Router2 to Router1. The link came up but could not establish a Telnet connection to Router1 IPv6 address of 2001:DB8::1. Which configuration allows Router2 to establish a Telnet connection to Router1?
A. jpv6 unicast-routing
B. permit ICMPv6 on access list INGRESS for Router2 to obtain IPv6 address
C. permit ip any any on access list EGRESS2 on Router1
D. IPv6 address on GigabitEthernet0/0
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
----------R1---------- interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.0 ip access-group EGRESS2 out ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/64 end
----------R2---------- interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 209.165.201.25 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::2/64 ipv6 address autoconfig ipv6 nd autoconfig default-route ipv6 nd cache expire 60 ipv6 nd ra suppress ipv6 traffic-filter INGRESS in end IOU_Router2#telnet 2001:DB8::1 Trying 2001:DB8::1 ... Open IOU_Router1>

NEW QUESTION: 251
Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit. Not all connected and static routes of router B are received by router A even though EIGRP neighborship is

established between the routers. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
 eigrp stub connected
```

B)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
```

C)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.31
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
```

D)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
 eigrp stub static
```

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 252

```
R1
interface Loopback0
   ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
   ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
   no auto-summary
   network 192.168.12.0
   network 172.16.0.0
   neighbor 192.168.12.2 FastEthernet0/0

R2
interface Loopback0
   ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
   ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
   network 192.168.12.0
   network 172.16.0.0
   neighbor 192.168.12.1 FastEthernet0/0
   passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 cannot establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action establishes EIGRP adjacency?

A. Remove the passive-interface command from the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.

B. Remove the current autonomous system number on one of the routers and change to a different value.

C. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.

D. Add the passive-interface command to the R1 configuration so that it matches the R2 configuration.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 253

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show running-config | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local
aaa authentication login Console local
R1#show running-config | section line
line con 0
 logging synchronous
R1#
```

An engineer is trying to configure local authentication on the console line, but the device is trying to authenticate using TACACS+.

Which action produces the desired configuration?

A. Add the aaa authentication login default none command to the global configuration.

B. Replace the capital "C" with a lowercase "c" in the aaa authentication login Console local command.

C. Add the aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local-case command to the global configuration.

D. Add the login authentication Console command to the line configuration

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://community.cisco.com/t5/switching/how-to-define-login-local-for-console-0/td-p/2949493

NEW QUESTION: 254

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured an IPv6 access list to allow TCP return traffic only, but it is not working as expected. Which changes resolve this issue?

A. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any syn
deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out

B. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any syn
deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in

C. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any established
deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out

D. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any established
deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 255

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
time-range Office-hour
periodic weekdays  08:00 to 17:00
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ssh time-range Office-hour
```


An IT staff member comes into the office during normal office hours and cannot access devices through SSH Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?

A. Modify the access list to use the correct IP address.

B. Configure the correct time range.

C. Modify the access list to correct the subnet mask

D. Configure the access list in the outbound direction.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

To ACL should be permit tcp 101 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0

NEW QUESTION: 256

Refer to the exhibit.

```
P 172.29.0.0/16, 1 successors, FD is 307200, serno 2
        via 192.168.254.2 (307200/281600), FastEthernet0/1
        via 192.168.253.2 (410200/352300), FastEthernet0/0
```

When the FastEthemet0/1 goes down, the route to 172.29.0 0/16 via 192.168.253 2 is not installed in the RIB. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure reported distance greater than the successor's feasible distance.

B. Configure feasible distance greater than the reported distance

C. Configure feasible distance greater than the successor's feasible distance.

D. Configure reported distance greater than the feasible distance

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 257

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Spoke# show dmvpn
Tunnel0, Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:2,
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
----- --------------- --------------- ----- -------- -----
1 172.18.16.2 192.168.1.1 UP 01:05:35 S
1 172.18.46.2 192.168.1.4 UP 00:00:25 D
```

An engineer has configured DMVPN on a spoke router. What is the WAN IP address of another spoke router within the DMVPN network?

