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https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Cisco.300-410.v2024-01-03.q227.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Cat3850-Stack-2# show policy-map

Policy Map LIMIT_BGP
  Class BGP
    drop

Policy Map SHAPE_BGP
  Class BGP
    Average Rate Traffic Shaping
    cir 10000000 (bps)

Policy Map POLICE_BGP
  Class BGP
    police cir 1000k bc 1500
      conform-action transmit
      exceed-action transmit

Policy Map COPP
  Class BGP
    police cir 1000k bc 1500
      conform-action transmit
      exceed-action drop
```

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 POLICE_BGP

B. policy-map COPP

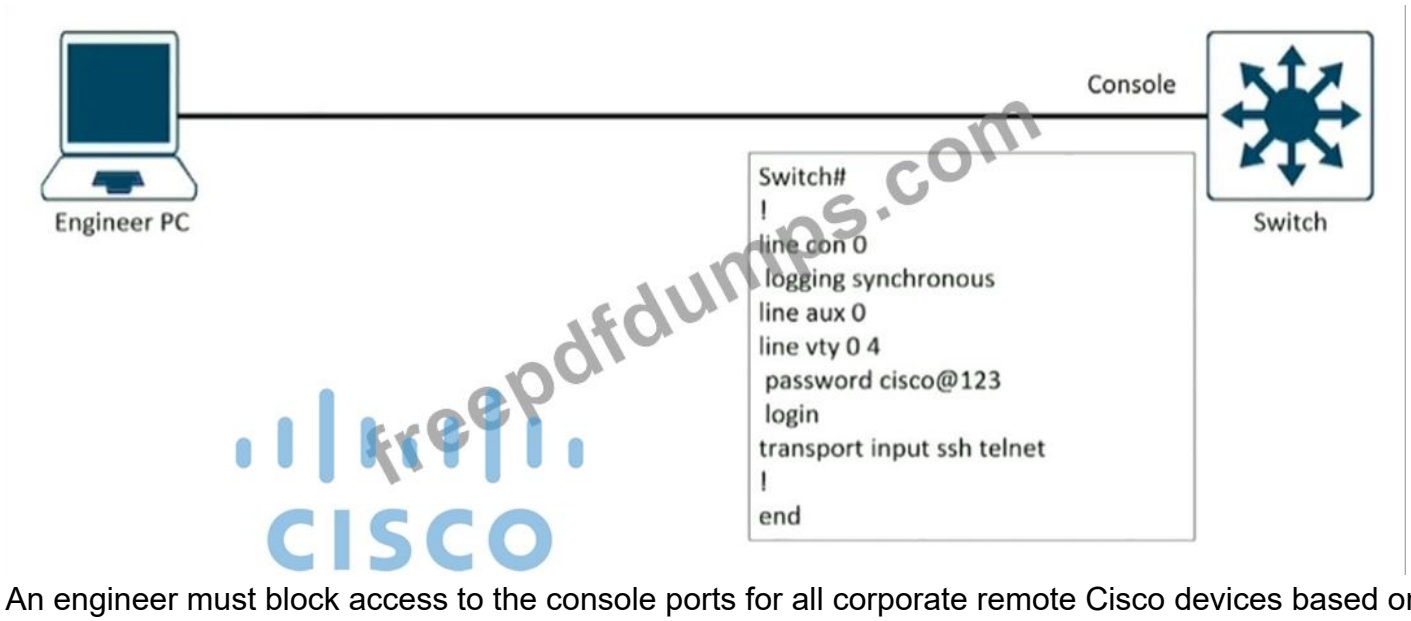
C. policy-map SHAPE_BGP

D. policy-map LIMIT_BGP

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. transport input telnet

B. login and password

C. no exec

D. exec 0.0

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

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

A. Use Allowas-in the PE_Hub

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

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

D. Use as-override at the PE_Hub

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Refer to the exhibit.

A bank ATM site has difficulty connecting with the bank server. A network engineer troubleshoots the issue and finds that R4 has no active route to the bank ATM site. Which action resolves the issue?
A. EIGRP peering between R3 and R4 to be fixed.
B. EIGRP peering between R1 and R2 to be fixed.
C. Advertise 10.10.30.0/24 subnet in R3 EIGRP AS.
D. Advertise 10.10.30.0/24 subnet in R1 EIGRP AS.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
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
```

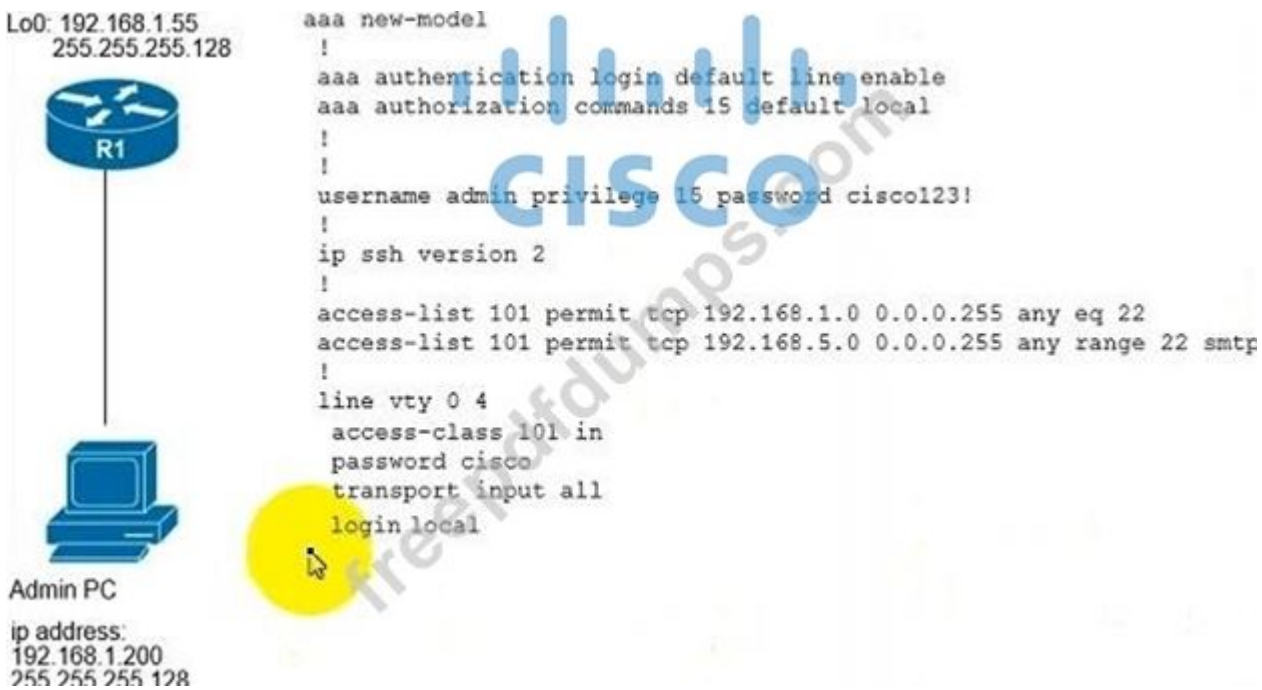
C.
```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute ospf 1 subnets
```

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

"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.

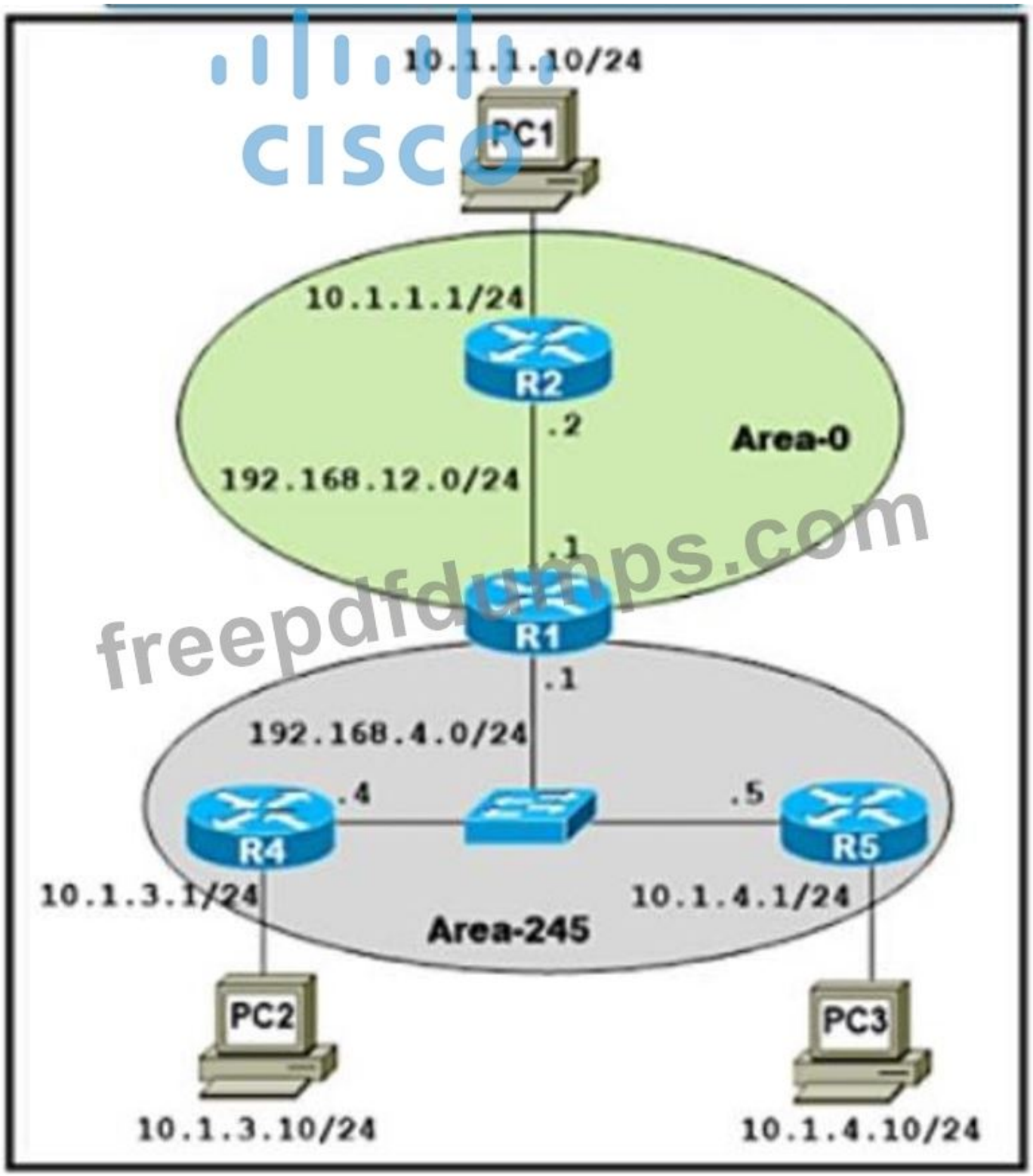
NEW QUESTION: 6
Refer to the exhibit.



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

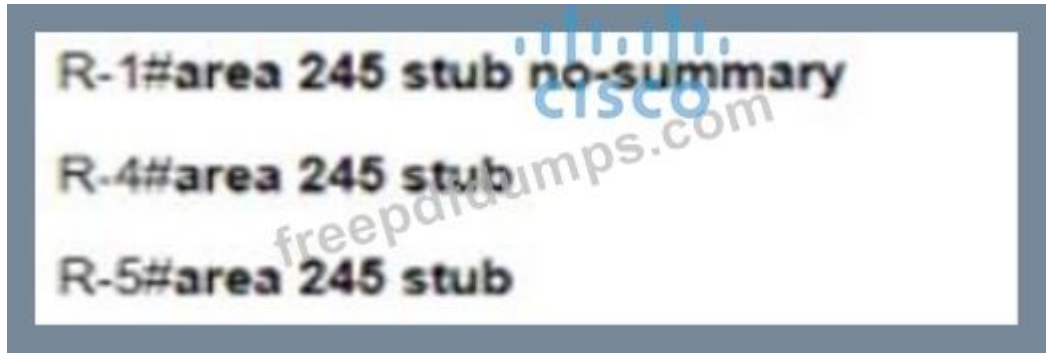
A. aaa authentication login default enable
B. aaa authorization network default local
C. aaa authentication login default local
D. aaa authorization exec default local
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7
Refer to the exhibit.

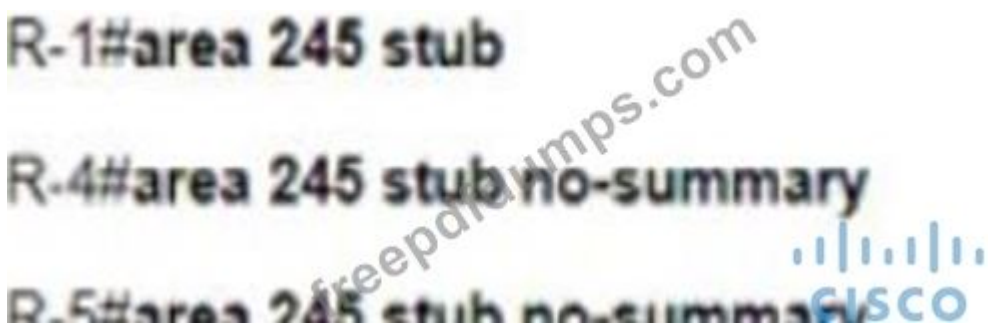


Refer to the exhibit A network administrator is troubleshooting to reduce the routing table of R4 and R5 to learn only the default route to communicate from Inter-Area and Intra-Area networks Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.



B.



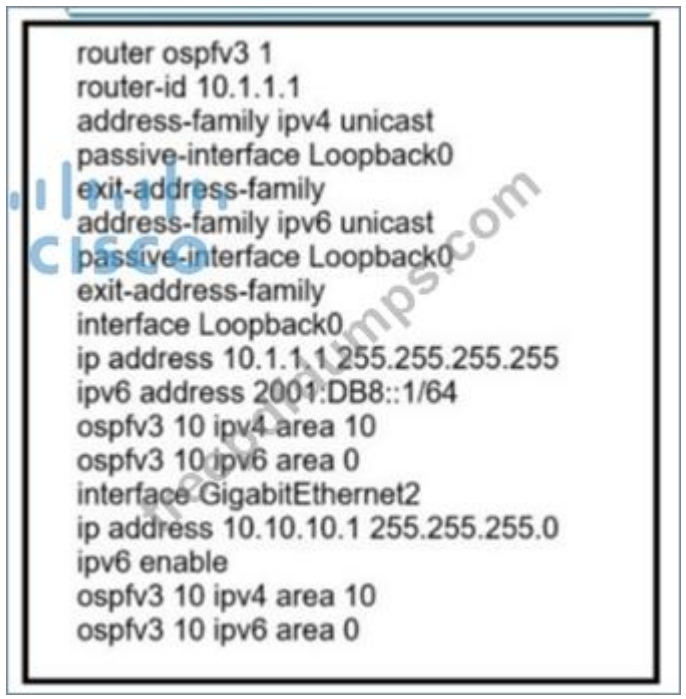
C.

D.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator must configure the router with OSPF for IPv4 and IPv6 networks under a single process. The OSPF adjacencies are not established and did not meet the requirement. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.

B. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and configure an additional router ID with IPv6 address.

C. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, for the VPv6 addressma nd remove process route ID with IPv6 address.

D. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1 for the IPv4 address, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

While troubleshooting connectivity issues to a router, these details are noticed:

Standard pings to all router interfaces, including loopbacks, are successful.

Data traffic is unaffected.

SNMP connectivity is intermittent.

SSH is either slow or disconnects frequently.

Which command must be configured first to troubleshoot this issue?

A. show ip route

B. show interface | inc drop

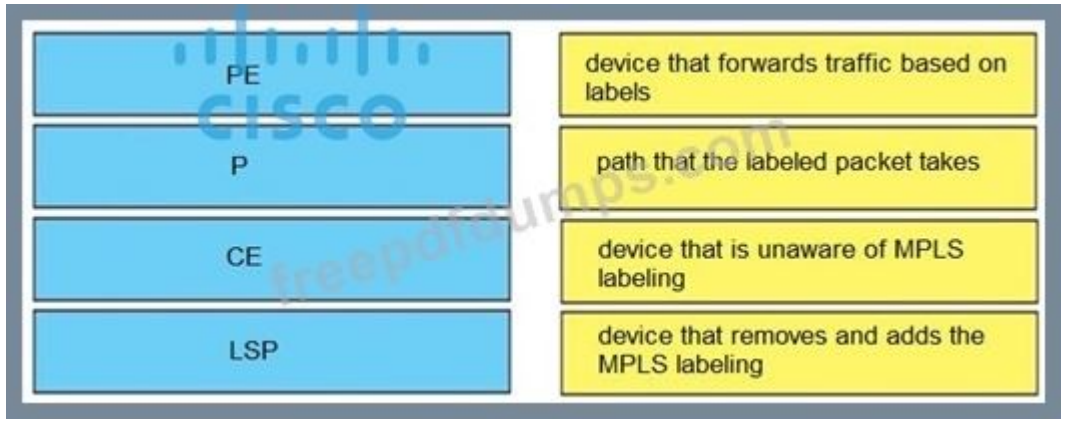
C. show policy-map

D. show policy-map control-plane

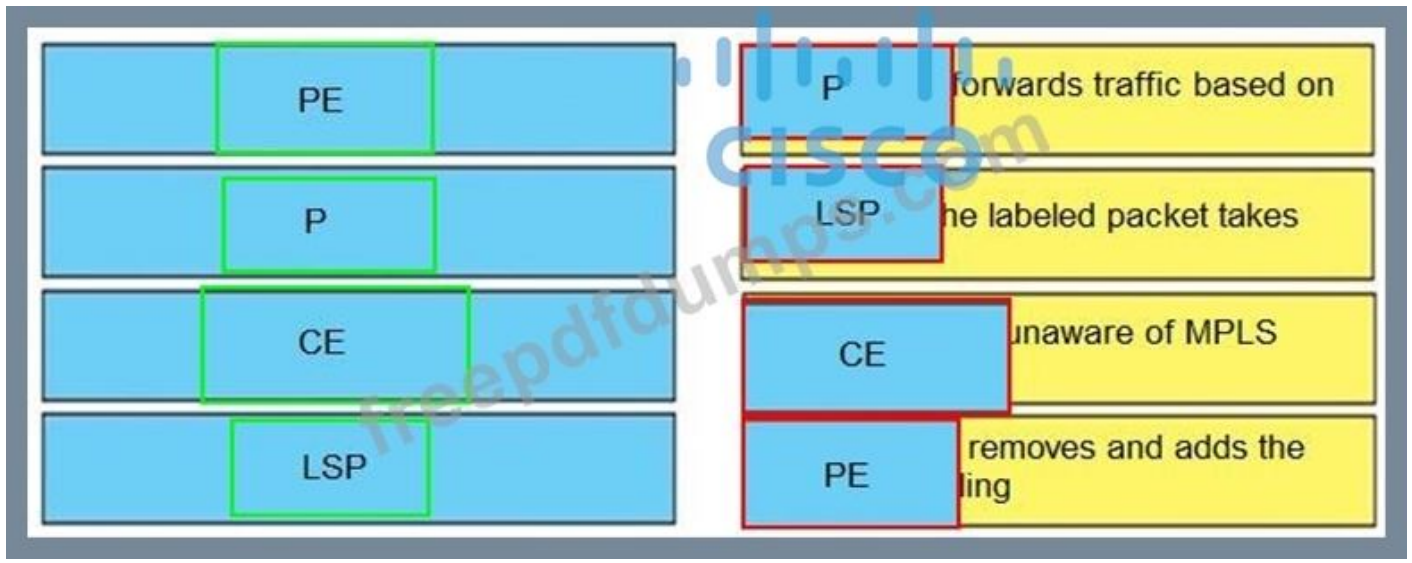
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 11

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

B. Move the servers into the users subnet.

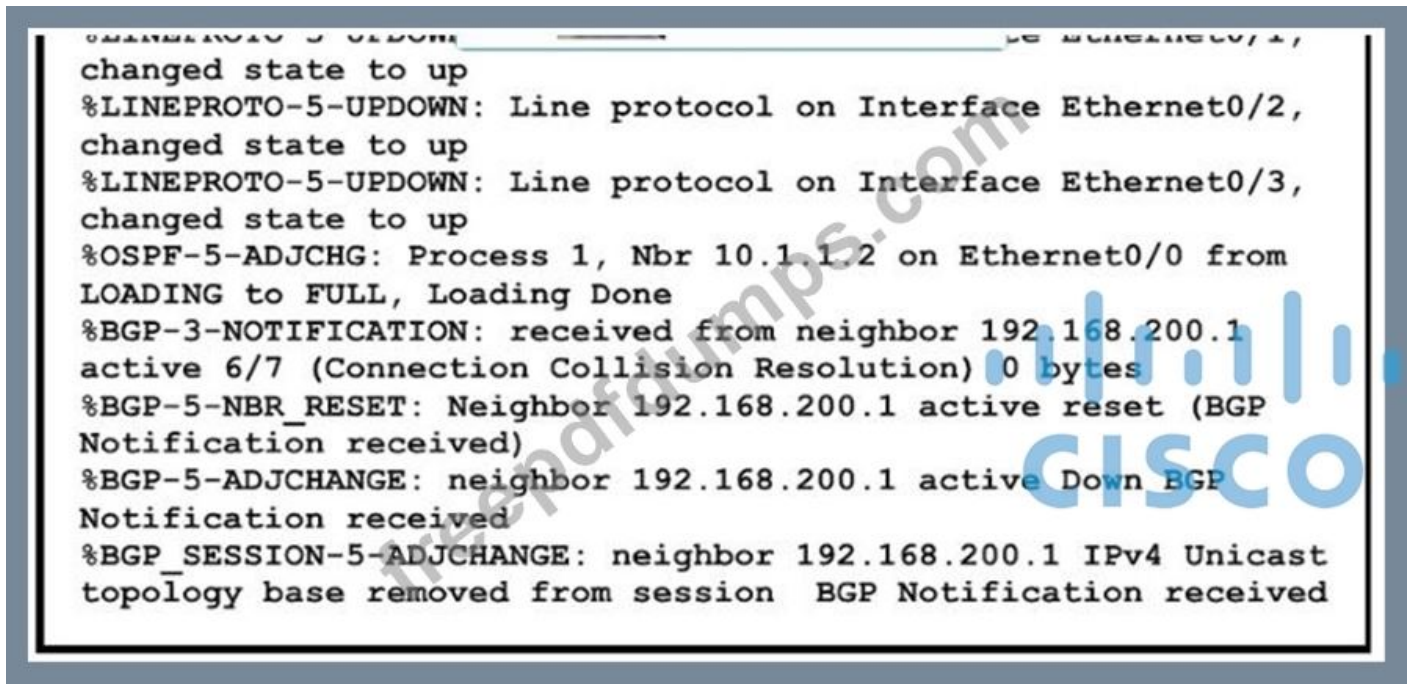
C. Upgrade the IOS on router E.

D. Increase the bandwidth from the service provider.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer noticed that the router log messages do not have any information about when the event occurred. Which action should the engineer take when enabling service time stamps to improve the logging functionality at a granular level?

A. Configure the tog uptime option

B. Configure the msec option

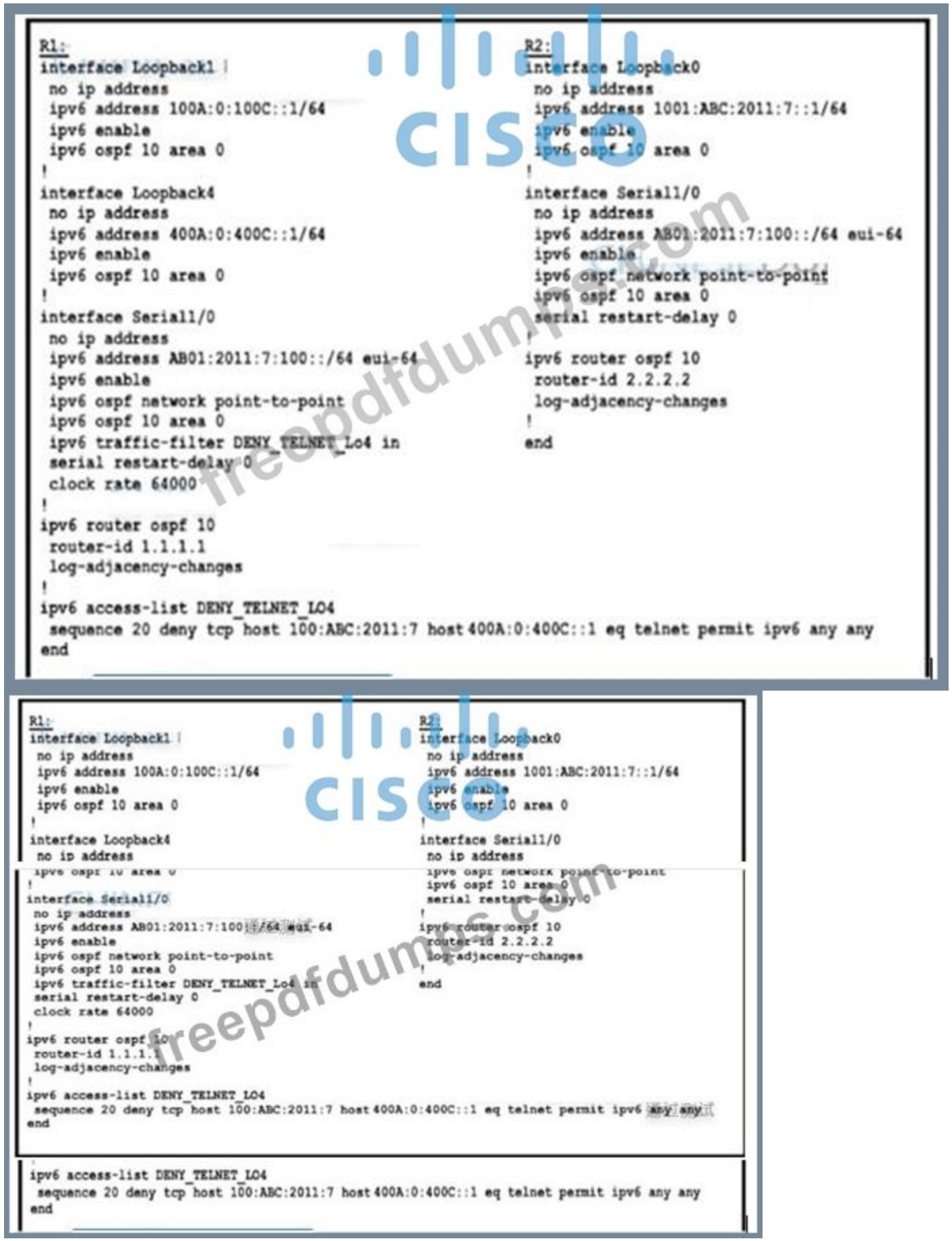
C. Configure the debug uptime option

D. Configure the timezone option

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented an access list on R1 to allow anyone to Telnet except R2 Loopback0 to R1 Loopback4 How must sequence 20 be replaced on the R1 access list to resolve the issue?

A. sequence 20 deny tcp host 400A:0:400C::1 host 1001 :ABC:2011:7::1 eq telnet

B. sequence 20 deny tcp host 1001:ABC:2011:7::1 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet
C. sequence 20 permit tcp host 1001 ABC:2011:7:: 1 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet
D. sequence 20 permit tcp host 400A:0:400C::1 host 1001ABC:2011:7::1 eq telnet
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14
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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.
Reference:
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: 15
Refer to the exhibit.

```
admin@linux:~$ scp script.py admin@198.51.100.64:script.py
Password:
Administratively disabled.
admin@linux:~$ Connection to 198.51.100.64 closed by remote
host.
```

A network administrator has developed a Python script on the local Linux machine and is trying to transfer it to the router. However, the transfer fails. Which action resolves this issue?
A. The SSH service must be enabled with the crypto key generate rsa command.
B. The SCP service must be enabled with the ip scp server enable command.
C. The Python interpreter must first be enabled with the guestshell enable command.
D. The SSH access must be allowed on the VTY lines using the transport input ssh command.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The error "Administratively disabled" means we need to enable SCP on the router with the command: Router(config)#ip scp server enable

NEW QUESTION: 16
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer must advertise routes into IPv6 MP-BGP and failed. Which configuration resolves the issue on R1?

A. router bgp 65000
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
address-family ipv6 multicast
network 2001:DB8::/64

B. router bgp 64900
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
address-family ipv6 unicast
network 2001:DB8::/64

C. router bgp 65000
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
address-family ipv6 unicast
network 2001:DB8::/64

D. router bgp 64900
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
address-family ipv6 multicast
neighbor 2001:DB8:7000::2 translate-update ipv6 multicast

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
What is a function of the IPv6 DHCP Guard feature for DHCP messages?

A. Only access lists are supported for matching traffic.

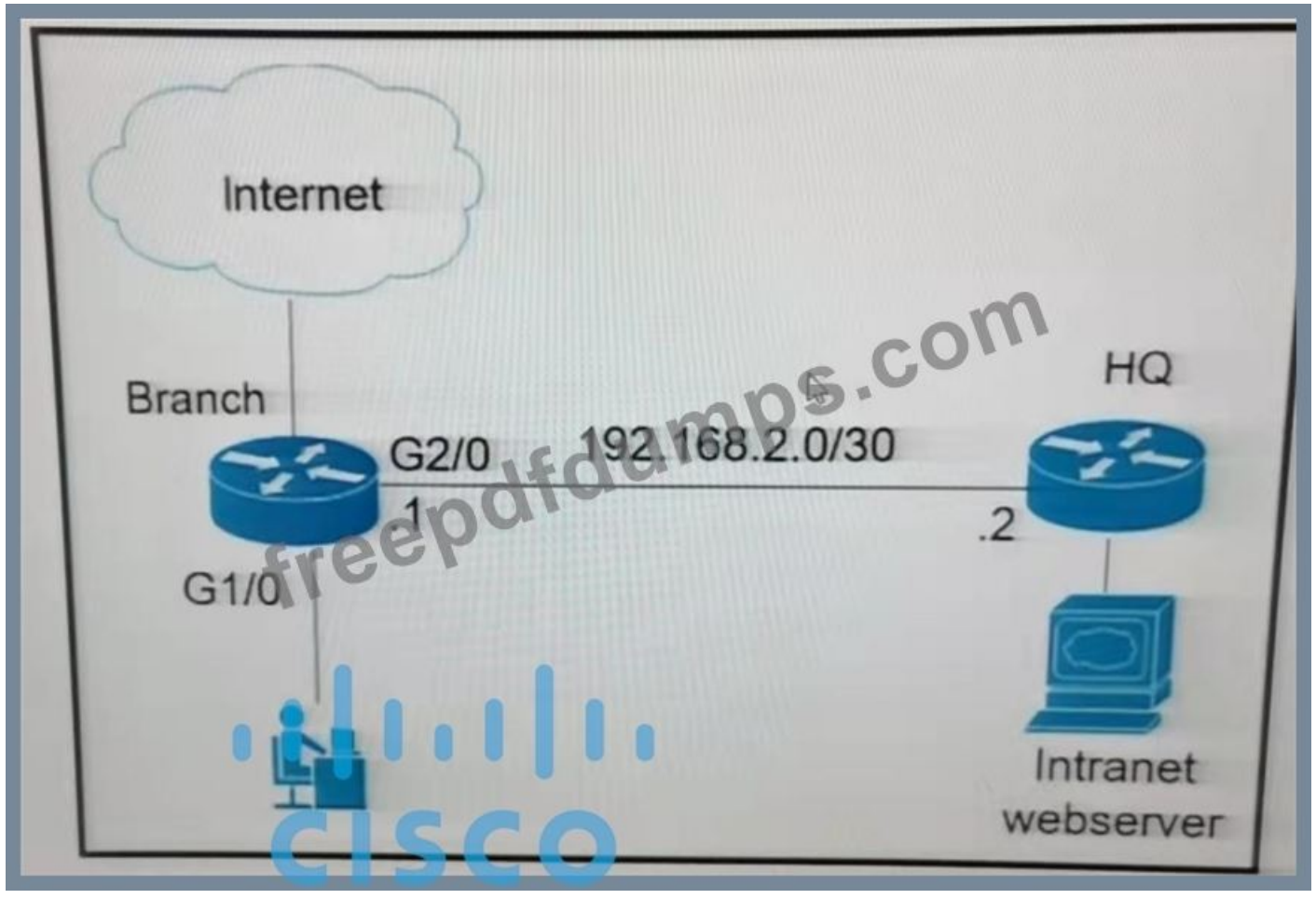
B. It blocks only DHCP request messages.

C. All client messages are always switched regardless of the device role.

D. If the device is configured as a DHCP server, no message is switched.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Refer to the exhibit.



The branch router is configured with a default route toward the internet and has no routes configured for the HQ site that is connected through interface G2/0. The HQ router is fully configured and does not require changes. Which configuration on the branch router makes the intranet website (TCP port 80) available to the branch office users?

A.

```
access-list 100 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80
!
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
!
interface G2/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

B.

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip
!
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 101 102
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
!
interface G1/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

C.

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip
!
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 101
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
route-map pbr permit 20
 match ip address 102
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
!
interface G2/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

D.

```
access-list 100 permit tcp host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80 any
!
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
!
interface G1/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

the ACL 101 matches all HTTP pakects while the ACL 102 matches TCP packets destined to Intranet webserver. These packets will be sent to HQ router.

If a match command refers to several objects in one command, either of them should match (the logical OR algorithm is applied). For example, in the match ip address 101 102 command, a route is permitted if it is permitted by access list 101 or access list 102.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Refer to the exhibit.

```
TAC+: TCP/IP open to 171.68.118.101/49 failed --
Destination unreachable; gateway or host down
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = ERROR
AAA/AUTHEN/START (2546660185): Method=LOCAL
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = FAIL
As1 CHAP: Unable to validate Response. Username chapuser: Authentication failure
```

Why is user authentication being rejected?

A. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is not in the local database.

B. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is in the local database.

C. The TACACS+ server refuses the user because the user is set up for CHAP.

D. The TACACS+ server expects "user", but the NT client sends "domain/user".

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20

A network engineer needs to verify IP SLA operations on an interface that shows on indication of excessive traffic.

Which command should the engineer use to complete this action?

A. show frequency

B. show track

C. show threshold

D. show reachability

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer must configure EIGRP between R1 and R2 with no summary route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.
```
R2 (config)#router eigrp 1
R2 (config-router)#no auto-summary
```

B.
```
R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#auto-summary
```

C.
```
R2 (config)#router eigrp 1
R2 (config-router)#auto-summary
```

D.
```
R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

What is the output of the following command:

show ip vrf

A. Show's routing protocol information associated with a VRF.

B. Show's default RD values

C. Displays IP routing table information associated with a VRF

D. Displays the ARP table (static and dynamic entries) in the specified VRF

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which command allows traffic to load-balance in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration?
A. multi-paths 2
B. maximum-paths 2
C. Maximum-paths ibgp 2
D. multi-paths eibgp 2
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
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: 25
Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
ip sla 1
 icmp-echo 192.168.2.1 source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 timeout 1000
 threshold 1000
 frequency 30
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
!
track 1 ip sla 1 reachability
```


Refer to the exhibit An engineer observes that every time the ICMP packet is lost at a polling interval, track 1 goes down, which causes unnecessary disruption and instability in the network. The engineer does not want the traffic to be rerouted if the loss of ICMP packets is negligible. If the packet loss is persistent for a longer duration, the track must go down and the traffic must be rerouted. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Define a delay timer under track 1.
B. Increase the timeout value from 1000 to 1500

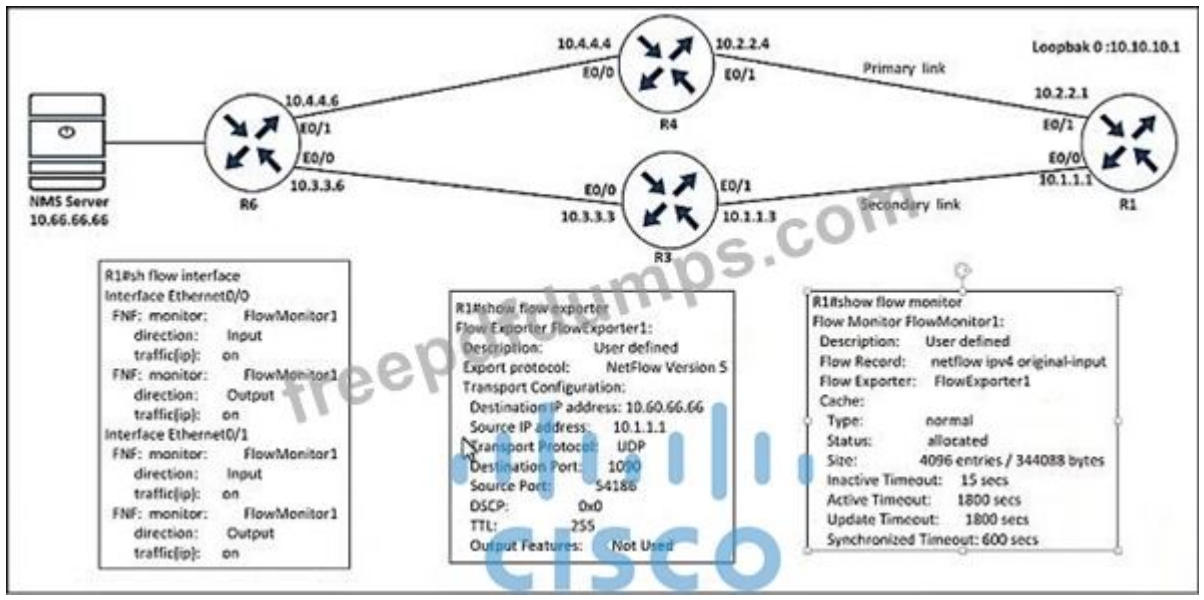
C. Increase the threshold value from 1000 to 1500.

D. Change the IP SLA schedule to run only at certain intervals.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the flows do not reach the NMS server from R1. Which configuration resolves this Issue?

