Cisco.300-410.v2022-02-25.q285

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https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Cisco.300-410.v2022-02-25.q285.html	

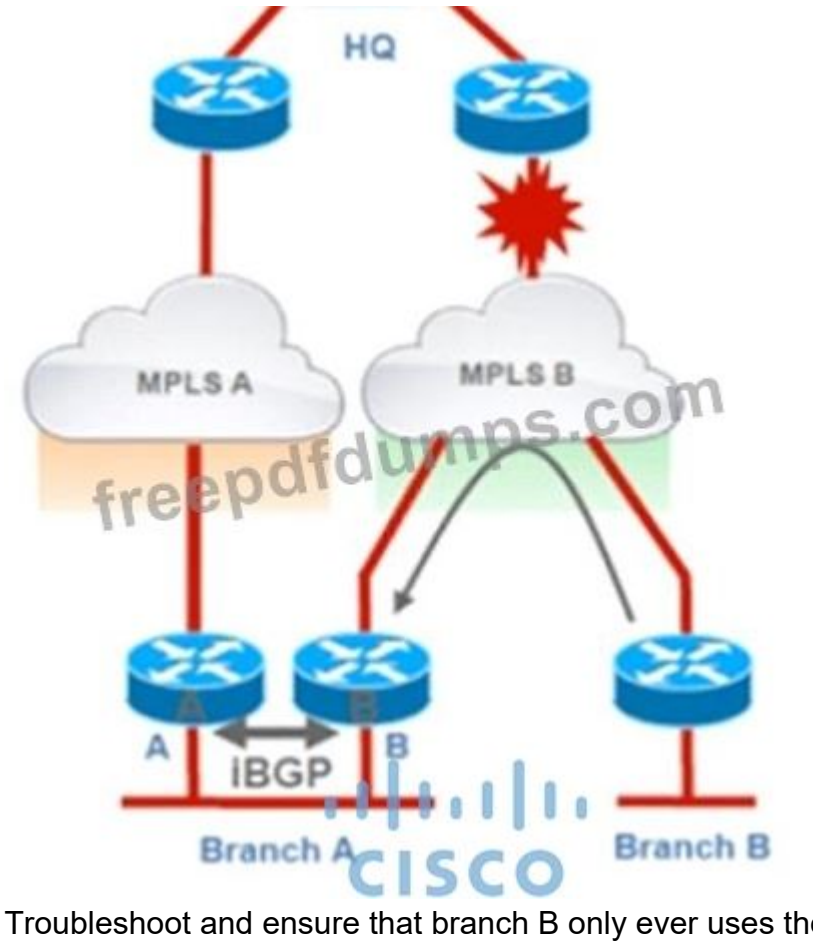
NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config) # do show running-config | section line|username
username cisco secret 5 $1$yb/o$L3G5cXODxpYMSJ70PzEyo0
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
 login local
 transport input telnet
R1(config) # logging console 7
R1(config) # do debug aaa authentication
R1(config) #
```

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 terminal monitor exec command.
B. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.
C. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.
D. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2
What is a prerequisite for configuring BFD?
A. All routers in the path between two BFD endpoints must have BFD enabled.
B. To use BFD with BGP, the timers 3 9 command must first be configured in the BGP routing process.
C. Jumbo frame support must be configured on the router that is using BFD.
D. Cisco Express Forwarding must be enabled on all participating BFD endpoints.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3
Refer to the exhibit.

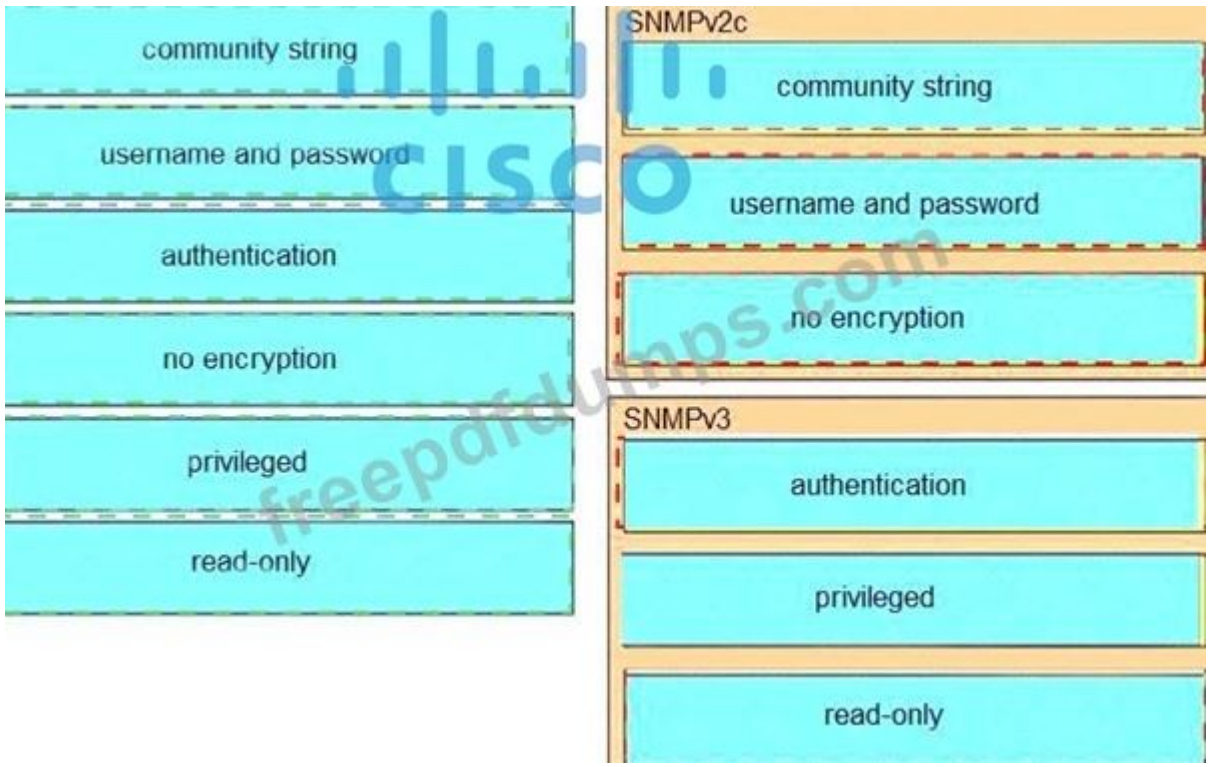


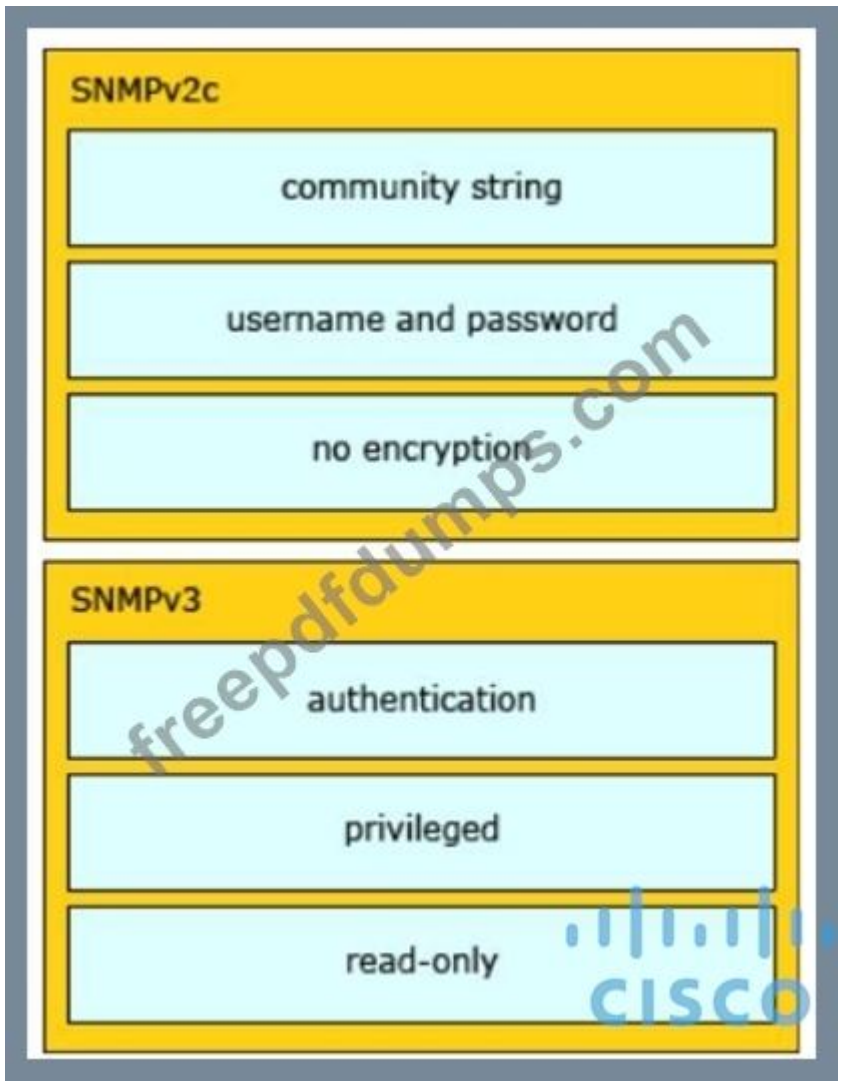
Troubleshoot and ensure that branch B only ever uses the MPLS B network to reach HQ. Which action achieves this requirement?
A. Introduce an AS path filter on branch A routers so that only local prefixes are advertised into BGP
B. increase the local preference for all HQ prefixes received at branch B from the MPLS B network to be higher than the local preferences used on the MPLS A network
C. Introduce AS path prepending on the branch A MPLS B network connection so that any HQ advertisements from branch A toward the MPLS B network are prepended three times
D. Modify the weight of all HQ prefixes received at branch B from the MPLS B network to be higher than the weights used on the MPLS A network
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
If we modify the weight, increase local preference or use AS path prepending then we can only make MPLS B prefer over MPLS A.
But when MPLS B is down then MPLS A will be used which does not meet the requirement of this question. Only with AS path filtering we can deny prefixes from certain AS and make sure branch B never uses MPLS A to reach HQ.

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.


community string
username and password
authentication
no encryption
privileged
read-only
SNMPv2c
SNMPv3

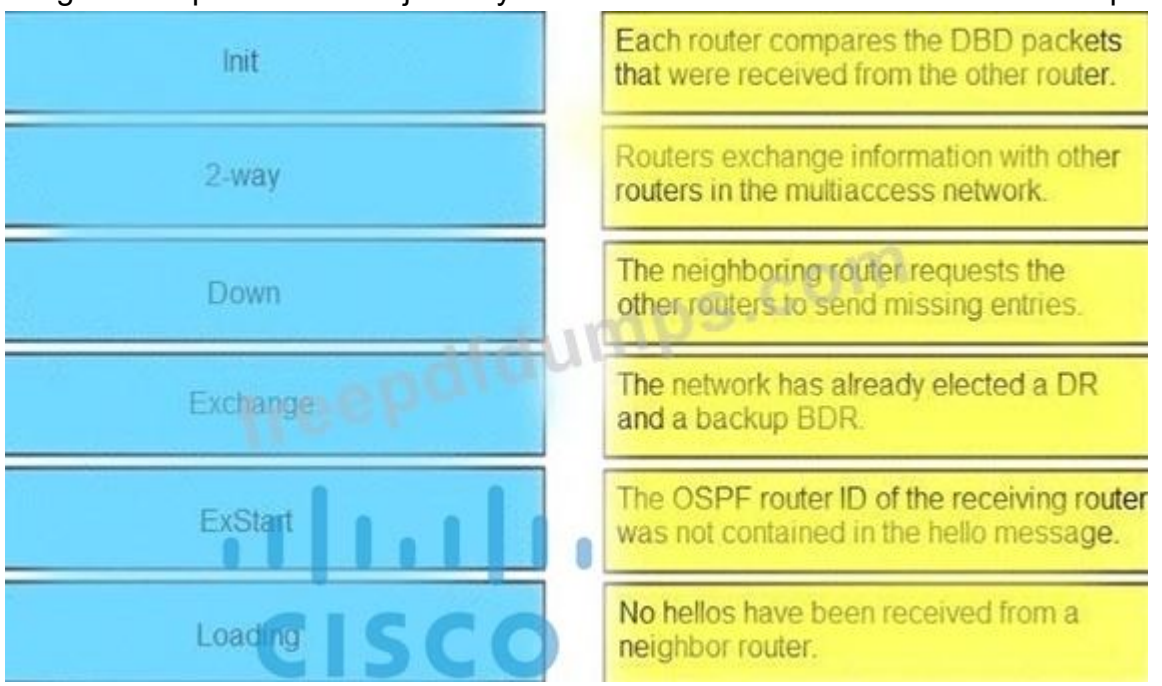
Answer:


community string
username and password
authentication
no encryption
privileged
read-only
SNMPv2c
community string
username and password
no encryption
SNMPv3
authentication
privileged
read-only

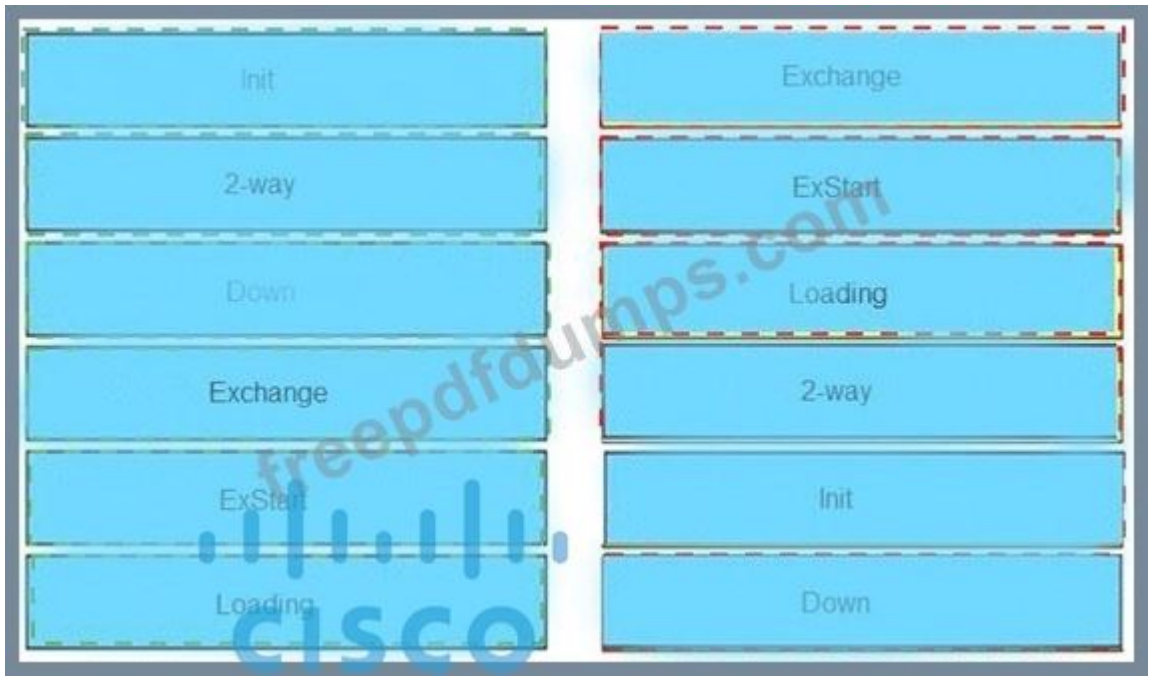


NEW QUESTION: 5

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: 6

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

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which mechanism must be chosen to optimize the reconvergence time for OSPF at company location 407173257 that is less CPU-intensive than reducing the hello and dead timers?
A. OSPF demand circuit
B. Dead Peer Detection keepalives
C. SSO
D. BFD
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
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)
Section: VPN Technologies
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/12-4m/mp-ldp-12-4m- book.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which method changes the forwarding decision that a router makes first changing the routing table or influencing the IP data plane?
A. Forwarding information base
B. Packet switching
C. Nonbroadcast multi-access
D. Policy-based routing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

```
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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: 12

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 operations subnet in the access list.

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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?

```
ipv6 access-list inbound
 permit tcp any any established
 deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
 ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
```

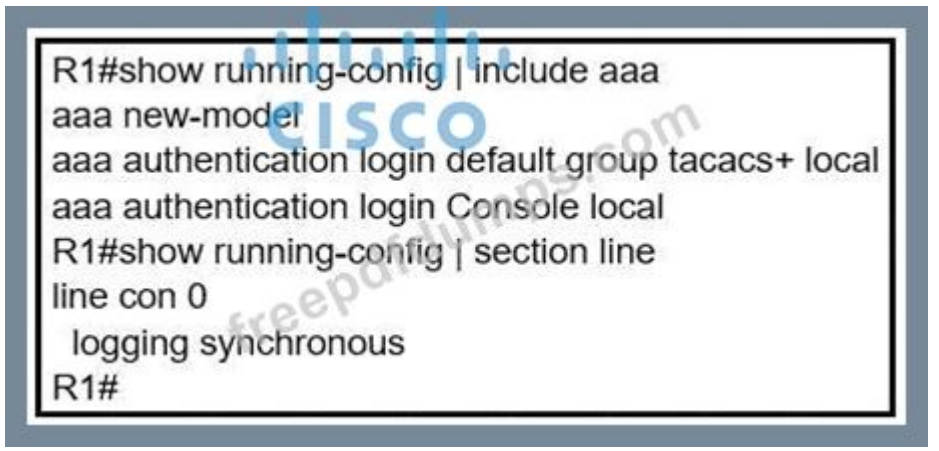
```
ipv6 access-list inbound
 permit tcp any any syn
 deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
 ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
```

```
ipv6 access-list inbound
 permit tcp any any established
 deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
 ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in
```

```
ipv6 access-list inbound
 permit tcp any any syn
 deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
 ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in
```


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/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/122_55_se/configuration/

NEW QUESTION: 14
Refer to the exhibit.



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. Replace the capital "C" with a lowercase "c" in the aaa authentication login Console local command.

B. Add the login authentication Console command to the line configuration

C. Add the aaa authentication login default none command to the global configuration.

D. Add the aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local-case command to the global configuration.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

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 under EIGRP address family vrf CLIENT1

B. Configure the network command to network 172.16.0.1 0.0.0.0

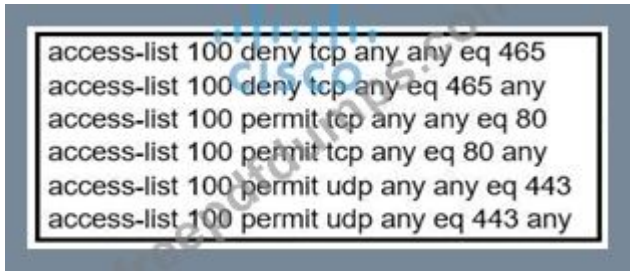
C. Configure EIGRP metrics on interface FastEthernet0/3

D. Configure the network command under EIGRP address family ipv4

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

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 tcp port 465

C. permit tcp port 22

D. permit udp port 465

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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:

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

A. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local

B. aaa authentication login console group tacacs+ enable

C. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ console

D. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ enable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

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. Configure the DHCP lease time to a smaller value

B. Configure the DHCP lease time to a bigger value

C. Modify the subnet mask to the network 192.168.1.0 255.255.254.0 command in the DHCP pool

D. Add the network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 command to the DHCP pool

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20

An engineer is troubleshooting on the console session of a router and turns on multiple debug commands. The console screen is filled with scrolling debug messages that none of the commands can be verified if entered correctly or display any output. Which action allows the engineer to see entered console commands while still continuing the analysis of the debug messages?

A. Configure the logging synchronous command

B. Configure the no logging console debugging command globally

C. Configure the logging synchronous level all command

D. Configure the term no mon command globally

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Let's see how the "logging synchronous" command affect the typing command:

Without this command, a message may pop up and you may not know what you typed if that message is too long. When trying to erase (backspace) your command, you realize you are erasing the message instead.

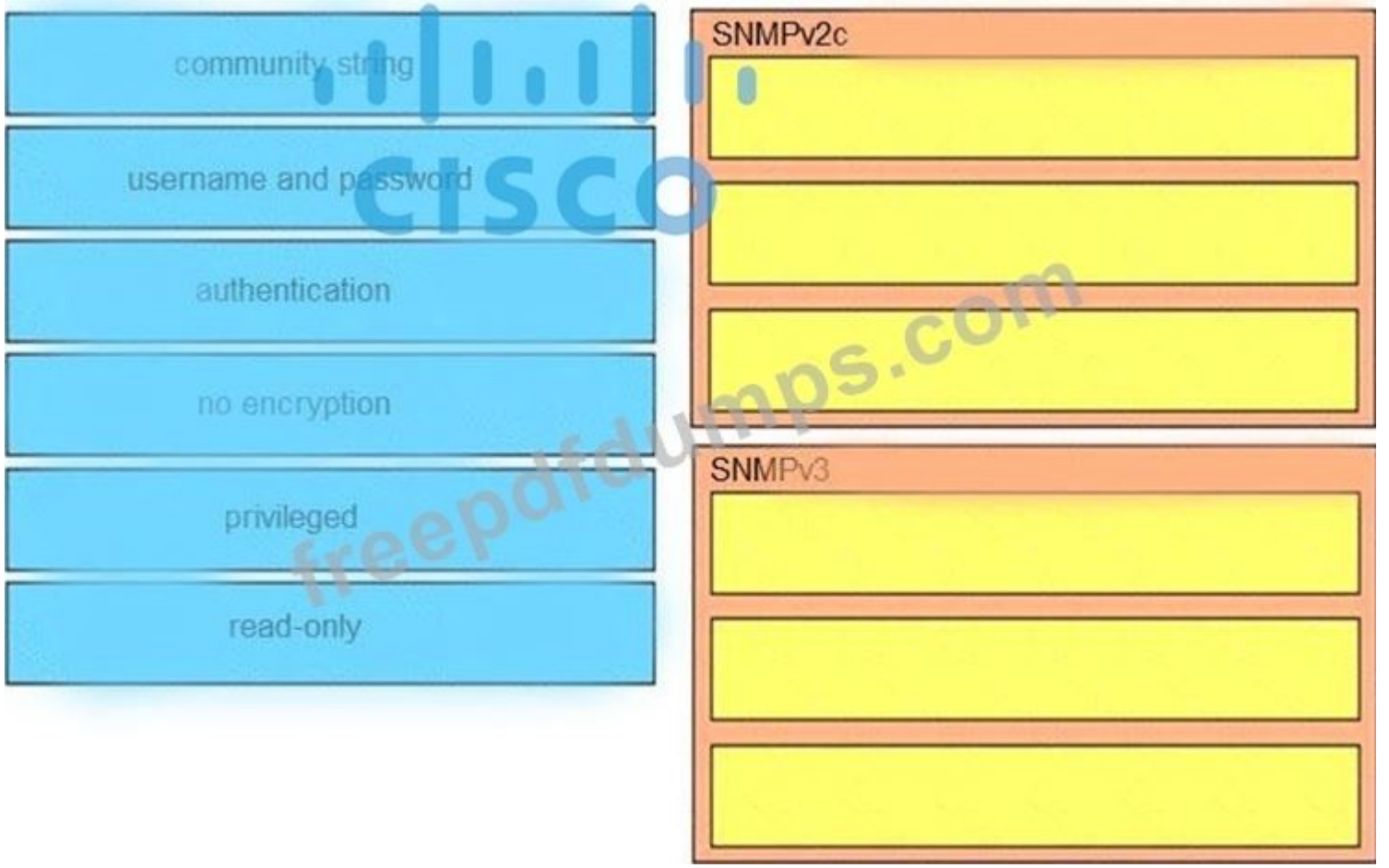
```
NVbos2811-1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
NVbos2811-1(config)#^Z
NVbos2811-1#sh
Jan 18 16:38:02: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by admin on vty0 (10.0.1.111
```

With this command enabled, when a message pops up you will be put to a new line with your typing command which is very

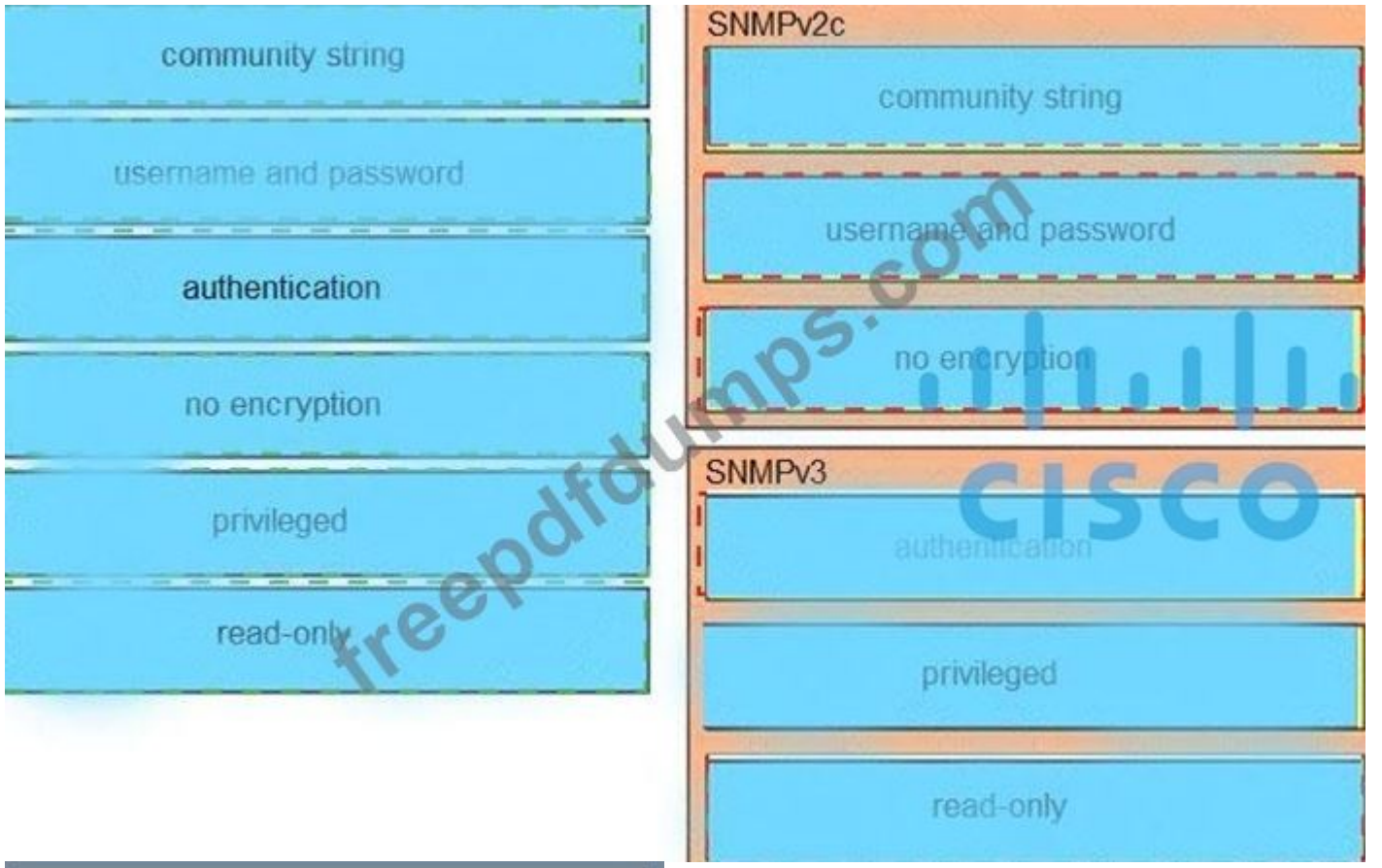
```
NVbos2811-1(config)#line con 0
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#logging synch
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#logging synchr
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#logging synchronous
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#^Z
NVbos2811-1#sh ip
Jan 18 16:39:33: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by admin
NVbos2811-1#sh ip
```

NEW QUESTION: 21

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: 22
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 Head Office and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc

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

C. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and Site A routers 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: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit.

Which statement about R1 is true?

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

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

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

An engineer creates a Cisco DNA Center cluster with three nodes, but all the services are running on one host node. Which action resolves this issue?

A. Click the master host node with all the services and select services to be moved to other hosts

B. Click system updates, and upgrade to the latest version of Cisco DNA Center.

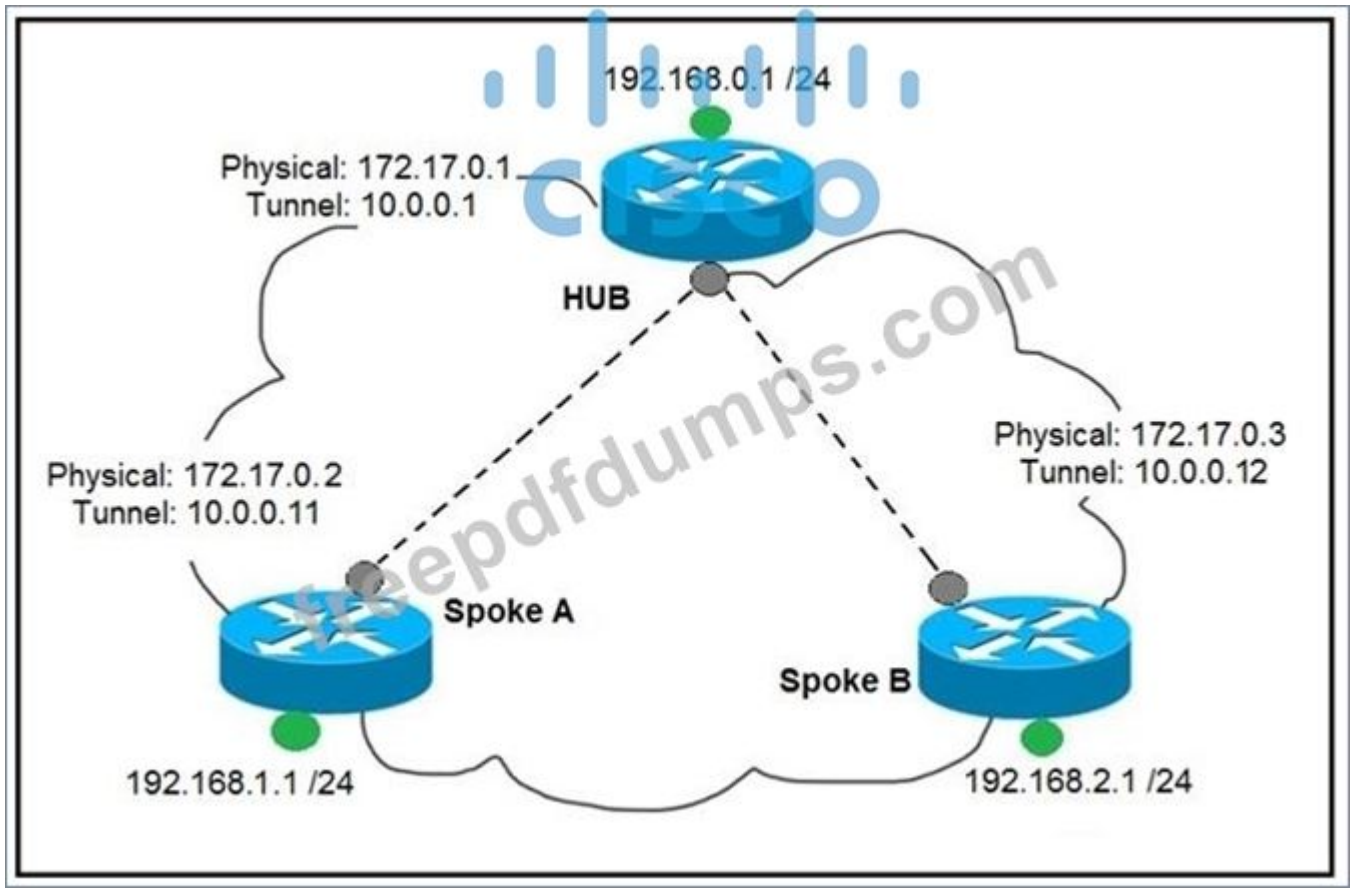
C. Enable service distribution from the Systems 360 page.

D. Restore the link on the switch interface that is connected to a cluster link on the Cisco DNA Center

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

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?

```
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
```

```
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 C

B. Option A

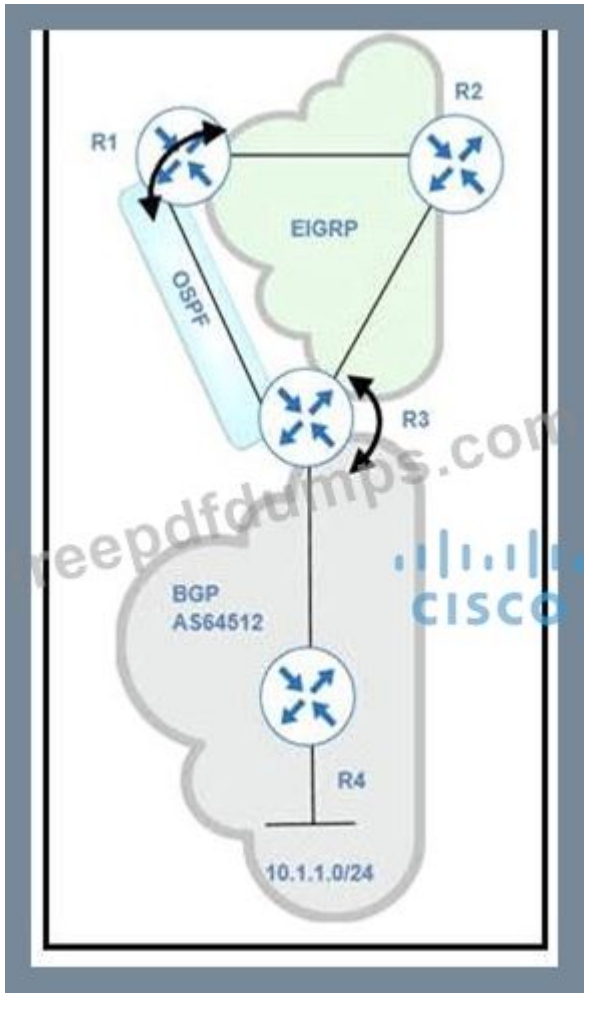
C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Refer to the exhibit.



BGP and EIGRP are mutually redistributed on R3, and EIGRP and OSPF are mutually redistributed on R1. Users report packet loss and interruption of service to applications hosted on the 10.1.1.0724 prefix. An engineer tested the link from R3 to R4 with no packet loss present but has noticed frequent routing changes on R3 when running the debug ip route command. Which action stabilizes the service?

A. Reduce frequent OSPF SPF calculations on R3 that cause a high CPU and packet loss on traffic traversing R3.

B. Place an OSPF distribute-list outbound on R3 to block the 10.1.10/24 prefix from being advertised back to R3.

C. Repeat the test from R4 using ICMP ping on the local 10.1.1.0/24 prefix, and fix any Layer 2 errors on the host or switch side of the subnet.

D. Tag the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix and deny the prefix from being redistributed into OSPF on R1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Jun 24 08:54:51.530: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:52.525: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to down
*Jun 24 08:54:52.528: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:53.215: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:54.998: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Jun 24 08:54:55.006: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to UP
*Jun 24 08:54:55.998: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

R1 is connected with R2 via GigabitEthernet0/0, and R2 cannot ping R1. What action will fix the issue?

A. Fix route dampening configured on the router.

B. Replace the SFP module because it is not supported.

C. Fix IP Event Dampening configured on the interface.

D. Correct the IP SLA probe that failed.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The IP Event Dampening feature introduces a configurable exponential decay mechanism to suppress the effects of excessive interface flapping events on routing protocols and routing tables in the network. This feature allows the network operator to configure a router to automatically identify and selectively dampen a local interface that is flapping.

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
  Control Plane
        Service-policy input: CoPP-BGP
         Class-map: BGP (match all)
          2716 packets, 172071 bytes
          5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
          Match: access-group name BGP
          drop

         Class-map: class-default (match-any)
          5212 packets, 655966 bytes
          5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
          Match: any
```

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 other device.

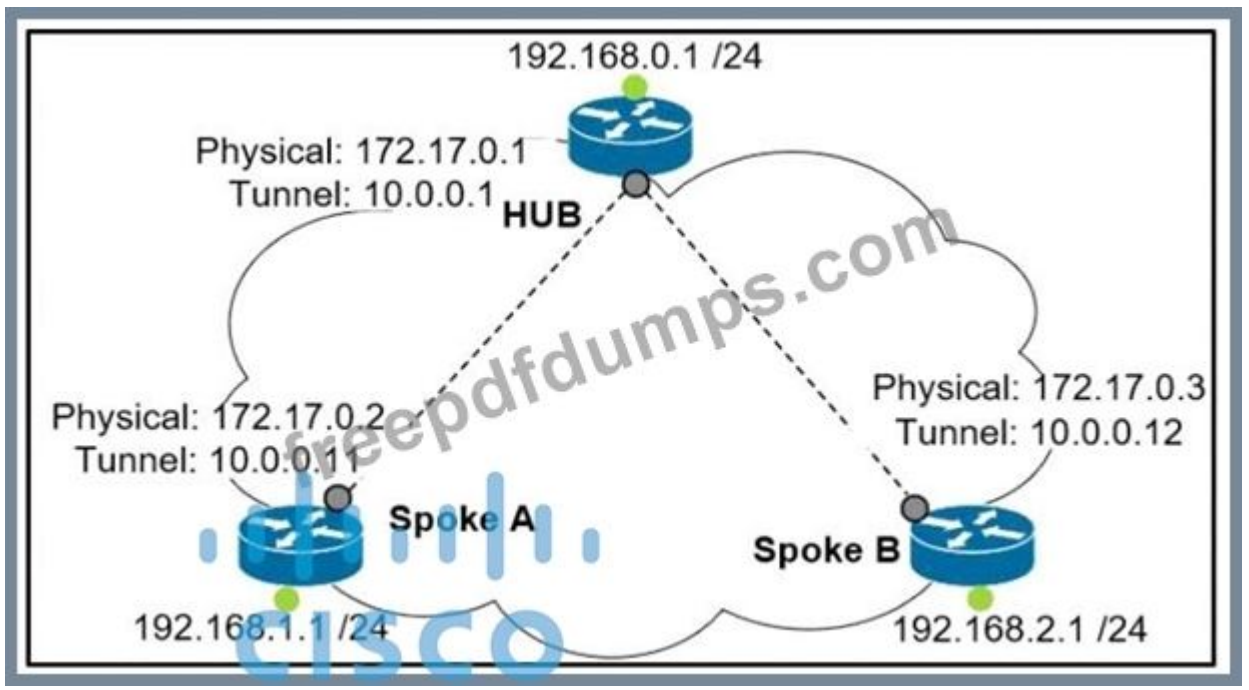
C. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

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
```

```
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
```

```
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: 30

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. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest.

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

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

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Refer to the exhibit. 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?

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

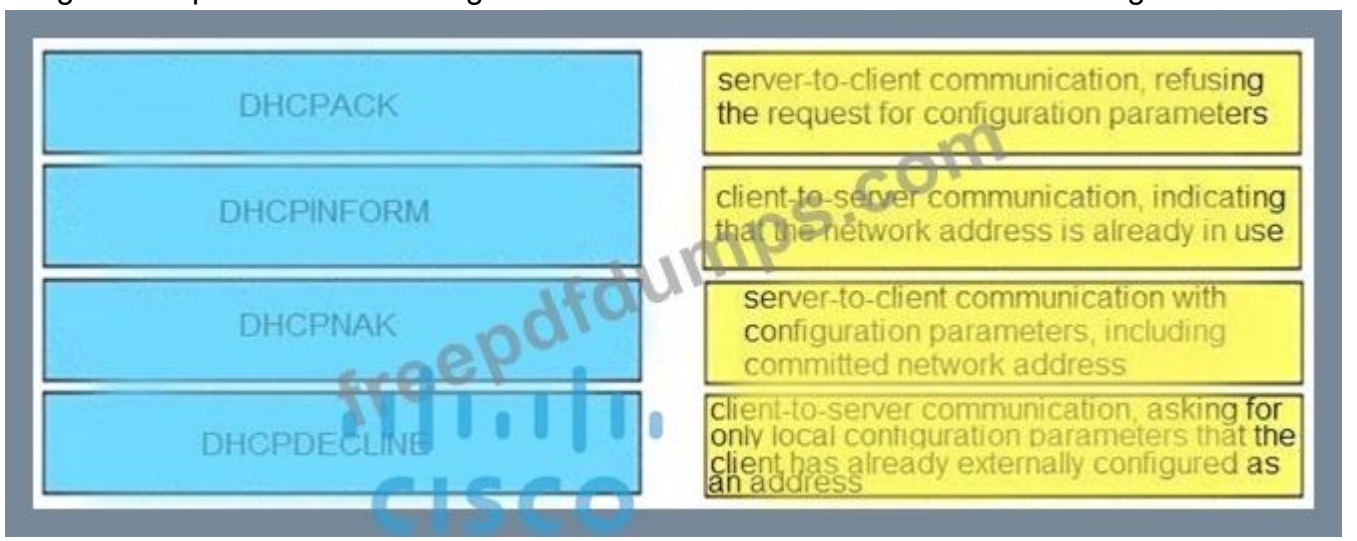
Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	Tblver	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2	4	65000	8	7	4	0	0	00:03:08	0

R3#

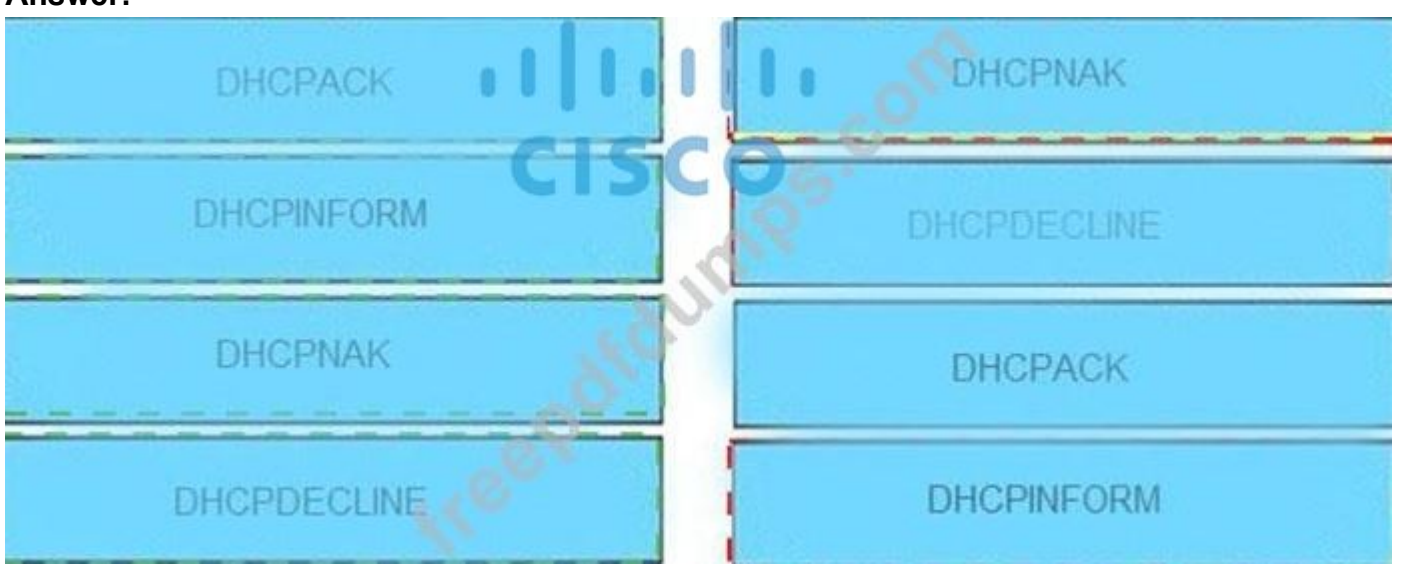
A. R2 does not have a route to the next hop, so R2 does not advertise the prefix to other clients.

B. Route reflector setup requires full IBGP mesh between the routers.
C. In route reflector setup, only classful prefixes are advertised to other clients.
D. In route reflector setups, prefixes are not advertised from one client to another.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Layer 3 Technologies
Explanation/Reference:

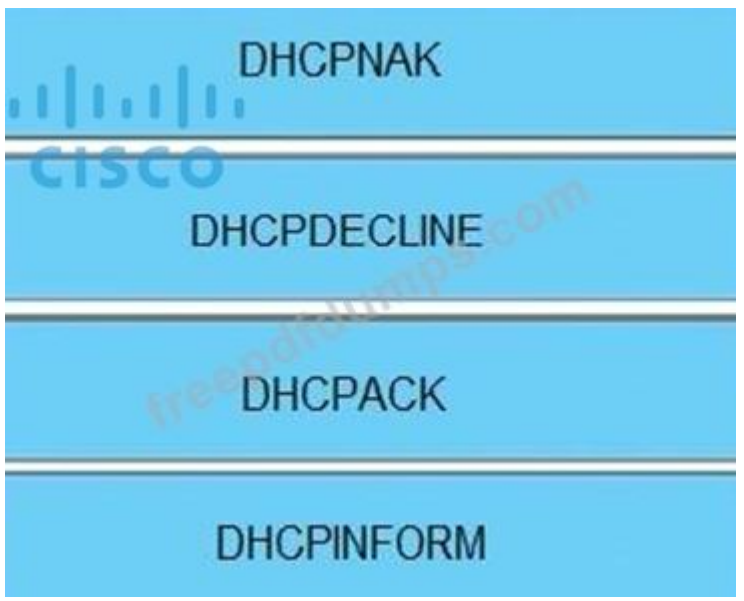
NEW QUESTION: 32
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



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: 33

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 A

B. Option B

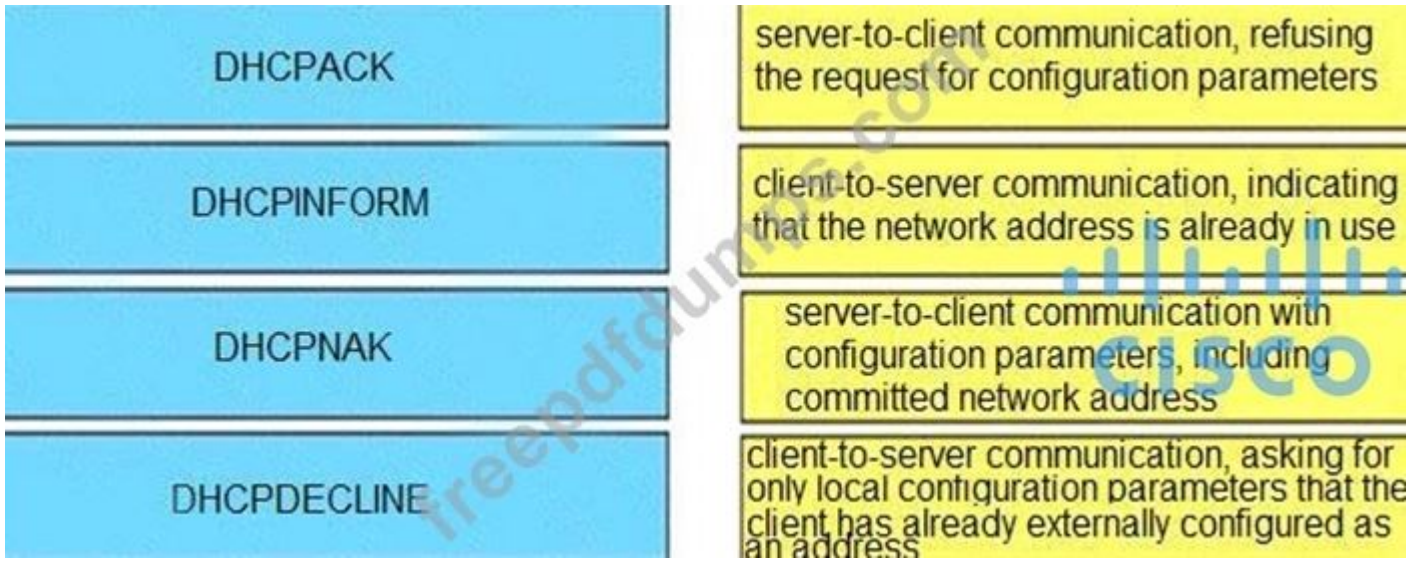
C. Option D

D. Option C

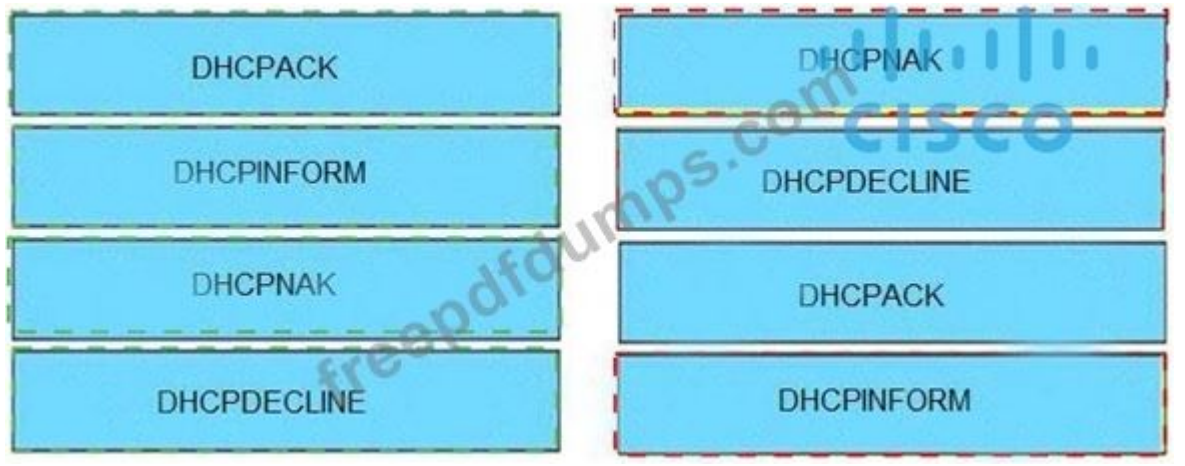
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

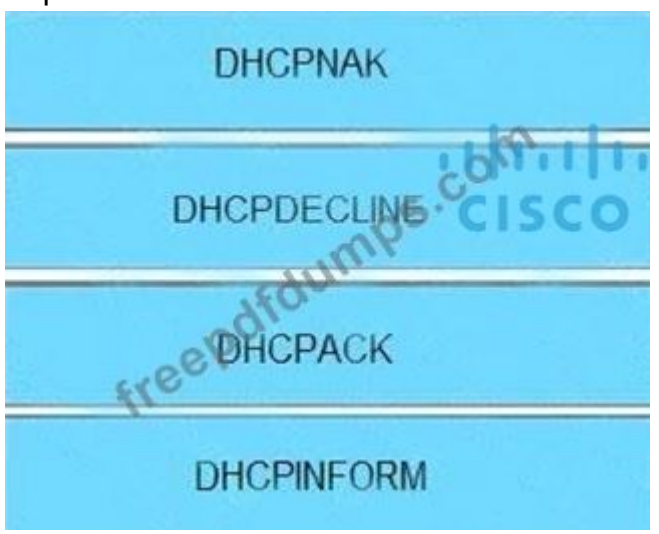
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



DHCPACK

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

DHCPINFORM

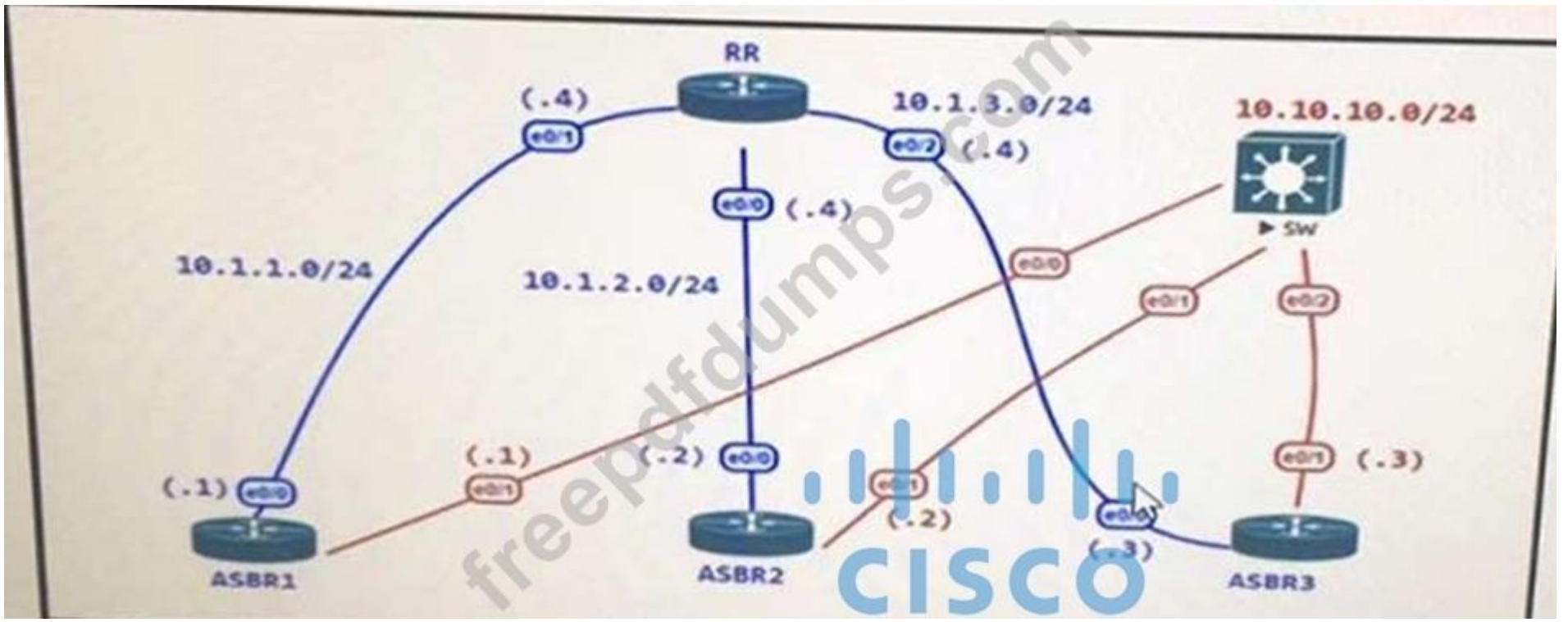
The client-to-server communication, asking for only local configuration parameters that the client already has externally configured as an address.
DHCPNAK
The server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameter.
DHCPDECLINE
The client-to-server communication, indicating that the network address is already in use

NEW QUESTION: 35
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. 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: 36
Refer to the exhibit.



RR

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100
```

ASBR2

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.4 remote-as 100
```

ASBR3

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.2.4 remote-as 100
```

ASBR4

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.3.4 remote-as 100
```


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)

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client
```

B)

```
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
```

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 A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which protocol is used to determine the NBMA address on the other end of a tunnel when mGRE is used?

A. NHRP

B. IPsec

C. MP-BGP

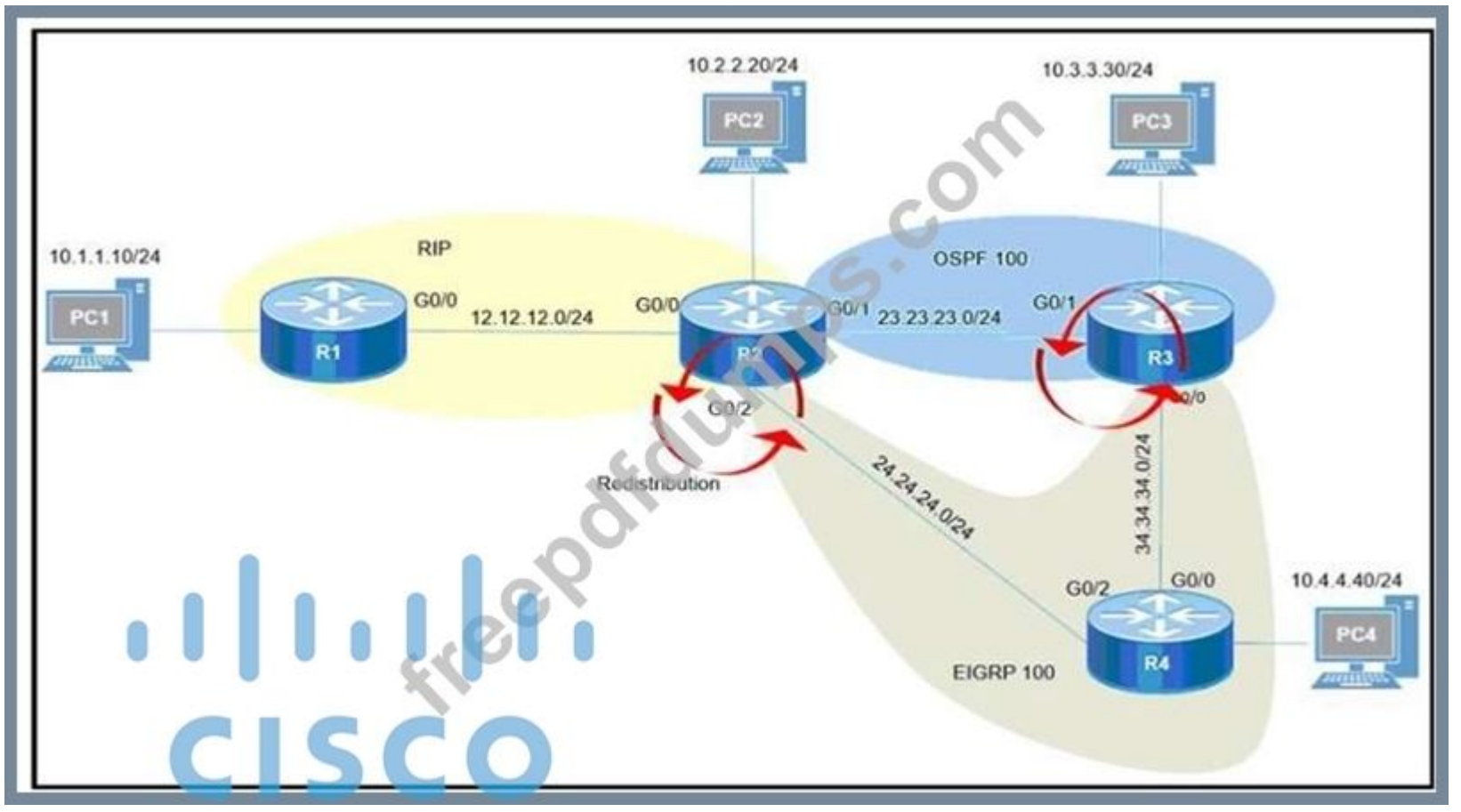
D. OSPF

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: VPN Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 38

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: 39

Which protocol does MPLS use to support traffic engineering?

A. Tag Distribution Protocol

B. Resource Reservation Protocol

C. Border Gateway Protocol

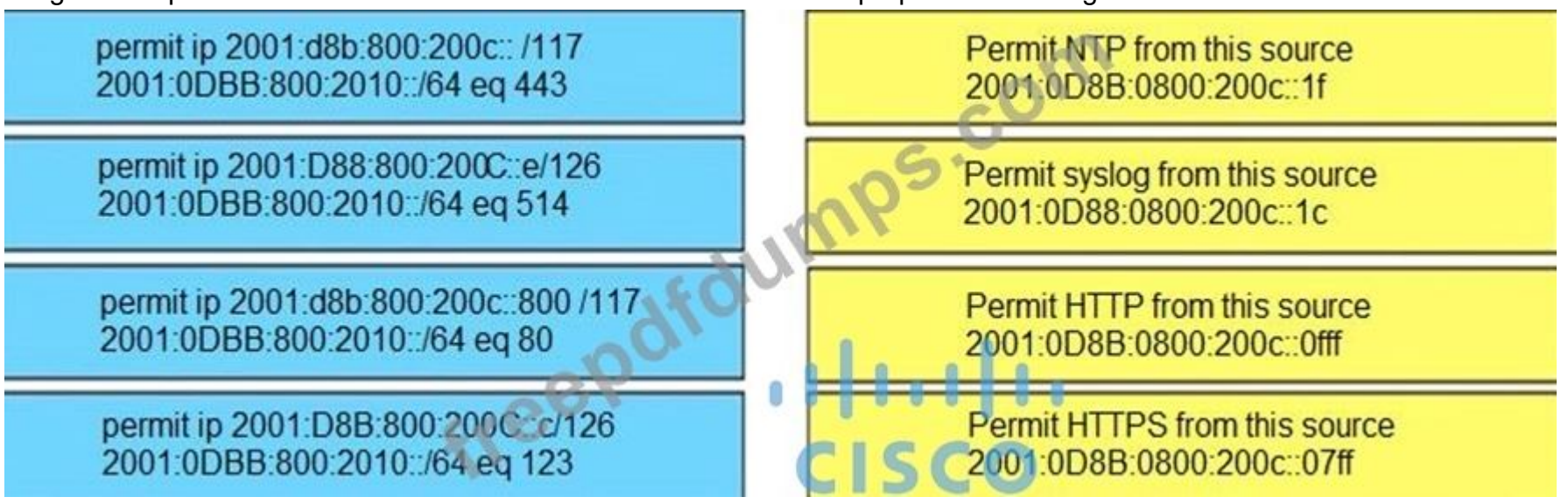
D. Label Distribution Protocol

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

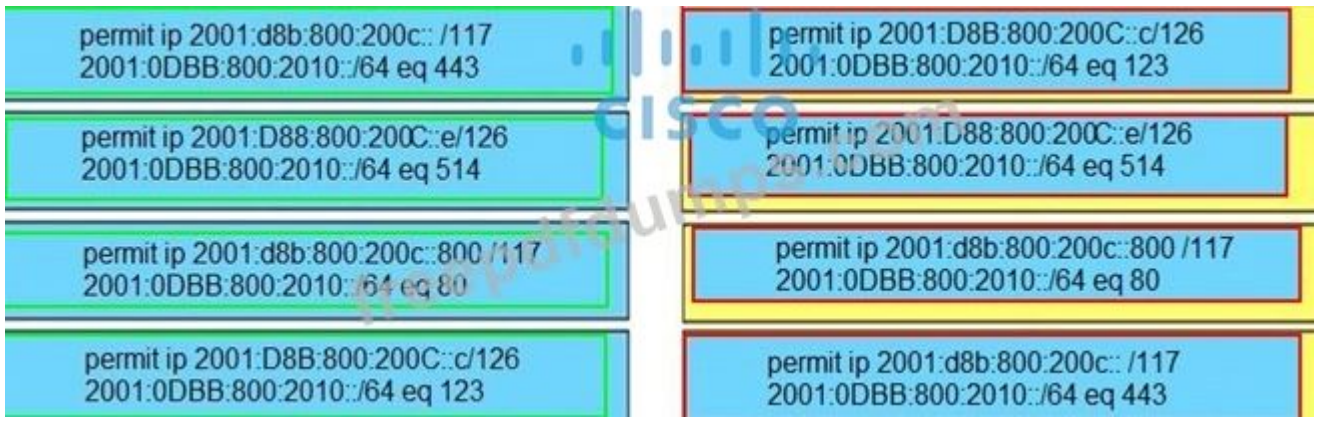
MPLS TE provides a way to integrate TE capabilities (such as those used on Layer 2 protocols like ATM) into Layer 3 protocols (IP). MPLS TE uses an extension to existing protocols (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), OSPF) to calculate and establish unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint. Traffic flows are mapped on the different tunnels depending on their destination.

NEW QUESTION: 40

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 41

Refer to the exhibit.

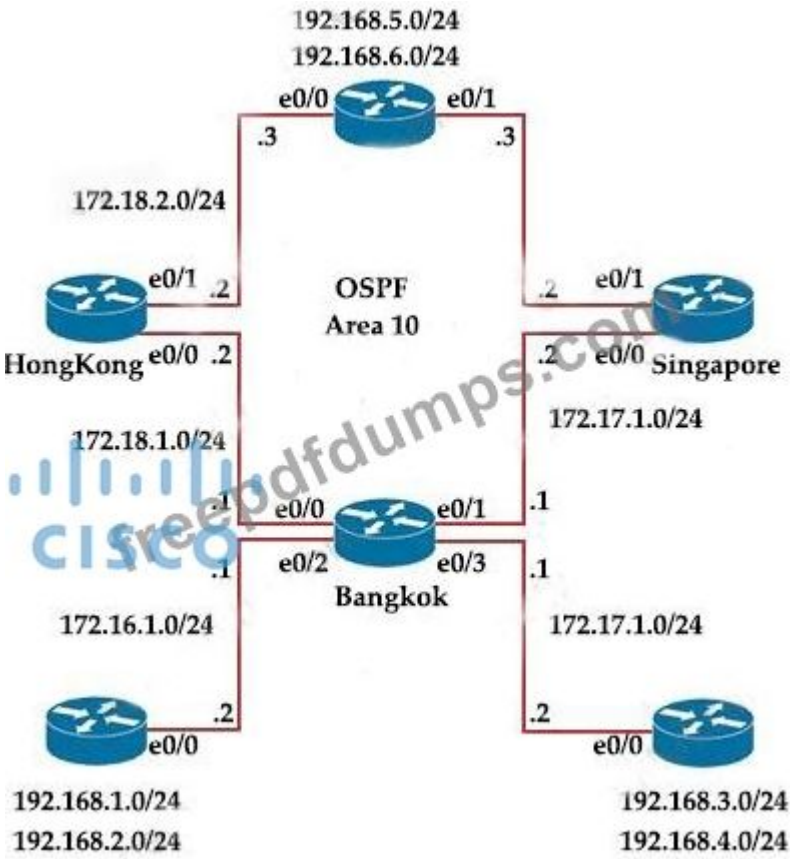
A network administrator configured an IPv6 access list to allow TCP return frame only, but it is not working as expected. Which changes resolve this issue?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/122_55_se/configuration/ e/scg3750/swv6acl.html

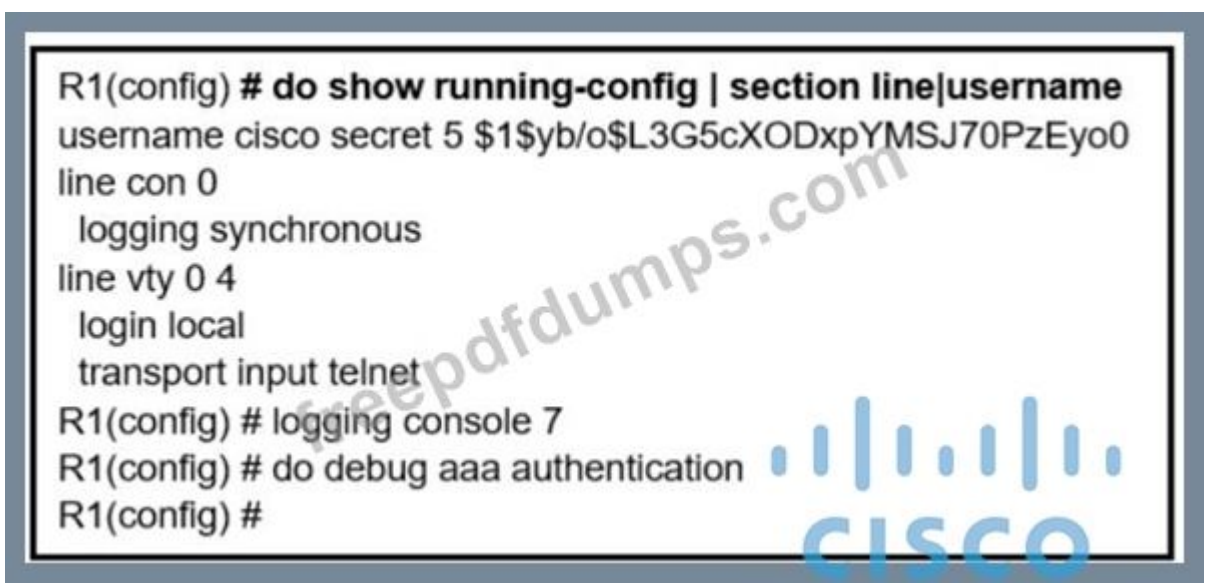
NEW QUESTION: 42
Exhibit:



Bangkok is using ECMP to reach to the 192.168.5.0/24 network. The administrator must configure Bangkok in such a way that Telnet traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and192.168.4.0/24 networks uses the HongKong router as the preferred router. Which set of configurations accomplishes this task?
A. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/3
ip policy route-map PBR1
B. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10

match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/1
ip policy route-map PBR1
C. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
ip policy route-map PBR1
D. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
!
interface Ethernet0/1
ip policy route-map PBR1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
We need to use Policy Based Routing (PBR) here on Bangkok router to match the traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 & 192.168.4.0/24 and "set ip next-hop" to HongKong router(172.18.1.2 in this case).
Note: Please notice that we have to apply the PBR on incoming interface e0/3 to receive traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.4.0/24.

NEW QUESTION: 43
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 loggings?
A. Enter the terminal monitor exec command.
B. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.
C. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.
D. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44
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.

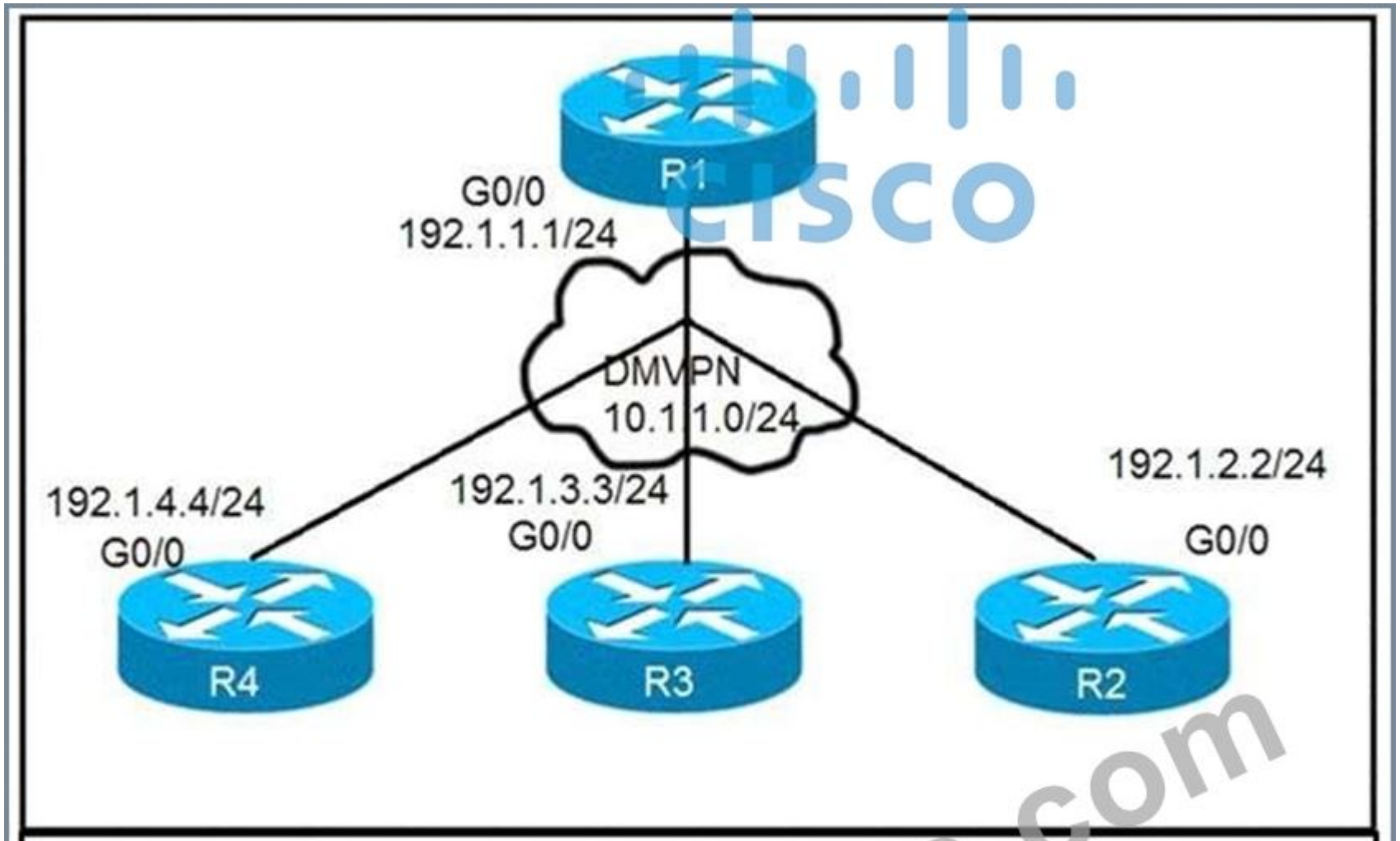
D. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The -summary-address is only used to create aggregate addresses for OSPF at an autonomous system boundary. It means this command should only be used on the ASBR when 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: 45
Which three protocols or protocol combinations does Management Plane Protection (MPP) support? (Choose three.)
A. SFTP
B. SSH
C. Both HTTP and HTTPS
D. FTP
E. Only HTTP
F. OSPF
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Currently, MPP controls only the incoming management requests for protocols, such as TFTP, Telnet, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), Secure Shell (SSH), and HTTP.
Following are the management protocols that the MPP feature supports. These management protocols are also the only protocols affected when MPP is enabled.
Blocks Extensible Exchange Protocol (BEEP)
FTP
HTTP
HTTPS
SSH, v1 and v2
SNMP, all versions
Telnet
TFTP
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/security/configuration/guide/sec_mgmt_plane_prot.html

NEW QUESTION: 46
Which configuration feature should be used to block rogue router advertisements instead of using the IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature?
A. VACL blocking broadcast frames from nonauthorized hosts
B. PVLANs with promiscuous ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
C. PVLANs with community ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
D. IPv4 ACL blocking route advertisements from nonauthorized hosts
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature provides support for allowing the network administrator to block or reject unwanted or rogue router advertisement guard messages that arrive at the network device platform. Router Advertisements are used by devices to announce themselves on the link. The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature analyzes these router advertisements and filters out router advertisements that are sent by unauthorized devices.
Certain switch platforms can already implement some level of rogue RA filtering by the administrator configuring Access Control Lists (ACLs) that block RA ICMP messages that might be inbound on "user" ports.

NEW QUESTION: 47
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 map command is missing on the hub router.

B. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the hub router.

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

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

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

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config) # do show running-config | section line|username
username cisco secret 5 $1$yb/o$L3G5cXODxpYMSJ70PzEyo0
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
 login local
 transport input telnet
R1(config) # logging console 7
R1(config) # do debug aaa authentication
R1(config) #
```

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)

The -logging console is a default and hidden command.