A. 172.18.46.2

B. 192.168.1.4

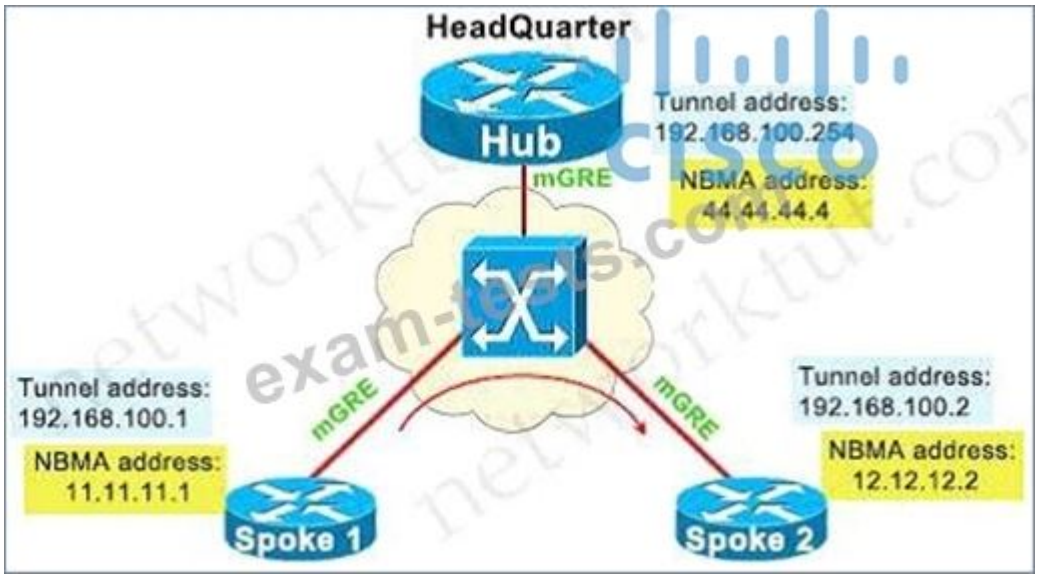
C. 172.18.16.2

D. 192.168.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

From the output we can see there are 2 NHRP Peers. The first one with the NBMA Address of 172.18.16.2 and the "Attribute" (Attrb) of Static (S) so we can deduce it is the Hub device.

Therefore the second one must be the remaining Spoke device with the attribute of Dynamic (D).



--> S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete

N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket

Ent --> Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer

NHS Status: E --> Expecting Replies, R --> Responding, W --> Waiting

UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel

==

Interface: Tunnel1, IPv4 NHRP Details

Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:2,

Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb

----- --------------- --------------- ----- -------- -----

1 44.44.44.4 192.168.100.254 UP 00:03:40 S

1 12.12.12.2 192.168.100.2 UP 00:03:20 D

NEW QUESTION: 258

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must establish multipoint GRE tunnels between hub router R6 and branch routers R1, R2, and R3.

Which configuration accomplishes this task on R1?