A. Option A

B. Option B

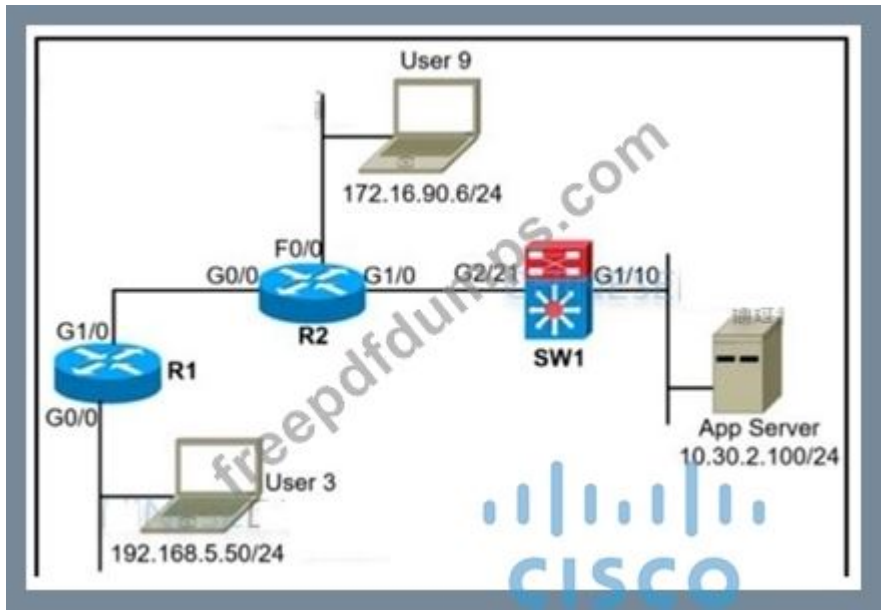
C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. R2 interface G1/0

B. SW1 interface G1/10

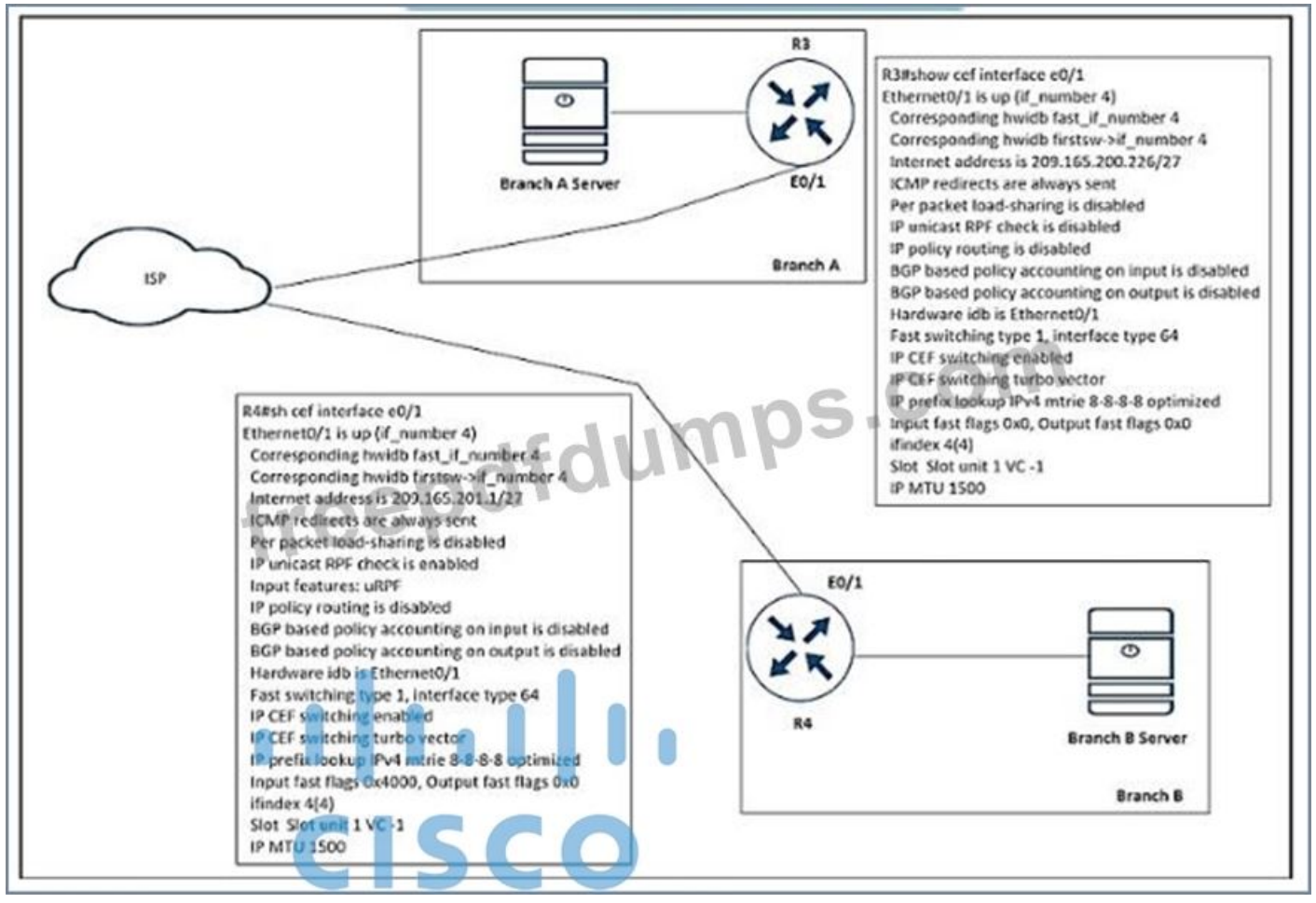
C. R2 interface G0/0

D. SW1 interface G2/21

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit.

A shoe retail company implemented the uRPF solution for an antispoofing attack. A network engineer received the call that the branch A server is under an IP spoofing attack. Which configuration must be implemented to resolve the attack?

A.
```
R4
interface ethernet0/1
 ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

B.
```
R3
interface ethernet0/1
 ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

C.
```
R4
interface ethernet0/1
 ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

D.
```
R3
interface ethernet0/1
 ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

What are the two goals of micro BFD sessions? (Choose two.)

A. The high bandwidth member link of a link aggregation group must run BFD

B. Run the BFD session with 3x3 ms hello timer

C. Continuity for each member link of a link aggregation group must be verified

D. Eny member link on a link aggregation group must run BFD

E. Each member link of a link aggregation group must run BFD.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bfd/configuration/xe-16-8/irb-xe-16-8-book/irb-micro-bfd.html

NEW QUESTION: 30

What must a network architect consider for RTs when planning for a single customer full-mesh VPN m an MPLS Layer 3 network?

A. RT must be globally unique within the same VPN

B. RT values must be Afferent from the RD values in the same VPN

C. Each RT value must be identical to an RD value within the same VPN.

D. RT must be globally identical within the same VPN

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit. The engineer configured and connected Router2 to Router1. The link came up but could not establish a Telnet connection to Router1 IPv6 address of 2001:DB8::1. Which configuration allows Router2 to establish a Telnet connection to Router1?

A. jpv6 unicast-routing

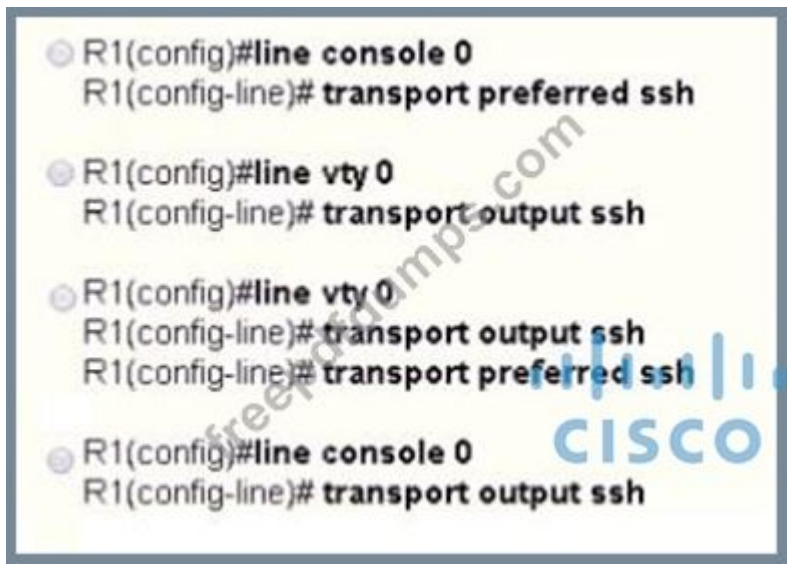
B. permit ICMPv6 on access list INGRESS for Router2 to obtain IPv6 address

C. permit ip any any on access list EGRESS2 on Router1
D. IPv6 address on GigabitEthernet0/0
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
----------R1---------- interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.0 ip access-group EGRESS2 out ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/64 end
----------R2---------- interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 209.165.201.25 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::2/64 ipv6 address autoconfig ipv6 nd autoconfig default-route ipv6 nd cache expire 60 ipv6 nd ra suppress ipv6 traffic-filter INGRESS in end IOU_Router2#telnet 2001:DB8::1 Trying 2001:DB8::1 ... Open IOU_Router1>

NEW QUESTION: 32
Refer to the exhibit.

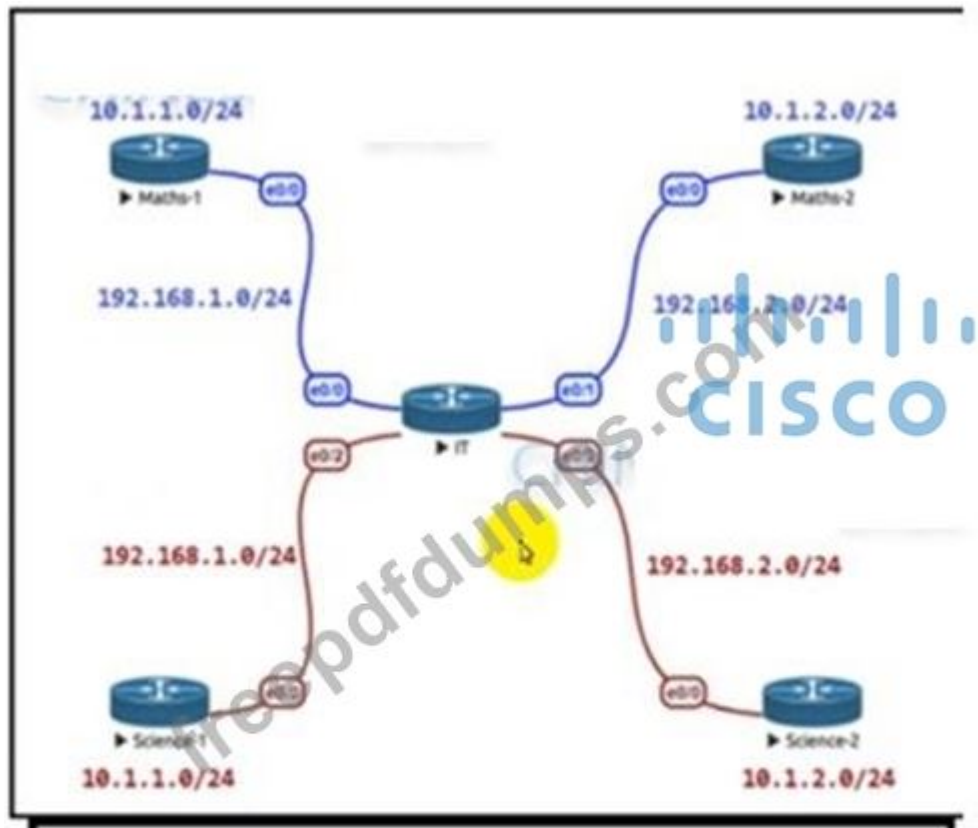
```
R1#show run | begin line
line con 0
 exec-timeout 0 0
 privilege level 15
 logging synohronous
 transport preferred telnet
 transport output none
 stopbits 0 4
line vty 0 4
 login
 transport referred telnet
 transport input none
 transport output telnet
R1#


R1#ssh -1 cisco 192.168.12.2
% ssh connections not permitted from this terminal
R1#
```


An engineer receives this error message when trying to access another router in-band from the serial interface connected to the console of R1. Which configuration is needed on R1 to resolve this issue?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://community.cisco.com/t5/other-network-architecture/out-of-band-router-access/td-p/333295 The "transport output none" command prevents any protocol connection made from R1.
Therefore our SSH connection to 192.168.12.2 was refused. In order to fix this problem we can configure "transport output ssh" under "line console 0" of R1.
Note: The parameter "-l" specifies the username to log in as on the remote machine.

NEW QUESTION: 33
Refer to the exhibit.

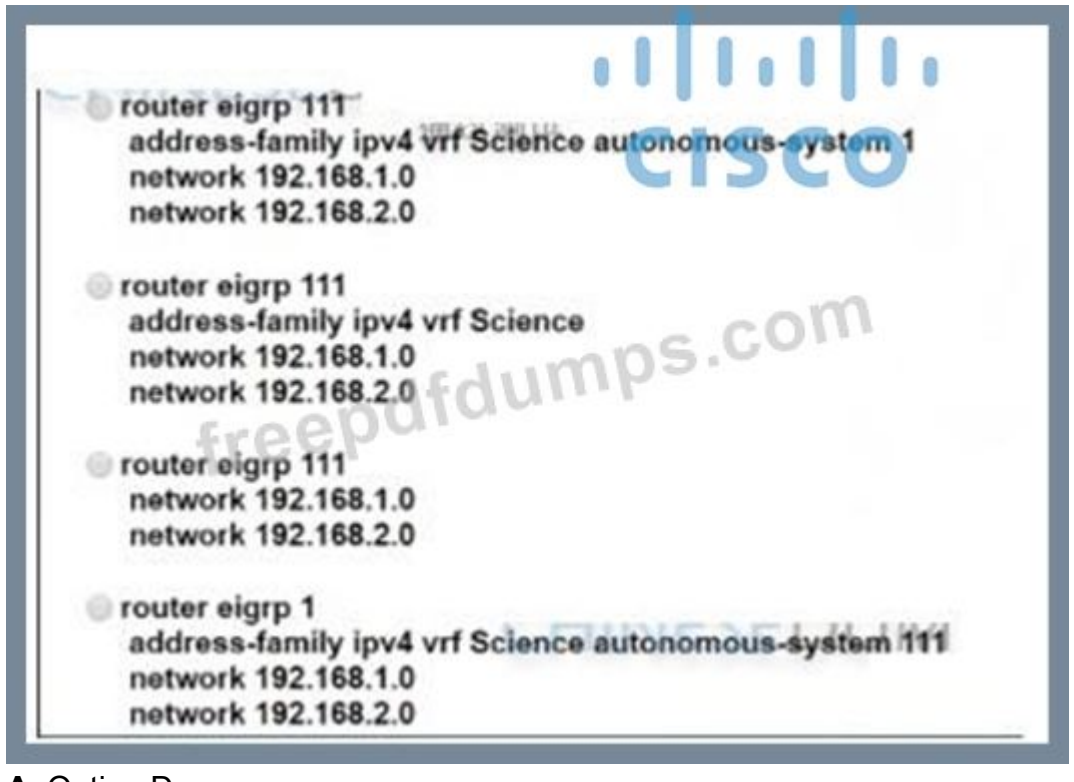


IT Router

```
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
```

```
!
Interface E 0/3
 Vrf forwarding Science
 Ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 No shut
```

Refer to the exhibit. The IT router has been configured with the Science VRF and the interfaces have been assigned to the VRF. Which set of configurations advertises Science-1 and Science-2 routes using EIGRPAS 111?



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

NEW QUESTION: 34
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip route eigrp | include 10.1.
D      10.1.1.0/24

R3#show ip route eigrp | include 10.1.
D      10.1.1.0/24
```

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. 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

B. 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

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.

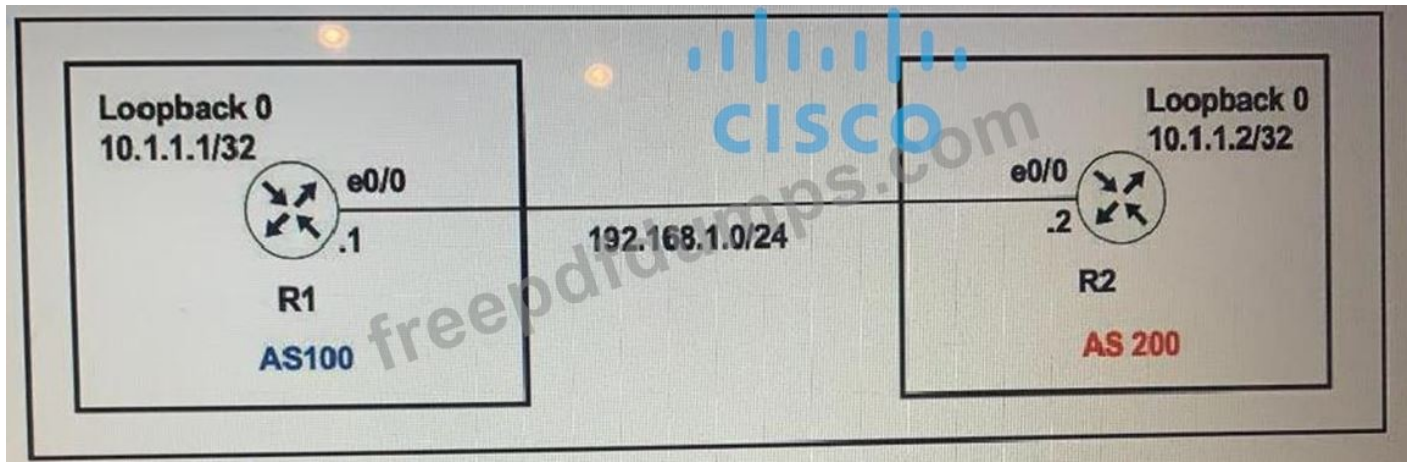
D. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified with a manual neighbor relationship configured between R2 and R3 and confirmed bb use of the show ip eigrp neighbor command.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

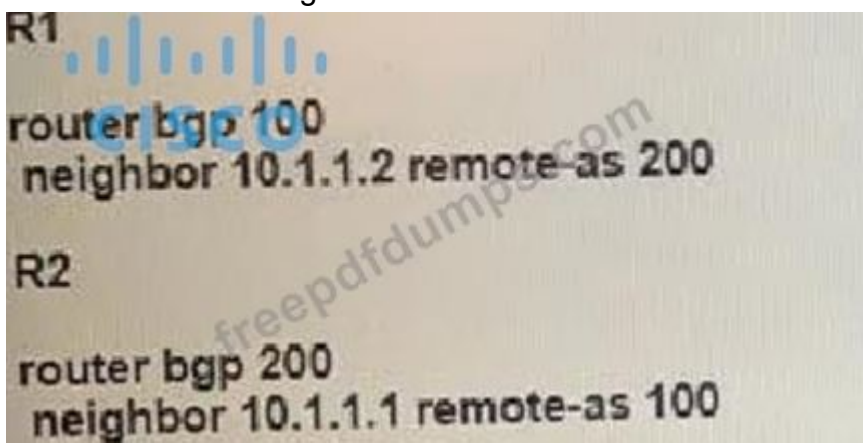
In this topology, the Hub router will receive advertisements from R2 Spoke router on its tunnel interface. The problem here is that it also has a connection with R3 Spoke on that same tunnel interface. If we don't disable split-horizon, then the Hub will not relay routes from R2 to R3 and the other way around. That is because it received those routes on the same interface tunnel and therefore it cannot advertise back out that same interface (split-horizon rule). Therefore we must disable splithorizon on the Hub router to make sure the Spokes know about each other.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Refer to the exhibit.



The R1 and R2 configurations are:



The neighbor is not coming up. Which two sets of configurations bring the neighbors up? (Choose two.)

A. R2
ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1
!
router bgp 200
neighbor 10.1.1.1 tti-security hops 1
neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source loopback 0

B. R2
ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1
!
router bgp 200
neighbor 10.1.1.1 disable-connected-check
neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source loopback 0

C. R2
ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2
!
router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.2 ttl-security hops 1
neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source loopback 0

D. R1
ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2

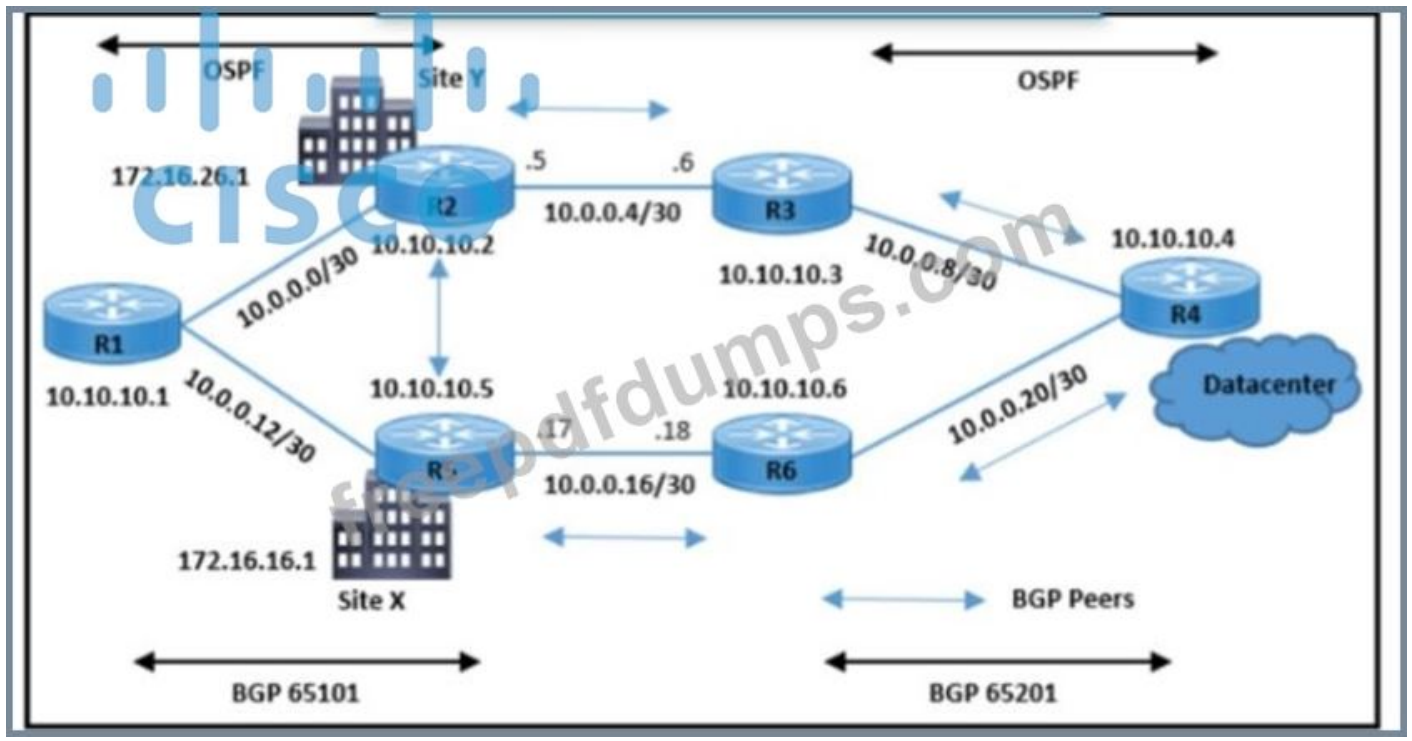
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.1 ttl-security hops 1
neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source loopback 0
E. R1
ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2
!
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.2 disable-connected-check
neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback0
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

The **neighbor disable-connected-check** command is used to disable the connection verification process for eBGP peering sessions that are reachable by a single hop but are configured on a loopback interface or otherwise configured with a non-directly connected IP address.

Disable-connected-check enables a directly connected eBGP neighbor to peer using a loopback address without adjusting the default TTL of 1. In disable connected check the router does not decrease the TTL of an IP packet that is destined to itself so it only counts or considers as one hop between the two loopbacks of the routers.

NEW QUESTION: 36
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R5#
*Sep 19 08:29:51.088: BGP: 10.10.10.2 open active, local address 10.0.0.14
*Sep 19 08:29:51.120: BGP: 10.10.10.2 read request no-op
*Sep 19 08:29:51.124: BGP: 10.10.10.2 open failed: Connection refused by
remote host, open active delayed 12988ms (20000ms max, 60% jitter)

R2#show  ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.5
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.5,  remote AS 65101, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
  Last read 00:01:18, last write 00:01:18, hold time is 15, keepalive
interval is 3 seconds
  Configured hold time is 15, keepalive interval is 3 seconds
  Minimum holdtime from neighbor is 0 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.5
  Connections established 13; dropped 13
  Last reset 00:01:18, due to User reset
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```



Refer to the exhibit A customer reported a failure and intermittent disconnection between two office buildings site X and site Y The network team finds that site X and site Y are exchanging email application traffic with the data center network Which configuration resolves the issue between site X and site Y?

A.
```
RF(config)#no ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32
```

B.
```
RF(config)#router bgp 65201
RF(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.17 prefix-list Customer out
```

C.
```
RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.18 prefix-list Customer in
```

D.
```
RC(config)# ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 permit 192.168.30.1/32
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37

What is an MPLS LDP targeted session?

A. session between neighbors that are connected no more than one hop away

B. LDP session established between LSRs by exchanging TCP hello packets

C. LDP session established by exchanging multicast hello packets

D. label distribution session between non-directly connected neighbors

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

What is a limitation of IPv6 RA Guard?

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

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

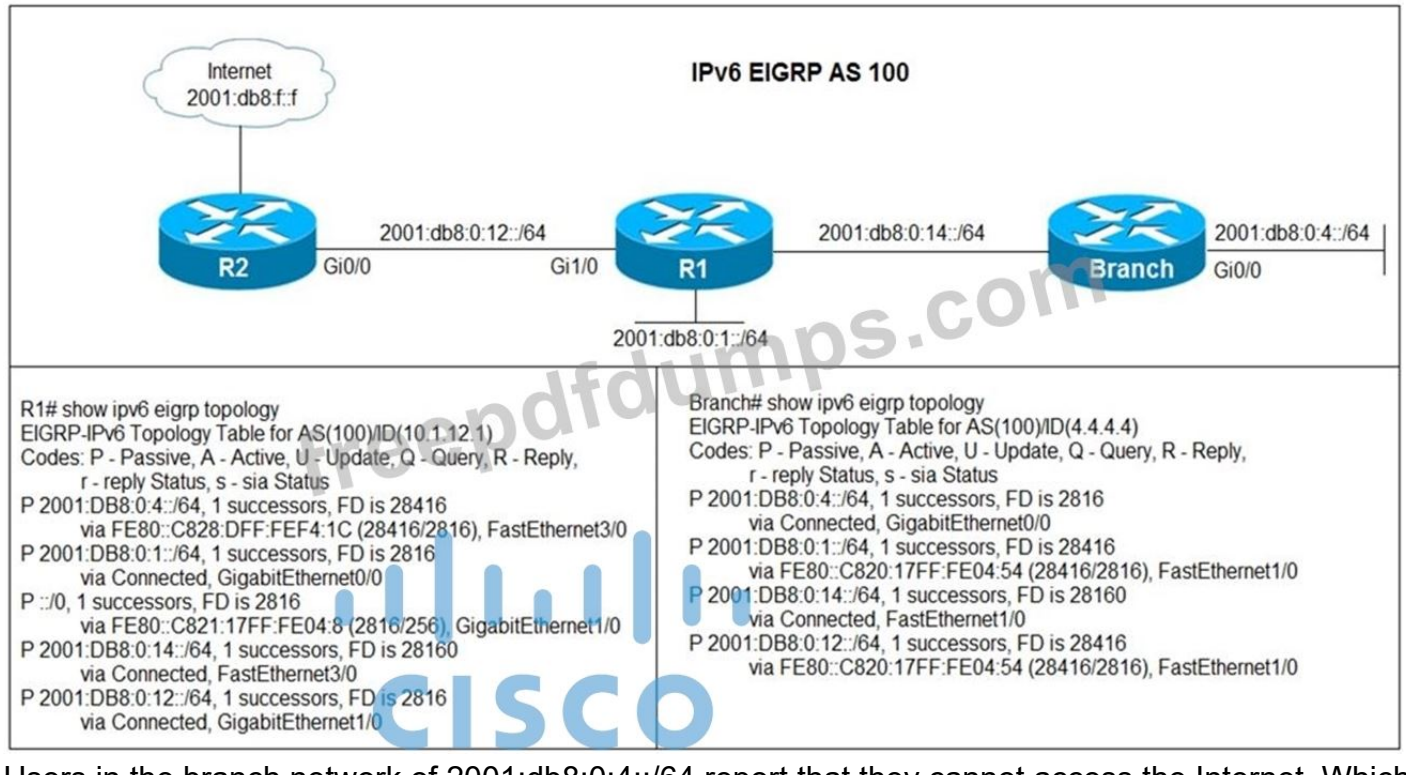
C. It cannot be configured on a switch port interface in the ingress direction
D. Packets that are dropped by IPv6 RA Guard cannot be spanned
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Restrictions for IPv6 RA Guard
The IPv6 RA Guard feature does not offer protection in environments where IPv6 traffic is tunneled.
This feature is supported only in hardware when the ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) is programmed.
This feature can be configured on a switch port interface in the ingress direction.
This feature supports host mode and router mode.
This feature is supported only in the ingress direction; it is not supported in the egress direction.
This feature is not supported on EtherChannel and EtherChannel port members.
This feature is not supported on trunk ports with merge mode.
This feature is supported on auxiliary VLANs and private VLANs (PVLANs). In the case of PVLANs, primary VLAN features are inherited and merged with port features.
Packets dropped by the IPv6 RA Guard feature can be spanned.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-16-10/ip6f-xe-16-10-book/ip6-ra-guard.html#GUID-589AF00C-7499-439F-AD23-51005D61CAB7

NEW QUESTION: 39
The network administrator configured R1 to authenticate Telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using TACACS+. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing toward R1(192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123.

```
aaa new-model
!
tacacs server ISE1
 address ipv4 192.168.1.5
 key Cisco123
!
aaa group server tacacs+ TAC-SERV
 server name ISE1
!
aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV
```

The administrator cannot authenticate to R1 based on ISE. Which configuration fixes the issue?
A. ip tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123
B. line vty 0 4
login authentication TAC-SERV
C. line vty 0 4
login authentication telnet
D. tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The last command "aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV" created the method list name telnet so we need to assign it to line vty.
Reference:
Configure-ISE-2-0-IOS-TACACS-Authentic.html

NEW QUESTION: 40
Refer to the exhibit.



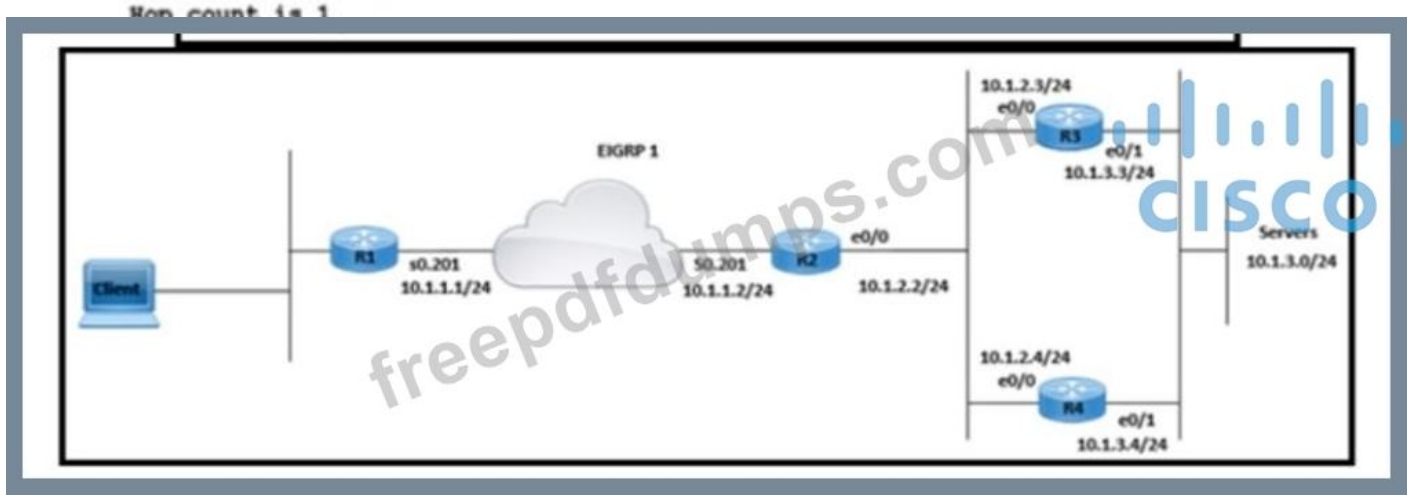
Users in the branch network of 2001:db8:0:4::/64 report that they cannot access the Internet. Which command is issued in IPv6 router EIGRP 100 configuration mode to solve this issue?
A. Issue the no eigrp stub command on R1.
B. Issue the eigrp command on R2.
C. Issue the eigrp stub command on R1
D. Issue the no neighbor stub command on R2.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
Refer to the exhibit.
An OSPF neighbor relationship between R2 and R3 is showing stuck in EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. The neighbor is established between R1 and R2. The network engineer can ping from R2 to R3 and vice versa, but the neighbor is still down. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Restore the Layer 2/Layer 3 conectivity issue in the ISP network.
B. Match MTU on both router interfaces or ignore MTU.
C. Administrative "shut then no shut" both router interfaces.
D. Enable OSPF on the interface, which is required.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
After two OSPF neighboring routers establish bi-directional communication and complete DR/BDR election (on multi-access networks), the routers transition to the exstart state. In this state, the neighboring routers establish a master/slave relationship and determine the initial database descriptor (DBD) sequence number to use while exchanging DBD packets.
Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State
The problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another 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.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the Exhibit.

```
R2# show ip eigrp topology 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0

IP-EIGRP (AS 1): topology entry for 10.1.3.0/24
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 307200
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  10.1.2.3 (Ethernet0), from 10.1.2.3, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (307200/281600), Route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
        Total delay is 2000 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 1
  10.1.2.4 (Ethernet0), from 10.1.2.4, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (312320/286720), Route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
        Total delay is 2200 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 1
```



Refer to the exhibit. A network is configured for EIGRP equal-cost load balancing, but the traffic destined to the servers is not load balanced. Link metrics from router R2 to R3 and R4 are the same. Which delay value must be configured to resolve the issue?

A. 208 oon R3 E0/0

B. 2200 on R4 E0/1

C. 120 on R4 E0/1

D. 120/on R3 E0/1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

Refer to the exhibit.

R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. R6(config)# ip sla responder

B. R6(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo ip address 10.10.10.1 port 5000

C. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOS

R6(config ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.66 66.66 host 10.10.10.1

D. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOS

R6(confg ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.10.10.1 host 10.66.66.66

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In this IP SLA tracking, we don't need a IP SLA Responder so the command "ip sla responder" on R6 is not necessary.

We also notice that the ACL is blocking ICMP packets on both interfaces E0/0 & E0/1 of R6 so we need to allow ICMP from source 10.10.10.1 to destination 10.66.66.66.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Refer to the exhibit.

on R2:
R2(config)# crypto isakmp policy 10
R2(config-isakmp) # hash md5
R2(config-isakmp) # authentication pre-share
R2(config-isakmp) # group 2
R2(config-isakmp)# encryption 3des
R2(config)# crypto isakmp key cisco address 10.1.1.1
R2(config)# crypto ipsec transform-set TSET esp-des esp-md-hmac
R2(cfg-crypto-trans)# mode transport
R2(config)# crypto ipsec profile TST R2 (ipsec-profile) # set transform-set TSET
R2(config)# interface tunnel 123
R2(config-if)# tunnel protection ipsec profile TST

on R3:
R3(config)# crypto isakmp policy 10
R3(config-isakmp) # hash md5
R3(config-isakmp) # authentication pre-share
R3(config-isakmp) # group 2
R3(config-isakmp)# encryption 3des
R3(config)# crypto isakmp key cisco address 10.1.1.1
R3(config)# crypto ipsec transform-set TSET esp-des esp-md5-hmac
R3(cfg-crypto-trans)# mode tunnel
R3(config)# crypto ipsec profile TST R3 (ipsec-profile) + set transform-set TSET
R3(config)# interface tunnel 123
R3(config-if)# tunnel protection ipsec profile TST

After applying IPsec, the engineer observed that the DMVPN tunnel went down, and both spoke-to-spoke and hub were not establishing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 192.1.1.1 on R2 and R3

B. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on R2 and R3.

C. Change the mode from mode tunnel to mode transport on R3

D. Change the mode from mode transport to mode tunnel on R2.

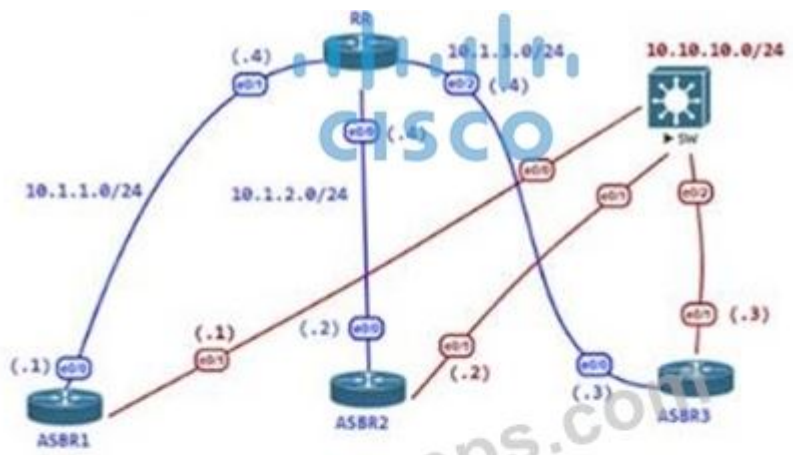
E. Remove the crypto isakmp key cisco address 10.1.1.1 on R2 and R3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

*When using DMVPN with IPSec, it is unnecessary to use tunnel mode. Because DMVPN uses GRE which means that a new IP header is already added by GRE. The GRE encapsulation happens on the tunnel interface before the encryption process takes place.