NEW QUESTION: 49

An engineer needs dynamic routing between two routers and is unable to establish OSPF adjacency. The output of the show ip ospf neighbor command shows that the neighbor state is EXSTART/EXCHANGE.
Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?

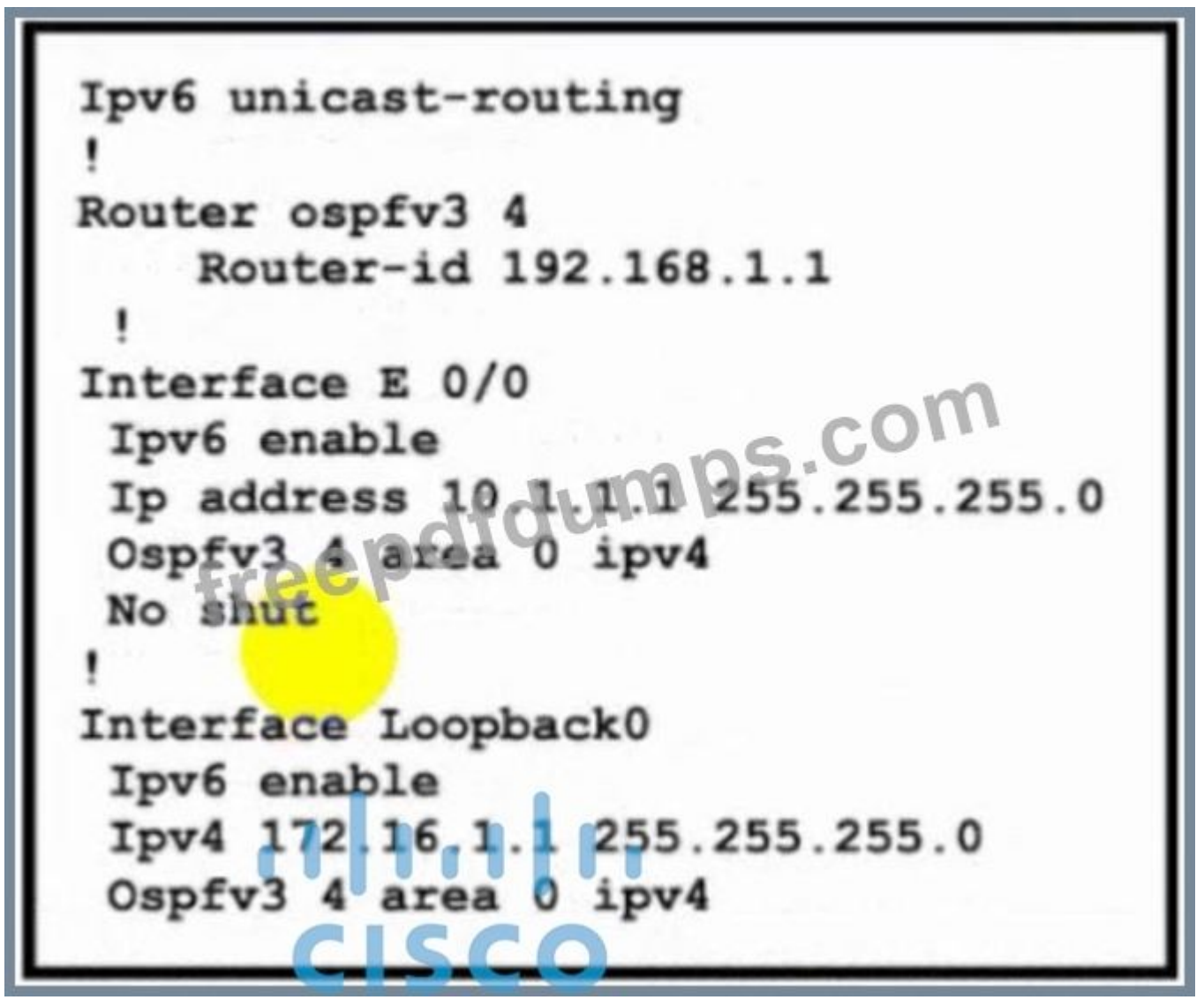
A. match the passwords
B. match the hello timers
C. match the MTUs
D. match the network types

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State

The problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor's router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces don't match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger that the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighboring router ignores the packet.0 When

NEW QUESTION: 50



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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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: 51

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

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which type of tunnel supports dynamic routing and carries non-IP traffic?

A. GRE

B. GET VPN

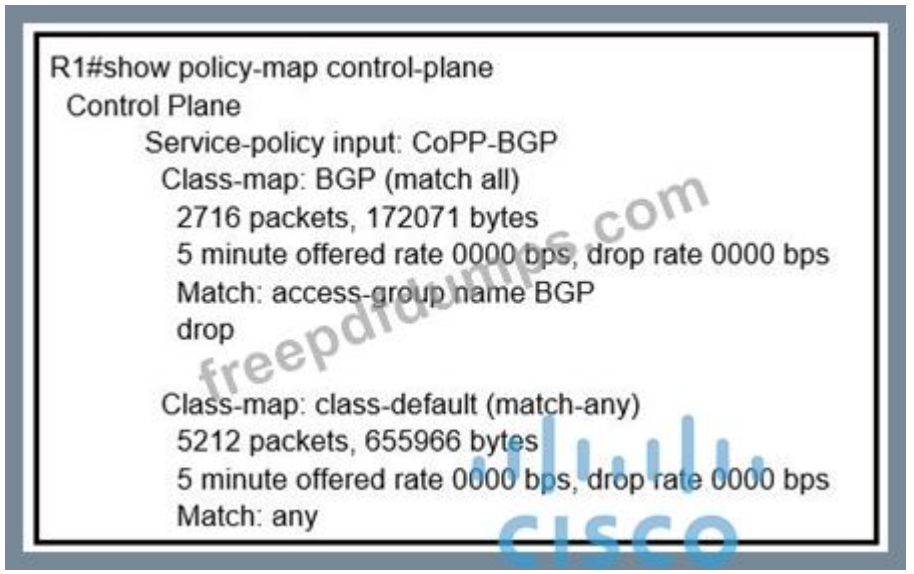
C. IPsec

D. Easy VPN

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the result of applying this configuration?

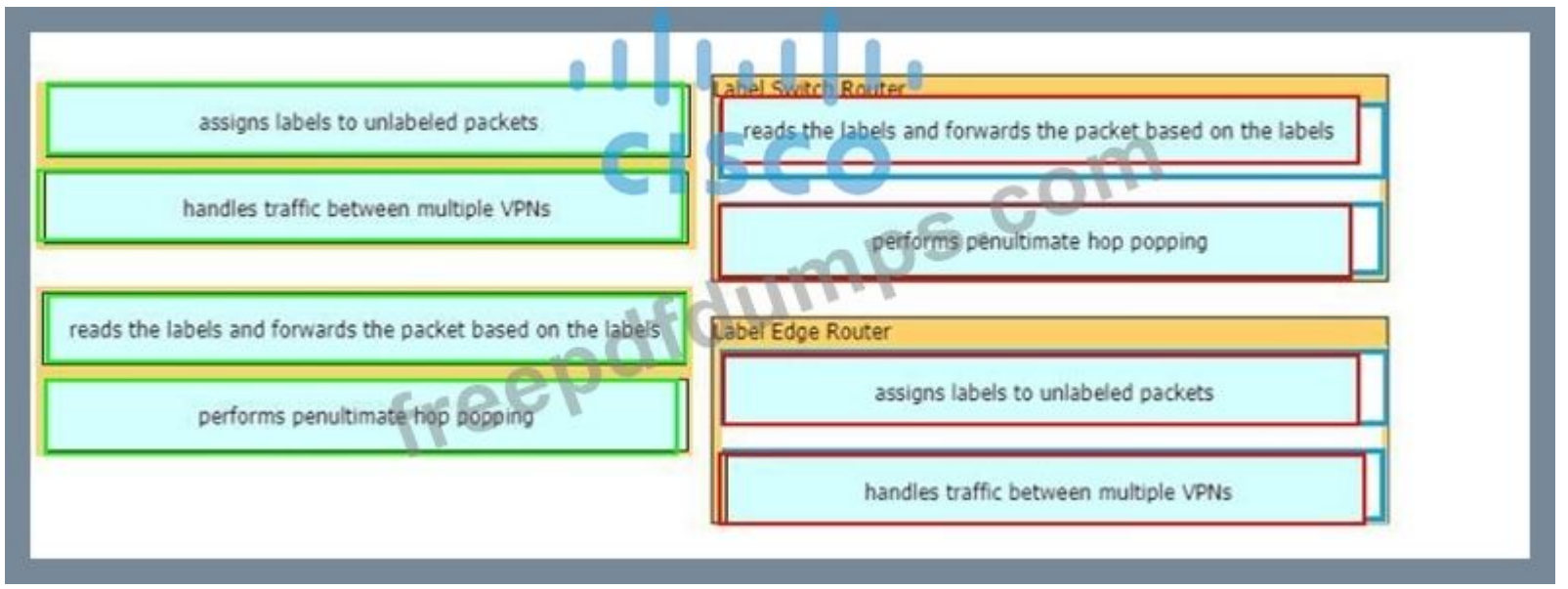
A. The router can form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".
C. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any other device.
B. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".
D. The router can form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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

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

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 55
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. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash: <filename> command
B. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
C. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command
D. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command
E. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56
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. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash:<filename> command.
B. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command.
C. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used.
D. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command.
E. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
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: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/25160-bgp-maximum-prefix.html#

NEW QUESTION: 58

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 install config update

B. sudo update config install

C. sudo maglev-config update

D. sudo maglev reinstall

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

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. Add the network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 command to the DHCP pool

B. Configure the DHCP lease time to a bigger value

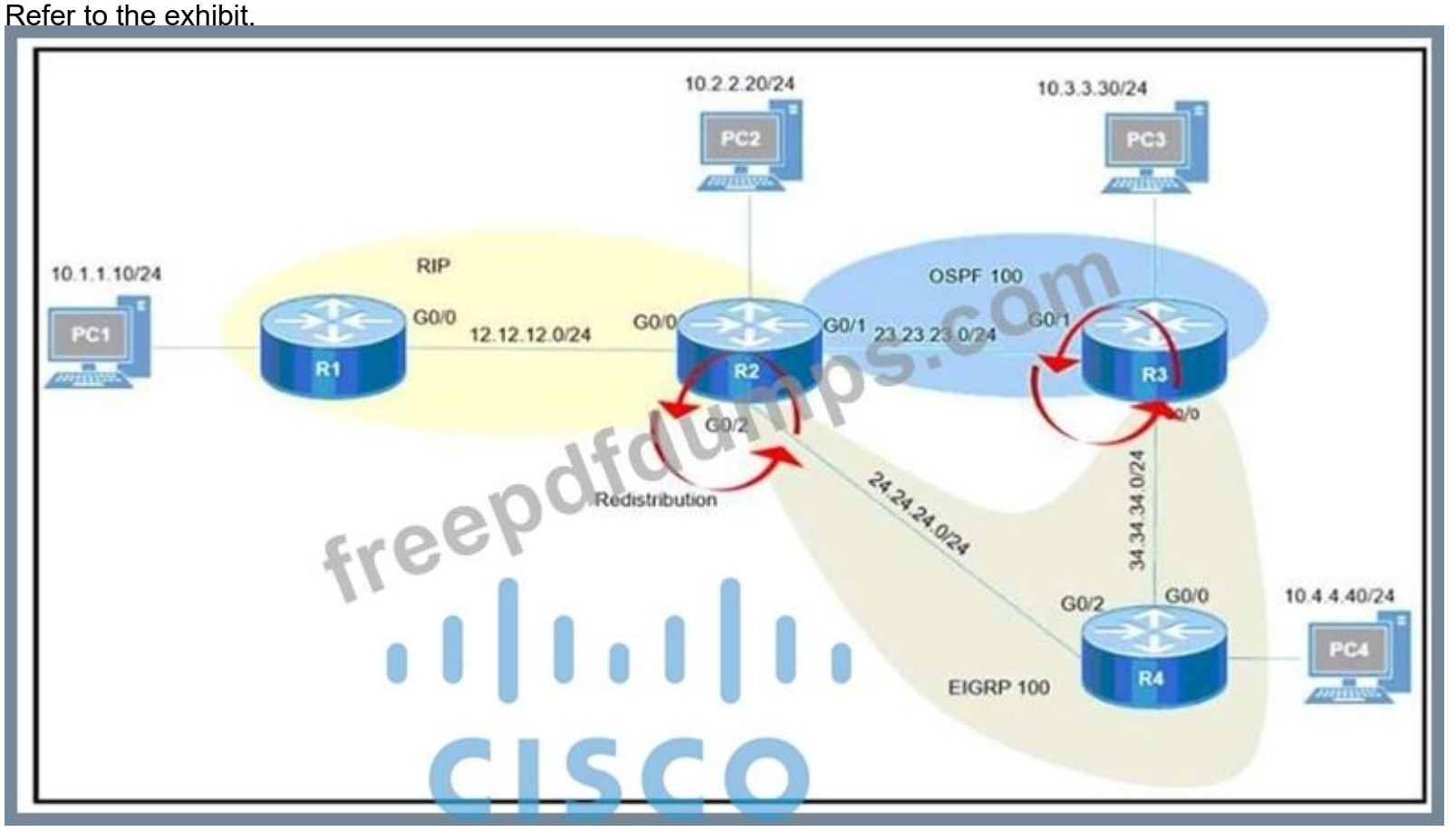
C. Modify the subnet mask to the network 192.168.1.0 255.255.254.0 command in the DHCP pool

D. Configure the DHCP lease time to a smaller value

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

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

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

D. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

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)
Explanation
Upload Software Images for Devices in Install Mode
The Image Repository page might show a software image as being in Install Mode. When a device is in Install Mode, Cisco DNA Center is unable to upload its software image directly from the device. When a device is in install mode, you must first manually upload the software image to the Cisco DNA Center repository before marking the image as golden, as shown in the following steps.

NEW QUESTION: 62
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 router ospfv3 4 process by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
B. Enable the IPv4 address family under the E 0/0 interface by using the address-family Ipv4 unicast command
C. Disable IPv6 on the E 0/0 interface using the no ipv6 enable command
D. Disable OSPF for IPv4 using the no ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4 command under the E 0/0 interface.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63
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: 64

Refer to the exhibit. Users report that IP addresses cannot be acquired from the DHCP server. The DHCP server is configured as shown. About 200 total nonconcurrent users are using this DHCP server, but none of them are active for more than two hours per day. Which action

```
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
```

A. Modify the subnet mask to the network 192.168.1.0 255.255.254.0 command in the DHCP pool

B. Configure the DHCP lease time to a smaller value

C. Configure the DHCP lease time to a bigger value

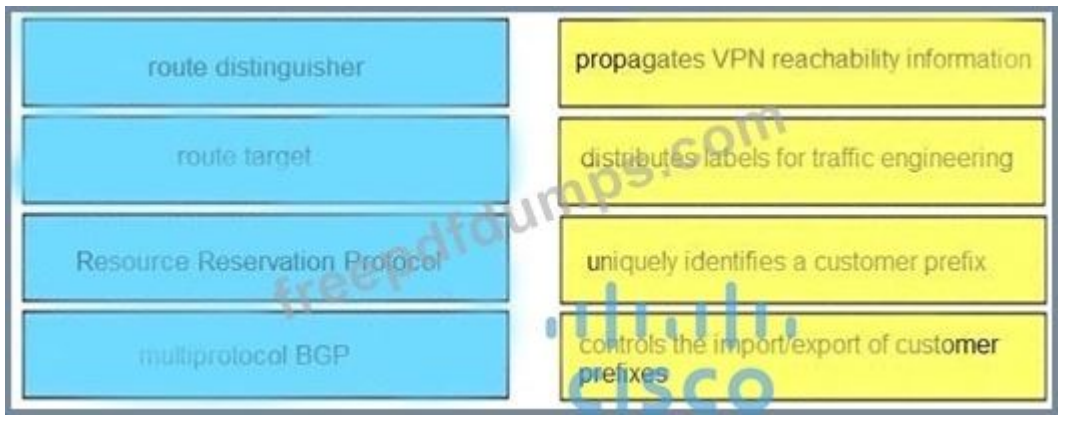
D. Add the network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 command to the DHCP pool

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

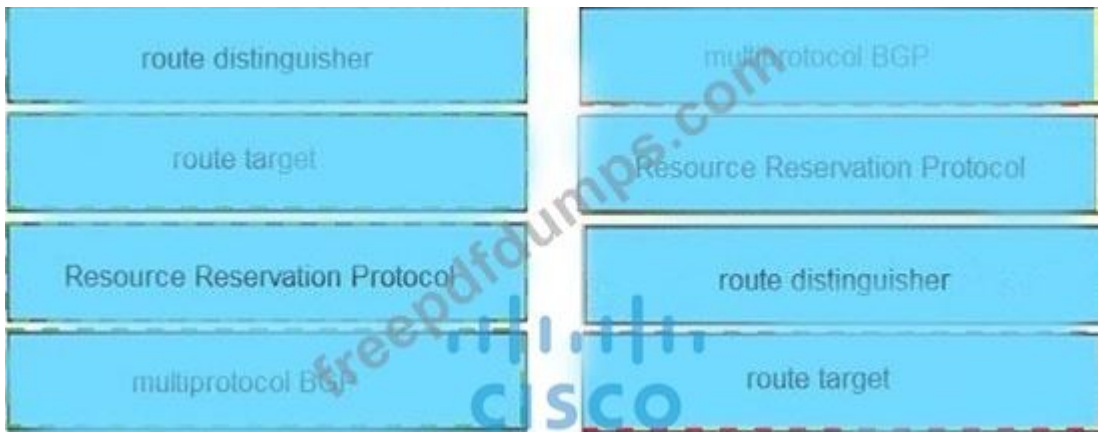
Section: Infrastructure Services

NEW QUESTION: 65

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 66
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 5.
B. Configure syslog level 4.
C. Configure syslog level 2.
D. Configure syslog level 3.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
An engineer configured access list NON-CISCO in a policy to influence routes

```
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 5
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-list): NON-CISCO
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
    ip next-hop 192.168.1.5
  Policy routing matches: 388213827 packets, 222009685077 bytes
```

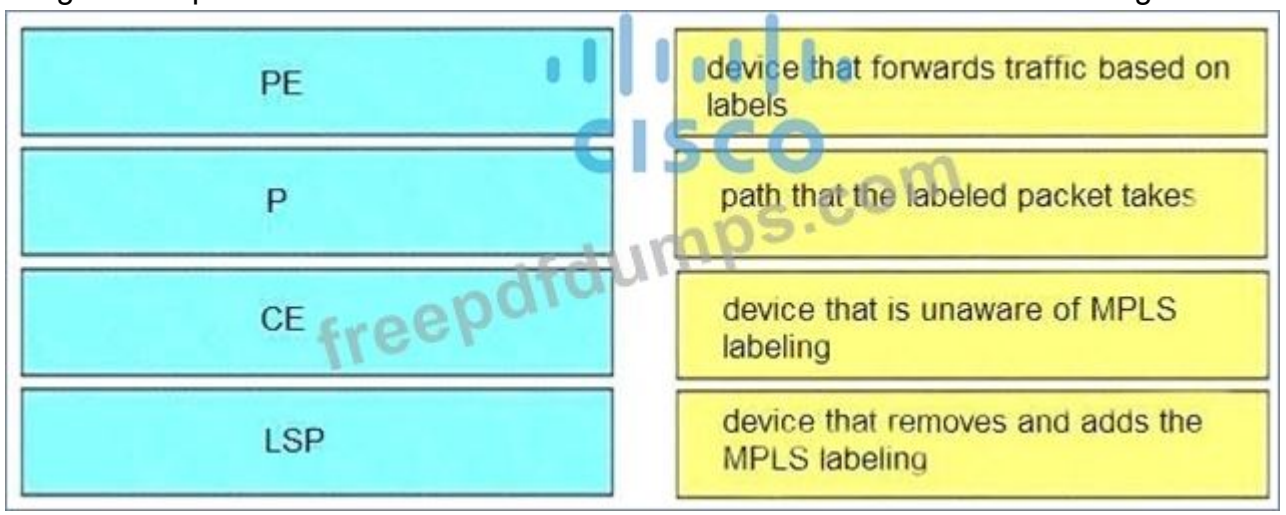
What are the two effects of this route map configuration? (Choose two.)
A. Packets are not evaluated by sequence 10.
B. Packets are evaluated by sequence 10.
C. Packets are forwarded to the default gateway.
D. Packets are forwarded using normal route lookup.
E. Packets are dropped by the access list.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routed-protocols/47121-pbr-cmds-ce.html

NEW QUESTION: 68
You must connect two remote sites over the public Internet. Multicast support, security, and simplicity are required. Which tunneling technology should you consider?
A. IPsec

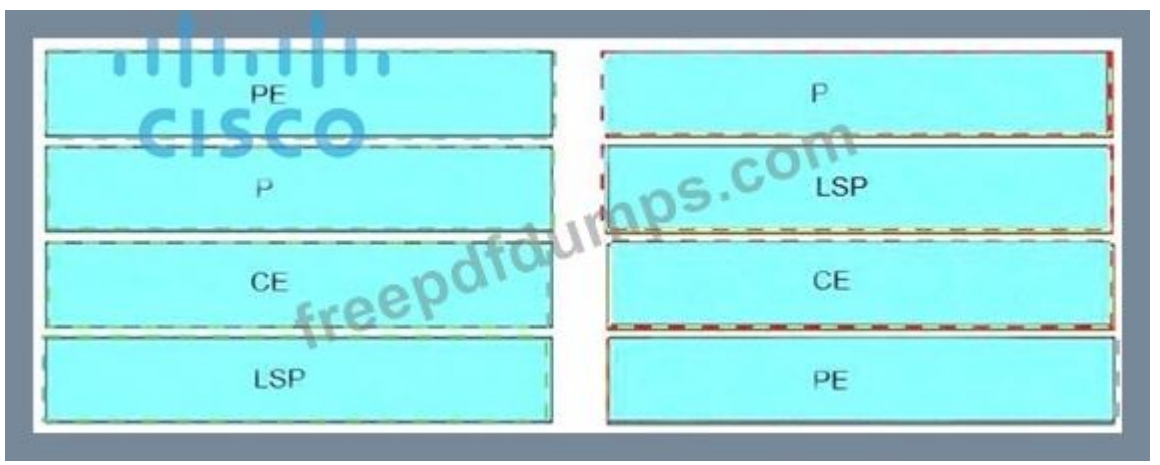
B. GRE over Ipsec
C. GET VPN
D. MPLS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

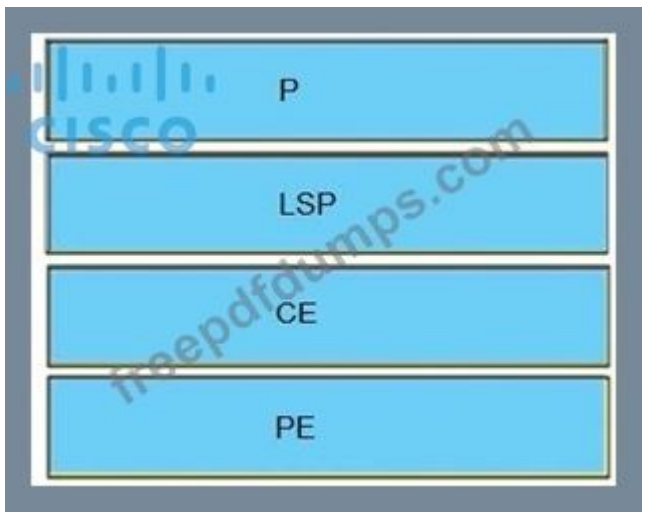
NEW QUESTION: 69
Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?
A. Lowest-repair-path-metric
B. Shared risk link group-disjoint
C. Linecard-disjoint
D. Interface-dispoint
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70
Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.



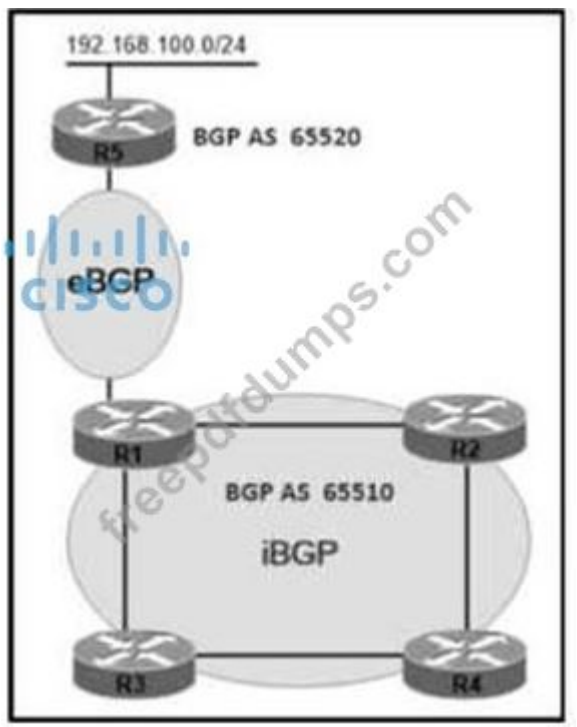
Answer:





NEW QUESTION: 71
When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message "Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template".
What is the reason for the error?
A. The template has an incorrect configuration.
B. The software version of the template is different from the software version of the device.
C. The changes to the template were not committed.
D. The tag that was used to filter the templates does not match the device tag.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If you use tags to filter the templates, you must apply the same tags to the device to which you want to apply the templates. Otherwise, you get the following error during provisioning: -Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template.

NEW QUESTION: 72
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

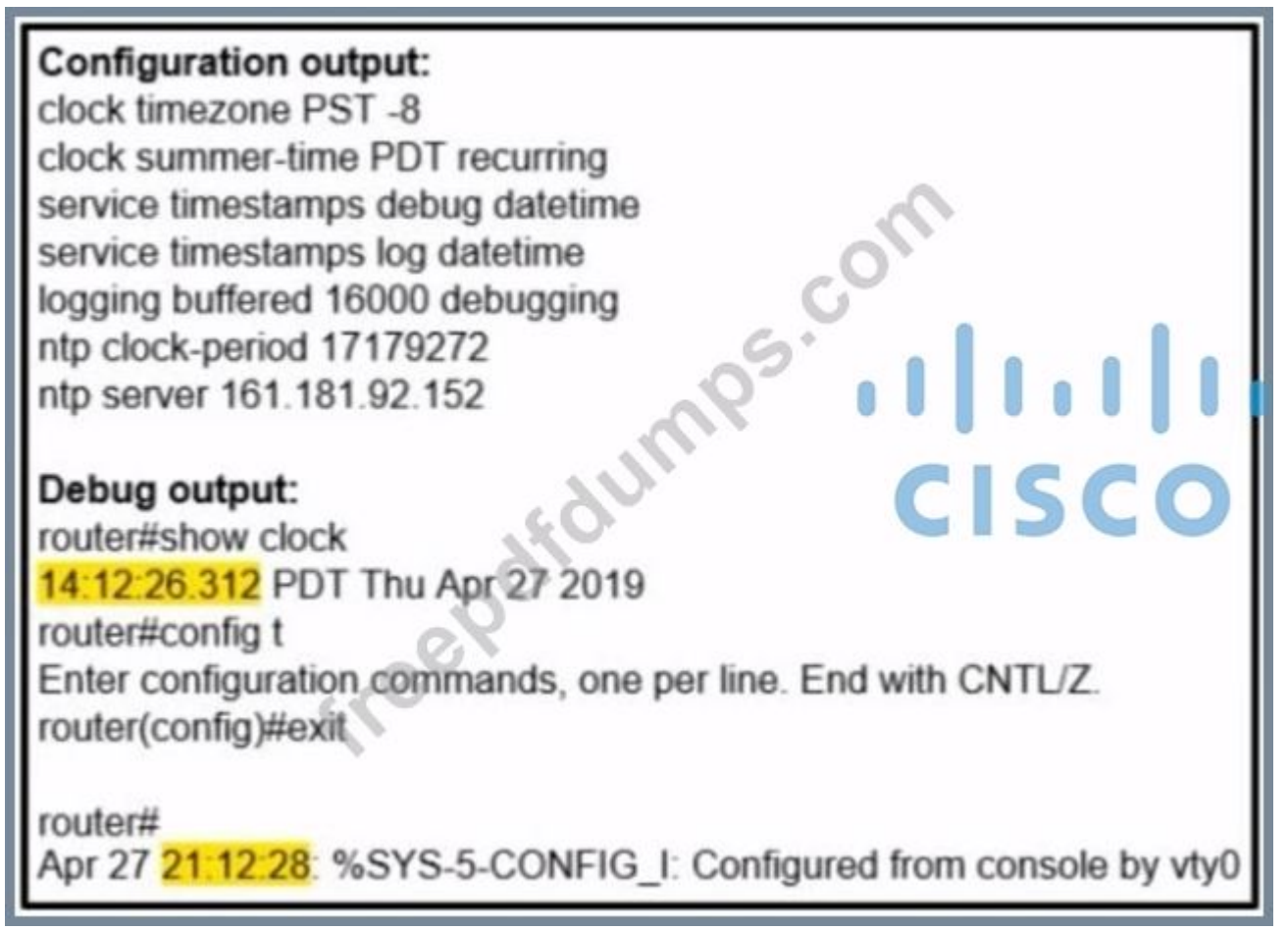
B. Configure R4 as a route reflector server and configure R2 and R3 as route reflector clients.

C. Configure R1 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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73



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 synchronize global command.

B. Enter the service timestamps log datetime clock-period global command

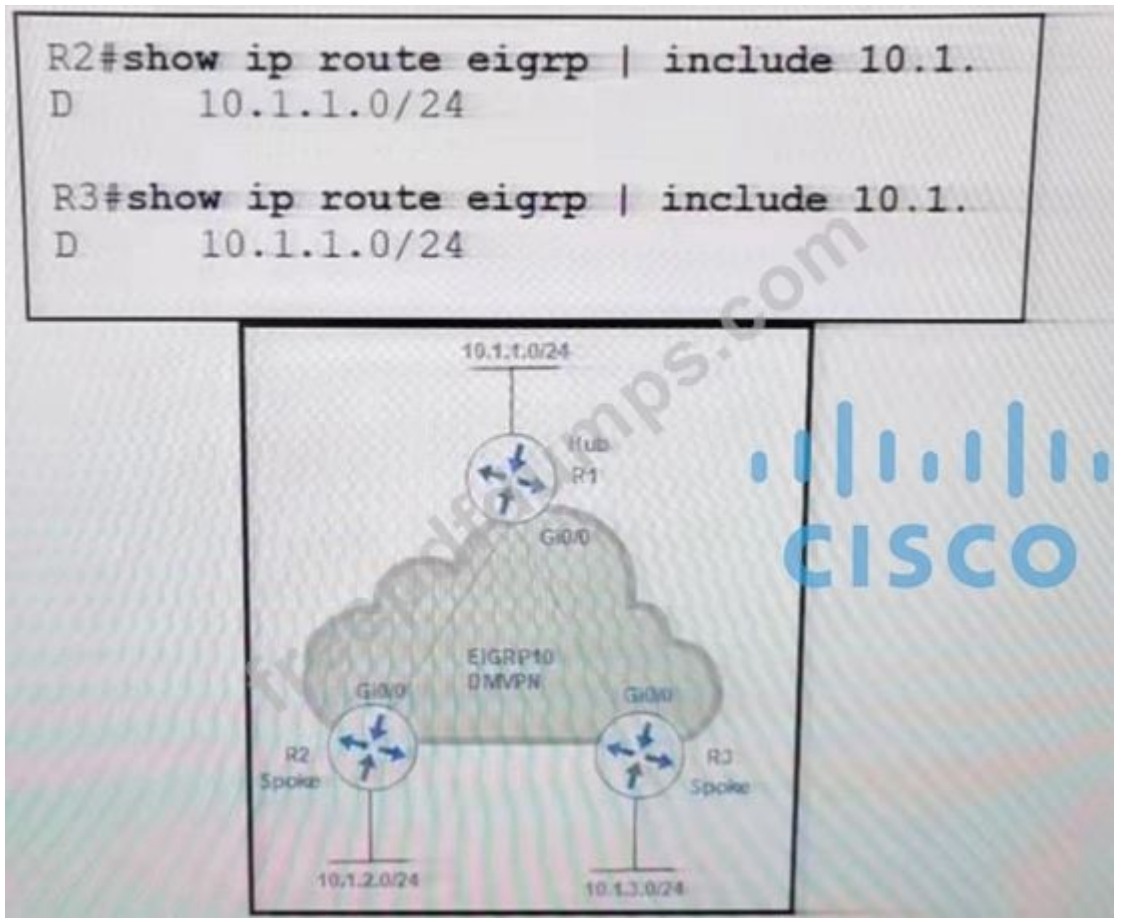
C. Enter the service timestamps log datetime console global command.

D. Enter the service timestamps log datetime localtime global command.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures DMVPN and receives the hub location prefix of 10.1.1.0724 on R2 and R3 The R3 prefix of 10 1.3.0/24 is not received on R2. and the R2 prefix 10.1,2.0/24 is not received on R3. Which action reserves the issue?

A. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified to enable a tunnel connection between R2 and R3 and neighbor relationship confirmed by use of the show ip eigrp neighbor command

B. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers it should be disabled with the command no ip split-horizon eigrp 10 on the tunnel interface of R1

C. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers it should be disabled with the no ip split-horizon eigrp 10 command on the Gi0/0 interface of R1.

D. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified with a manual neighbor relationship configured between R2 and R3 and confirmed bb use of the show ip eigrp neighbor command.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which command is used to check IP SLA when an interface is suspected to receive lots of traffic with options?

A. show track

B. show timer

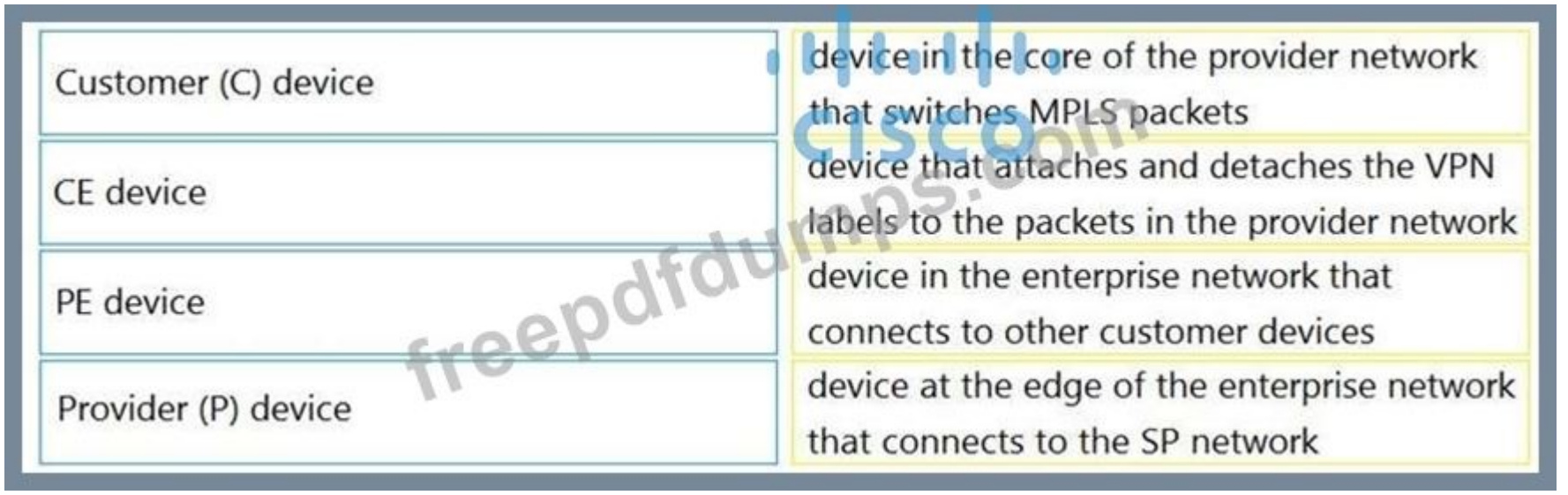
C. show threshold

D. show delay

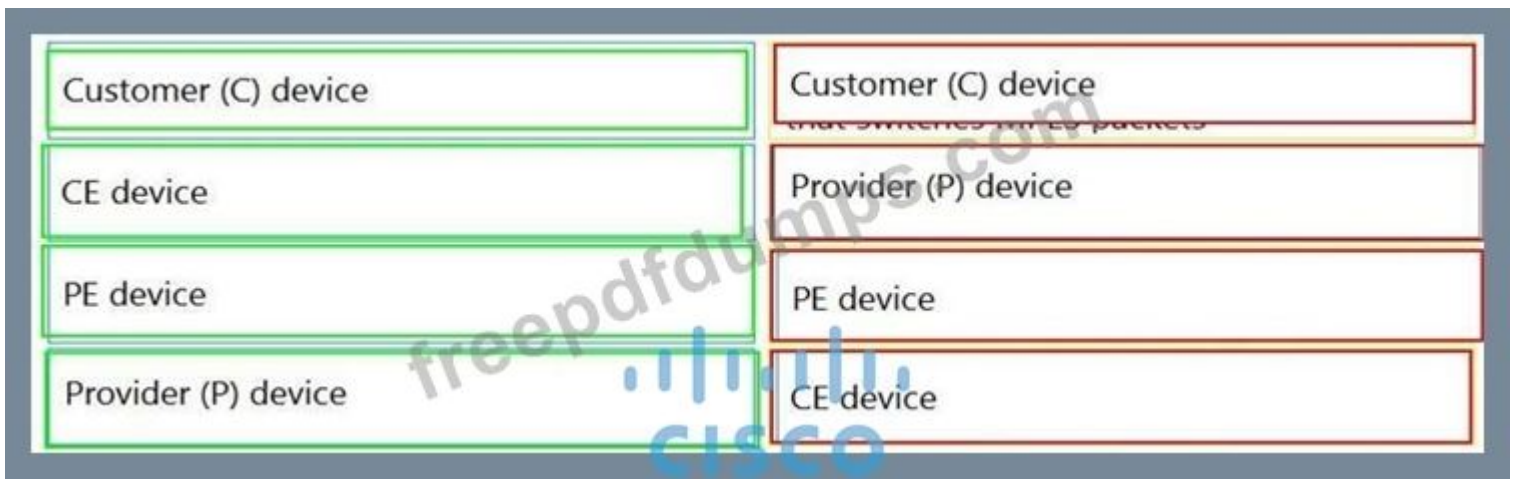
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76

Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from the left onto the definitions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 77

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

A)

B)

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 D

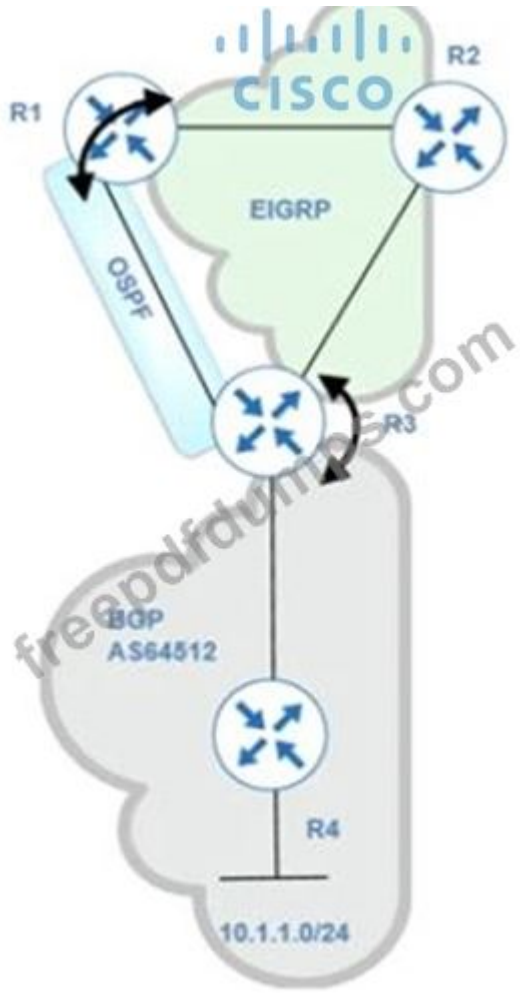
C. Option A

D. option B

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

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: 79

When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message "Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template".

What is the reason for the error?

A. The template has an incorrect configuration.

B. The software version of the template is different from the software version of the device.

C. The changes to the template were not committed.

D. The tag that was used to filter the templates does not match the device tag.

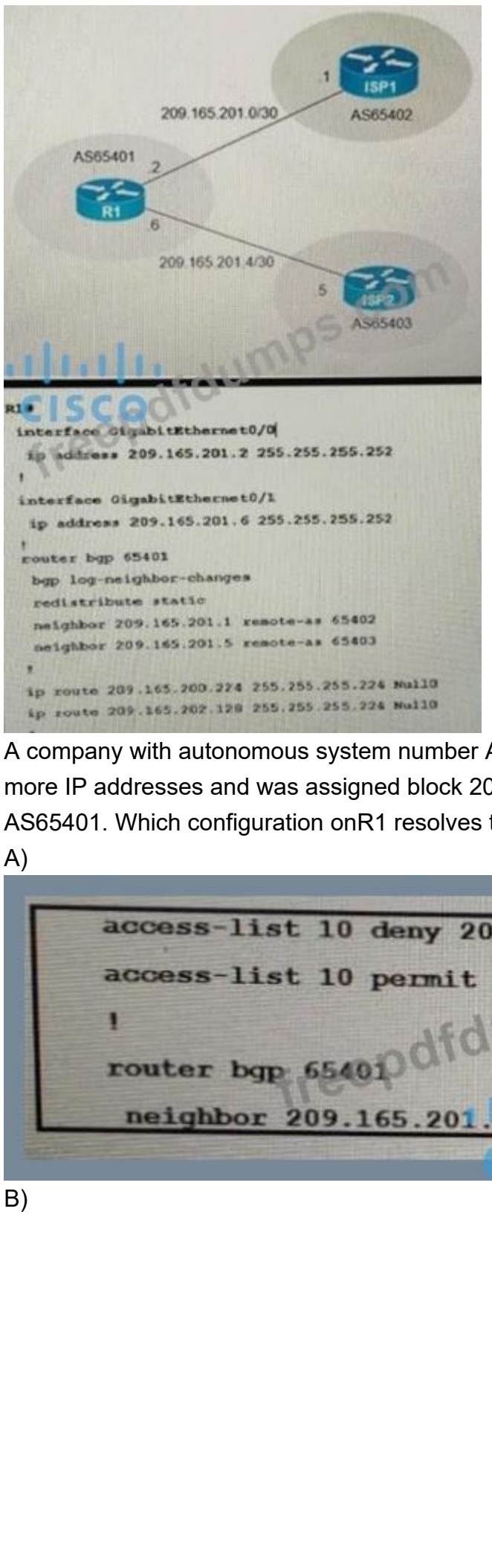
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

If you use tags to filter the templates, you must apply the same tags to the device to which you want to apply the templates. Otherwise, you get the following error during provisioning: Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template.

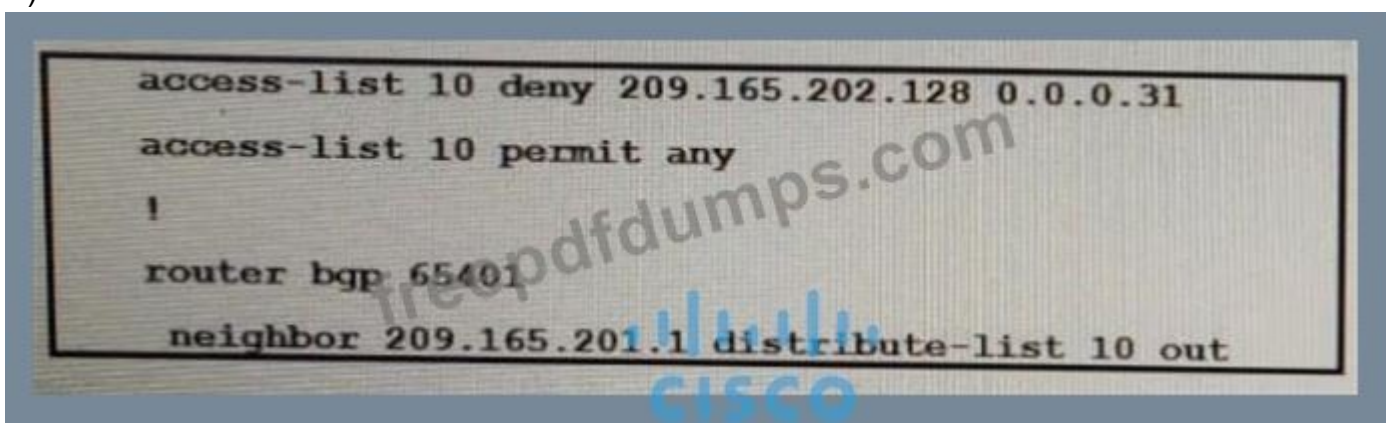
NEW QUESTION: 80

Refer to the exhibit.



A company with autonomous system number AS65401 has obtained IP address block 209.165.200.224/27 fro, ARIN. The company needed more IP addresses and was assigned block 209.165.202.128/27 from ISP2. An engineer is ISP1 reports they are receiving ISP2 routes from AS65401. Which configuration onR1 resolves the issue?

A)



B)

```
access-list 10 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31
access-list 10 permit any
!
router bgp 65401
 neighbor 209.165.201.1 distribute-list 10 in
```

C)

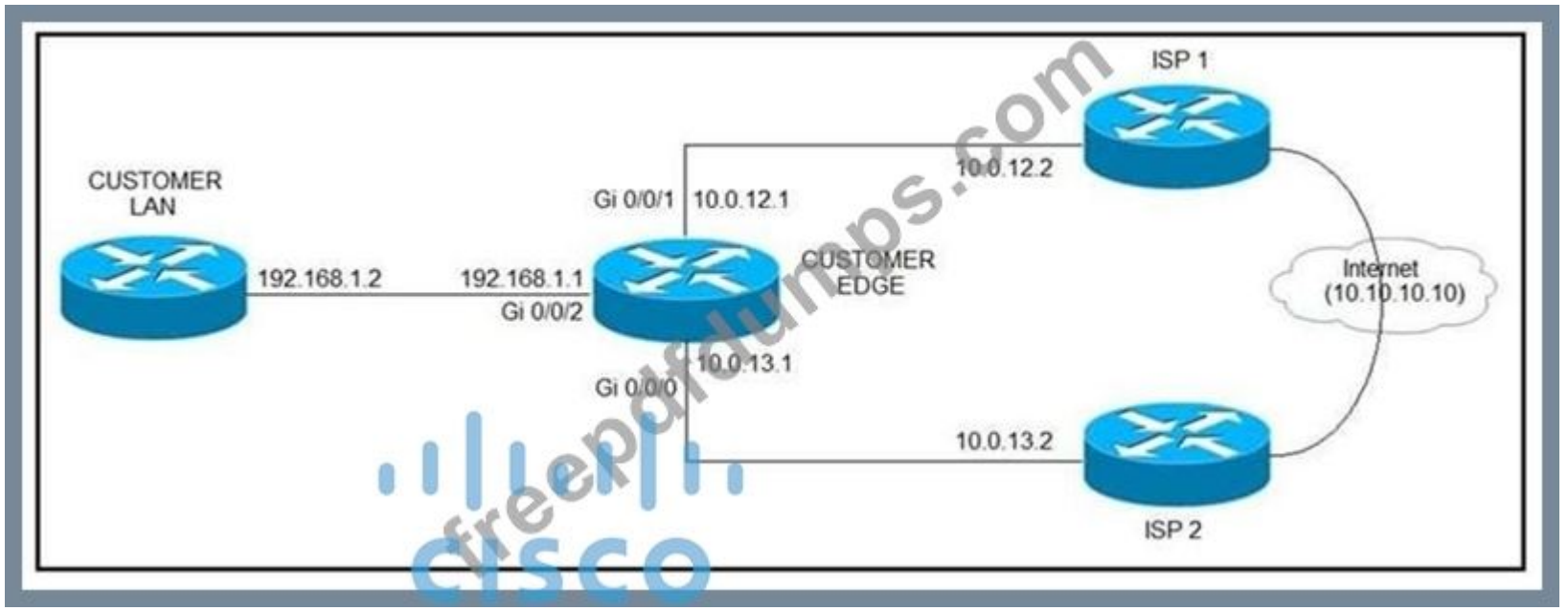
```
ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.1
ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.5
```

D)

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 100 209.165.201.5
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/23675-27.html

NEW QUESTION: 81
Refer to the exhibit. ISP 1 and ISP 2 directly connect to the Internet. A customer is tracking both ISP links to achieve redundancy and cannot see the Cisco IOS IP SLA tracking output on the router console.
Which command is missing from the IP SLA configuration?



A. Start-time 00:00

B. Start-time 0

C. Start-time immediately

D. Start-time now

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Section: Infrastructure Services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipsla/configuration/15-mt/sla-15-mt-book/ sla_icmp_echo.html

NEW QUESTION: 82

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Debug output:
username: USER55
password:
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 4950 for processing
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS(00001356) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: processing authentication continue request id 4950
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: Authentication continue packet generated for 4950
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS(00001356)/0/WRITE/3A72C8D0: Started 5 sec timeout
!
!----- output omitted -----!
!
Aug 26 12:40:01.241: TAC+: using previously set server 192.168.1.3 from group tacacs+
Aug 26 12:40:01.241: TAC+: Opening TCP/IP to 192.168.1.3/49 timeout=5
Aug 26 12:40:01.249: TAC+: Opened TCP/IP handle 0x3BE31D1C to 192.168.1.3/49
Aug 26 12:40:01.249: TAC+: Opened 192.168.1.3 index=1
Aug 26 12:40:01.250: TAC+: 192.168.1.3 (3653537180) AUTHOR/START queued
Aug 26 12:40:01.449: TAC+: (3653537180) AUTHOR/START processed
Aug 26 12:40:01.449: TAC+: (-641430116): received author response status = FAIL
Aug 26 12:40:01.450: TAC+: Closing TCP/IP 0x3BE31D1C connection to 192.168.1.3/49
```

A network administrator logs into the router using TACACS+ username and password credentials, but the administrator cannot run any privileged commands Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the username from a local database

B. Configure full access for the username from TACACS+ server
C. Configure TACACS+ synchronization with the Active Directory admin group
D. Configure an authorized IP address for this user to access this router
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83

Refer to the exhibit. Which action restores the routes from neighbors while still filtering 1.1.1.0/24?
A. Add a second line in the access list to permit any.
B. Modify the route map to permit the access list instead of deny it
C. Modify the access list to deny instead of permit it.
D. Add a second sequence in the route map permit 20
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
We need to add a second sequence with the "route-map FILTER1 permit 20" (with no match conditions) so that all other conditions are permitted.

NEW QUESTION: 84
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: 85
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
  Control Plane
  Class-map: NMS (match-all)
   500461 packets, 24038351 bytes
   5 minute offered rate 1390000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
   police:
    cir 50000 bps, bc 5000 bytes
   conformed 50444 packets, 24031001 bytes; actions:
    transmit
   exceeded 990012 packets, 94030134 bytes; actions
    drop conformed 4000 bps, exceed 0 bps
R1#
```

A company is evaluating multiple network management system tools. Trending graphs generated by SNMP data are returned by the NMS and appear to have multiple gaps. While troubleshooting the issue, an engineer noticed the relevant output. What solves the gaps in the graphs?

A. Separate the NMS class map in multiple class maps based on the specific protocols with appropriate CoPP actions

B. Configure the CIR rate to a lower value that accommodates all the NMS tools

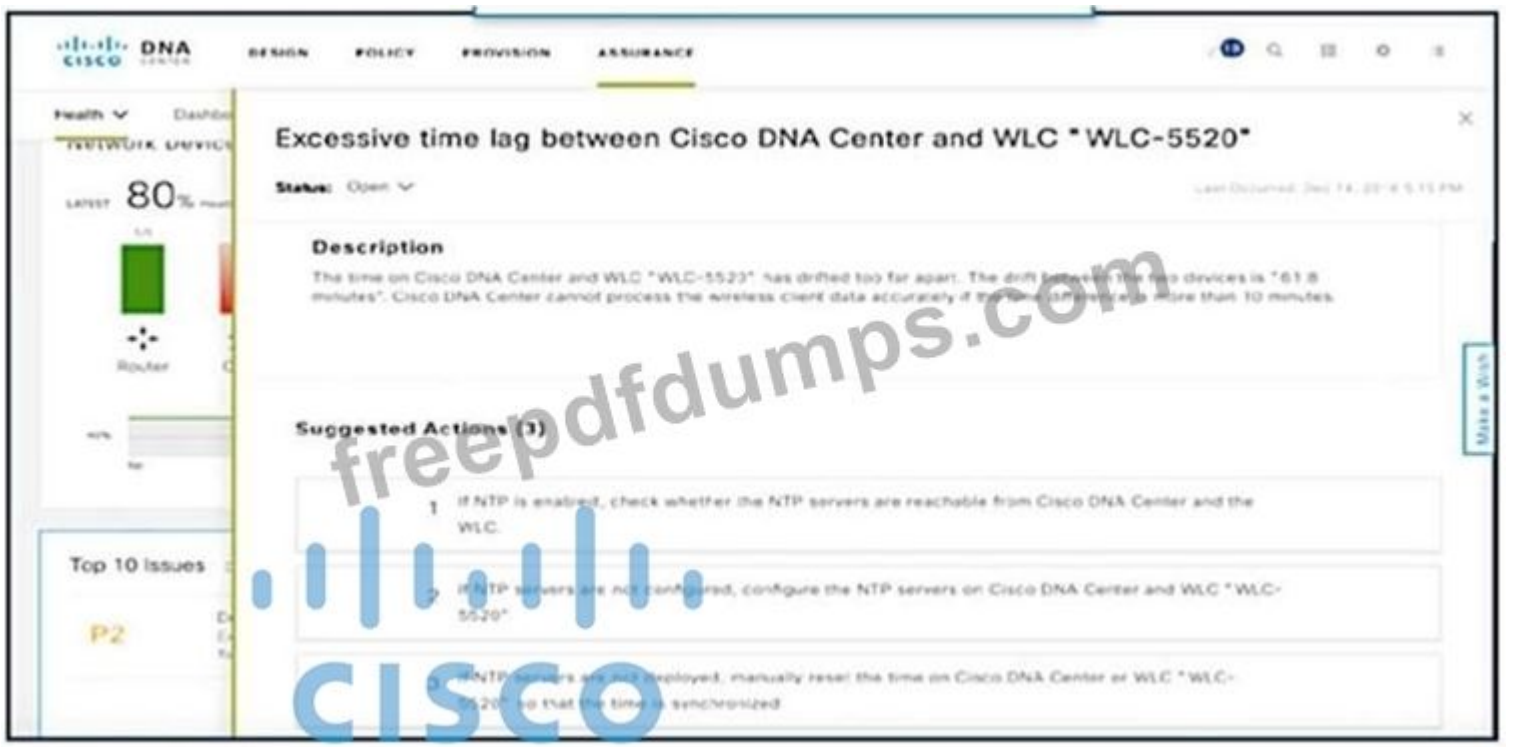
C. Remove the class map NMS from being part of control plane policing.

D. Remove the exceed-rate command in the class map.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Exhibit:



NTP is configured across the network infrastructure and Cisco DNA Center. An NTP issue was reported on the Cisco DNA Center at 17:15.
Which action resolves the issue?

A. Check and resolve reachability between the WLC and the NTP server

B. Reset the NTP server to resolve any synchronization issues tor all devices

C. Check and resolve reachability between Cisco DNA Center and the NTP server

D. Check and configure NTP on the WLC and synchronize with Cisco DNA Center

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Excessive time lag between Cisco DNA Center and device: The time difference between Cisco DNA Center and the device IP Address has drifted too far apart. CiscoDNA Center cannot process the device data accurately if the time difference is more than 3 minutes.

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which is statement about IPv6 inspection is true?