A)

```
interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
```

C)

```
nterface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
```

D)

```
interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6
```

A. Option B

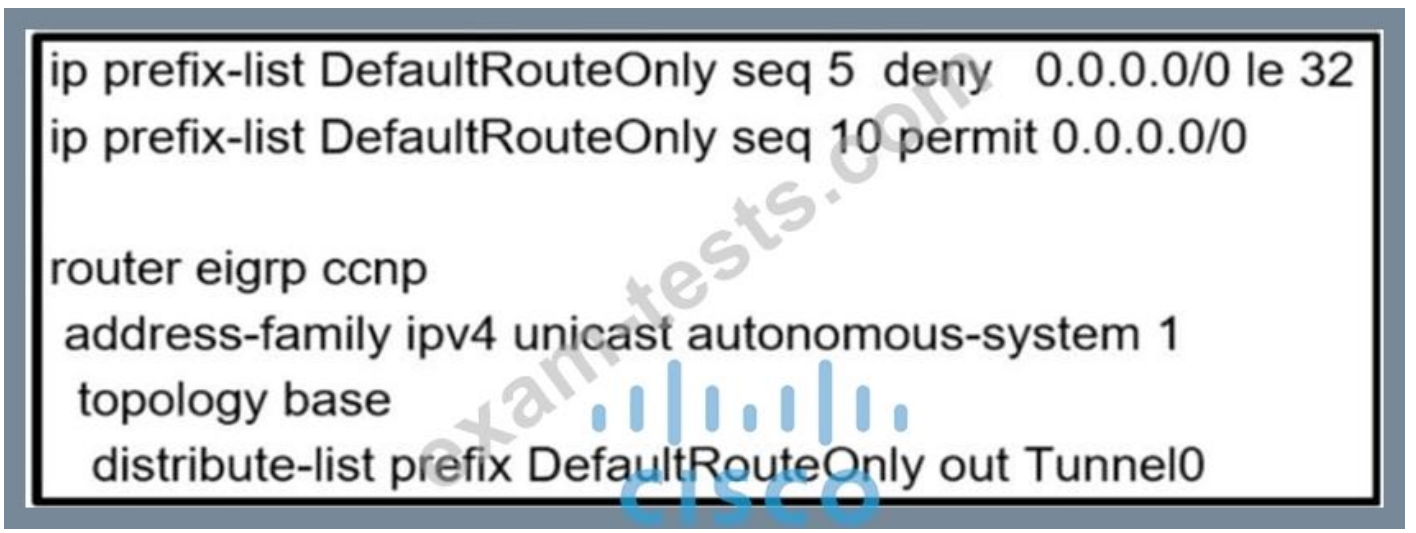
B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

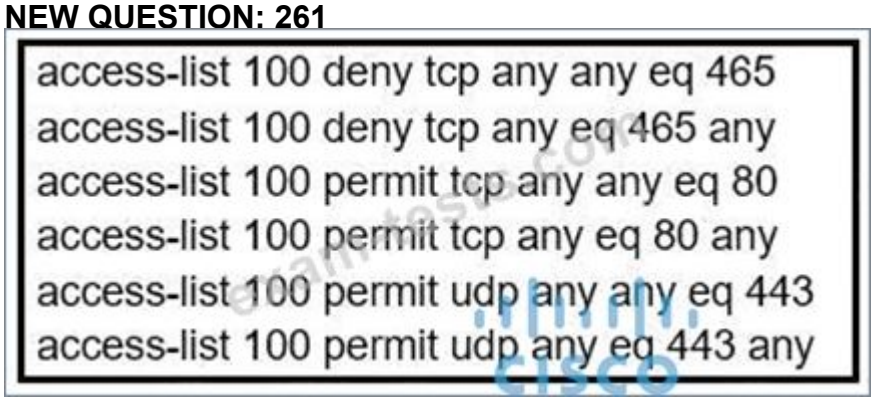
NEW QUESTION: 259
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. The administrator configured route advertisement to a remote low resources router to use only the default route to reach any network but failed. Which action resolves this issue?
A. Remove the prefix keyword from the distribute-list command.
B. Change the direction of the distribute-list command from out to in.
C. Remove the line with the sequence number 10 from the prefix list.
D. Remove the line with the sequence number 5 from the prefix list.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 260
What are two functions of LDP? (Choose two.)
A. It is defined in RFC 3038 and 3039.
B. It requires MPLS Traffic Engineering.
C. It advertises labels per Forwarding Equivalence Class.
D. It must use Resource Reservation Protocol.
E. It uses Forwarding Equivalence Class
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/mpls/configuration/guide/mpls_cg/mp_