NEW QUESTION: 45

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
```

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

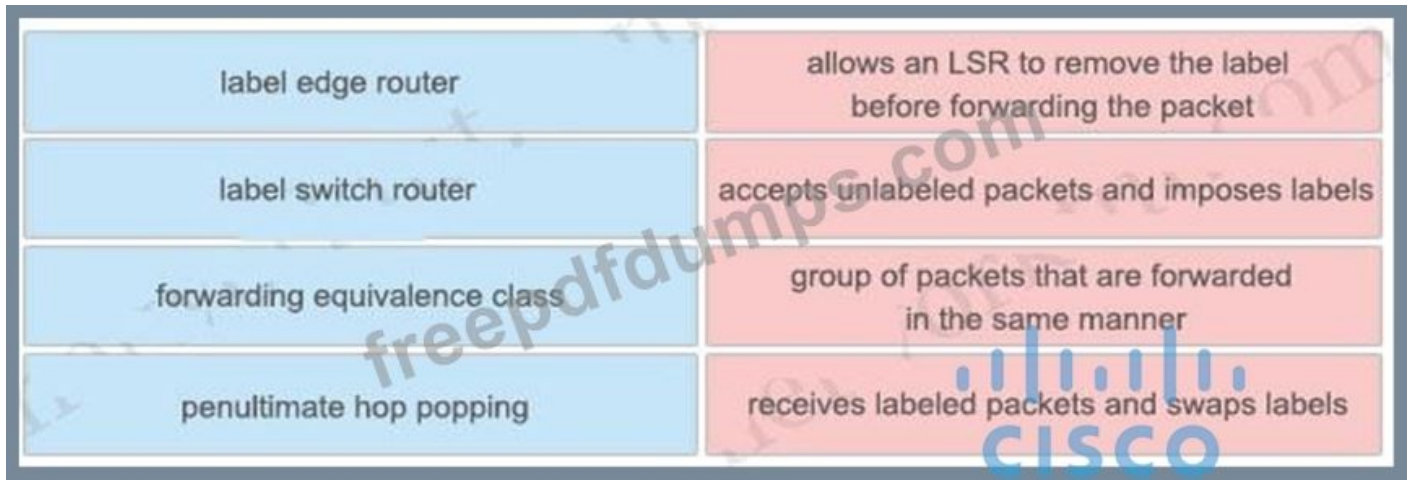
```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.3.4 remote-as 100
```

Refer to the exhibit The administrator configured the network devices for end-to-end reachability, but the ASBRs are not propagating routes to each other
Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

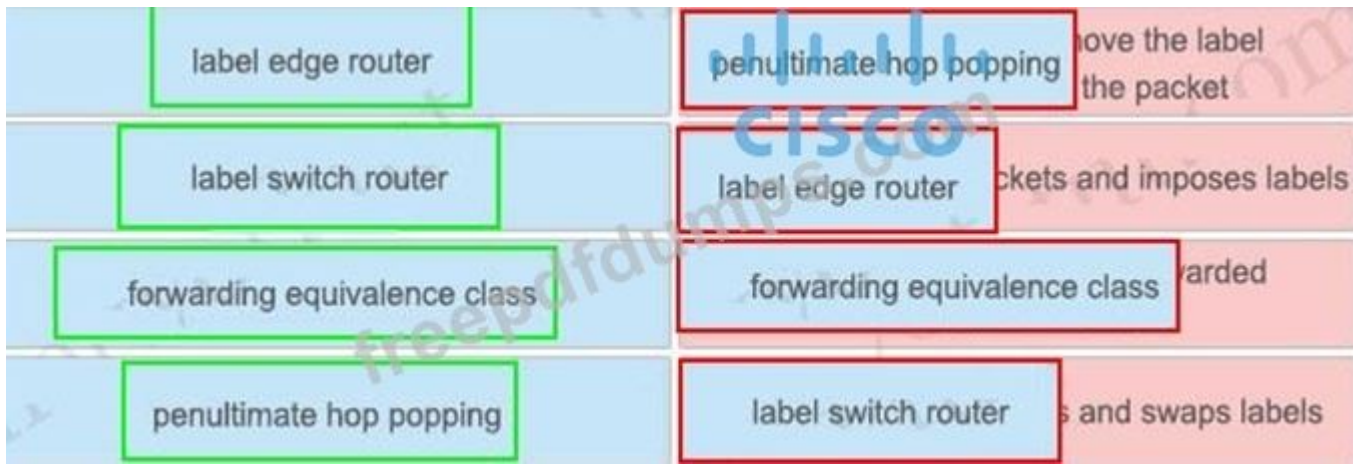
A. Option C
B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Which component of MPLS VPNs is used to extend the IP address so that an engineer is able to identify to which VPN it belongs?
A. VPNv4 address family
B. RD
C. RT
D. LDP
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47
Drag and drop the MPLS concepts from the left onto the descriptions on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 48

A customer requested a GRE tunnel through the provider network between two customer sites using loopback to hide internal networks. Which configuration on R2 establishes the tunnel with R1?

A. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1400
R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
R2(config-if)# tunnel source 10.10.2.2
R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.10.1.1

B. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
R2(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.20.1
R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.10.1.1

C. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1400
R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360

R2(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.20.1
R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 192.168.10.1
D. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
R2(config-if)# tunnel source 10.10.2.2
R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.10.1.1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49
Refer to the exhibit.

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

In the debug output, we see that the Authorization (not Authentication) failed so we need to correct the authorization. In order to enable authorization, we must use the global command
"aaa authorization console" first.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/security/a1/sec-a1-cr-book/sec-cr-a1.html

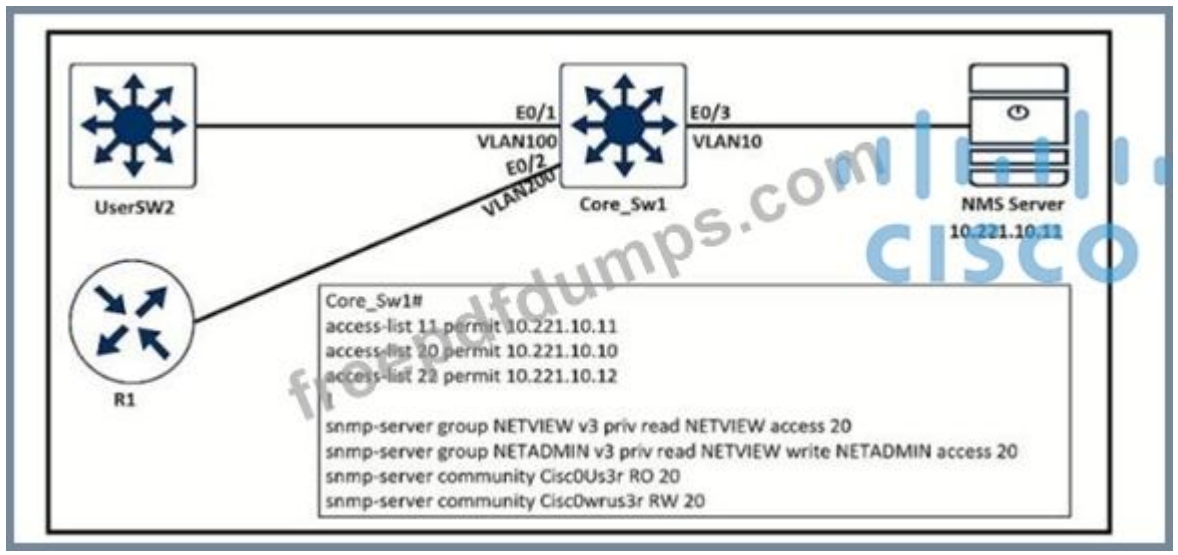
NEW QUESTION: 50
An administrator attempts to download the pack NBAR2 file using TFTP from the CPE router to another device over the Gi0/0 interface. The CPE is configured as below:

```
hostname CPE
!
ip access-list extended WAN
<...>
remark => All UDP rules below for WAN ID: S420T92E35F99
permit udp any eq domain any
permit udp any any eq tftp
deny udp any any
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
<...>
ip access-group WAN in
<...>
!
tftp-server flash:pp-adv-csr1000v-1612.1a-37.53.0.0.pack
```


The transfer fails. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Change the WAN ACL to permit the UDP port 69 to allow TFTP
B. Make the permit udp any eq tftp any entry the last entry in the WAN ACL.
C. Shorten the file name to the 8+3 naming convention.
D. Change the WAN ACL to permit the entire UDP destination port range
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51
An engineer notices that R1 does not hold enough log messages to Identity the root cause during troubleshooting Which command resolves this issue?
A. (config)#logging buffered 4096 informational
B. #logging buffered 16000 critical
C. (config)#logging buffered 16000 informational
D. #logging buffered 4096 critical
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured SNMP communities on the Core_SW1, but the SNMP server cannot obtain information from Core_SW1. Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.12

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

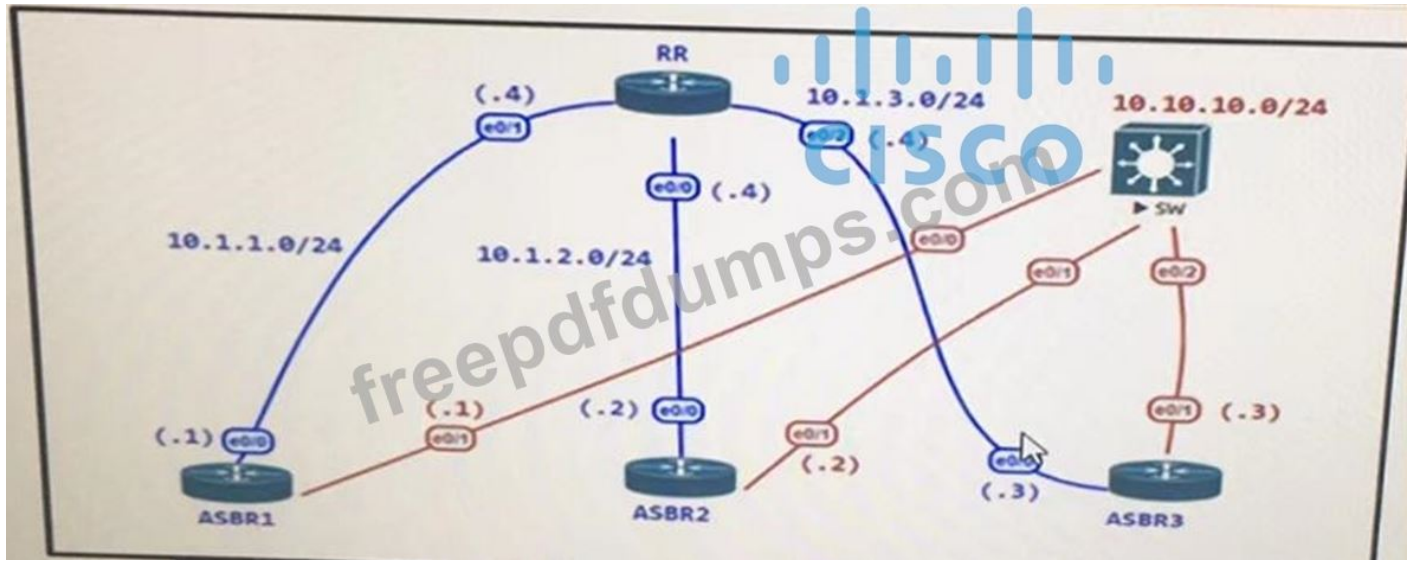
C. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22

D. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53

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.

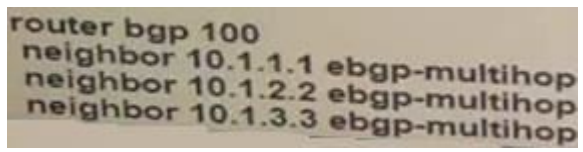
```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client
```

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. 

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

A customer reports to the support desk that they cannot print from their PC to the local printer id:401987778. Which tool must be used to diagnose the issue using Cisco DNA Center Assurance?

A. path trace

B. device trace

C. application trace

D. ACL trace

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

What is a function of IPv6 Source Guard?

A. It works with address glean or ND to find existing addresses.

B. It inspects ND and DHCP packets to build an address binding table.

C. It denies traffic from known sources and allocated addresses.

D. It notifies the ND protocol to inform hosts if the traffic is denied by it.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

IPv6 source guard is an interface feature between the populated binding table and data traffic filtering. This feature enables the device to deny traffic when it is originated from an address that is not stored in the binding table. IPv6 source guard does not inspect ND or DHCP packets;rather, it works in conjunction with IPv6 neighbor discovery (ND) inspection or IPv6 address glean, both of which detect existing addresses on the link and store them into the binding table.

NEW QUESTION: 56

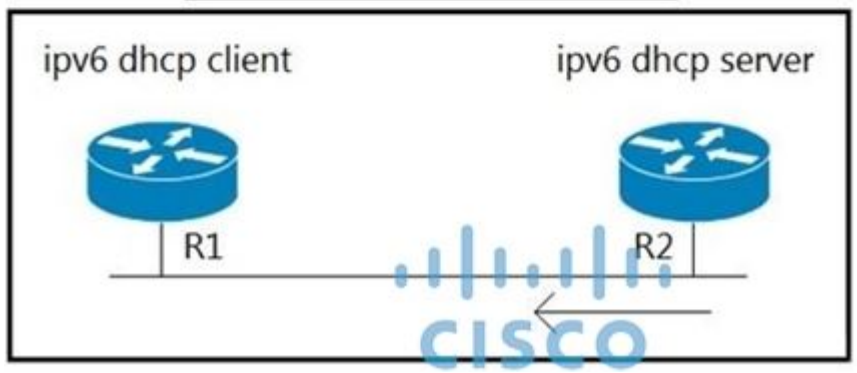
Refer to the exhibit.

ipv6 dhcp server:

```
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
int e0/1
ipv6 enable
ipv6 add 2001:11::1/64
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
no shut
ipv6 dhcp server IPv6Pool
!
ipv6 dhcp pool IPv6Pool
dns-server 2002:555::1
domain-name my.net
```

ipv6 dhcp client:

```
interface Ethernet0/1
no ip address
ipv6 address dhcp
ipv6 enable
no shut
```



A network administrator is troubleshooting IPv6 address assignment for a DHCP client that is not getting an IPv6 address from the server.
Which configuration retrieves the client IPv6 address from the DHCP server?

A. service dhcp command on DHCP server
B. ipv6 address autoconfig command on the interface
C. ipv6 dhcp relay-agent command on the interface
D. ipv6 dhcp server automatic command on DHCP server

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
The network administrator configured R1 for Control Plane Policing so that the inbound Telnet traffic is policed to 100 kbps. This policy must not apply to traffic coming in from 10.1.1.1/32 and 172.16.1.1/32. The administrator has configured this:

```
access-list 101 permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 permit tcp host 172.16.1.1 any eq 23
!
class-map CoPP-TELNET
match access-group 101
!
policy-map PM-CoPP
class CoPP-TELNET
police 100000 conform transmit exceed drop
!
control-plane
service-policy input PM-CoPP
```


The network administrator is not getting the desired results. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?
A. control-plane
no service-policy input PM-CoPP
!
interface Ethernet 0/0
service-policy input PM-CoPP
B. control-plane
no service-policy input PM-CoPP
service-policy input PM-CoPP
C. no access-list 101
access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1,1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 deny tcp host 172,16.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 permit ip any any
D. no access-list 101
access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 deny tcp host 172.16.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 permit ip any any
!
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
interface E0/0
service-policy input PM-CoPP
Explanation:
Packets that match a deny rule are excluded from that class and cascade to the next class (if one exists) for classification. Therefore if we don't want to CoPP traffic from 10.1.1.1/32 and

172.16.1.1/32, we must "deny" them in the ACL.

NEW QUESTION: 58
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)
IPv6 ND inspection learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables. IPv6 ND inspection analyzes neighbor discovery messages in order to build a trusted binding table database, and IPv6 neighbor discovery messages that do not have valid bindings are dropped. A neighbor discovery message is considered trustworthy if its IPv6-to-MAC mapping is verifiable.
This feature mitigates some of the inherent vulnerabilities for the neighbor discovery mechanism, such as attacks on duplicate address detection (DAD), address resolution, device discovery, and the neighbor cache.

NEW QUESTION: 59
What are two characteristics of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)
A. requires IPv6 snooping on Layer 2 access or trunk ports
B. used in service provider deployments to protect DDoS attacks
C. requires the user to configure a static binding
D. requires that validate prefix be enabled
E. recovers missing binding table entries
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
IPv6 Source Guard uses the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table to drop traffic from unknown sources or bogus IPv6 addresses not in the binding table. The switch also tries to recover from lost address information, querying DHCPv6 server or using IPv6 neighbor discovery to verify the source IPv6 address after dropping the offending packet(s).

NEW QUESTION: 60
Which configuration enabled the VRF that is labeled "Inet" on FastEthernet0/0?
A. R1(config)# ip vrf Inet
R1(config-vrf)#ip vrf FastEthernet0/0
B. R1(config)# ip vrf Inet
R1(config-vrf)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding Inet
C. R1(config)#router ospf 1 vrf Inet
R1(config-router)#ip vrf forwarding FastEthernet0/0
D. R1(config)#ip vrf Inet FastEthernet0/0
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61
Which two protocols can cause TCP starvation? (Choose two)

A. HTTPS
B. SNMP
C. FTP
D. SMTP
E. TFTP
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62
Refer to the exhibit.

```
CPE(config)# lin c 0
CPE(config-line)# no exec
CPE(config-line)# end
CPE#
*Jan 31 23:07:22.655: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console
by console
CPE# wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE# exit

CPE con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

! Console stopped responding at this moment !
```

An administrator is attempting to disable the automatic logout after a period of inactivity. After logging out the console stopped responding to all keyword inputs. Remote access through SSH still work resolves the issue?
A. Configure the default exec-timeout command on line con 0.
B. Configure the exec command on line con 0.
C. Configure the absolute-timeout command on line con 0.
D. Configure the no exec-timeout command on line con 0.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2(config)# int tun0

*Feb 23 00:42:06.179: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Tunnel0, changed state to down

R2(config-if)# ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# tunnel source lo0
R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.255.255.1

*Feb 23 00:42:15.845: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Tunnel0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)# router eigrp E
R2(config-router)# address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 1
R2(config-router-af)# net 192.168.12.2 0.0.0.0

*Feb 23 00:43:05.730: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 1: Neighbor
192.168.12.1 (Tunnel0) is up: new adjacency
*Feb 23 00:43:05.993: %ADJ-5-PARENT: Midchain parent maintenance
for IP midchain out of Tunnel0 - looped chain attempting to
stack
*Feb 23 00:43:15.193: %TUN-5-RECURDOWN: Tunnel0 temporarily
disabled due to recursive routing
*Feb 23 00:43:15.193: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Tunnel0, changed state to down
```

An administrator is configuring a GRE tunnel to establish an EIGRP neighbor to a remote router. The other tunnel endpoint is already configured. After applying the configuration as shown, the tunnel started flapping. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Modify the network command to use the Tunne10 Interface netmask.

B. Advertise the Loopback0 interface from R2 across the tunnel.

C. Readdress the IP network on the Tunne10 on both routers using the /31 netmask.

D. Stop sending a route matching the tunnel destination across the tunnel.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

A network administrator cannot connect to a device via SSH. The line vty configuration is as follows:

```
line vty 0 4
 location S421T50E27F86
 session-timeout 10
 transport preferred ssh
 transport input all
 transport output telnet ssh
 stopbits 1
```

Which action resolves this issue?

A. Configure the transport input SSH

B. initialize the SSH key

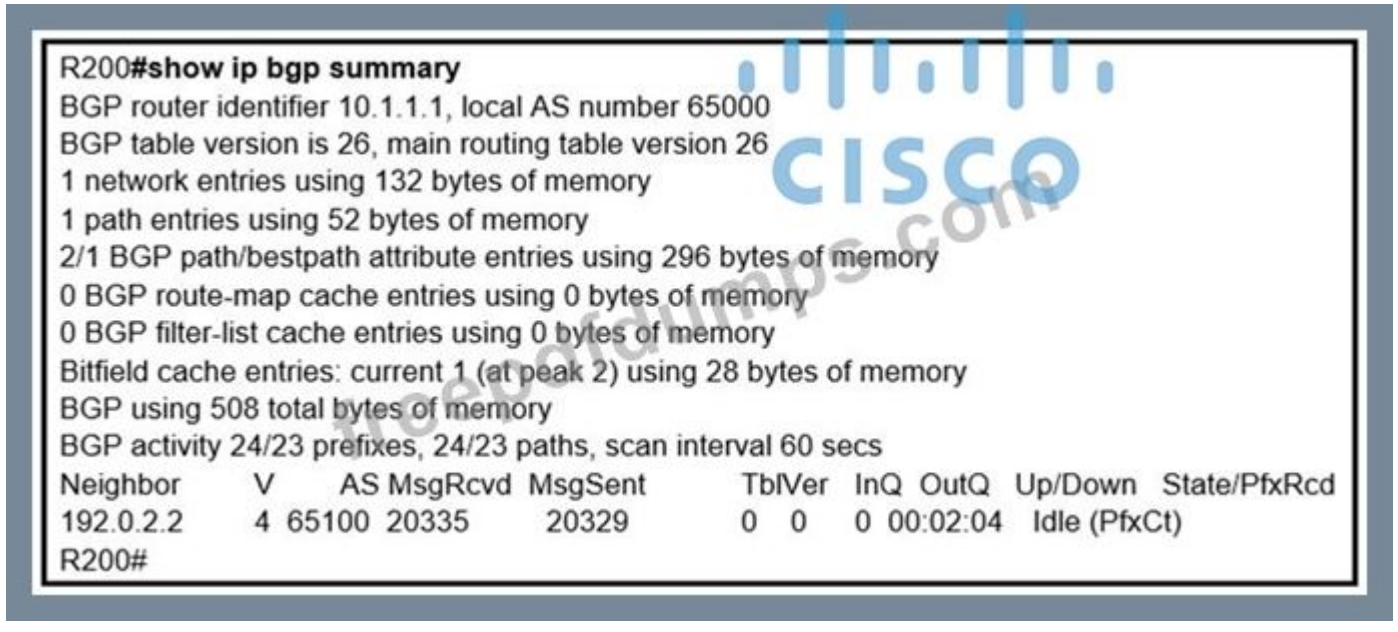
C. Increase the session timeout

D. Change the stopbits to 10.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Refer to the exhibit.



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)

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

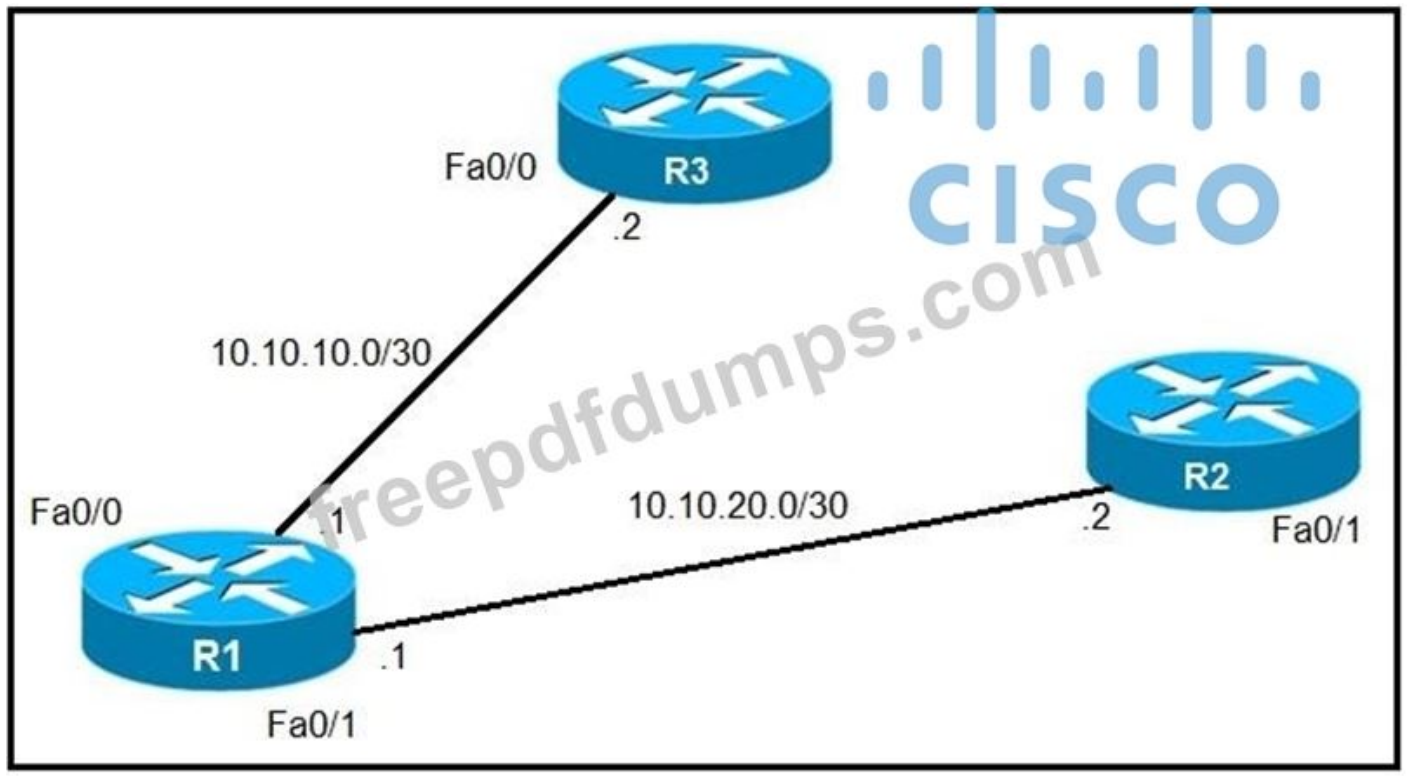
NEW QUESTION: 66

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit An engineer must ensure that R3 sees only type 1 and 2 LSAs in area 1. Which command must the engineer apply on R2?

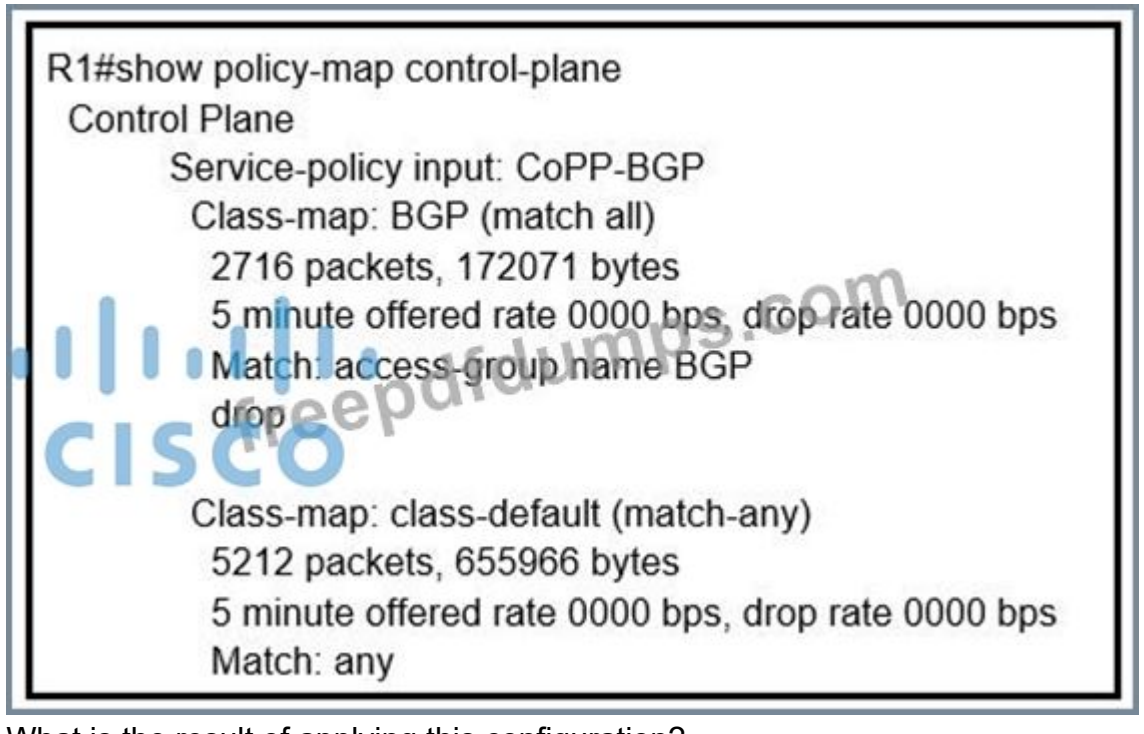
A. Area 1 stub nssa
B. Area 1 stub
C. Area a stub no-summary
D. Area 1nssa no-summary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
Refer to the exhibit.



An IP SLA was configured on router R1 that allows the default route to be modified in the event that Fa0/0 loses reachability with the router R3 Fa0/0 interface. The route has changed to flow through router R2. Which debug command is used to troubleshoot this issue?
A. debug ip flow
B. debug ip sla error
C. debug ip routing
D. debug ip packet
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
debug ip routing This command enables debugging messages related to the routing table.

NEW QUESTION: 68
Refer to the exhibit.



What is the result of applying this configuration?

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

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 device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

after bgp session are UP.I configured the CoPP to drop 10.3.3.3 bgp traffic (R3).

R3 bgp traffic that matched the ACL 100 is dropped and the state is in IDLE

---

access-list 100 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 any eq bgp

access-list 100 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 eq bgp any

!

class-map match-all class-bgp

match access-group 100

!

policy-map policy-bgp

class class-bgp

drop

!

control-plane

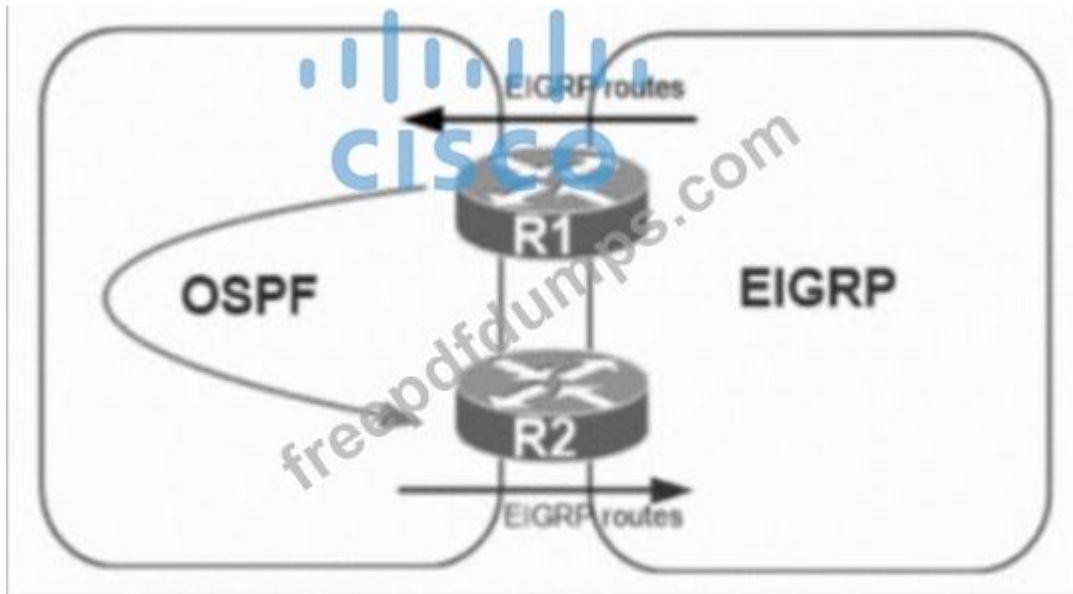
service-policy input policy-bgp

!

The 10.3.3.3 neighbor goes to IDLE

NEW QUESTION: 69

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured mutual redistribution on R1 and R2 routers, which caused instability in the network. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to deny when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.

B. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to allow when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.

C. Advertise summary routes of EIGRP to OSPF and deny specific EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF.

D. Apply a prefix list of EIGRP network routes in OSPF domain on R1 to propagate back into the EIGRP routing domain.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When doing mutual redistribution at multiple points (between OSPF and EIGRP on R1 & R2), we may create routing loops so we should use route-map to prevent redistributed routes from redistributing again into the original domain.

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

NEW QUESTION: 70

Refer to the exhibit.


```
R1#show route-map
route-map FROM->EIGRP, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 10
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
R1#show run | sec router
router eigrp 100
 network 10.96.69.0 0.0.0.3
 no auto-summary
 eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
router ospf 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map FROM->EIGRP
 network 10.99.69.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1#show ip access-list
Standard IP access list 10
    10 permit 192.168.16.0, wildcard bits 0.0.3.255
    11 permit 192.168.0.0, wildcard bits 0.0.7.255
    20 deny   any
```

Refer to the exhibit The engineer configured route redistribution in the network but soon received reports that R2 cannot access 192 168 7 0/24 and 192 168 15 0/24 subnets Which configuration resolves the issue?

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.7.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.7.255
```

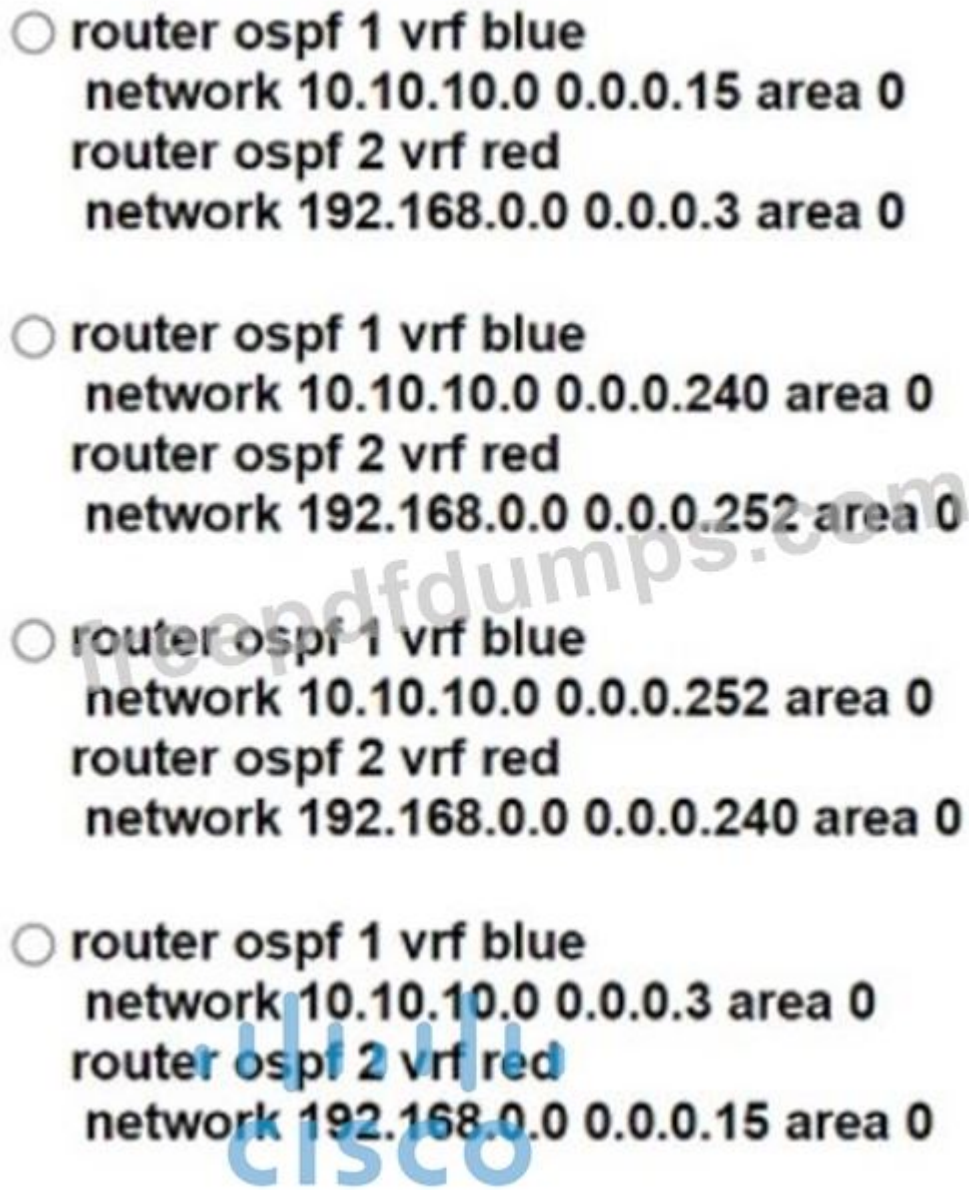
```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.12.0 0.0.3.255
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 71
A CoPP policy is applied for receiving SSH traffic from the WAN interface on a Cisco ISR4321 router.
However, the SSH response from the router is abnormal and stuck during the high link utilization. The problem is identified as SSH traffic does not match in the ACL. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Rate-limit SSH traffic to ensure dedicated bandwidth.
B. Apply CoPP on the control plane interface.
C. Increase the IP precedence value of SSH traffic to 6.
D. Apply CoPP on the WAN interface inbound direction.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation

The problem is "SSH traffic does not match in the ACL" and "CoPP policy is applied for receiving SSH traffic from the WAN interface" so we should apply CoPP on the control plane interface instead.

NEW QUESTION: 72
An engineer configured VRF-Lite on a router for VRF blue and VRF red. OSPF must be enabled on each VRF to peer to a directly connected router in each VRF. Which configuration forms OSPF neighbors over the network 10.10.10.0/28 for VRF blue and 192.168.0.0/30 for VRF red?



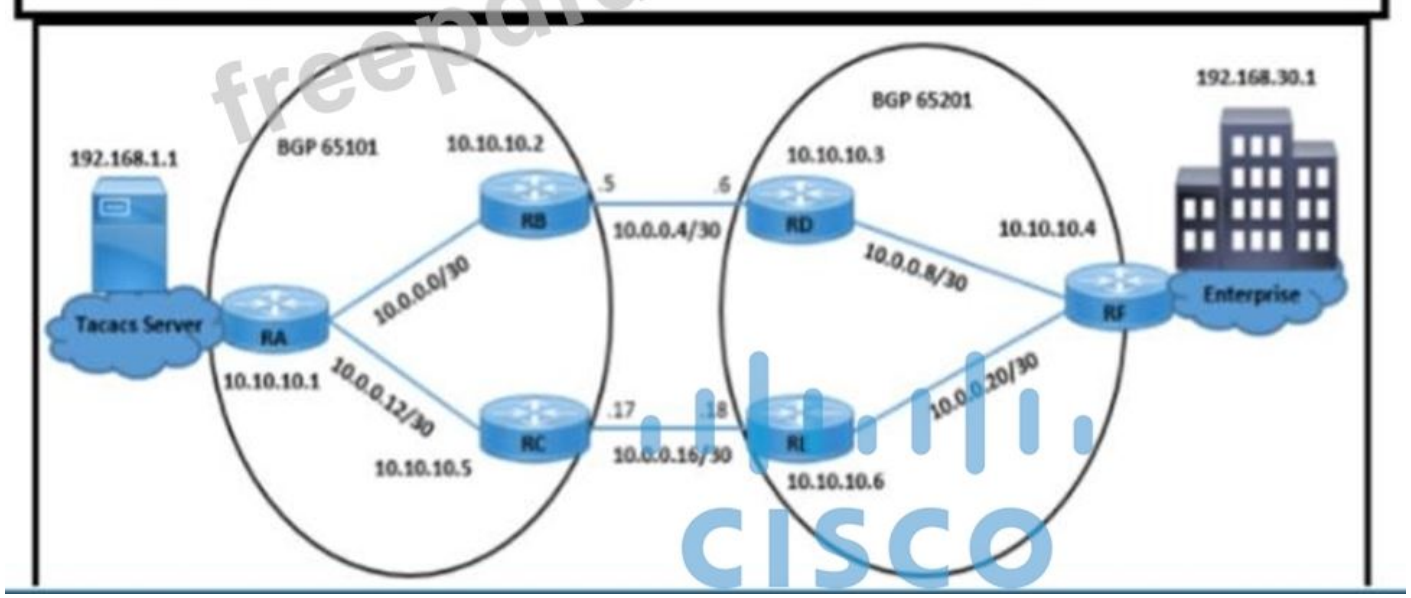
A. Option D
B. Option B
C. Option A
D. Option C
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
What is a characteristic of Layer 3 MPLS VPNs?
A. LSP signaling requires the use of unnumbered IP links for traffic engineering.

B. Traffic engineering supports multiple IGP instances
C. Traffic engineering capabilities provide QoS and SLAs.
D. Authentication is performed by using digital certificates or preshared keys.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
MPLS traffic engineering supports only a single IGP process/instance
The MPLS traffic engineering feature does not support routing and signaling of LSPs over unnumbered IP links.
3s/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-book/mp-te-enhance-xe.html

NEW QUESTION: 74
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RF#traceroute 192.168.1.1
  1 10.0.0.9 40 msec 28 msec 24 msec
  2  *  *  *
  3  *  *  *
RE#show  ip prefix-list detail
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: Customer
ip prefix-list Customer:
   count: 2, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 10, refcount: 3
   seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32 (hit count: 5, refcount: 1)
   seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 26, refcount: 1)

RC#show  ip prefix-list detail
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: Customer
ip prefix-list Customer:
   count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 10 - 10, refcount: 4
   seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 7, refcount: 1)
```



Refer to the exhibit The enterprise users fail to authenticate with the TACACS server when a direct fiber link fails between RB and RD The NOC team observes Users connected on AS65201 fail to authenticate with TACACS server 192 168 1 1 Users connected on AS65101 successfully authenticate with TACACS server 192 168 1 1 All AS65101 and AS65201 users are configured to authenticate with the TACACS server Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.
```
RF(config)#router bgp 65201
RF(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.17 prefix-list Customer out
```

B.
```
RF(config)#no ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32
```

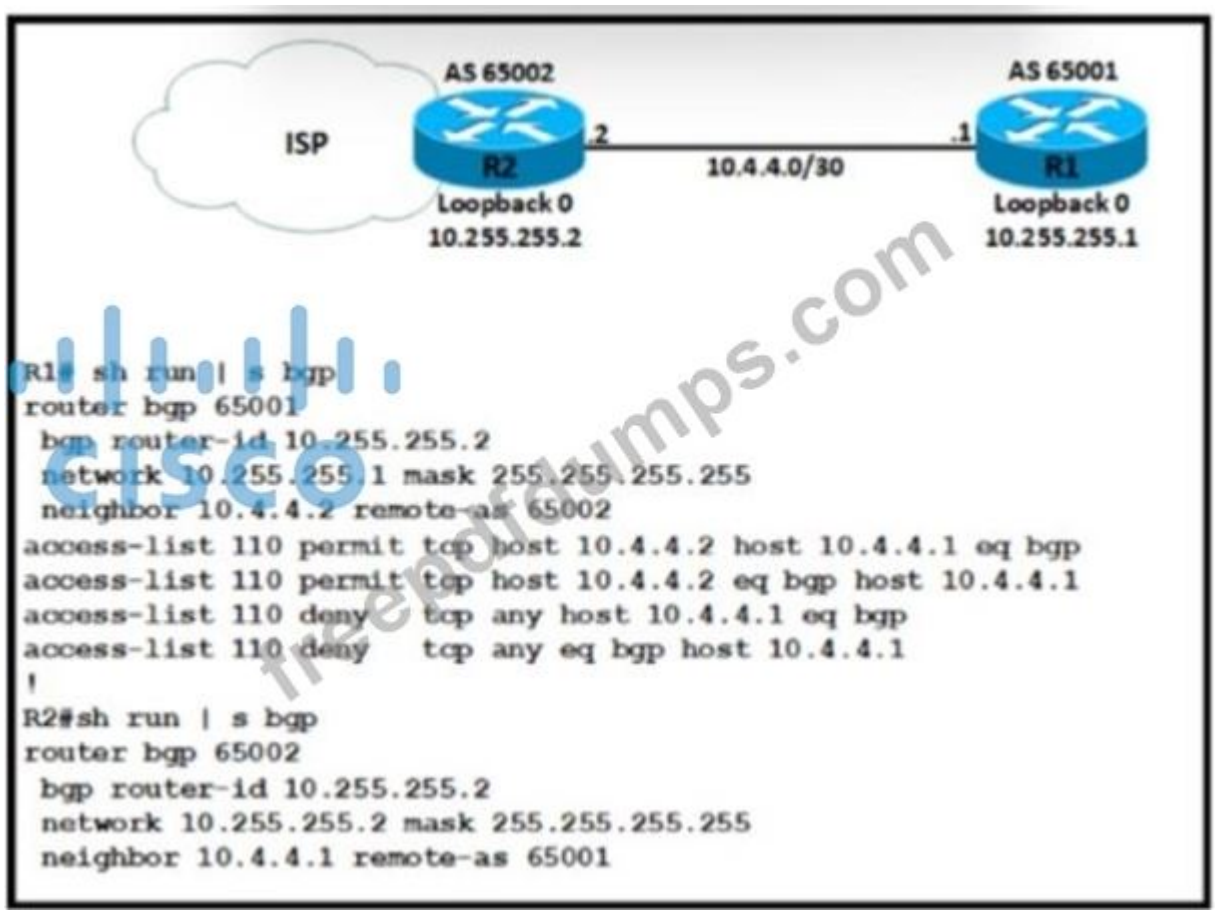
C.
```
RC(config)# ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 permit 192.168.30.1/32
```

D.
```
RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.18 prefix-list Customer in
```

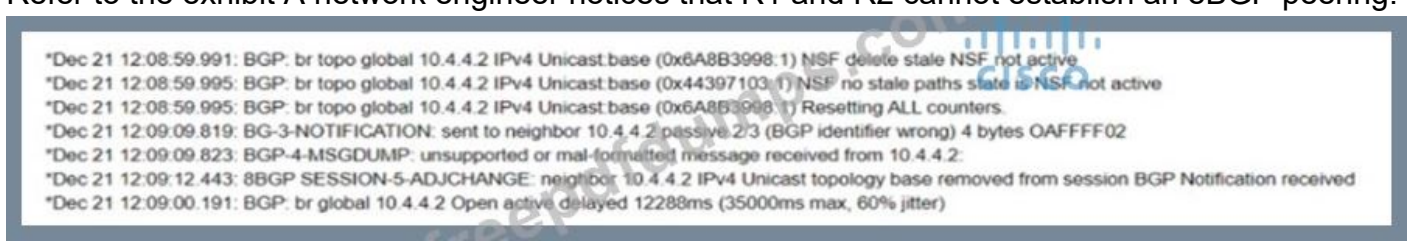
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit A network engineer notices that R1 and R2 cannot establish an eBGP peering. The following messages appear in the log:



Which configuration must the engineer apply to R1 to restore the eBGP peering?

A.
```
router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.1
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny   tcp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny   tcp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
```

B.
```
router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.2
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny tcp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny tcp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
```

C.
```
router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.1
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny udp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny udp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
```

D.
```
router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.2
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny udp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny udp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76

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)

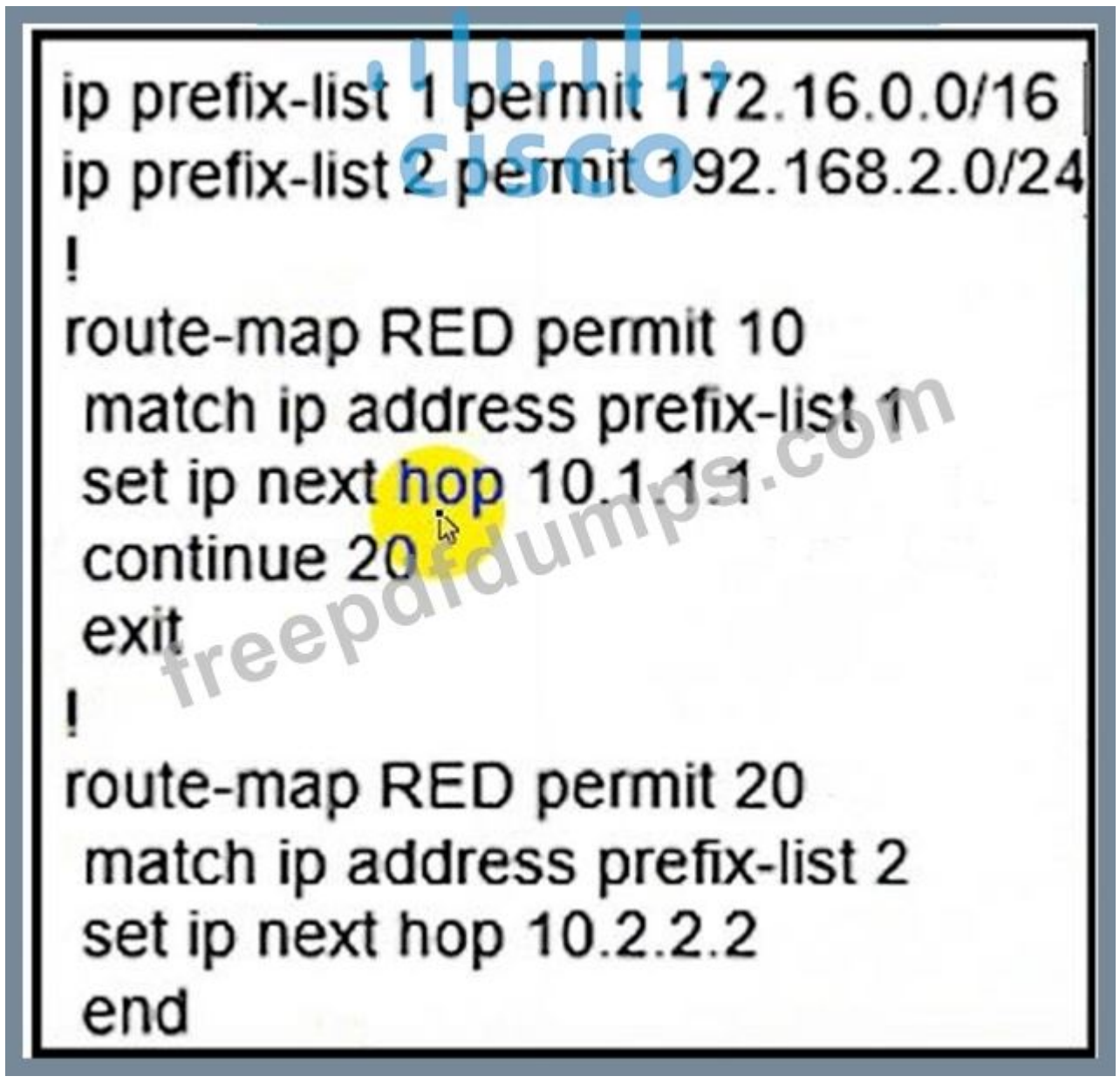
Explanation

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 77

Refer to the exhibit.