A. It teams and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables

B. It team and secures binding for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.

C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables

D. It teams and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv6 access-list INTERNET
 permit ipv6 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 2001:DB8:C0AB:BA14::/64
 permit tcp 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 2001:DB8:C0AB:BA13::/64 eq telnet
 permit tcp 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 any eq http
 permit ipv6 2001:DB8:AD59::/48 any
 deny ipv6 any any log
```

When monitoring an IPv6 access list, an engineer notices that the ACL does not have any hits and is causing unnecessary traffic to pass through the interface Which command must be configured to resolve the issue?

A. ipv6 traffic-filter INTERNET in

B. access-class INTERNET in

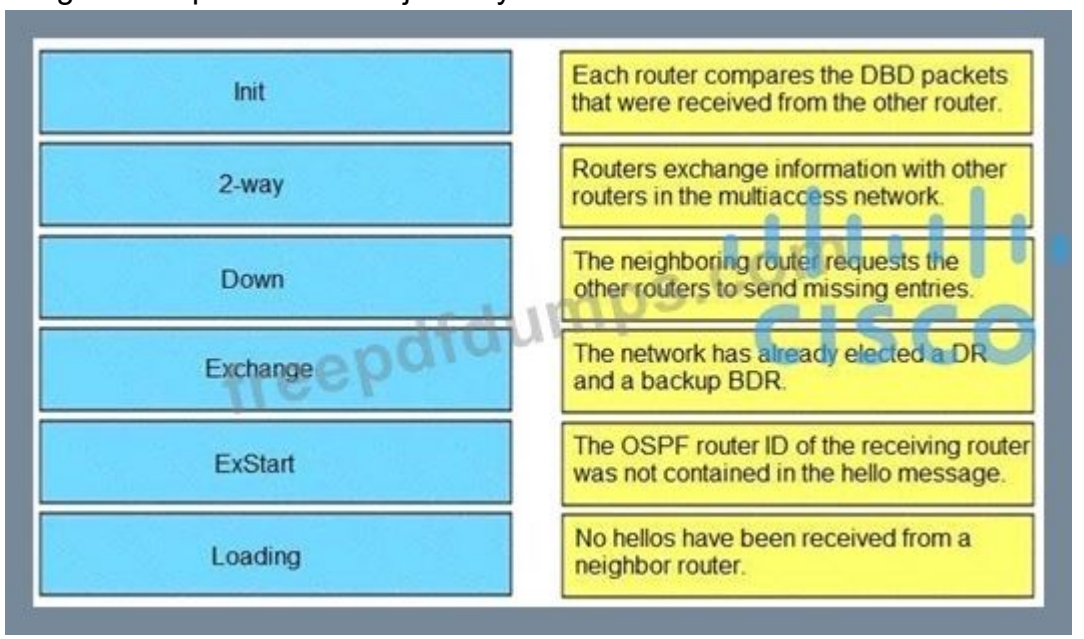
C. ip access-group INTERNET in

D. ipv6 access-class INTERNET in

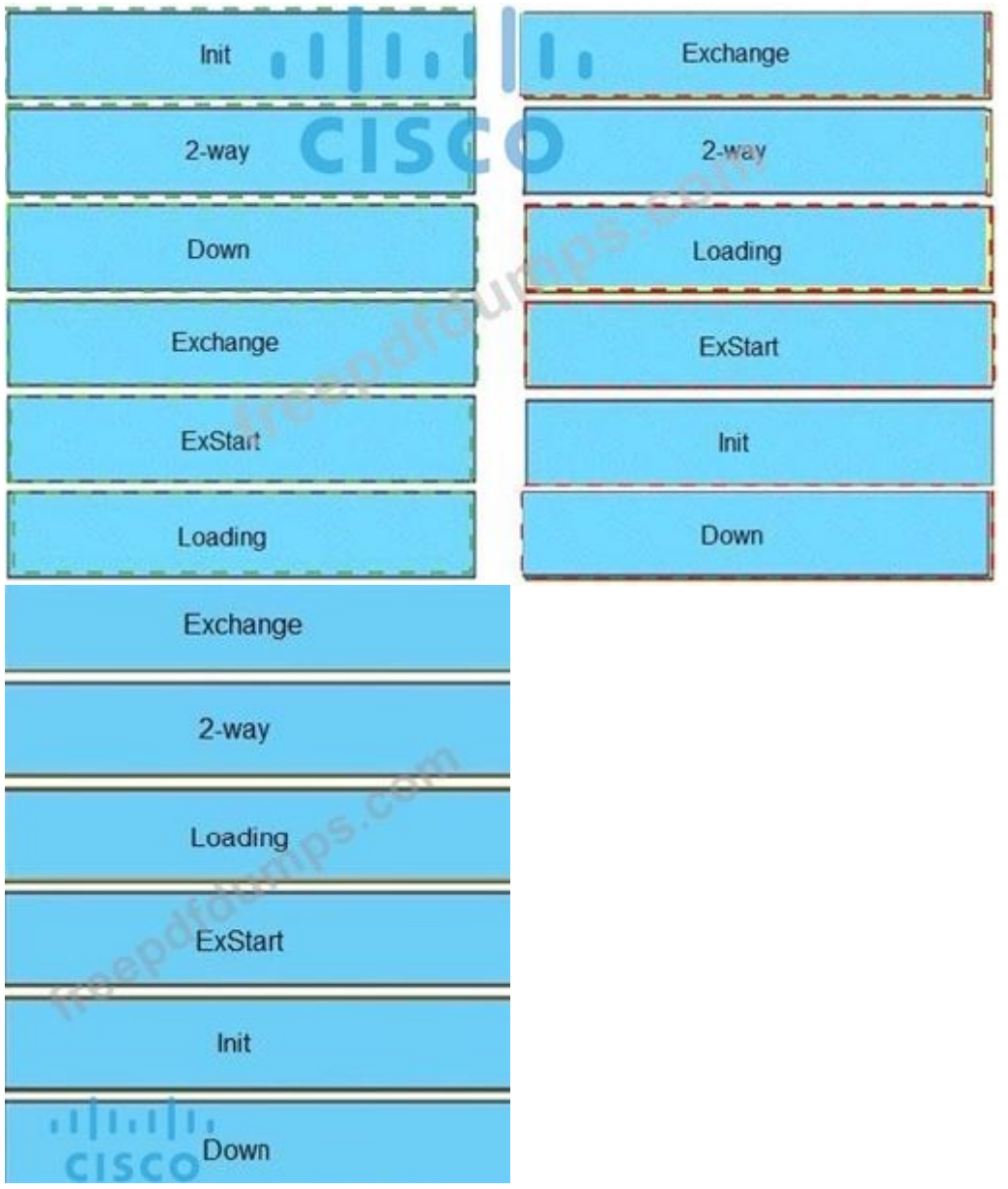
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89

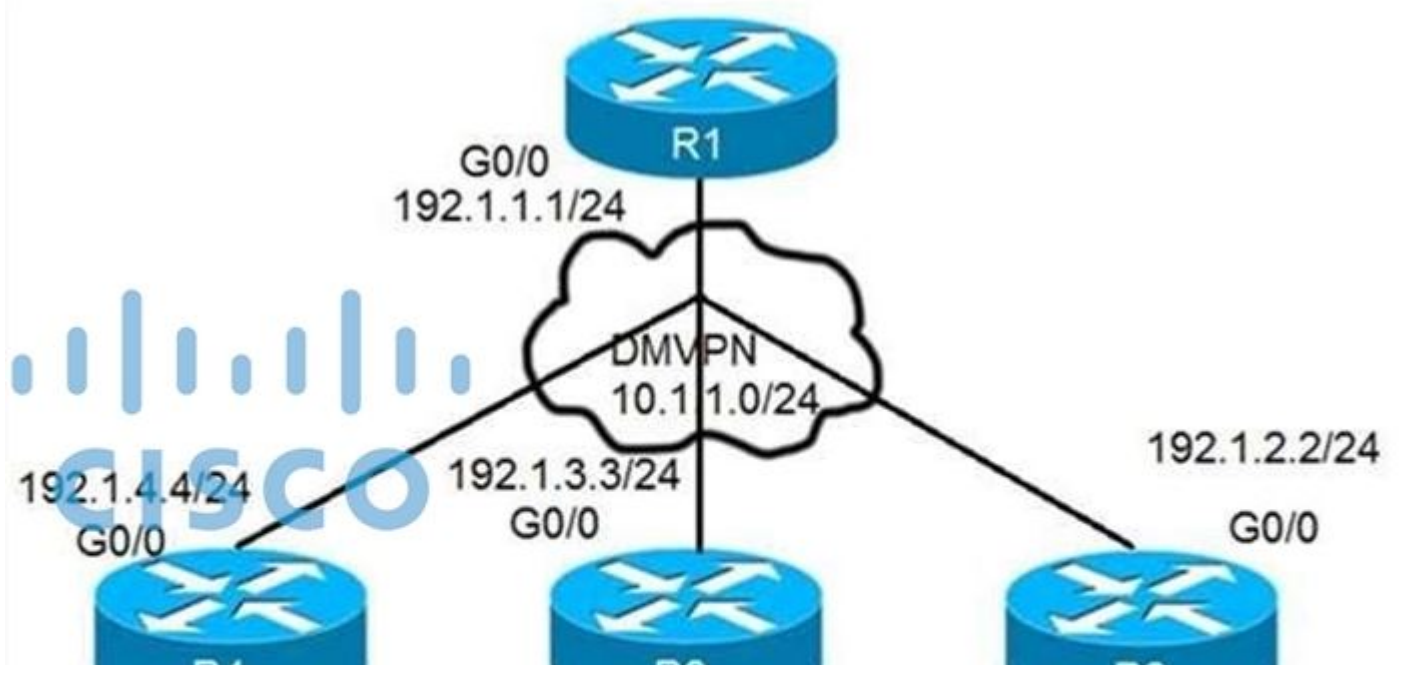
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 90



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

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

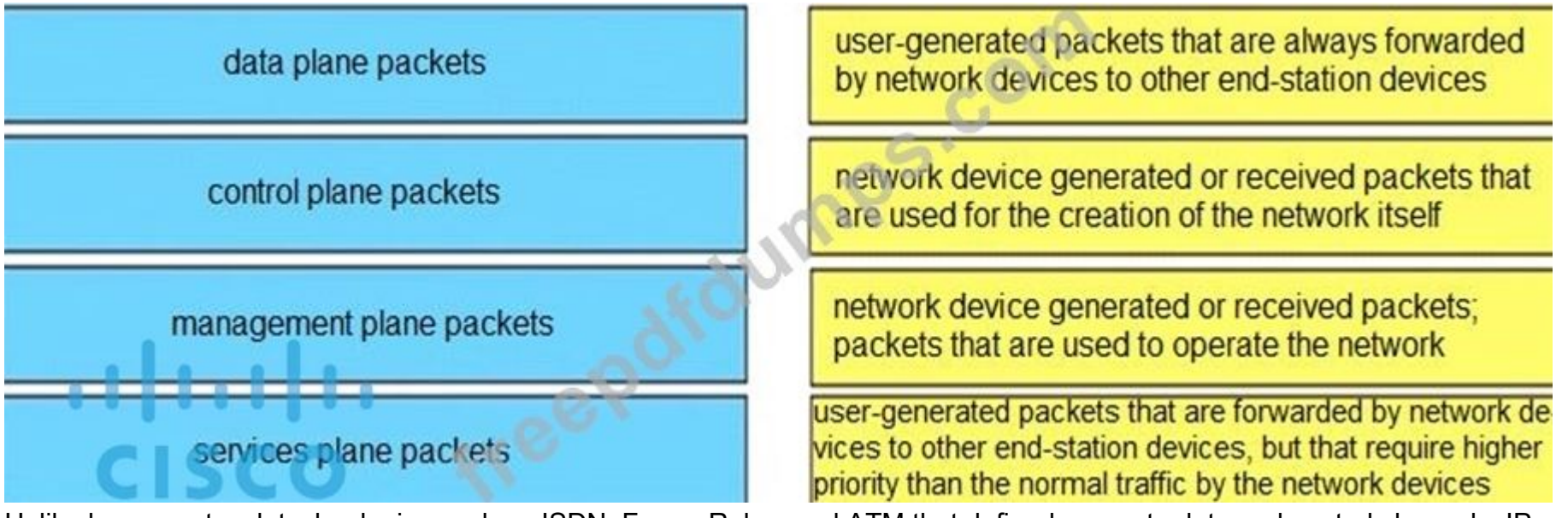
A. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the spoke routers.
B. The ip nhrp shortcut command is missing on the spoke routers.
C. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the hub router.
D. The ip nhrp shortcut command is missing on the hub router.
E. The ip nhrp map command is missing on the hub router.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Section: VPN Technologies
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 91

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



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:

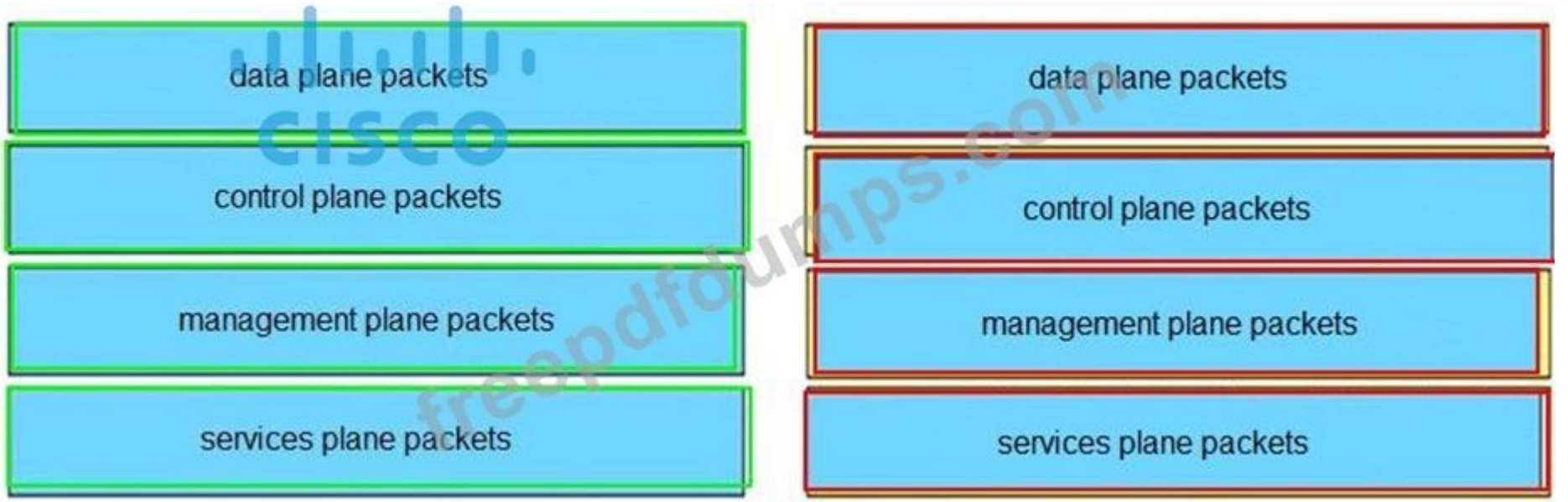
1. Data plane packets - End-station, user-generated packets that are always forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices. From the perspective of the network device, data plane packets always have a transit destination IP address and can be handled by normal, destination IP address-based 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.

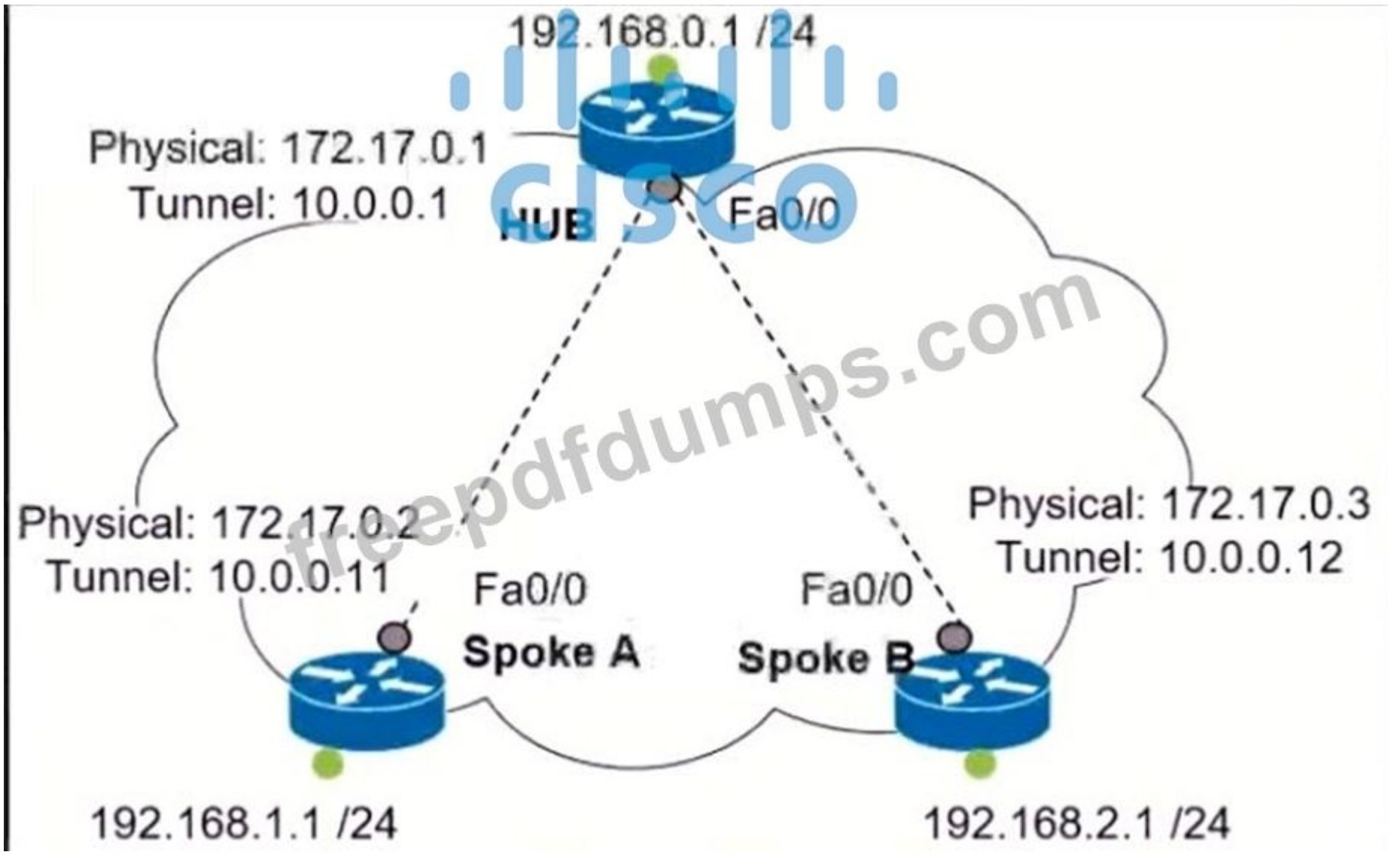
4. Services plane packets - A special case of data plane packets, services plane packets are also user-generated packets that are also forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices, but that require high-touch handling by the network device (above and beyond normal, destination IP address-based 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).

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 92

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

NEW QUESTION: 93
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
  Control Plane
  Class-map: NMS (match-all)
   500461 packets, 24038351 bytes
   5 minute offered rate 1390000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
   police:
    cir 50000 bps, bc 5000 bytes
   conformed 50444 packets, 24031001 bytes; actions:
    transmit
   exceeded 990012 packets, 94030134 bytes; actions
    drop conformed 4000 bps, exceed 0 bps
R1#
```

A company is evaluating multiple network management system tools. Trending graphs generated by SNMP data are returned by the NMS and appear to have multiple gaps. While troubleshooting the issue, an engineer noticed the relevant output. What solves the gaps in the graphs?

A. Remove the exceed-rate command in the class map.

B. Remove the class map NMS from being part of control plane policing.

C. Configure the CIR rate to a lower value that accommodates all the NMS tools

D. Separate the NMS class map in multiple class maps based on the specific protocols with appropriate CoPP actions

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/copp_best_practices

NEW QUESTION: 94

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): FILTER_ACL
  Set clauses:
    ip next-hop verify-availability 209.165.202.129 1 track 100  [down]
    ip next-hop verify-availability 209.165.202.131 2 track 200  [up]
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 20
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
    ip next-hop 209.165.201.30
  Policy routing matches: 275364861 packets, 12200235037 bytes
```

An engineer has configured policy-based routing and applied the configured to the correct interface. How is the configuration applied to the traffic that matches the access list?

A. It is forwarded using the routing table lookup.

B. It is dropped.

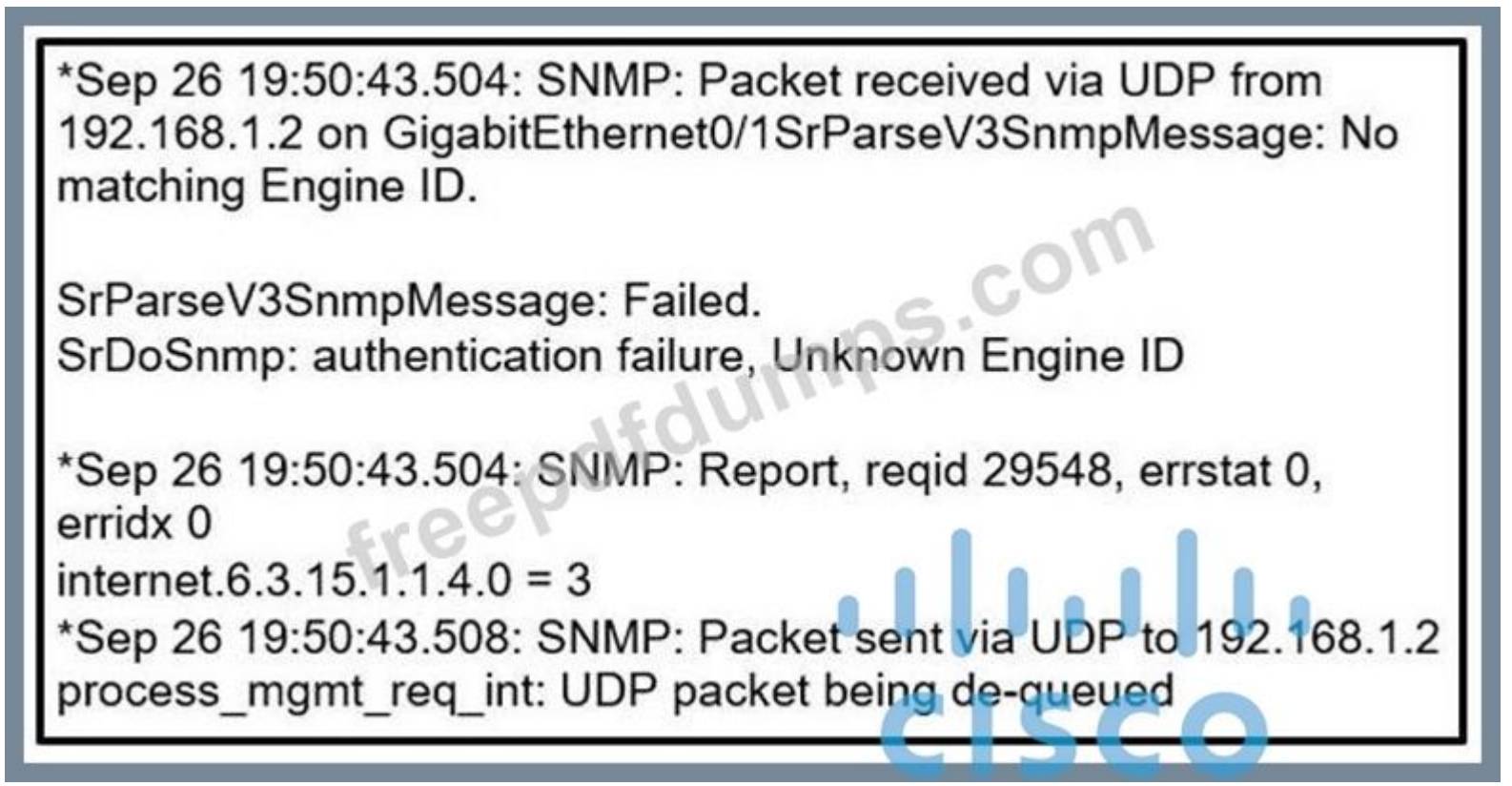
C. It is sent to 209.165.202.131.

D. It is sent to 209.165.202.129.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. debug snmpv3 engine-id

B. Show snmp user

C. showsnmpv3 user

D. debug snmp engine-id

E. debug snmp packet

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96

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 reinstall

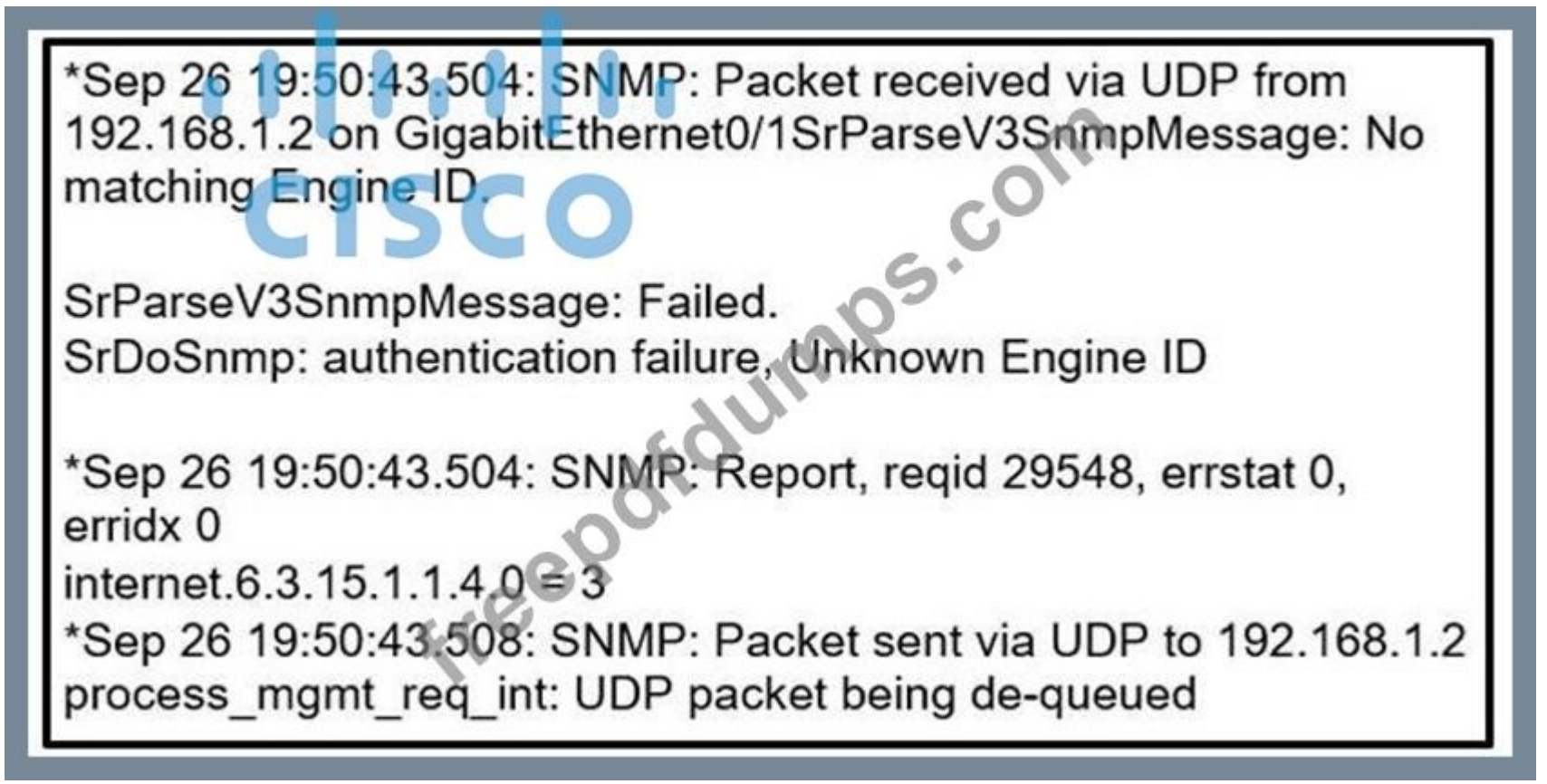
B. Sudo magiev-config update

C. Sudo maglev install config update

D. Sudi update config install
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
Which protocol is used to determine the NBMA address on the other end of a tunnel when mGRE is used?
A. IPsec
B. NHRP
C. OSPF
D. MP-BGP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 98
Refer to the exhibit.



Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)
A. snmp user
B. debug snmpv3 engine-id
C. debug snmp packet
D. debug snmp engine-id
E. showsnmpv3 user
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer is trying to redistribute OSPF to BGP , but not all of the routes are redistributed. What is the reason for this issue?

A. By default, only internal OSPF routes are redistributed into BGP

B. By default, only internal routers and external type 1 routes are redistributed into BGP.

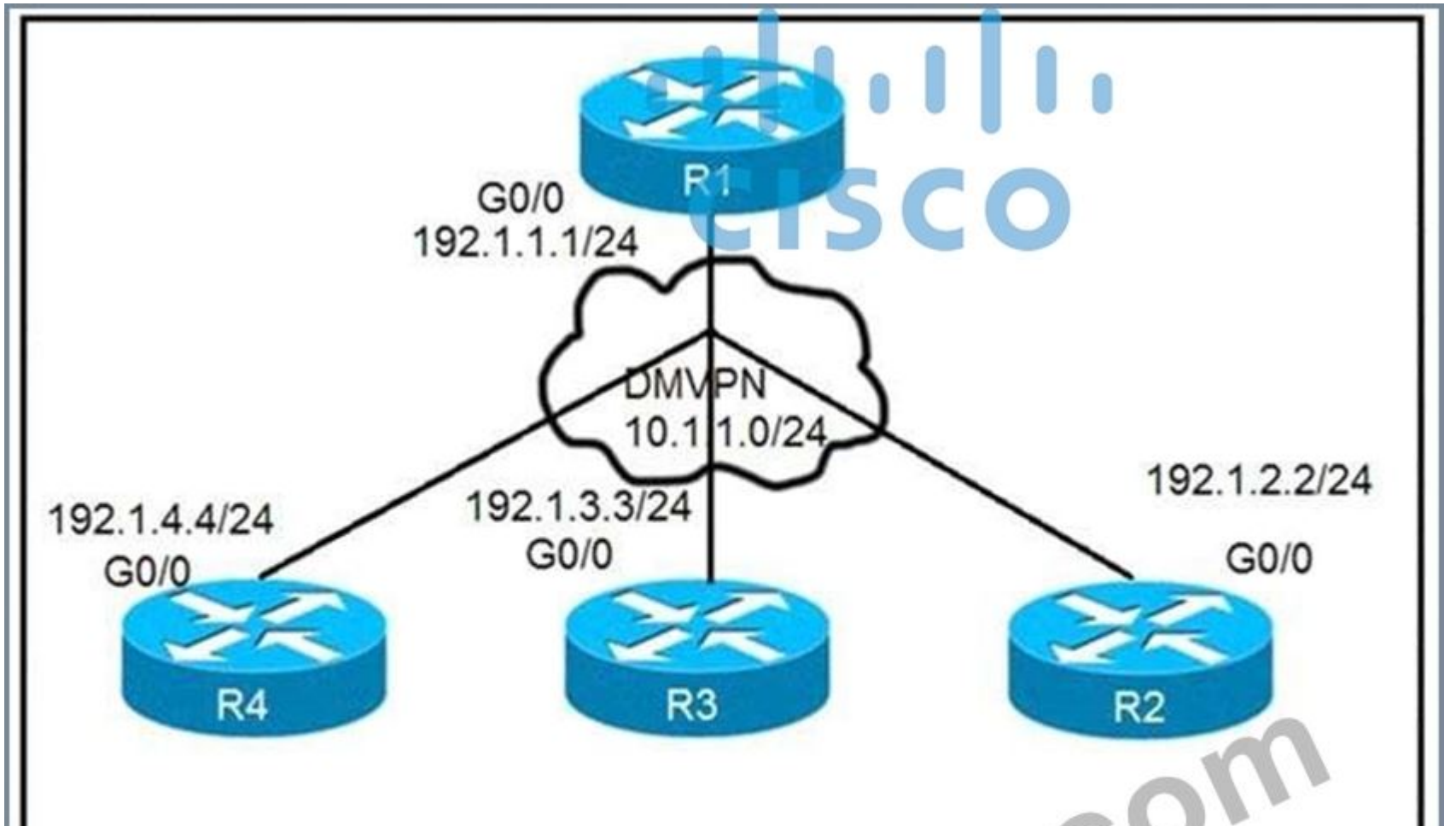
C. BGP convergence is slow, so the route will eventually be present in the BGP table.

D. Only classful networks are redistributed from OSPF to BGP.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 100

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 map command is missing on the hub router.

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

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

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

E. The ip nhrp shortcut command is missing on the hub router.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
  Control Plane
        Service-policy input: CoPP-BGP
          Class-map: BGP (match all)
            2716 packets, 172071 bytes
            5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
            Match: access-group name BGP
            drop

          Class-map: class-default (match-any)
            5212 packets, 655966 bytes
            5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
            Match: any
```

What is the result of applying this configuration?

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102

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.

On which device is the fault condition located?

A. R1

B. R2

C. R3

D. R4

E. DSW1

F. DSW2

G. ASW1

H. ASW2

Answer: G (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 the trunk configuration on ASW1.

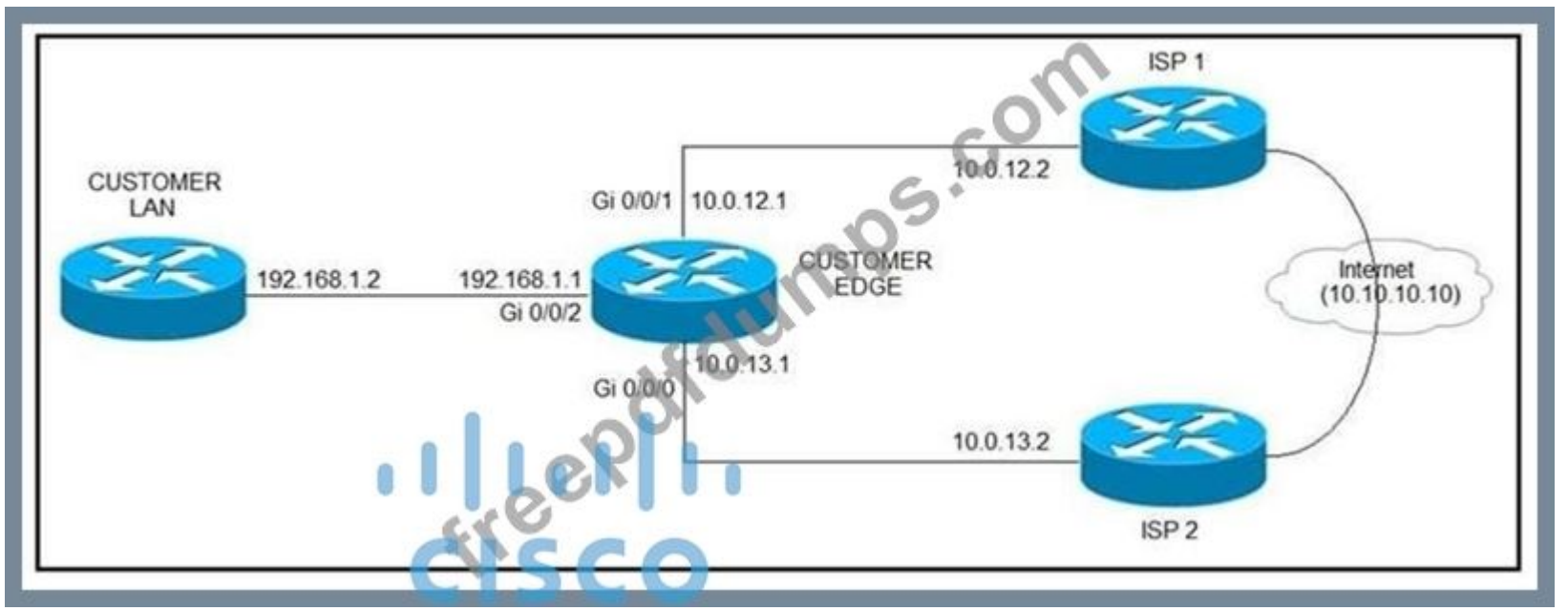
NEW QUESTION: 103

```
Router#sh ip route ospf
<output omitted>
Gateway is last resort is not set

     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O E2    10.0.0.0 [110/20] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:10, Ethernet0/0
O       192.168.3.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/0
Router#

Router#show ip bgp
<output omitted>
     Network          Next Hop    Metric  LocPrf  Weight  Path
>*   192.168.1.1/32   0.0.0.0          0           32768   ?
>*   192.168.3.0      192.168.12.2    20           32768   ?
>*   192.168.12.0     0.0.0.0          0           32768   ?
Router#show running-config | section router bgp
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 redistribute ospf 1
Router#
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to redistribute OSPF to BGP, but not all of the routes are redistributed.
What is the reason for this issue?

A. By default, only internal routes and external type 1 routes are redistributed into BGP
B. Only classful networks are redistributed from OSPF to BGP
C. BGP convergence is slow, so the route will eventually be present in the BGP table
D. By default, only internal OSPF routes are redistributed into BGP
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Layer 3 Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 104
Refer to the exhibit. ISP 1 and ISP 2 directly connect to the Internet. A customer is tracking both ISP links to achieve redundancy and cannot see the Cisco IOS IP SLA tracking output on the router console. Which command is missing from the IP SLA configuration?



A. Start-time 00:00

B. Start-time 0

C. Start-time immediately

D. Start-time now

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Section: Infrastructure Services

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipsla/configuration/15-mt/sla-15-mt-book/ sla_icmp_echo.html

NEW QUESTION: 105

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. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

B. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24

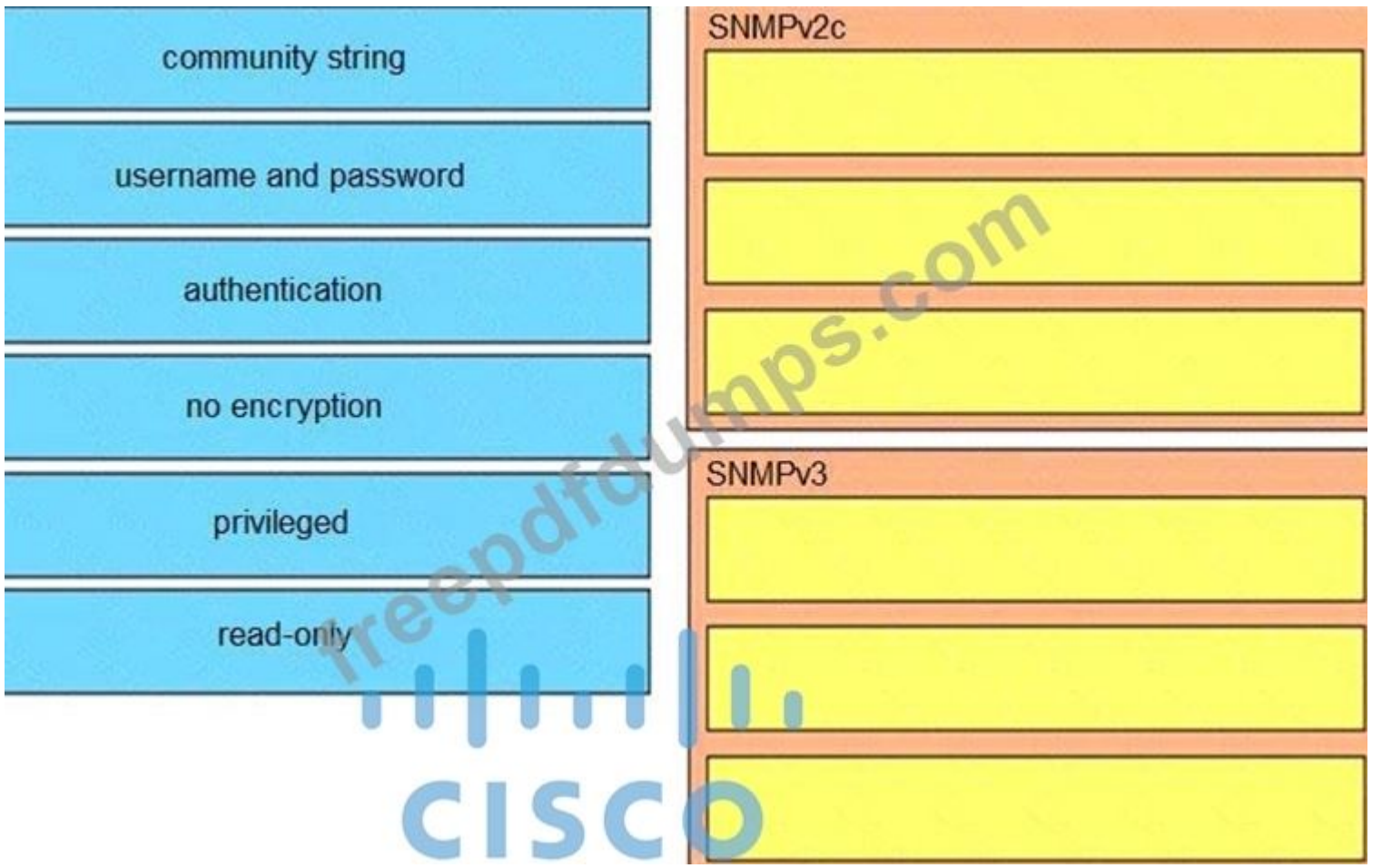
C. R1 does not forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24

D. R1 sees 192.168.130.0/24 as two AS hops away instead of one AS hop away.

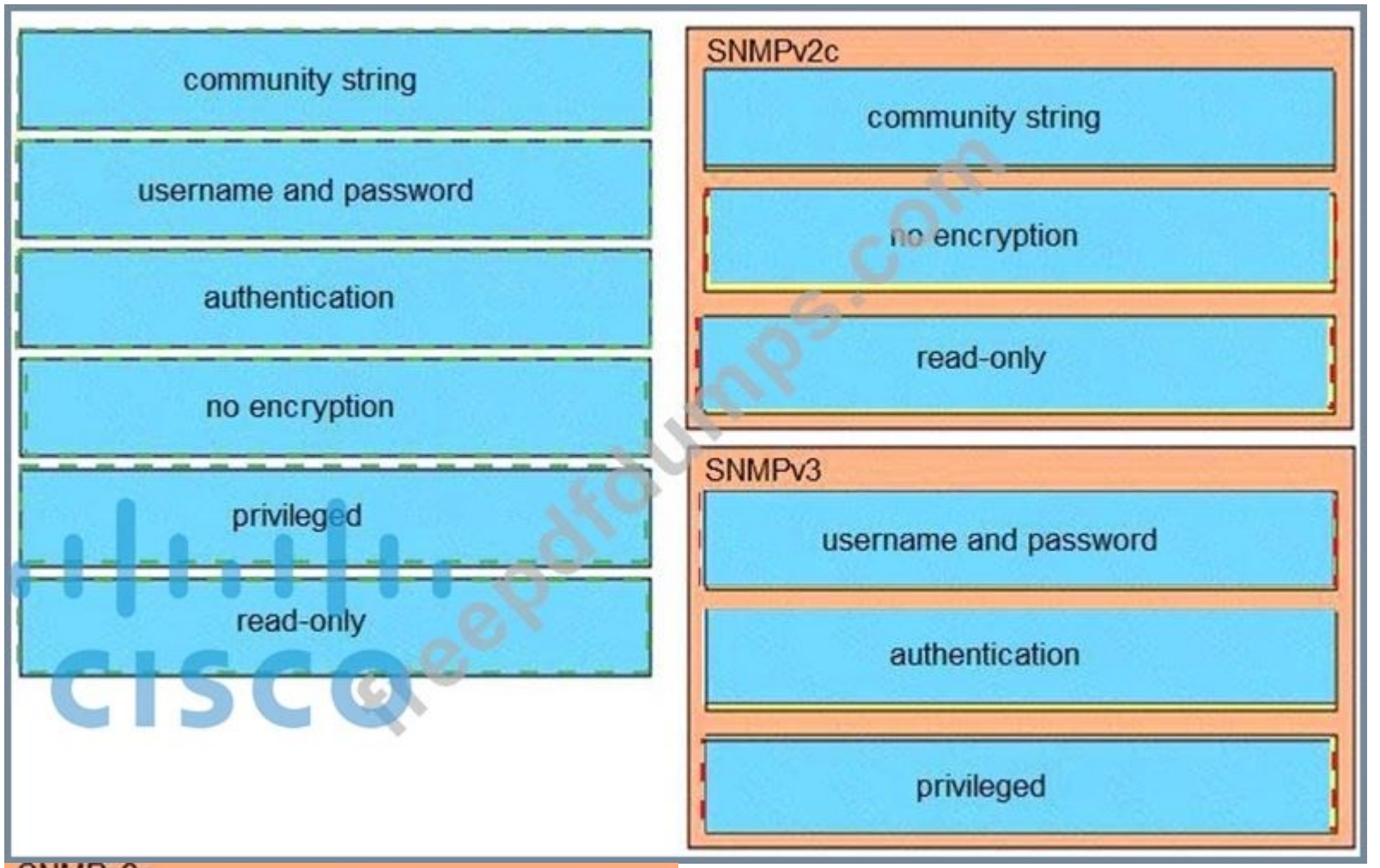
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106

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


community string
username and password
authentication
no encryption
privileged
read-only
SNMPv2c
SNMPv3

Answer:



SNMPv2c

community string

no encryption

read-only

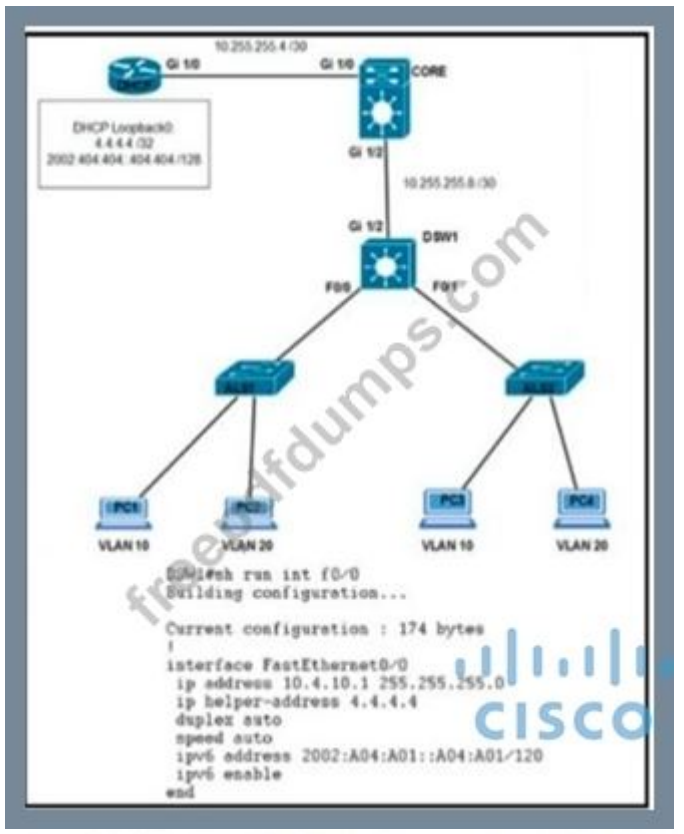
SNMPv3

username and password

authentication

privileged

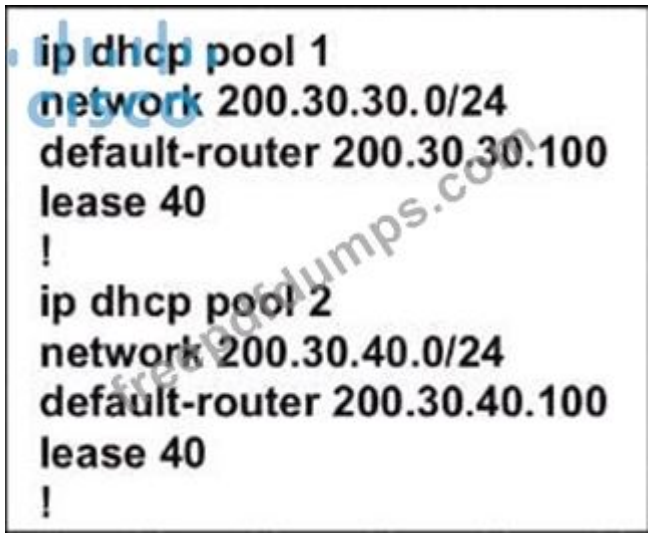
NEW QUESTION: 107
Clients on ALS2 receive IPv4 and IPv6 addresses but clients on ALS1 receive only IPv4 addresses and not IPv6 addresses. Which action on DSW1 allows clients on ALS1 to receive IPv6 addresses?



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

NEW QUESTION: 108

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 30.40.100.

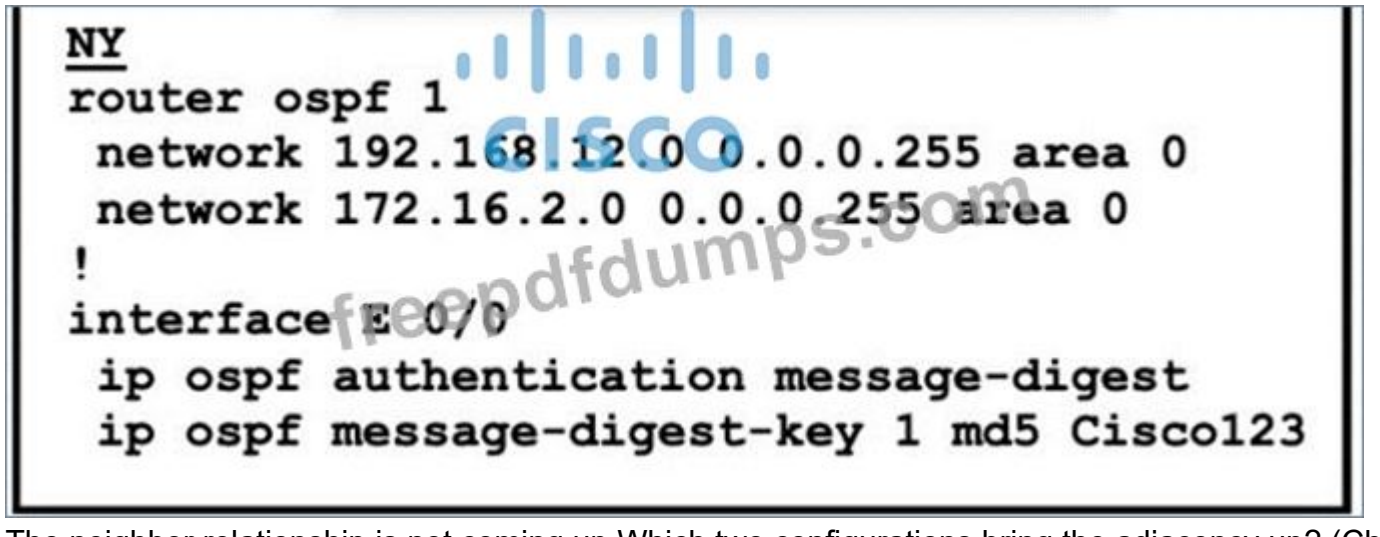
C. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.30.100.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 109

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. NY

interface E 0/0

no ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123

ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123

B. LA

interface E 0/0

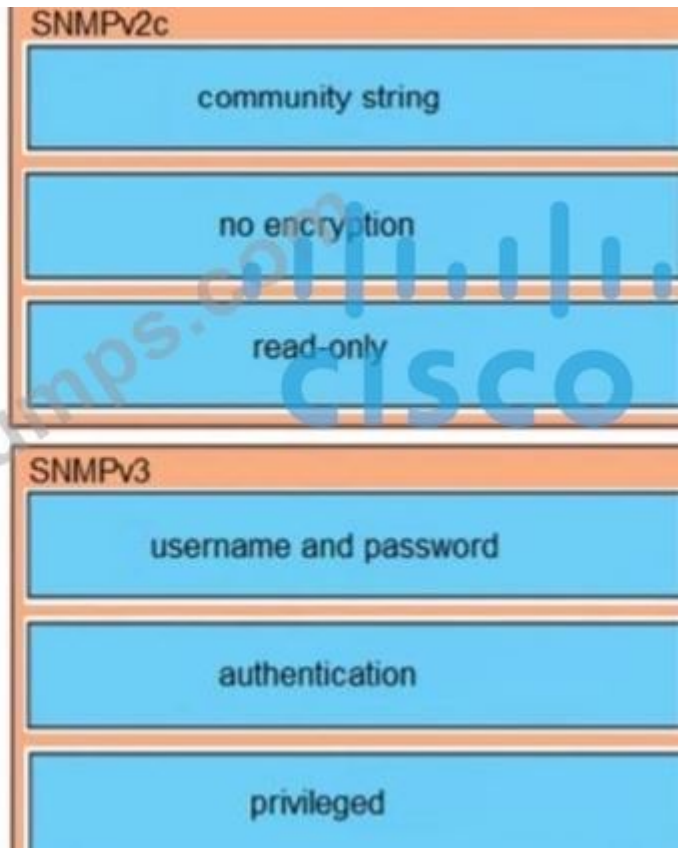
ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123

C. LA

router ospf 1
area 0 authentication message-digest
D. NY
router ospf 1
area 0 authentication message-digest
E. LA
interface E 0/0
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the onto he correct SNMPv2c or SNMPv3 categories on the right.

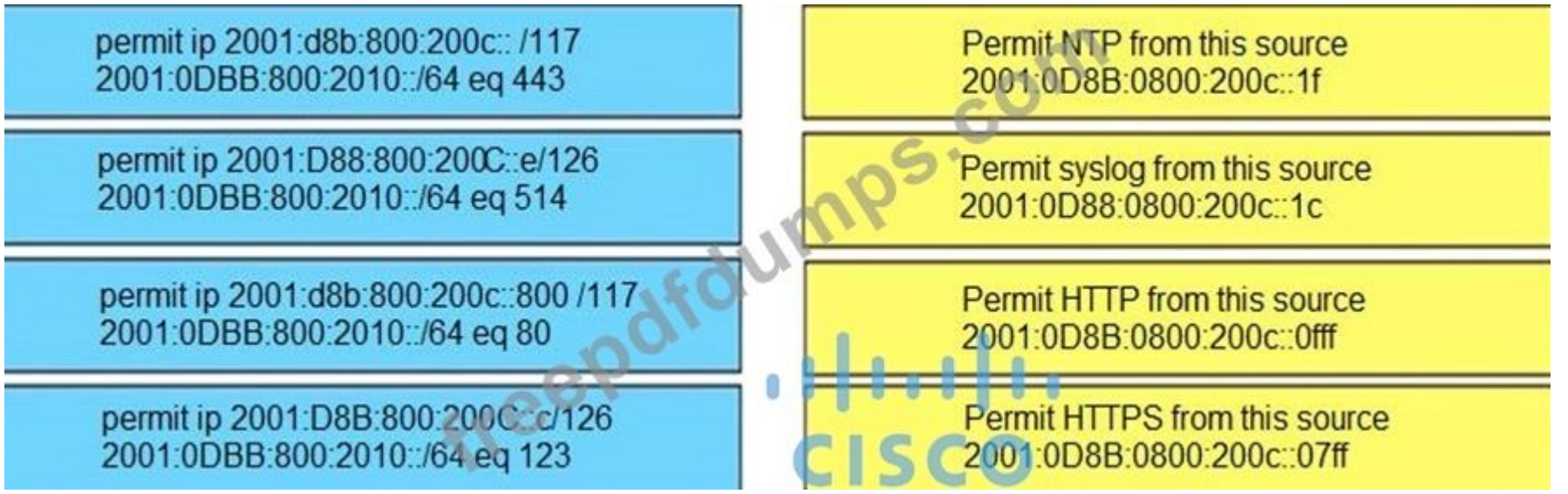
Answer:



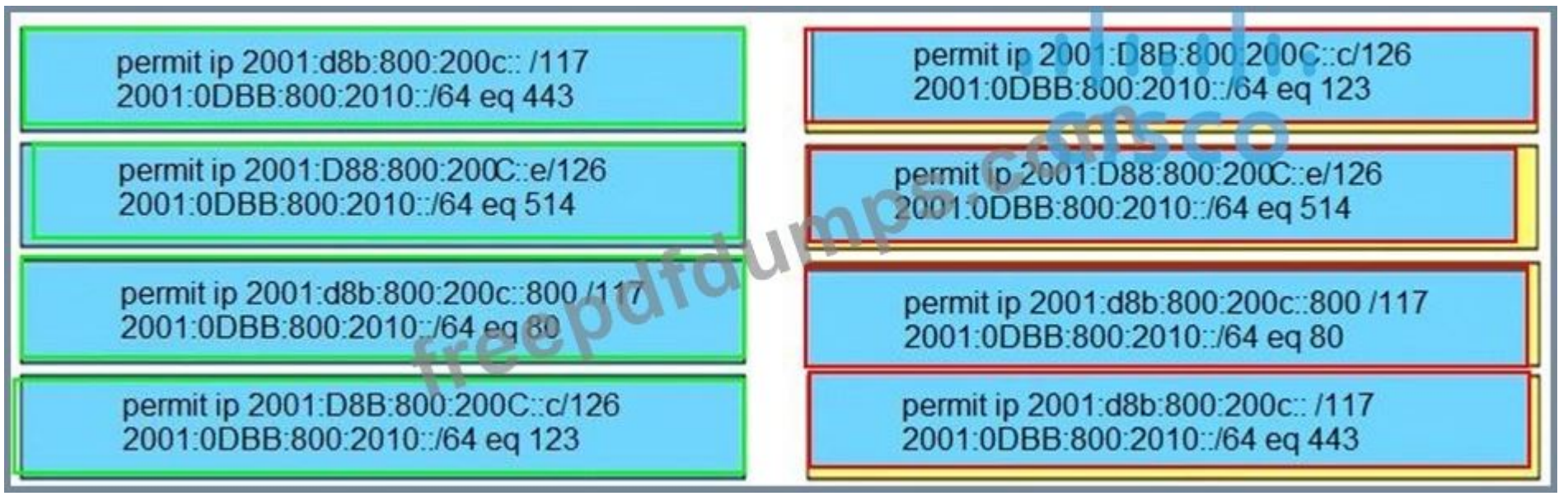
NEW QUESTION: 111
An engineer configured a company's multiple area OSPF head office router and Site A cisco routers with VRF lite. Each site router is connected to a PE router of an MPLS backbone.

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 Head Office and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc
B. configure capability vrf-lite on both PE routers connected to Head Office and Site A routers under routtr ospf 1 vrf abc
C. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and Site A routers under router ospf 1 vrf abc
D. configure capability vrf-lite on Site A and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112
Drag and drop the addresses from the left onto the correct IPv6 filter purposes on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 113

What attack technique can be used to force user traffic through an attacking device, causing a man-in-the- middle attack?

A. VLAN hopping

B. DHCP spoofing

C. Rogue device

D. MAC flooding

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

DHCP spoofing is an attack that can be used to force user traffic through an attacking device. This is accomplished by an attacker responding to DHCP queries form users. Eliminating the response from the correct DHCP server would make this more effective, but if the attacker's response gets to the client first, the client will accept it. The DHCP response from the attacker will include a different gateway or DNS server address. If they define a different gateway, the user traffic will be forced to travel through a device controlled by the attacker. This will allow the attacker to capture traffic and gain company information. If the attacker changes the DNS server in the response, they can use their own DNS server to force traffic to selected hosts to go to a device they control. Again, this would allow the attacker to capture traffic and gain information.

VLAN hopping is an attack that allows an attacker to access network resources on a different VLAN without passing through a router. The

attacker can create a packet with two VLAN headers on it and send it to a switch.
The switch port will strip off the first header and leave the second. The second header will be seen as the originating VLAN allowing the attacker access to a VLAN they are not connected to. This becomes a security concern because this hopping can be accomplished without passing through a router and its security access lists. For this reason, private VLANs and VACLs should be used to secure access between VLANs.
MAC flooding is an attach technique which attempts to fill a switch table so the attacker can capture flooded traffic sent from the switch. The concept of this attack is to use the CAM table limit to the attacker's advantage.
The attacker would send packets addressed from a large number of MAC addresses to the switch. The switch adds the source MAC address to the MAC address table. Eventually no more MAC addresses can be added because the table is full. When this occurs, any packets destined for a MAC address not in the table will be flooded to all other ports. This would allow the attacker to see the flooded traffic and capture information. The switch would be essentially functioning as a hub in this case.
A rogue device is a device attached to the network that is not under the control of the organization. This term is normally used to mean a wireless device, perhaps an access point that is not operating as a part of the company's infrastructure. Employees may bring their own access points and connect them to the network so they can use their computer wirelessly. This creates a security gap since the device is probably not secured to protect the traffic. An attacker could connect a rogue access point to a company's network and capture traffic from outside the company's premises.
Objective:
Infrastructure Security
Sub-Objective:
Configure and verify switch security features
References:
Cisco > Products and Services > Switches > Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Switches > Product Literature > White Papers > Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Switches > VLAN Security White Paper

NEW QUESTION: 114
Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator has configured the Customer Edge router (AS 64511) to send only summarized routes toward ISP-1 (AS 100) and ISP-2 (AS 200).
router bgp 64511
network 172.16.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.21.0 mask 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.22.0 mask 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.23.0 mask 255.255.255.0
aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255.255.252.0
After this configuration. ISP-1 and ISP-2 continue to receive the specific routes and the summary route. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A. router bgp 64511
aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255.255.252.0 summary-only
B. router bgp 64511
neighbor 192.168.100.1 summary-only
neighbor 192.168.200.2 summary-only
C. interface E 0/0

ip bgp suppress-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC
!
interface E 0/1
ip bgp suppress-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC
!
ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 172.16.20.0/22 ge 24
!
route-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 10
match ip address prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC
D. ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC deny 172.16.20.0/22 ge 22
ip prefix-list PL BLOCK SPECIFIC permit 172.16.20.0/22
!
route-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 10
match ip address prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC
!
router bgp 64511
aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255 255.252.0 suppress-map BLOCKSPECIFIC
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When the aggregate-address command is used within BGP routing, the aggregated address is advertised, along with the more specific routes. The exception to this rule is through the use of the summary-only command. The "summary-only" keyword suppresses the more specific routes and announces only the summarized route.

NEW QUESTION: 115
What is a prerequisite for configuring BFD?
A. Jumbo frame support must be configured on the router that is using BFD.
B. All routers in the path between two BFD endpoints must have BFD enabled.
C. Cisco Express Forwarding must be enabled on all participating BFD endpoints.
D. To use BFD with BGP, the timers 3 9 command must first be configured in the BGP routing process.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Layer 3 Technologies
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/fs_bfd.html#wp1043332

NEW QUESTION: 116
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?