NEW QUESTION: 261

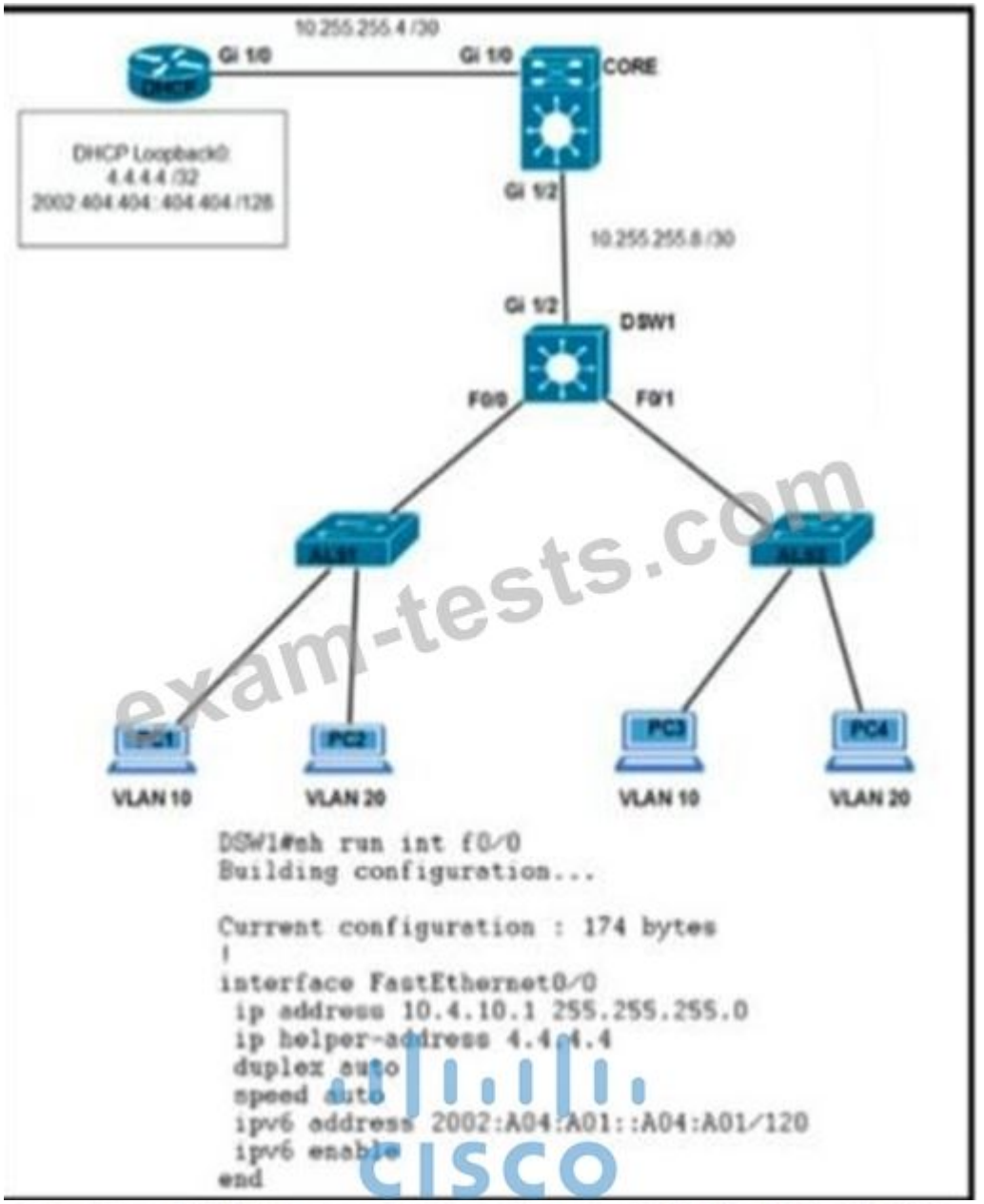


During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser. What is needed to fix the

problem?
A. permit tcp port 443
B. permit udp port 465
C. permit tcp port 22
D. permit tcp port 465
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 262
What is an advantage of using BFD?
A. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 3 problems.
B. It detects local link failure at layer 1 and updates routing table.
C. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 2 problems.
D. It detects local link failure at layer 2 and updates routing protocols.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 263
Clients on ALS2 receive IPv4 and IPv6 addresses but clients on ALS1 receive only IPv4 addresses and not IPv6 addresses. Which action on DSW1 allows clients on ALS1 to receive IPv6 addresses?