The forwarding entries how that the next hop for prefixes from the 172.16.0.0/16 network is set to 10.2.2.2 instead of 10.1.1.1. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove the continue 20 statement from route-map RED permit 10

B. Add set ip next hop 10.1.1.1 in route-map RED permit 20.

C. Remove match ip address prefix-list 1 from route-map RED permit 10.

D. Add the continue statement in route-map RED permit 10 instead of continue 20.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which rouler takes an active role between two LDP neighbors when initiating LDP session negotiation and LDP TCP connection establishment?

A. with the higher IP address

B. with one interface in the MPLS backbone

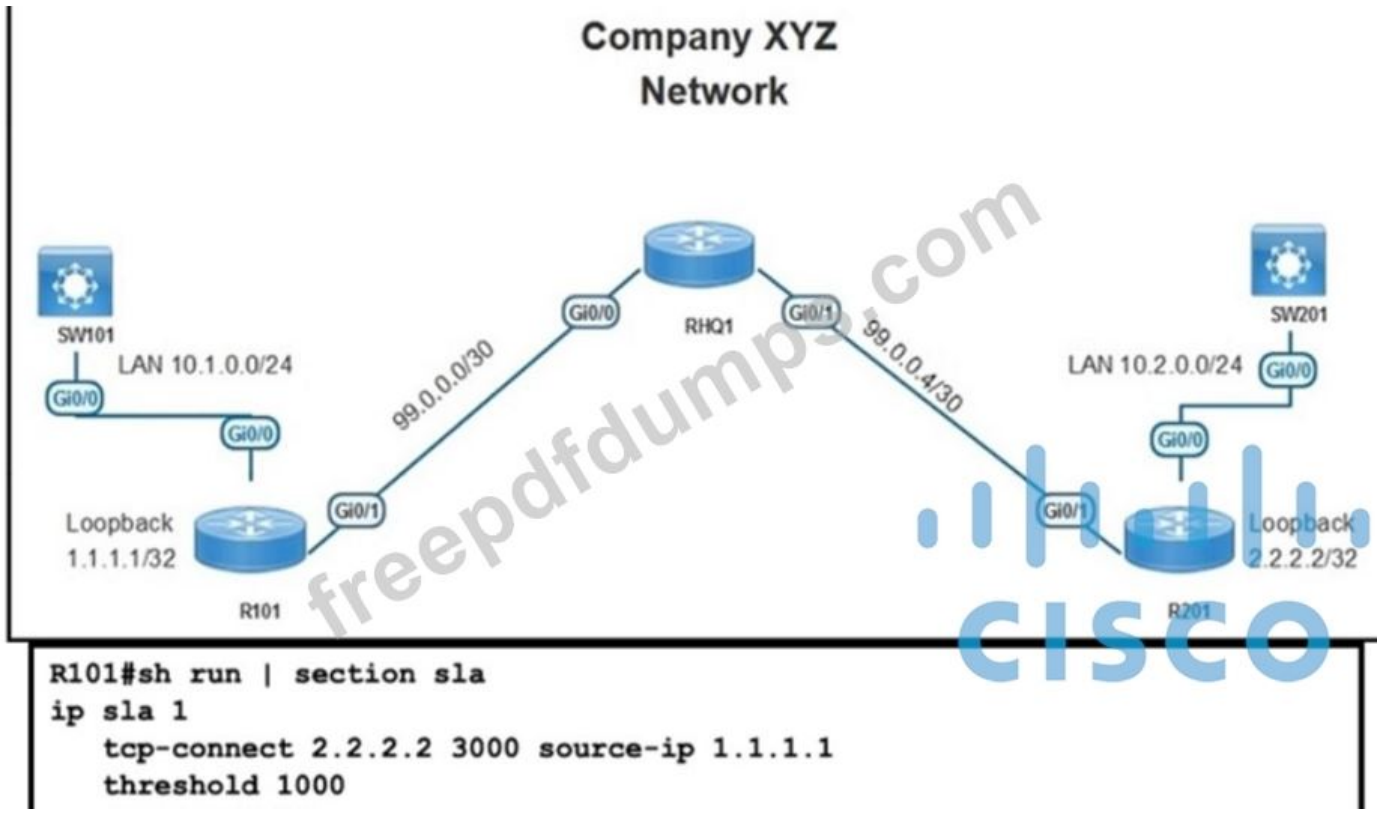
C. with the lowest IP address

D. with the larger number of LDP TCP neighbors

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

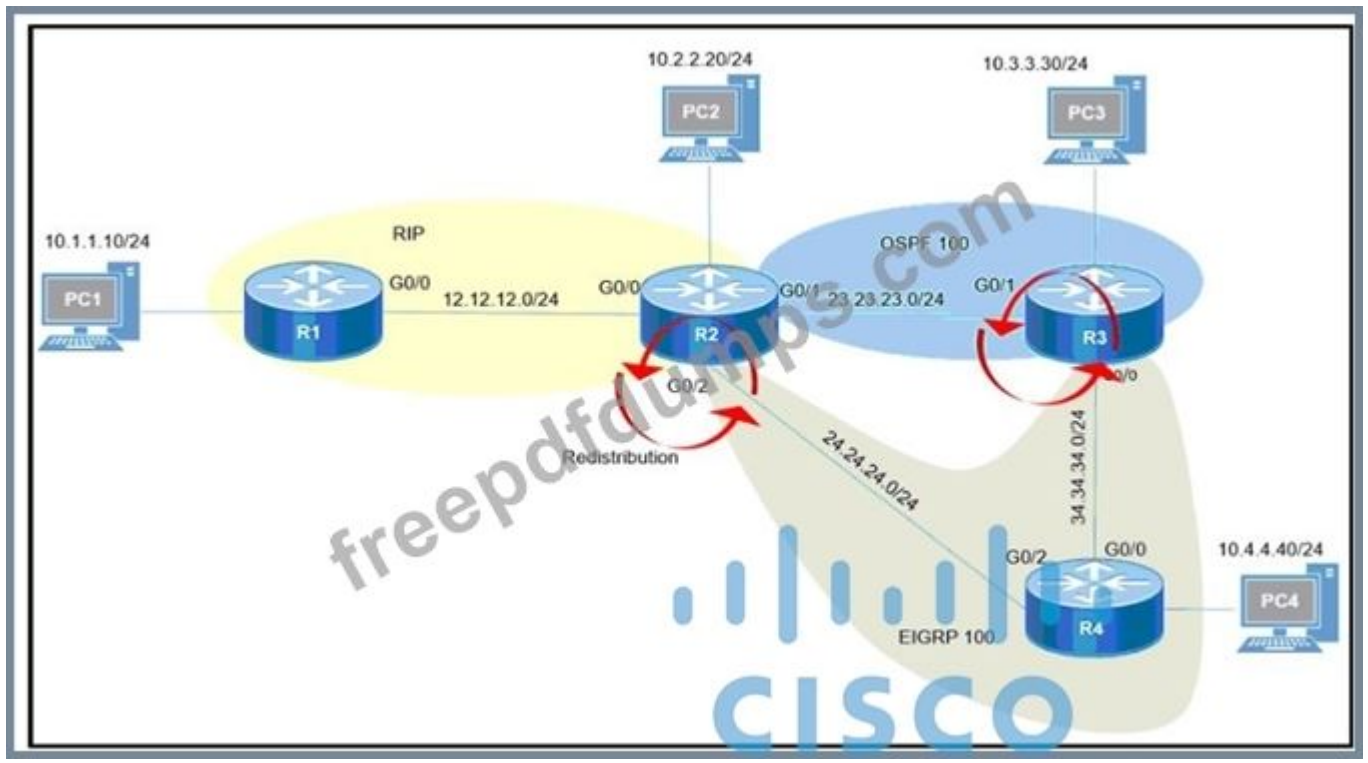
NEW QUESTION: 79
i.
Which two labet distribution methods are used by routers in MPLS? (Choose two)
A. LDP discovery hello message
B. LDP session protection message
C. targeted hello message
D. downstream unsolicited
E. downstream on demand
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit While troubleshooting an issue on the network, an engineer notices that a TCP Connect operation failed on port 3000 between R101 and R201. Which command must be configured on R201 to respond to the R101 IP SLA configurations with a control connection on UDP port 1967?
A. ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 1967
B. ip sla responder
C. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 3000
D. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 2.2.2.2 port 3001
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 81
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

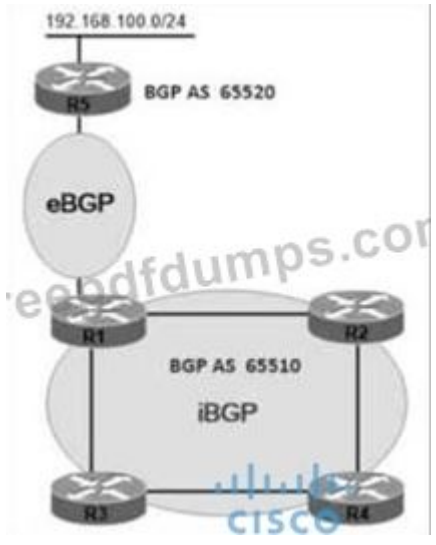
E. Filter all routes except EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF in R3.

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: 82

Refer to the exhibit.

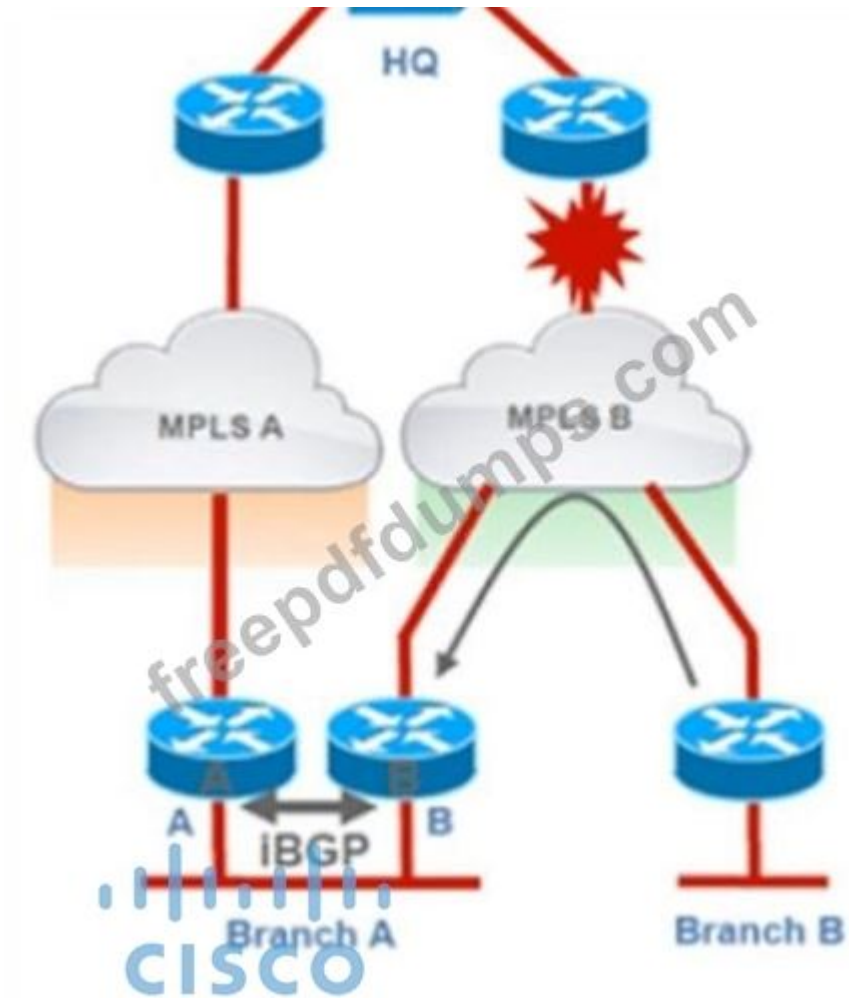


AS65510 iBGP is configured for directly connected neighbors. R4 cannot ping or traceroute network 192 168.100.0/24 Which action resolves this issue?

A. Configure R4 as a route reflector server and configure R1 as a route reflector client
B. Configure R1 as a route reflector server and configure R2 and R3 as route reflector clients
C. Configure R4 as a route reflector server and configure R2 and R3 as route reflector clients.
D. Configure R1 as a route reflector server and configure R4 as a route reflector client
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A route received from one iBGP peer will NOT be advertised to another iBGP peer. Therefore R4 could not receive advertisement for network 192.168.100.0/24. We can overcome this BGP limitation by configuring R1 as a route reflector server and R4 as a route reflector client so that R1 sends advertisements for R4.

NEW QUESTION: 83
How is the LDP router ID used in an MPLS network?
A. The MPLS LOP router ID must match the IGP router ID.
B. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID oven d a loopback is configured.
C. The force keyword changes the router ID to the speeded address without causing any impact.
D. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84
Refer to the exhibit.

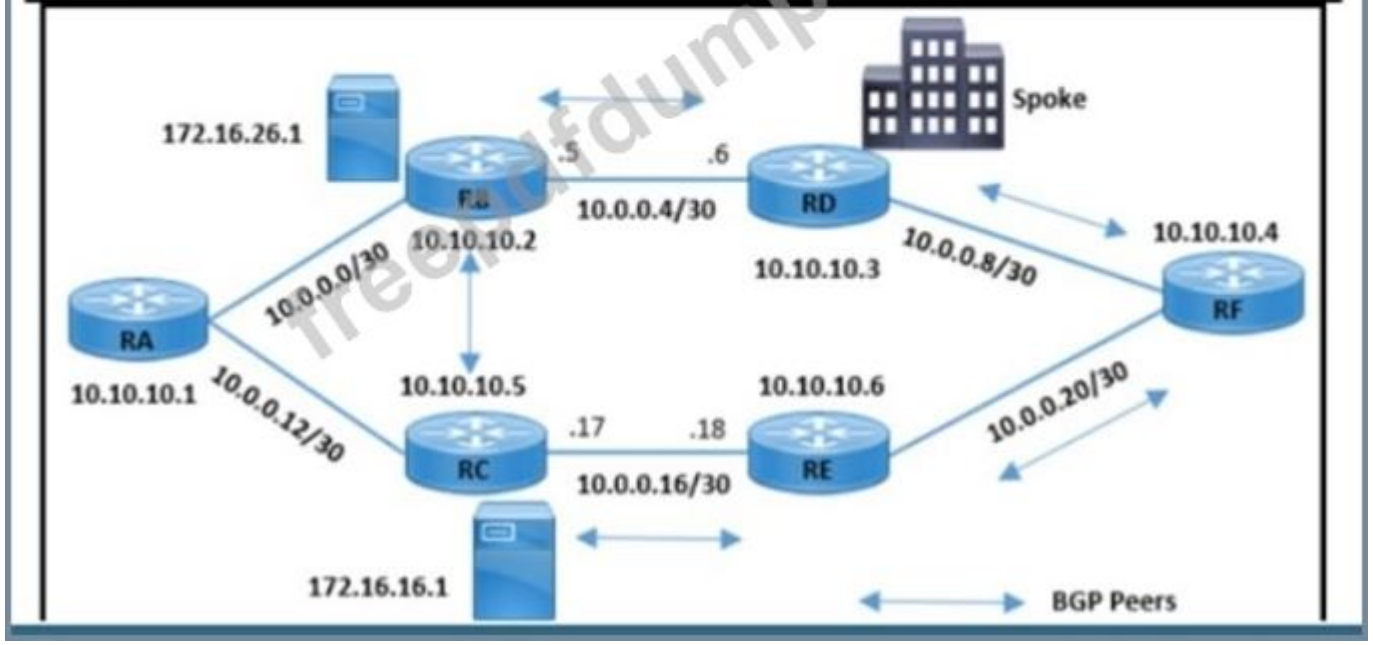


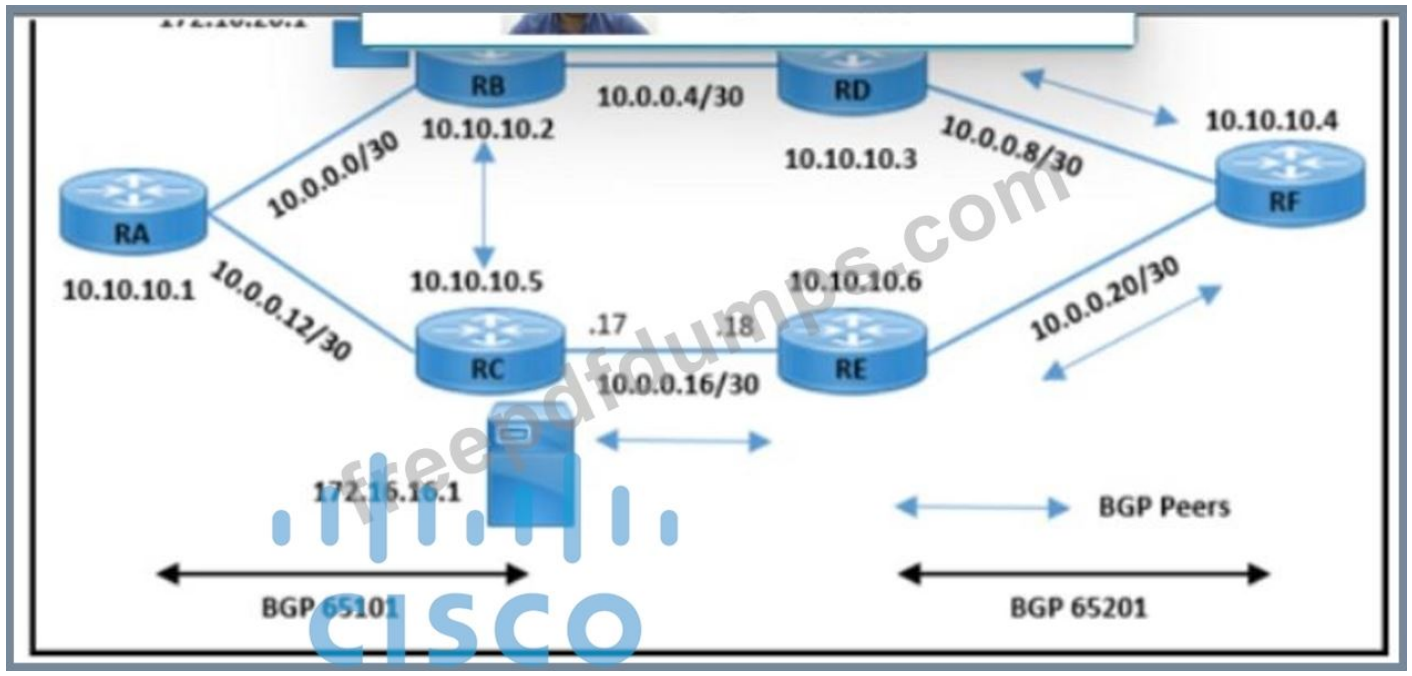
Troubleshoot and ensure that branch B only ever uses the MPLS B network to reach HQ. Which action achieves this requirement?

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)
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.

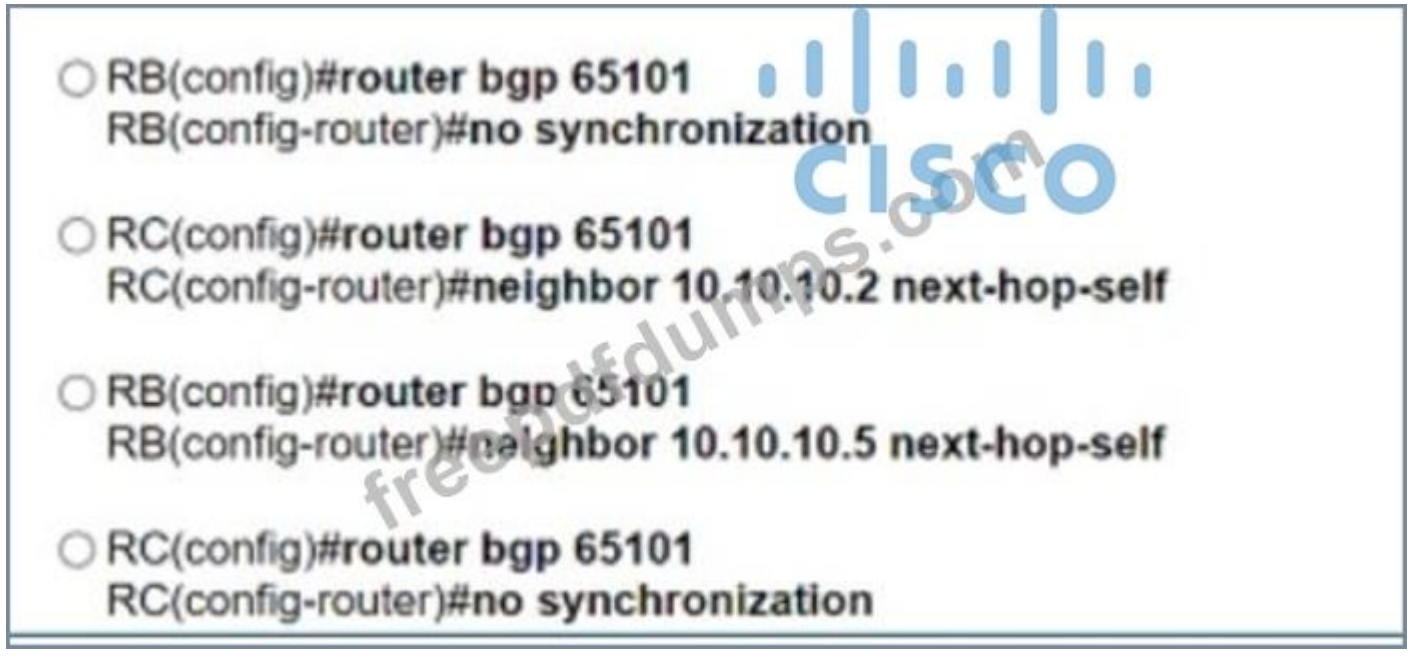
NEW QUESTION: 85
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RB#show  ip bgp 172.16.16.1
BGP routing table entry for 172.16.16.1/32, version 11
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Local
    10.10.10.5 (metric 3) from 10.10.10.5 (172.16.16.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, not synchronized

RD#traceroute 172.16.16.1
Tracing the route to 172.16.16.1
  1 10.0.0.10 [MPLS: Label 29 Exp 0] 64 msec 56 msec 60 msec
  2 10.0.0.21 60 msec 56 msec 72 msec
  3  *  *  *
```





Refer to the exhibit A customer reported an issue with a fiber link failure between RC and RE Users connected through the spoke location face disconnection and packet drops with the primary email server (172.16.16.1) but have no issues with the backup email server (172.16.26.1). All the router loopback IPs are advertised through the OSPF protocol. Which configuration resolves the issue?

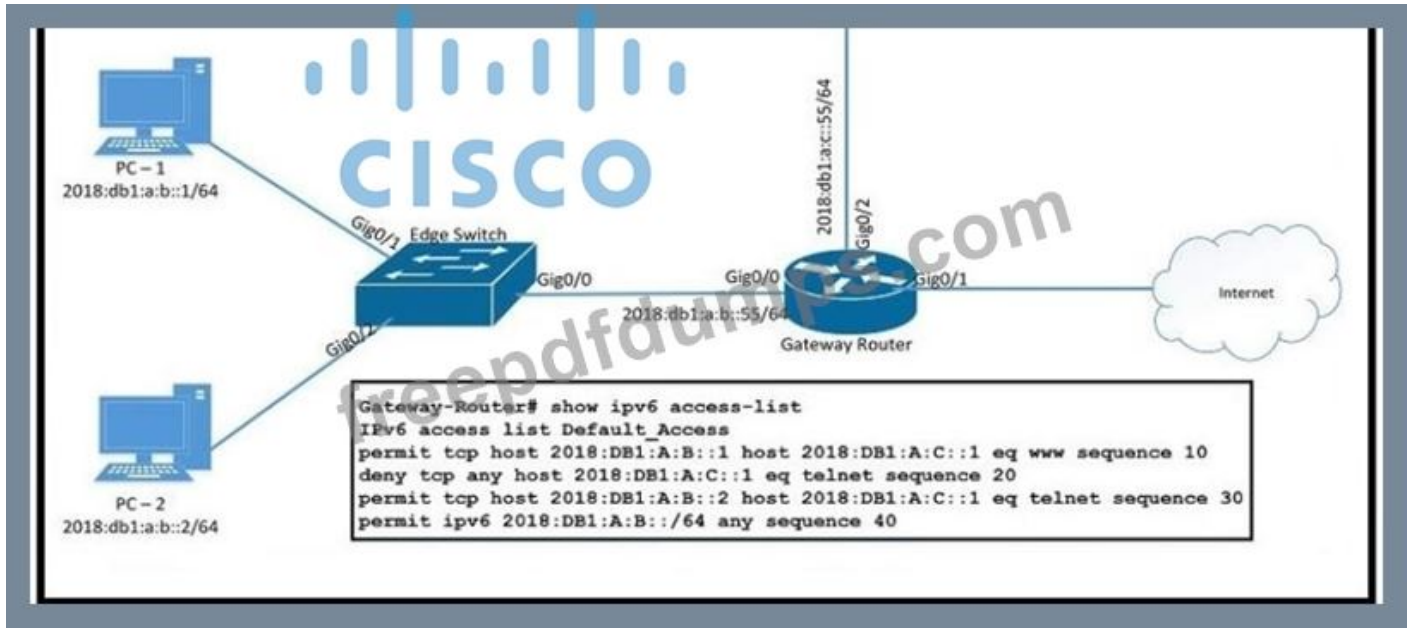


A. Option D
B. Option A
C. Option B
D. Option C
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer notices a connectivity problem between routers R1 and R2. The frequency of this problem is high during peak business hours. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Set static EIGRP neighborship between R1 and R2.

B. Decrease the EIGRP keepallve and hold down timers on R1 and R2.
C. Increase the MTU on the interfaces that connect R1 and R2.
D. Increase the available bandwidth between R1 and R2.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

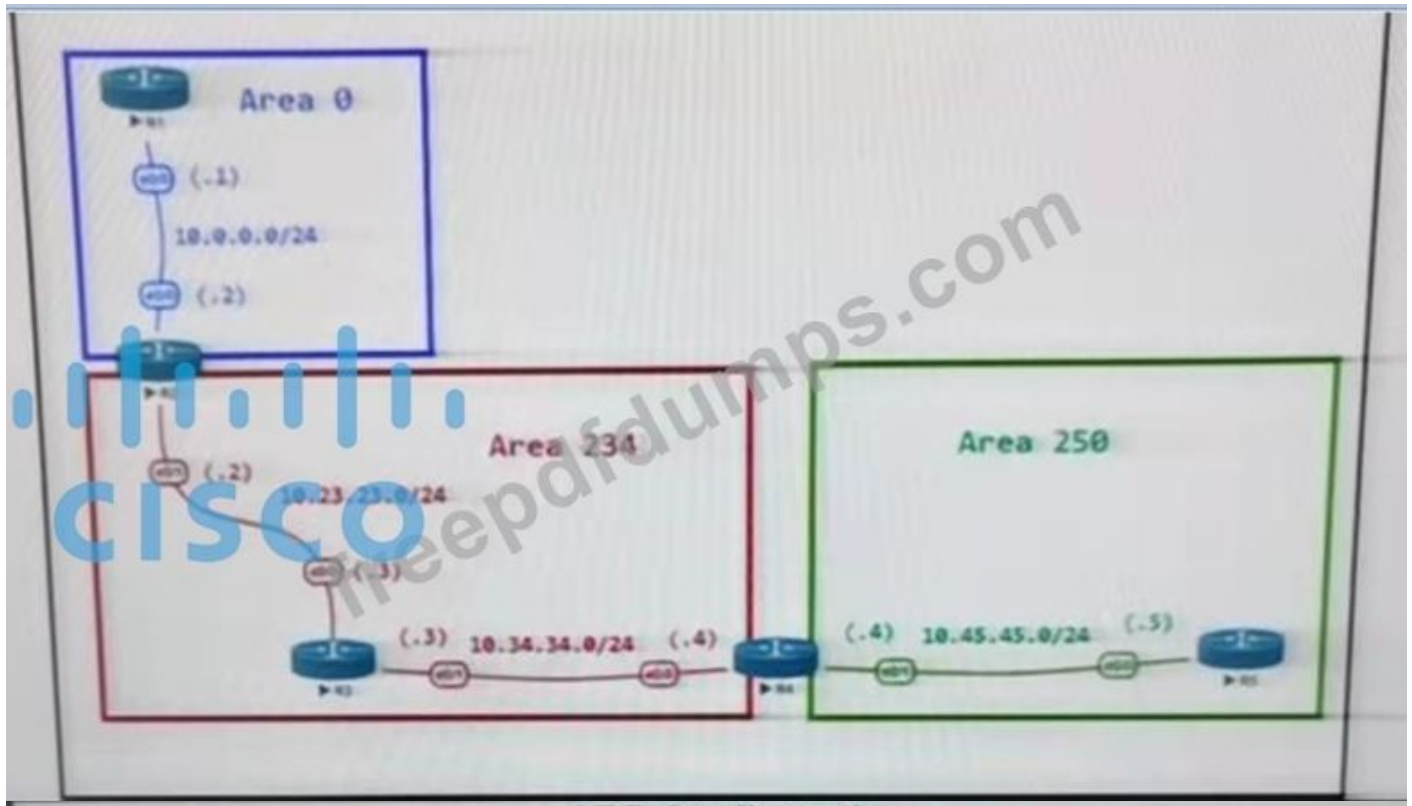
NEW QUESTION: 87
Refer to the exhibit.



PC-2 failed to establish a Telnet connection to the terminal server. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In fact in this question both answer A and answer C are correct but we believe answer A is the better choice as it only allows PC-2 to telnet to terminal server. All other hosts are refused to telnet to terminal server via sequence 20.

NEW QUESTION: 88
Refer to the exhibit.



ABR Configurations

R2	R4
router ospf 1 router-id 0.0.0.22 area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 10.22.22.0 0.0.0.255 area 234 network 10.23.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 234	router ospf 1 router-id 0.0.0.44 area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2 network 10.34.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 23 network 10.44.44.0 0.0.0.255 area 23 network 10.45.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 25

Virtual Link Status

```
R2 -> sh ip ospf virtual-links

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

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

A. R2

router ospf 1

router-id 10.23.23.2

B. R2

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

NEW QUESTION: 89
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Configuration
flow exporter Flow-to-collector
 destination 192.168.100.17 vrf Mgmt-intf
 transport udp 2601
 export-protocol netflow-v5
!
flow monitor My-netflow
 exporter Flow-to-collector
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
!
! and the management-interface is configured as follows:
interface GigabitEthernet0
 description Management-Interface
 vrf forwarding Mgmt-intf
 ip address 192.168.100.50 255.255.255.0
 negotiation auto

router#sh flow exporter statis
Flow Exporter Flow-to-collector:
  Packet send statistics (last cleared 1w4d ago):
    Successfully sent:         0                  (0 bytes)
    Reason not
given:          8696868              (11473678976 bytes)
  Client send statistics:
    Client: Flow Monitor OeKB-netflow
      Records added:           256783312
        - failed to send:      256783312
      Bytes added:             2783766384
        - failed to send:      2783766384
router#
```


Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured NetFlow data, but the data is not visible at the NetFlow collector. Which configuration allows the router to send the records?

A. Configure the NetFlow collector to listen at export-protocol netflow-v5.

B. Configure a different interface to send the records.

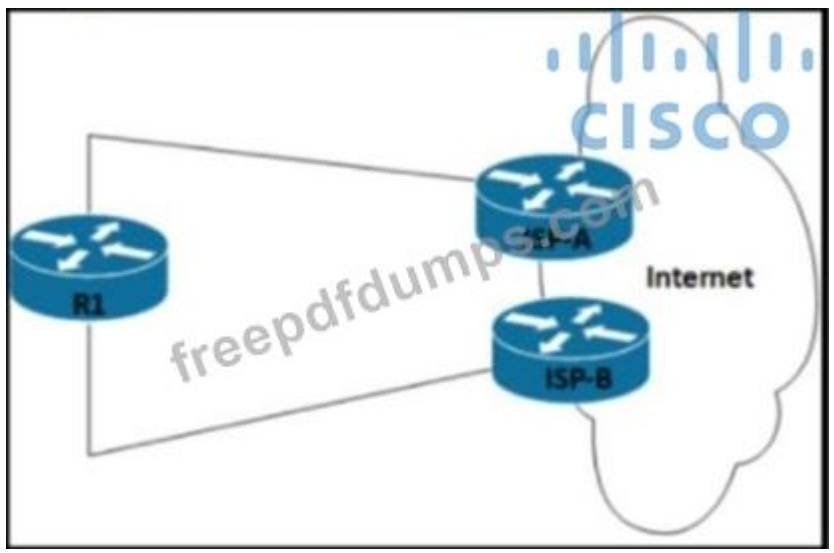
C. Configure the management interface in the global routing table to send the records.

D. Rectify NetFlow collector reachability from the management interface.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RouterA#show snmp community
 Community name: ILMI
 Community Index: ILMI
 Community SecurityName: ILMI
 storage-type: read-only active

 Community name: ccnp
 Community Index: ccnp Community SecurityName: ccnp
 storage-type: nonvolatile active access-list: 4

RouterA#show ip access-lists
 Standard IP access list 4
 10 permit 172.16.1.1
 20 permit 172.16.2.2
 30 permit 172.16.3.3
Extended IP access list BRANCHES
 10 permit ip 172.16.4.4 any (95 matches)
 20 deny ip any any (95 matches)
```


Refer to the exhibit The SNMP server with IP address 172.16 4 4 cannot access host router A Which configuration command on router A resolves the issue?