```
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
```

```
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
```

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 A

B. Option B

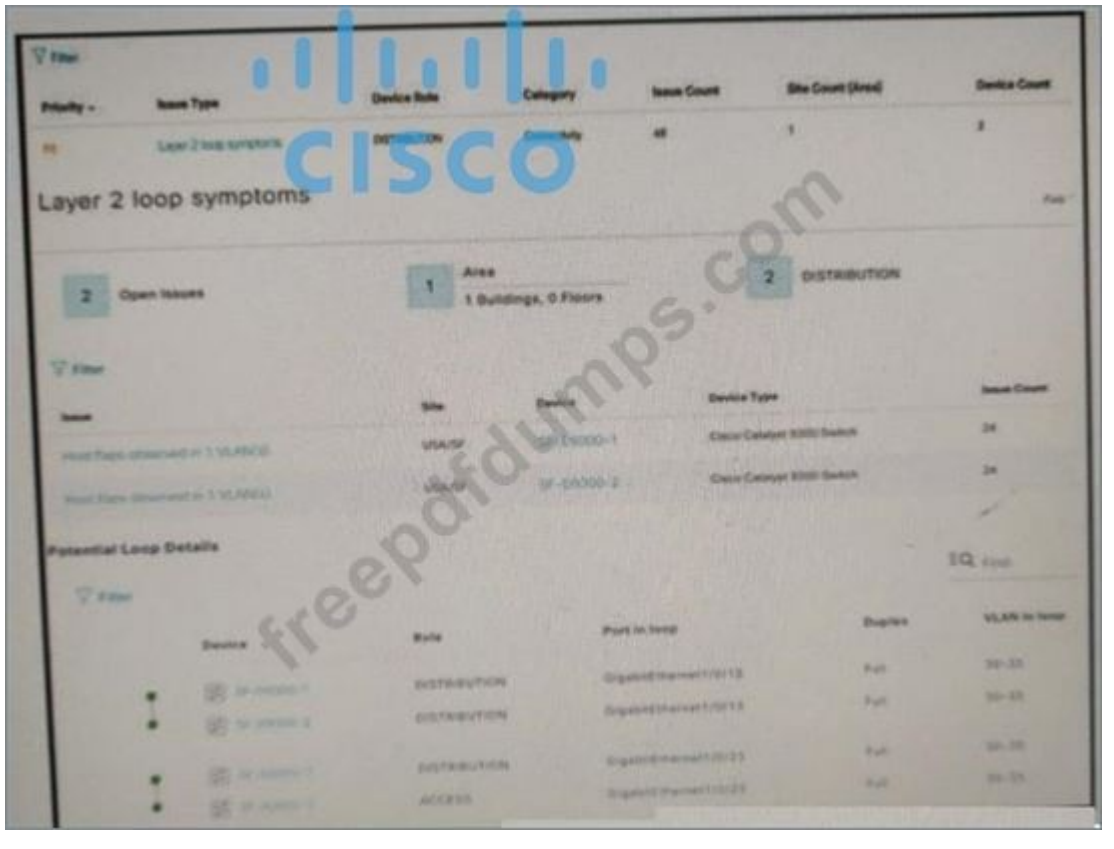
C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 117

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer identifier a Layer 2 loop using DNAC. Which command fixes the problem in the SF-D9300-1 switch?

A. no spanning-tree uplinkfast

B. spanning-tree loopguard default

C. spanning-tree backbonesfast

D. spanning-tree portfast bpduguard

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and management/dnacenter/tech_notes/b_dnac_sda_lan_automation_deployment.html

NEW QUESTION: 118

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 forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24

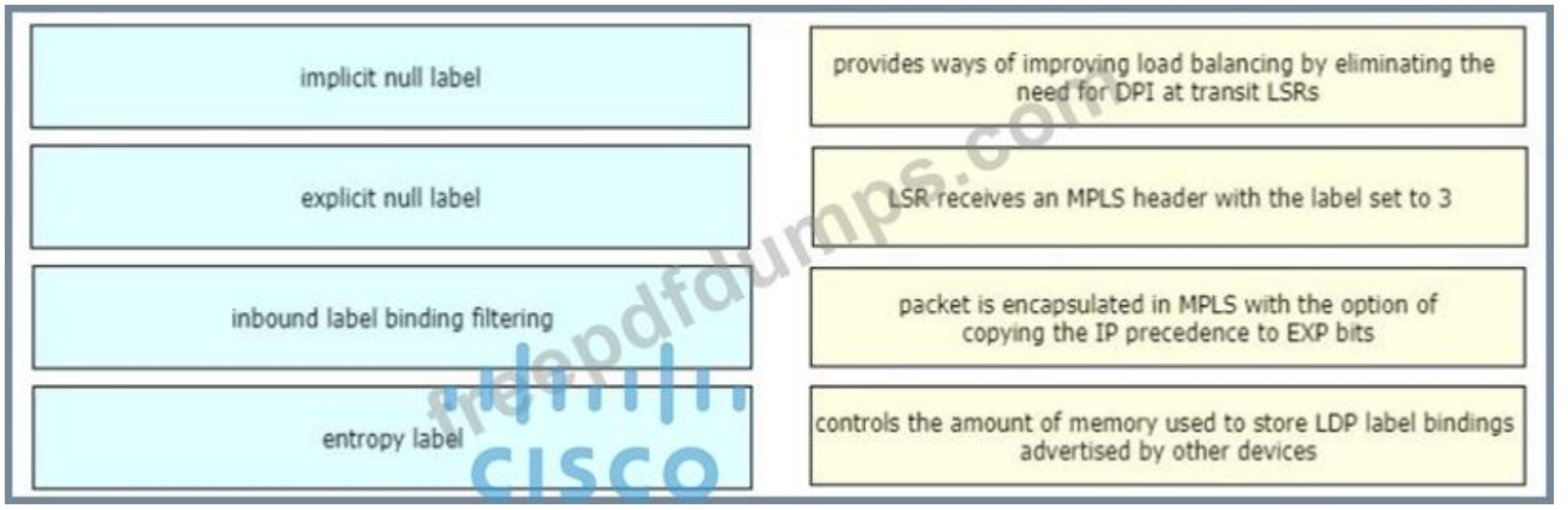
C. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24

D. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

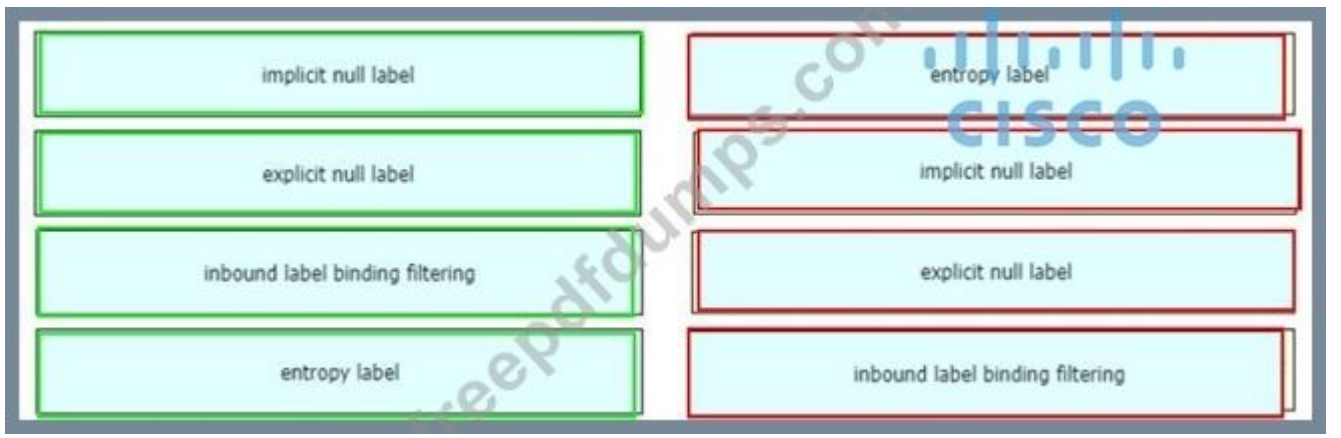
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 119

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: 120
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)

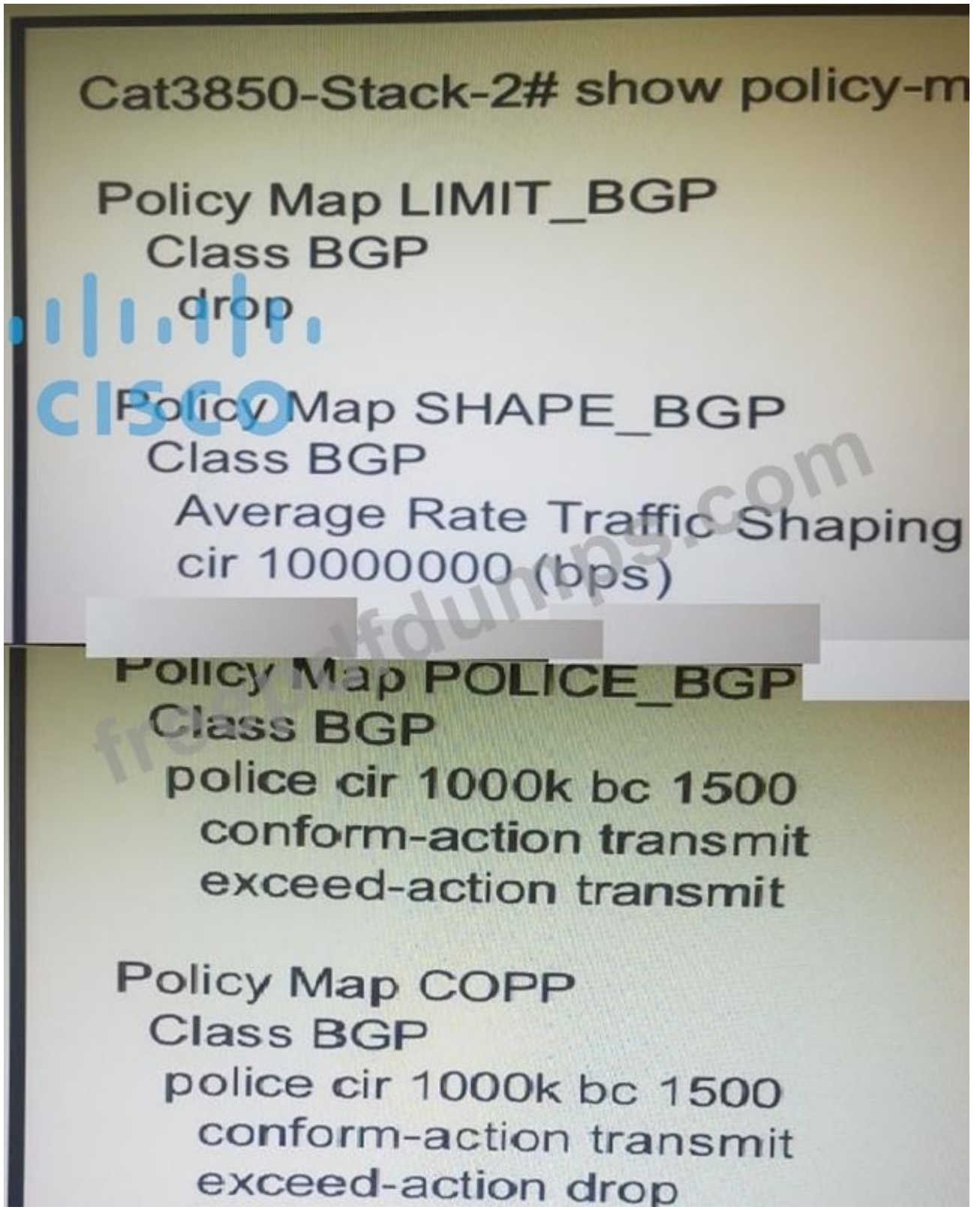
The policy-map COPP-7600 only rate-limit HTTP & HTTPS traffic (based on the ACL conditions) so any BGP packets will be processed in the class "class-default", which drops exceeded BGP packets. Therefore we have two ways to solve this problem:

+ 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: 121

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. policy-map COPP

B. policy-map SHAPE_BGP

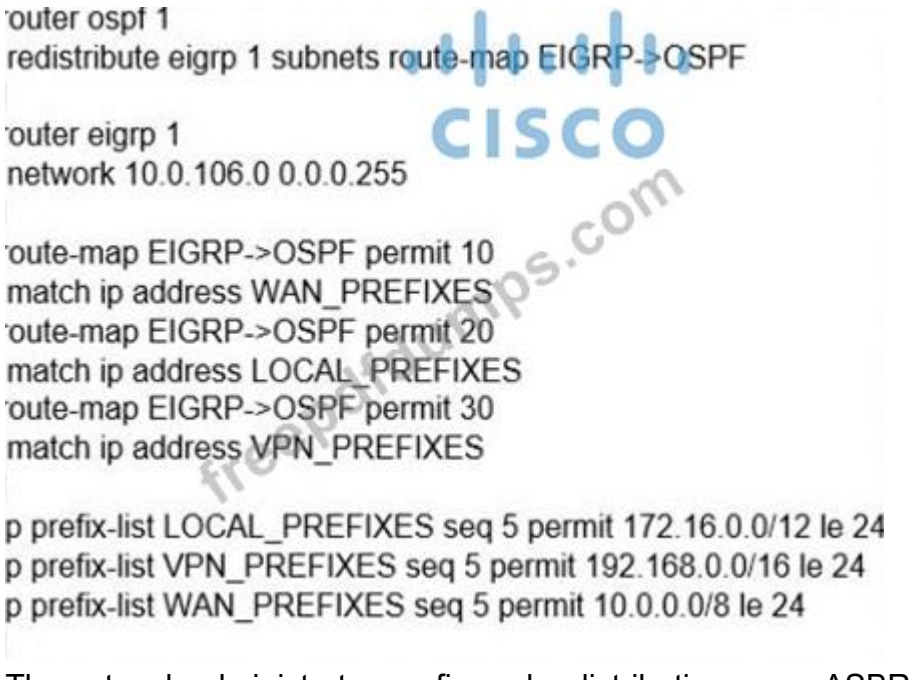
C. policy-map POLICE_BGP

D. policy-map LIMIT_BGP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 122

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator configured redistribution on an ASBR to reach to all WAN networks but failed Which action resolves the issue?

A. The route map EIGRP->OSPF must have the 10.0.106.0/24 entry to exist in one of the three prefix lists to pass

B. The OSPF process must have a metric when redistributing prefixes from EIGRP.

C. The route map must have the keyword prefix-list to evaluate the prefix list entries

D. EIGRP must redistribute the 10.0.106.0/24 route instead of using the network statement

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

A network administrator is using the DNA Assurance Dashboard panel to troubleshoot an OSPF adjacency that failed between Edge_NYC interface GigabitEthernet1/3 with Neighbor Edge_SNJ. The administrator observes that the neighborship is stuck in exstart state. How does the administrator fix this issue?

A. Configure to match the OSPF interface speed and duplex settings on both routers.

B. Configure to match the OSPF interface MTU settings on both routers.

C. Configure to match the OSPF interface unique IP address and subnet mask on both routers.

D. Configure to match the OSPF interface network types on both routers.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13684-12.html

NEW QUESTION: 124

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)

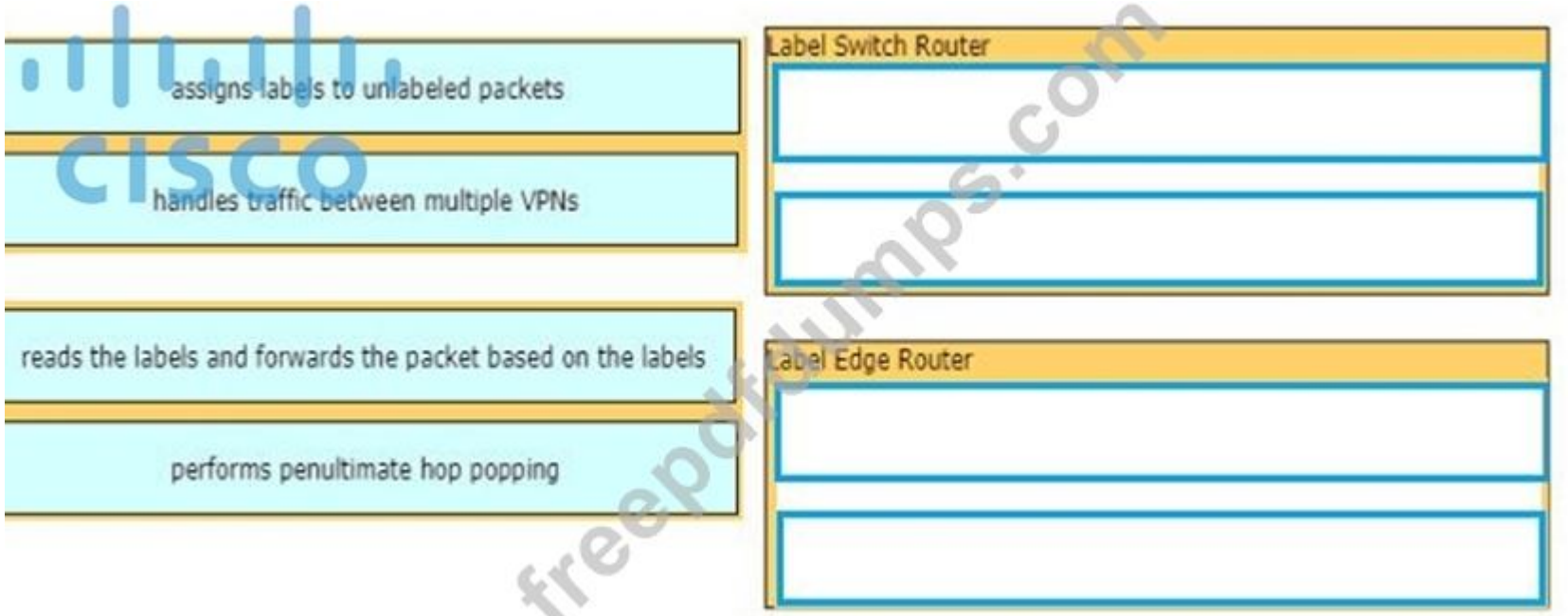
Explanation

Command	Purpose

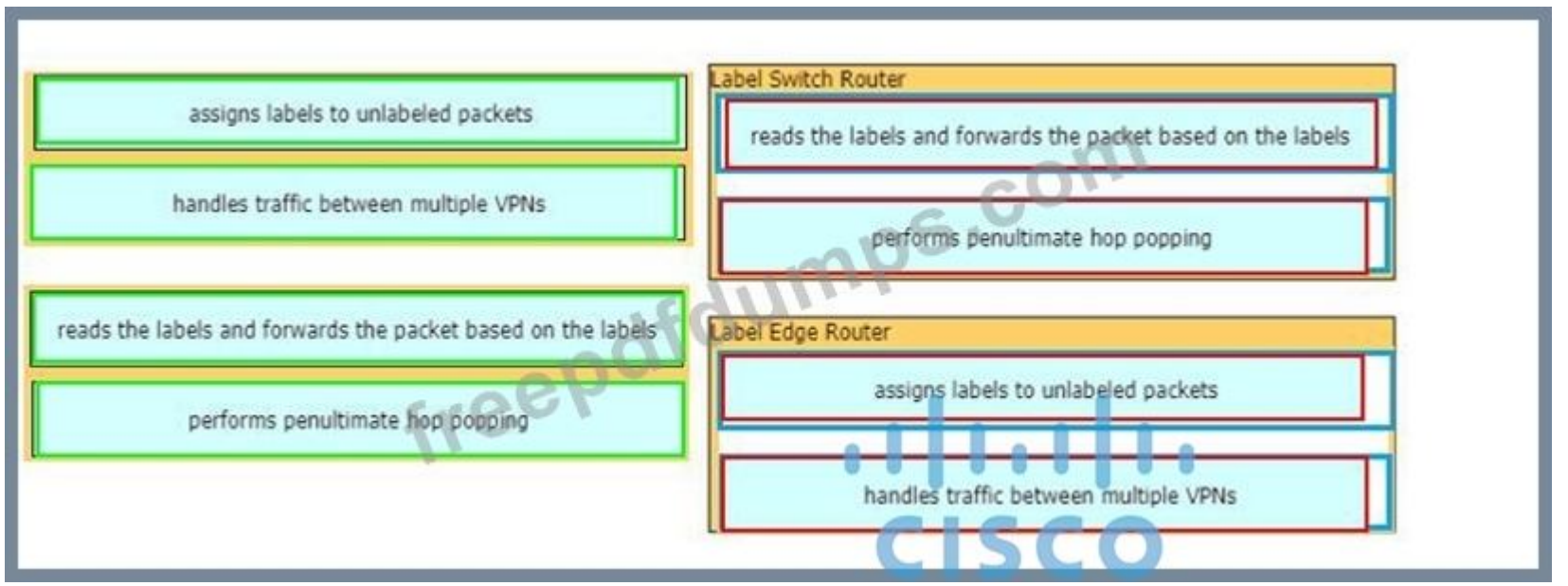
`dhcpd option 66 ascii server_name`
 	
Example:
`hostname(config)# dhcpd option 66 ascii exampleserver`
	Provides the IP address or name of a TFTP server for option 66.

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.

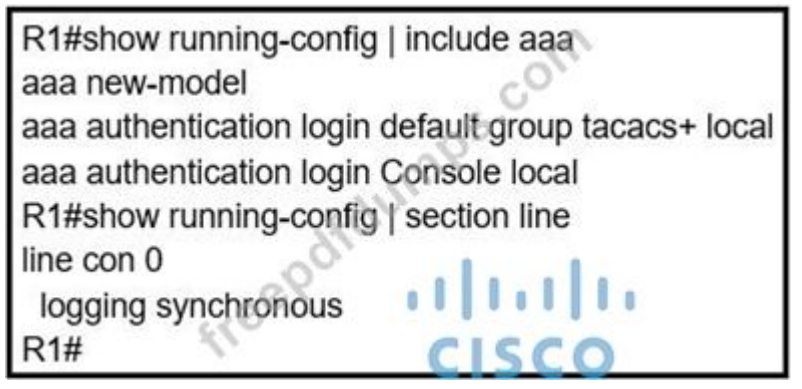
NEW QUESTION: 125
Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 126
Refer to the exhibit.



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

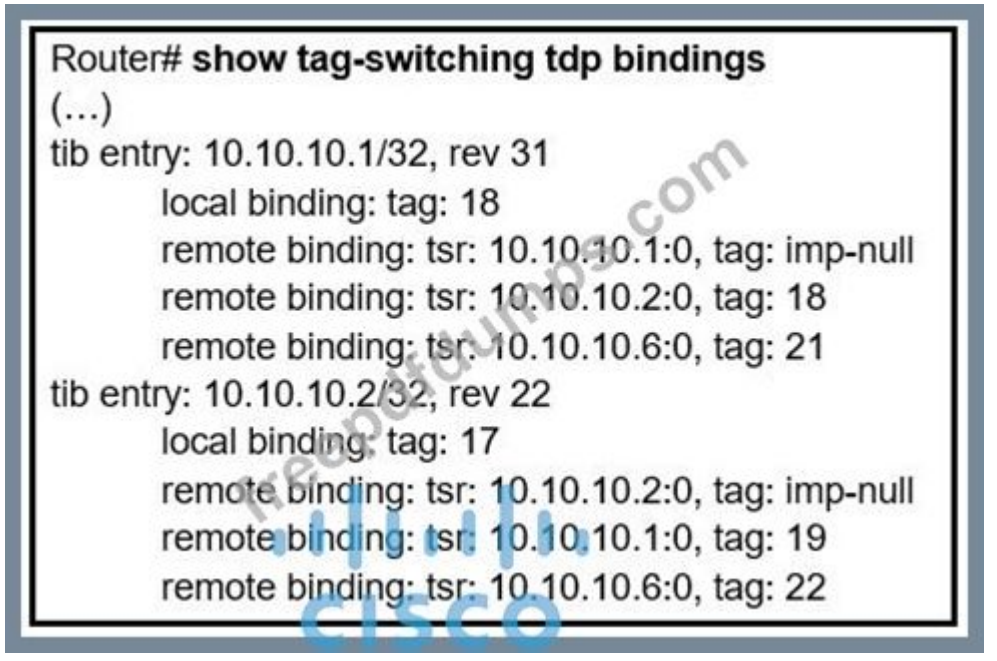
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://community.cisco.com/t5/switching/how-to-define-login-local-for-console-0/td-p/2949493

NEW QUESTION: 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

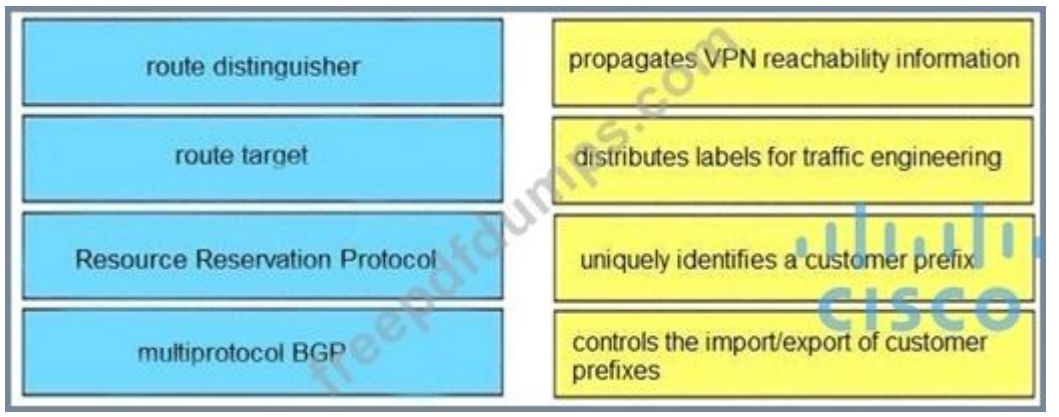
C. Include the EXP bit

D. Exclude the EXP bit

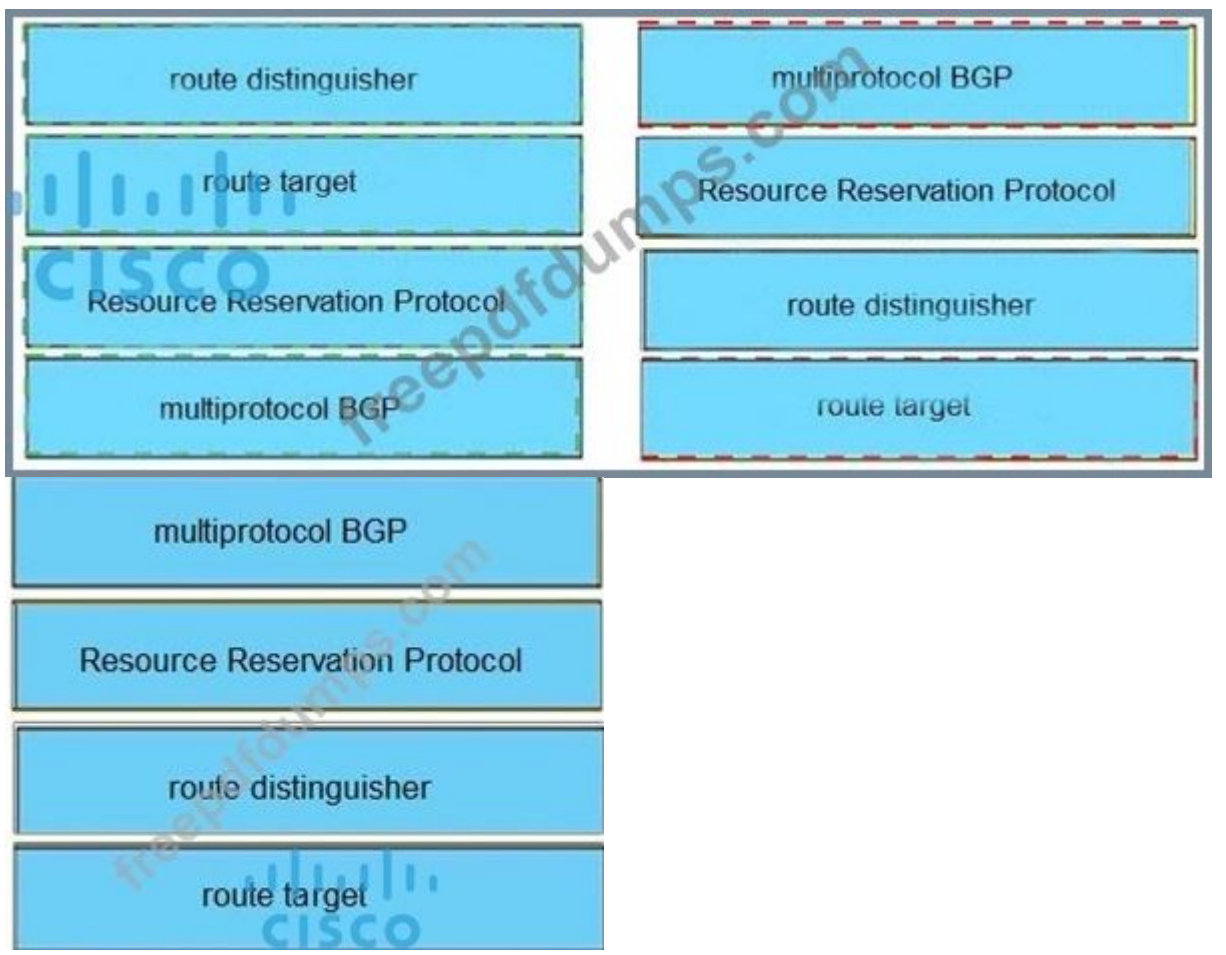
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 128

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 129

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: 130

What are two characteristics of VRF instance? (Choose two.)

A. A customer site can be associated to different VRFs

B. Each VRF has a different set of routing and CEF tables

C. It is defined by the VPN membership of a customer site attached to a P device.

D. An interface must be associated to one VRF.

E. All VRFs share customers routing and CEF tables .

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 131

Refer the exhibit.

Which action resolves intermittent connectivity observed with the SNMP trap packets?

A. Increase the CIR of the mgmt class map

B. Add one new entry in the ACL 120 to permit the UDP port 161

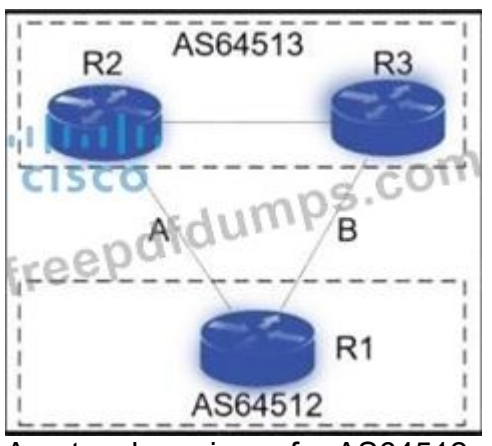
C. Decrease the committed burst Size of the mgmt class map

D. Add a new class map to match TCP traffic

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer for AS64512 must remove the inbound and outbound traffic from link A during maintenance without closing the BGP session so that there ..... a backup link over link A toward the ASN.

Which BGP configuration on R1 accomplishes this goal?

A)

```
route-map link-a-in permit 10
 set weight 200
route-map link-a-out permit 10
 set as-path prepend 64512
route-map link-b-in permit 10
 set weight 100
route-map link-b-out permit 10
```

B)

```
route-map link-a-in permit 10
 set weight 200
route-map link-a-out permit 10
route-map link-b-in permit 10
 set weight 100
route-map link-b-out permit 10
 set as-path prepend 64512
```

C)

```
route-map link-a-in permit 10
 set local-preference 200
route-map link-a-out permit 10
route-map link-b-in permit 10
route-map link-b-out permit 10
 set as-path prepend 64512
```

D)

```
route-map link-a-in permit 10
route-map link-a-out permit 10
 set as-path prepend 64512
```

A. Option A

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 133

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

```
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 5
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-list): NON-CISCO
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
    ip next-hop 192.168.1.5
  Policy routing matches: 388213827 packets, 222009685077 bytes
```

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)

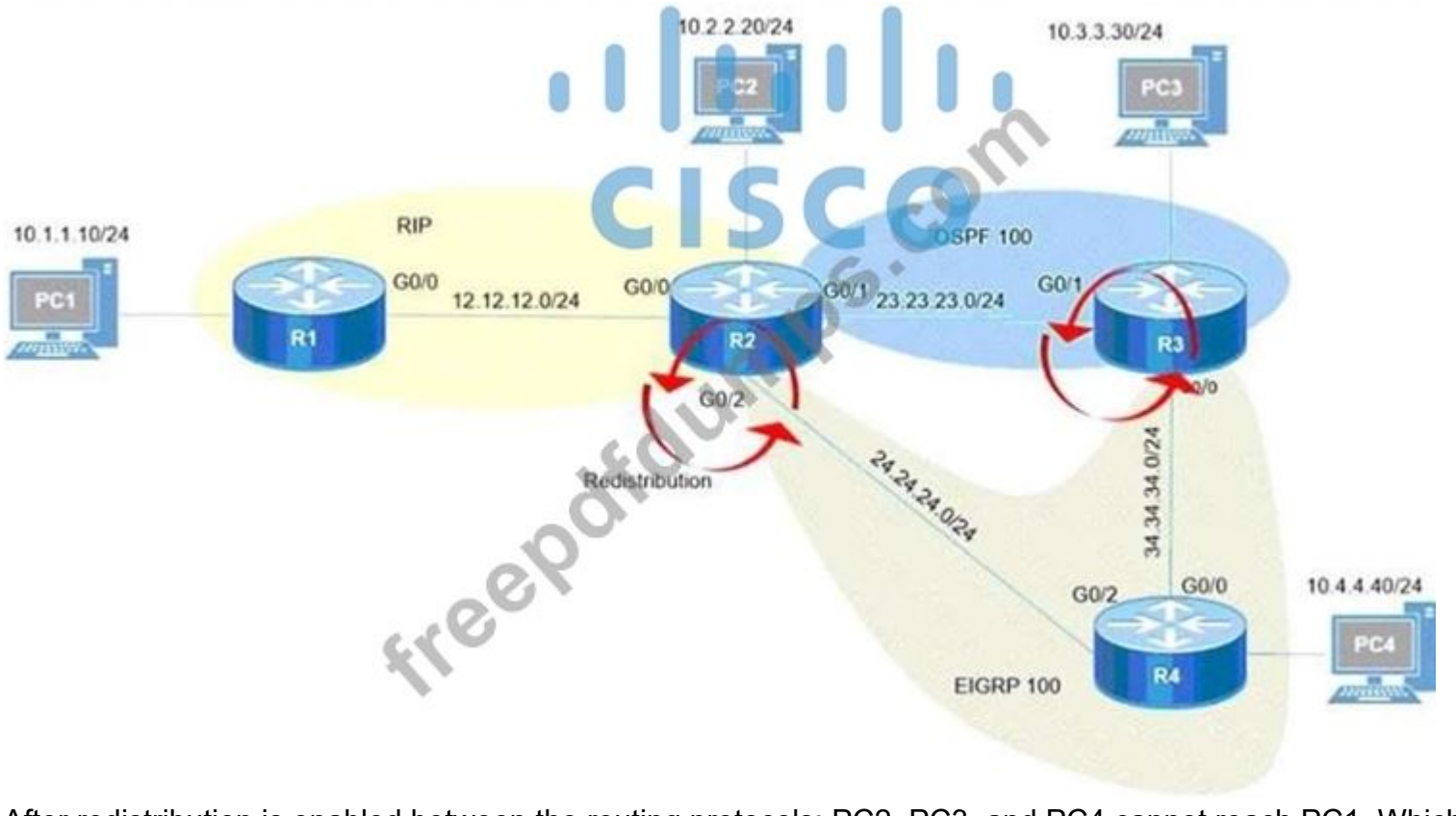
Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 134
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 loggings?
A. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.
B. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.
C. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.
D. Enter the terminal monitor exec command.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135
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. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.

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

D. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 136

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 in

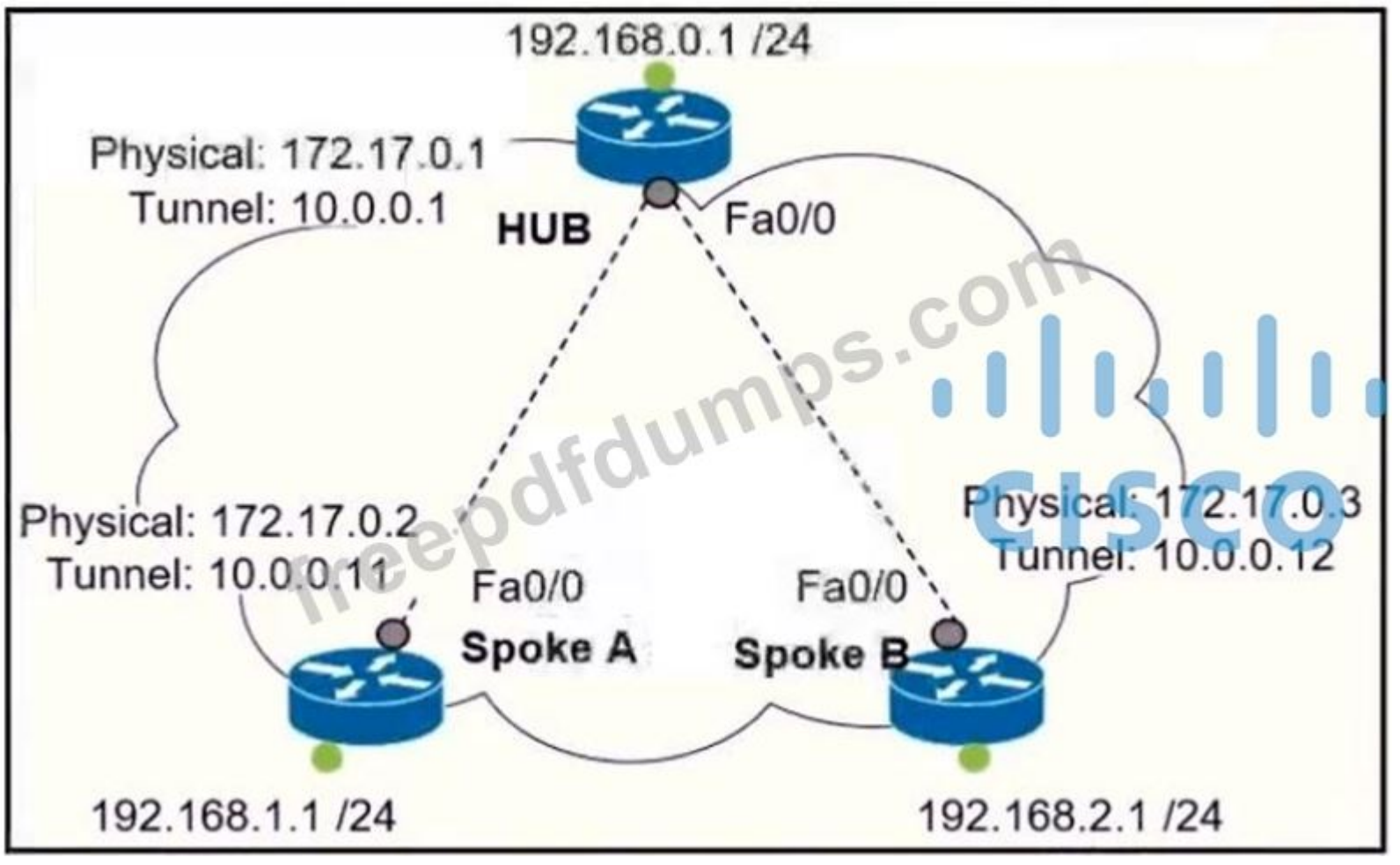
B. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any established
deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in

C. ipv6 access-list inbound

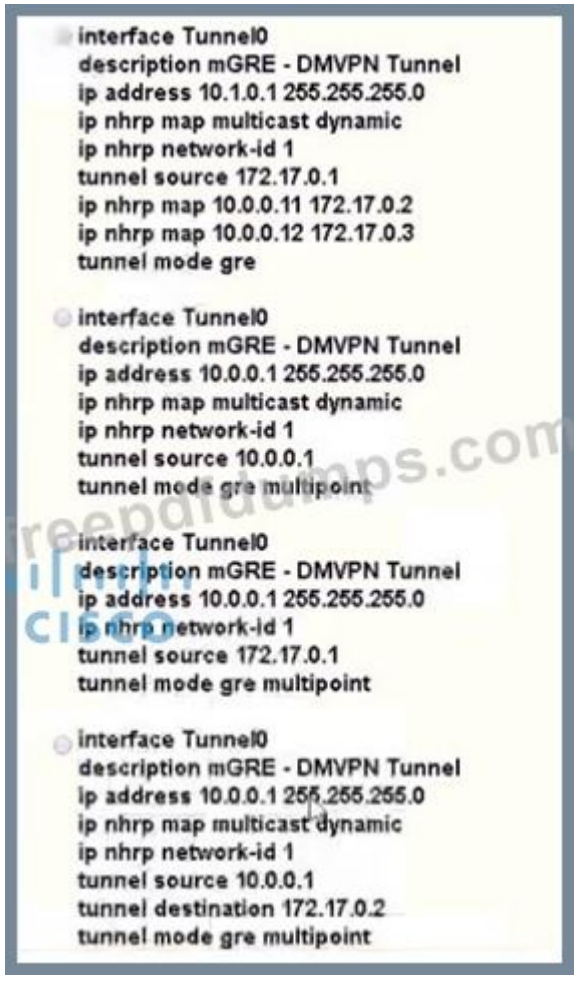
permit tcp any any established
deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
D. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any syn
deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 137
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 138
Refer to the exhibit.



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

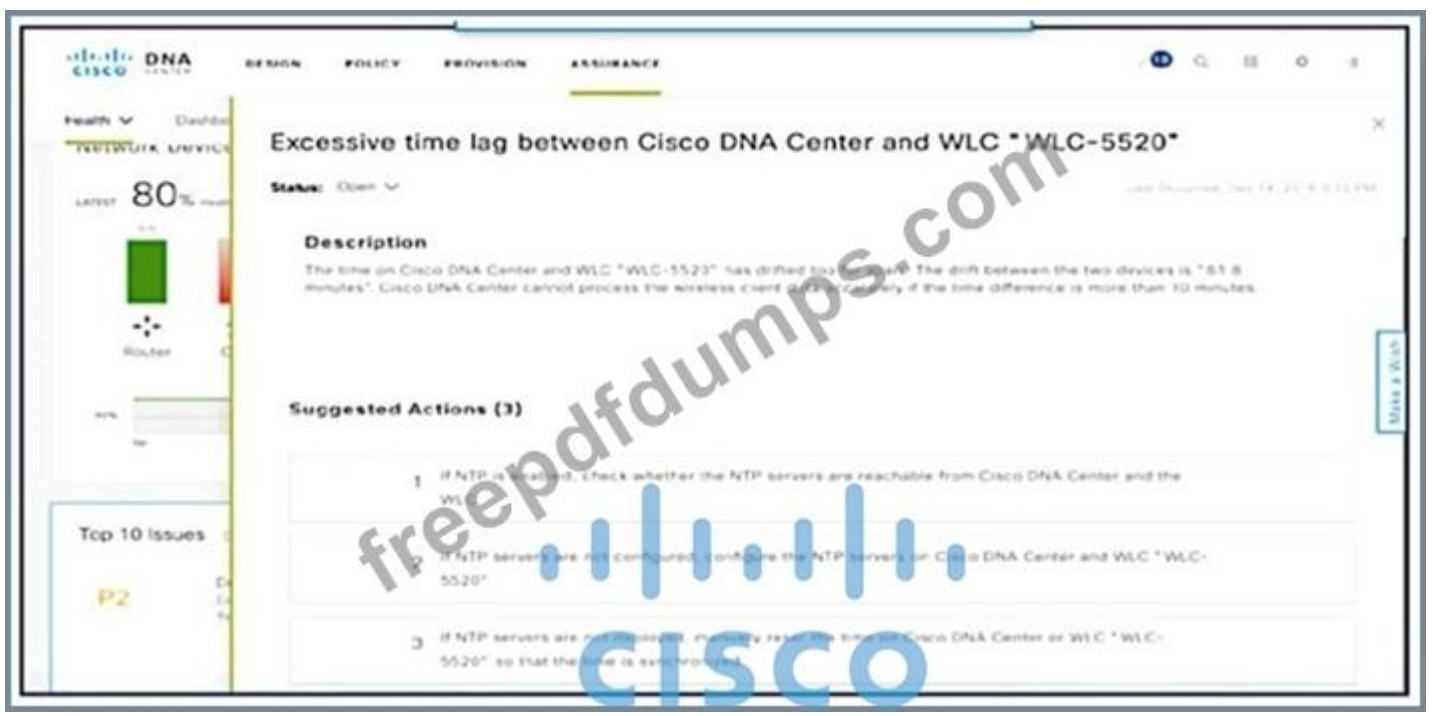


A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-m

NEW QUESTION: 139
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 172.31.1.1
B. RouterBiconfig-ififclp helper-address 255.255 255 255
C. RouterB(config-if)#Ip helper-address 172.16.1.1
D. RouterB(config-if)#Ip helper-address 172.16.1.2
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 140

Exhibit:



NTP is configured across the network infrastructure and Cisco DNA Center. An NTP issue was reported on the Cisco DNA Center at 17:15.

Which action resolves the issue?

A. Check and resolve reachability between the WLC and the NTP server

B. Reset the NTP server to resolve any synchronization issues tor all devices

C. Check and resolve reachability between Cisco DNA Center and the NTP server

D. Check and configure NTP on the WLC and synchronize with Cisco DNA Center

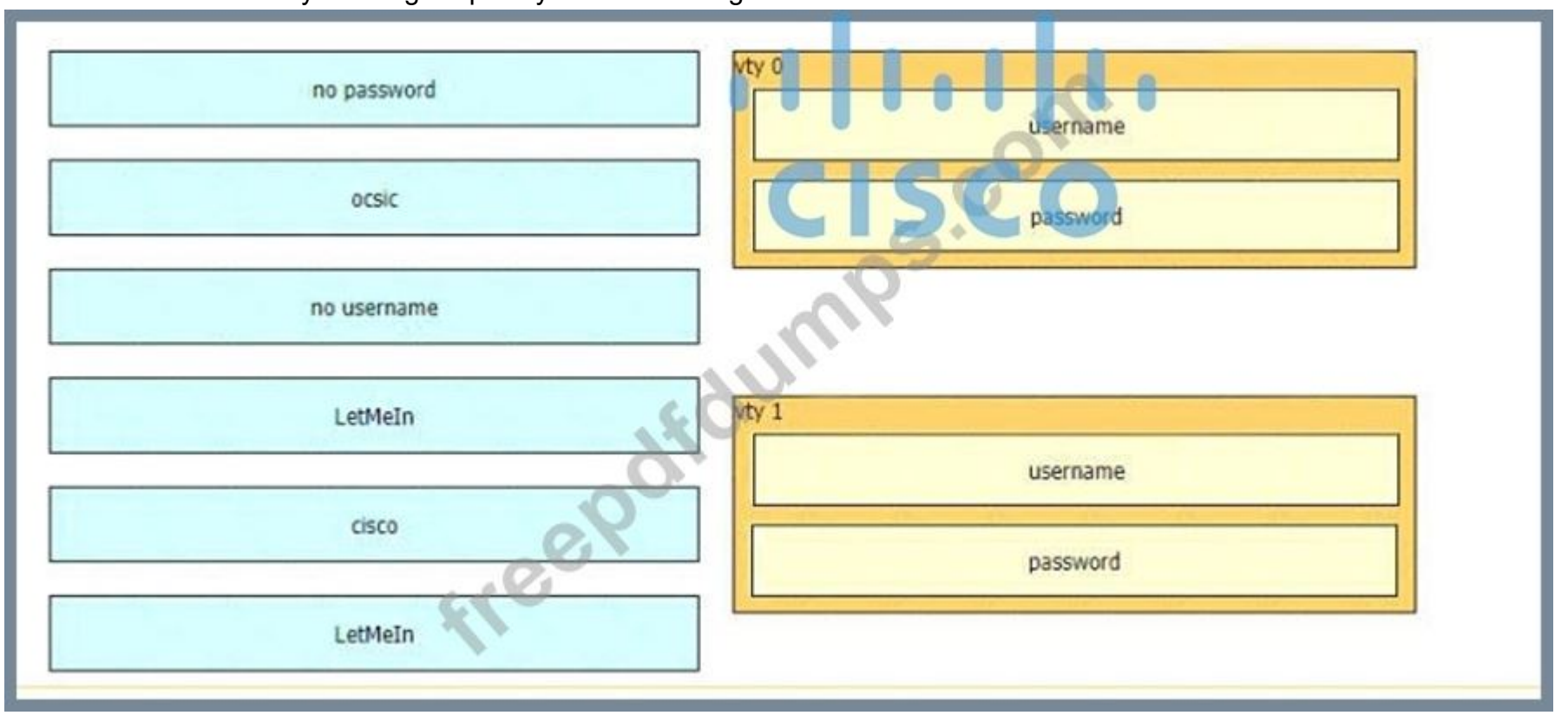
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Excessive time lag between Cisco DNA Center and device: The time difference between Cisco DNA Center and the device IP Address has drifted too far apart. CiscoDNA Center cannot process the device data accurately if the time difference is more than 3 minutes.

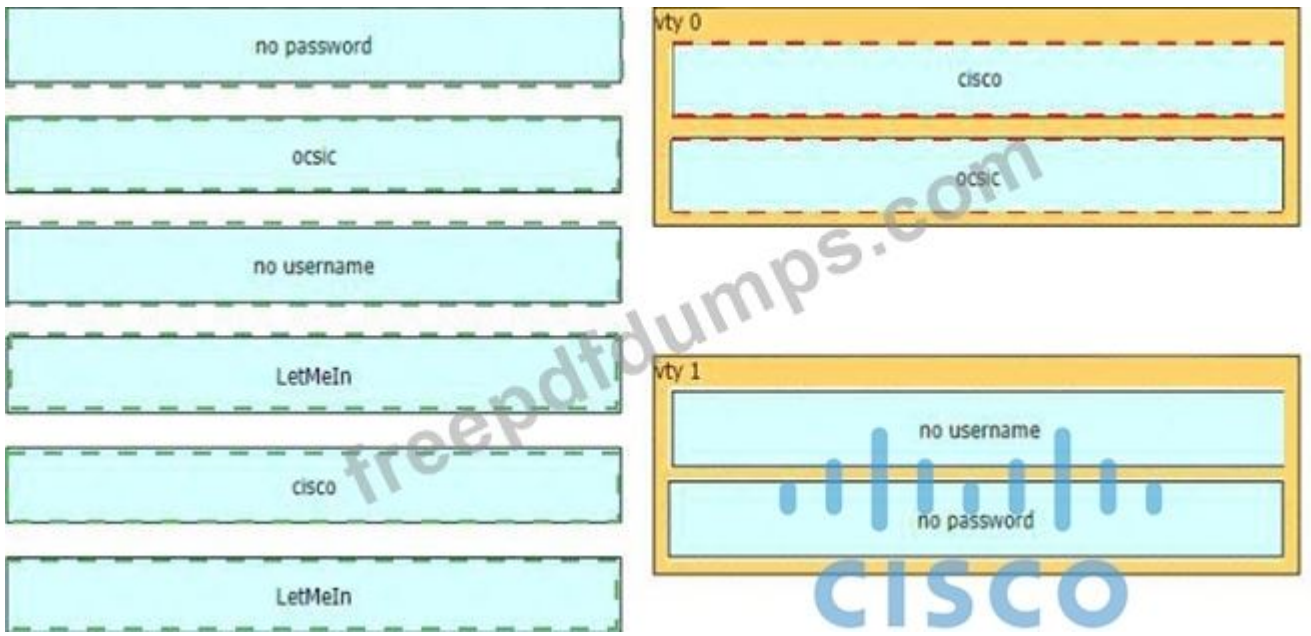
NEW QUESTION: 141

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default none
aaa authentication login telnet local
!
username cisco password 0 ocsic
!
line vty 0
 password LetMeIn
 login authentication telnet
 transport input telnet
line vty 1
 password LetMeIn
 transport input telnet
```

Drag and drop the credentials from the left onto the remote login information on the right to resolve a failed login attempt to vtys. Not all credentials are uf SLA by defining frequency and schedulingsed



Answer:



Explanation

vty 0:

+ cisco

+ 0csic

vty 1:

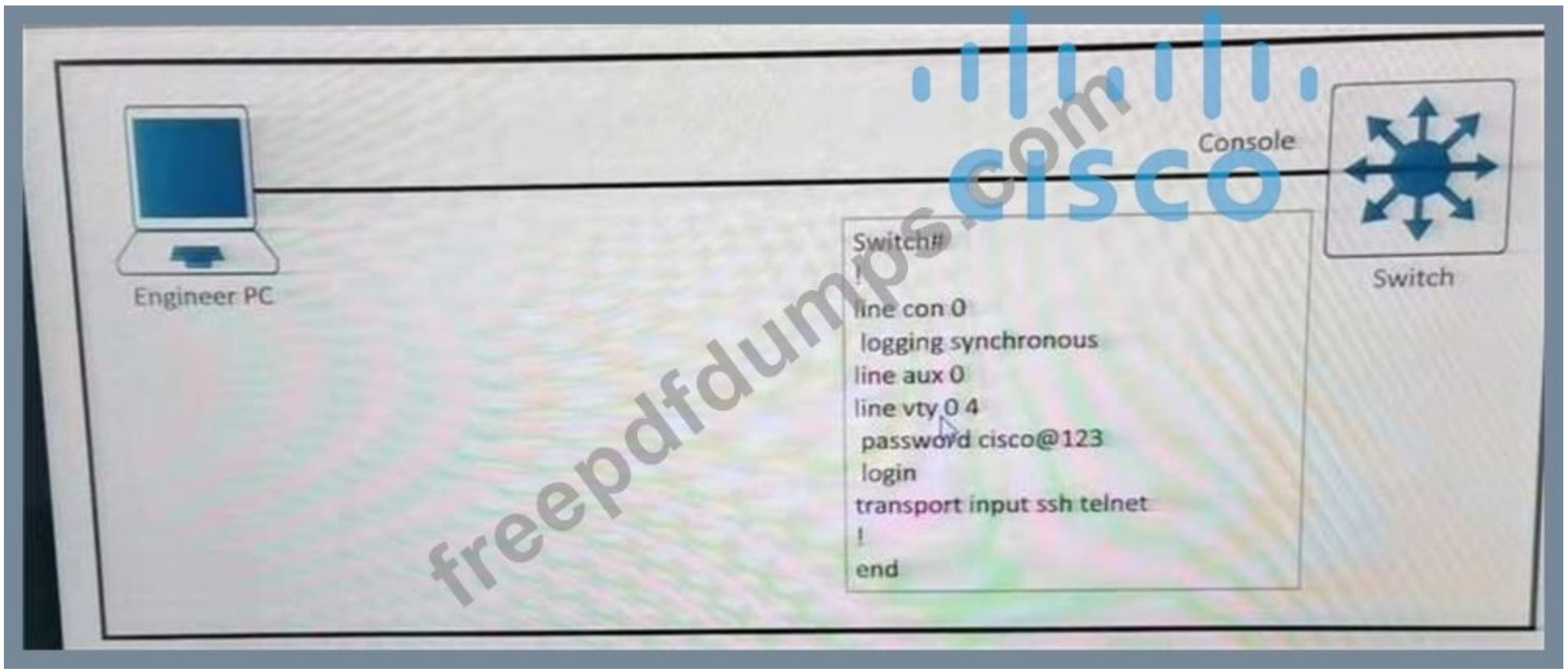
+ no username

+ no password

The command "aaa authentication login default none" means no authentication is required when access to the device via Console/VTY/AUX so if one interface does not specify another login authentication method (via the "login authentication ..." command), it will allow to access without requiring username or password. In this case VTY 1 does not specify another authentication login method so it will use the default method (which is "none" in this case).

NEW QUESTION: 142

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. login and password

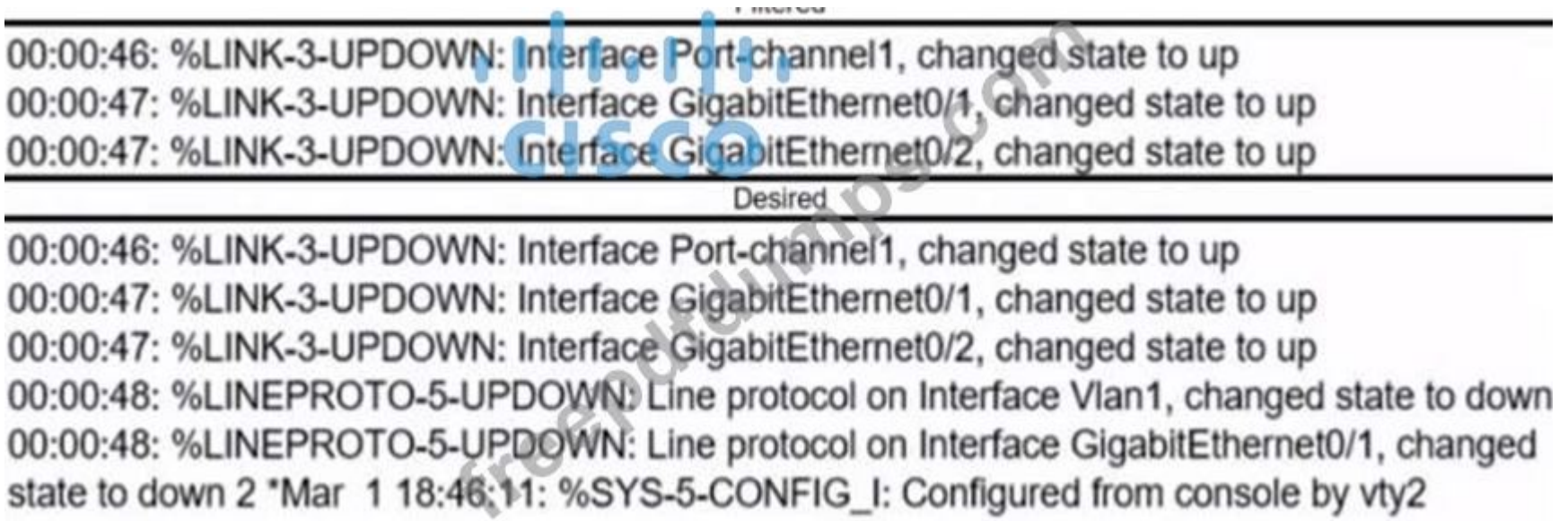
B. exec 0.0

C. transport input telnet

D. no exec

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 143



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 5.
B. Configure syslog level 4.
C. Configure syslog level 3.
D. Configure syslog level 2.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

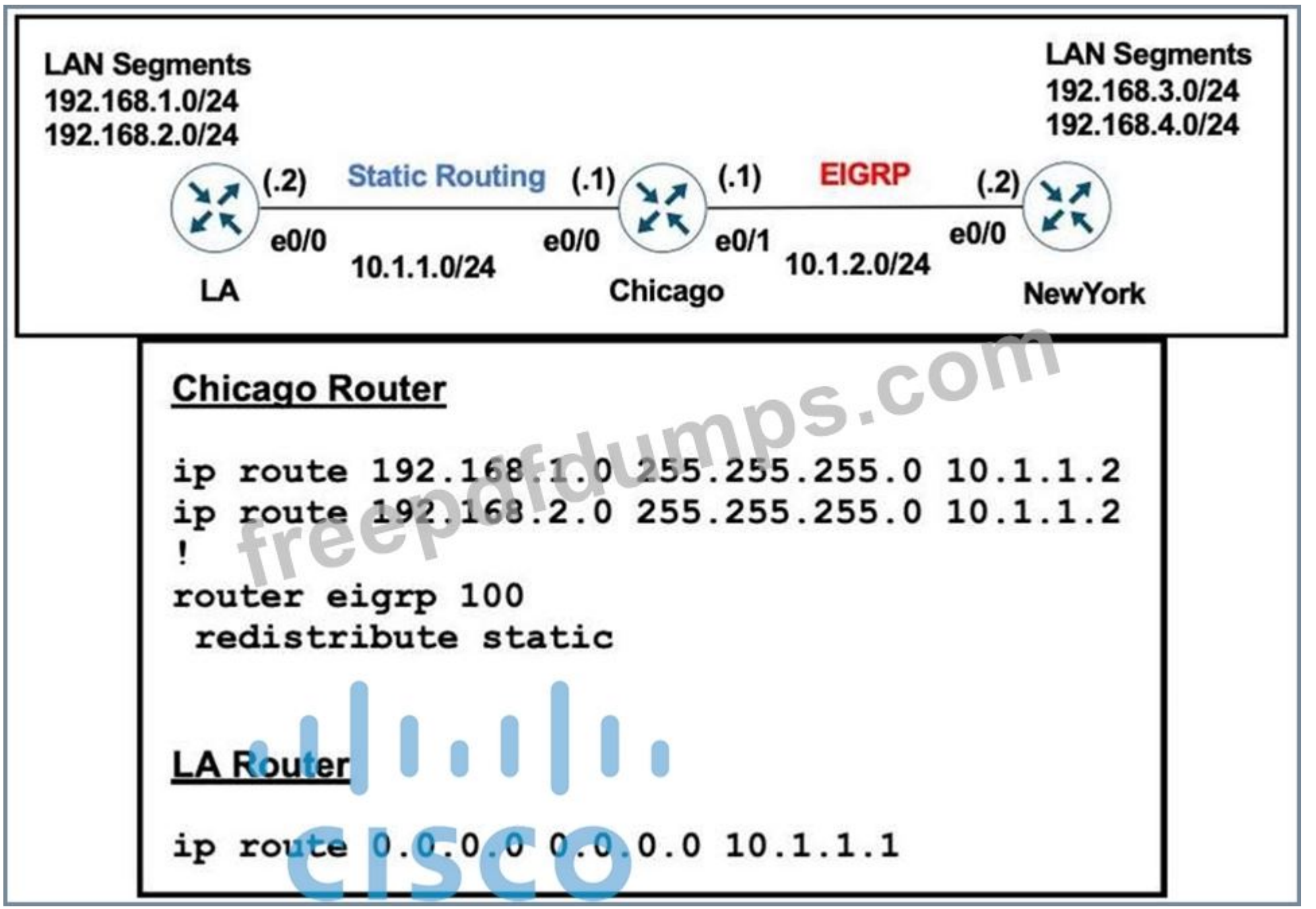
NEW QUESTION: 144
When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message "Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template".
What is the reason for the error?
A. The template has an incorrect configuration.
B. The changes to the template were not committed.
C. The tag that was used to filter the templates does not match the device tag.
D. The software version of the template is different from the software version of the device.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
If you use tags to filter the templates, you must apply the same tags to the device to which you want to apply the templates. Otherwise, you get the following error during provisioning: Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template.

NEW QUESTION: 145
Refer to the exhibit.

The network administrator can see the DHCP discovery packet in R1. but R2 is not replying to the DHCP request. The R1 related interface is configured with the DHCP helper address. If the PC is directly connected to the FaO/1 interface on R2, the DHCP server assigns as IP address from the DHCP pool to the PC. Which two commands resolve this issue? (Choose two.)
A. ip dhcp relay information enable command on R1

B. ip dhcp option 82 command on R2
C. service dhcp command on R1
D. ip dhcp relay information trust-all command on R2
E. service dhcp-relay command on R1
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 146
Refer to the exhibits.



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 C

B. Option B

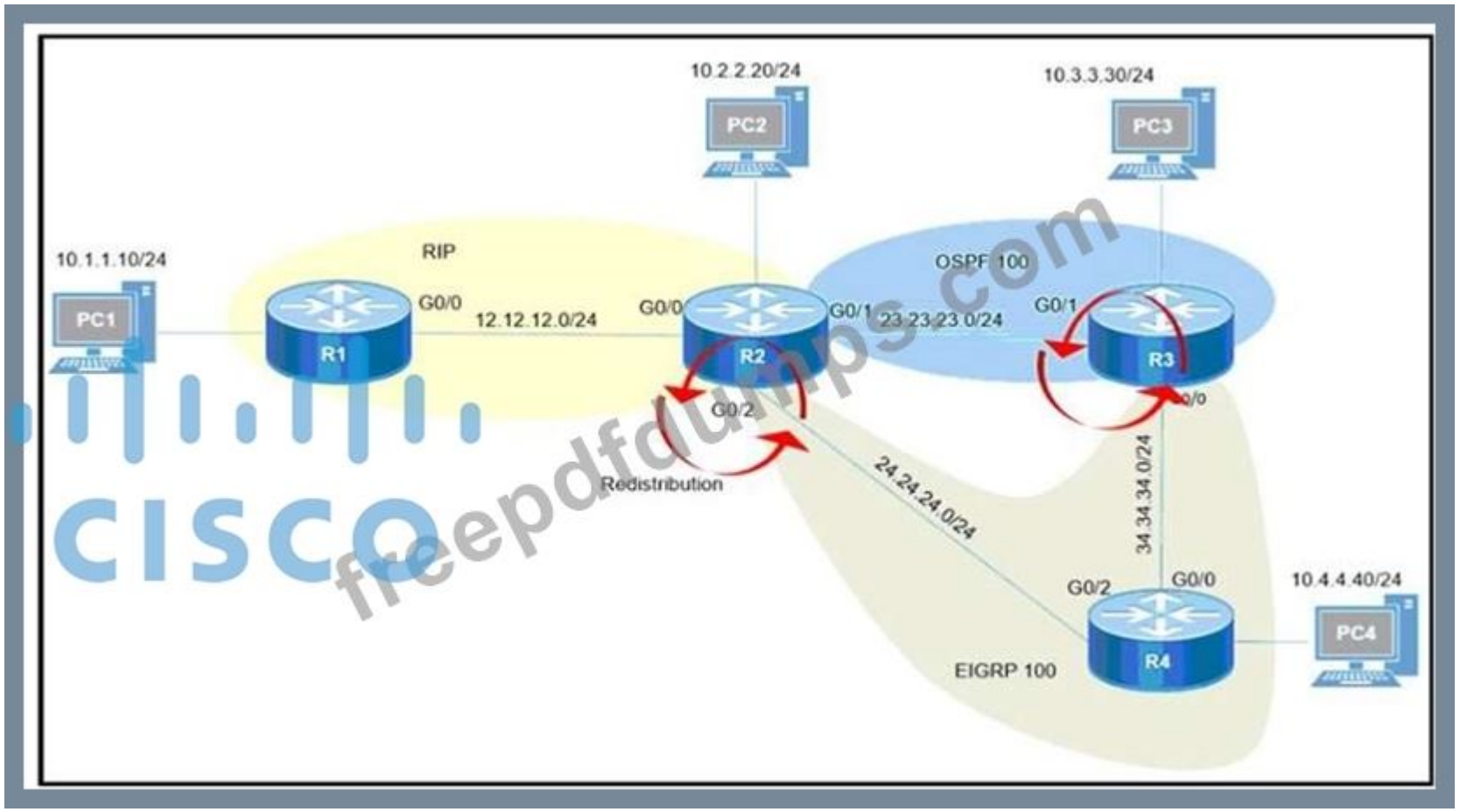
C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 148

Drag and Drop the IPv6 First-Hop Security features from the left onto the definitions on the right.

Answer:

Explanation

Graphical user interface, chart Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION: 149


```
ip access list extended EGRESS2
    10 deny ip any any
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.201.1  255.255.255.0
 ip access-group EGRESS2 out
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/64
!
line vty 0 4
 no login
 transport input telnet
```

```
ipv6 access list INGRESS
  permit ipv6 2001:DB8::/64 any sequence 10
  deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/32 any sequence 20
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.201.25  255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 ipv6 address autoconfig
 ipv6 nd autoconfig default-route
 ipv6 nd cache expire 60
 ipv6 nd ra suppress
 ipv6 traffic-filter INGRESS in
 ipv6 nd ra suppress
```


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. permit ICMPv6 on access list INGRESS for Router2 to obtain IPv6 address

B. IPv6 address on GigabitEthernet0/0

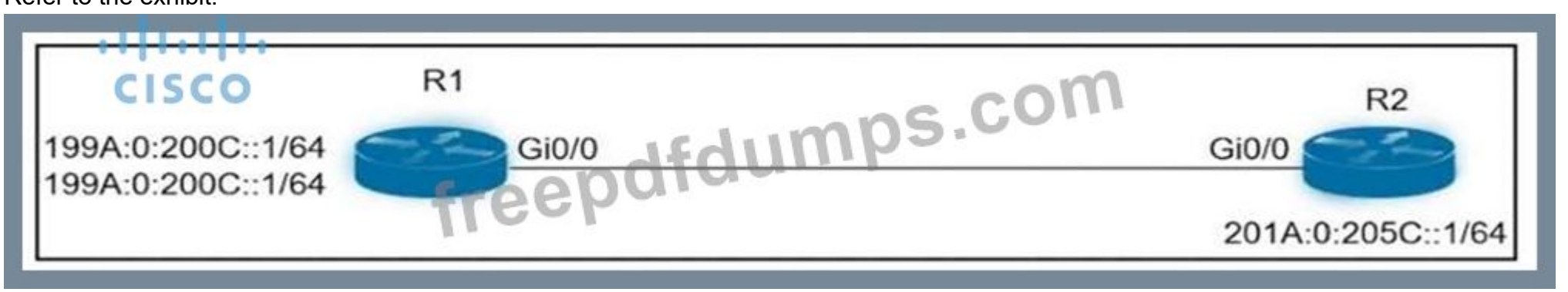
C. permit ip any any on access list EGRESS2 on Router1

D. jpv6 unicast-routing

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 150

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration denies Telnet traffic to router 2 from 198A:0:200C::1/64?

A. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 ! int Gi0/0

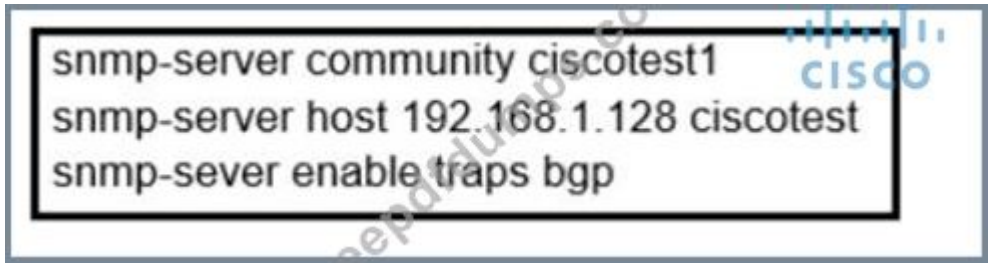
Ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in
!
B. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 ! int Gi0/0
Ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in
!
C. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet
! int Gi0/0
6 / 39
Ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in
!
D. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet
! int Gi0/0
Ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in
!
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 151
Refer to the exhibit.

```
MASS-RTR#show running-config
!
hostname MASS-RTR
!
aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
aaa authorization commands 15 default local
!
username admin privilege 15 password 7 02362448181l5F3348
username cisco privilege 15 password 7 0607072C494A5B
archive
 log config
  logging enable
  logging size 1000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address dhcp
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
line vty 0 4
!

MASS-RTR#show archive log config all
 idx    sess           user@line      Logged command
    1       1       console@console  |interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    2       1       console@console  | no shutdown
    3       1       console@console  | ip address dhcp
    4       2         admin@vty0     |username cisco privilege 15 password cisco
    5       2         admin@vty0     |!config: USER TABLE MODIFIED
```

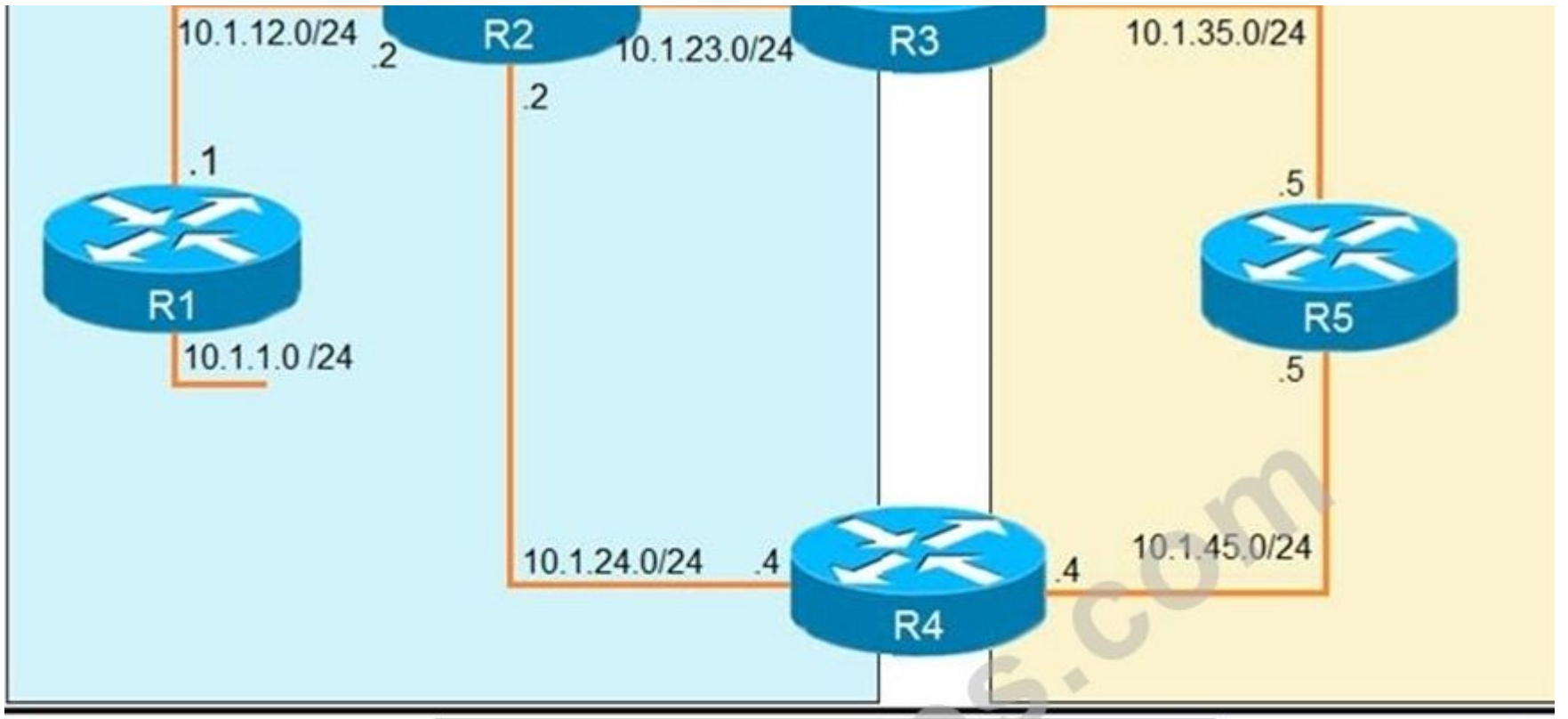
A client is concerned that passwords are visible when running this show archive log config all.
Which router configuration is needed to resolve this issue?
A. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#password encryption aes
B. MASS-RTR(config)#aaa authentication arap
C. MASS-RTR(config)#service password-encryption
D. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#hidekeys
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 152
Refer to the exhibit.



Network operations cannot read or write an configuration on the device with this configuration from the operation subnet.
Which two configuration fix the issue? (Choose two.)
A. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to version 1.
B. Modify SNMP rw permission in addition to version 1.
C. Modify access list 1 and allow operations subnet in the access list.
D. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest 1.
E. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153
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 B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 154

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:

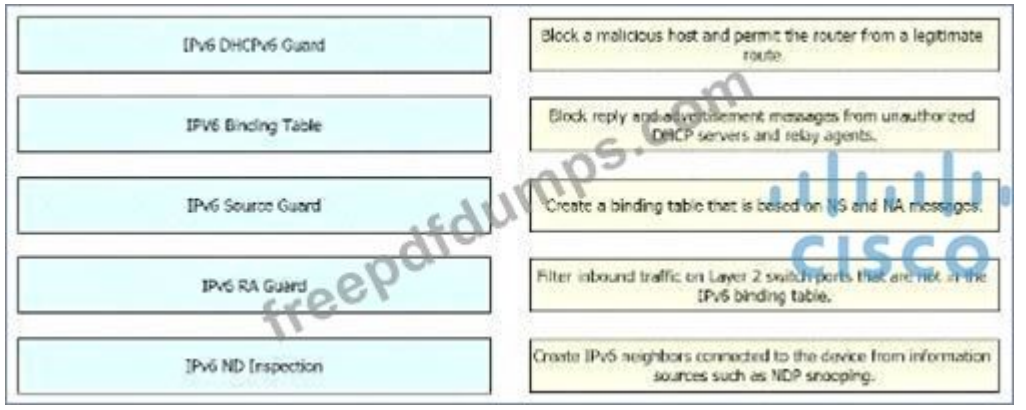
logging history 5

Syslog levels are listed below

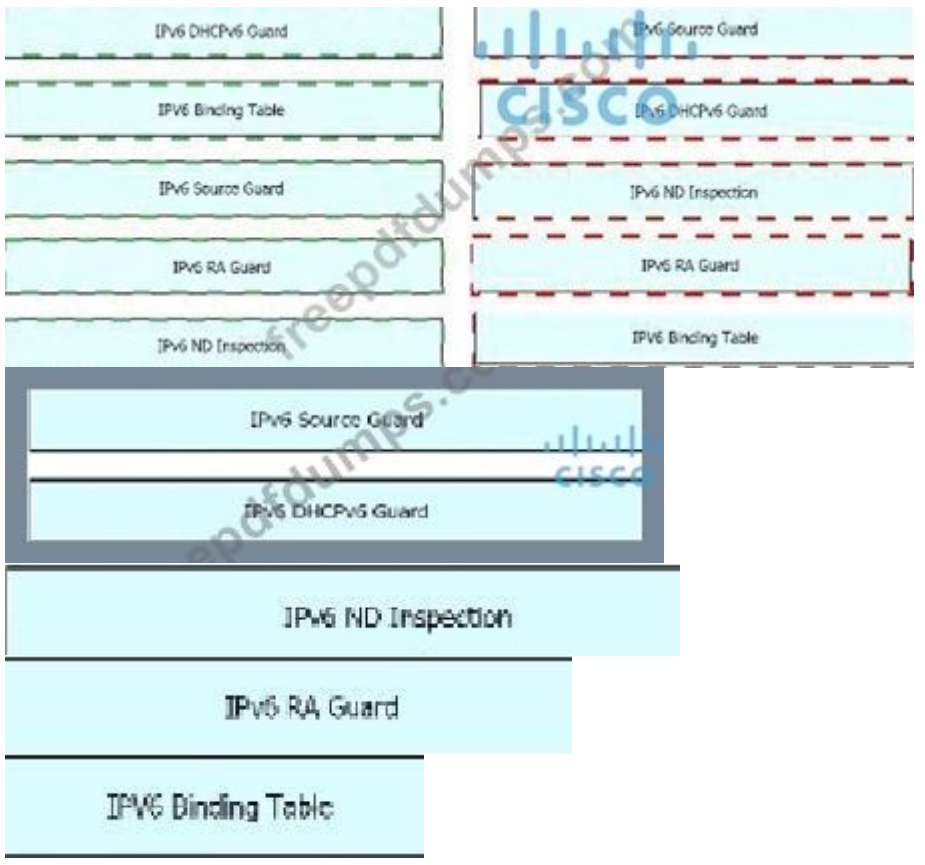
Level	Keyword	Description
0	emergencies	System is unusable
1	alerts	Immediate action is needed
2	critical	Critical conditions exist
3	errors	Error conditions exist
4	warnings	Warning conditions exist
5	notification	Normal, but significant, conditions exist
6	informational	Informational messages
7	debugging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

Note:
The syntax of login block is:
login block-for seconds attempts tries within seconds

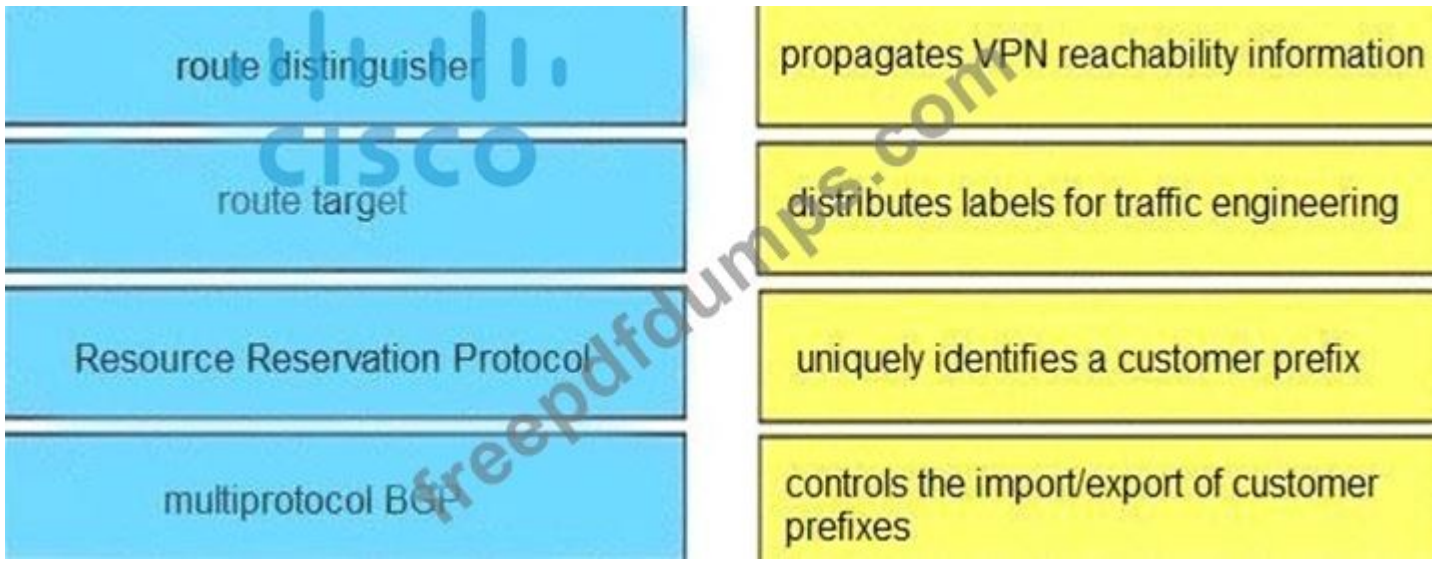
NEW QUESTION: 155
Drag and Drop the IPv6 First-Hop Security features from the left onto the definitions on the right.



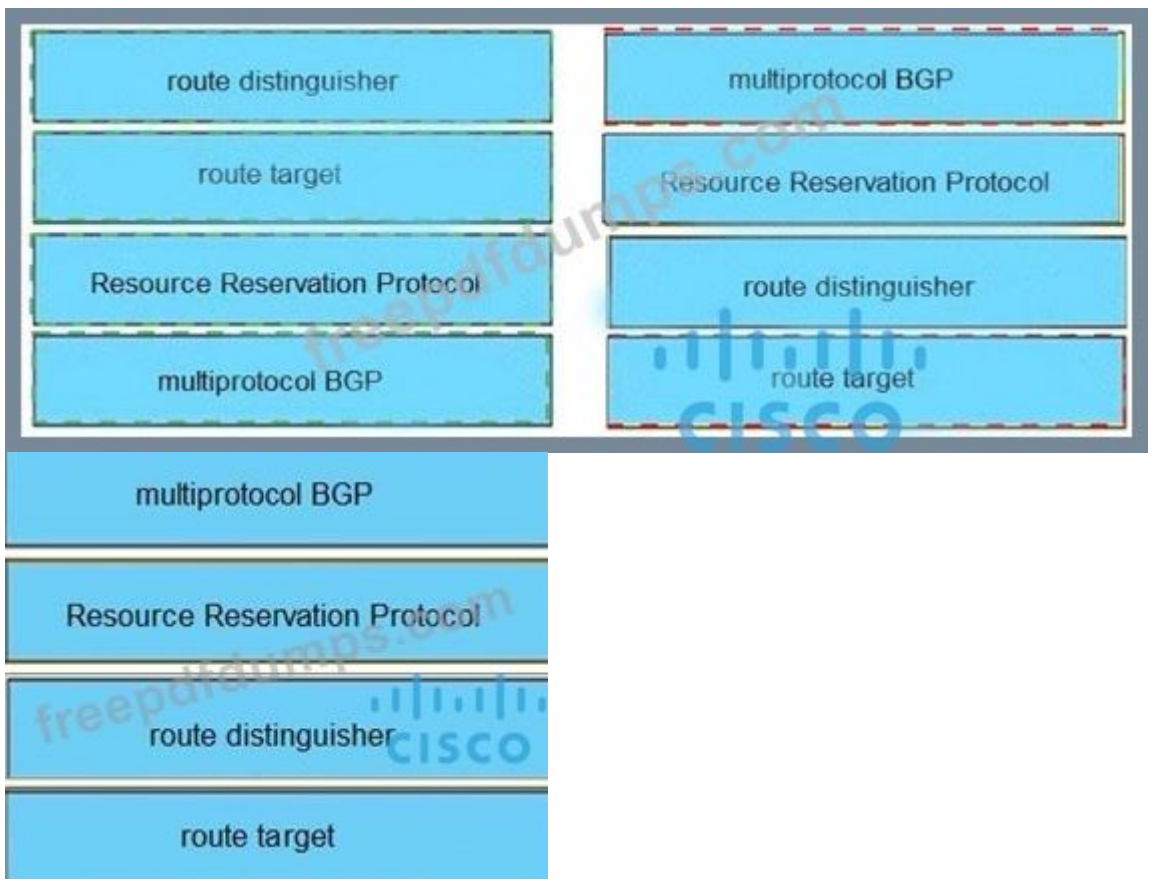
Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 156
Drag and drop the MPLS VPN concepts from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 157

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: 158

An engineer configured policy-based routing for a destination IP address that does not exist in the routing table. How is the packet treated through the policy for configuring the set ip default next-hop command?

A. Packets are not forwarded to the specific next hop.

B. Packets are forwarded based on the routing table.

C. Packets are forwarded based on a static route.

D. Packets are forwarded to the specific next hop.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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: 159

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.

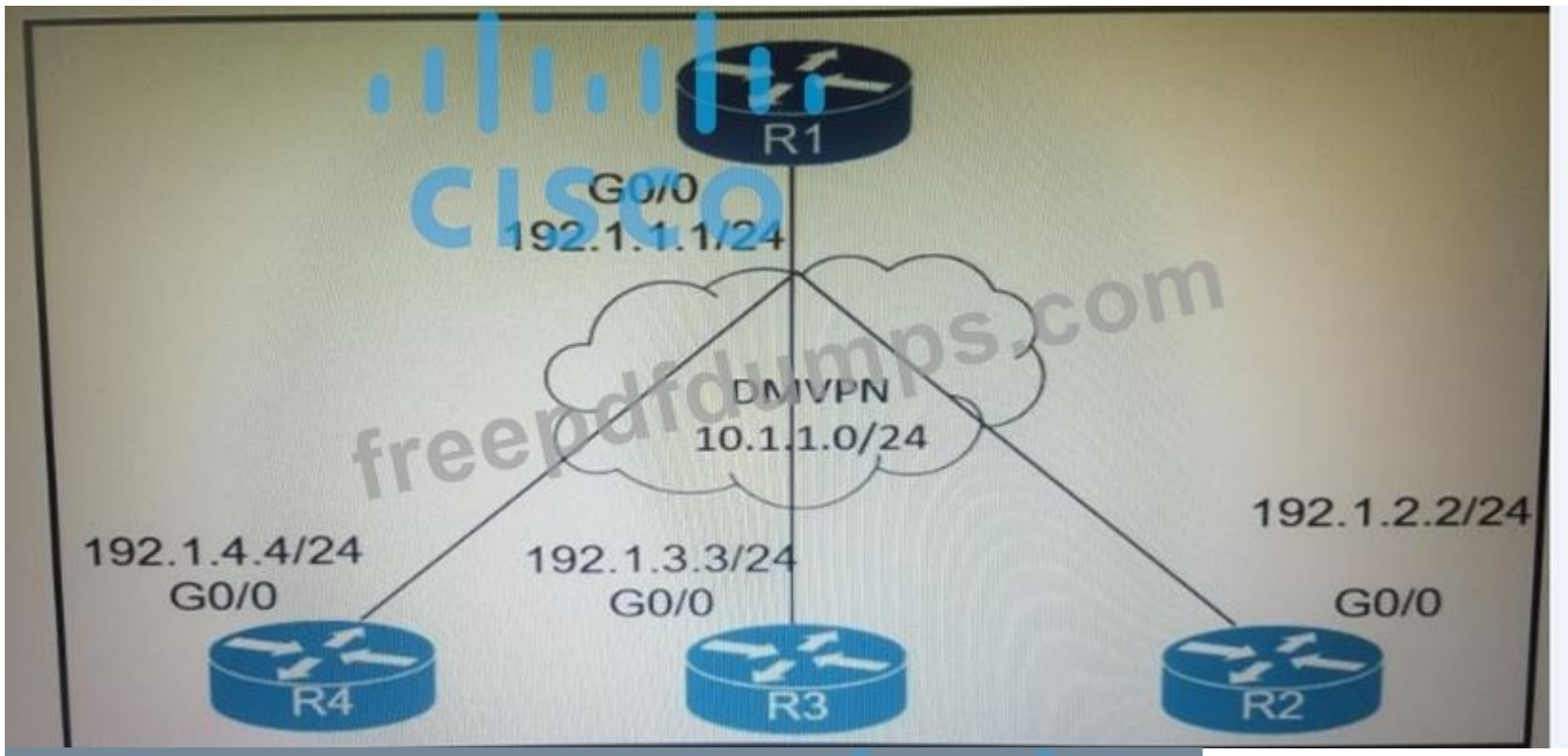
C. Configure the access list in the outbound direction.

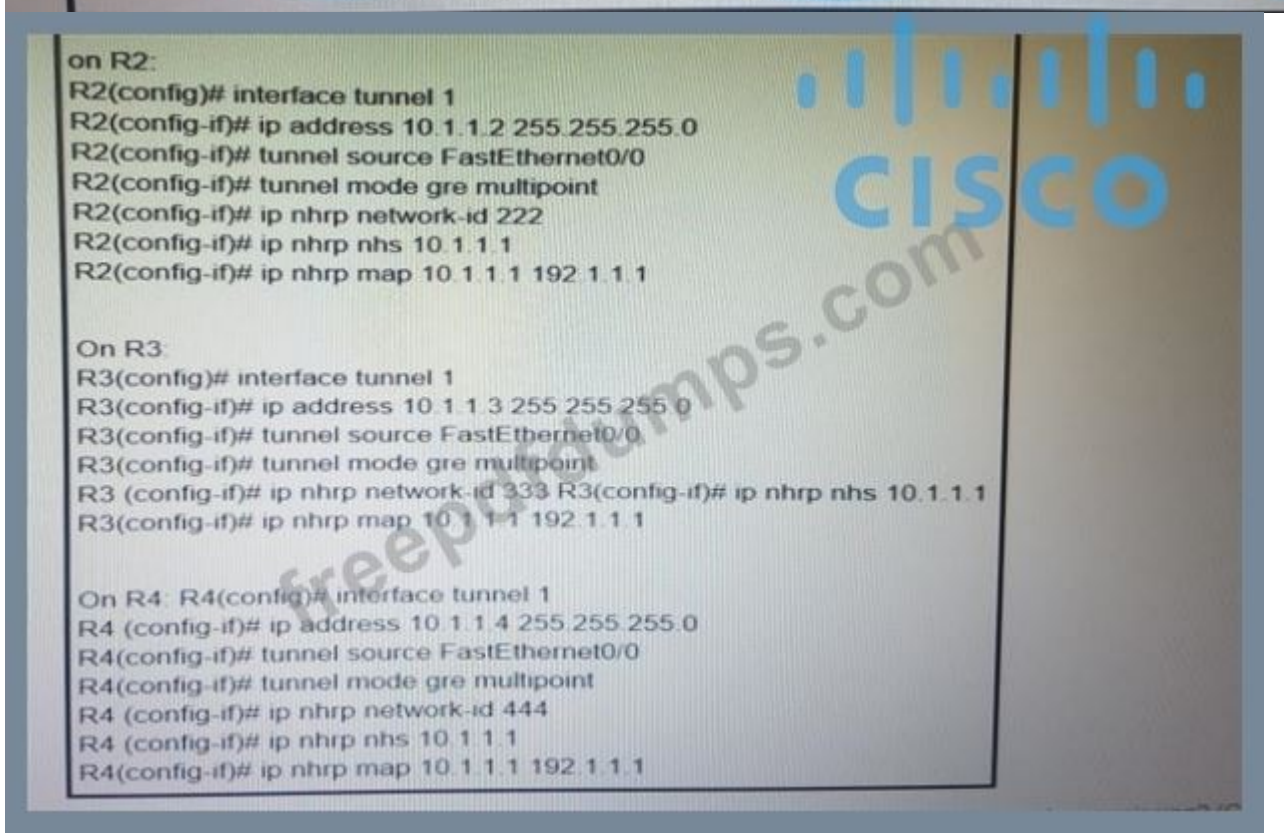
D. Modify the access list to correct the subnet mask

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160

Refer to the exhibits.





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

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

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

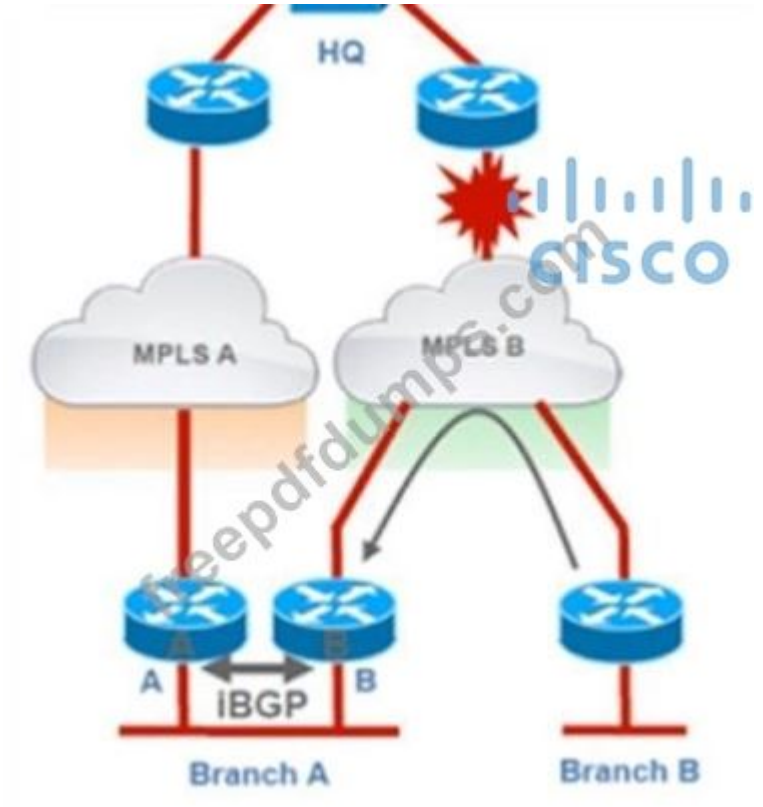
C. The ip redirect commands is missing on the hub router.

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

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

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 161
Refer to the exhibit.



Troubleshoot and ensure that branch B only ever uses the MPLS B network to reach HQ. Which action achieves this requirement?
A. Introduce an AS path filter on branch A routers so that only local prefixes are advertised into BGP
B. increase the local preference for all HQ prefixes received at branch B from the MPLS B network to be higher than the local preferences used on the MPLS A network
C. Introduce AS path prepending on the branch A MPLS B network connection so that any HQ advertisements from branch A toward the MPLS B network are prepended three times
D. Modify the weight of all HQ prefixes received at branch B from the MPLS B network to be higher than the weights used on the MPLS A network
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
If we modify the weight, increase local preference or use AS path prepending then we can only make MPLS B prefer over MPLS A.
But when MPLS B is down then MPLS A will be used which does not meet the requirement of this question. Only with AS path filtering we can deny prefixes from certain AS and make sure branch B never uses MPLS A to reach HQ.

NEW QUESTION: 162
Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from the left onto the definitions on the right.

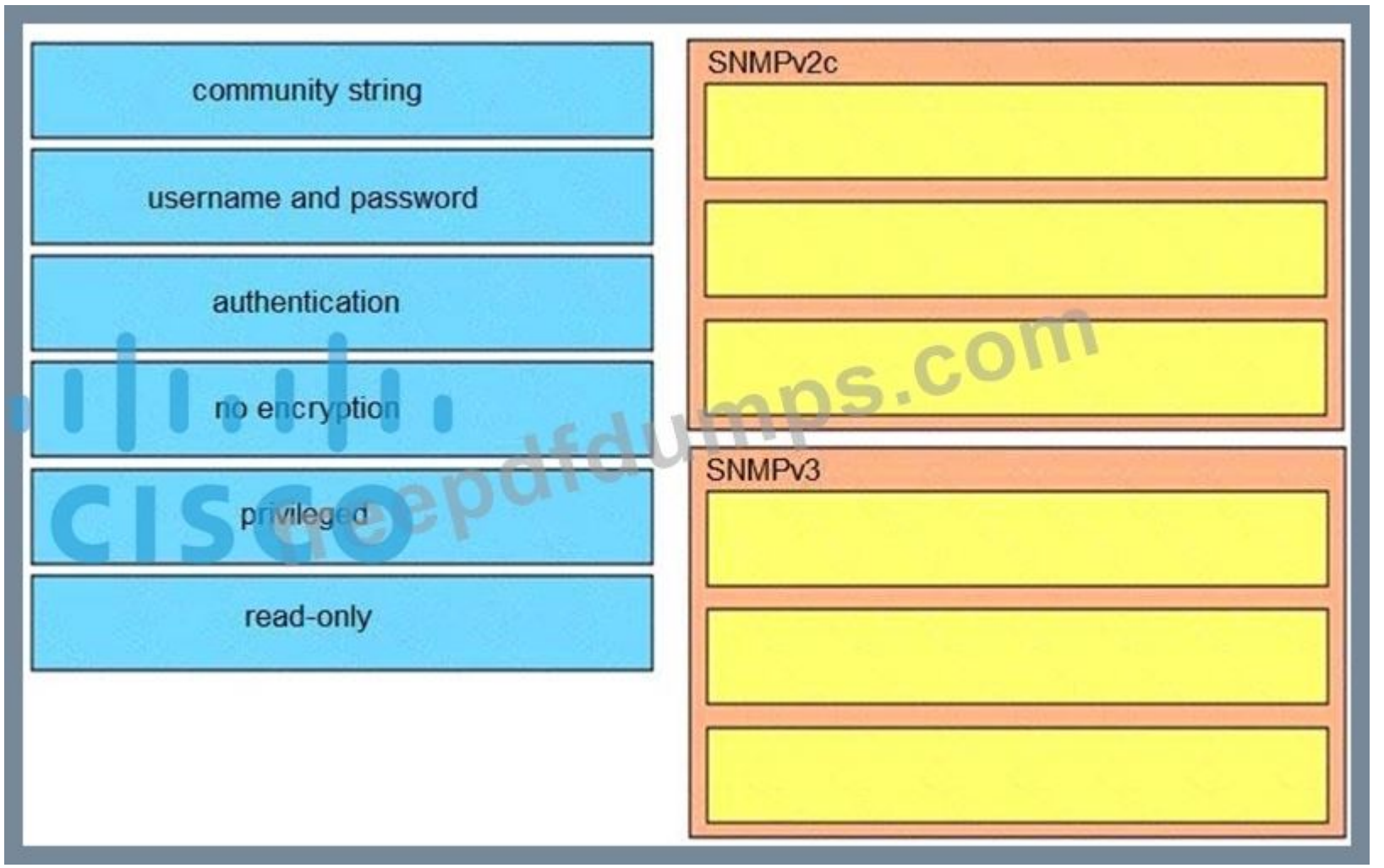
Customer (C) device	device in the core of the provider network that switches MPLS packets
CE device	device that attaches and detaches the VPN labels to the packets in the provider network
PE device	device in the enterprise network that connects to other customer devices
Provider (P) device	device at the edge of the enterprise network that connects to the SP network

Answer:

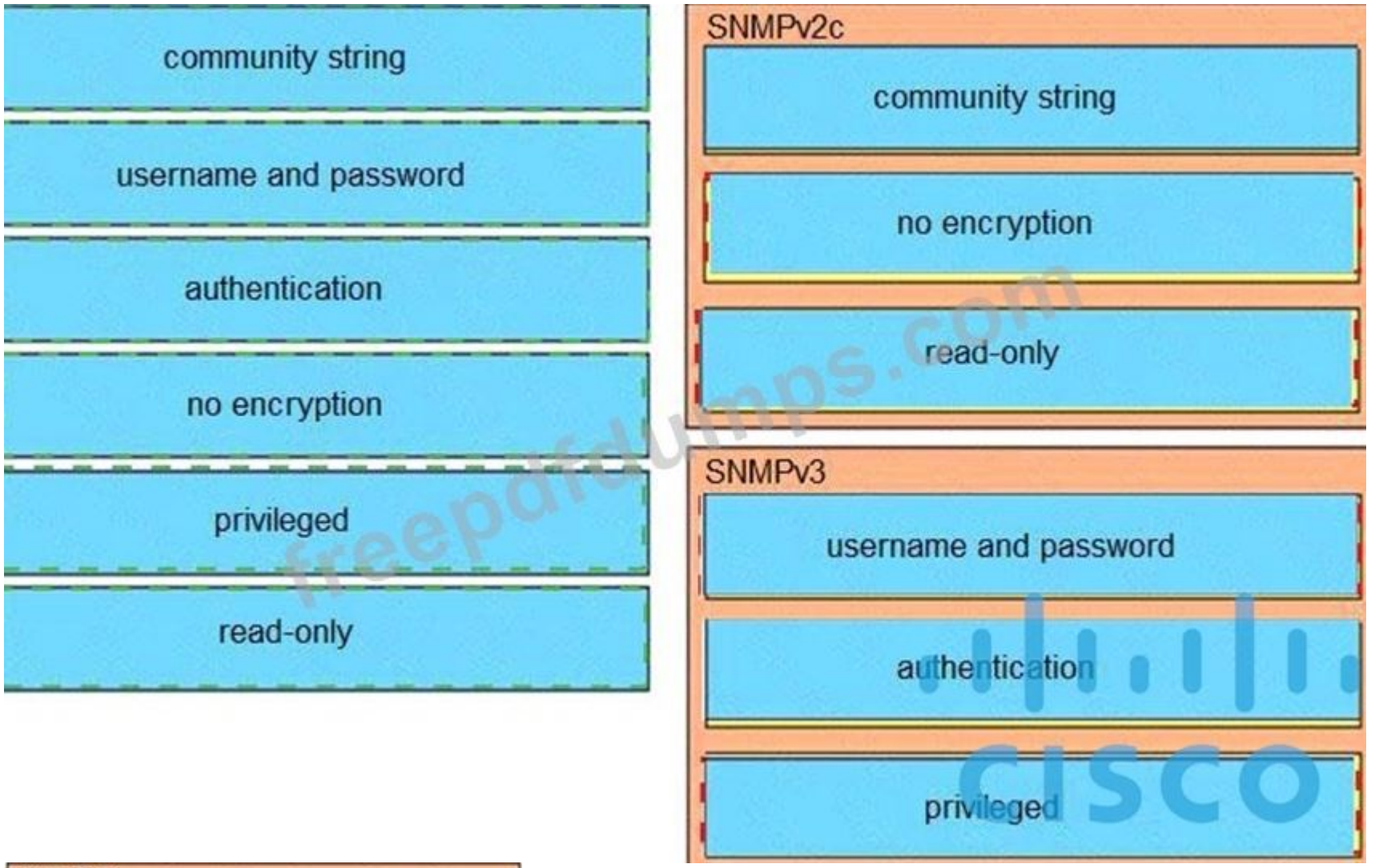
Customer (C) device	Provider (P) device
CE device	PE device
PE device	Customer (C) device
Provider (P) device	CE device

NEW QUESTION: 163
A network engineer is investigating a flapping (up/down) interface issue on a core switch that is synchronized to an NTP server. Log output currently does not show the time of the flap.
Which command allows the logging on the switch to show the time of the flap according to the clock on the device?
A. service timestamps log uptime
B. clock summer-time mst recurring 2 Sunday mar 2:00 1 Sunday nov 2:00
C. service timestamps log datetime localtime show-timezone
D. clock calendar-valid
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Infrastructure Services

NEW QUESTION: 164
Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.


community string
username and password
authentication
no encryption
privileged
read-only
SNMPv2c
SNMPv3

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 165

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 to the wrong interface.

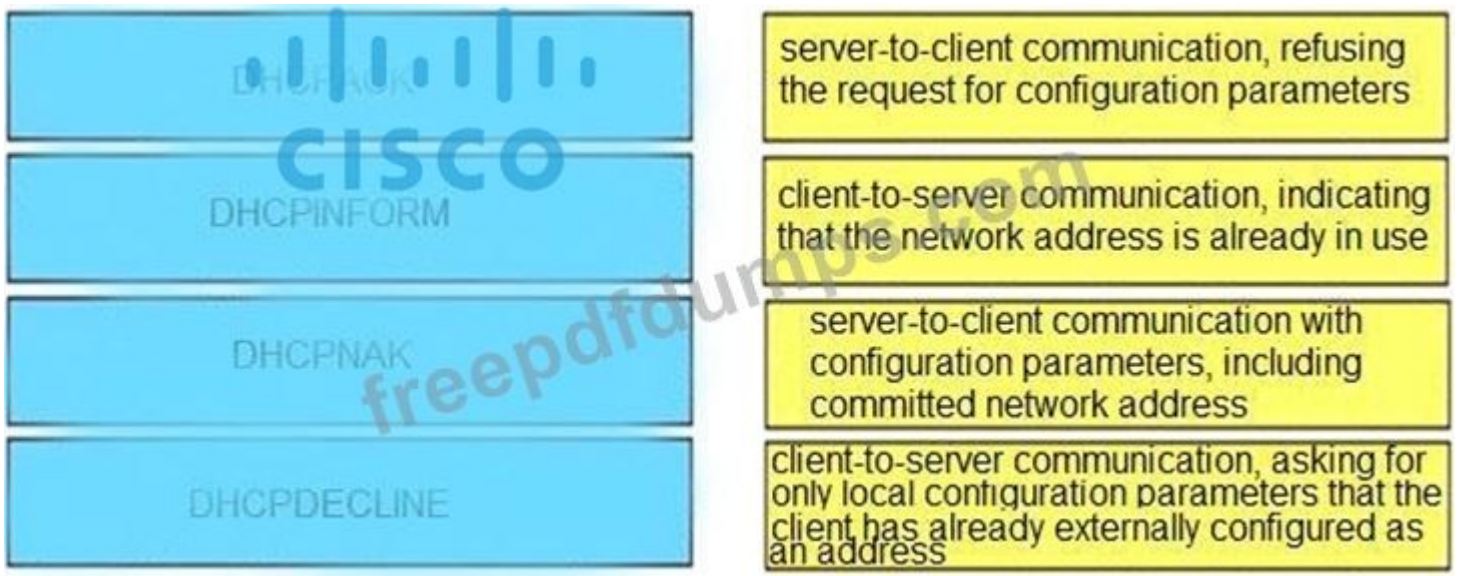
C. The destination of the flow exporter is not reachable.

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

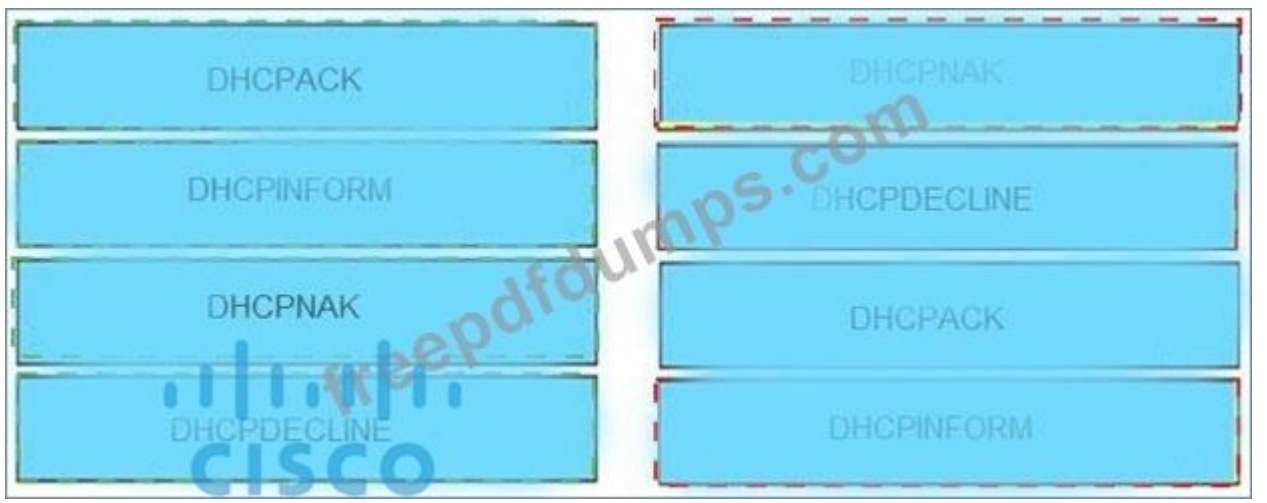
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166

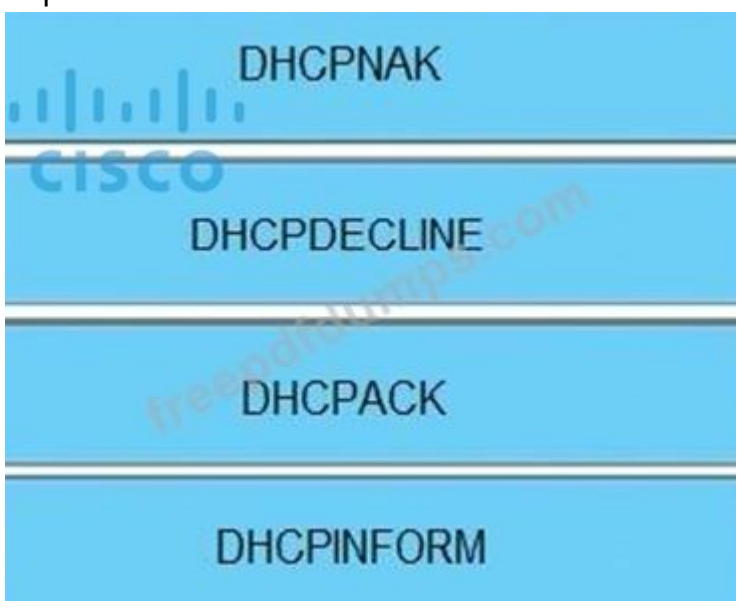
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



DHCPACK

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

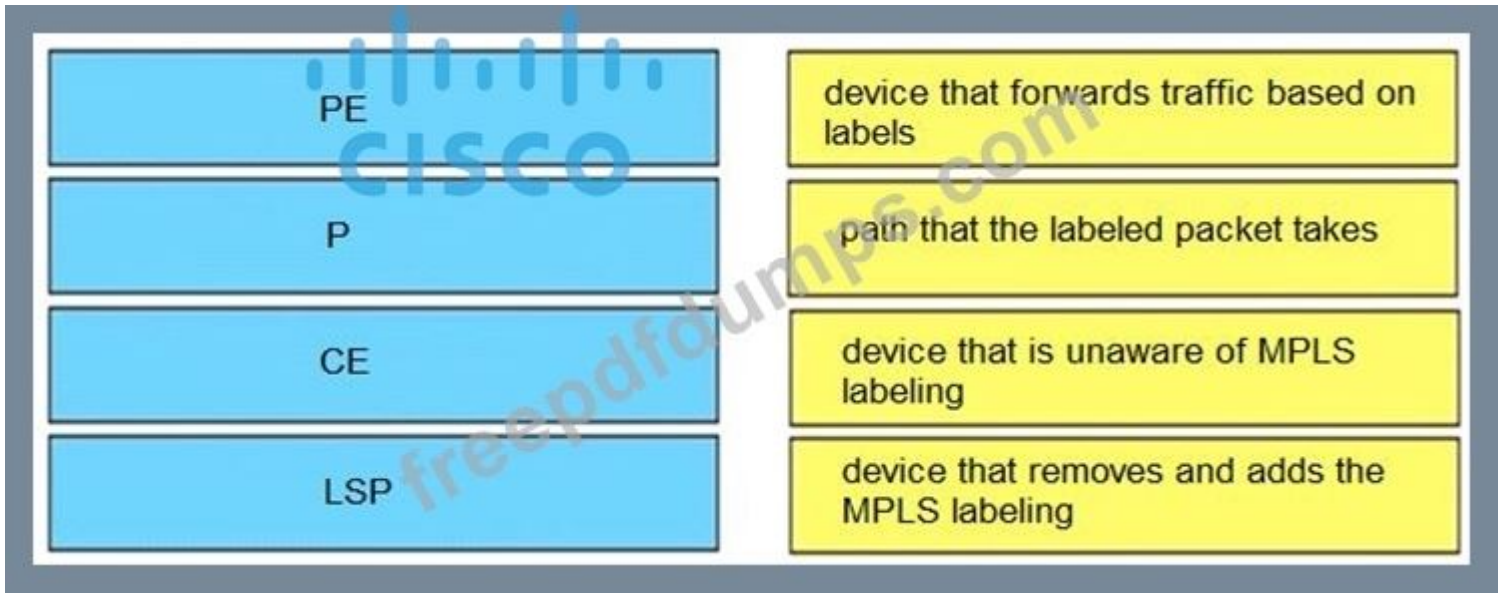
DHCPINFORM

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

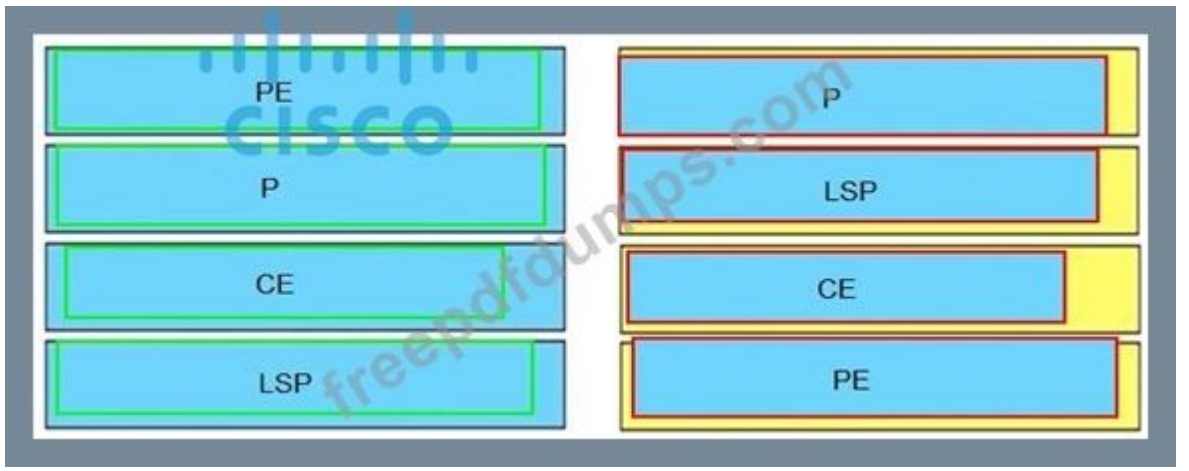
DHCPNAK
The server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameter.
DHCPDECLINE
The client-to-server communication, indicating that the network address is already in use

NEW QUESTION: 167
Which feature drops packets if the source address is not found in the snooping table?
A. IPv6 Source Guard
B. IPv6 Prefix Guard
C. IPv6 Destination Guard
D. Binding Table Recovery
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168
Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.



Answer:

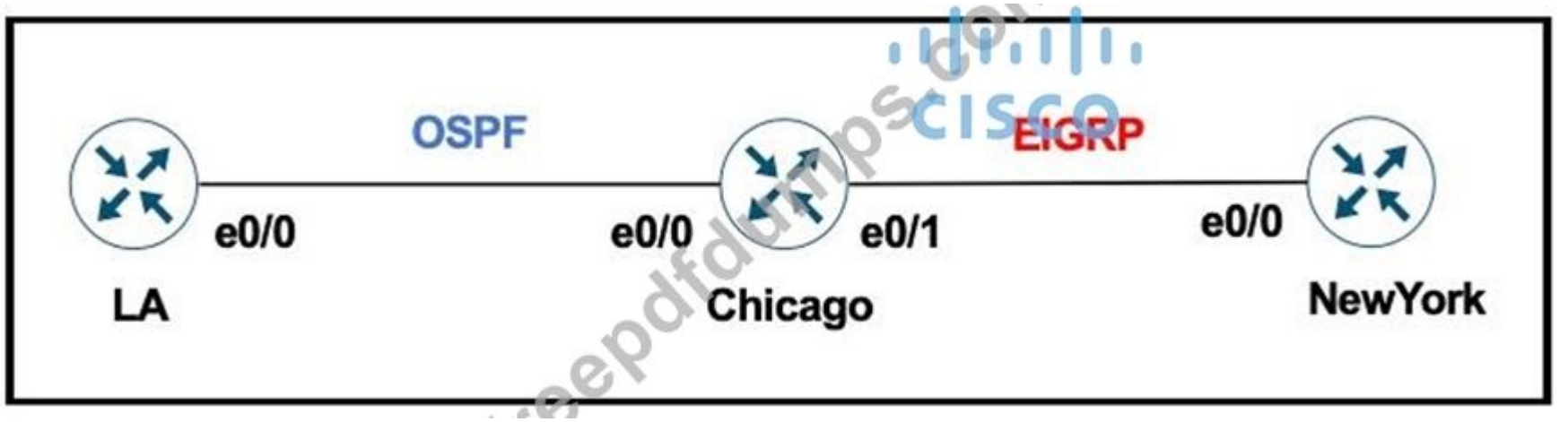


NEW QUESTION: 169
An engineer needs dynamic routing between two routers and is unable to establish OSPF adjacency. The output of the show ip ospf neighbor command shows that the neighbor state is EXSTART/EXCHANGE.
Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?
A. match the passwords
B. match the hello timers
C. match the MTUs
D. match the network types
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State

The problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor's router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces don't match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger that the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighboring router ignores the packet.0 When

NEW QUESTION: 170
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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

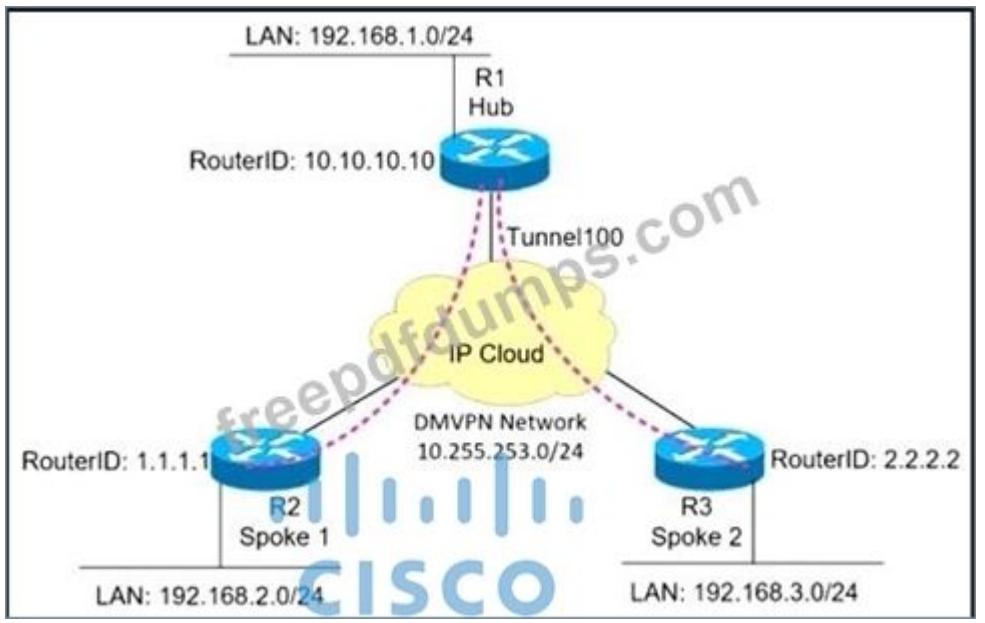
D. Option D

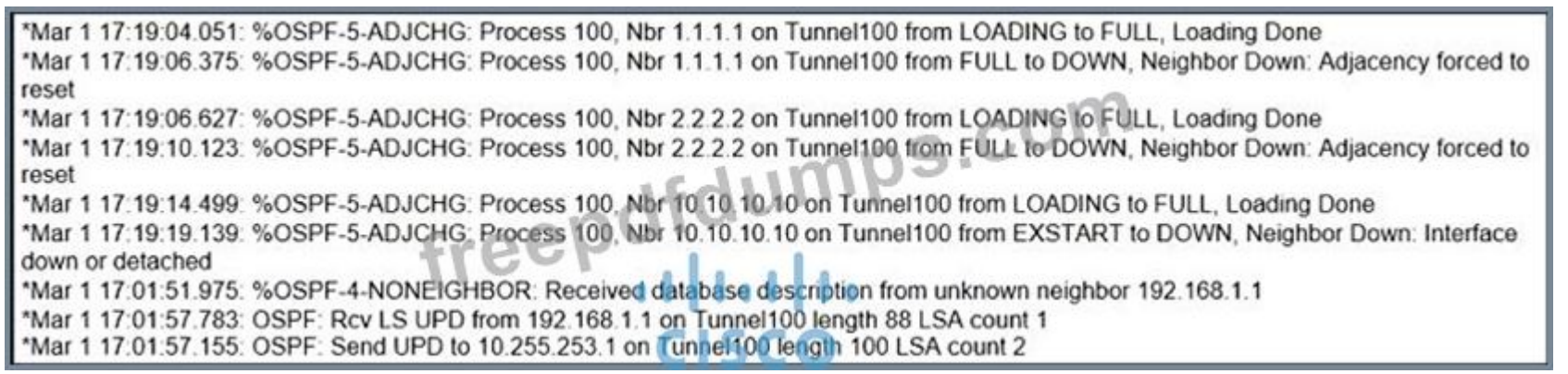
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

"LA router receives all the NewYork routes but it does not receive any LA routes" because when redistrubuting into EIGRP, we must configure the default metric.

NEW QUESTION: 171

Refer to the exhibit.





A network administrator sets up an OSPF routing protocol for a DMVPN network on the hub router. Which configuration required to establish a DMVPN tunnel with multiple spokes?

A. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on both spoke routers

B. ip ospf network point-to-point on both spoke routers

C. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on One spoke router

D. ip ospf network point-to-point on the hub router

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 173
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 DHCP server IP address configuration is missing locally
B. Auto-QoS is blocking DHCP traffic.
C. The route to the new DHCP server is missing
D. 802.1X is blocking DHCP traffic
E. The broadcast domain is too large for proper DHCP propagation
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 174
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. Configure transport output ssh on line vty and remove sequence 20 from access list 100.

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

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

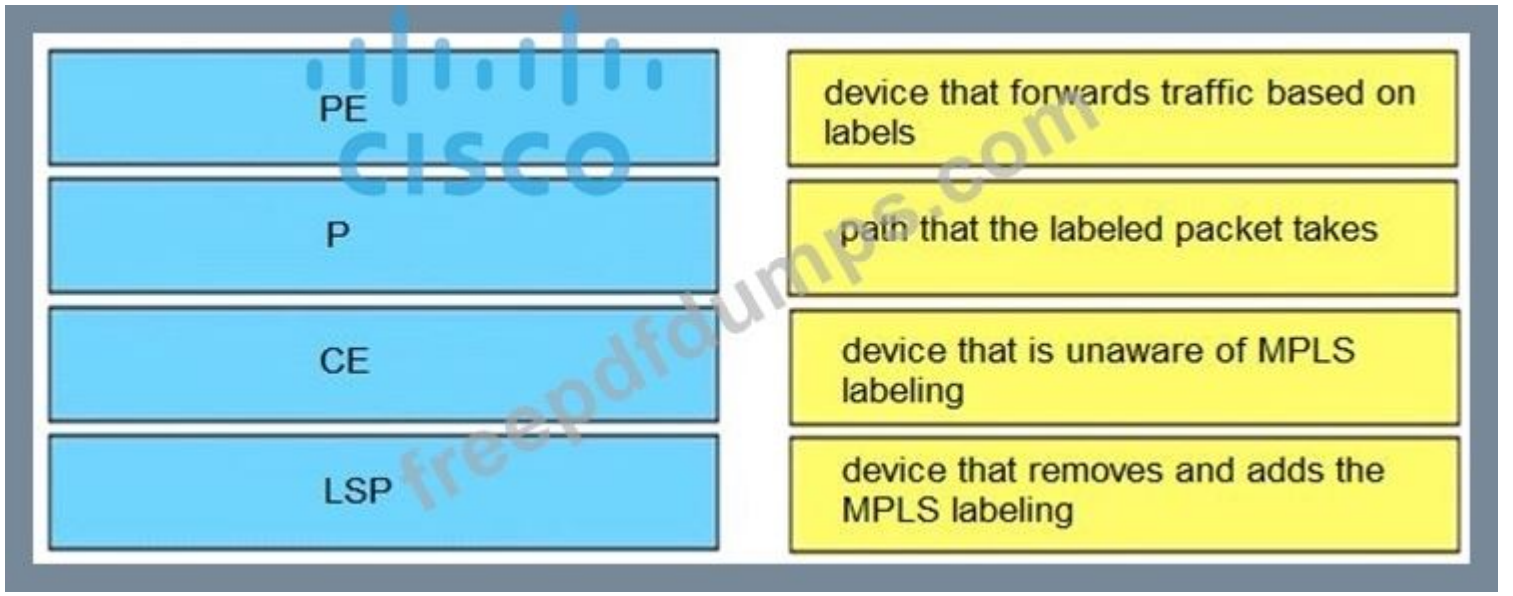
D. Remove sequence 10 from access list 100 and add sequence 20 deny tcp any any eq telnet to access list 199

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

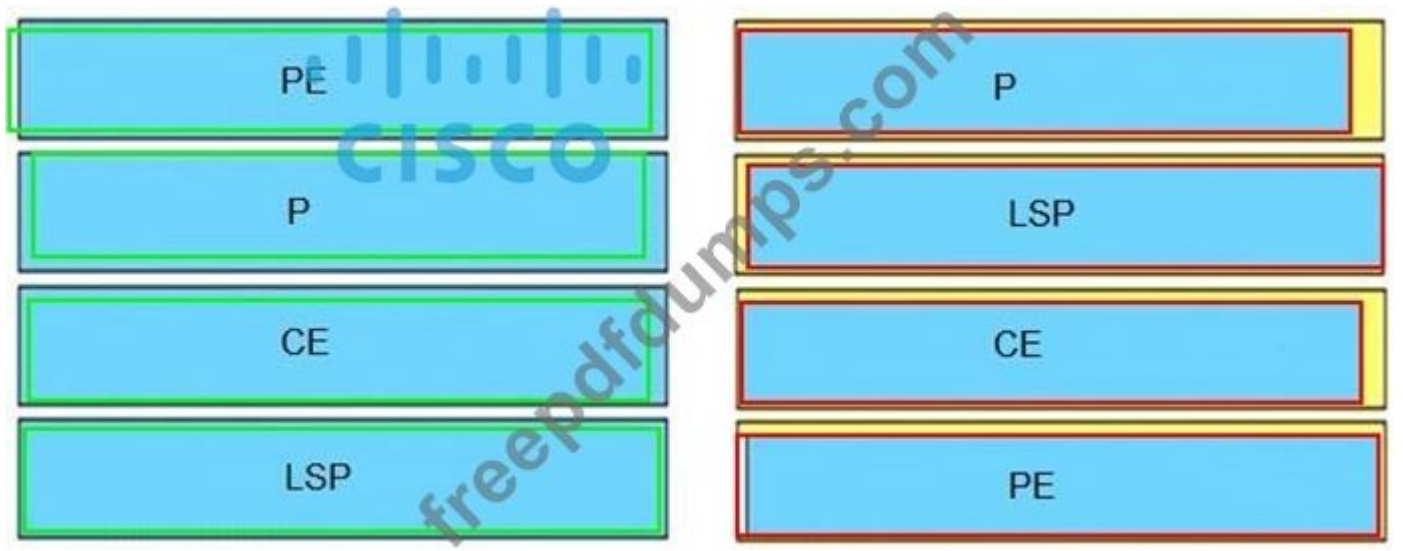
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 175

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 176

Refer to 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
```

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?

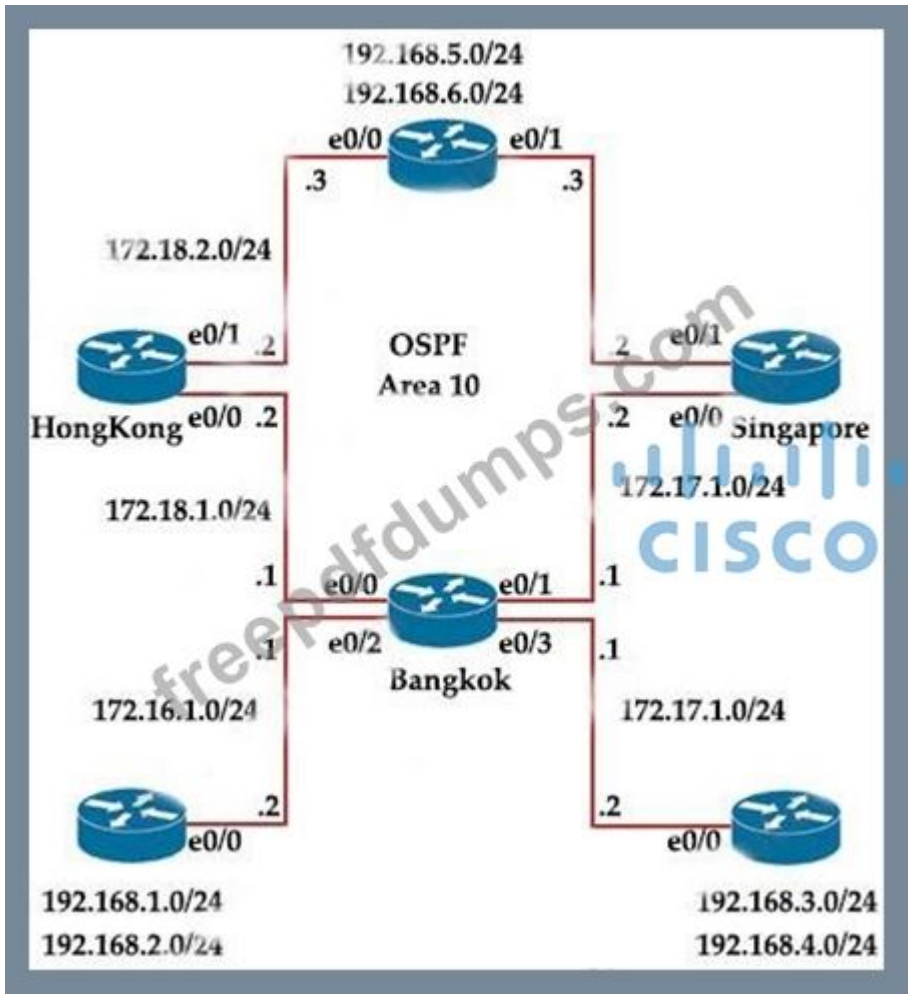
A. Enable the IPv4 address family under the router ospfv3 4 process by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
B. Disable IPv6 on the E0/0 interface using the no ipv6 enable command
C. Enable the IPv4 address family under the E0/0 interface by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
D. Disable OSPF for IPv4 using the no ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4 command under the E0/0 interface
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 177
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. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest 1.
B. Modify access list 1 and allow operations subnet in the access list.
C. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest.
D. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to version 1.
E. Modify access list 1 and allow SNMP in the access list.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178
Exhibit:



Bangkok is using ECMP to reach to the 192.168.5.0/24 network. The administrator must configure Bangkok in such a way that Telnet traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and192.168.4.0/24 networks uses the HongKong router as the preferred router. Which set of configurations accomplishes this task?

A. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/3
ip policy route-map PBR1

B. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/1
ip policy route-map PBR1

C. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255

192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
ip policy route-map PBR1
D. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
!
interface Ethernet0/1
ip policy route-map PBR1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
We need to use Policy Based Routing (PBR) here on Bangkok router to match the traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 & 192.168.4.0/24 and "set ip next-hop" to HongKong router(172.18.1.2 in this case).
Note: Please notice that we have to apply the PBR on incoming interface e0/3 to receive traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.4.0/24.

NEW QUESTION: 179

```
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
```

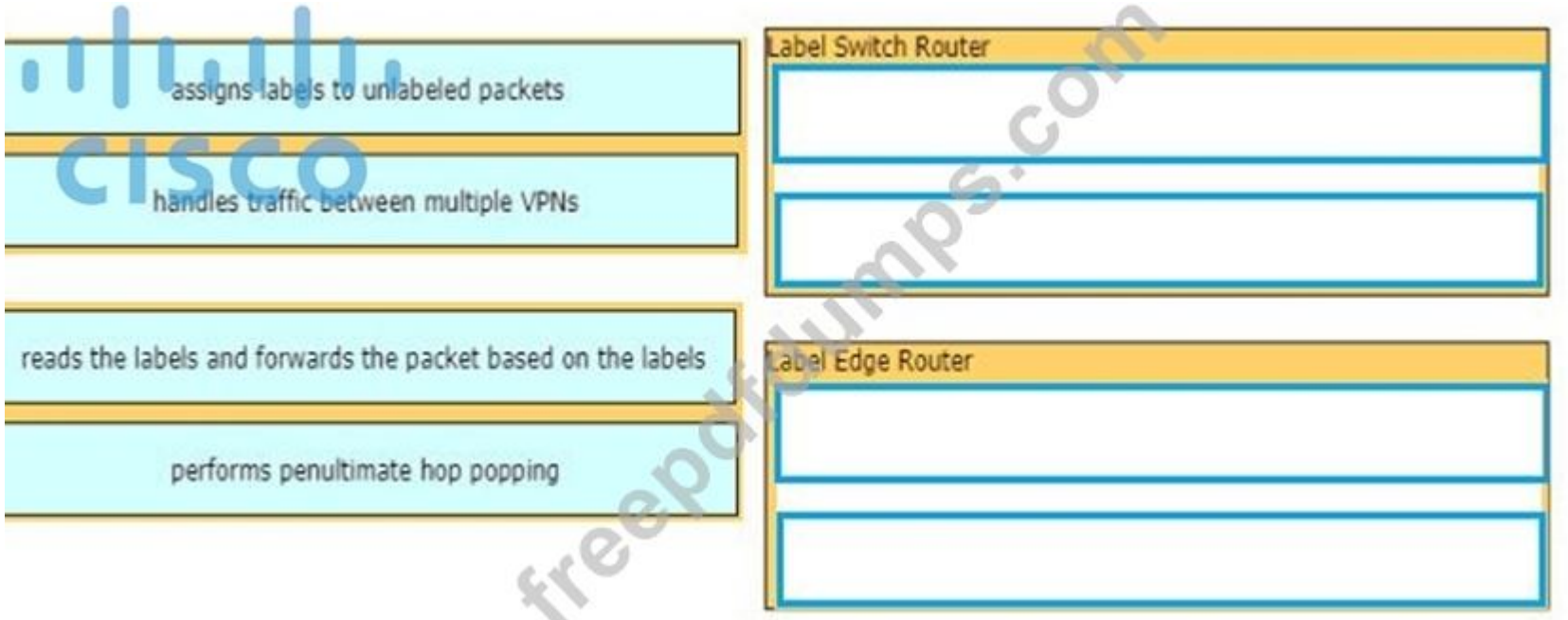

Refer to the exhibit. An IT staff member comes into the office during normal office hours and cannot access devices through SSH. Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?

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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Mixed Questions

NEW QUESTION: 180
Which protocol is used in a DMVPN network to map physical IP addresses to logical IP addresses?
A. NHRP
B. LLDP
C. BGP
D. EIGRP
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

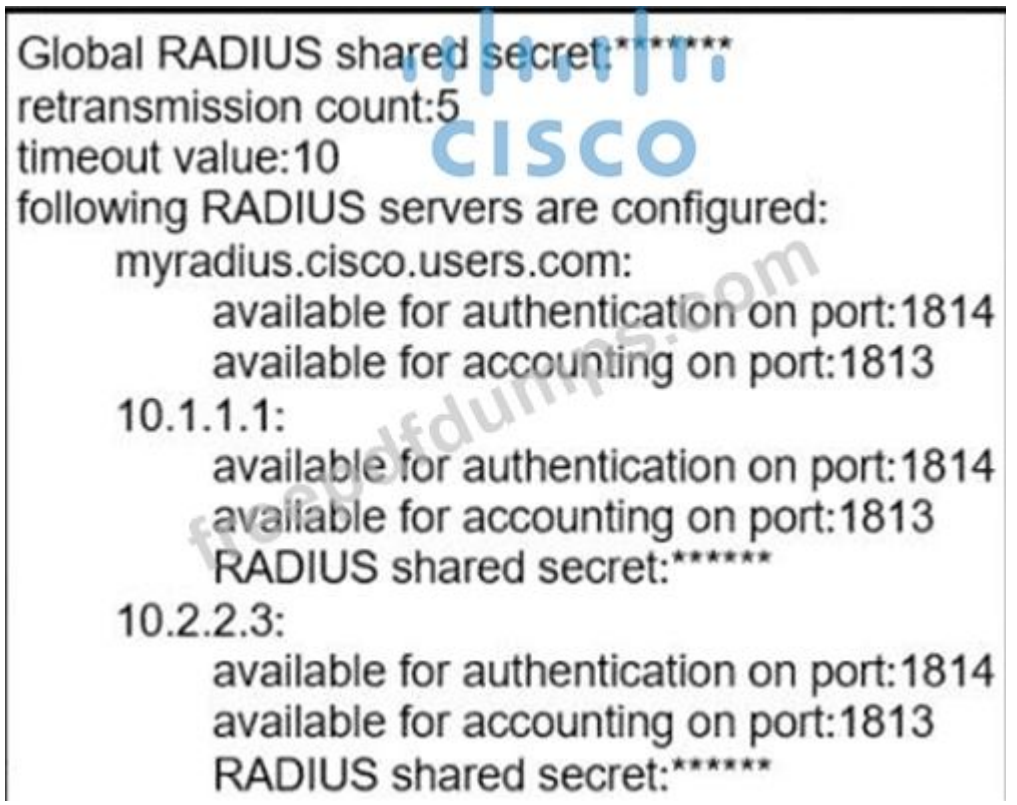
NEW QUESTION: 181
Drag and drop the operations from the left onto the locations where the operations are performed on the right.



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 182

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Command Default

Accounting port: 1813

Authentication port: 1812

Accounting: enabled

Authentication: enabled

Retransmission count: 1

Server monitoring: disabled

Idle-time: 0

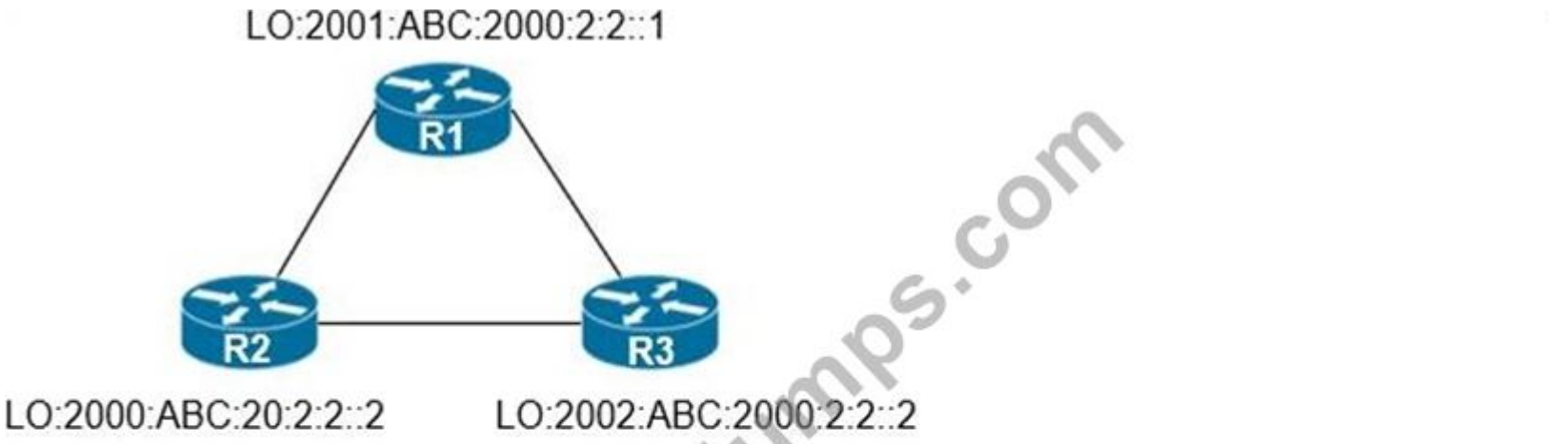
Timeout: 5 seconds

Test username: test

Test password: test

NEW QUESTION: 183

Refer to the exhibit.