Configure DSW1(dhcp-config)#**default-router 2002:A04:A01::A04:A01**

Configure DSW1(config-if)#**ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2002:404:404::404:404 GigabitEthernet1/2**

Configure DSW1(config)#**ipv6 route 2002:404:404::404:404/128 FastEthernet1/0**

Configure DSW1(config-if)#**ipv6 helper address 2002:404:404::404:404**

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

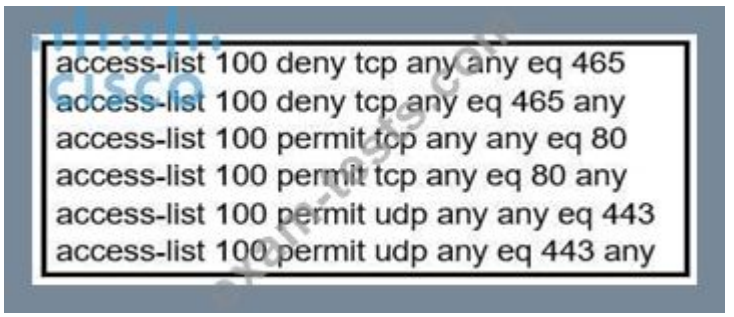
D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/stateful-dhcpv6-relay-configuration-example/ta-p/31493

NEW QUESTION: 264



Refer to the exhibit. During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser.
What is needed to fix the problem?

A. permit tcp port 443

B. permit udp port 465

C. permit tcp port 465

D. permit tcp port 22

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Infrastructure Security

NEW QUESTION: 265

What are two functions of MPLS Layer 3 VPNs? (Choose two.)

A. It is used for transparent point-to-multipoint connectivity between Ethernet links/sites.

B. LDP and BGP can be used for Pseudowire signaling.

C. BGP is used for signaling customer VPNv4 routes between PE nodes.

D. Customer traffic is encapsulated in a VPN label when it is forwarded in MPLS network.

E. A packet with node segment ID is forwarded along with shortest path to destination.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 266

Which two actions should be taken to access the server? (Choose two.)

A. Modify the access list to deny the route to 192.168.2.2.

B. Modify distribute list seq 10 to permit the route to 192.168.2.2.

C. Add a sequence 20 in the route map to permit access list 1.

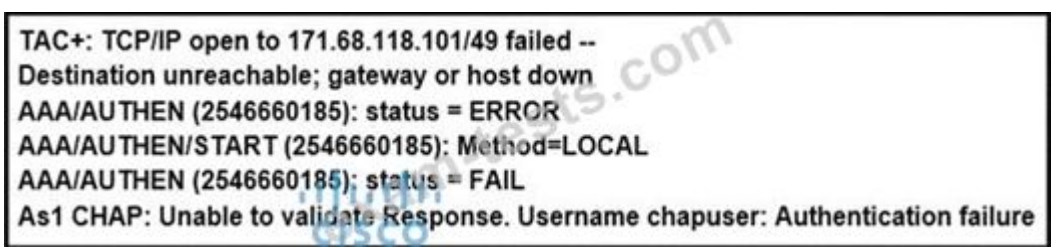
D. Add a floating static route to reach to 192.168.2.2 with administrative distance higher than OSPF

E. Modify the access list to add a second line of permit ip any

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 267

Refer to the exhibit.



Why is user authentication being rejected?

A. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is in the local database.

B. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is not in the local database.

C. The TACACS+ server expects "user", but the NT client sends "domain/user".

D. The TACACS+ server refuses the user because the user is set up for CHAP.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)