A. snmp-server host 172.16.4.4 ccnp

B. access-list 4 permit host 172.16.4.4

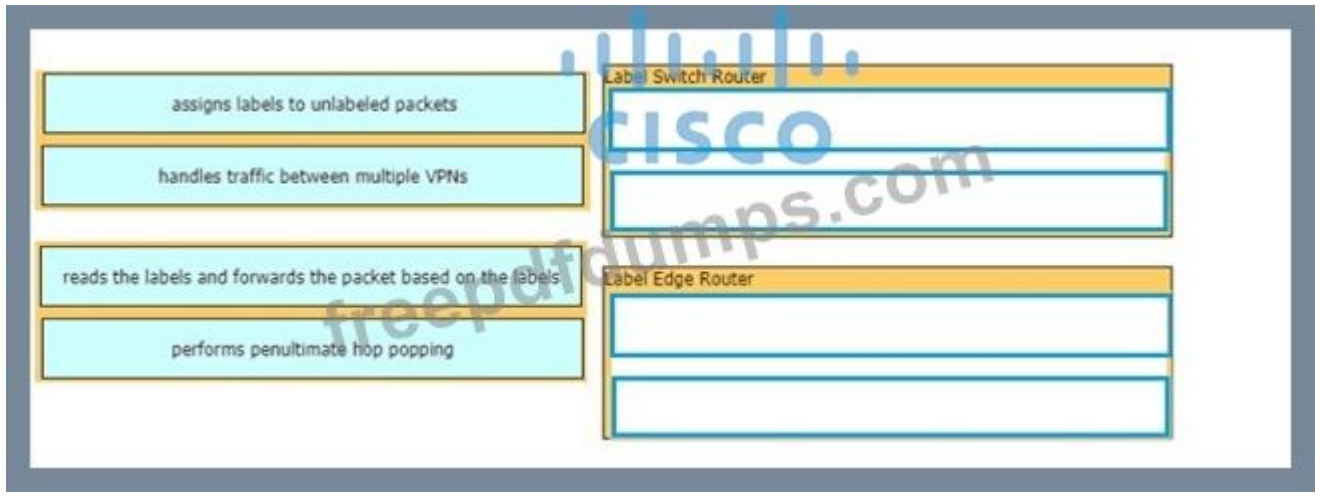
C. access-list 4 permit 172.16.4.0 0.0.0.3

D. snmp-server community ccnp

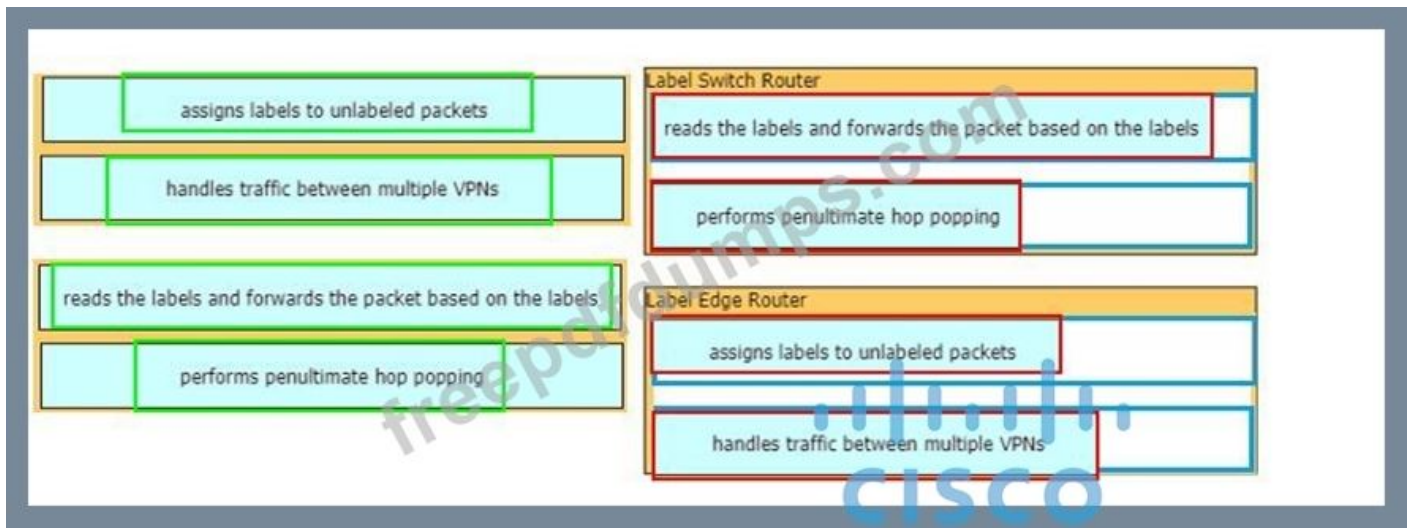
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 93

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.

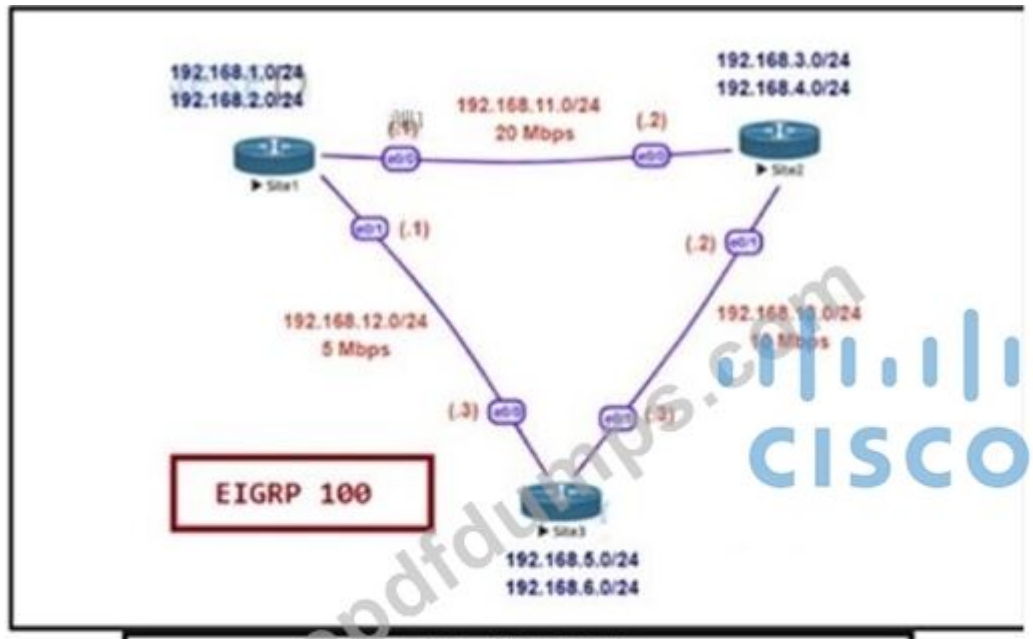
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 94
Refer to the exhibit.

Routers R1 and R2 have established a network adjacency using EIGRP, and both routers are advertising subnets to its neighbor. After issuing the show ip EIGRP topology all-links command in R1, some prefixes are no showing R2 as a successor. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Configure the network statement on the neighbor.
B. Enable split-horizon.
C. Resolve the incorrect metric on the link.
D. Rectify the incorrect router ID in R2.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 95
Refer to the exhibit.



Site1 – Show ip route

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

     192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/281600] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.4.0/24 [90/281600] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.5.0/24 [90/665600] via 192.168.12.3, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/1
                    [90/435200] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.6.0/24 [90/665600] via 192.168.12.3, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/1
                    [90/435200] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
     192.168.11.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       192.168.11.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.13.0/24 [90/563200] via 192.168.12.3, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/1
                     [90/307200] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0
```

Site1 – Show ip eigrp topology

```
P 192.168.3.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 230400
      via 192.168.11.2 (281600/128256), Ethernet0/0
      via 192.168.12.3 (691200/204800), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.12.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 537600
      via Connected, Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.13.0/24, 2 successors, FD is 307200
      via 192.168.12.3 (563200/76800), Ethernet0/1
      via 192.168.11.2 (307200/281600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.1.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256
      via Connected, Loopback0
P 192.168.6.0/24, 2 successors, FD is 435200
      via 192.168.12.3 (665600/128256), Ethernet0/1
      via 192.168.11.2 (435200/409600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.4.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 230400
      via 192.168.11.2 (281600/128256), Ethernet0/0
      via 192.168.12.3 (691200/204800), Ethernet0/1
P 192.168.5.0/24, 2 successors, FD is 435200
      via 192.168.12.3 (665600/128256), Ethernet0/1
      via 192.168.11.2 (435200/409600), Ethernet0/0
P 192.168.11.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 153600
      via Connected, Ethernet0/0
```

Site1 – Show run | section router eigrp

```
router eigrp 100
 variance 2
 network 192.168.1.0
 network 192.168.2.0
 network 192.168.11.0
```

Refer to the exhibit. Site1 must perform unequal cost load balancing toward the segments behind Site2 and Site3. Some of the routes are getting load balanced but others are not. Which configuration allows Site1 to load balance toward all the LAN segments of the remote routers?

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

NEW QUESTION: 96
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip route

Gateway of last resort is not set
   10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 3 masks
C     10.1.3.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C     10.1.2.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C     10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O E2  10.19.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.1.3.2, 00:02:04, FastEthernet0/1
D     10.55.13.0/24 (90/4096001 via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:00. FastEthernet0/0
D     10.37.100. 0/24 (90/4096001 via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:00. FastEthernet0/0
C     10.100.10.0/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0.10
D     10.55.72.0/24 (90/409600] via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:01. FastEthernet0/0
C     10.100.20.0/29 is directly connected. FastEthernet2/0.20
O E2  10.144.1.0/24 /110/201 via 10.1.3.2. 00:12:51. FastEthernet0/1
D     10.55.144.0/24 (90/4096001 via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:01. FastEthernet0/0
O E2  10.123.187.0/24 (110/20] via 10.1.3.2. 00:12:51, FastEthernet0/1
```

```
R2#sh ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS(100)/ID(10.100.20.2)

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r- reply Status, s - sia Status
P 10.1.3.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 281600 via Connected, FastEthernet0/1
P 10.1.2.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 281600 via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 10.1.1.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 28160 via Connected, FastEthernet1/0
P 10.55.13.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256). FastEthernet0/0
P 10.37.100.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256). FastEthernet0/0
P 10.55.72.0/24. 1 successors. FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
P 10.55.144.0/24. 1 successors, FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
P 10.123.187.0/24. 0 successors, FD is Inaccessible via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
```

Router R2 should be learning the route for 10.123.187.0/24 via EIGRP. Which action resolves the issue without introducing more issues?

A. Use distribute-list to modify the route as an internal EIGRP route

B. Use distribute-list to filter the external router in OSPF

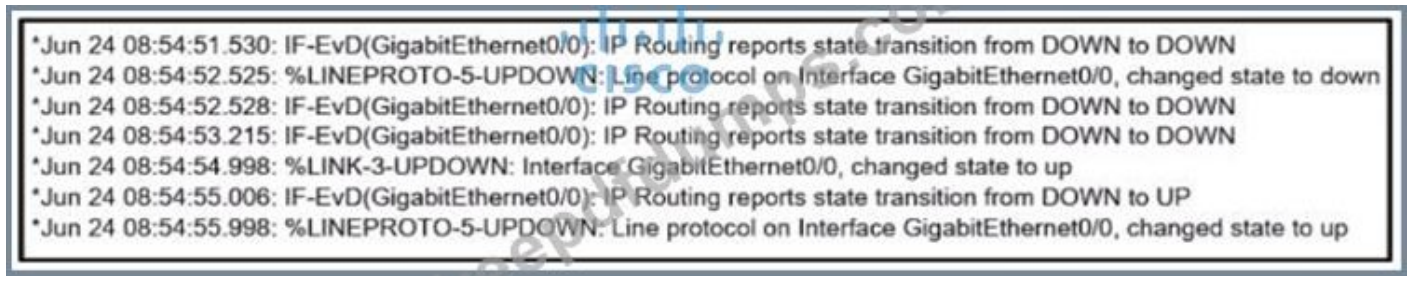
C. Redistribute the route in EIGRP with metric, delay, and reliability

D. Remove route redistribution in R2 for this route in OSPF

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97

Refer to the exhibit.



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.

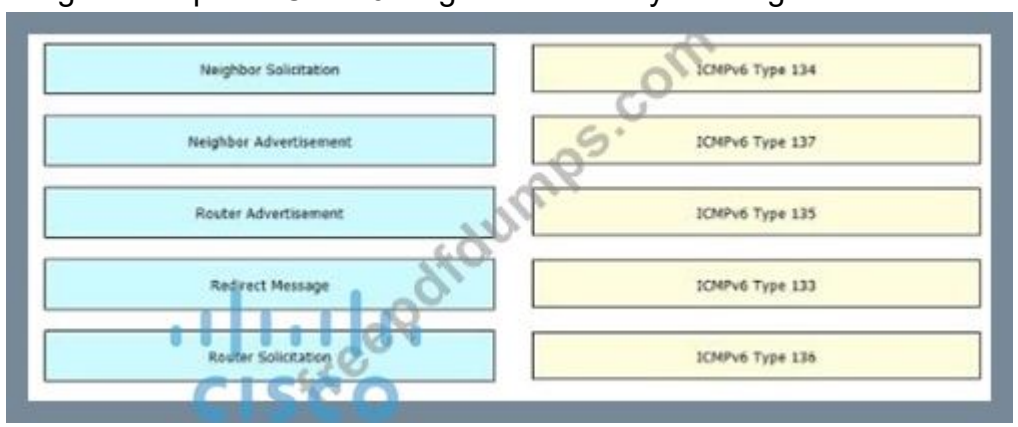
D. Correct the IP SLA probe that failed.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

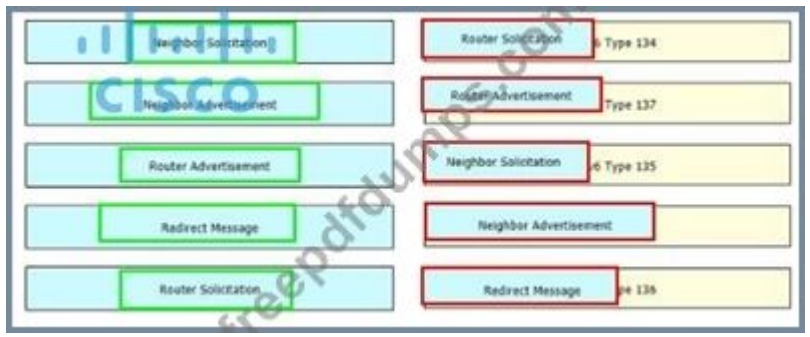
The IP Event Dampening feature introduces a configurable exponential decay mechanism to suppress the effects of excessive interface flapping events on routing protocols and routing tables in the network. This feature allows the network operator to configure a router to automatically identify and selectively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

NEW QUESTION: 98

Drag and drop the ICMPv6 neighbor discovery messages from the left onto the correct packet types on the right.



Answer:



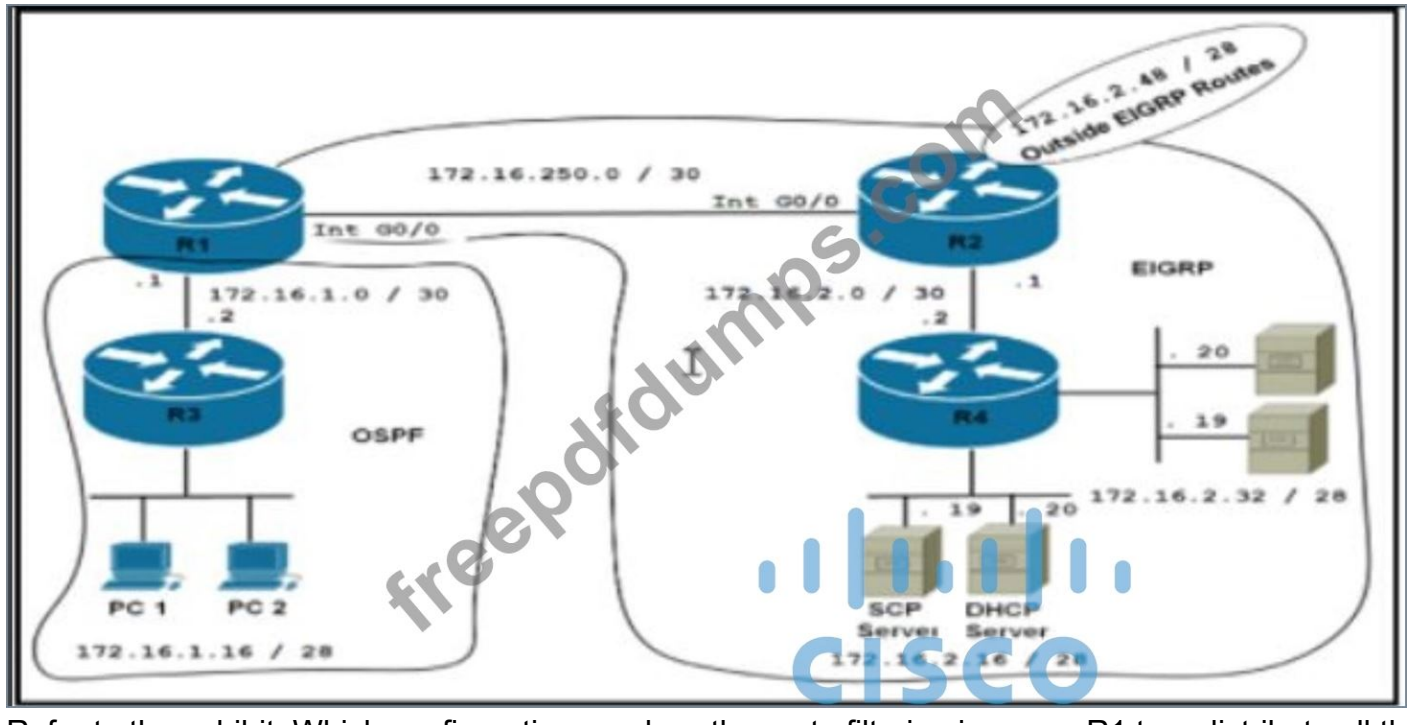
NEW QUESTION: 99

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show running-config | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.250.0 0.0.0.3
 redistribute ospf 10 metric 1 1 1 1 1
!
router ospf 10
 redistribute eigrp 100 metric 100 subnets route-map CCNP
 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
!
route-map CCNP deny 10
 match route-type local
!
!
access-list 10 permit 172.16.2.32
!
```

```
R4#show running-config | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.3
 network 172.16.2.16 0.0.0.15
 network 172.16.2.32 0.0.0.15
 redistribute static metric 100 1 1 1 1 route-map CCNP
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip route 172.16.2.48 255.255.255.240 172.16.2.1
!
!
route-map CCNP permit 10
 match ip address 10
 set tag 200
!
!
access-list 10 permit 172.16.2.48 0.0.0.15
!
```

```
R3#sh ip route

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 3 masks
C        172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L        172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C        172.16.1.16/28 is directly connected, Loopback1
L        172.16.1.17/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C        172.16.1.32/28 is directly connected, Loopback2
L        172.16.1.33/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
S        172.16.1.48/28 [1/0] via 172.16.1.18
R3#
```



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the route filtering issue on R1 to redistribute all the routes except 172.16.2.48/28?

A.
```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)# match route-type level-2
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

B.
```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)#match route-type external
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

C.
```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)#match route-type external  type-2
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

D.
```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)#match route-type external  type-1
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100

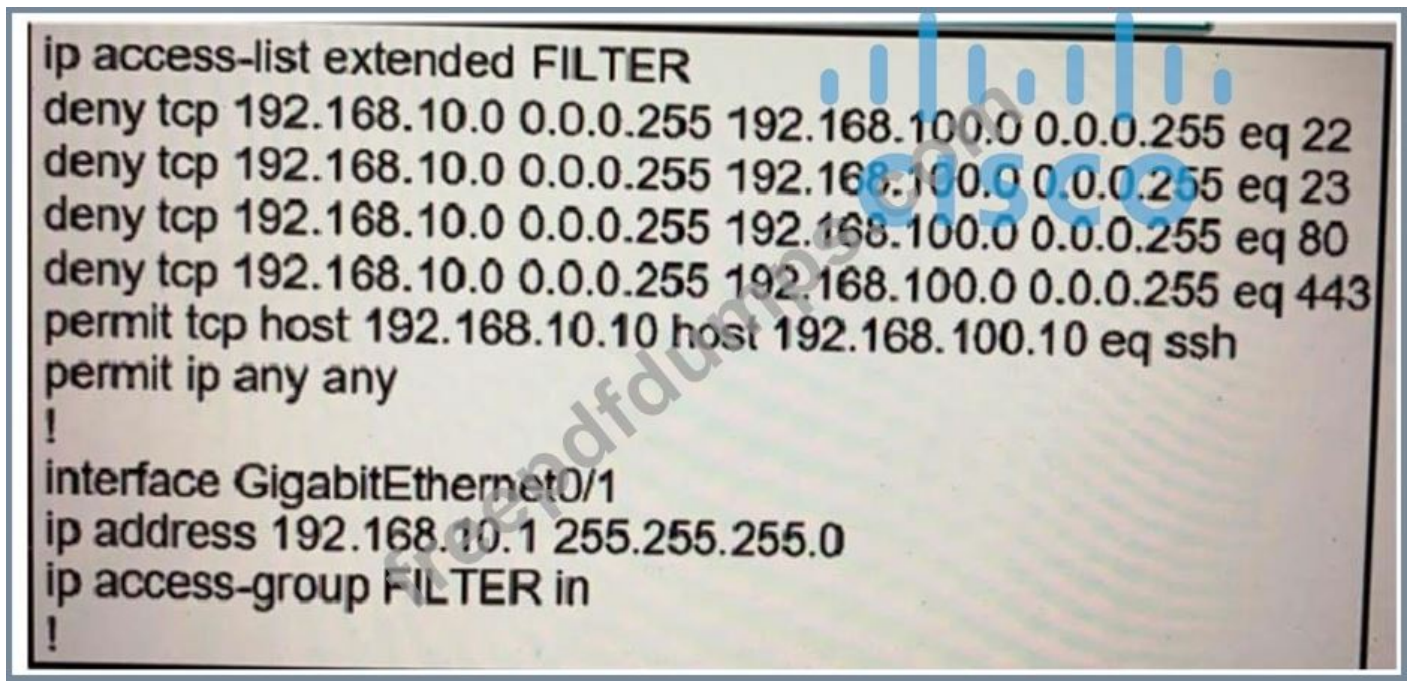
What is the minimum time gap required by the local system before putting a BFD control packet on the wire?

A. Detect Mult

B. Required Min Echo RX Interval

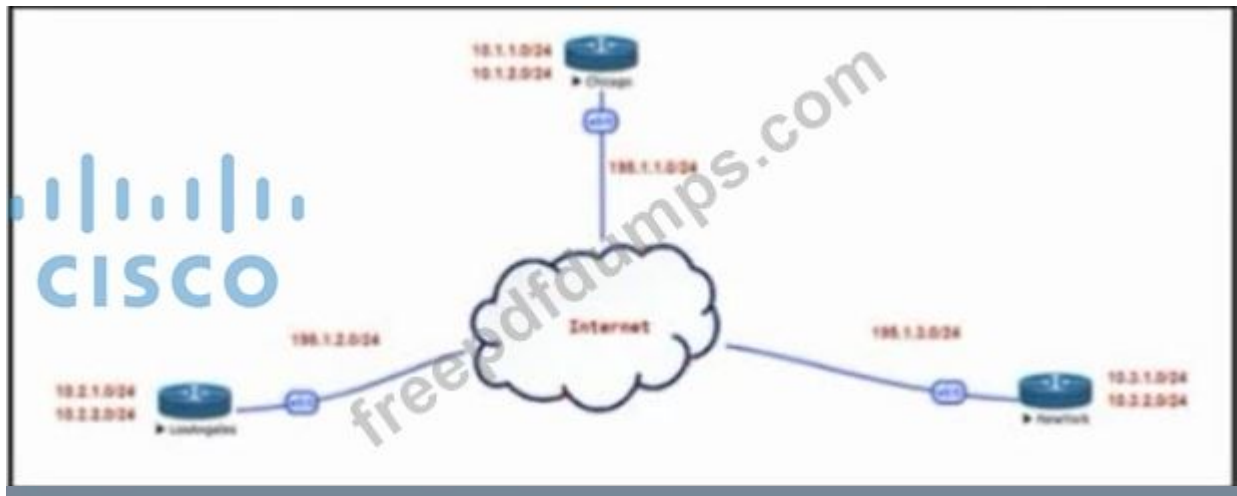
C. Desired Min TX Interval
D. Required Min RX Interval
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Desired Min TX Interval: This is the minimum interval, in microseconds, that the local system would like to use when transmitting BFD Control packets, less any jitterapplied. The value zero is reserved.
Required Min Echo RX Interval: This is the minimum interval, in microseconds, between received BFD Echo packets that this system is capable of supporting, less anyjitter applied by the sender. If this value is zero, the transmitting system does not support the receipt of BFD Echo packets.

NEW QUESTION: 101
Refer to the exhibit.



The ACL is placed on the inbound Gigabit 0/1 interface of the router. Host
192.168.10.10cannot SSH to host 192.168.100.10 even though the flow is permitted. Which action resolves the issue without opening full access to this router?
A. Move the SSH entry to the beginning of the ACL
B. Run the show access-list FILTER command to view if the SSH entry has any hit statistic associated with it
C. Temporarily move the permit ip any any line to the beginning of the ACL to see if the flow works
D. Temporarily remove the ACL from the interface to see if the flow works
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102
Refer to the exhibit.




```
Chicago

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

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

A. Interface Tunnel1
no ip split-horizon eigrp 111

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

C. Interface Tunnel1
tunnel mode Ipsec Ipv4

D. Interface Tunnel1
tunnel protection ipsec profile IPSec-PROFILE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

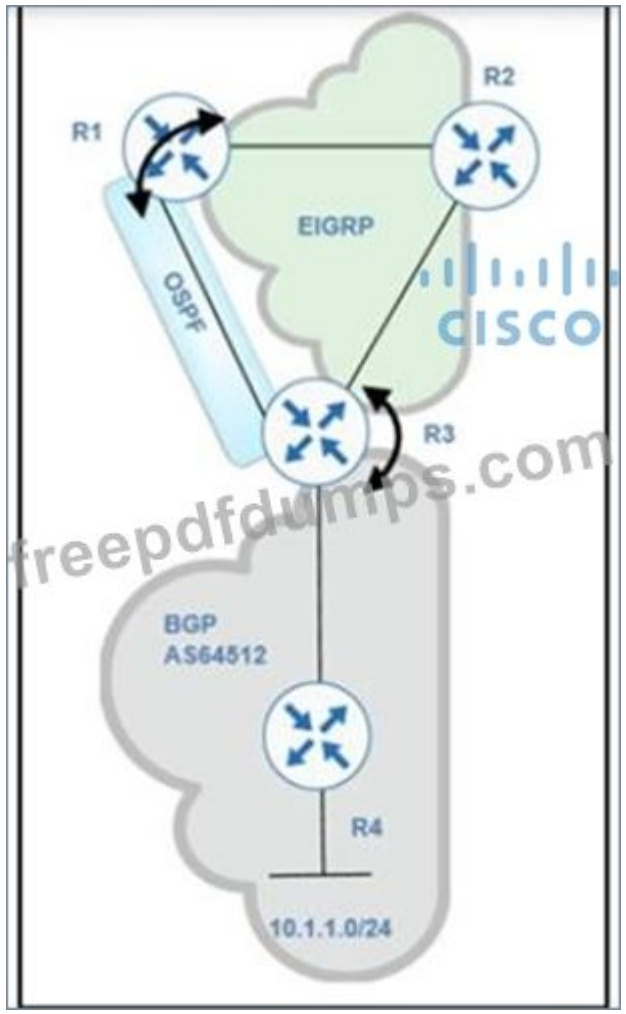
In this topology, Chicago router (Hub) will receive advertisements from Los Angeles (Spoke1) router on its tunnel interface. The problem here is that it also has a connection with New York (Spoke2) on that same tunnel interface. If we don't disable EIGRP split-horizon, then the Hub will not relay routes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

NEW QUESTION: 103
In which two ways does the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table operate? (Choose two.)
A. by IPv6 routing protocols to securely build neighborships without the need of authentication
B. by the recovery mechanism to recover the binding table in the event of a device reboot
C. by IPv6 HSRP to make sure neighbors are authenticated before being used as gateways
D. by various IPv6 guard features to validate the data link layer address
E. by storing hashed keys for IPsec tunnels for the built-in IPsec features
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Overview of the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table
A database table of IPv6 neighbors connected to the device is created from information sources such as NDP snooping. This database, or binding table, is used by variousIPv6 guard features to validate the link-layer address (LLA), the IPv4 or IPv6 address, and the prefix binding of the neighbors to prevent spoofing and redirect attacks.
IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table Recovery MechanismThe IPv6 first-hop security binding table recovery mechanism enables the binding table to recover in the event of a device reboot.

NEW QUESTION: 104
Which statement about route distinguishers in an MPLS network is true?
A. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
B. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router.
C. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.
D. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105
Which two protocols work in the control plane of P routers across the MPLS cloud? (choose two)
A. RSVP
B. MPLS OAM
C. LDP
D. LSP
E. ECMP
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106
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: 107

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.

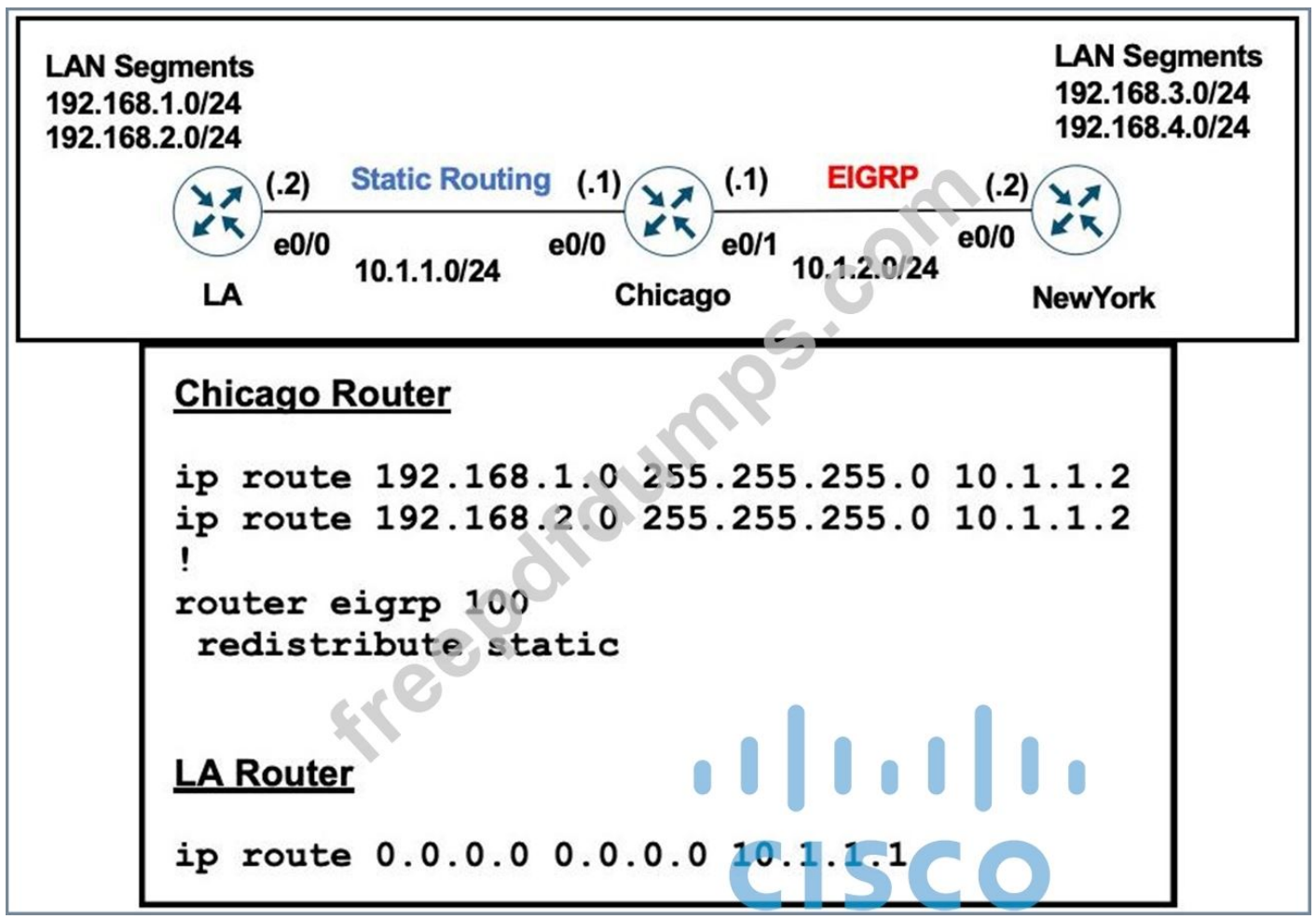
D. Configure correct authentication and privacy passwords using SNMPv3 authPriv.

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: 108

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 connected
```

B.

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
```

LA Router

ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1

C. ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1

Chicago Router

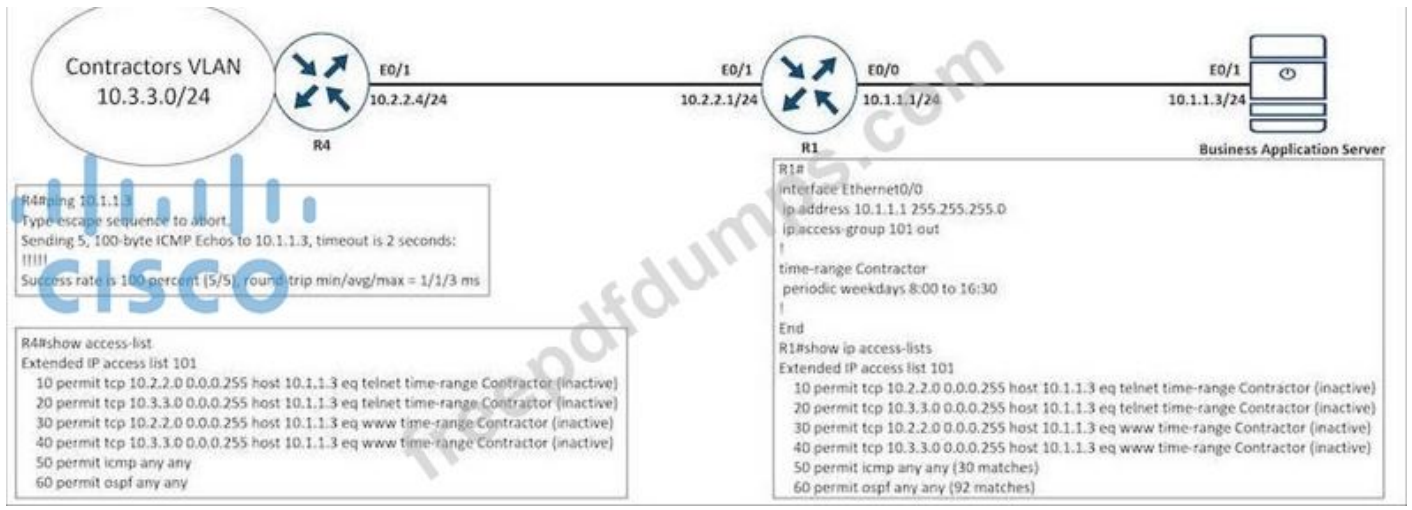
router eigrp 100

D. redistribute static metric 10 10 10 10 10

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 109

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting failed access by contractors to the business application server via Telnet or HTTP during the weekend. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.
R1
time-range Contractor
no periodic weekdays 8:00 to 16:30
periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30

B.
R1
no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor

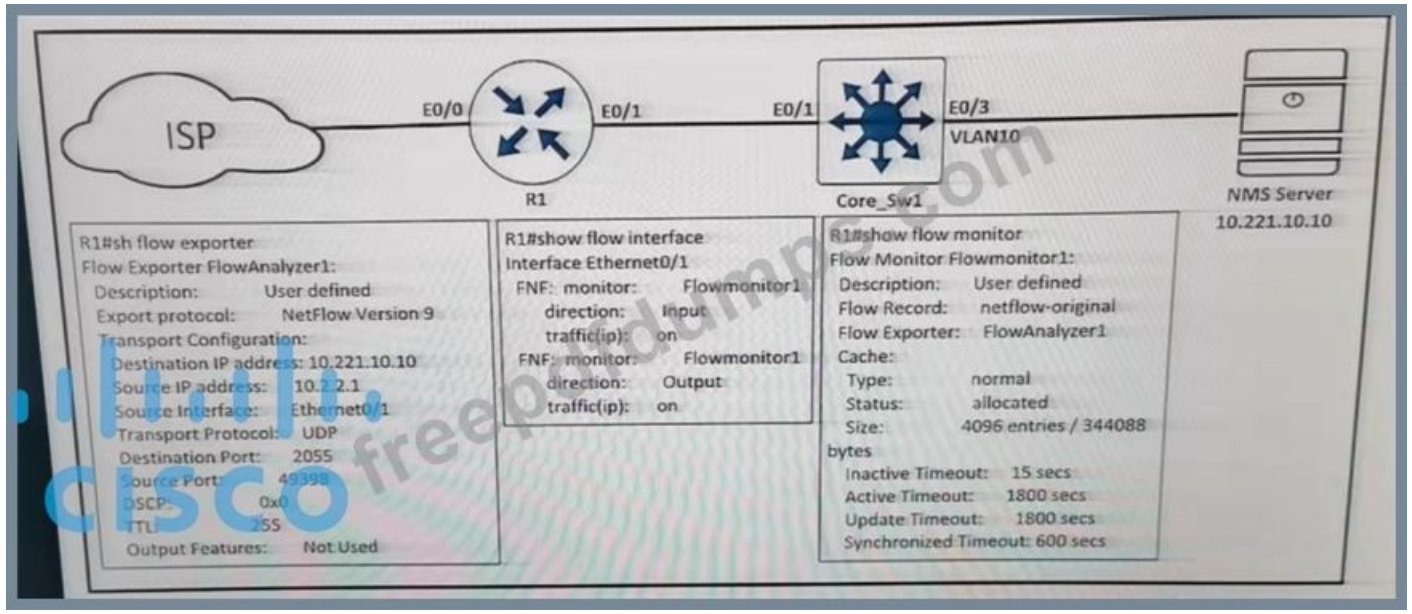
C.
R4
time-range Contractor
no periodic weekdays 17:00 to 23:59
periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30

D.
R4
no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from ethernet 0/0 of R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1
source Ethernet0/0

B. flow monitor Flowmonitor1
source Ethernet0/0

C. interface Ethernet0/0
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output

D. interface Ethernet0/1
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input
ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 111

Refer to the exhibit.