```
IPv6 access list PERMIT_SSH
 10 deny tcp 2001:ABC:2000::/36 host 2000:ABC:20:2:2::2 eq 23
 20 permit tcp 2001:ABC:2000:2:2::/64 host 2000:ABC:20:2:2::2 eq 22
 30 deny tcp 2002:ABC:2000::/36 host 2000:ABC:20:2:2::2 eq 22
 40 permit tcp 2000:ABC:2000::/36 host 2000:ABC:20:2:2::2 eq 22
 50 permit tcp 2000:ABC:2000::/36 host 2000:ABC:20:2:2::2 eq 23
 60 permit tcp host 2002:ABC:2000:2:2::2 host 2000:ABC:20:2:2::2 eq 22
 70 deny ipv6 any any
```

An IPv6 network was newly deployed in the environment and the help desk reports that R3 cannot SSH to the R2s Loopback interface.

Which action resolves the issue?

A. Modify line 10 of the access list to permit instead of deny.

B. Remove line 70 from the access list.

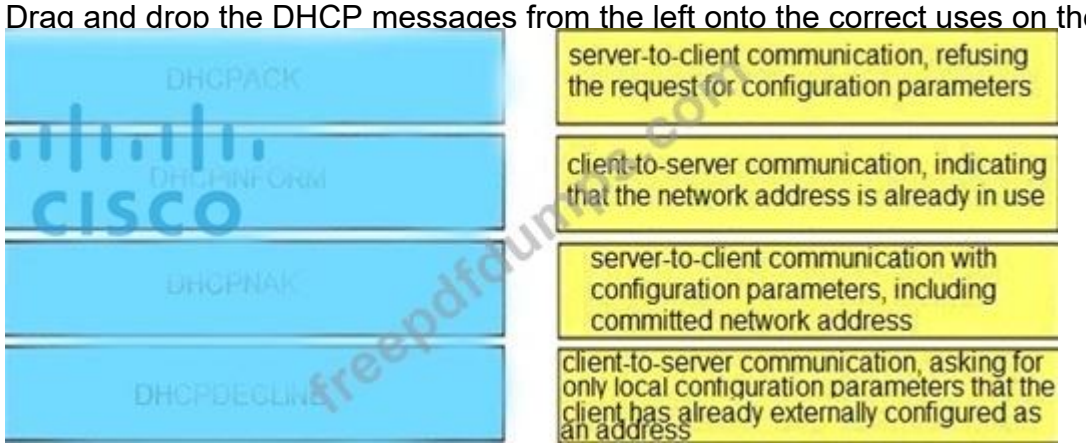
C. Remove line 60 from the access list.

D. Modify line 30 of the access list to permit instead of deny.

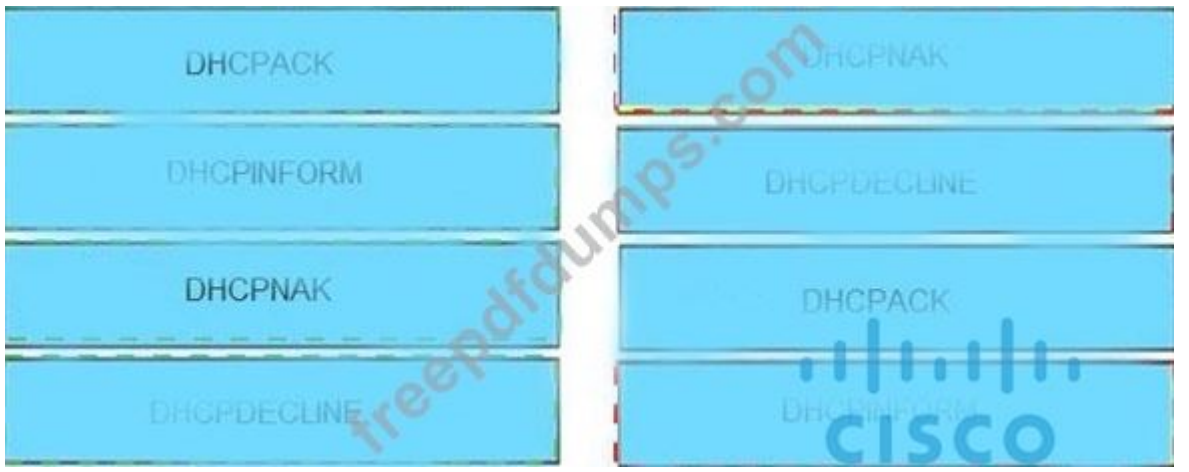
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 184

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

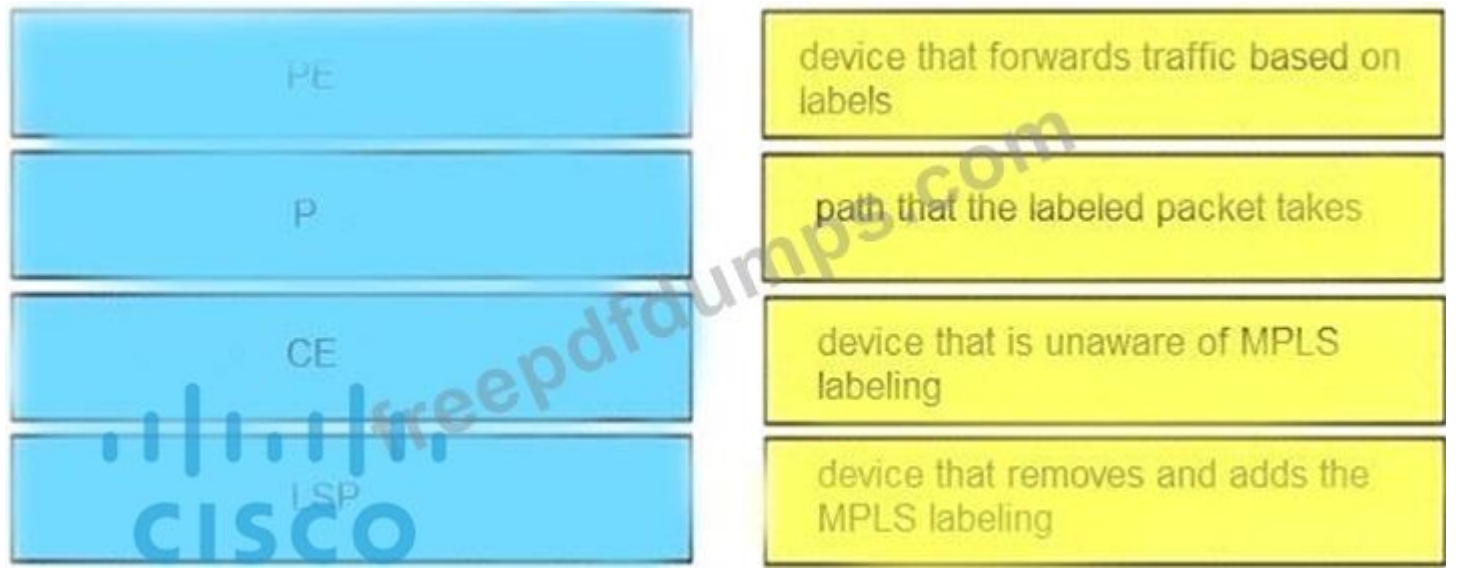
The server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameter.

DHCPDECLINE

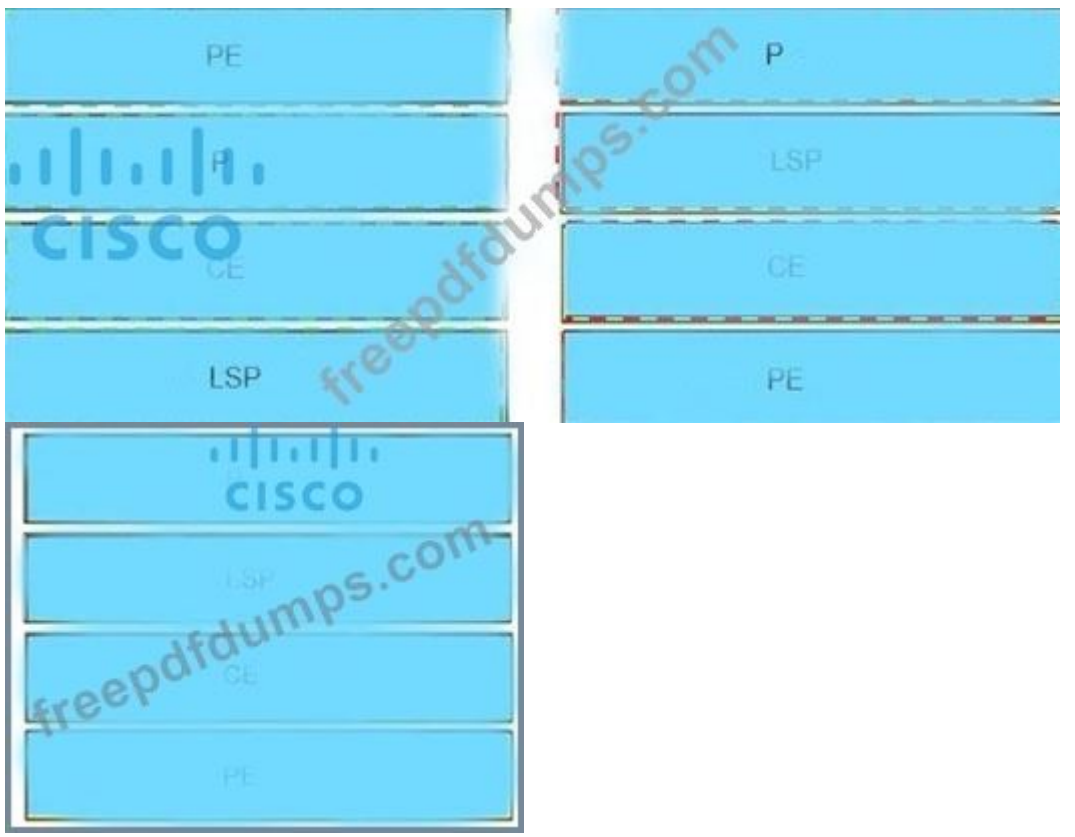
The client-to-server communication, indicating that the network address is already in use

NEW QUESTION: 185

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 186

An engineer configured Reverse Path Forwarding on an interface and noticed that the routes are dropped when a route lookup fails on that interface for a prefix that is available in the routing table Which interface configuration resolves the issue?

A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx

B. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any

C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via allow-default

D. ip verify unicast source reachable-via 12-src

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

According to this question, uRPF is running in strict mode because packets are dropped even when that route exists in the routing table.

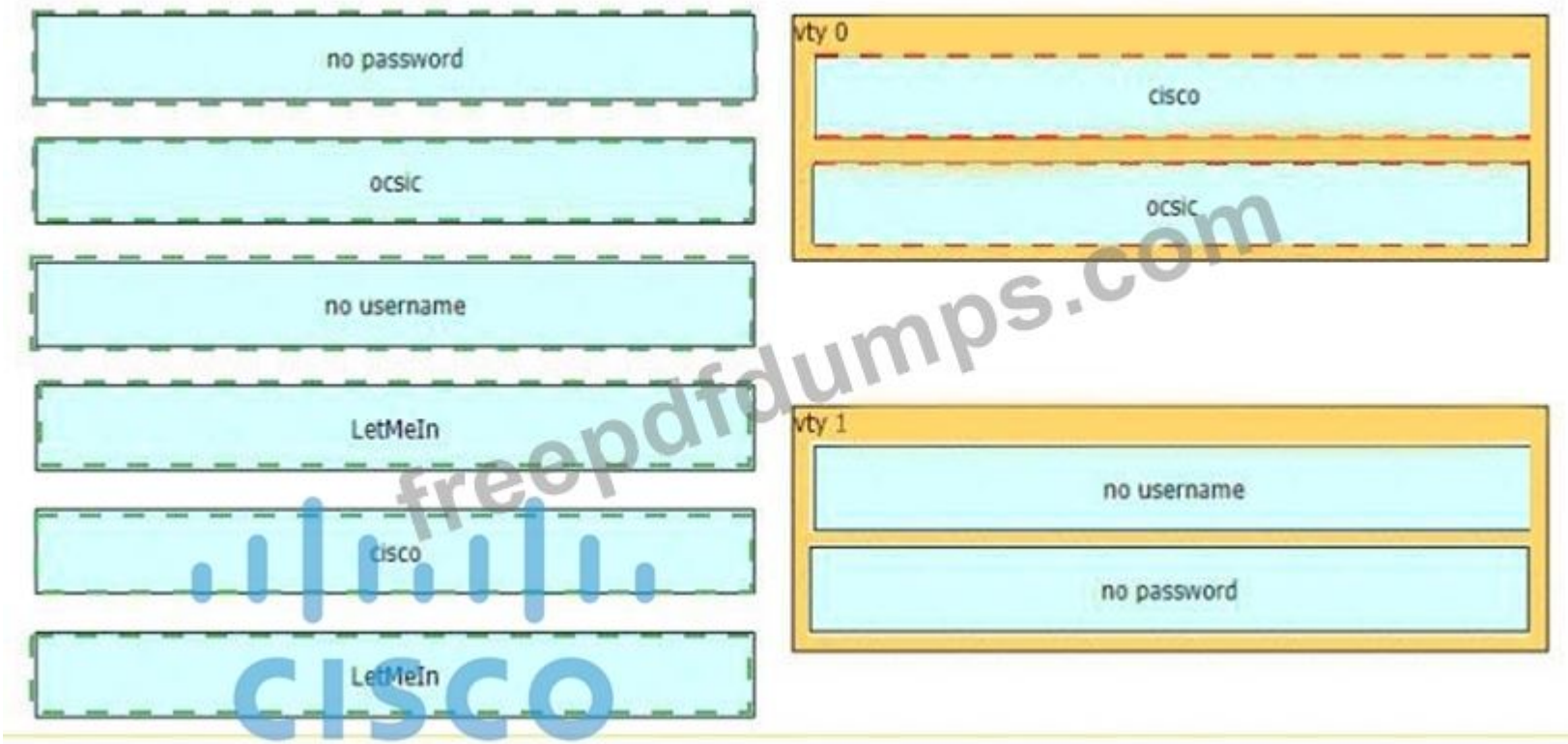
Maybe packets are dropped because the receiving interface is different from the interface the local router uses to send packets to that destination.
The ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx command enables Unicast RPF in strict mode.
To enable loose mode, administrators can use the any option (ip verify unicast source reachable-via any). In loose mode, it doesn't matter if we use this interface to reach the source or not.

The allow-default option allows the use of the default route in the source verification process.

NEW QUESTION: 187
Refer to the exhibit.

Drag and drop the credentials from the left onto the remote login information on the right to resolve a failed login attempt to vtys. Not all credentials are uf SLA by defining frequency and schedulingsed

Answer:



Explanation

vty 0:

+ cisco

+ 0csic

vty 1:

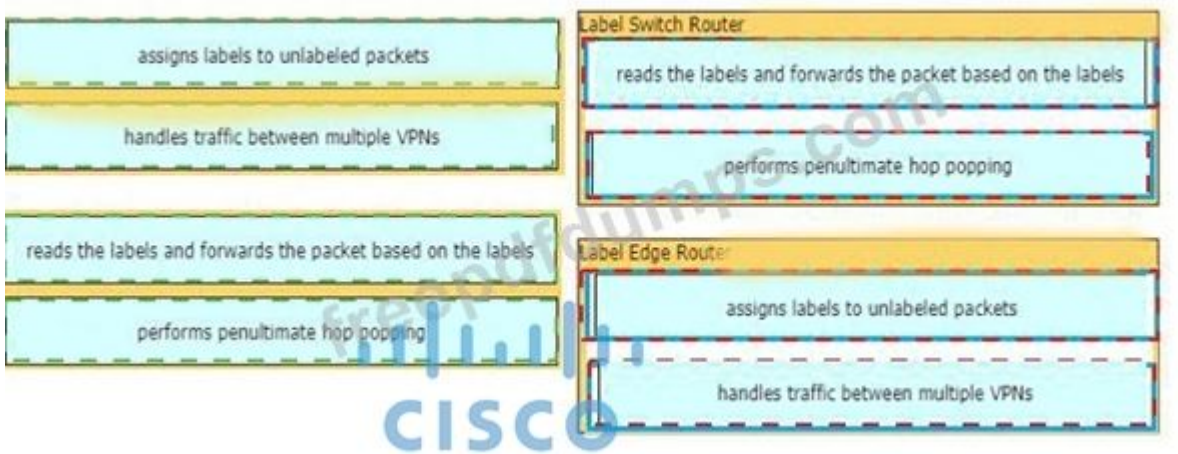
+ no username

+ no password

The command "aaa authentication login default none" means no authentication is required when access to the device via Console/VTY/AUX so if one interface does not specify another login authentication method (via the "login authentication ..." command), it will allow to access without requiring username or password. In this case VTY 1 does not specify another authentication login method so it will use the default method (which is "none" in this case).

NEW QUESTION: 188
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: 189
Which security feature can protect DMVPN tunnels?
A. IPsec
B. RTBH
C. TACACS+
D. RADIUS
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
NEW QUESTION: 190
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config) # do show running-config | section line|username
username cisco secret 5 $1$yb/o$L3G5cXODxpYMSJ70PzEyo0
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
 login local
 transport input telnet
R1(config) # logging console 7
R1(config) # do debug aaa authentication
R1(config) #
```

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

The -logging console|| is a default and hidden command.

NEW QUESTION: 191

Refer to the exhibit. 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?

```
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#
```

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.

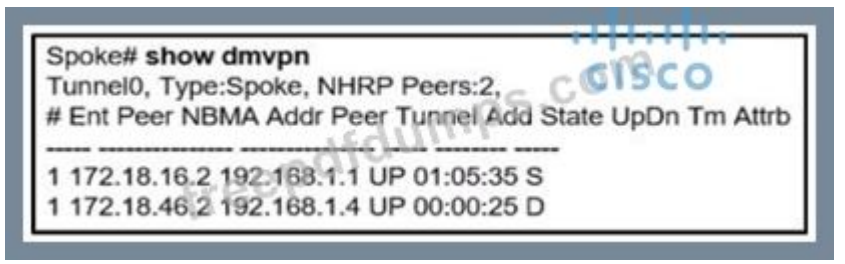
D. Add the login authentication Console command to the line configuration

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Infrastructure Security

NEW QUESTION: 192

Refer to the exhibit.



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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 193

What is a characteristic of Layer 3 MPLS VPNs?

A. Traffic engineering supports multiple IGP instances

B. Traffic engineering capabilities provide QoS and SLAs.

C. LSP signaling requires the use of unnumbered IP links for traffic engineering.

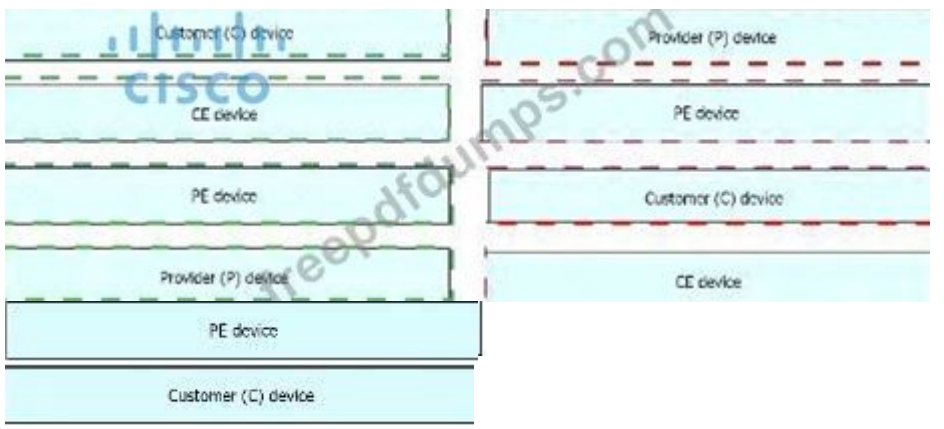
D. Authentication is performed by using digital certificates or preshared keys.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 194

Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from me left onto the definitions on the right.

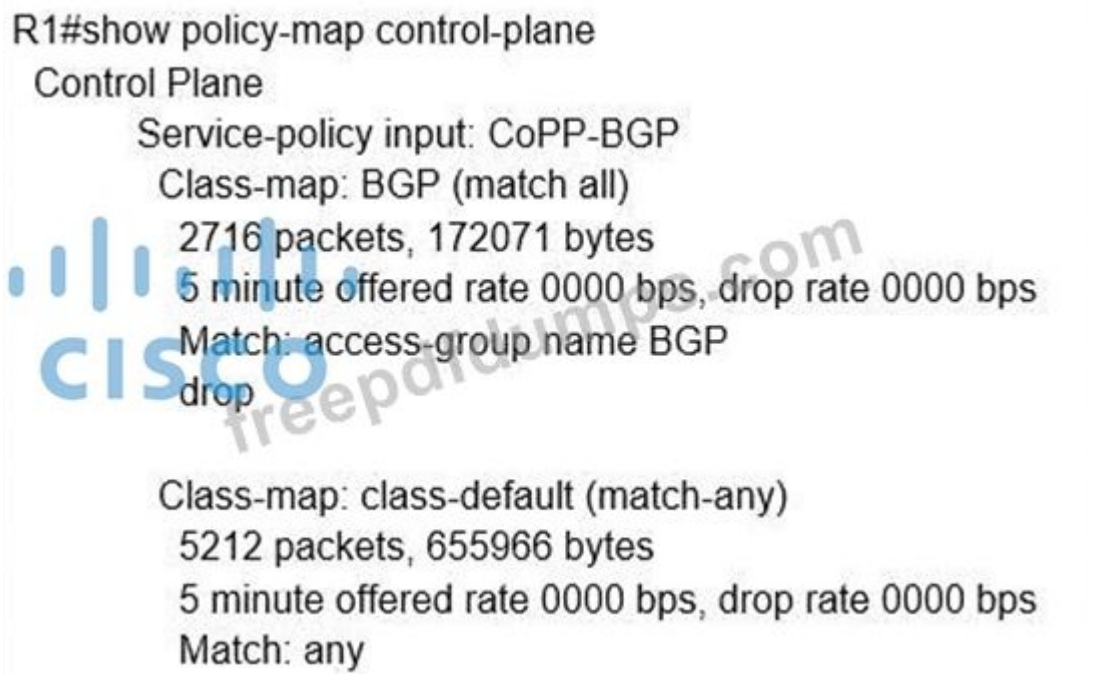
Answer:



CE device

NEW QUESTION: 195

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the result of applying this configuration?

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

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

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 196

```
Building configuration…

Current configuration : 1657 bytes
!
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
!
hostname ITCC-RTR-GW
!
aaa new-mode!
!
aaa authentication login ITCC local
aaa authorization exec ITCC local
!
username itccadmin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$huqo$14eMoDMtwRTCojhkDu.HG1
!
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 3033
!
line con 0
 exec-timeout 0 0
 privilege level 15
 logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
 access-class 101 in
 authorization exec ITCC
 login authentication ITCC
 transport input telnet
!
end
```

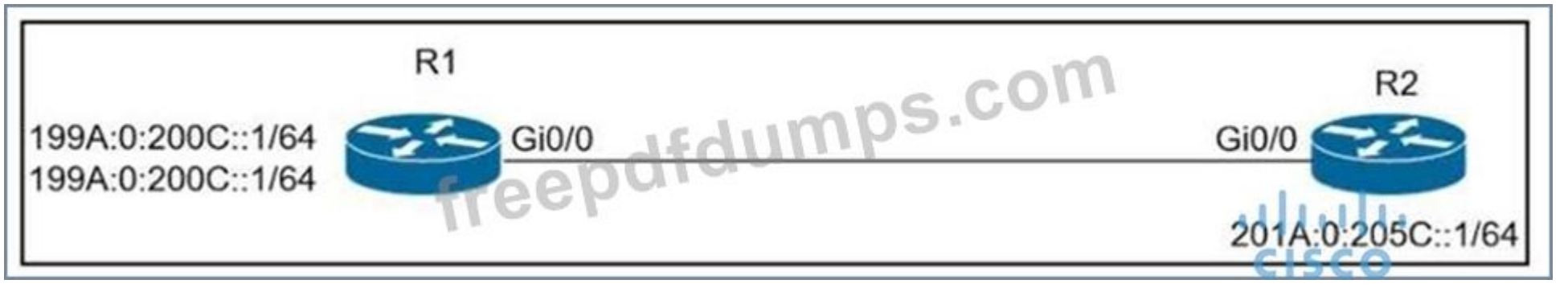

Refer to the exhibit. Your company's security policy requires you to allow telnet access using tcp port 3033 only.
You apply the configuration changes as shown and then test. Your telnet attempt fails. Which action would correct the issue?

A. add rotary 33 to the VTY lines
B. add access-list 101 deny tcp any any eq 23 to the ACL
C. remove authorization exec ITCC from the VTY lines
D. remove transport input telnet from the VTY lines

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 197
Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration denies Telnet traffic to router 2 from 198A:0:200C::1/64?

A. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet
! int Gi0/0
6 / 39
Ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in
!

B. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 ! int Gi0/0
Ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in
!

C. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet
! int Gi0/0
Ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in
!

D. Ipv6 access-list-Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host 201A:0:205C::1/64 ! int Gi0/0
Ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in
!

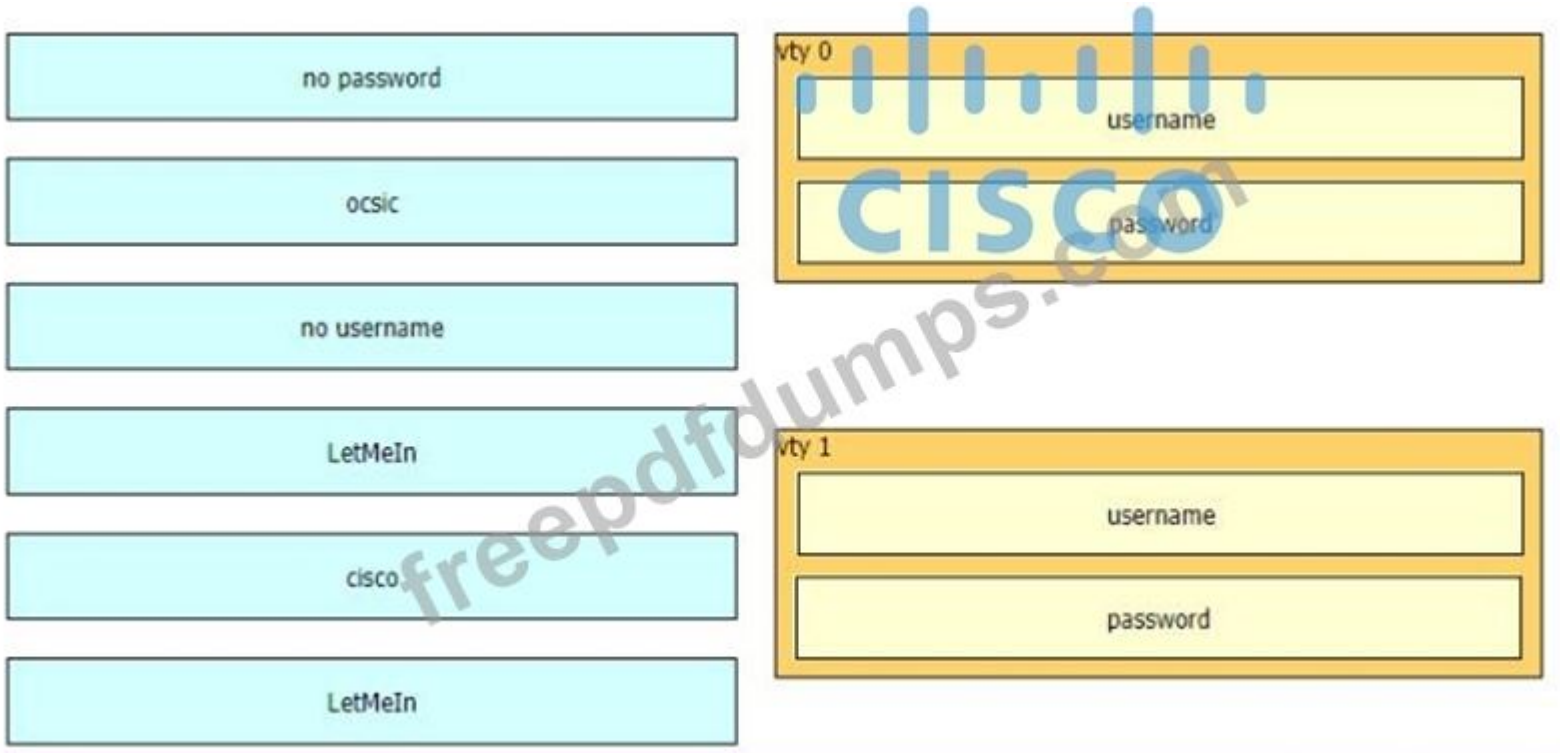
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 198

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default none
aaa authentication login telnet local
!
username cisco password 0 ocsic
!
line vty 0
 password LetMeIn
 login authentication telnet
 transport input telnet
line vty 1
 password LetMeIn
 transport input telnet
```

Drag and drop the credentials from the left onto the remote login information on the right to resolve a failed login attempt to vtys. Not all credentials are uf SLA by defining frequency and schedulingsed



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 199

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 in the wrong direction.

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 200
Which transport layer protocol is used to form LDP sessions?
A. UDP
B. SCTP
C. TCP
D. RDP
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
LDP multicasts hello messages to a well-known UDP port (646) in order to discover neighbors. Once the discovery is accomplished, a TCP connection (port 646) is established and the LDP session begins. LDP keepalives ensure the health of the session. Thanks to the LDP session, LDP messages create the label mappings required for a FEC. Withdraw messages are used when FECs need to be torn down.

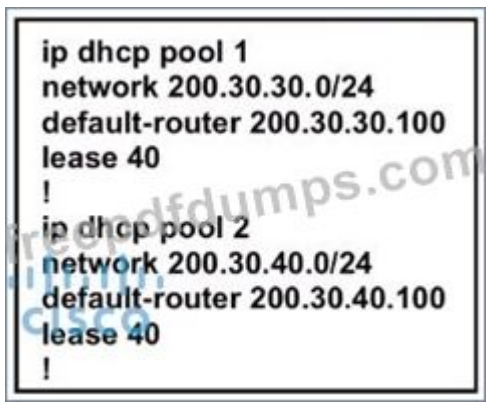
NEW QUESTION: 201
Refer to the exhibit.

```
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 202

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

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

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

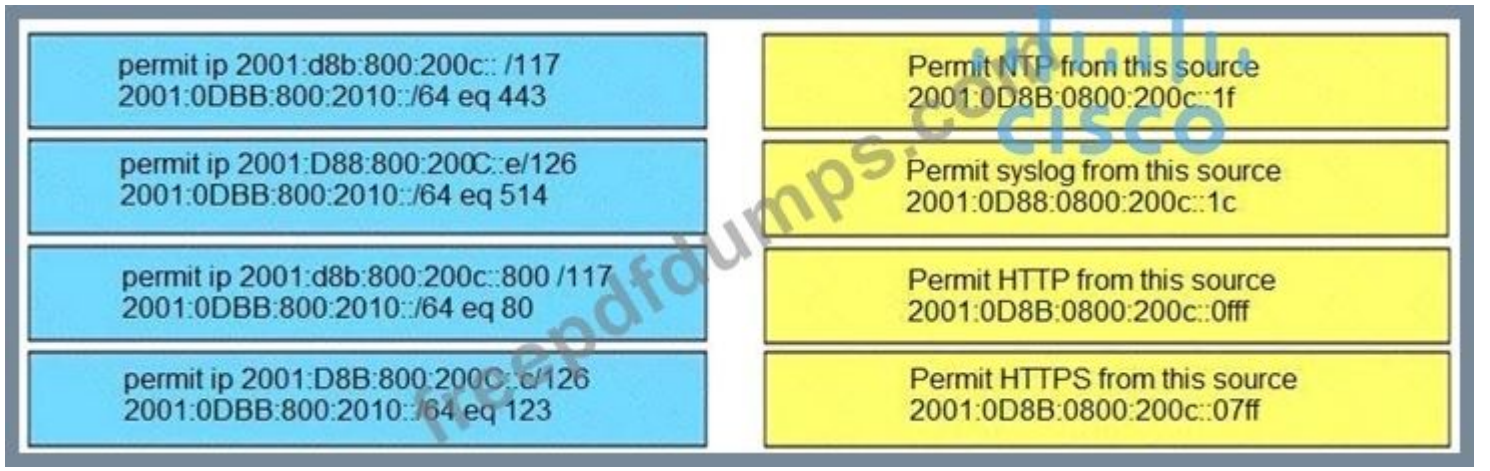
D. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address and default gateway.

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

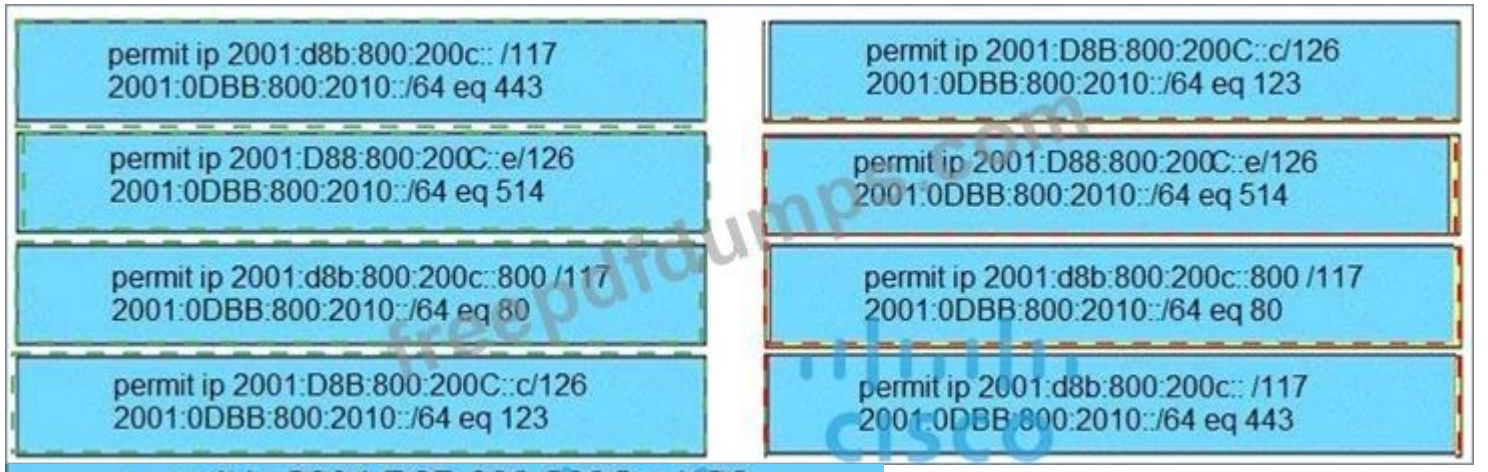
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 203

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

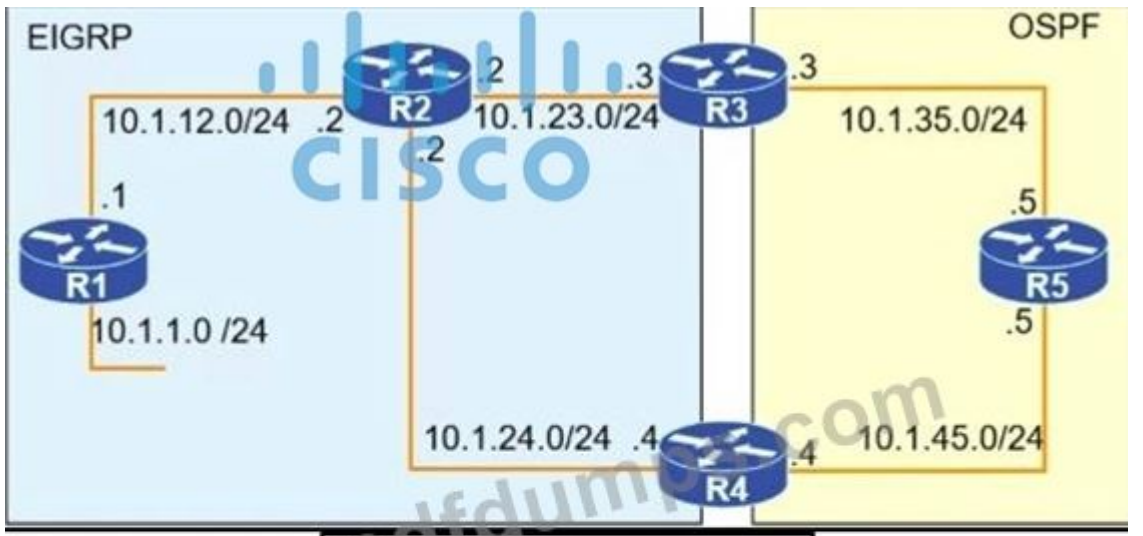


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 204

Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1
router eigrp 1
 redistribute connected
 network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0
 default-metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500

R3
router eigrp 1
 network 10.1.23.3 0.0.0.0
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets
 network 10.1.35.3 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

To provide reachability to network 10.1.1.0 /24 from R5, the network administrator redistributes EIGRP into OSPF on R3 but notices that R4 is now taking a ..... path through R5 to reach 10.1.1.0/24 network. Which action fixes the issue while keeping the reachability from R5 to 10.1.1.0/24 network?

A. Apply the outbound distribution list on R5 toward R4 in OSPF.

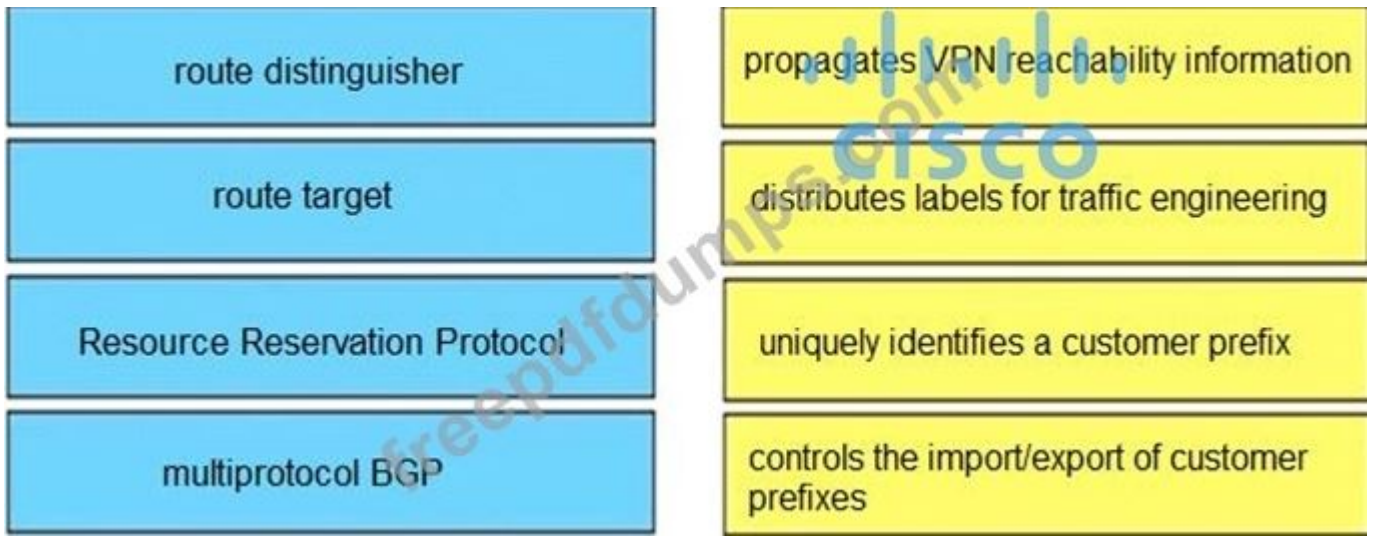
B. Change the administrative distance of the external EIGRP to 90.

C. Change the administrative distance of OSPF to 200 on R5.

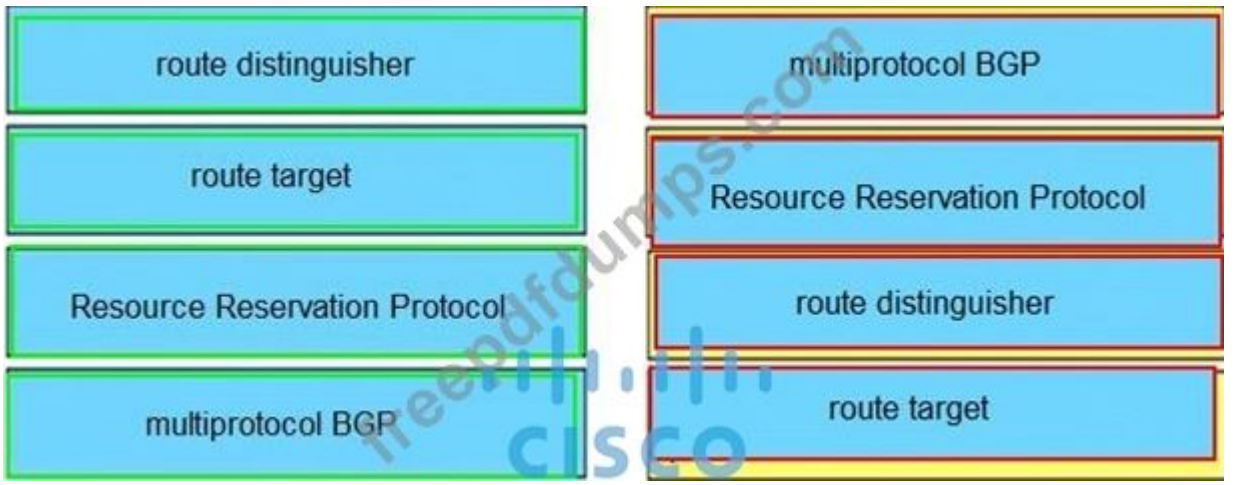
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 205

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

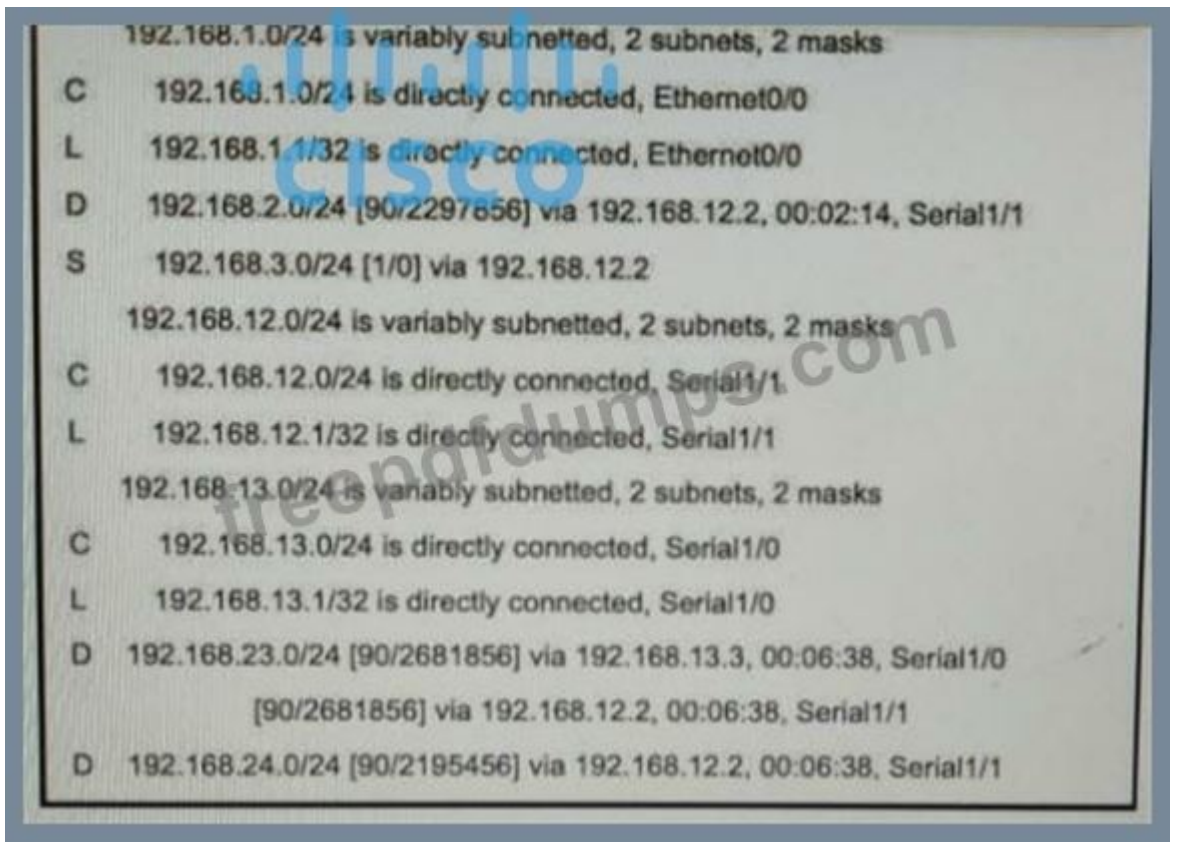


Answer:



Reference:
https://www.rogerperkin.co.uk/featured/route-distinguisher-vs-route-target/

NEW QUESTION: 206
Refer to the exhibit.



All the serial between R1, R2, and R3 have the Same bandwidth. User on the 192.168.1.0/24 network report slow response times while they access resource on network 192.168.3.0/24. When a traceroute is run on the path. It shows that the packet is getting forwarded via R2 to R3 although the link between R1 and R3 is still up. What must the network administrator to fix the slowness?

A. Remove the static route on R1.

B. Redistribute theR1 route to EIGRP

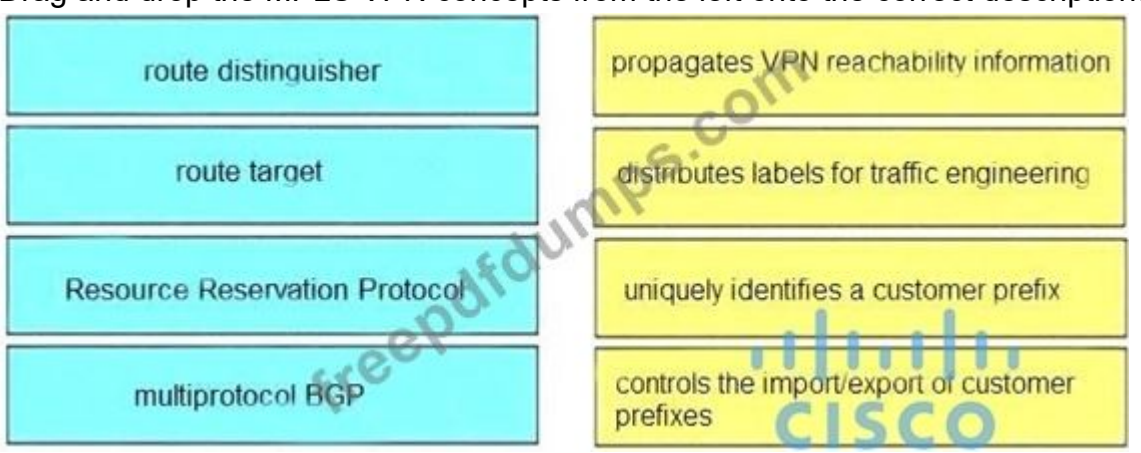
C. Change the Administrative Distance of EIGRP to 5.

D. Add a static route on R1 using the next hop of R3.

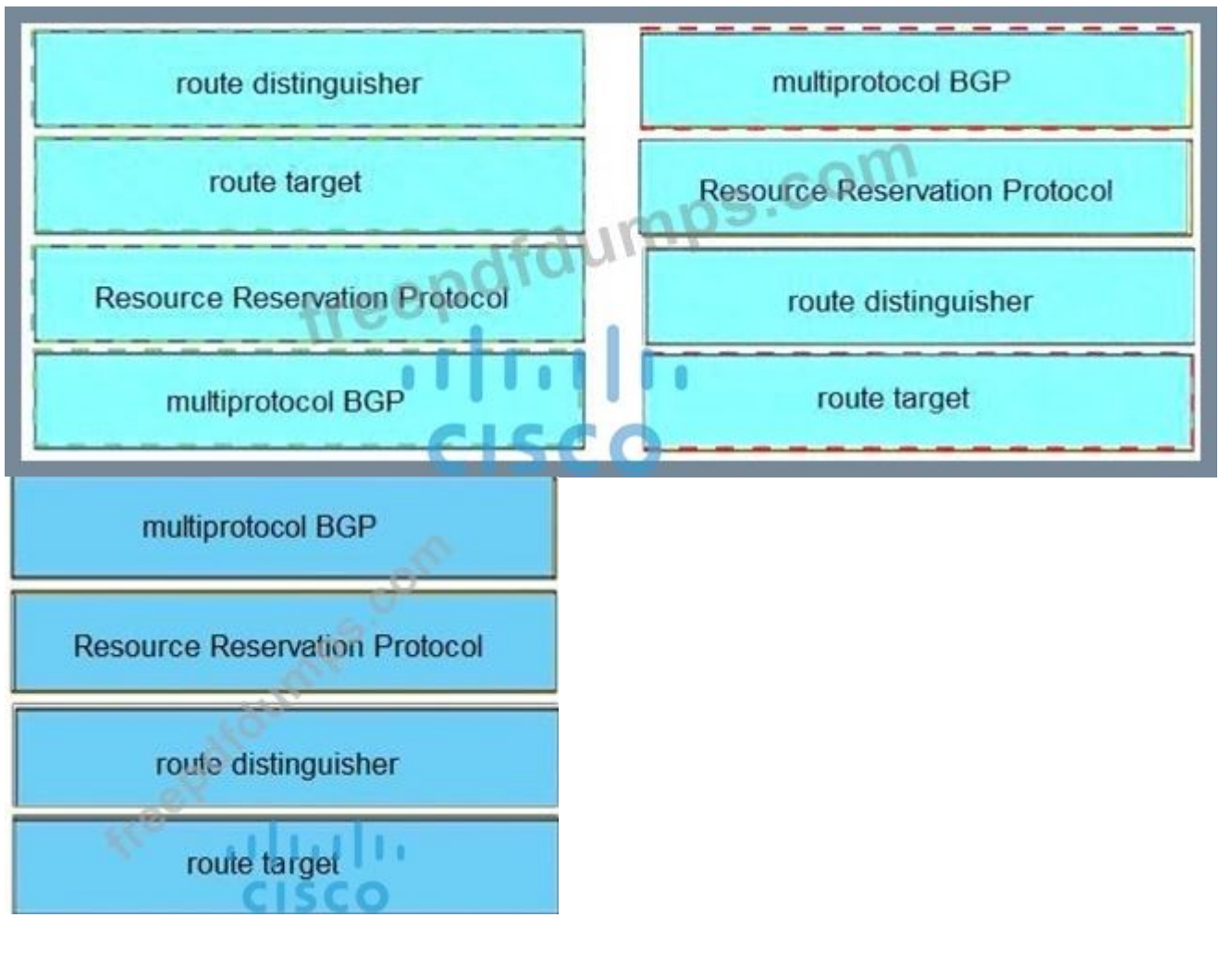
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 207

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

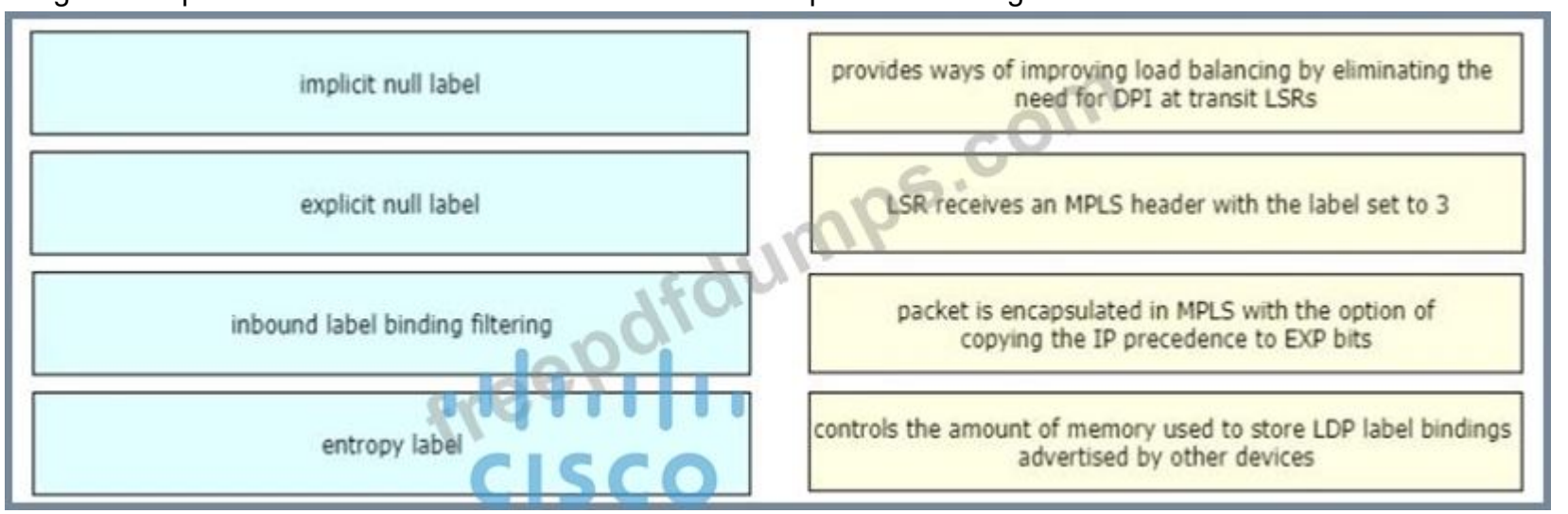


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 208

Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the descriptions on the right

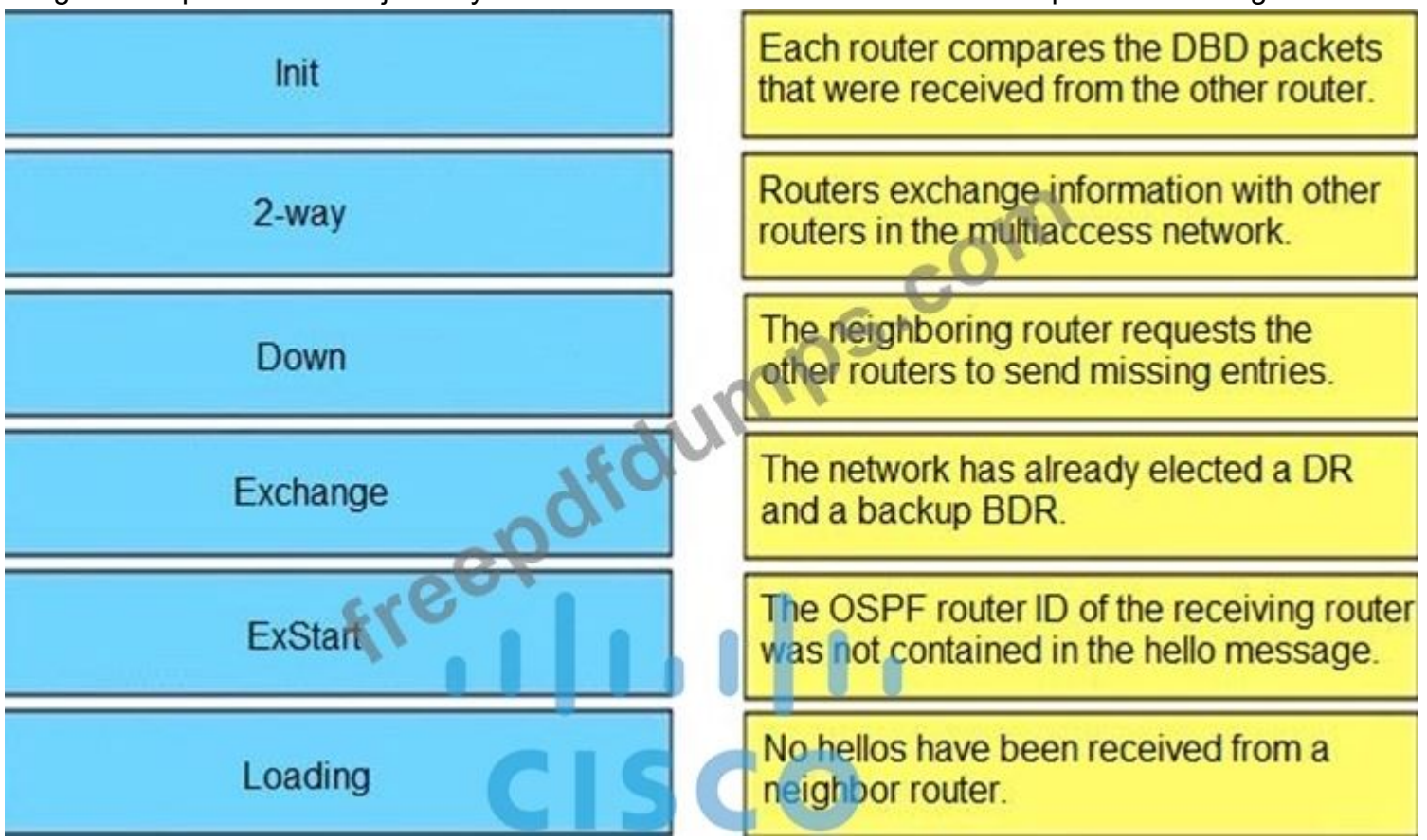


Answer:

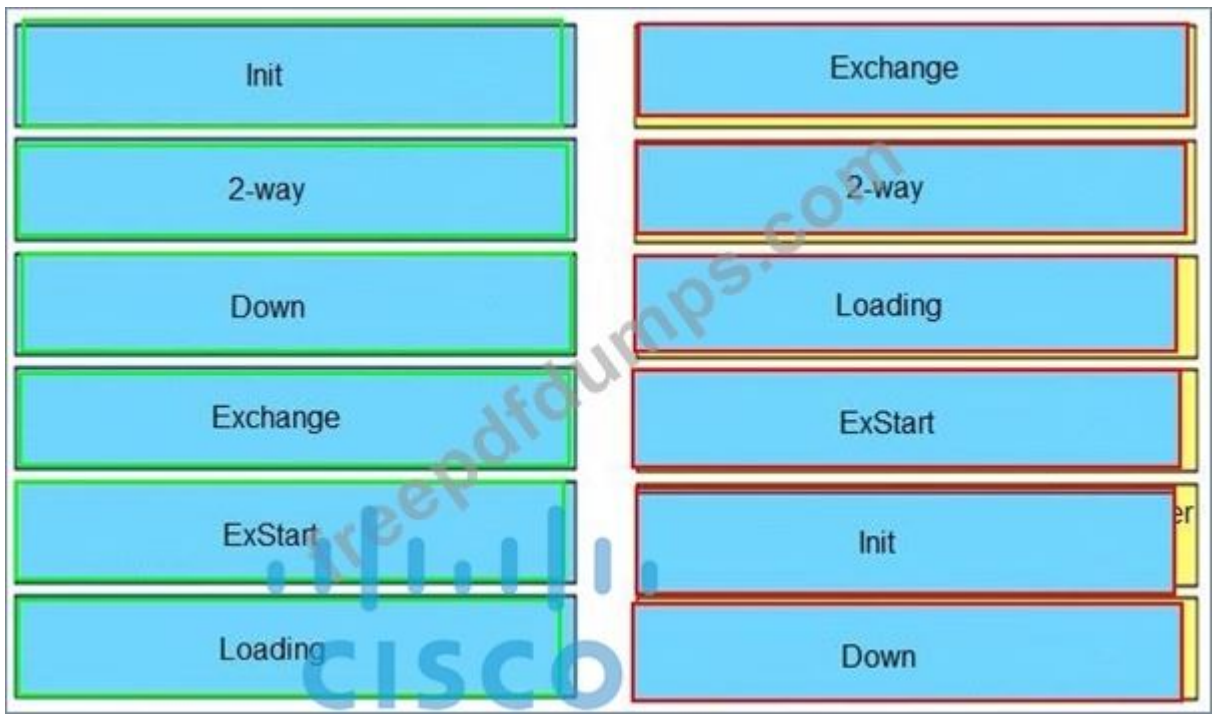
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/15-sy/mp-ldp-15-sy-boo k/mp-ldp-inbound-filtr.html

NEW QUESTION: 209
Which protocol is used to determine the NBMA address on the other end of a tunnel when mGRE is used?
A. MP-BGP
B. OSPF
C. NHRP
D. IPsec
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

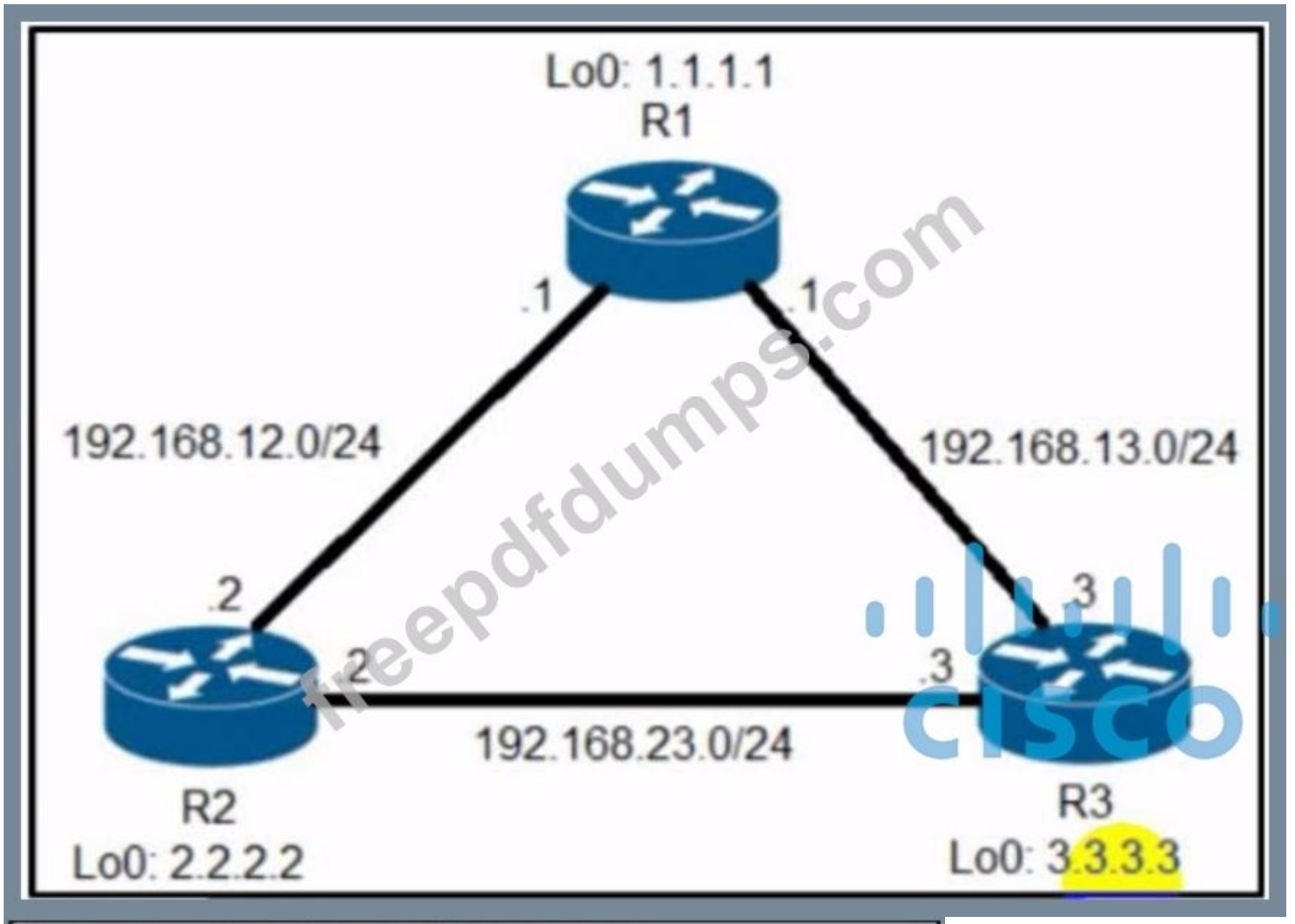
NEW QUESTION: 210
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 211




```
R2#show ip protocols | include eigrp|Maximum
Routing Protocol is "eigrp 1"
    Maximum path: 4
    Maximum hopcount 100
    Maximum metric variance 1

R2#show ip eigrp topology 192.168.13.0/24
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Entry for AS(1)/ID(2.2.2.2) for 192.168.13.0/24
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 1075200
  Descriptor Blocks:
  192.168.23.3 (FastEthernet0/1), from 192.168.23.3, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (1075200/281600), route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 2500 Kbit
        Total delay is 2000 microseconds
```

```
      Reliability is 255/255
      Load is 255/255
      Minimum MTU is 1500
      Hop count is 1
      Originating router is 3.3.3.3
  192.168.12.1 (FastEthernet0/0), from 192.168.12.1, Send flag is 0x0
    Composite metric is (2611200/281600), route is Internal
    Vector metric:
      Minimum bandwidth is 1000 Kbit
      Total delay is 2000 microseconds
      Reliability is 255/255
      Load is 1/255
      Minimum MTU is 1500
      Hop count is 1
      Originating router is 1.1.1.1

R2#show ip route 192.168.13.0
Routing entry for 192.168.13.0/24
  Known via "eigrp 1", distance 90, metric 1075200, type internal
  Redistributing via eigrp 1
  Last update from 192.168.23.3 on FastEthernet0/1, 00:00:57 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 192.168.23.3, from 192.168.23.3, 00:00:57 ago, via FastEthernet0/1
      Route metric is 1075200, traffic share count is 1
      Total delay is 2000 microseconds, minimum bandwidth is 2500 Kbit
      Reliability 255/255, minimum MTU 1500 bytes
      Loading 255/255, Hops 1
```


Refer to the exhibit. R2 has two paths to reach 192.168.13.0/24. but traffic is sent only through R3. Which action allows traffic to use both paths?