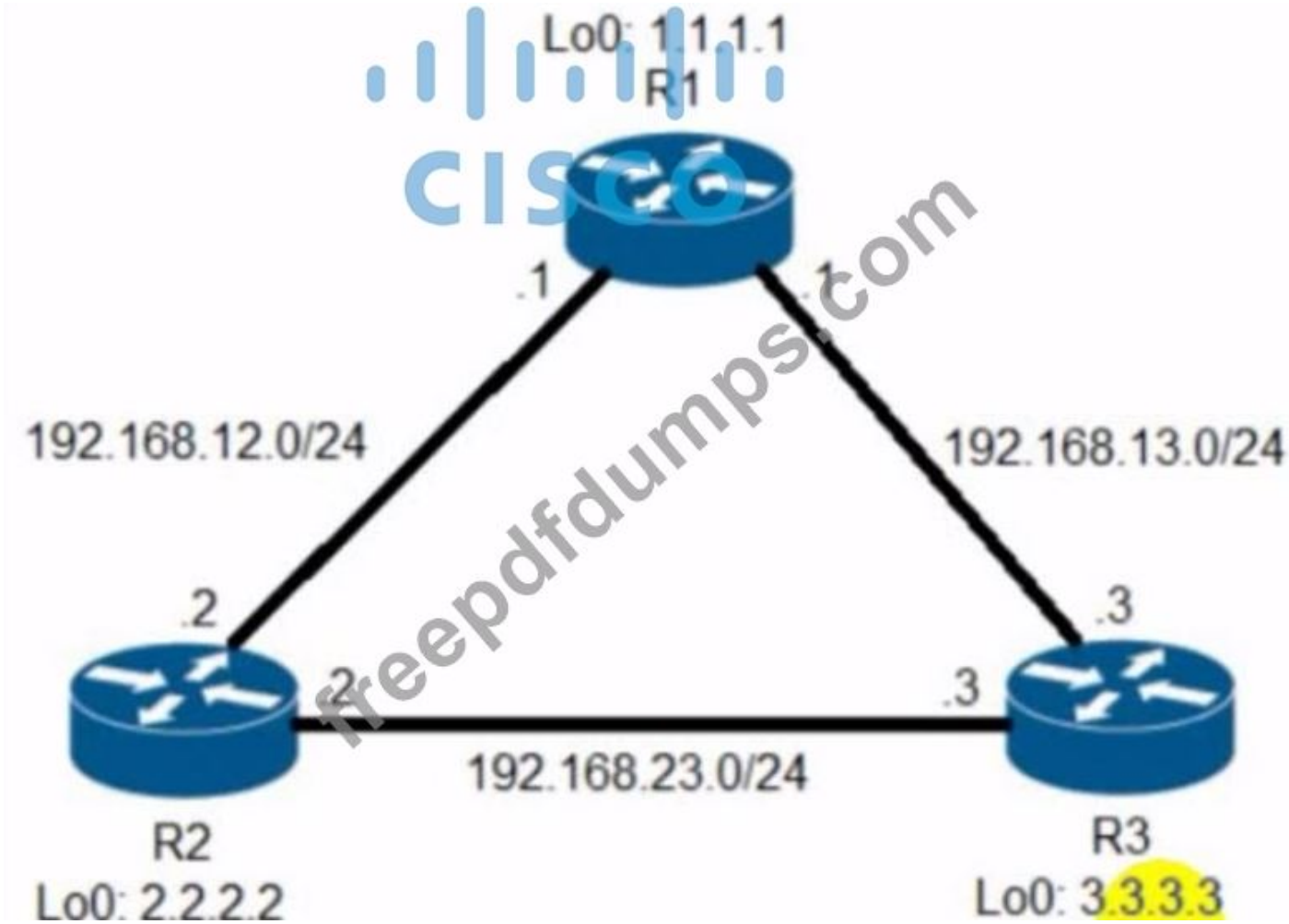
```
R1 (config)# ip vrf CCNP
R1 (config-vrf)# rd 1:100
R1 (config-vrf)# exit
R1 (config)# interface Loopback0
R1 (config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1 (config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CCNP
R1 (config-if)# exit
R1 (config)# exit
R1# ping vrf CCNP 10.1.1.1
% Unrecognized host or address, or protocol not running.
```

Refer to the exhibit Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

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

NEW QUESTION: 112
Which two components are required for MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration? (Choose two)
A. Use OSPF between PE and CE
B. Use a unique RD per customer VRF
C. Use LDP for customer routes
D. Use pseudowire for Layer 2 routes
E. Use MP-BGP for customer routes
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113
Refer to the exhibit.



```
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 delay 1 command under interface FastEthernet0/0 on R2.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

From the output of the "show ip eigrp topology ..." command, we notice network 192.168.13.0/24 was learned via two routes:+ From 192.168.23.3 (R3) with FD = 1075200 and AD = 281600+ From 192.168.12.1 (R1) with FD = 2611200 and AD = 281600 From the output of the "show ip route ..." command, we learned that the best (and chosen) path is via 192.168.23.3 (R3).

To use both paths (called unequal cost load balancing) with EIGRP, the second path via R1 must satisfy the feasibility condition. The feasibility condition states that, theAdvertised Distance (AD) of a route must be lower than the feasible distance of the current successor route.

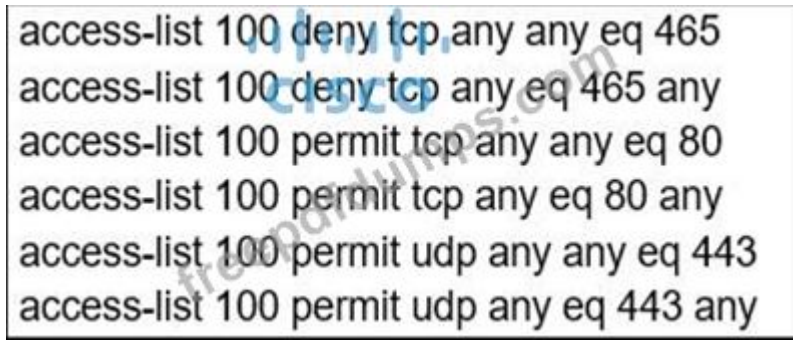
In this case, the second path satisfies the feasible condition as its AD (281600) is smaller than the FD (1075200) of the best path. Therefore we can configure loadbalancing with "variance" command.

In other words, EIGRP will install all paths with metric < variance * best_metric into the local routing table, provided that it meets the feasibility condition to preventrouting loop. Therefore we can calculate the variance > metric / best_metric = 2611200 / 1075200 =2.4.

So with a variance greater than 2 (and must be an integer), we can load balance traffic to network 192.168.13.0/24.

NEW QUESTION: 114

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 22

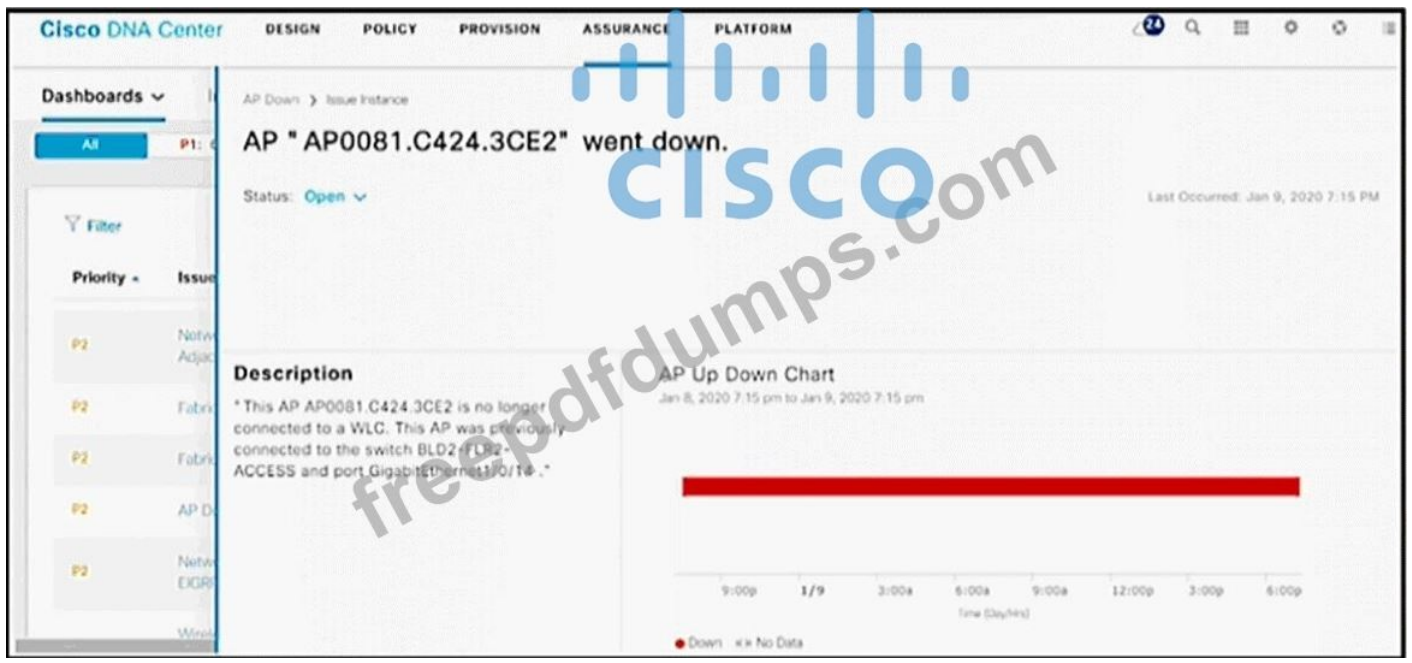
C. permit udp port 465

D. permit tcp port 465

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Refer to the exhibit.



The AP status from Cisco DNA Center Assurance Dashboard shows some physical connectivity issues from access switch interface G1/0/14. Which command generates the diagnostic data to resolve the physical connectivity issues?

A. test cable diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14

B. Check cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14

C. show cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14

D. Verify cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) feature allows you to determine if a cable is OPEN or SHORT when it is at fault.

To start the TDR test, perform this task:

Step 1 (Starts the TDR test): test cable-diagnostics tdr {interface {interface-number}} Step 2 (Displays the TDR test counter information): show cable-diagnostics tdr {interface interface-number}

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9600/software/release/16-11/configuration_guide/int_hw/b_1611_int_and_hw_9600_cg/checking_port_status_and_connectivity.pdf

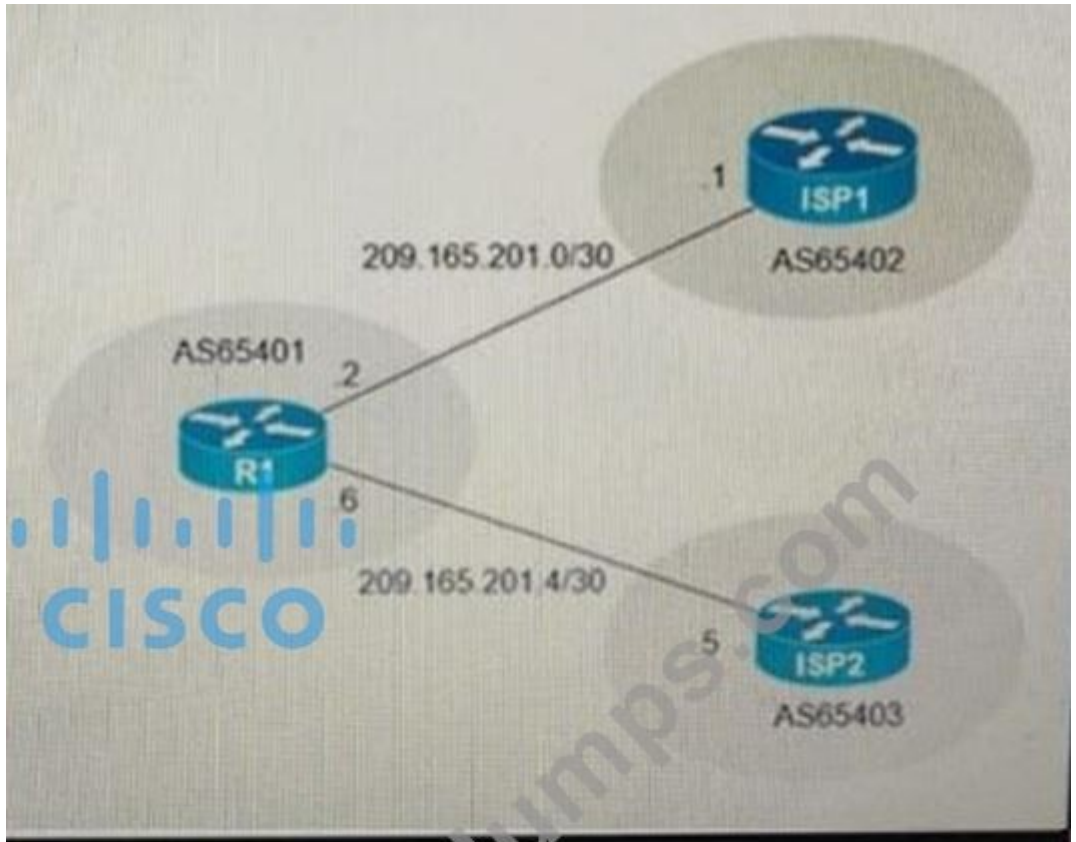
TDR test started on interface Gi1/0/14
A TDR test can take a few seconds to run on an interface
Use 'show cable-diagnostics tdr' to read the TDR results.

Wait 10 seconds and then issue the command to show the cable diagnostics result:

```
TDR test last run on: December 05 18:50:53
Interface Speed Local pair Pair length Remote pair Pair status
Gi1/0/14 1000M Pair A 19 +/- 10 meters Pair B Normal
               Pair B 19 +/- 10 meters Pair A Normal
               Pair C 19 +/- 10 meters Pair D Normal
               Pair D 19 +/- 10 meters Pair C Normal
```

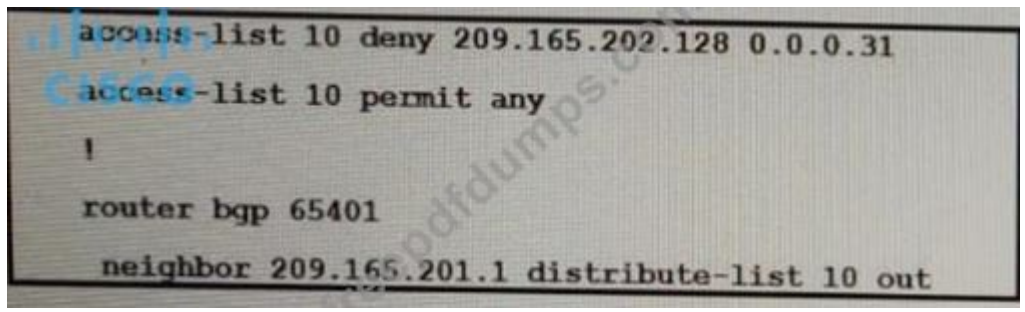
Notice that the results are "Normal" in the above example. Other results can be:
+ Open: Open circuit. This means that one (or more) pair has "no pin contact".
+ Short: Short circuit.
+ Impedance Mismatched: Bad cable.

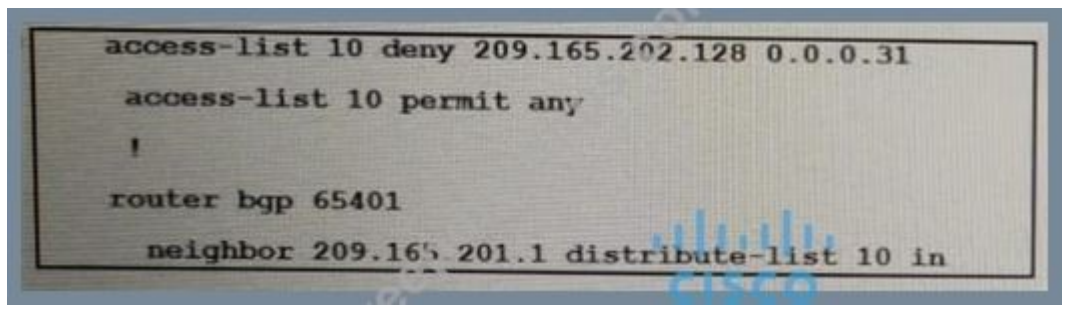
NEW QUESTION: 116
Refer to the exhibit.

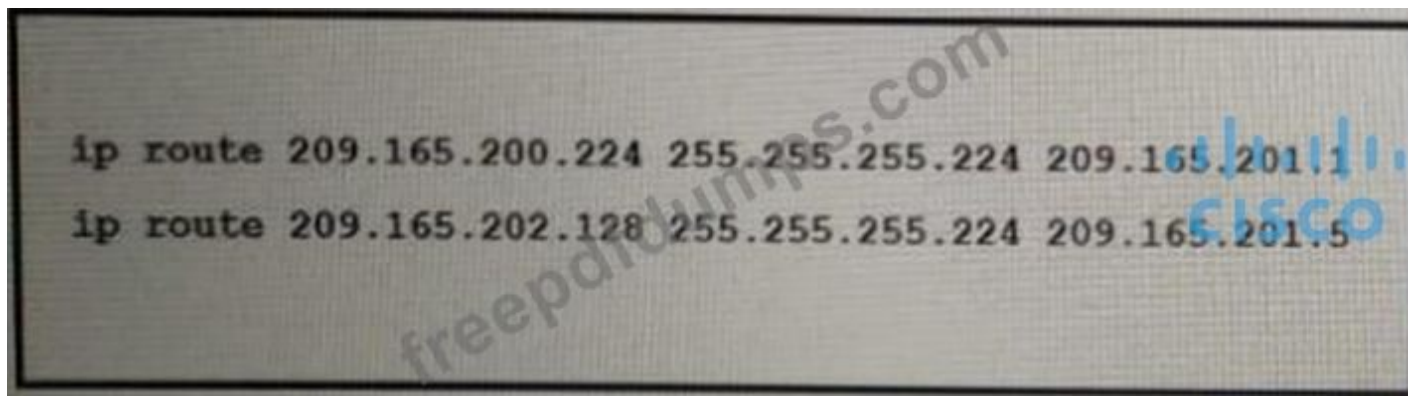


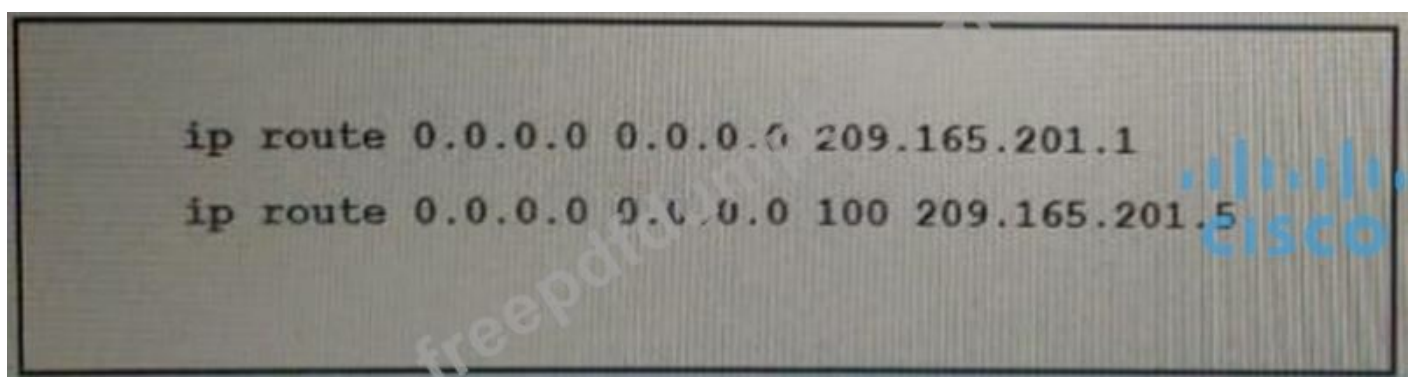

```
R1#
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252
 !
 interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 209.165.201.6 255.255.255.252
 !
 router bgp 65401
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  redistribute static
  neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 65402
  neighbor 209.165.201.5 remote-as 65403
 !
 ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 Null0
 ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 Null0
 !
```

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.


C.


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: 117

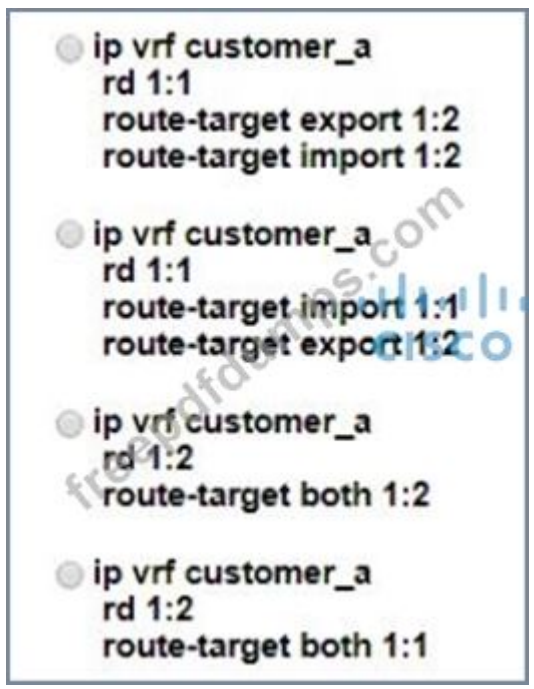
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 118

Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must harden a router, but the administrator failed to test the SSH access successfully to the router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure enable secret to log in to the device

B. SSH syntax must be ssh -l user ip to log in to the remote device

C. SSH must be allowed with the transport output ssh command

D. Configure SSH on the remote device to log m using SSH

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 119

Which statement about MPLS LDP router ID is true?

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

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120

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)

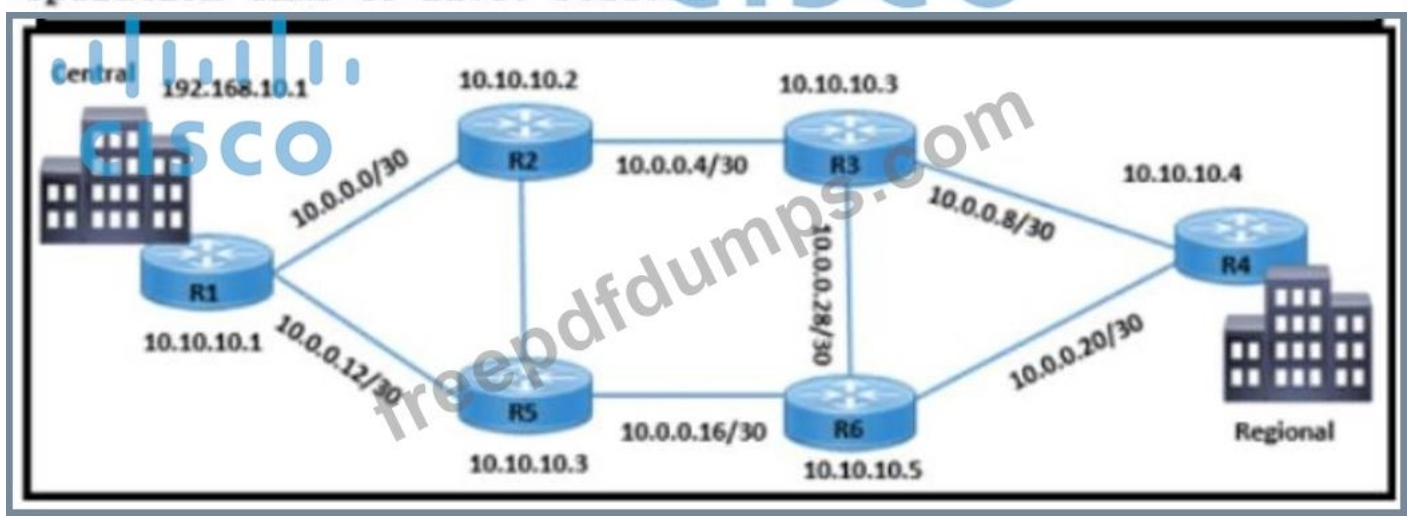
IPv6 source guard is an interface feature between the populated binding table and data traffic filtering.

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

NEW QUESTION: 121

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R3#show ip sla statistics
IPSLAs Latest Operation Statistics
IPSLA operation id: 10
Type of operation: icmp-echo
        Latest RTT: 24 milliseconds
Latest operation start time: *21:26:43.211 UTC Sat Sep 18 2021
Latest operation return code: OK
Number of successes: 75
Number of failures: 0
Operation time to live: Forever

IPSLA operation id: 20
Type of operation: icmp-echo
        Latest RTT: NoConnection/Busy/Timeout
Latest operation start time: *21:26:47.499 UTC Sat Sep 18 2021
Latest operation return code: No connection
Number of successes: 128
Number of failures: 459
Operation time to live: Forever
```



Refer to me exhibit Traffic from R3 to the central site does not use alternate paths when R3 cannot reach 10 10 10 2 Traffic on R3 destined to R4 takes an alternate route via 10 10 10.6 when 10 10 10 4 is not accessible from R3 Which configuration switches traffic destined to 10 10 10 2 from R3 on the alternate path"

A. R6(config)#ip route 10.10.10 3 255.255.255.255 10.0.0.30

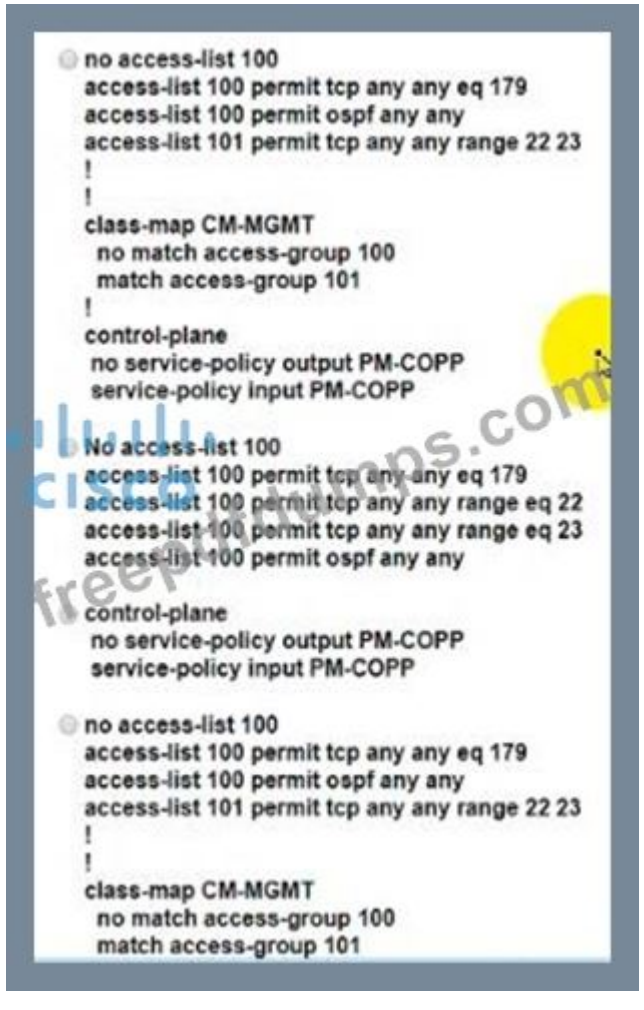
B. R3(config)#track(20 ip sla 20 reachability

C. R3(config)#ip route 192.168.10.1 255.255.265.255 10.10.10.2 track 20

D. R2(config)#ip route 10.10 10 3 255 255.255 255 10.0.0.6

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 122
The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing to limit OSPF traffic to be policed to 1 Mbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must also be allowed at this point for traffic analysis. The router configuration is:
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-OSPF
match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-OSPF
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
The Control Plane Policing failed to monitor and police OSPF traffic. Which configuration resolves this issue?



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

NEW QUESTION: 123
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

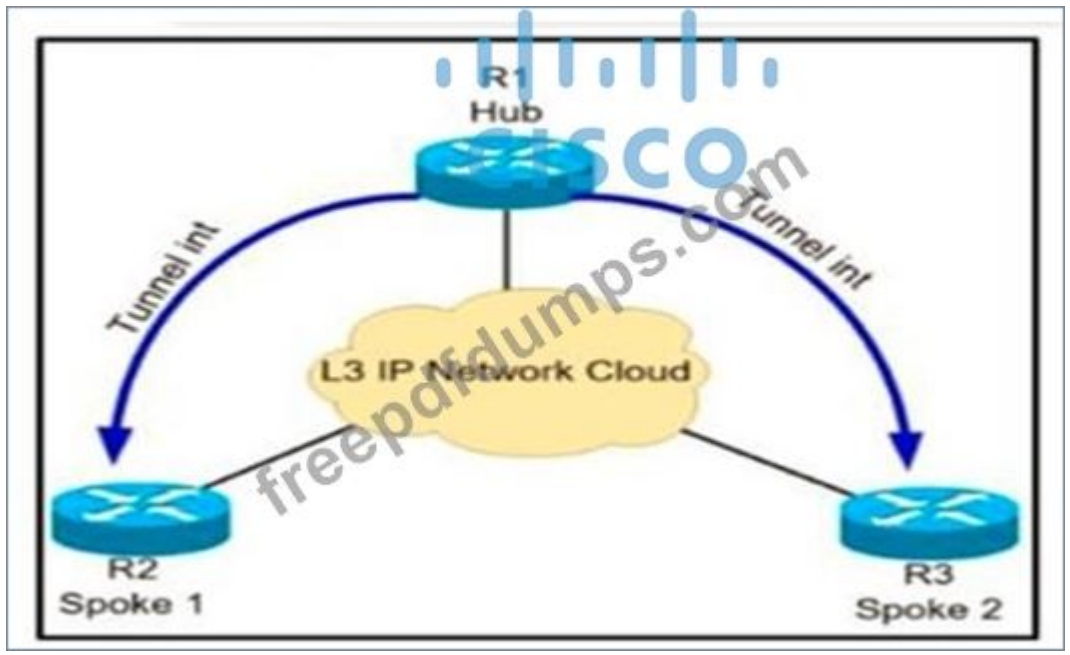
The MPLS LDP Autoconfiguration feature enables you to globally enable Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) on every interface associated with an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) instance. This feature is supported on Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) IGPs.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

NEW QUESTION: 124
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2# show ip ospf neighbor
R2#
R2# debug ip ospf hello

*Feb 22 23:46:58.699: OSPF-1 HELLO Et1/1: Rcv hello from
10.255.255.1 area 0 10.0.23.1
*Feb 22 23:46:58.703: OSPF-1 HELLO Et1/1: Mismatched hello
parameters from 10.0.23.1
*Feb 22 23:46:58.703: OSPF-1 HELLO Et1/1: Dead R 30 C 20, Hello
R 10 C 10 Mask R 255.255.255.0 C 255.255.255.0
```

The connected routers do not show up as OSPF neighbors. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Change the R1 dead timer to 20.
B. Change the R1 hello timer to 20.
C. Change the R2 dead timer to 20.
D. Change the R2 hello timer to 20.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125
Refer to Exhibit.
A network administrator has successfully configured DMVPN topology between a hub and two spoke routers. Which two configuration commands should establish direct communications between spoke 1 and spoke 2 without going through the hub? (Choose two).



A. At the hub router, configure the ip nhrp shortcut command.
B. At the spoke routers, configure the ip nhrp spoke-tunnel command.
C. At the hub router, configure ip nhrp redirect the command
D. At the spoke routers, configure the ip nhrp shortcut command.
E. At the hub router, configure tne Ip nhrp spoke-tunnel command
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
To configure Spoke to Spoke communication we can configure DMVPN Phase II or Phase III. But in Phase II, the first few packets would go through Hub. In order tototally ignore the hub, we have to use DMVPN Phase III:
DMVPN Phase III is same as Phase 2 but removes some restrictions and complexities of Phase 2. Also allows greater variety of DMVPN network designs we use:+ ip nhrp redirect in hub: tells the initiator spoke to look for a better path to the destination spoke than through the Hub. Upon receiving the NHRP redirect message thespokes communicate with each other over the hub and they have their NHRP replies for the NHRP Resolution Requests that they sent out.+ ip nhrp shortcut in spokes: overwrite the CEF table on the spoke. It basically overrides the next-hop value for a remote spoke network from the default initial hubtunnel IP address to the NHRP resolved remote spoke tunnel IP address)

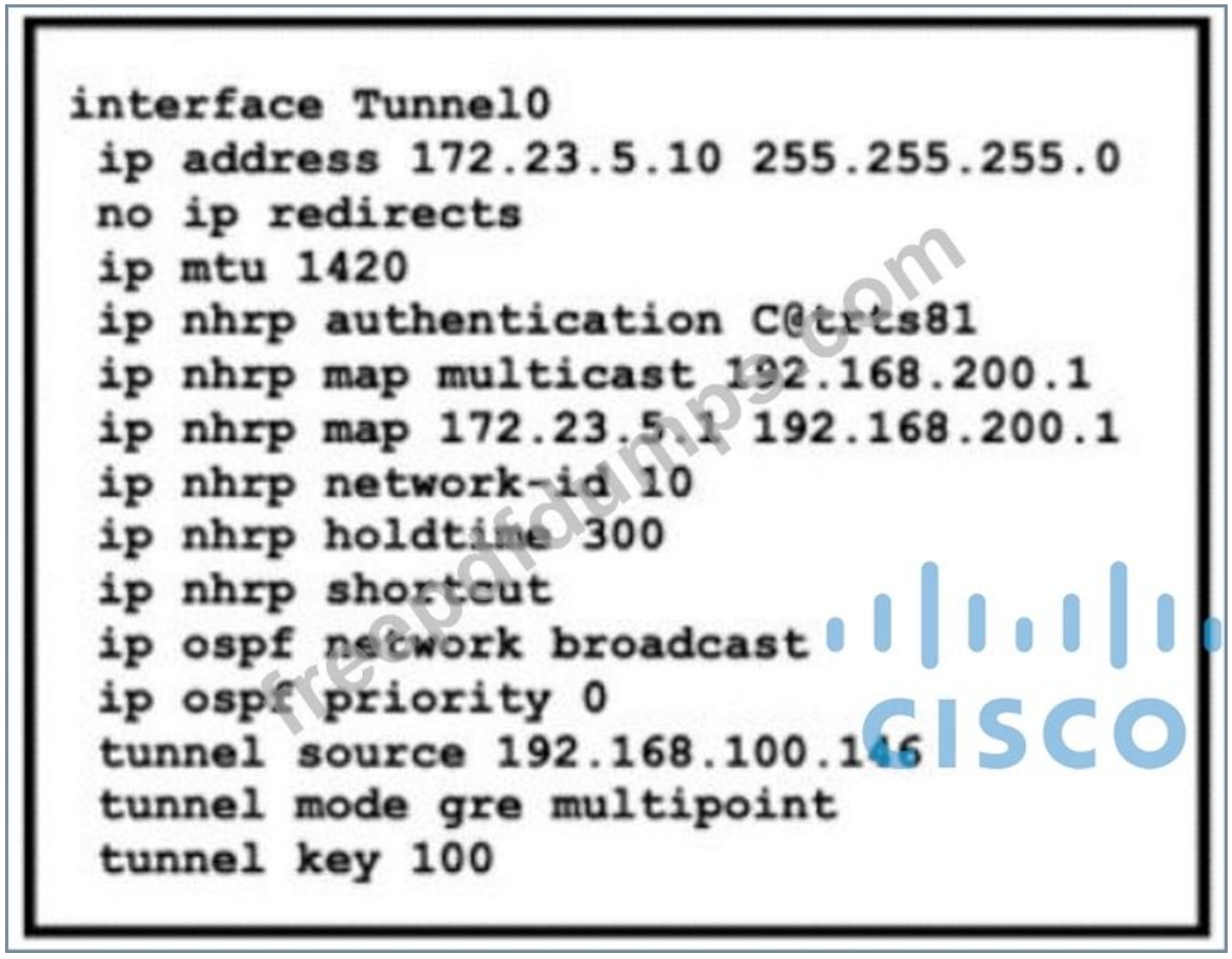
NEW QUESTION: 126
R2 has a locally originated prefix 192.168.130.0/24 and has these configurations:

```
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 sees 192.168.130.0/24 as two AS hops away instead of one AS hop away.
C. R1 does not forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24
D. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24

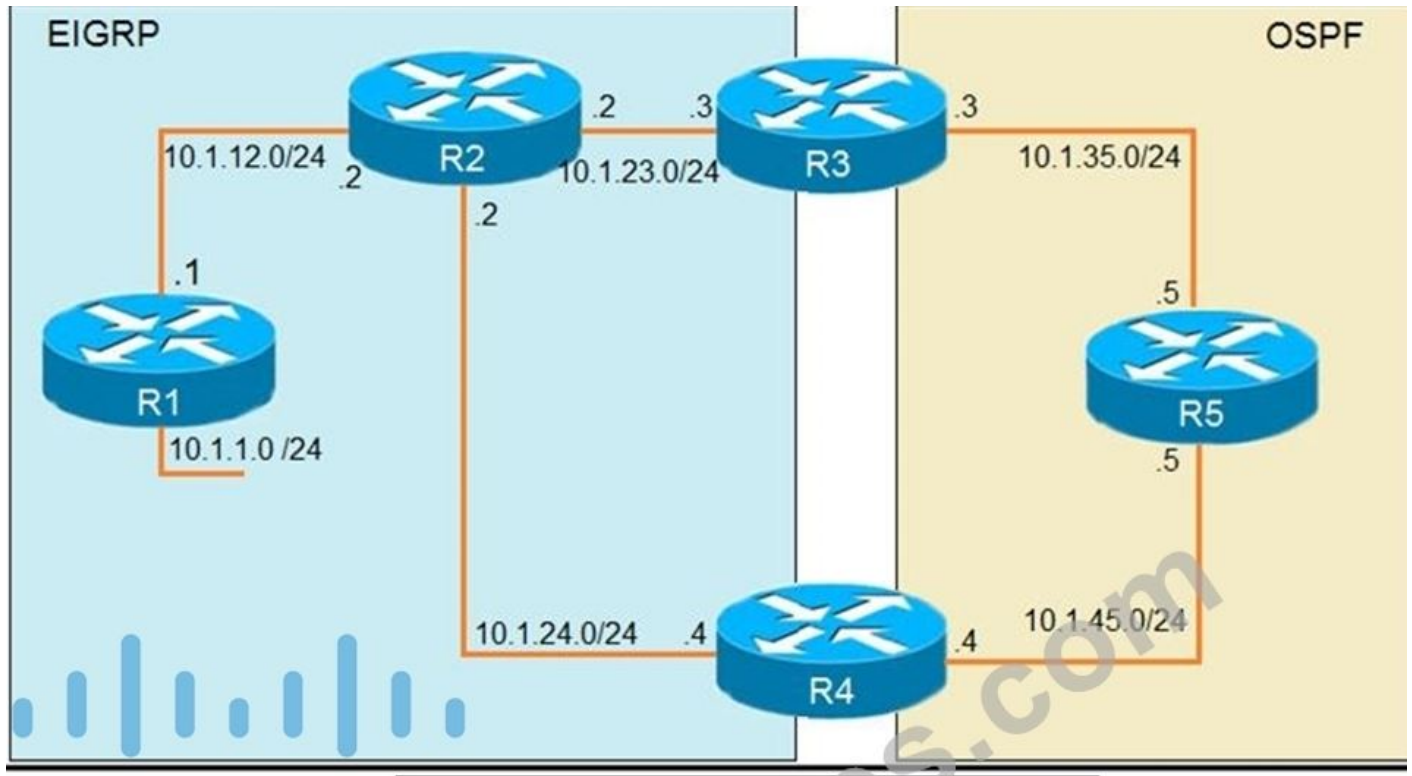
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 127
Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is adding a new spoke router into an existing DMVPN Phase 3 tunnel with a hub router to provide secure communication between sites
Which additional configuration must the engineer apply to enable the tunnel to come up?
A. ip nhrpnhs 172.23.5.1
B. ip nhrp responder tunnel
C. ip nhrp registration no-unique
D. ip nhrp server-only non-caching
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 128
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.