A. Configure the bandwidth 2000 command under interface FastEthernet0/0 on R2.

B. Configure the variance 4 command under the EIGRP process on R2.

C. Configure the variance 2 command under the EIGRP process on R2

D. Configure the delay 1 command under interface FastEthernet0/0 on R2.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 212

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
  Control Plane

        Service-policy output:  CoPP

          Class-map: SNMP-Out (match-all)
            124 packets, 3693 bytes
            5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
            Match: access-group name SNMP
            police:
                cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
              conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
                transmit
              exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
                drop
              conformed 0000 bps, exceeded 0000 bps

          Class-map: class-default (match-any)
            10 packets, 1003 bytes
            5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
            Match: any
R1#show ip access-list SNMP
Extended IP access list SNMP
        10 permit udp any eq snmp any
```

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 access list to add a second line to allow udp any any eq snmp

C. Modify the access list to include snmptrap.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 213

Refer the exhibit.

Which action resolves intermittent connectivity observed with the SNMP trap packets?

A. Increase the CIR of the mgmt class map

B. Add one new entry in the ACL 120 to permit the UDP port 161

C. Add a new class map to match TCP traffic

D. Decrease the committed burst Size of the mgmt class map

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 214

Which list defines the contents of an MPLS label?

A. 20-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL

B. 32-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL

C. 20-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit

D. 32-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit

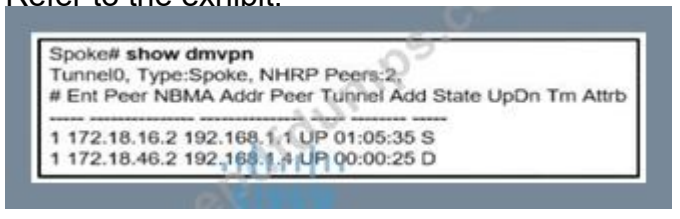
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5462

NEW QUESTION: 215

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has configured DMVPN on a spoke router. What is the WAN IP address of another spoke router within the DMVPN network?

A. 192.168.1.4

B. 172.18.16.2
C. 192.168.1.1
D. 172.18.46.2
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 216
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: 217
Which SNMP verification command shows the encryption and authentication protocols that are used in SNMPV3?
A. show snmp view
B. show snmp user
C. show snmp
D. show snmp group
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 218
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)

NEW QUESTION: 219

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

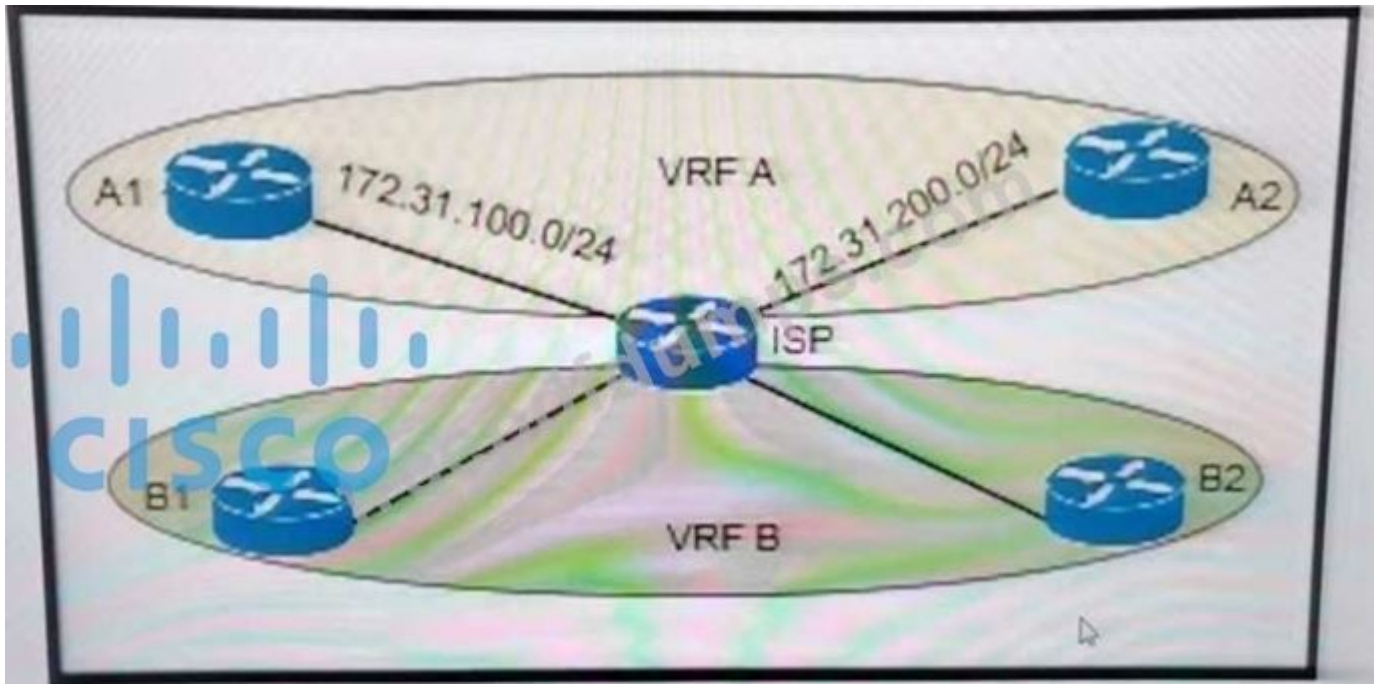
D. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Layer 3 Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 220

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 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0
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
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 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0
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
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 172.31.100.1 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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 221
Which configuration adds an IPv4 interface to an OSPFv3 process in OSPFv3 address family configuration?
A. router ospfv3 1
address-family ipv4
B. Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
C. Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
D. router ospfv3 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Section: Layer 3 Technologies
Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_ospf/configuration/xe-3s/iro-xe-3s-book/ ip6-route-ospfv3-add-fam-xe.html

NEW QUESTION: 222
A customer reports to the support desk that they cannot pnnt from their PC to the local printer id:401987778. Which tool must be used to diagnose the issue using Cisco DNA Center Assurance?
A. device trace
B. ACL trace
C. path trace
D. application trace
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 223
Which statement about IPv6 ND inspection is true?
A. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.
B. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.
D. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/15-s/ip6f-15-s-book/ip6-snooping.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 224
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. Configure the DHCP lease time to a smaller value

C. Configure the DHCP lease time to a bigger value

D. Add the network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 command to the DHCP pool

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 225

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: 226

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

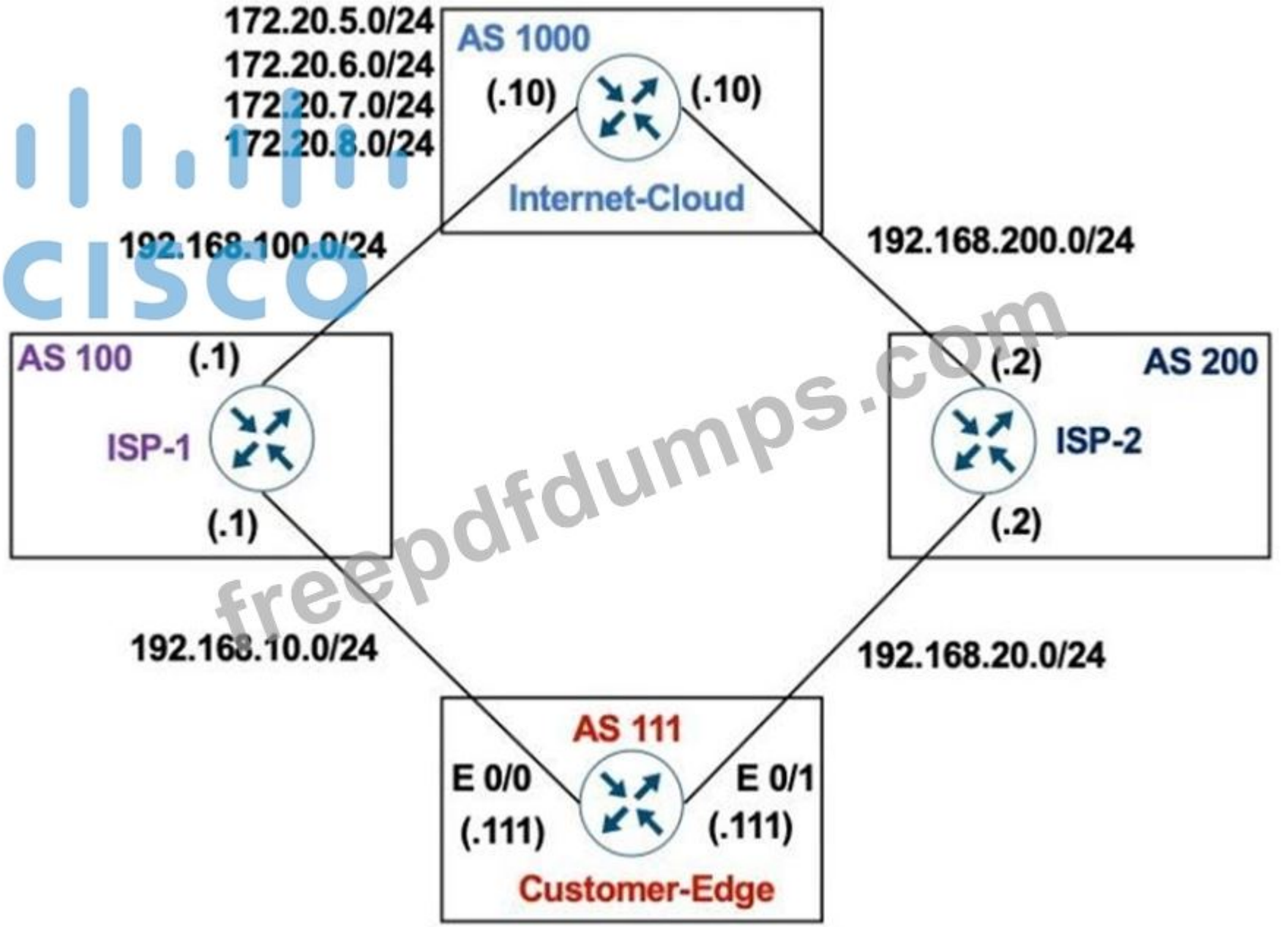
C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 227

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: 228

How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN function?

A. set of sites use multiprotocol BGP at the customer site for aggregation

B. multiple customer sites interconnect through service provider network to create secure tunnels between customer edge devices

C. set of sites interconnect privately over the Internet for security
D. multiple customer sites interconnect through a service provider network using customer edge to provider edge connectivity
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A Multiprotocol Label Switching(MPLS) Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (VPN) consists of a set of sites that are interconnected by means of an MPLS provider core network. At each customer site, one or more customer edge (CE) routers attach to one or more provider edge (PE) routers.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-5/lxvpn/configuration/g uide/b-l3vpn-cg-asr9000-65x/b-l3vpn-cg-asr9000-65x_chapter_010.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 229
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. Route reflector setup requires full IBGP mesh between the routers.

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

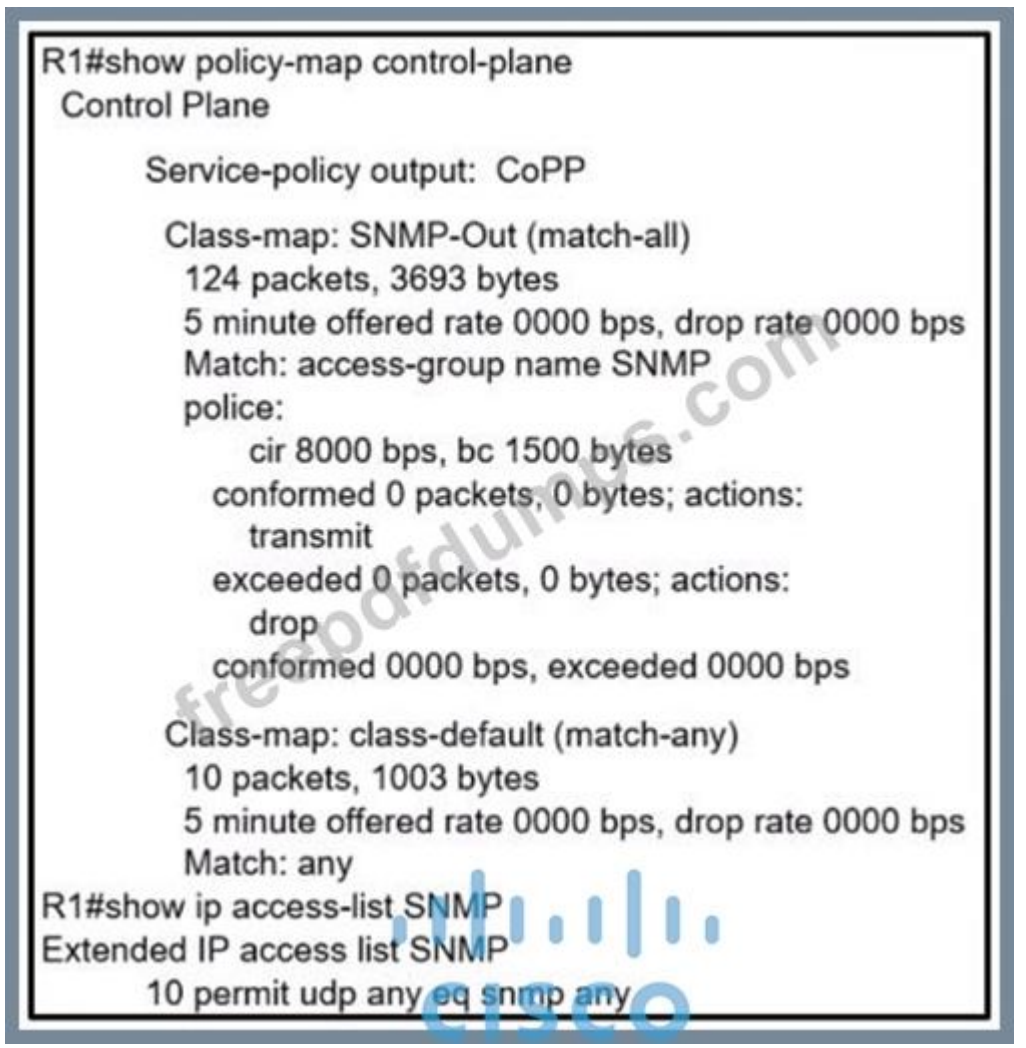
C. In route reflector setups, prefixes are not advertised from one client to another.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 230

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 access list to include snmptrap.

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 231

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.

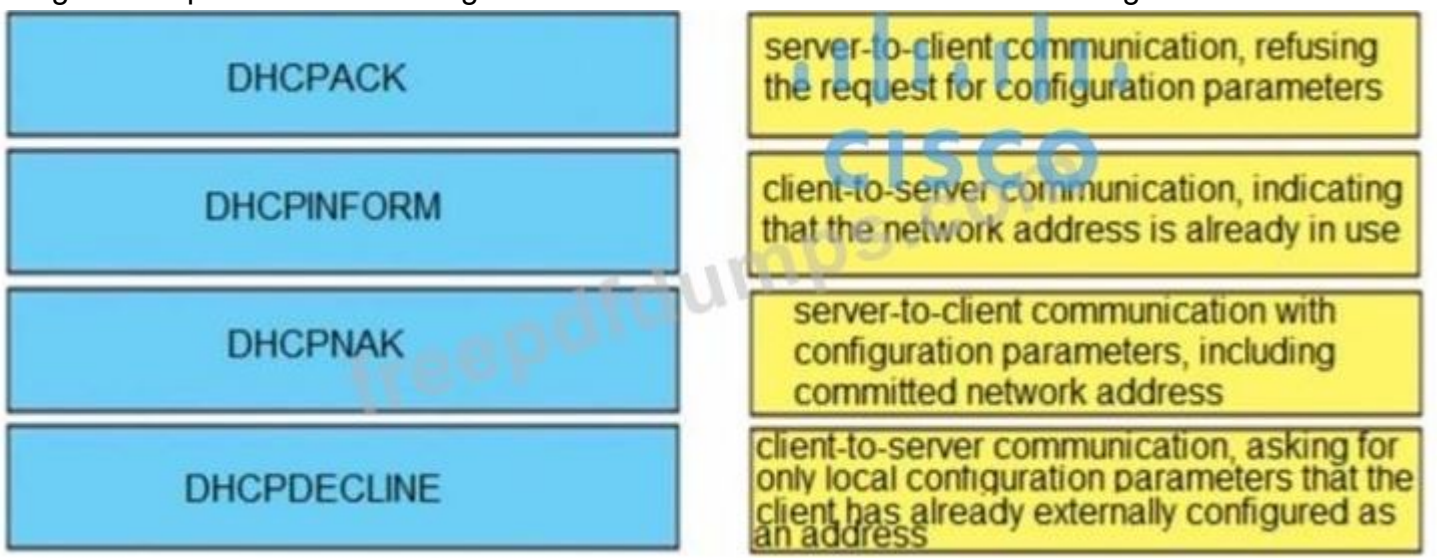
What is the solution to the fault condition?

A. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 13 command, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 20,200 commands.

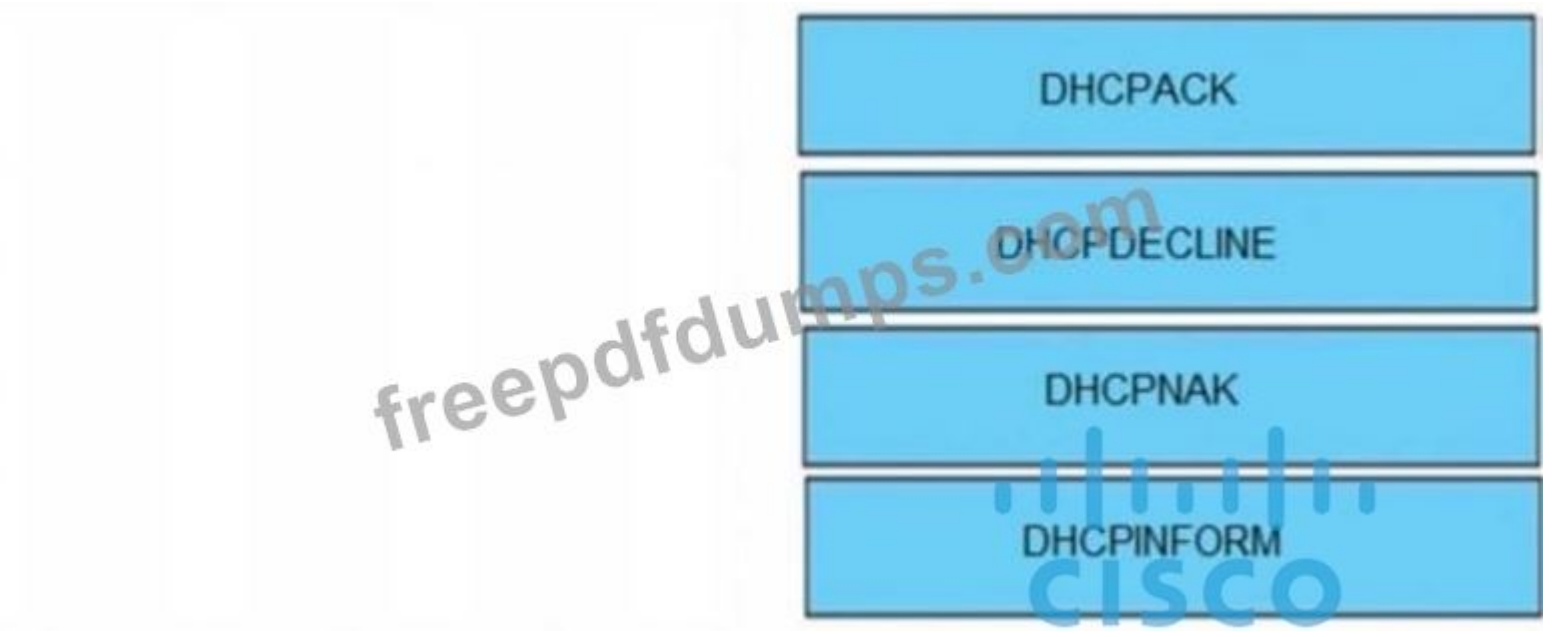
B. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 13, port-channel 23, then configure switchport trunk none allowed vlan none

followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200 commands.
C. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 23 command, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 20,200 commands.
D. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 23, port-channel, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,200 commands.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
We need to allow VLANs 10 and 200 on the trunks to restore full connectivity. This can be accomplished by issuing the "switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200" command on the port channels used as trunks in DSW1.
Mixed Questions
Question Set 1

NEW QUESTION: 232
Drag and Drop Question
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 233

An engineer configured Reverse Path Forwarding on an interface and noticed that the routes are dropped when a route lookup fails on that interface for a prefix that is available in the routing table Which interface configuration resolves the issue?

A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via 12-src

B. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any

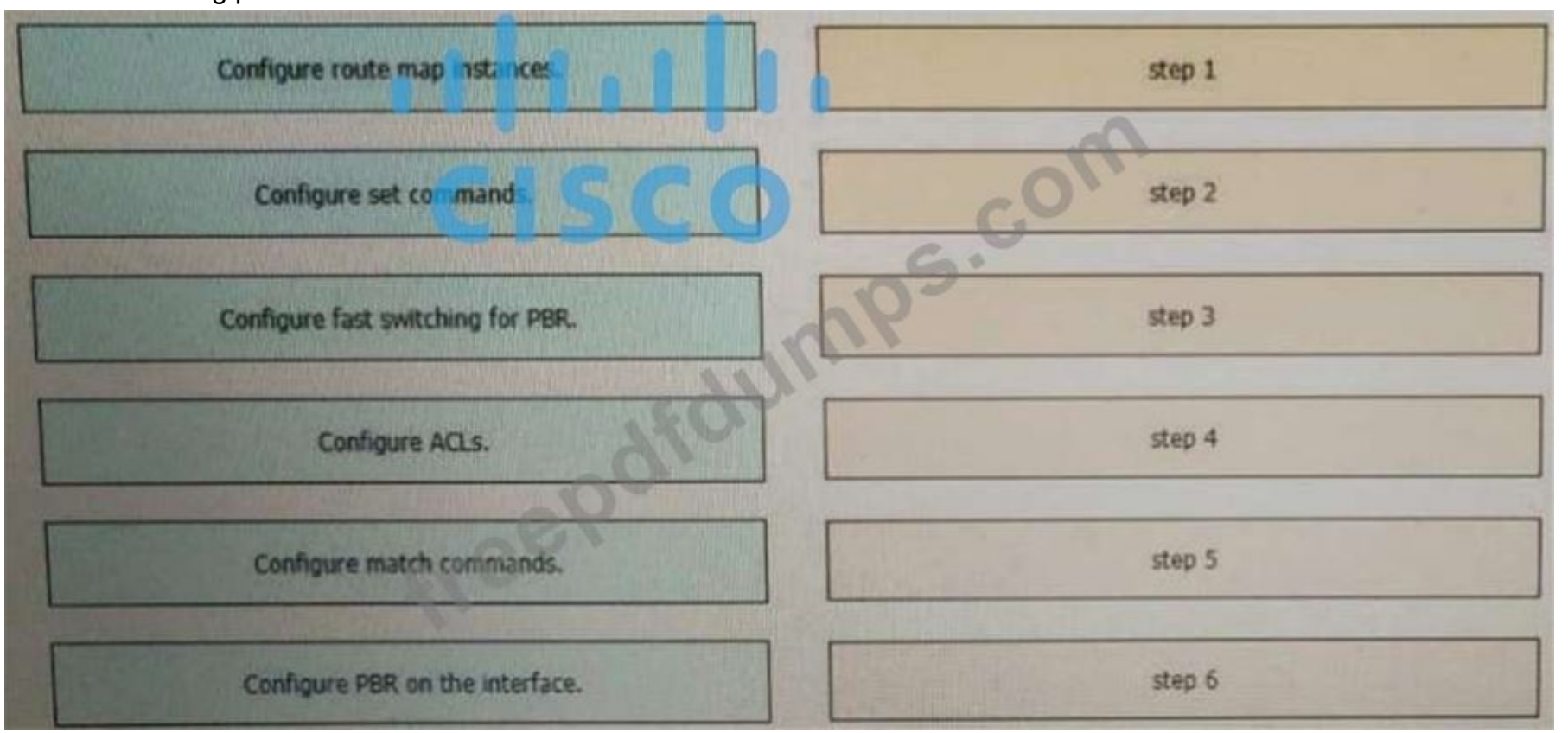
C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx

D. ip verify unicast source reachable-via allow-default

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 234

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.



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

NEW QUESTION: 235
An engineer configured access list NON-CISCO in a policy to influence routes

```
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 5
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-list): NON-CISCO
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
    ip next-hop 192.168.1.5
  Policy routing matches: 388213827 packets, 222009685077 bytes
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 236
Refer to the exhibit.

```
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Down User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session  User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Up
R1#show clock
*15:42:00.506 CET Fri Jun 28 2019
```

An engineer is troubleshooting BGP on a device but discovers that the clock on the device does not correspond to the time stamp of the log entries. Which action ensures consistency between the two times?

A. Configure the service timestamps log uptime command in global configuration mode.

B. Configure the logging clock synchronize command in global configuration mode.

C. Configure the service timestamps log datetime localtime command in global configuration mode.

D. Make sure that the clock on the device is synchronized with an NTP server.

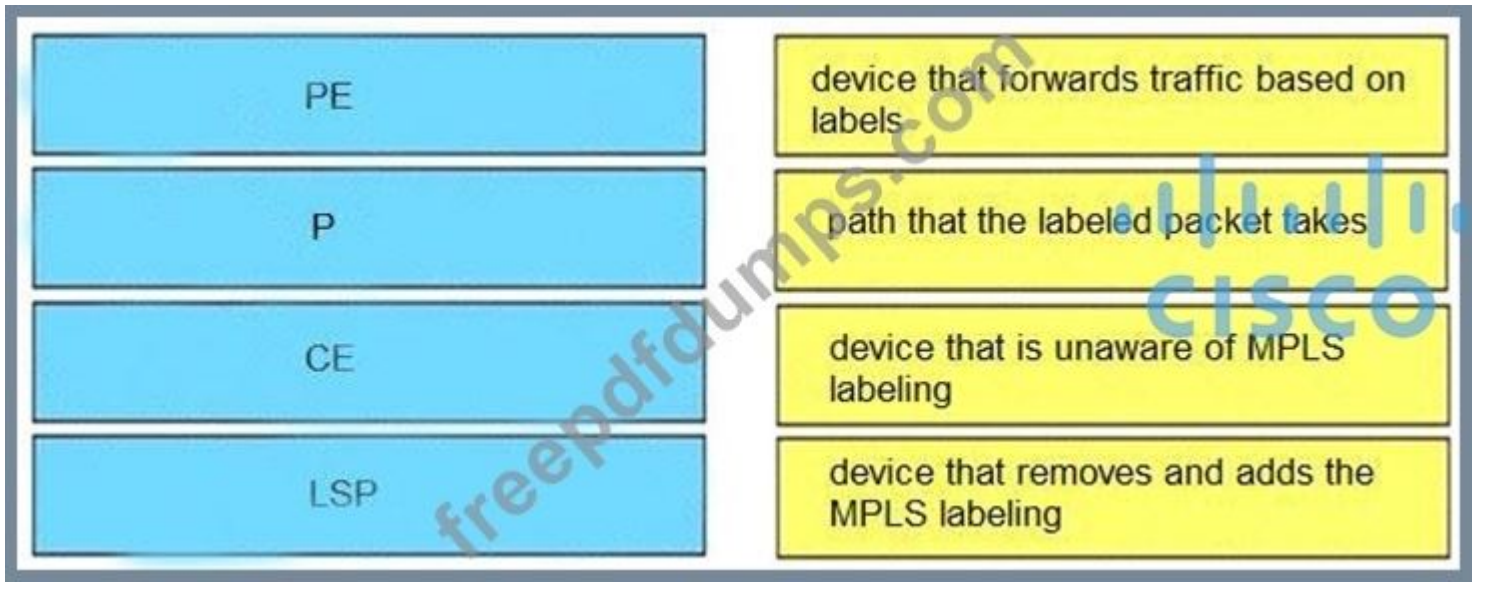
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

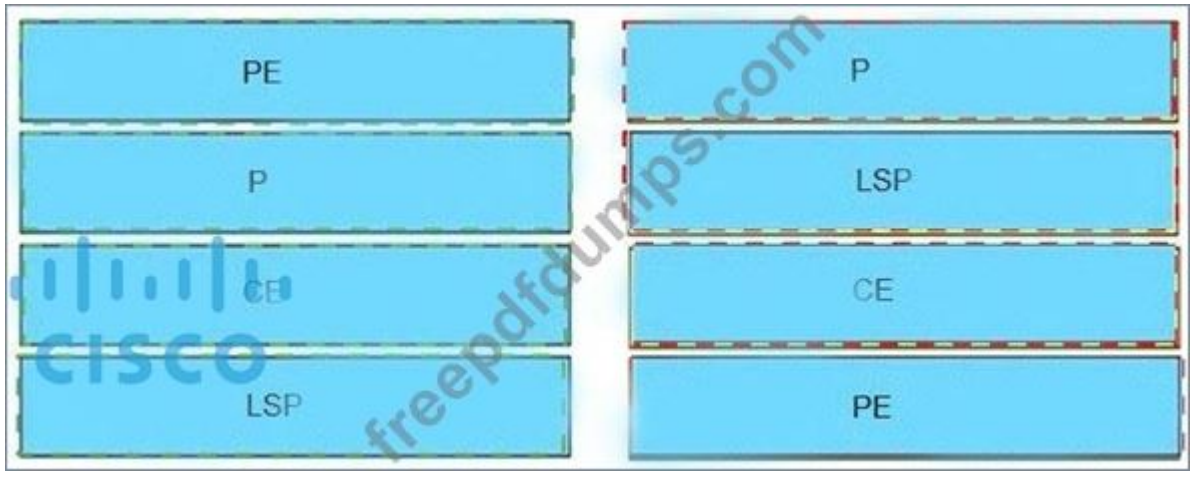
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-syste

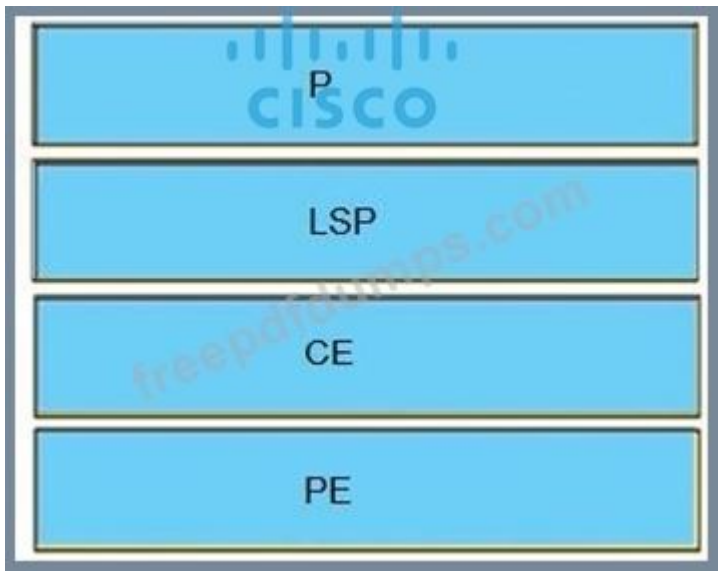
NEW QUESTION: 237

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



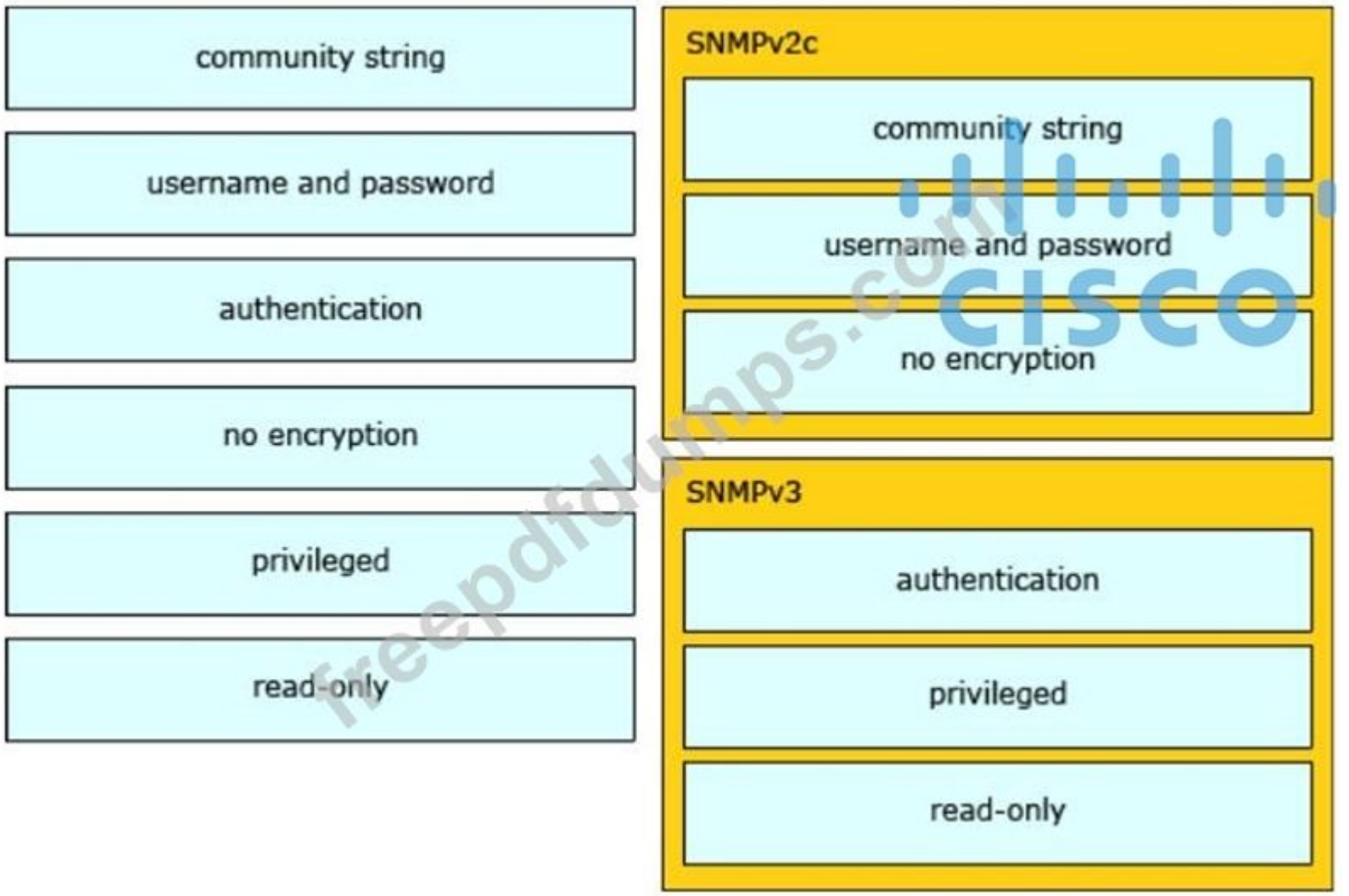
Answer:



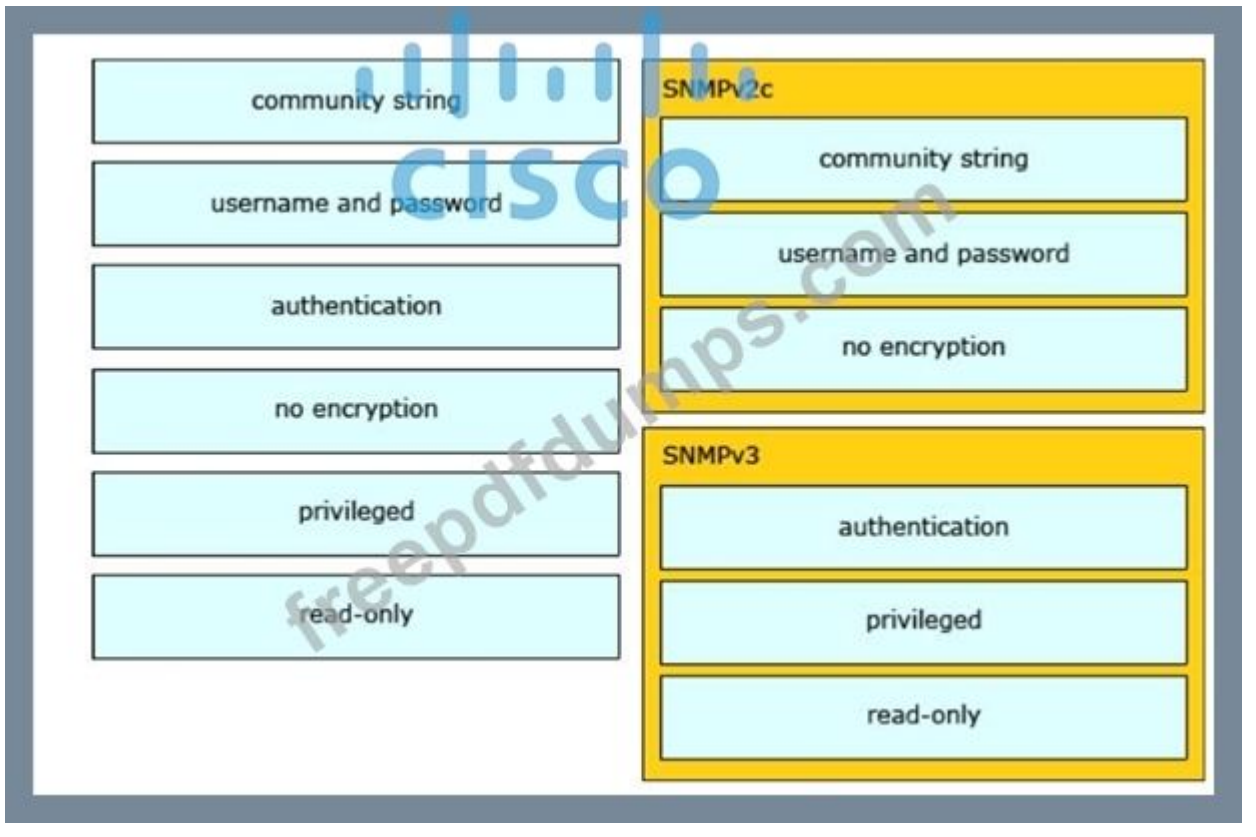


NEW QUESTION: 238
An engineer configured the wrong default gateway for the Cisco DNA Center enterprise interface during the install.
Which command must the engineer run to correct the configuration?
A. sudo maglev-config update
B. sudo maglev install config update
C. sudo maglev reinstall
D. sudo update config install
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Section: Infrastructure Services

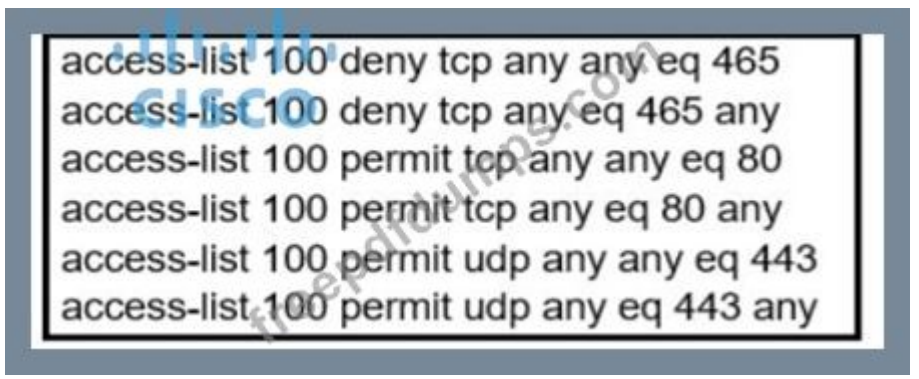
NEW QUESTION: 239
Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right. Select and Place:


community string
username and password
authentication
no encryption
privileged
read-only
SNMPv2c
community string
username and password
no encryption
SNMPv3
authentication
privileged
read-only

Answer:


community string
username and password
authentication
no encryption
privileged
read-only
SNMPv2c
community string
username and password
no encryption
SNMPv3
authentication
privileged
read-only

NEW QUESTION: 240
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 22
B. permit udp port 465
C. permit tcp port 443
D. permit tcp port 465.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 241
An engineer configured SNMP notifications sent to the management server using authentication and encrypting data with DES. An error in the response PDU is received as "UNKNOWNUSERNAME. WRONGDIGEST". Which action resolves the issue?
A. Configure the correct authentication password using SNMPv3 authPriv .
B. Configure the correct authentication password using SNMPv3 authNoPriv.
C. Configure correct authentication and privacy passwords using SNMPv3 authNoPriv.
D. Configure correct authentication and privacy passwords using SNMPv3 authPriv.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/snmp/configuration/xe-3se/3850/snmp-xe-3se-3850-book/nm-snmp-snmpv3.html

NEW QUESTION: 242
An engineer configured a leak-map command to summarize EIGRP routes and advertise specifically loopback
0 with an IP of 10.1.1.1.255.255.255.252 along with the summary route. After finishing configuration, the customer complained not receiving

will fix it? (Choose two.)

A. Configure access-list 1 and match under route-map Leak-Route.

B. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0.0.0.0.3.

C. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 10 and match access-list 1.

D. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 20.

E. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.1.0.0.0.252.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 243

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

C. Configure transport output ssh on line vty and remove sequence 10 from access list 199.
D. Configure transport input ssh on line vty and remove sequence 30 from access list 100.
E. Remove sequence 10 from access list 100 and add sequence 20 deny tcp any any eq telnet to access list 199
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

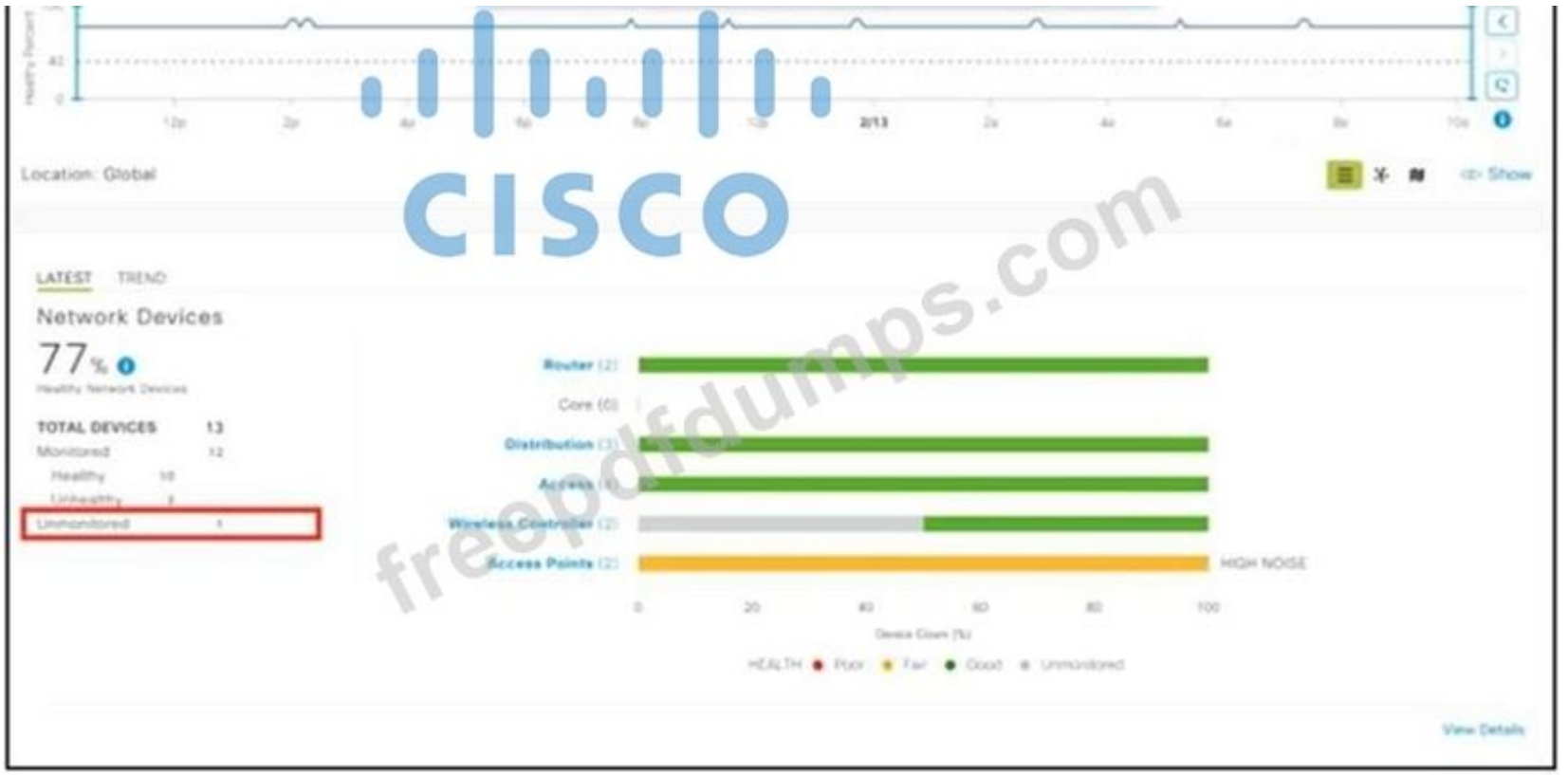
NEW QUESTION: 244
Refer to the exhibit.

Which action resolves the failed authentication attempt to the router?
A. Configure aaa authorization console global command
B. Configure aaa authorization login command on line console 0
C. Configure aaa authorization console command on line vty 0 4
D. Configure aaa authorization login command on line vty 0 4
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 245
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: 246

Refer to Exhibit.



A network administrator added one router in the Cisco DNA Center and checked its discovery and health from the Network Health Dashboard. The network administratorobserved that the router is still showing up as unmonitored. What must be configured on the router to mount it in the Cisco DNA Center?

A. Configure router with NetFlow data

B. Configure router with the telemetry data

C. Configure router with routing to reach Cisco DNA Center

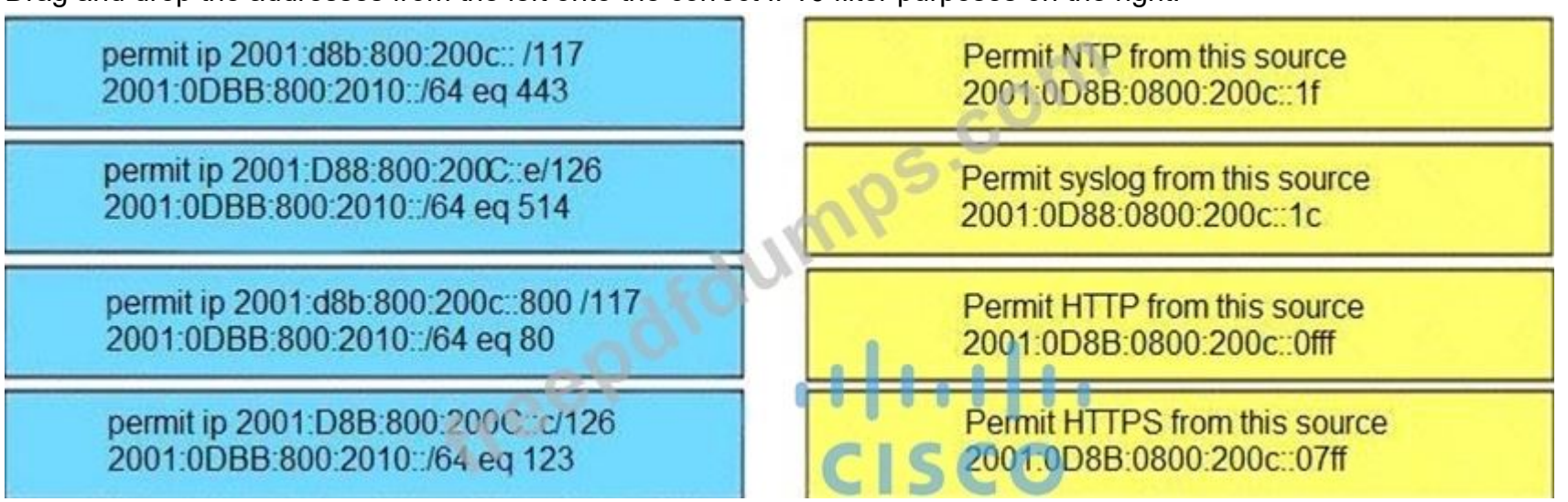
D. Configure router with SNMPv2c or SNMPv3 traps

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Unmonitored: Unmonitored devices are devices for which Assurance did not receive any telemetry data during the specified time range.

NEW QUESTION: 247

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.

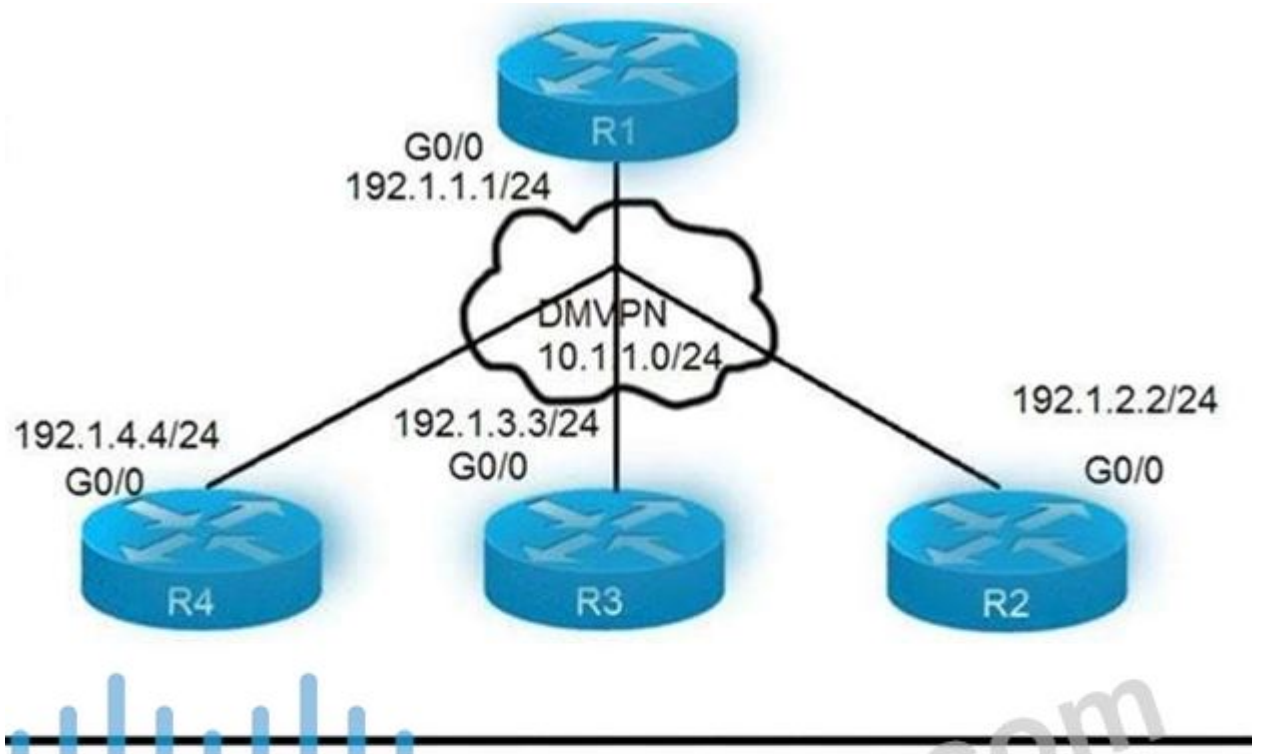
Syslog runs on UDP port 514 while NTP runs on UDP port 123 so if we remember them we can find out the matching answers easily. But maybe there is some typos in this question as 2001:d88:800:200c::c/126 only ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f (4 hosts in total). It does 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: 248

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 redirect commands is missing on the hub router.

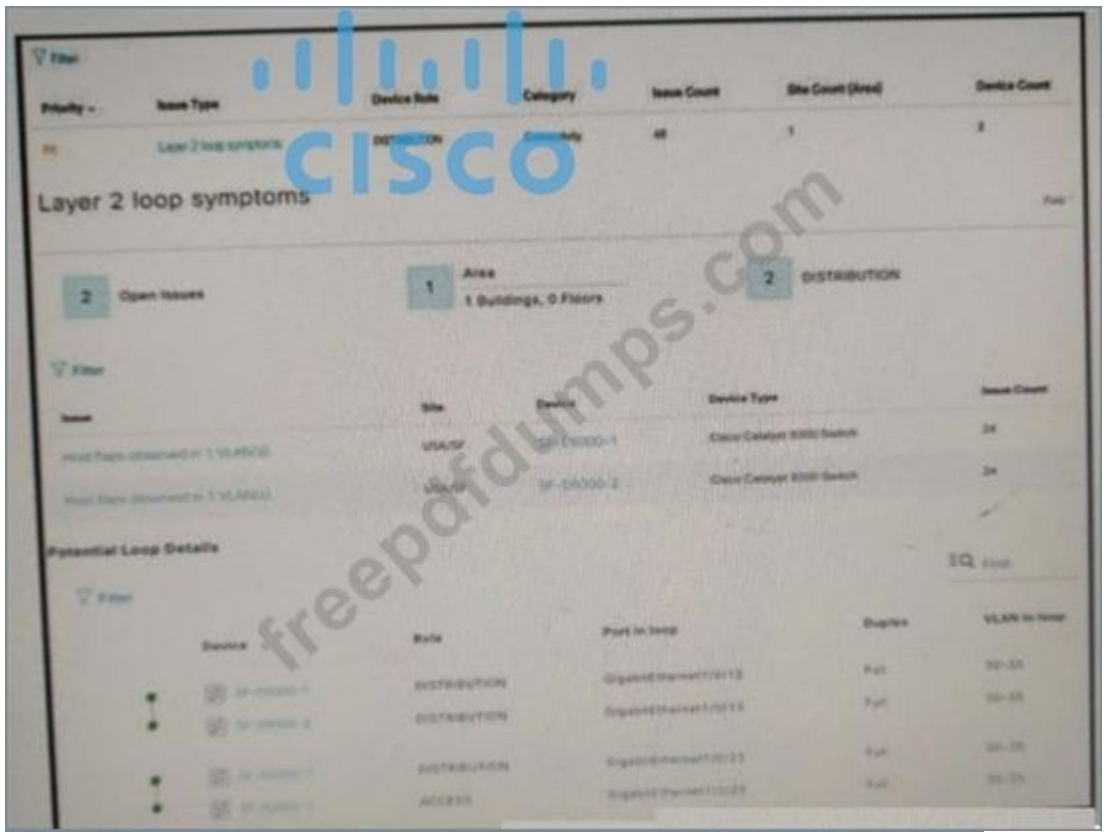
B. The ip nhrp redirect command is missing on the spoke routers.

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

D. The ip shortcut commands is missing on the hub router.
E. The ip nhrp command is missing on the hub router.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 249
An engineer configured two routers connected to two different service providers using BGP with default attributes. One of the links is presenting high delay, which causes slowness in the network. Which BGP attribute must the engineer configure to avoid using the high-delay ISP link if the second ISP link is up?
A. WEIGHT
B. AS-PATH
C. LOCAL_PREF
D. MED
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 250
Refer to the exhibit.




```
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/13
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 30-33
  switchport mode trunk
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/23
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 30-33
  switchport mode trunk
```

An engineer identifier a Layer 2 loop using DNAC. Which command fixes the problem in the SF-D9300-1 switch?

A. no spanning-tree uplinkfast

B. spanning-tree loopguard default

C. spanning-tree backbonesfast

D. spanning-tree portfast bpduguard

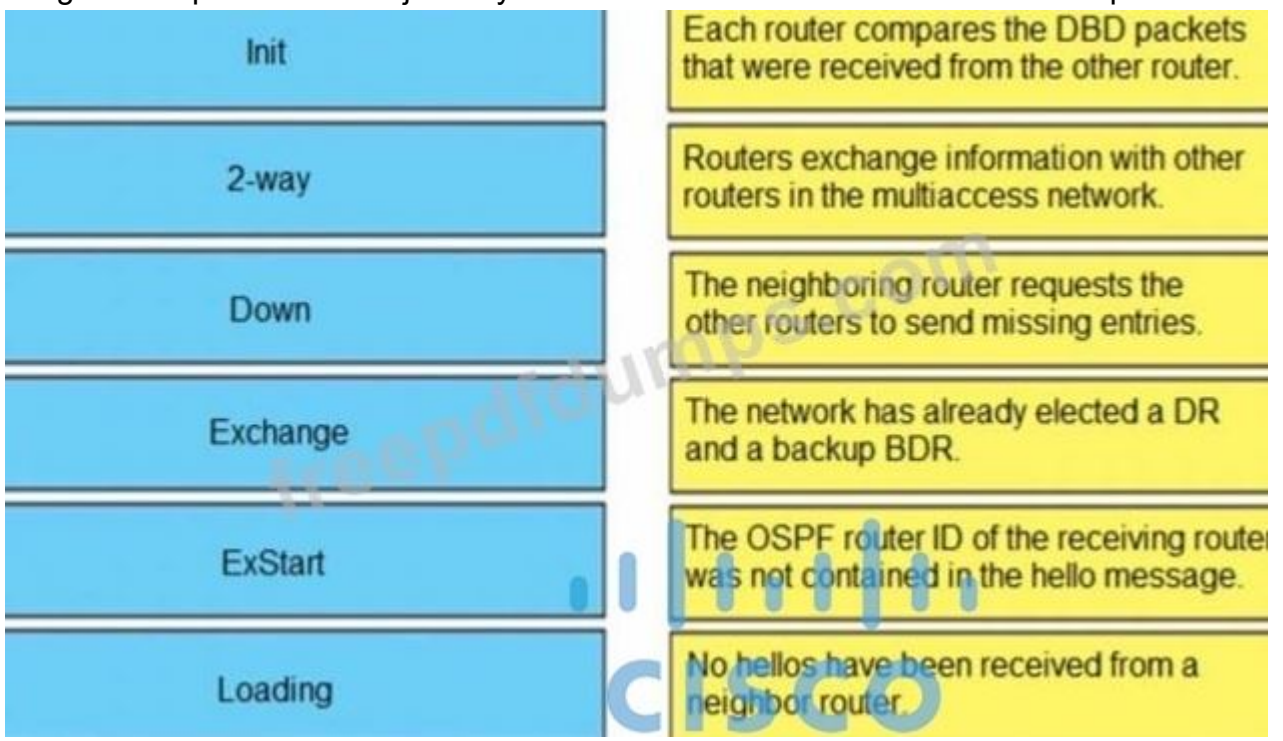
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and management/dnacenter/tech_notes/b_dnac_sda_lan_automation_deployment.html

NEW QUESTION: 251

Drag and Drop Question

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



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 252

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

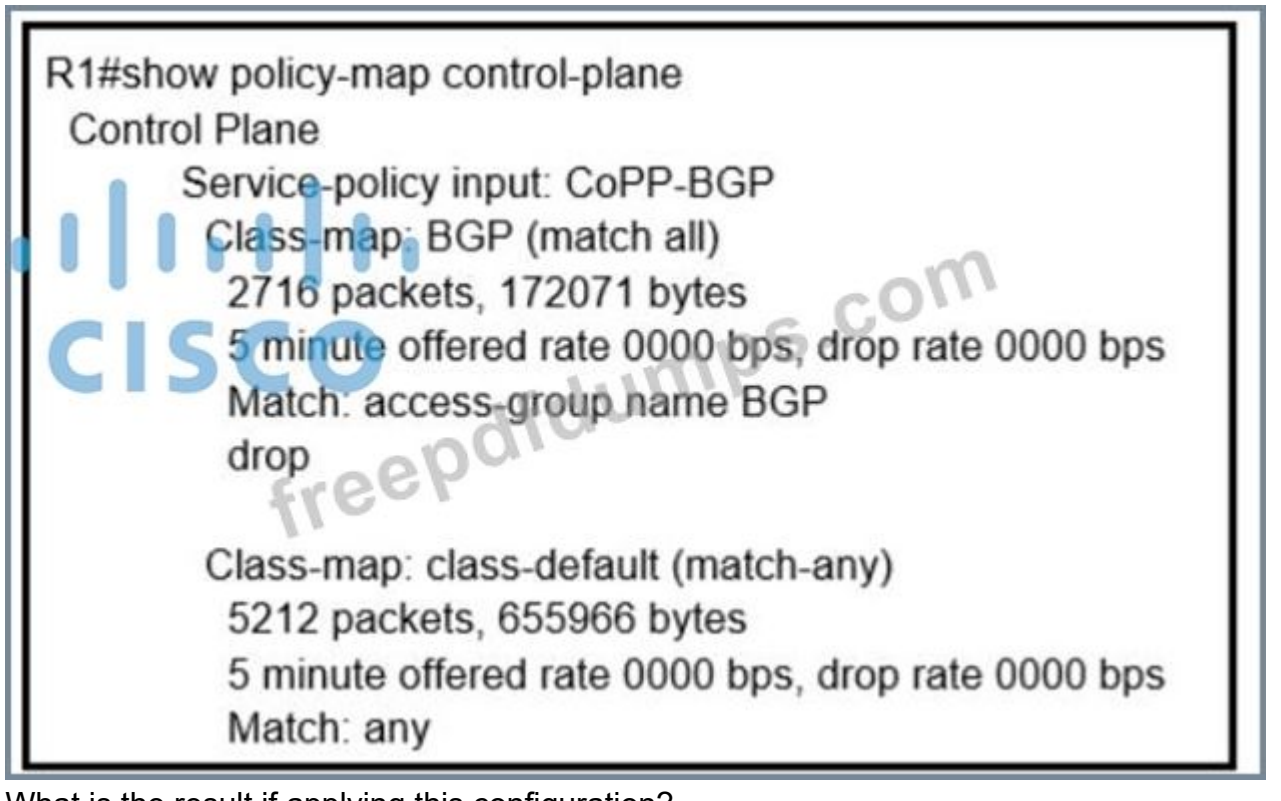
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 253

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the result if applying this configuration?

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

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 254

What are two MPLS label characteristics? (Choose two.)

A. The label edge router swaps labels on the received packets.

B. LDP uses TCP for reliable delivery of information.

C. Labels are imposed in packets after the Layer 3 header.

D. A maximum of two labels can be imposed on an MPLS packet.

E. An MPLS label is a short identifier that identifies a forwarding equivalence class.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 255

Refer to the exhibit. 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?

```
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#
```


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

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

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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Layer 3 Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 256

Refer to the exhibit. 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 an extended access list instead of a standard access list.

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

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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Layer 3 Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 257

Refer to the exhibit.

Which subnet is redistributed from EIGRP to OSPF routing protocols?

A. 10.1.4.0/26

B. 10.2.2.0/24

C. 10.2.3.0/26

D. 10.1.2.0/24

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 258

Which statement about MPLS LDP router ID is true?

A. The force keyword changes the router ID to the specified address without causing any impact.

B. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID.

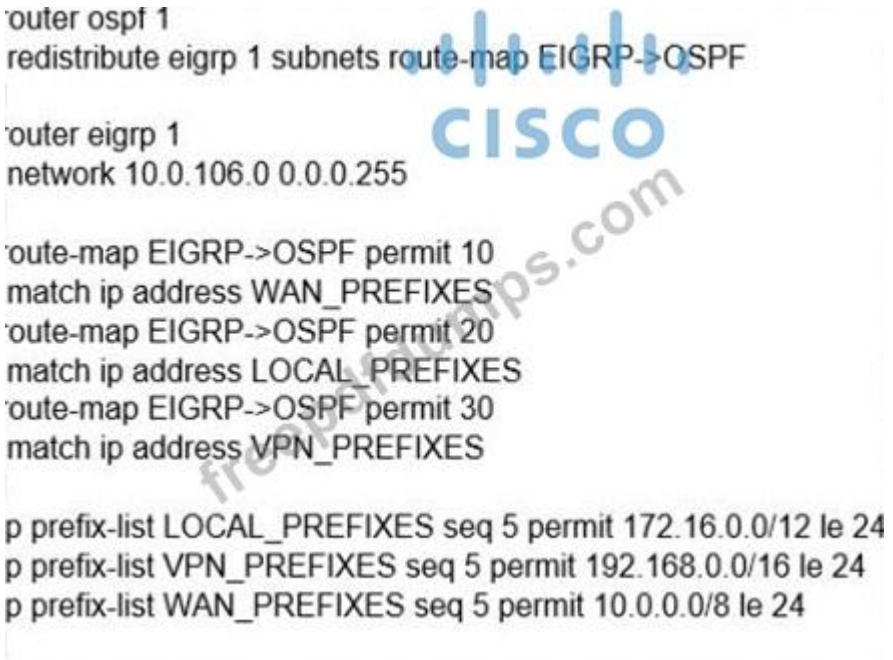
C. The MPLS LDP router ID must match the IGP router ID.

D. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID even if a loopback is configured.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 259

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator configured redistribution on an ASBR to reach to all WAN networks but failed Which action resolves the issue?

A. The route map must have the keyword prefix-list to evaluate the prefix list entries

B. The OSPF process must have a metric when redistributing prefixes from EIGRP.

C. The route map EIGRP->OSPF must have the 10.0.106.0/24 entry to exist in one of the three prefix lists to pass

D. EIGRP must redistribute the 10.0.106.0/24 route instead of using the network statement

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

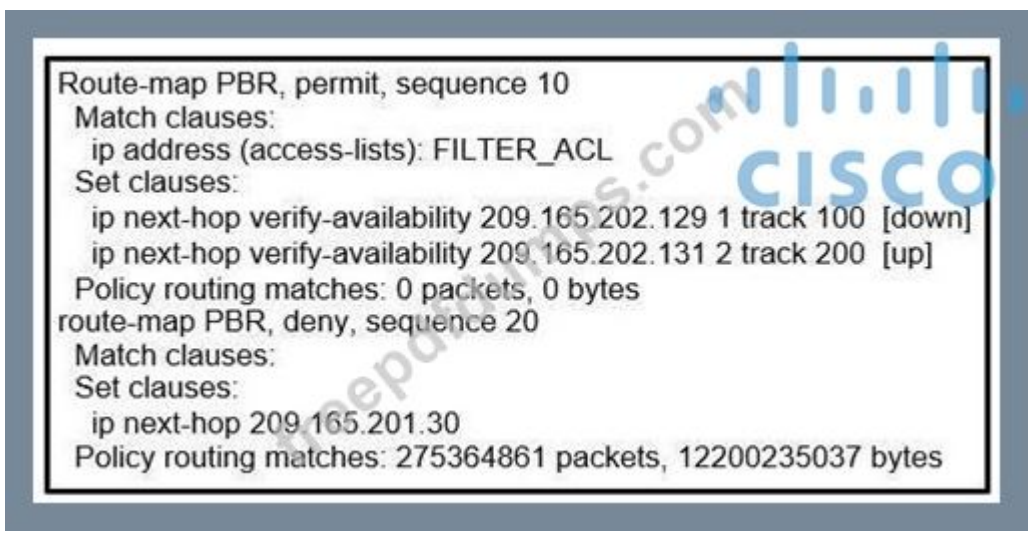
In order to use a prefix-list in a route-map, we must use the keyword "prefix-list" in the "match" statement. . For example:

match ip address prefix-list WAN_PREFIXES

Without this keyword, the router will try to find an access-list with the same name instead.

NEW QUESTION: 260

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has configured policy-based routing and applied the configured to the correct interface. How is the configuration applied to the traffic that matches the access list?

A. It is sent to 209.165.202.131.

B. It is sent to 209.165.202.129.

C. It is dropped.

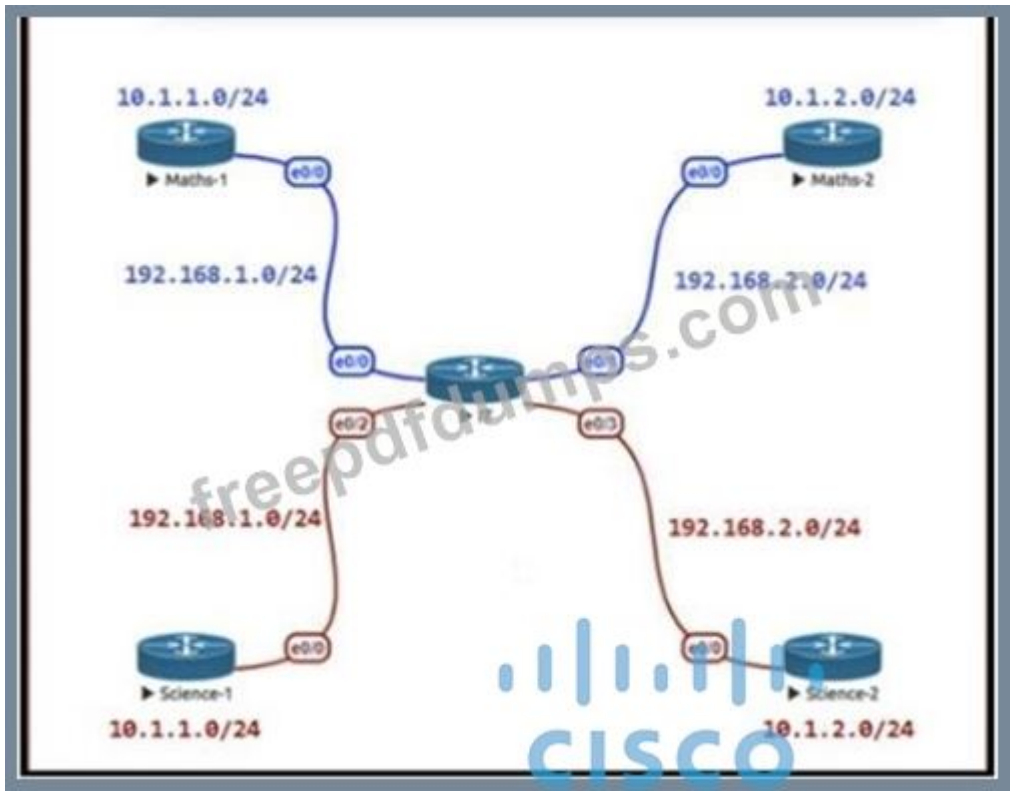
D. It is forwarded using the routing table lookup.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 261
Refer to the exhibit.

```
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Down User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session  User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Up
R1#show clock
*15:42:00.506 CET Fri Jun 28 2019
```

An engineer is troubleshooting BGP on a device but discovers that the clock on the device does not correspond to the time stamp of the log entries. Which action ensures consistency between the two times?
A. Configure the logging clock synchronize command in global configuration mode.
B. Make sure that the clock on the device is synchronized with an NTP server.
C. Configure the service timestamps log uptime command in global configuration mode.
D. Configure the service timestamps log datetime localtime command in global configuration mode.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 262
Refer to the exhibit.



The Math and Science departments connect through the corporate. IT router but users in the Math department must not be able to reach the Science department and vice versa Which configuration accomplishes this task?
A. vrf definition Science

address-family ipv4
!
interface E 0/2
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
vrf forwarding Science
no shut
!
interface E 0/3
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
vrf forwarding Science
no shut

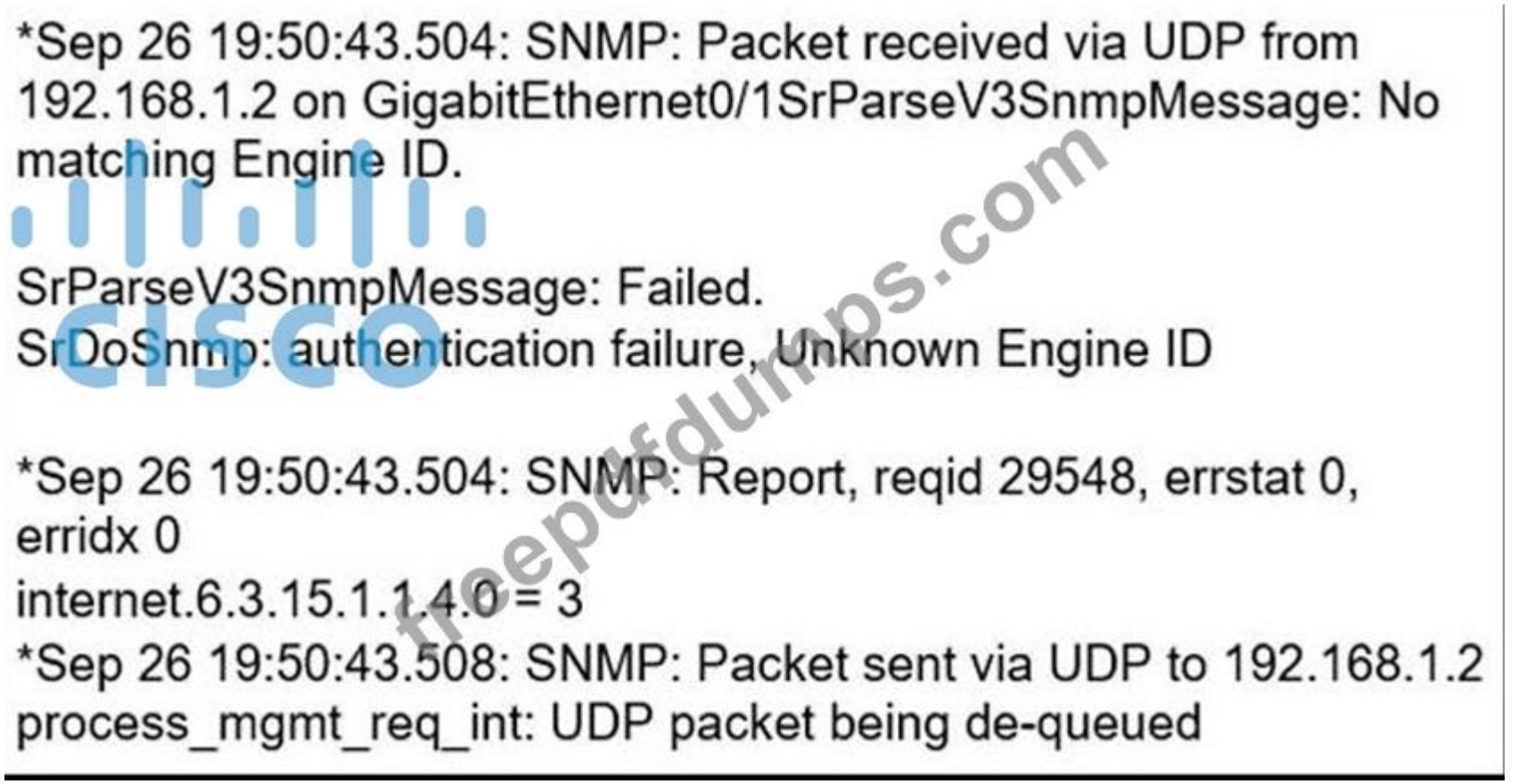
B. vrf definition Science
address-family ipv4
!
interface E 0/2
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
interface E 0/3
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
no shut

C. vrf definition Science
interface E 0/2
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
interface E 0/3
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
no shut

D. vrf definition Science
address-family ipv4
!
interface E 0/2
vrf forwarding Science
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
!
interface E 0/3
vrf forwarding Science
ip address 192.168.2.1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 263
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

```
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. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.

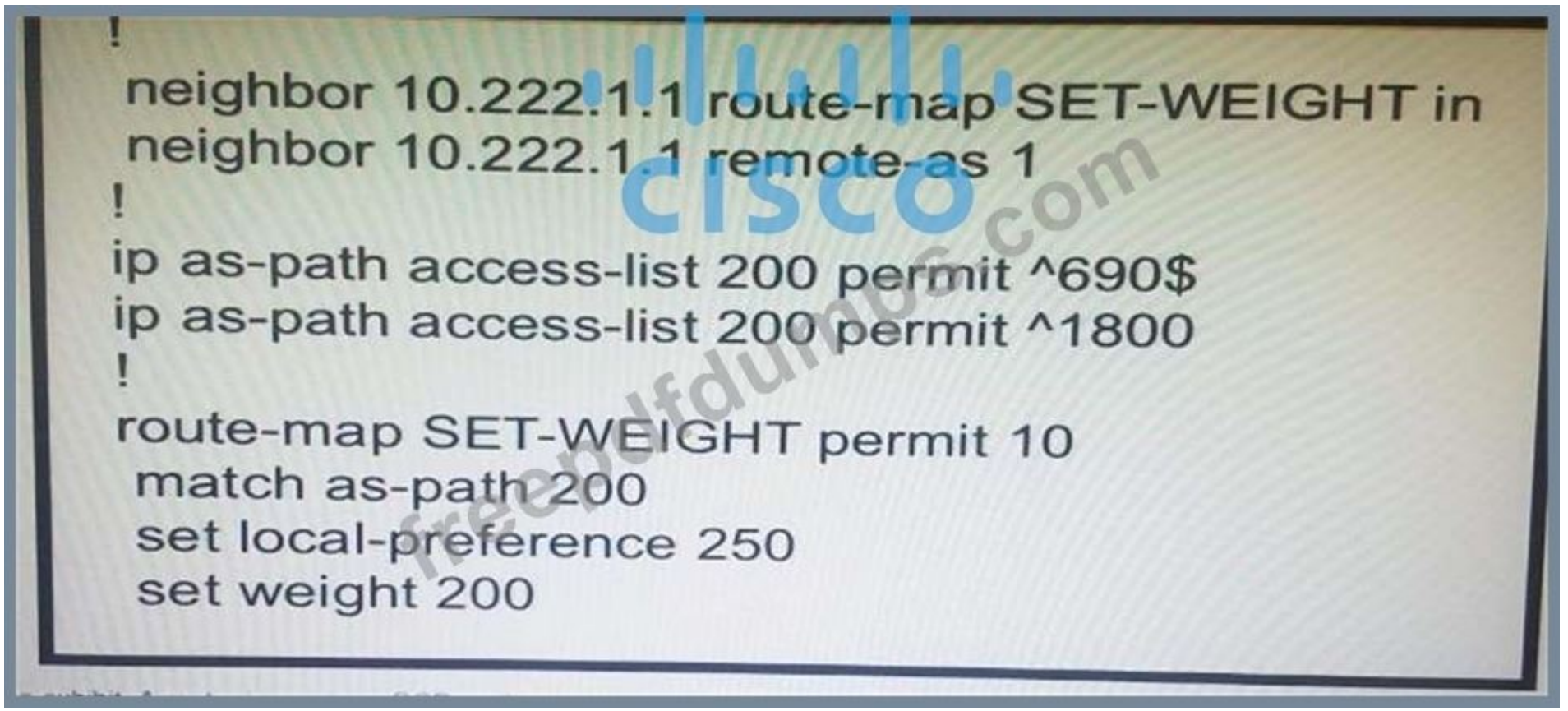
C. Remove the current autonomous system number on one of the routers and change to a different value.

D. Add the passive-interface command to the R1 configuration so that it matches the R2 configuration.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 265

Refer to the exhibit.



A router receiving BGP routing updates from multiple neighbors for routers in AS 690. What is the reason that the router still sends traffic that is destined to AS 690 to a neighbor other than 10.222.1.1?

A. The route map is applied in the wrong direction.

B. The local preference value in another neighbor statement is higher than 250.

C. The local preference value should be set to the same value as the weight in the route map.

D. The weight value in another statement is higher than 200.

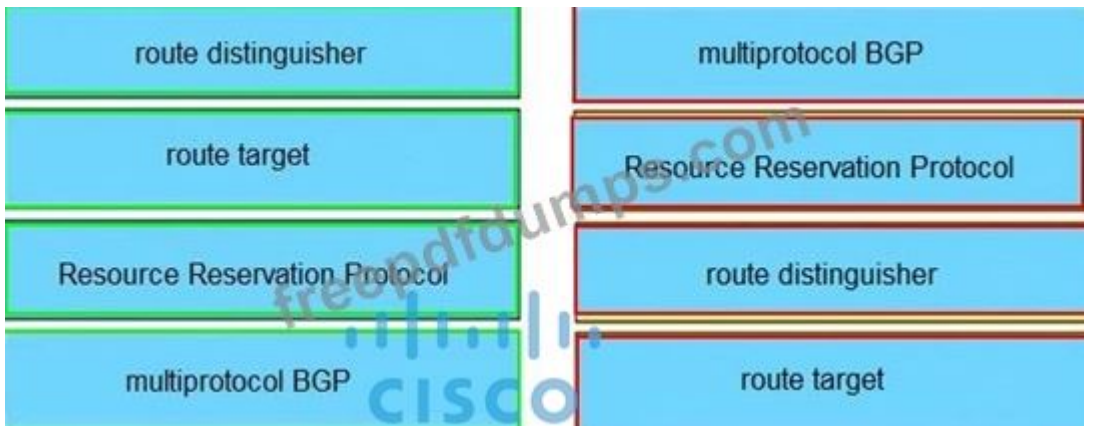
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 266

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

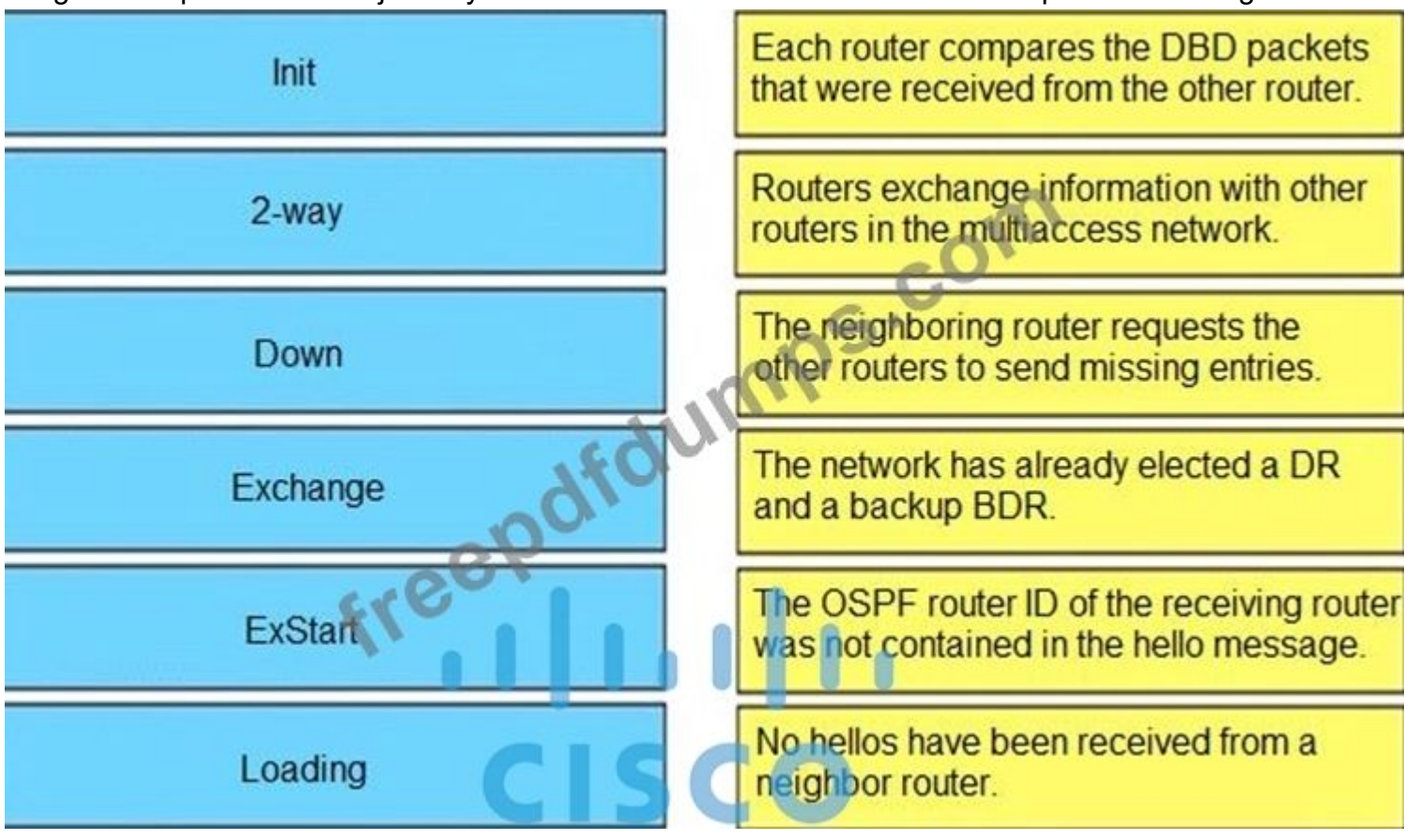
route distinguisher	propagates VPN reachability information
route target	distributes labels for traffic engineering
Resource Reservation Protocol	uniquely identifies a customer prefix
multiprotocol BGP	controls the import/export of customer prefixes

Answer:

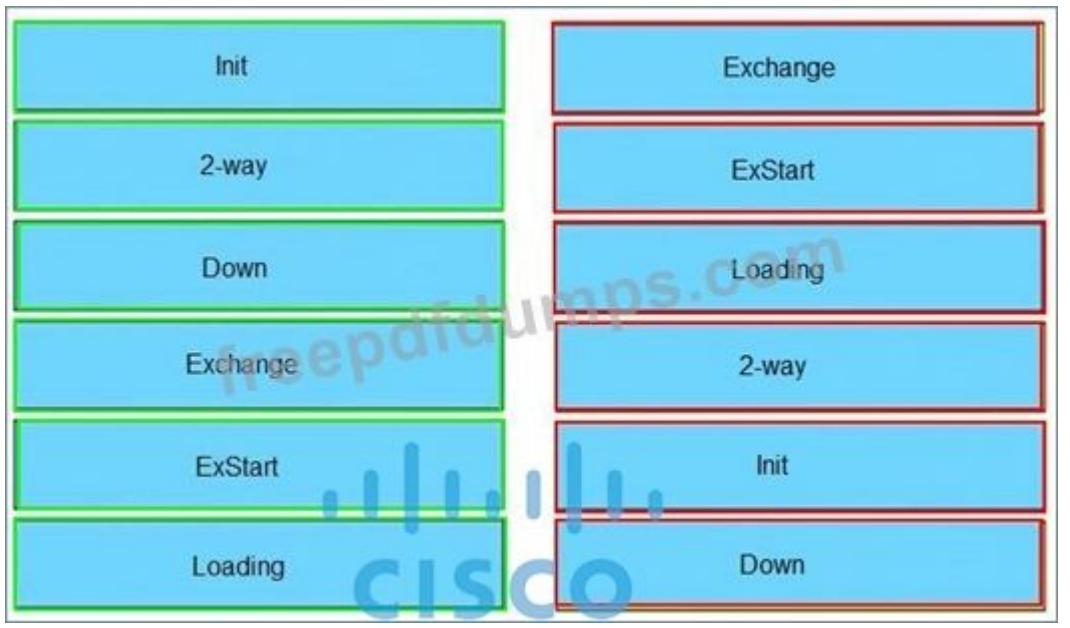


Reference:
https://www.rogerperkin.co.uk/featured/route-distinguisher-vs-route-target/

NEW QUESTION: 267
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.

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.

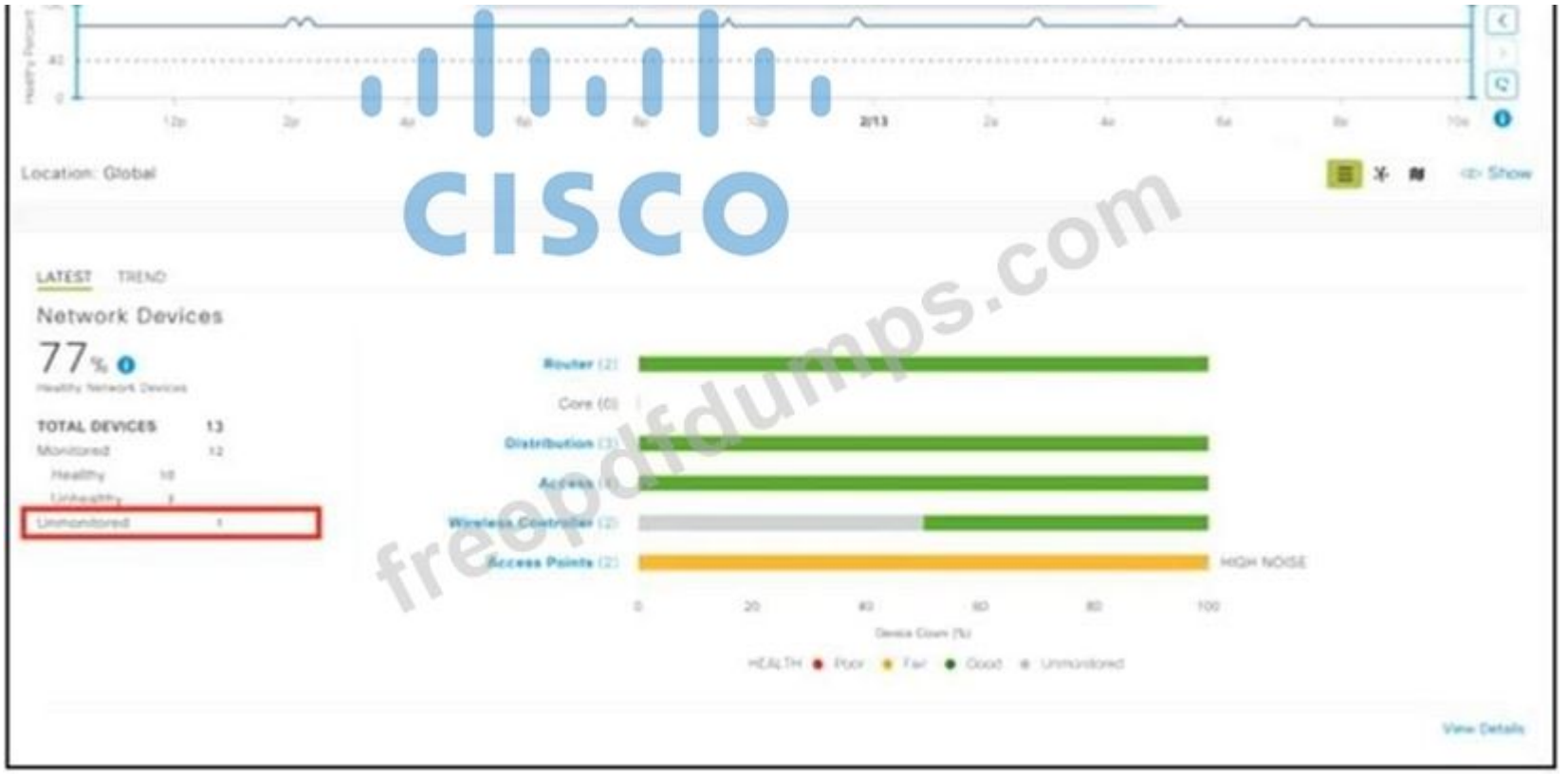
Exchange: OSPF routers exchange and compare database descriptor (DBD) packets Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Outdated or missing entries are also requested to be resent.

Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other

(Reference:

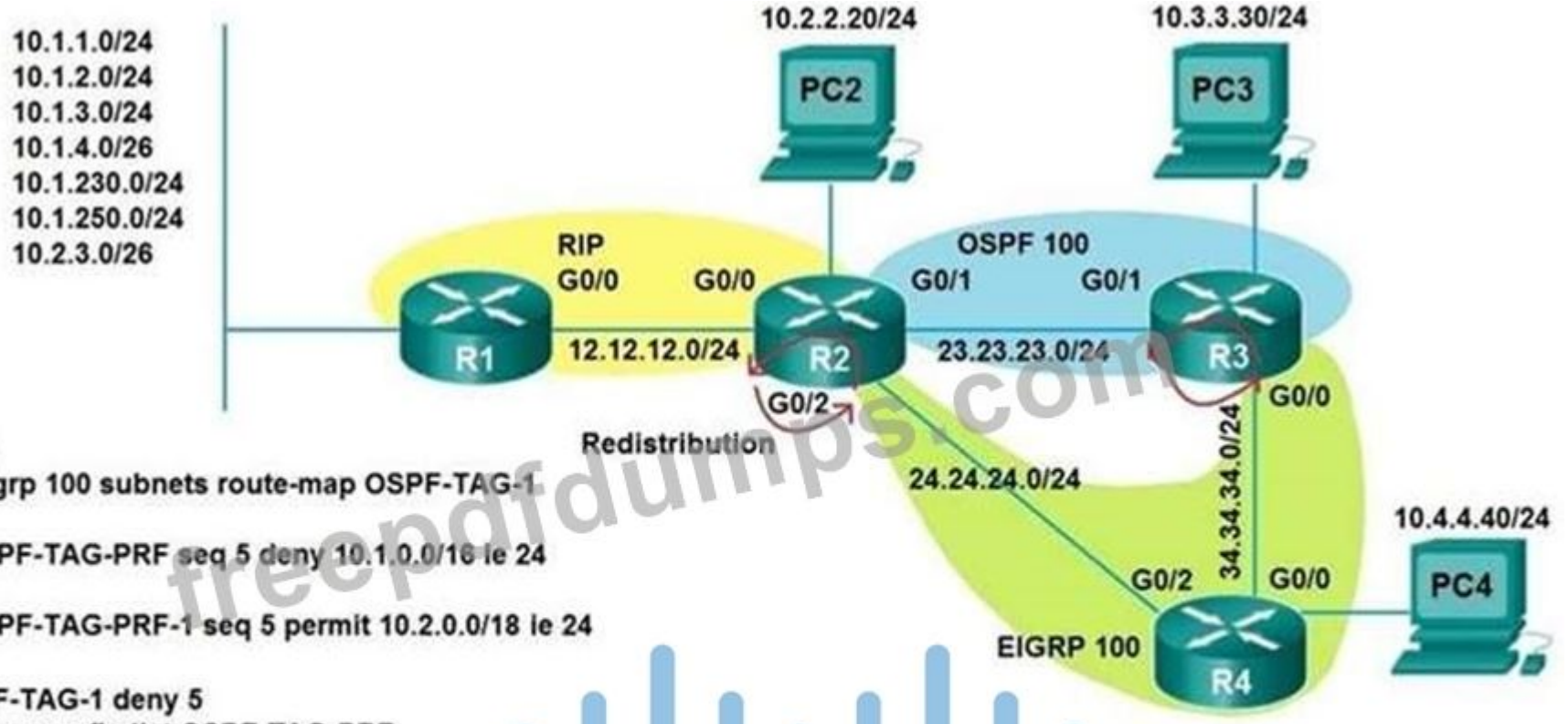
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html

NEW QUESTION: 268
Refer to Exhibit.



A network administrator added one router in the Cisco DNA Center and checked its discovery and health from the Network Health Dashboard. The network administrator observed that the router is still showing up as unmonitored. What must be configured on the router to mount it in the Cisco DNA Center?
A. Configure router with SNMPv2c or SNMPv3 traps
B. Configure router with NetFlow data
C. Configure router with the telemetry data
D. Configure router with routing to reach Cisco DNA Center
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 269



R3

```
=====
router ospf 100
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map OSPF-TAG-1

ip prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF seq 5 deny 10.1.0.0/16 ie 24
!
ip prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF-1 seq 5 permit 10.2.0.0/18 ie 24
!
route-map OSPF-TAG-1 deny 5
 match ip address prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF
 set tag 40
!
route-map OSPF-TAG-1 permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list OSPF-TAG-PRF-1
 set tag 80
!
```


Refer to the exhibit. Which subnet is redistributed from EIGRP to OSPF routing protocols?

A. 10.2.2.0/24

B. 10.1.4.0/26

C. 10.1.2.0/24

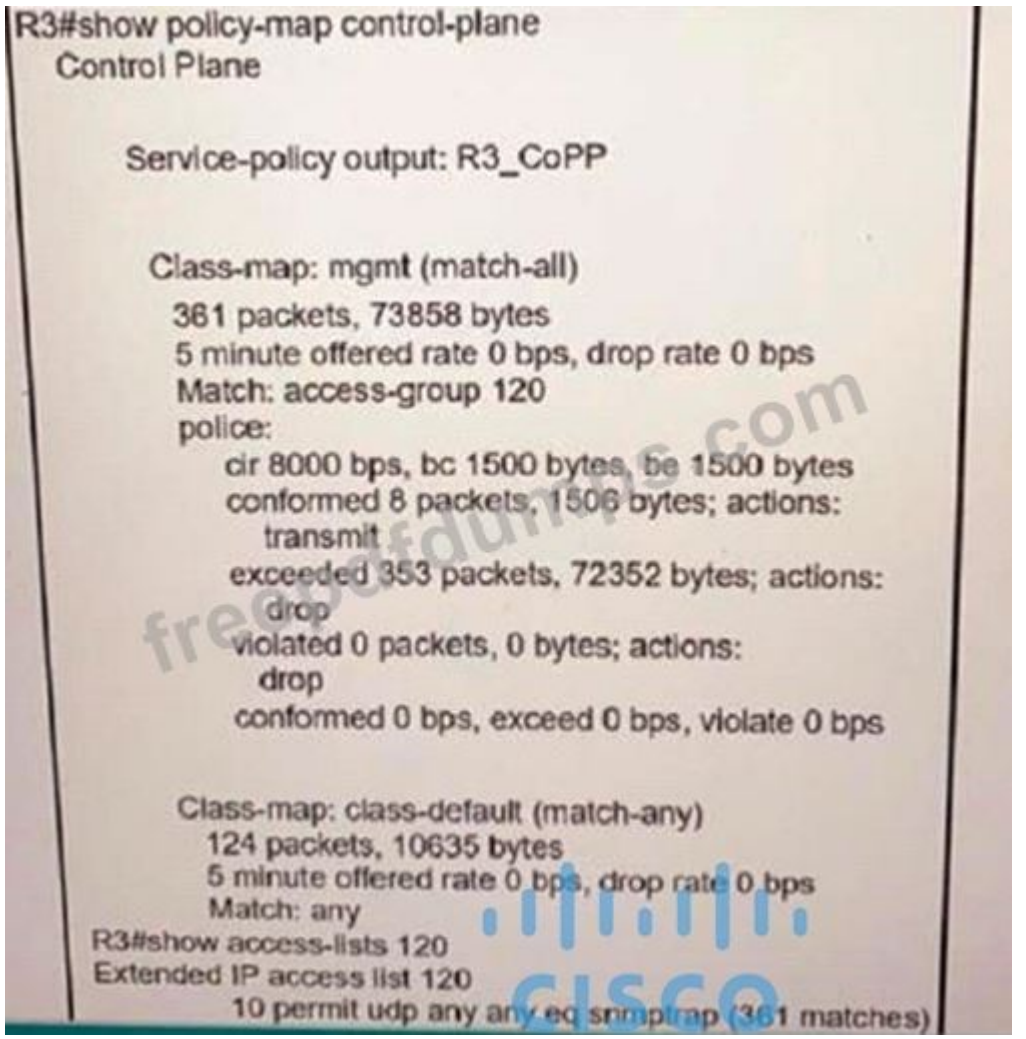
D. 10.2.3.0/26

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Layer 3 Technologies

NEW QUESTION: 270

Refer the exhibit.



Which action resolves intermittent connectivity observed with the SNMP trap packets?

A. Increase the CIR of the mgmt class map

B. Add one new entry in the ACL 120 to permit the UDP port 161

C. Add a new class map to match TCP traffic

D. Decrease the committed burst Size of the mgmt class map

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 271

Which list defines the contents of an MPLS label?

A. 20-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL

B. 32-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL

C. 20-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit

D. 32-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

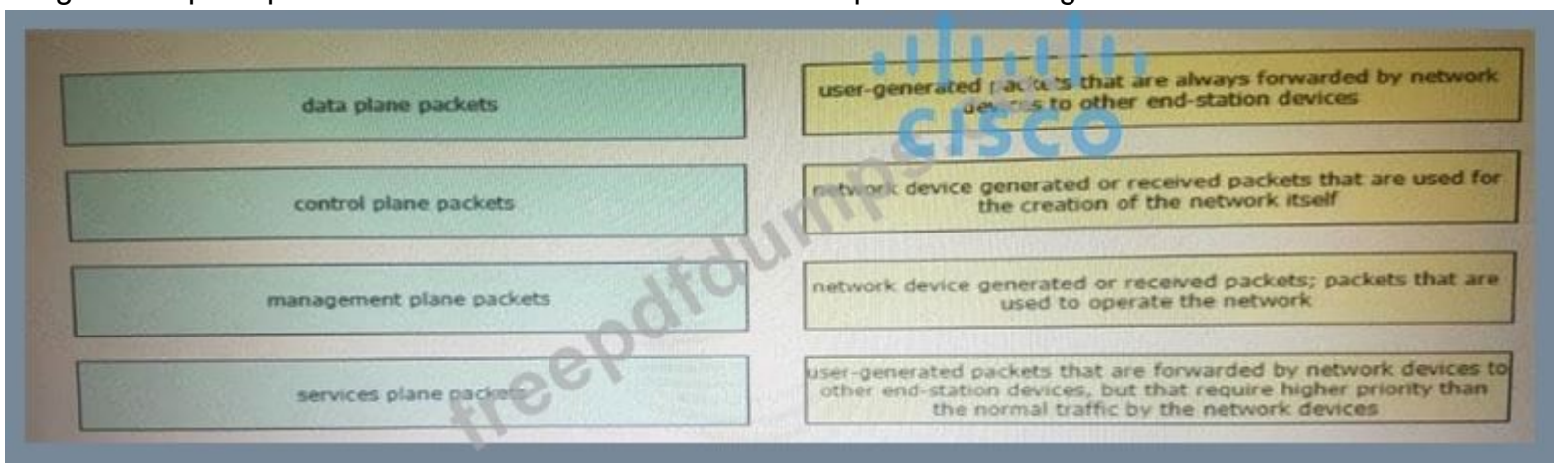
Explanation

The first 20 bits constitute a label, which can have 2^20 values. Next comes 3 bit value called Traffic Class. It was formerly called as experimental (EXP) field. Now it has been renamed to Traffic Class (TC). This field is used for QoS related functions. Ingress router can classify the packet according to some criterion and assign a
3 bit value to this filed. If an incoming packet is marked with some IP Precedence or DSCP value and the ingress router may use such a field to assign an FEC to the packet. Next bit is Stack bit which is called bottom-of-stack bit. This field is used when more than one label is

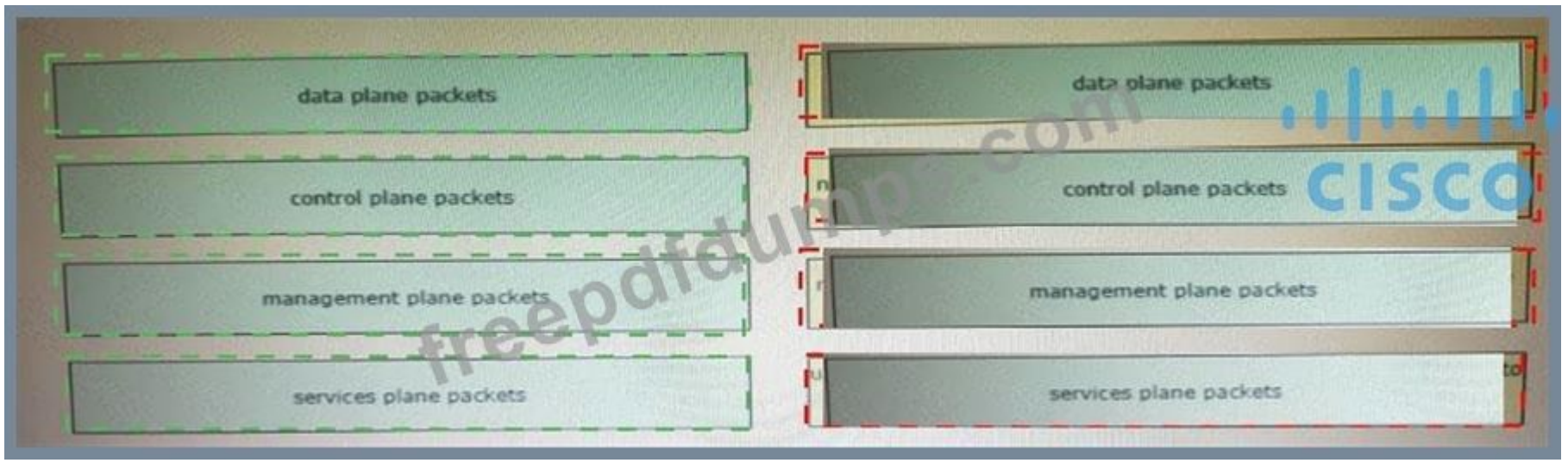
assigned to a packet, as in the case of MPLS VPNs or MPLS TE. Next byte is MPLS TTL field which serves the same purpose as that of IP TTL byte in the IP header

NEW QUESTION: 272
Which protocol is used to determine the NBMA address on the other end of a tunnel when mGRE is used?
A. MP-BGP
B. OSPF
C. IPsec
D. NHRP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 273
Drag and drop the packet from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

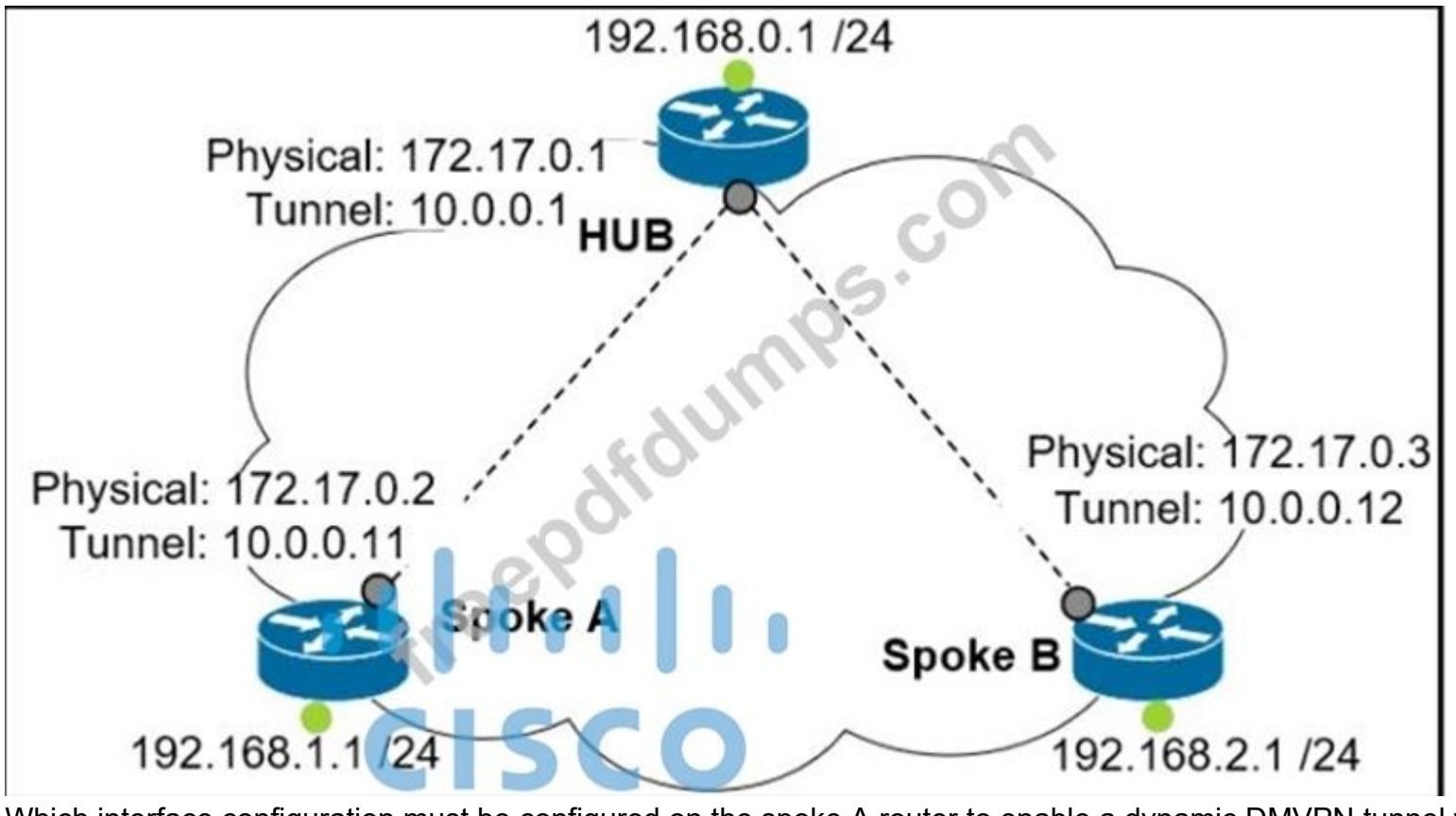
Data plane packets = User-generated packets that are always forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices Control plane packets - Network device generated or received packets that are used for the creation and operation of the network itself.

Management plane packets - Network device generated or received packets, or management station generated or received packets that are used to manage/operate the network Services plane packets = user generated packets that are forwarded by network devices to other end station devices, but that require higher priority than the normal traffic by the network devices.

https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/copp_best_practices

NEW QUESTION: 274

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
```

```
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
```

```
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 275

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.

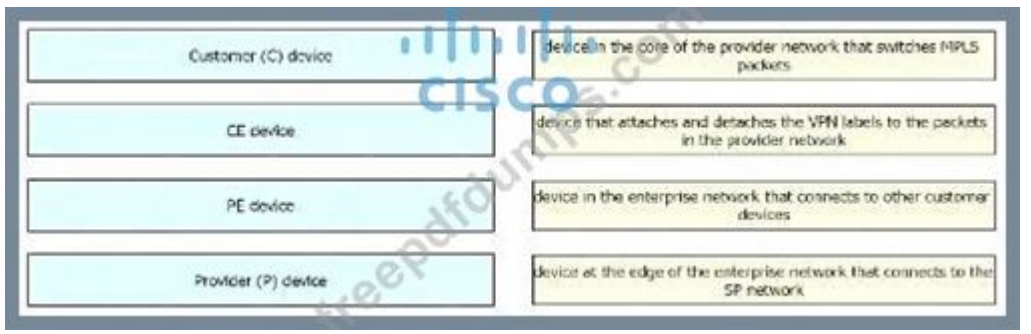
Full

In this state, routers are fully adjacent with each other. All the router and network LSAs are exchanged and the routers' databases are fully

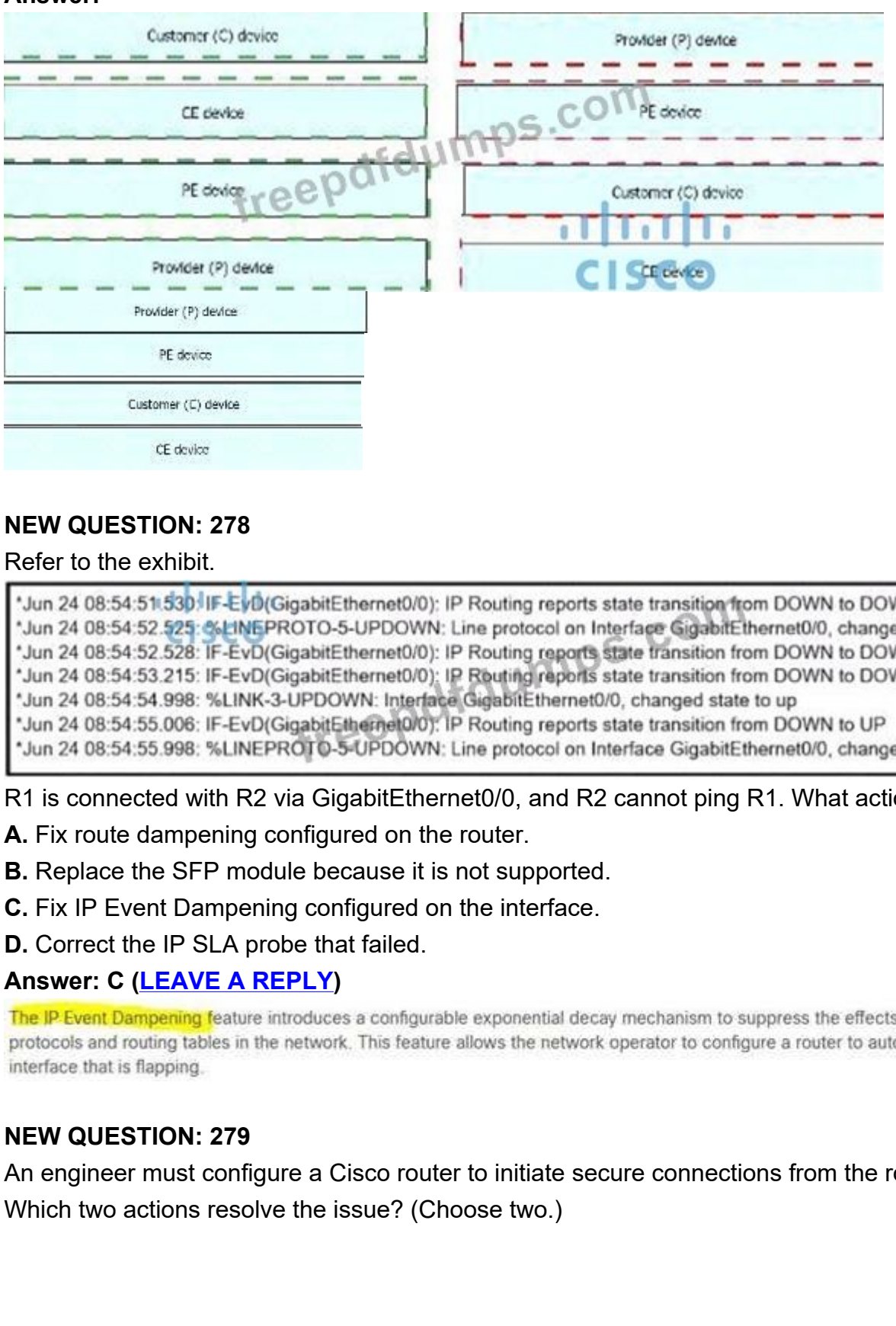
synchronized.
Full is the normal state for an OSPF router. If a router is stuck in another state, it is an indication that there are problems in forming adjacencies. The only exception to this is the 2-way state, which is normal in a broadcast network. Routers achieve the FULL state with their DR and 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: 276
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:
Head Office & Site A
ip cef
ip vrf abc
rd 101:101
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding abc
ip address 172.16.16.X 255.255.255.252
!
router ospf 1 vrf abc
log-adjacency-changes
network 172.16.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
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 both PE routers connected to 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 abc
D. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and Site A routers under router ospf 1 vrf abc
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Section: Mixed Questions
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 277
Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from me left onto the definitions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 278

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Jun 24 08:54:51.530: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:52.525: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to down
*Jun 24 08:54:52.528: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:53.215: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:54.998: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Jun 24 08:54:55.006: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to UP
*Jun 24 08:54:55.998: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

R1 is connected with R2 via GigabitEthernet0/0, and R2 cannot ping R1. What action will fix the issue?

A. Fix route dampening configured on the router.

B. Replace the SFP module because it is not supported.

C. Fix IP Event Dampening configured on the interface.

D. Correct the IP SLA probe that failed.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The IP Event Dampening feature introduces a configurable exponential decay mechanism to suppress the effects of excessive interface flapping events on routing protocols and routing tables in the network. This feature allows the network operator to configure a router to automatically identify and selectively dampen a local interface that is flapping.

NEW QUESTION: 279

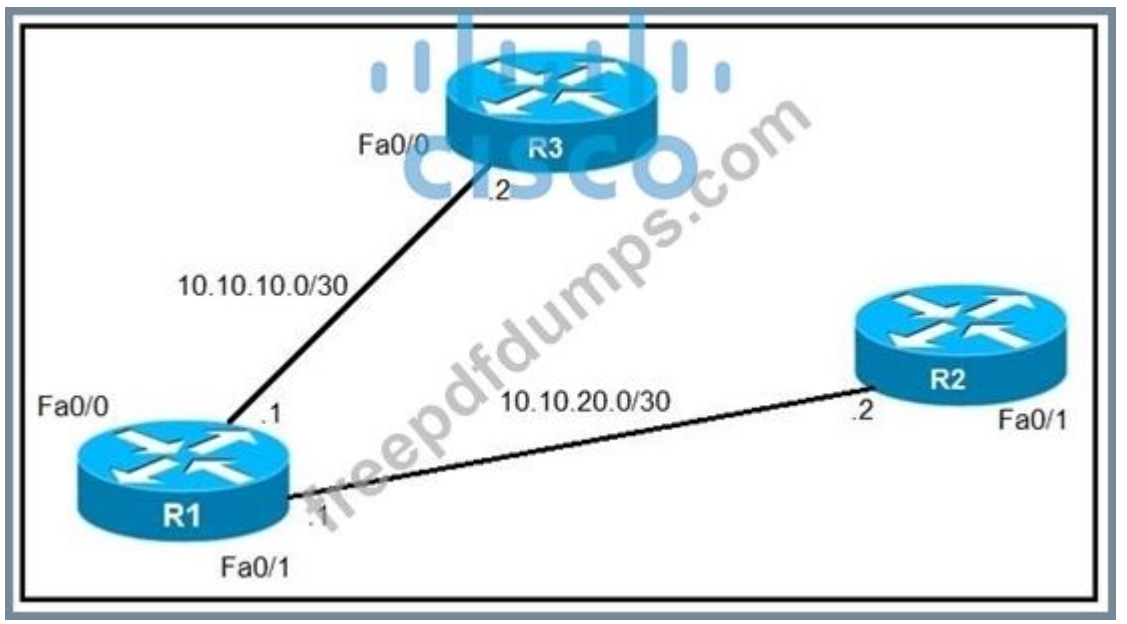
An engineer must configure a Cisco router to initiate secure connections from the router to other devices in the network but kept failing.

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: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 280
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-sta)# Icmp-echo 192.168.100.1
C. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 192.168.100.2
D. HQ R3(config)# Ip sla responder
HQ R3(config)# Ip sla responder Icmp-echo 172.16.35.5
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 281
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 packet

B. debug ip routing

C. debug ip flow

D. debug ip sla error

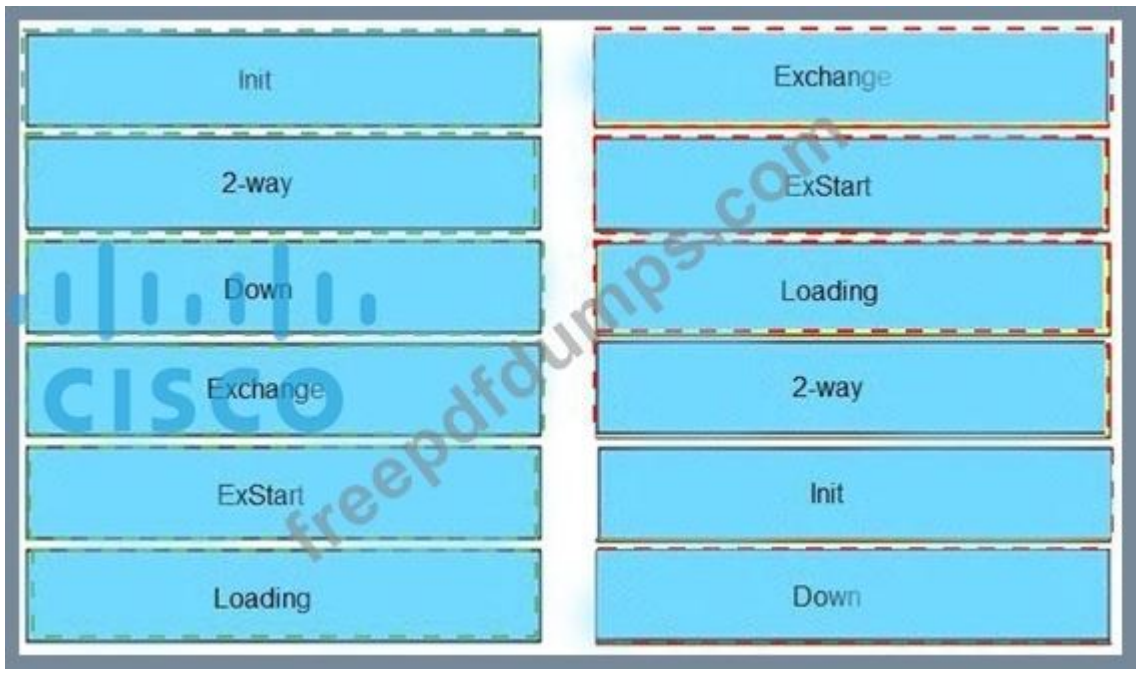
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 282

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

DownThis 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.

AttemptThis 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.

InitThis 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-WayThis 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.

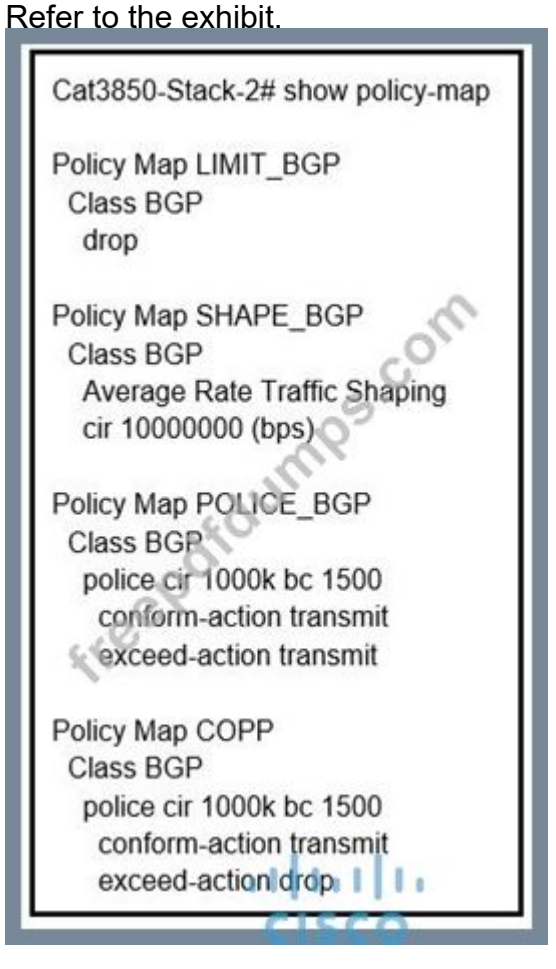
Note: Receiving a Database Descriptor (DBD) packet from a neighbor in the init state will also a cause a transition to 2-way state.

ExstartOnce 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.
ExchangeIn 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.
LoadingIn 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.
FullIn 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: 283
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 SHAPE_BGP

B. policy-map COPP

C. policy-map POLICE_BGP

D. policy-map LIMIT_BGP

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 284

An engineer configured a leak-map command to summarize EIGRP routes and advertise specifically loopback 0 with an IP of 10.1.1.1.255.255.255.252 along with the summary route. After finishing configuration, the customer complained not receiving summary route with specific loopback address. Which two configurations will fix it? (Choose two.)

```
router eigrp 1
!
route-map Leak-Route deny 10
!
interface Serial 0/0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 leak-map Leak-Route
```

A. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0.0.0.0.3.

B. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.1.0.0.0.252.

C. Configure access-list 1 and match under route-map Leak-Route.

D. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 10 and match access-list 1.

E. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 20.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

When you configure an EIGRP summary route, all networks that fall within the range of your summary are suppressed and no longer advertised on the interface. Only the summary route is advertised. But if we want to advertise a network that has been suppressed along with the summary route then we can use leak-map feature. The below commands will fix the configuration in this question:

R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3

R1(config)#route-map Leak-Route permit 10 // this command will also remove the "route_map Leak-Route deny 10" command.

R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 1

NEW QUESTION: 285

When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message "Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template.". What is the reason for the error?

A. The changes to the template were not committed

B. The tag that was used to filter the templates does not match the device tag.

C. The software version of the template is different from the software version of the device

D. The template has an incorrect configuration.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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