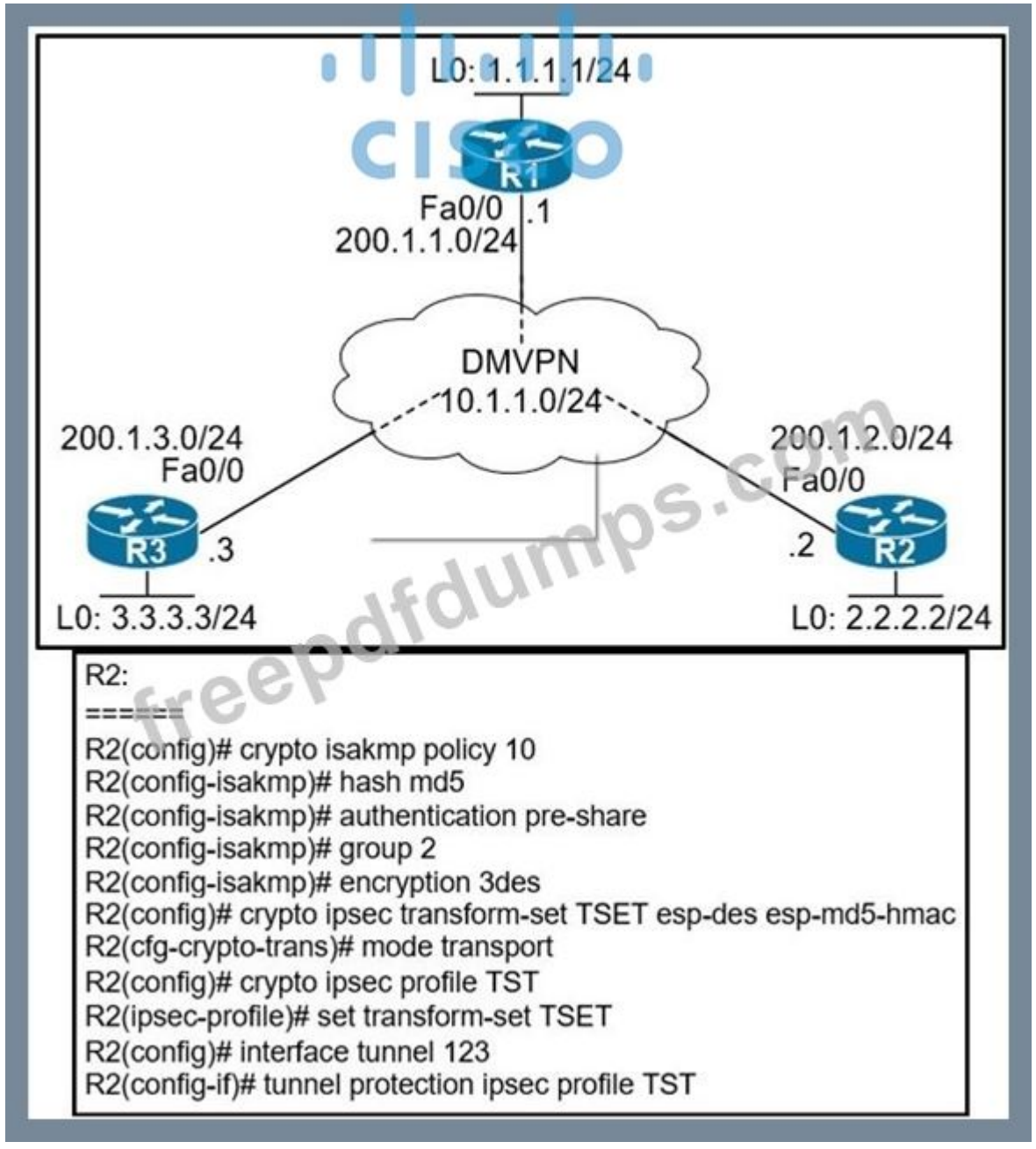
```
R3
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG deny 10
 set tag 1

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
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 129

Refer to the exhibits.



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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 130

Which feature drops packets if the source address is not found in the snooping table?

A. IPv6 Source Guard

B. IPv6 Destination Guard

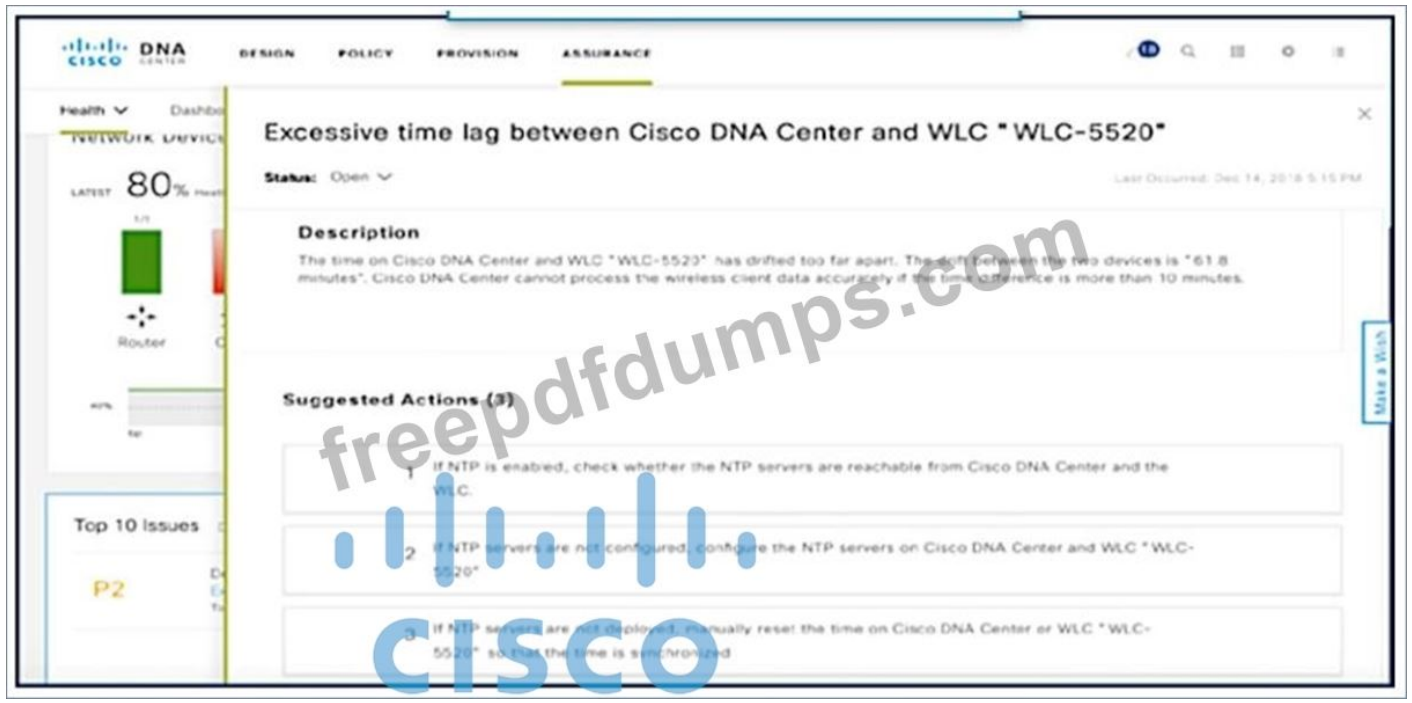
C. IPv6 Prefix Guard

D. Binding Table Recovery

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-snooping.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 131
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)
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: 132
Refer to the 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 for 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: 133

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 flow monitor is applied to the wrong interface.

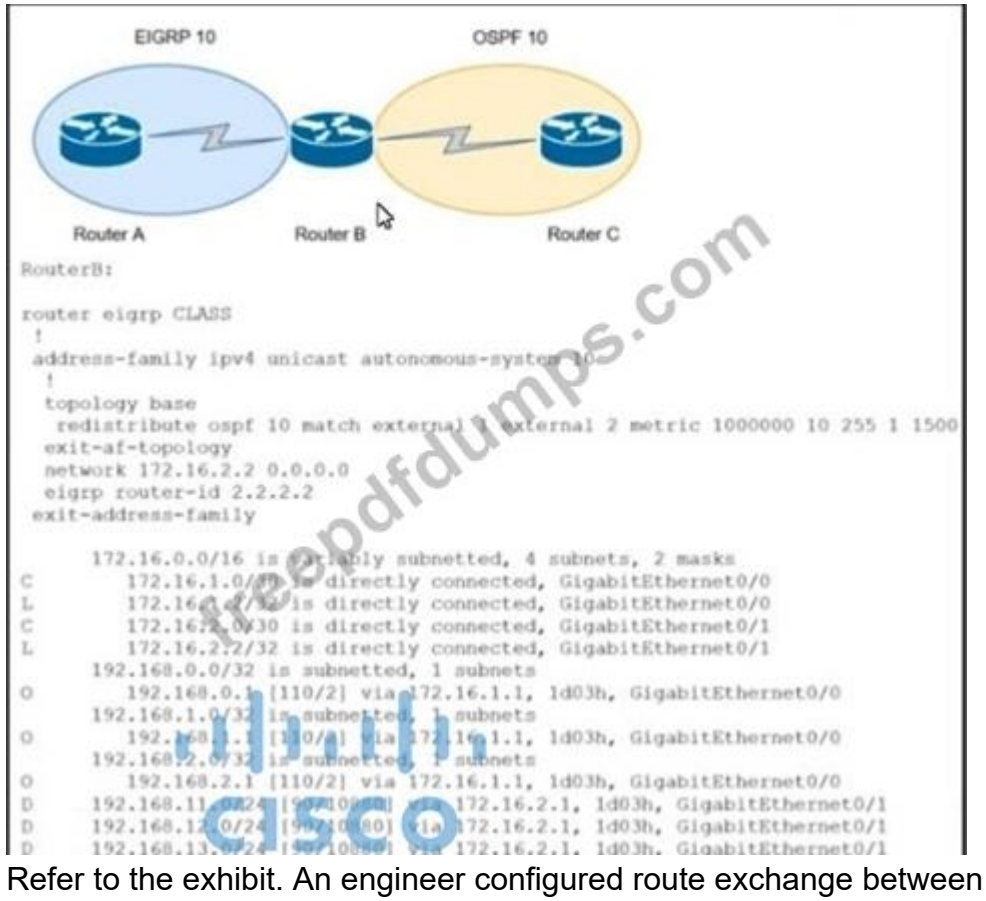
C. The destination of the flow exporter is not reachable.

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 134

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured route exchange between two different companies for a migration project EIGRP routes were learned in router C but no OSPF routes were learned in router Which configuration allows router A to receive OSPF routes?

A. (config-router-af-topology)#no redistribute ospf 10 match external 1 external 2 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500

B. (config-router-af)#redistribute ospf 10 1000000 10 255 1 1500

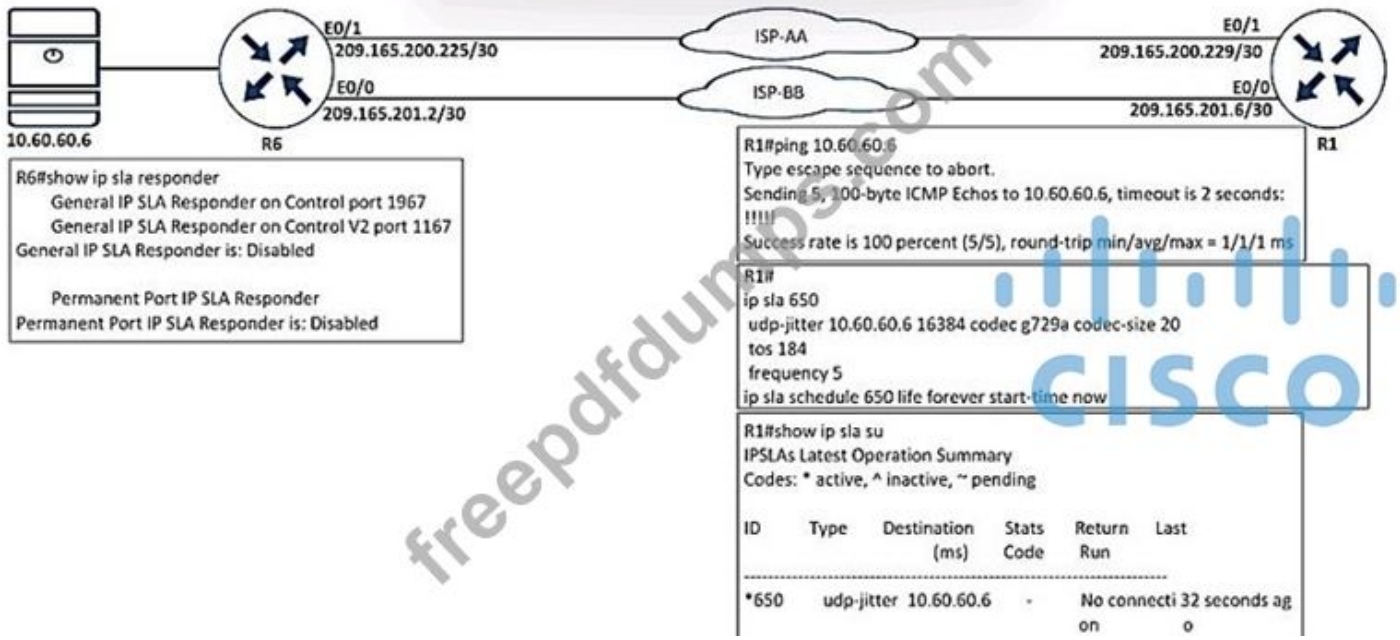
C. (config-router-af-topology)#redistribute connected

D. (config-routeraf-topology)#redistribute ospf 10 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the IP SLA issue from R1 to the server?

A. R6(config)#ip sla responder

B. R6(config)#ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 10.60.60.6 po 5000

C. R6(config)#ip sla schedule 10 life forever start-time now

D. R6(config)#ip sla 650 R6(config-ip-sla)ff udp-jitter 10.60.60.6

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 136

Refer to Exhibit.

```
R1#sh ipv6 access-list GUARD
IPv6 access list GUARD
deny tcp any host 2001:DB8:A:B::10 eq telnet (6 matches) sequence 10
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::20 host 2001:DB8:A:B:10 eq telnet sequence 20
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::2 host 2001:DB8:D::1 eq www sequence 30
permit ipv6 2001:DB8:A:A::/64 any (67 matches) sequence 40
```

PC2 is directly connected to R1. A user at PC2 cannot Telnet to 2001:db8:a:b::10. The user can ping 2001:db8:a:b::10 and receive DHCP-related information from the DHCP server. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove sequence 40 and put it back as sequence 15.

B. Remove sequence 10 and put it back as sequence 25.

C. Remove sequence 20 and put it back as sequence 45.

D. Remove sequence 30 and put it back as sequence 5.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

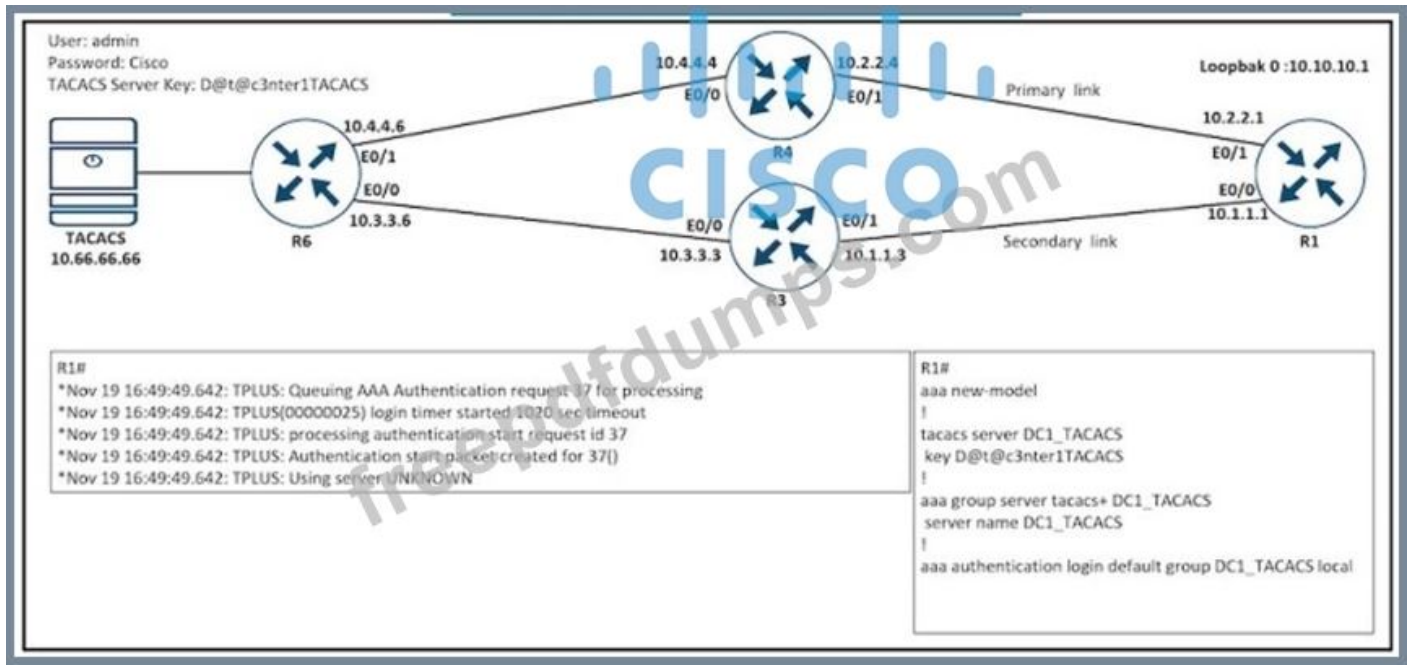
NEW QUESTION: 137
Refer to the exhibit.

```
router eigrp 1

redistribute ospf 5 match external route-map OSPF-TO-EIGRP
metric 10000 2000 255 1 1500
route-map OSPF-TO-EIGRP
match ip address TO-OSPF
```

Which routes from OSPF process 5 are redistributed into EIGRP?
A. only E2 subnets matching access list TO-OSPF
B. only E1 subnets matching prefix listTO-OS1
C. E1 and E2 subnets matching prefix list TO-OSPF
D. E1 and E2 subnets matching access list TO-OSPF
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 138
Which router attaches the VPN label to incoming packets from CE routing?
A. core router
B. CE router
C. PE router
D. P router
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 139
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit R1 cannot authenticate via TACACS Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. Option A

B. Option B

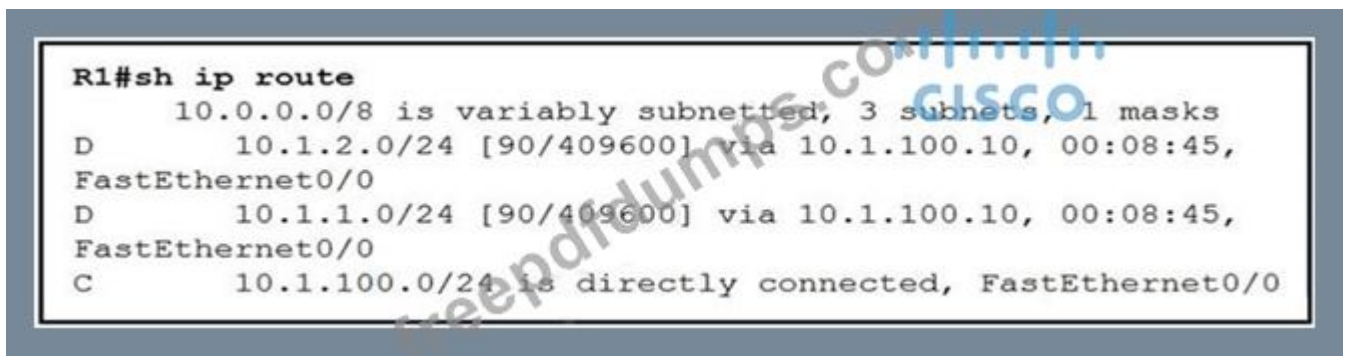
C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 140

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures the router 10.1.100.10 for EIGRP autosummarization so that R1 should receive the summary route of 10.0.0.0/8. However, R1 receives more specific /24 routes.

Which action resolves this issue?

A. Router R1 should configure ip summary address eigrp (AS number) 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 for the R1 Fast Ethernet 0/0 connected interface.

B. Router 10.1.100.10 should configure ip summary address eigrp (AS number) 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 for the R1 Fast Ethernet 0/0 connected interface.

C. Router R1 should configure ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null 0 for the routes that are received on R1.

D. Router 10.1.100.10 should configure ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null 0 for the routes that are summarized toward R1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 141

Which configuration adds an IPv4 interface to an OSPFv3 process in OSPFv3 address family configuration?

A. Router ospf3 1 address-family ipv4

B. Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0

C. Router ospfv3 1 address-family ipv4 unicast

D. Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142

Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?

A. interface-disjoint

B. linecard-disjoint

C. shared risk link group-disjoint

D. lowest-repair-path-metric

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 143

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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


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

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

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

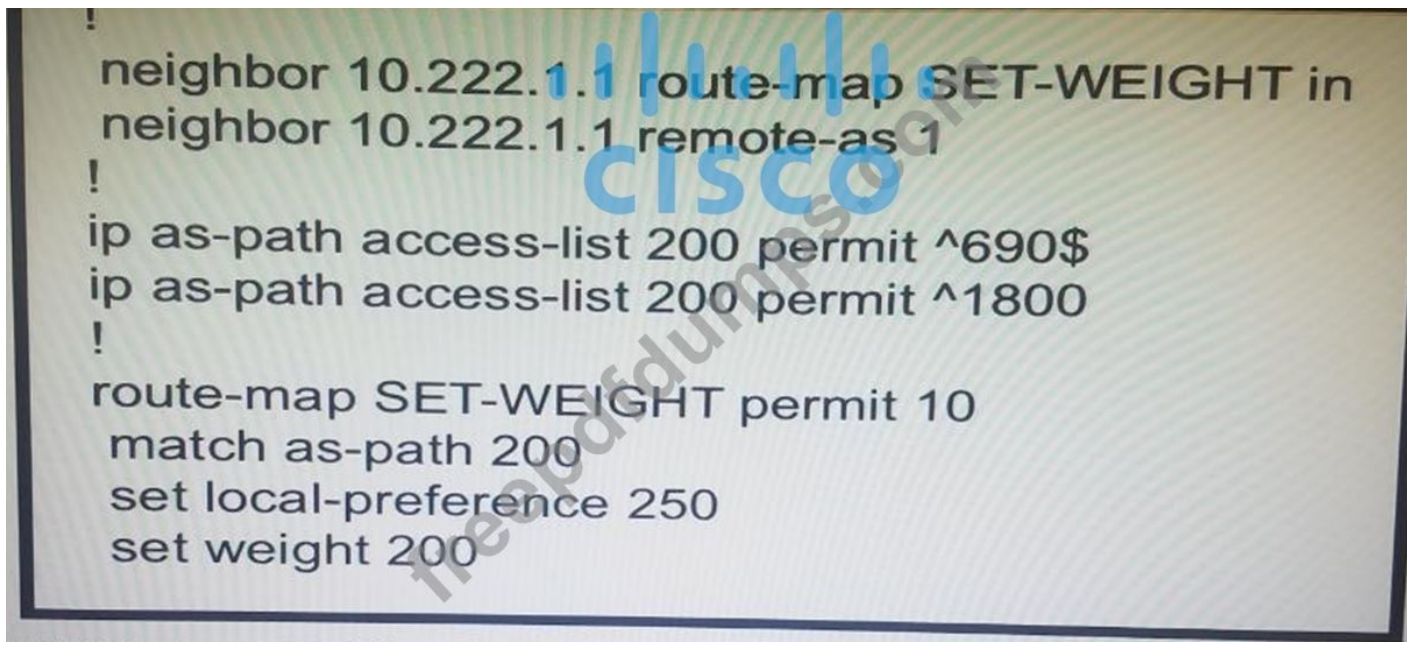
C. Remove sequence 10 to add the PC source IP address and add it back as sequence 10.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 144

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

B. The weight value in another neighbor statement is higher than 200.

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 145

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Dallas_Router:

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0.364
 description Guest_Wifi_10.66.46.0/23
 encapsulation dot1Q 364
 ip address 10.66.46.1 255.255.254.0
 ip helper-address 10.192.104.212
 ip helper-address 10.191.103.140
 ip access-group GUEST-ACCESS in
 ip access-group GUEST-ACCESS-OUT out
 no ip redirects
 no ip unreachables
 no ip proxy-arp

ip access-list extended GUEST-ACCESS
 remark Internet Access Only
 permit udp any any eq bootpc
 permit udp any any eq bootps
 deny   ip any 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 224.0.0.0 31.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 169.254.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 127.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
 deny   ip any host 0.0.0.0
 permit ip 10.66.42.0 0.0.0.255 any
 permit ip 10.66.46.0 0.0.0.255 any

ip access-list extended GUEST-ACCESS-OUT
 remark Used to block inbound traffic to Guest Networks
 permit udp any any eq bootps
 permit udp any any eq bootpc
 permit udp any any eq domain
 permit udp any any
 permit icmp any any
 permit tcp host 10.192.103.124 eq 15871 any
 permit tcp any any established
 deny   ip any 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 224.0.0.0 31.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 169.254.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 127.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
 deny   ip any host 0.0.0.0
```

After a new regional office is set up,not all guests can access the internet via guest Wi Fi. Clients are getting the correct IP address from guest Wi-Fi VLAN 364. which action resolves the issue ?

A. Allow DNS traffic through the inbound ACL
B. Allow DNS traffic through the outbound ACL
C. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the inbound ACL
D. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the outbound ACL
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 146
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show logging
Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 0 messages rate-limited, 0 flushes, 0
overruns, xml disabled, filtering disabled)

No Active Message Discriminator.
No Inactive Message Discriminator.

    Console logging: level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,
                     filtering disabled
    Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged, xml disabled,
                     filtering disabled
    Buffer logging:  level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,
                     filtering disabled
    Exception Logging: size (8192 bytes)
    Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled
    Persistent logging: disabled
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer lost remote access to the router due to a network problem. The engineer used the console to access the router and noticed continuous logs on the console terminal. Which configuration limits the number of log messages on the console to critical and higher seventy level messages?
A. no logging console
B. logging console 2
C. term no monitor
D. logging console 5
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147
Refer to the exhibit.

```
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#
```

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

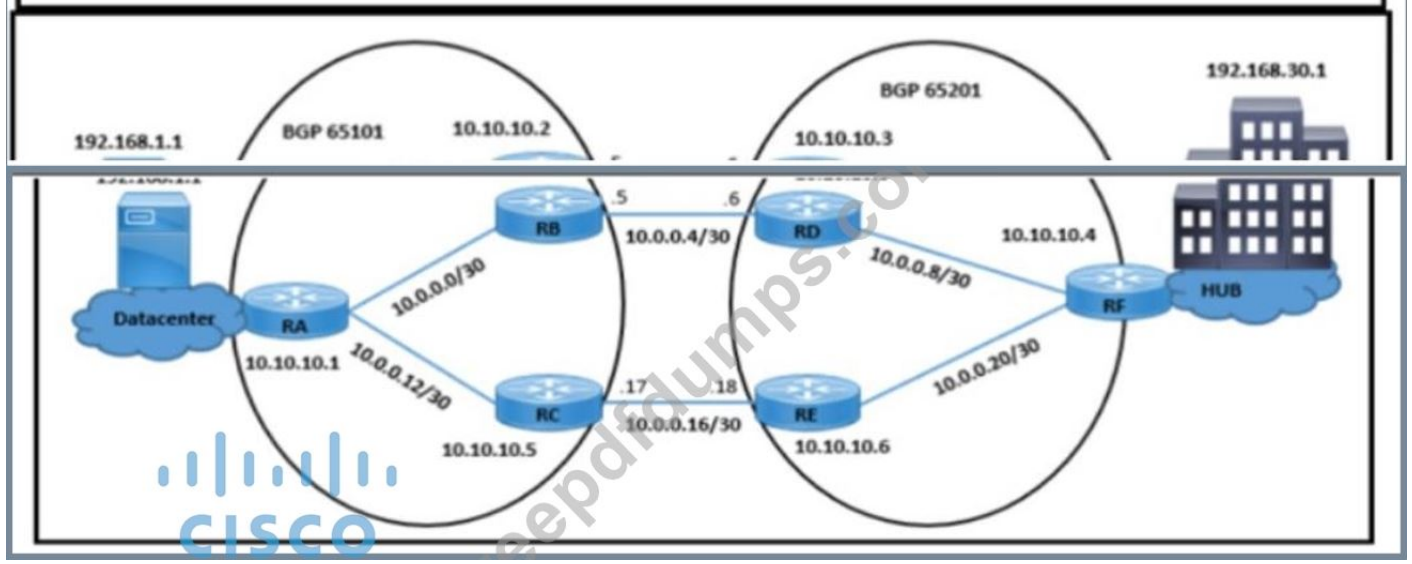
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If you configure the redistribution of OSPF into BGP without keywords, only OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes are redistributed into BGP, by default. You can redistribute both internal and external (type-1 & type-2) OSPF routes via this command: -Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 match internal external 1 external 2

NEW QUESTION: 148

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RD#show  ip bgp 192.168.1.1
Advertised to update-groups:
        3
  65101
    10.10.10.2 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 100, weight 65535, valid, external,
best
  65101
    10.0.0.17 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.6 (172.16.20.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal

RB#show  ip bgp 192.168.1.1
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
        2
  Local
    10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```



Refer to the exhibit. A customer finds that traffic from the application server (192.168.1.1) to the HUB site passes through a congested path that causes random packet drops. The NOC team influences the BGP path with MED on RB. but RD still sees that traffic coming from RA is not taking an alternate route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.

```
RD(config)#router bgp 65201
RD(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.2 weight 65535
```

B.

```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 weight 50
```

C.

```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-map HIGH-LP out
```

```
RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 route-map HIGH-LP out
```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 149

A network administrator added a new spoke site with dynamic IP on the DMVPN network. Which configuration command passes traffic on the DMVPN tunnel from the spoke router?

A. ip nhrp registration no-registration

B. ip nhrp registration no-unique

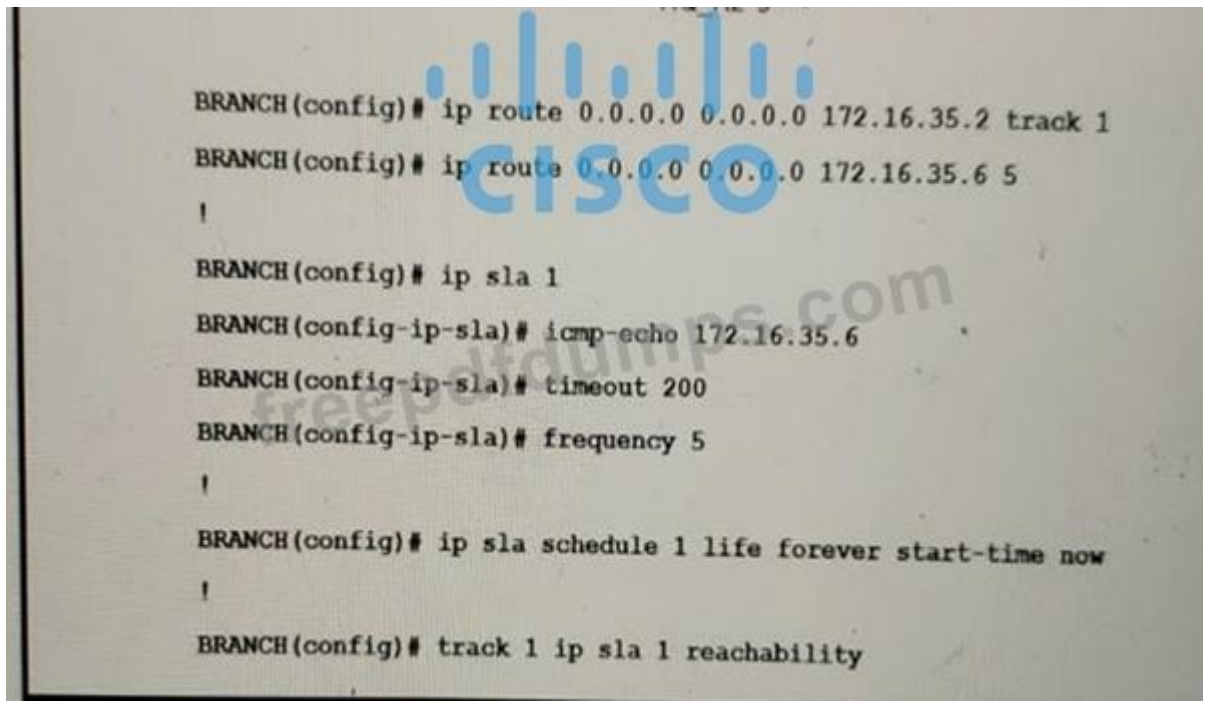
C. ip nhrp registration ignore

D. ip nhrp registration dynamic

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 150

Refer to Exhibit.



Traffic from the branch network should route through HQ R1 unless the path is unavailable. An engineer tests this functionality by shutting down interface on the BRANCH router toward HQ_R1 router but 192.168.20.0/24 is no longer reachable from the branch router. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?

A. HQ_R1(config)# ip sla responder
HQ_R1(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.2

B. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.1

C. HQ_R2(config)# ip sla responder
HQ_R2(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.5

D. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.2

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

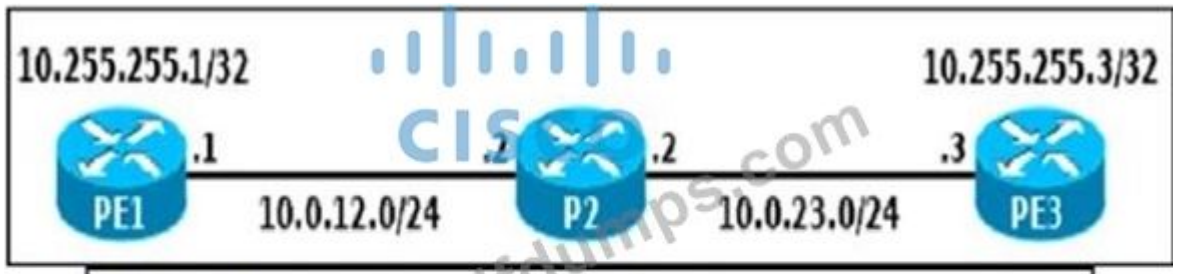
In the configuration above, the engineer has made a mistake as he was tracking 172.16.35.6 (the backup path) instead of tracking the main path (172.16.35.2).

Therefore,when he shut down the main path, the track 1 was still up so traffic still went through the main path -> it failed.

To fix this issue, we just need to correct the tracking interface of the main path.

NEW QUESTION: 151

Refer to the exhibit.




```
PE1# show run | sec router bgp
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 10.255.255.3 remote-as 65000
 neighbor 10.255.255.3 update-source Loopback0
```

```
1/1/1 ms
PE1# debug ip tcp transactions
PE1# debug ip icmp

[...snip...]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP: sending SYN, seq 379810712, ack 0
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: Connection to 10.255.255.3:179,
advertising MSS 1460
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: state was CLOSED -> SYNSENT [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: ICMP: dst (10.255.255.1) administratively
prohibited unreachable rcv from 10.0.12.2
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: ICMP destination unreachable
received
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: Released port 21381 in Transport Port
Agent for TCP IP type 1 delay 240000
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: state was SYNSENT -> CLOSED [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCB 0xE35A92B8 destroyed
```

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator is troubleshooting a BGP peering between PE1 and PE3 that is unable to establish Which action resolves the issue?

A. Disable sending ICMP unreachables on P2 to allow PE1 to establish a session with PE3

B. Ensure that the PE3 loopback address is used as a source for BGP peering to PE1

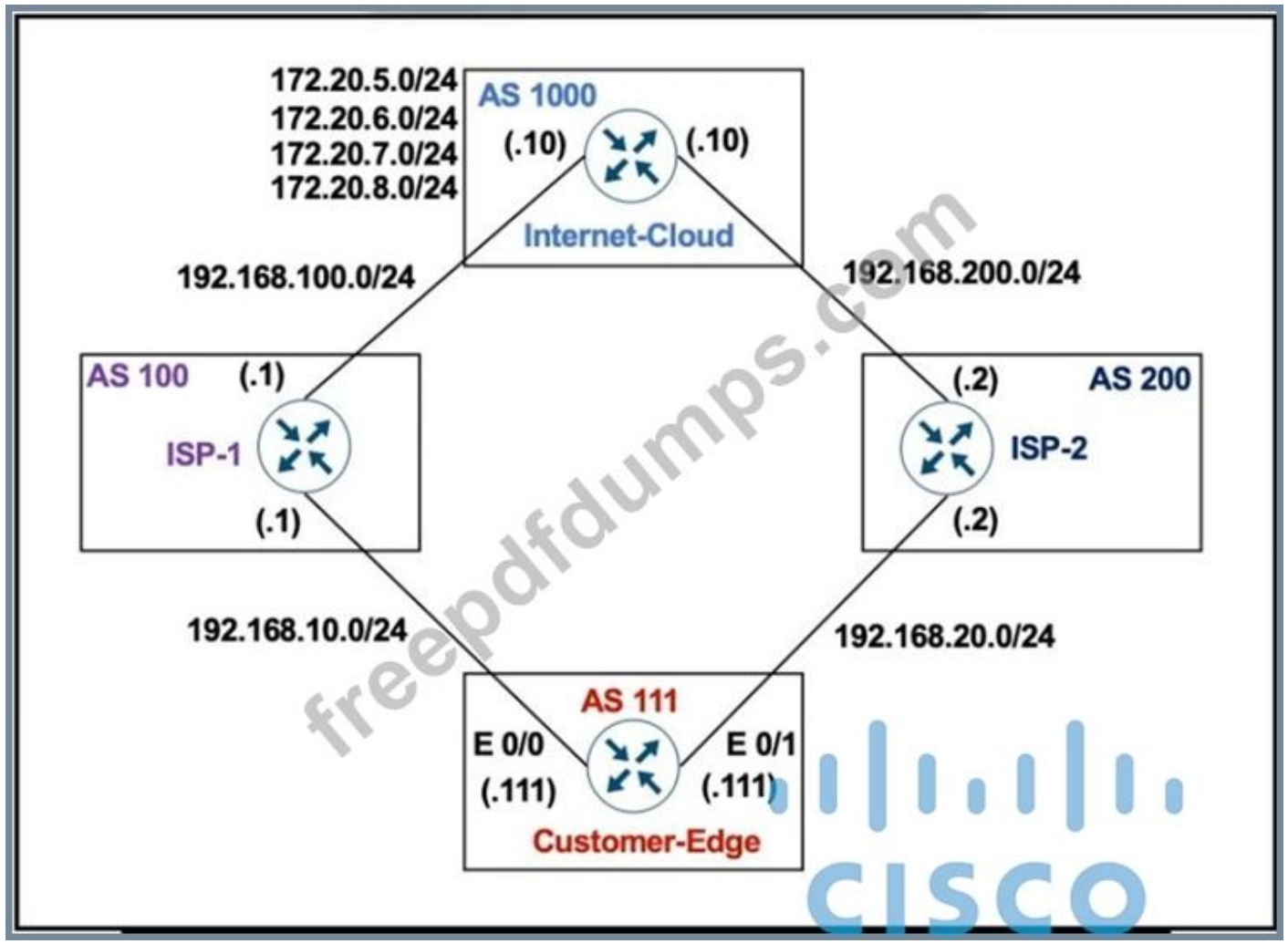
C. Remove the traffic filtering rules on P2 blocking the BGP communication between PE1 and PE3

D. P2 must have a route to PE3 to establish a BGP session to PE1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 152

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

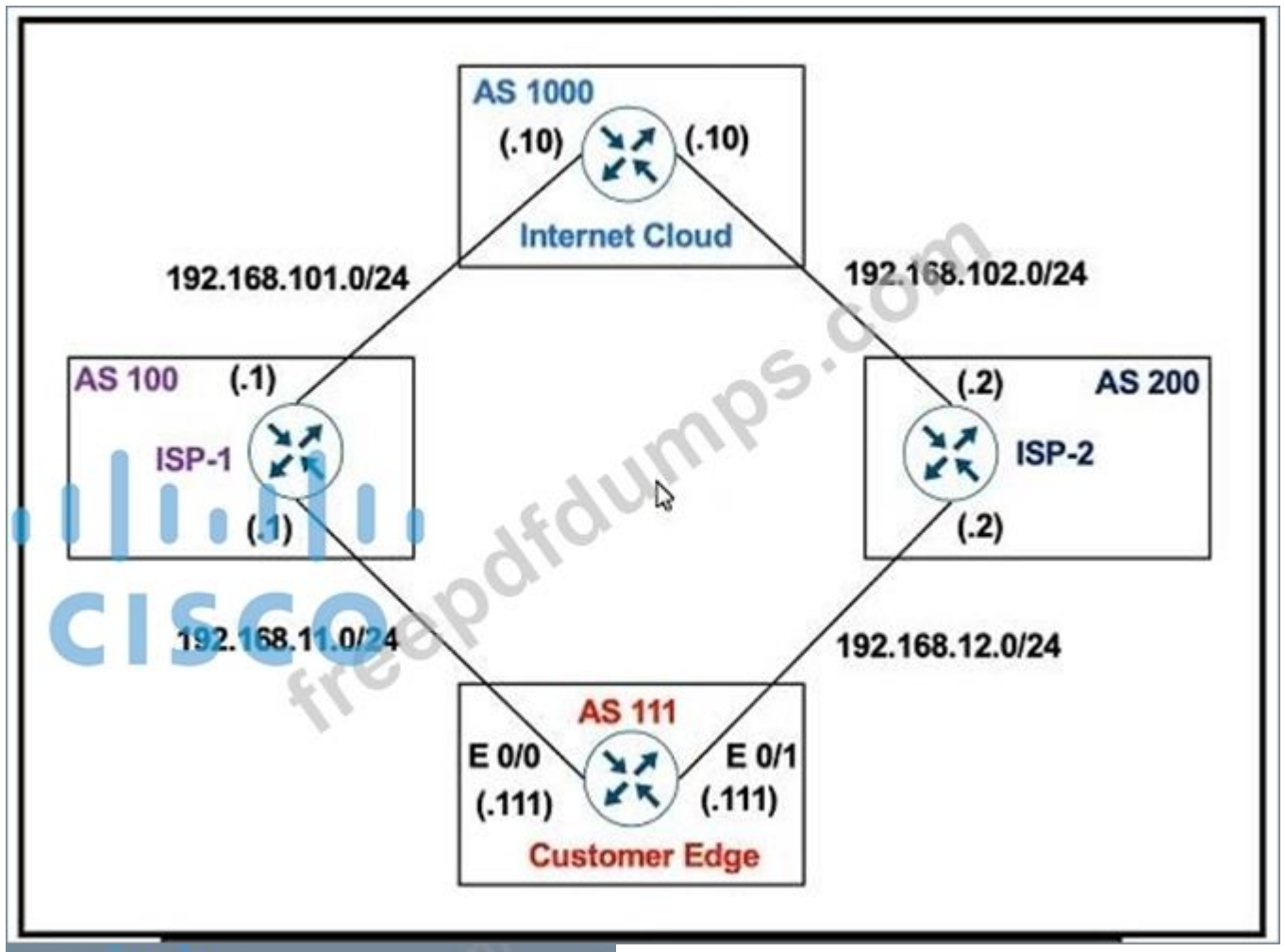
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 153

Refer to the exhibit.




```
ISP-1
!
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111
!
router bop 100
 neighbor 192.168.101.10 remote-as 1000
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 remote-as 111
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 filter-list 1 in
```

Refer to the exhibit. AS 111 mut not be used as a transit AS, but ISP-1 is getting ISP-2 routes from AS 111. Which configuration stops Customer AS from being used as a transit path on ISP-1?

A. ip as-path access-list 1 permit."

B. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$

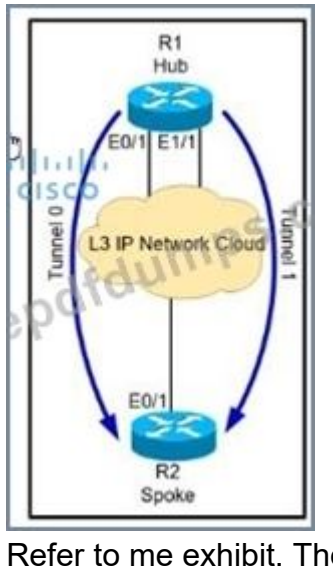
C. ip as-path access-list 1 permit_111_

D. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111$

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to me exhibit. The hub and spoke are connected via two DMVPN tunnel interfaces The NHRP is configured and the tunnels are detected on the hub and the spoke Which configuration command adds an IPsec profile on both tunnel interfaces to encrypt traffic?

A. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN unique

B. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN multipoint

C. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN tunnel1

D. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN shared

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 155

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

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

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

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

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

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

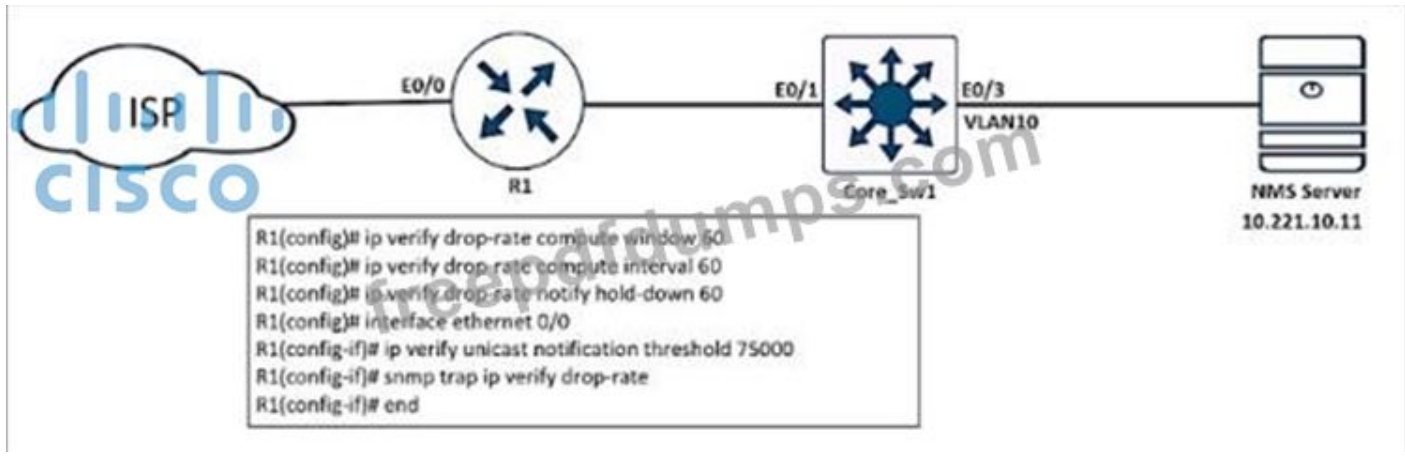
On the spokes router:
interface tunnel10
ip nhrp nhs multicast dynamic
ip nhrp nhs redirect
tunnel mode gre multicast

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

NEW QUESTION: 156
What are two functions of MPLS Layer 3 VPNs? (Choose two.)

A. LDP and BGP can be used for Pseudowire signaling.
B. It is used for transparent point-to-multipoint connectivity between Ethernet links/sites.
C. BGP is used for signaling customer VPNv4 routes between PE nodes.
D. A packet with node segment ID is forwarded along with shortest path to destination.
E. Customer traffic is encapsulated in a VPN label when it is forwarded in MPLS network.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
MPLS Layer-3 VPNs provide IP connectivity among CE sites * MPLS VPNs enable full-mesh, hub-andspoke, and hybrid IP connectivity * CE sites connect to the MPLS network via IP peering across PE-CE links * MPLS Layer-3 VPNs are implemented via VRFs on PE edge nodes * VRFs providing customer routing and forwarding segmentation * BGP used for signaling customer VPN (VPNv4) routes between PE nodes * To ensure traffic separation, customer traffic is encapsulated in an additional VPN label when forwarded in MPLS network * Key applications are layer-3 business VPN services, enterprise network segmentation, and segmented layer-3 Data Center access

NEW QUESTION: 157
Refer to the exhibit.

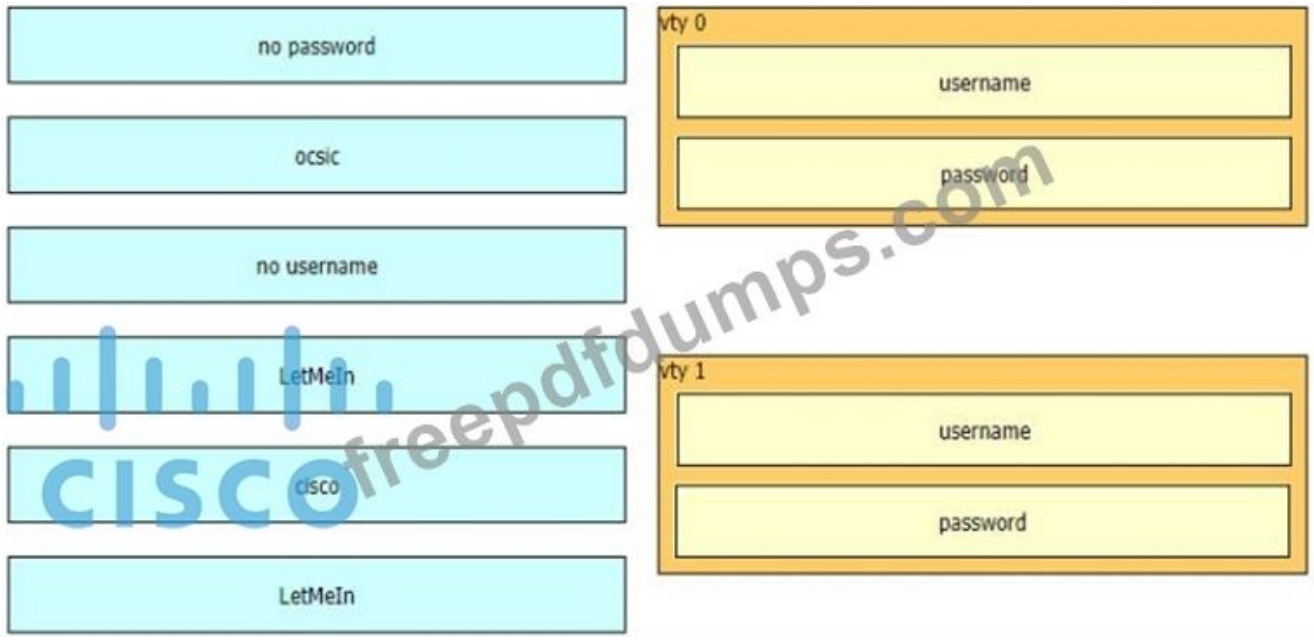


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP traps to record spoofed packets drop of more than 48000 a minute on the ethernet0/0 interlace. During an IP spoofing attack, the engineer noticed that no notifications have been received by the SNMP server. Which configuration resolves the issue on R1?
A. ip verify unicast notification threshold 800
B. ip verify unicast notification threshold 8000
C. ip verity unicast notification threshold 48000
D. ip verify unicast notification threshold 80
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

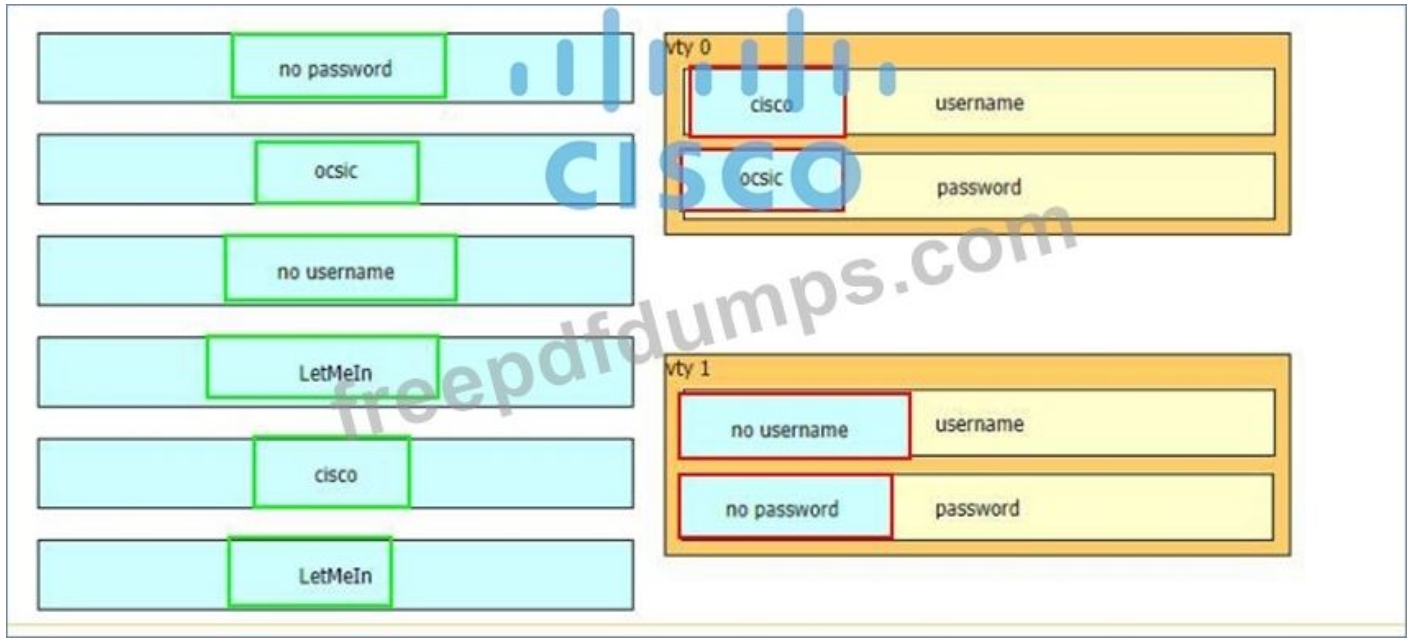
NEW QUESTION: 158
Refer to the exhibit.

```
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

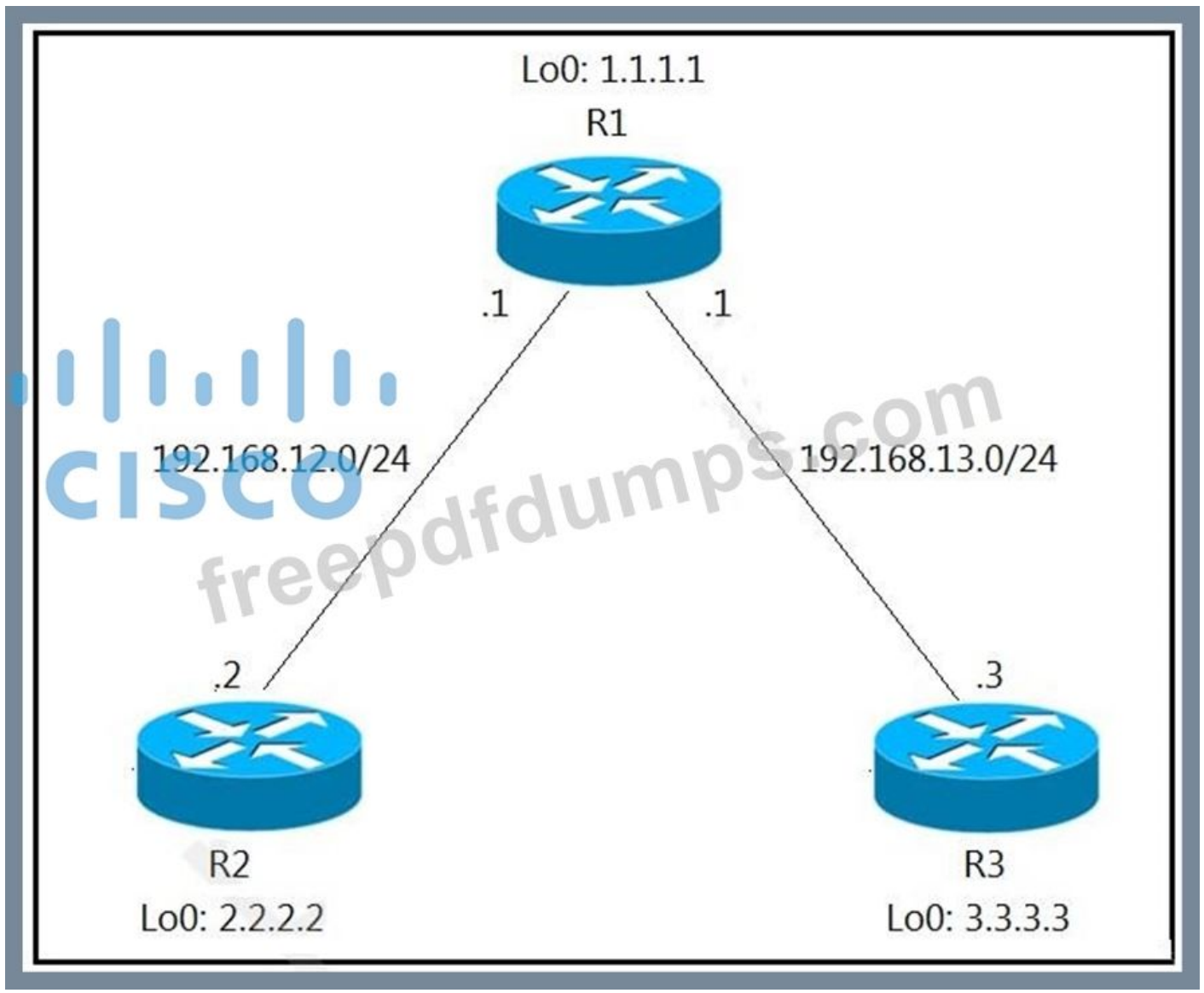


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 159

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has configured R1 as EIGRP stub router. After the configuration, router R3 failed to reach to R2 loopback address.

Which action advertises R2 loopback back into the R3 routing table?

A. Add a static route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.

B. Use a leak map on R1 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the distribute list command toward R3.

C. Use a leak map on R3 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the EIGRP stub feature.

D. Add a static null route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The EIGRP stub feature is useful to prevent unnecessary EIGRP queries and to filter some routes that you advertise. What if you want to configure your router as a stub router but still make an exception to some routes that it advertises? That is possible with the leak-map feature. This is how to configure leak-map in this question:

R1

(config)#ip access-list standard R2_L0

R1(config-std-nacl)#permit host 2.2.2.2

R1(config)#route-map R2_L0_LEAK

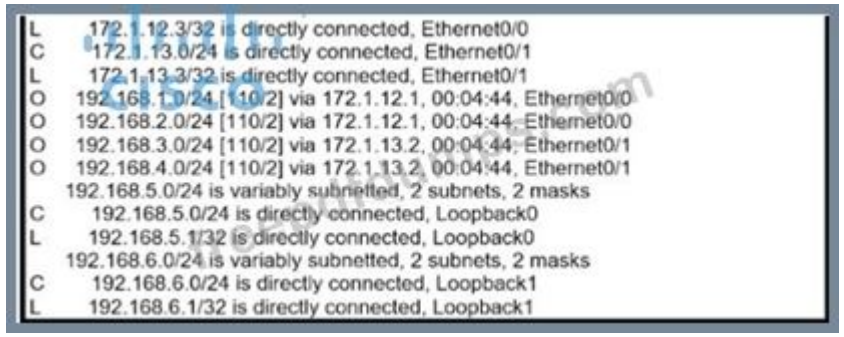
R2(config-route-map)#match ip address R2_L0

R1(config)#router eigrp 1

R1(config-router)#eigrp stub leak-map R2_L0_LEAK

NEW QUESTION: 160

Refer to the exhibit.



SanFrancisco and Boston routers are choosing slower links to reach each other despite the direct links being up Which configuration fixes the issue?

Boston Router

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```

SanFrancisco Router

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```

All Routers

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100
```

All Routers

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```


A. Option B
B. Option C
C. Option D
D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 161
An engineer is creating a policy that overrides normal routing behavior.if the route to a destination of 10.100.100.0/24 is withdrawn from the routing Table, the policy must direct traffic to a next hop of 10.1 1.1. if the route is present in the routing table, then normal forwarding must occur. Which configuration meets the requirements?

A. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1
!
route map POLICY permit 20

B. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255
!
route map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
Set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1
!

route-map POLICY permit 20
C. access-list 100 permit ip any any
!
route-map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1
D. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255
!
Route-map POLICY permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip default next-hop 10.1.1.1
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer configured NetFlow to capture traffic information through the router, but it iOS not working as expected. Which action captures the flow information from this router to the collector?
A. Configure more than one flow exporter destination addresses.
B. Change the flow exporter transport protocol from UDP to TCP
C. Configure a flow exporter under flow FLOW-MONITOR-1.
D. Change the interface configuration FLOW-MONITOR-1 from input to output.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 163
Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator is trying to switch to the privileged EXEC level on R1 but failed. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. Enable password Cisco@123

B. tacass server enable-password Cisco@123

C. enable-password Cisco@123

D. tacacs-server enable-password Cisco@123

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 164

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
Description **** WAN link ****
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.2555.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/1
Description **** LAN Network ****
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.2555.0
!
!
router ospf 1
router-id 4.4.4.4
log-adjacency-changes
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 10
!
```


A.

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

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 broadcast
```

D.

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 166

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

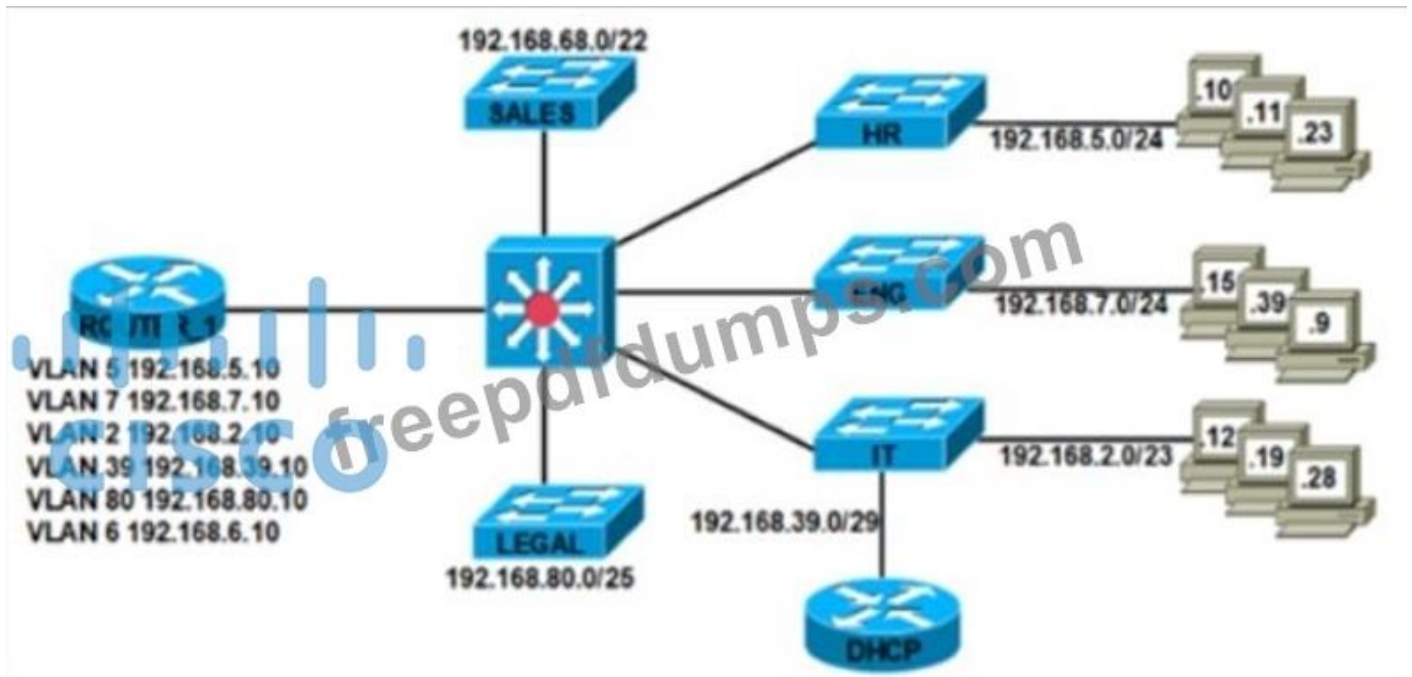
By default, Catalyst switches add a simple uptime timestamp to logging messages. This is a cumulative counter that shows the hours, minutes, and seconds since the switch has been booted up

NEW QUESTION: 167
Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community Public RO 90
snmp-server community Private RW 90
R1#show access-list 90
Standard IP access list 90
    permit 10.11.110.11
    permit 10.11.111.12

Nov 6 06:45:11: %SNMP-3-AUTHFAIL: Authentication failure for SNMP req from host
10.11.110.12
Nov 6 06:45:12: %SNMP-3-AUTHFAIL: Authentication failure for SNMP req from host
10.11.110.12
```


A network administrator notices these console messages from host 10.11.110.12 originating from interface E1/0. The administrator considers this an unauthorized attempt to access SNMP on R1. Which action prevents the attempts to reach R1 E1/0?
A. Add a permit statement including the host 10.11.110.12 into ACL 90
B. Create an inbound ACL on interface E1/0 to deny SNMP from host 10.11.110.12
C. Configure IOS management plane protection using ACL 90 on interface E1/0
D. Configure IOS control plane protection using ACL 90 on interface E1/0
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 168
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to lhe exhibit After an engineer configured a new Cisco rouler as a DHCP server, users reponed iwo primary issues:

Devices in the HR subnet have intermittent connectivity problems.

Workstations in the LEGAL subnet cannot obtain IP addresses.

Which configurations must the engineer apply to ROUTER_1 to restore connectivity for the affected devices?

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
encapsulation dot1Q 5
ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
encapsulation dot1Q 80
ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.5.1 192.168.5.10
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool LEGAL
network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
default-router 192.168.80.10

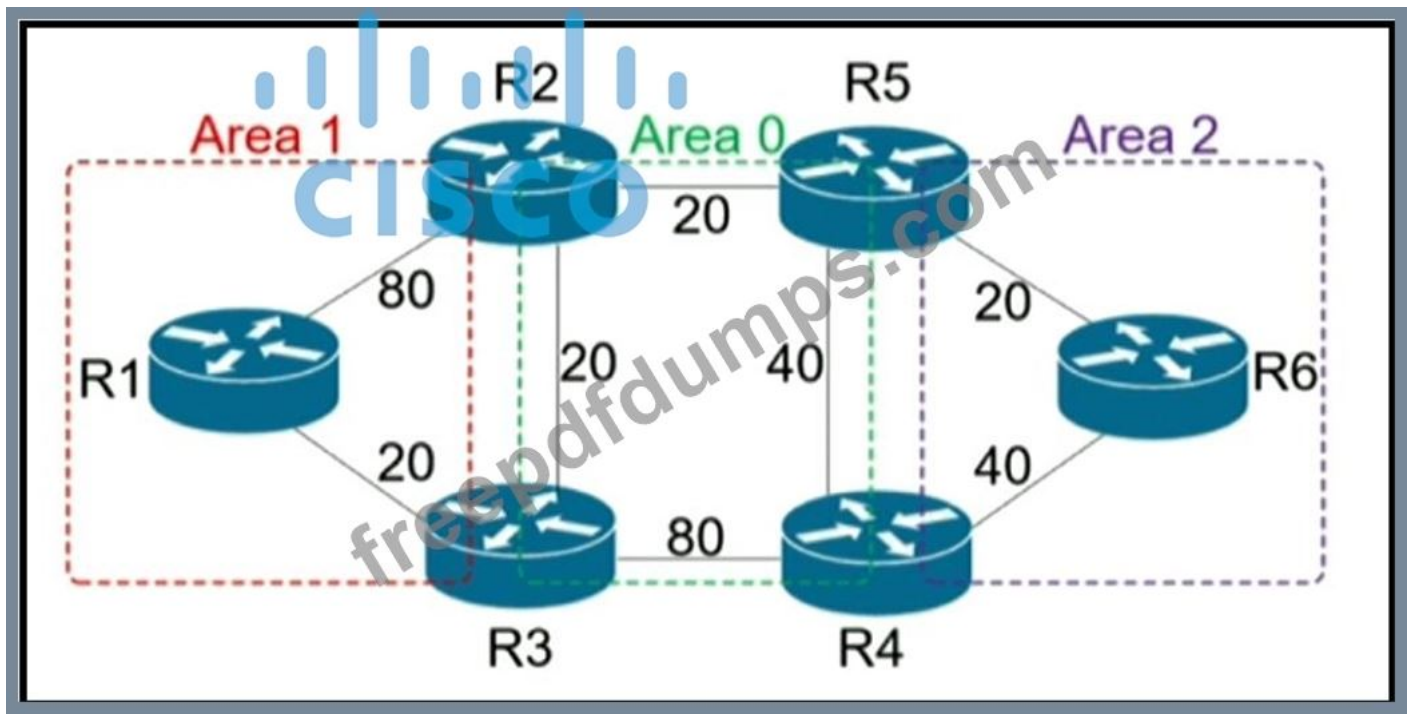
ip dhcp pool HR
network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
default-router 192.168.5.10

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
encapsulation dot1Q 5
ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
encapsulation dot1Q 80
ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool LEGAL
network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
default-router 192.168.80.10

```
default-router 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool HR
  network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
  default-router 192.168.5.10
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 169
Refer to the exhibit.



R6 should reach R1 via R5>R2>R1. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Increase the cost to 61 between R2 and R3
B. Increase the cost to 61 between R2-R3-R1
C. Decrease the cost to 41 between R2 and R1
D. Decrease the cost to 2 between R6-R5-R2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 170
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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The set ip next-hop verify-availability command in route-map configuration mode to configure policy routing to verify the reachability of the next hop of a route map before the router performs policy routing to that next hop. In this question we see track 100 is down so the PBR will not use this next-hop, it will use the second next-hop with track 200 (up).

NEW QUESTION: 171

A newly installed spoke router is configured for DMVPN with the ip mtu 1400 command. Which configuration allows the spoke to use fragmentation with the maximum negotiated TCP MTU over GRE?

A. ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption

B. ip tcp adjust-mtu 1360
crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption

C. ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
crypto ipsec fragmentation mtu-discovery

D. ip tcp adjust-mtu 1360
crypto ipsec fragmentation mtu-discovery

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/dynamic-multipoint-vpn-dmvpn/111976-dmvpn-troubleshoot-00.html

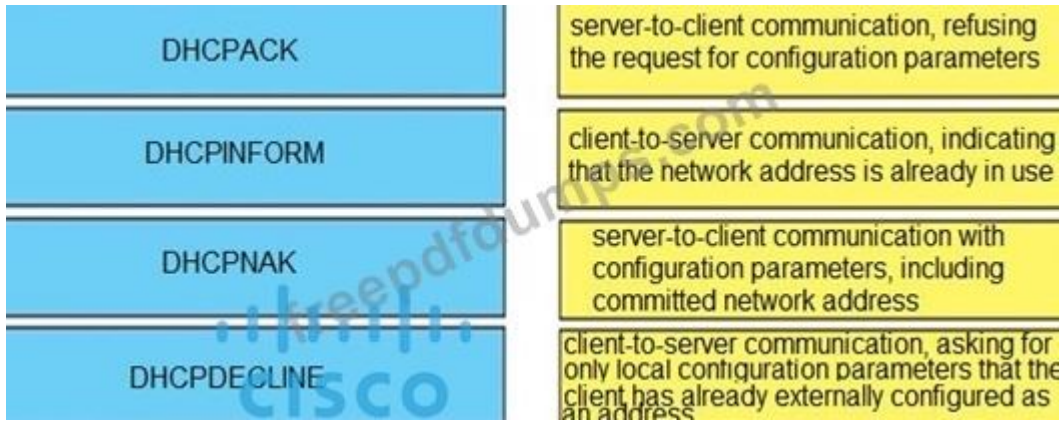
NEW QUESTION: 172

An engineer notices that R1 does not hold enough log messages to Identity the root cause during troubleshooting Which command resolves this issue?

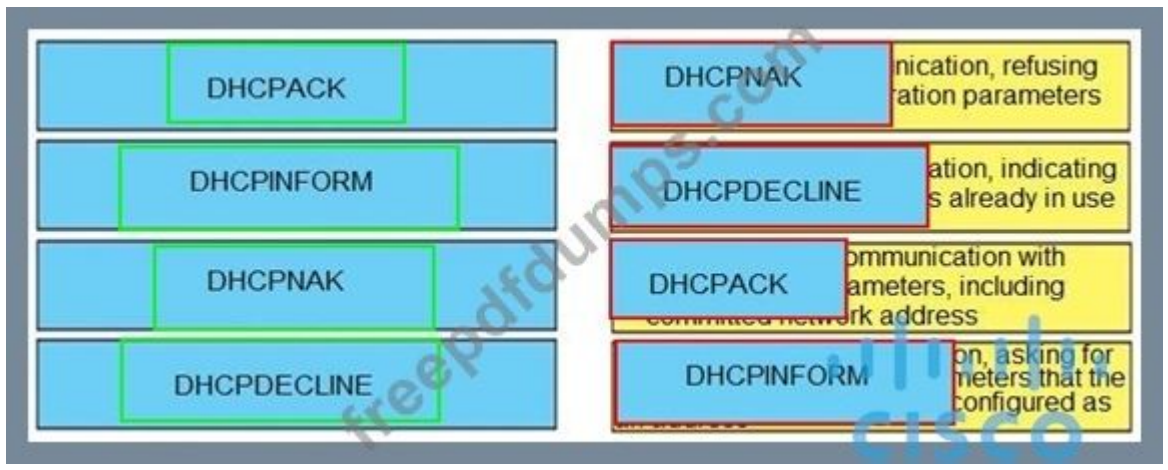
A. #logging buffered 16000 critical
B. #logging buffered 4096 critical
C. (config)#logging buffered 4096 informational
D. (config)#logging buffered 16000 informational
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 173
What are two purposes of using IPv4 and VPNv4 address-family configurations in a Layer 3 MPLS VPN? (Choose two.)
A. The VPNv4 address is used to advertise the MPLS VPN label.
B. RD is prepended to the IPv4 route to make it unique.
C. MP-BGP is used to allow overlapping IPv4 addresses between customers to advertise through the network.
D. The IPv4 address is needed to tag the MPLS label.
E. The VPNv4 address consists of a 64-bit route distinguisher that is prepended to the IPv4 prefix.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
VPNv4 address consists of 64-bit Route Distinguisher (RD) prepended to IPv4 prefix. This is to make routes unique that are in different VRFs.

NEW QUESTION: 174
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:



Reference:
DHCPINFORM: If a client has obtained a network address through some other means or has a manually configured IP address, a client workstation may use a DHCPINFORM request message to obtain other local configuration parameters, such as the domain name and Domain Name Servers (DNSs). DHCP servers receiving a DHCPINFORM message construct a DHCPACK message with any local configuration parameters appropriate for the client without allocating a new

IP address. This DHCPACK will be sent unicast to the client.
DHCPNAK: If the selected server is unable to satisfy the DHCPREQUEST message, the DHCP server will respond with a DHCPNAK message. When the client receives a DHCPNAK message, or does not receive a response to a DHCPREQUEST message, the client restarts the configuration process by going into the Requesting state. The client will retransmit the DHCPREQUEST at least four times within 60 seconds before restarting the Initializing state.
DHCPACK: After the DHCP server receives the DHCPREQUEST, it acknowledges the request with a DHCPACK message, thus completing the initialization process.
DHCPDECLINE: The client receives the DHCPACK and will optionally perform a final check on the parameters. The client performs this procedure by sending Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the IP address provided in the DHCPACK. If the client detects that the address is already in use by receiving a reply to the ARP request, the client will send a DHCPDECLINE message to the server and restart the configuration process by going into the Requesting state.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html

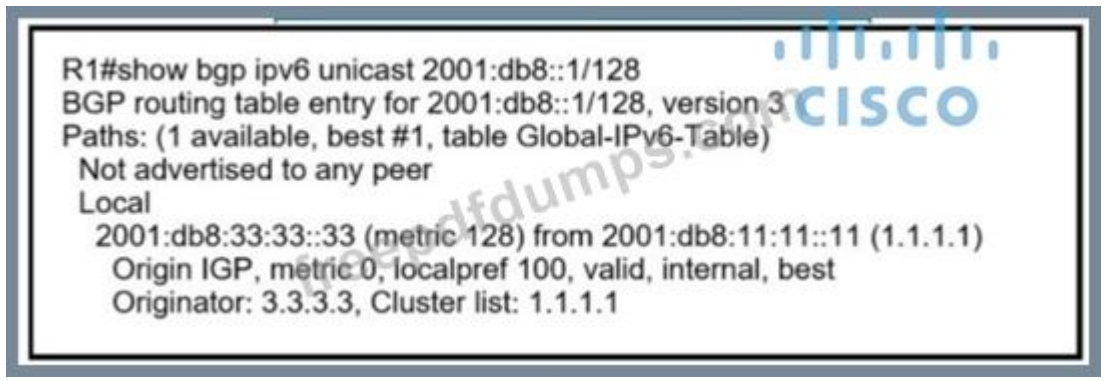
NEW QUESTION: 175
A newly Installeo router starts establishing an LDP session from another MPLS router to which it is not directly connected. Which LDP message type responds by target router to the Initiating router using UDP protocol?
A. session message
B. notification message
C. extended discovery message
D. advertisement message
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 176
Refer to the exhibit.

```
CPE# ping 10.0.2.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.2.4, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
1/1/1 ms
CPE# copy flash:/packages.conf tftp://10.0.2.4/
Address or name of remote host [10.0.2.4]?
Destination filename [packages.conf]?
%Error opening tftp://10.0.2.4/packages.conf (Undefined error)
```


The administrator is trying to overwrite an existing file on the TFTP server that was previously uploaded by another router. However, the attempt to update the file fails. Which action resolves this issue?
A. Make the packages.conf file writable by all on the TFTP server
B. Make the TFTP folder writable by all on the TFTP server
C. Make sure to run the TFTP service on the TFTP server
D. Make the packages.conf file executable by all on the TFTP server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

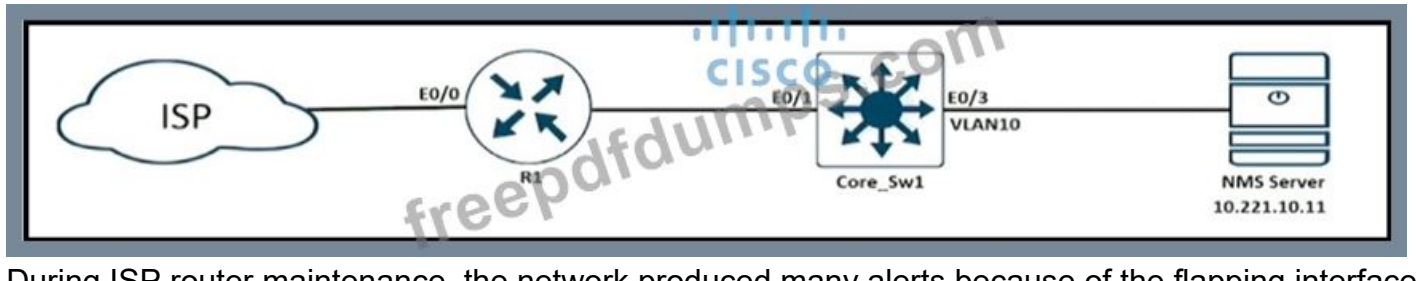
NEW QUESTION: 177
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer examines the BGP update for the IPv6 prefix 2001:db8::1/128. which should have been summarized into a /64 prefix. Which sequence of actions achieves the summarization?
A. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1. and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS. Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 3 3.3.3 for the prefix.
B. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1. and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to different ASs. The prefix is not advertised to any peer and must be advertised using the network statement on R3.
C. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 3.3.3.3. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
D. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 1.111. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178
Which IPv6 first hop security feature controls the traffic necessary for proper discovery of neighbor device operation and performance?
A. Source or Destination Guard
B. RA Throttling
C. ND Multicast Suppression
D. IPv6 Snooping
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 179
Refer to the exhibit.



During ISP router maintenance, the network produced many alerts because of the flapping interface. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?
A. snmp trap ip verify drop-rate
B. snmp trap link-status down
C. ip verify drop-rate notify hold-down 60

D. no snmp trap link-status
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 180
Refer to the exhibit.

```
config t
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
 destination 172.16.10.2
 transport udp 2055
 exit
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 exporter EXPORTER-1
 record v4_r1
 exit
!
flow monitor v4_r1
!
```

```
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0.1
 ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
 ip flow monitor v4_r1 input
!
```

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 181

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip bgp vpnv4 rd 1100:1001 10.30.116.0/23
BGP routing table entry for 1100:1001:10.30.116.0/23, version 26765275
Paths: (9 available, best #8, no table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
     1        2        3
  (65001 64955 65003) 65089, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.236 (172.16.224.236)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (65008 64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.131.123.71 (10.131.123.71)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (65001 64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.253 (172.16.216.253)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (65001 64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.252 (172.16.216.252)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.77.255.57 (10.77.255.57)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.57.255.11 (10.57.255.11)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external, best
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured BGP and wants to select the path from 10.77.255.57 as the best path instead of current best path. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the current best path

B. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the desired best path

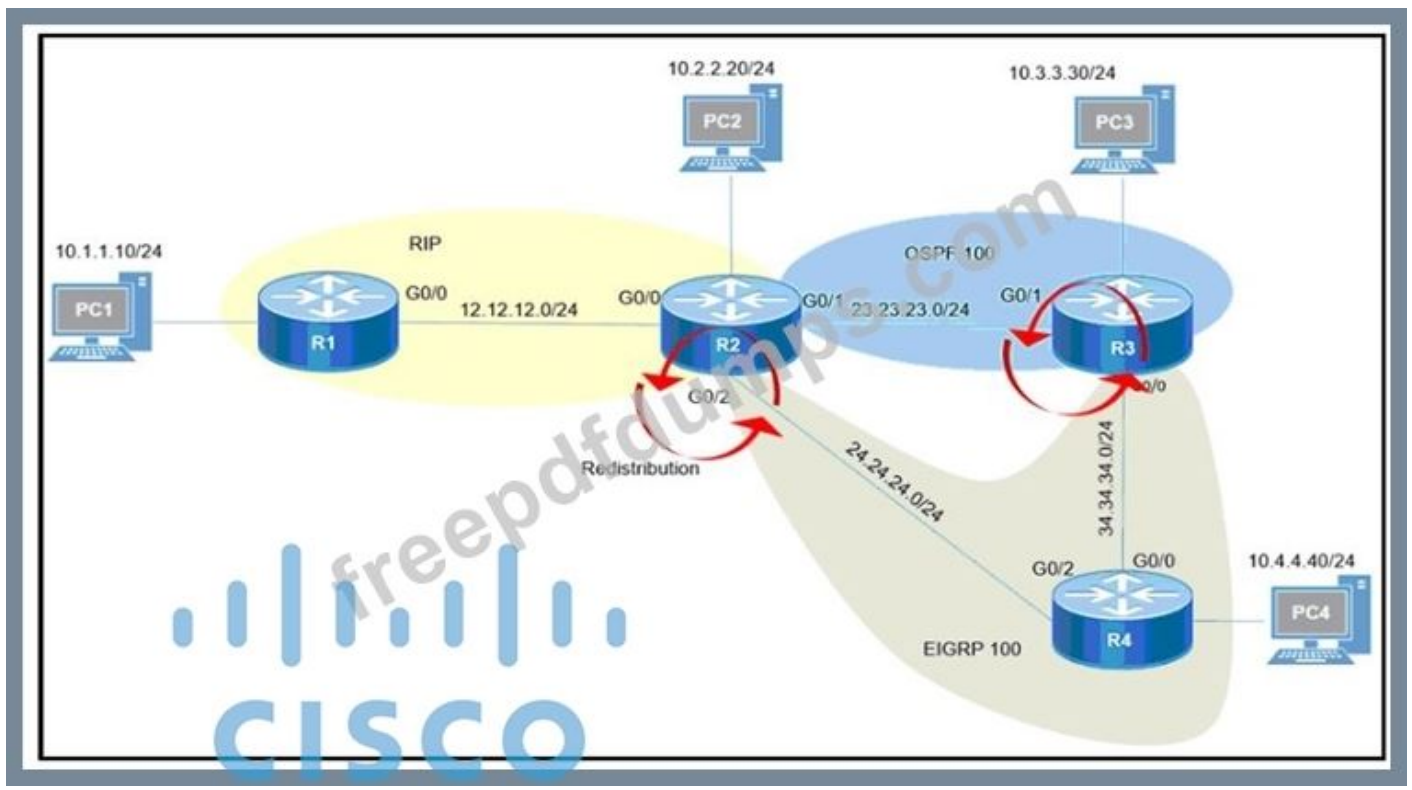
C. Configure lower LOCAL_PREF to select as the best path.

D. Configure higher MED to select as the best path.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 182

Refer to the exhibit.



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

that all the PCs are reachable?

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

B. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 183

Which label operations are performed by a label edge router?

A. SWAP and POP

B. SWAP and PUSH

C. PUSH and PHP

D. PUSH and POP

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A label edge router (LER, also known as edge LSR) is a router that operates at the edge of an MPLS network and acts as the entry and exit points for the network. LERs push an MPLS label onto an incoming packet and pop it off an outgoing packet.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/nx-os/mpls/configuration/guide/mpls_cg/mp_mpls_overview.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 184

Which method changes the forwarding decision that a router makes without first changing the routing table or influencing the IP data plane?

A. forwarding information base

B. nonbroadcast multiaccess

C. policy-based routing

D. packet switching

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 185

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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


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

A. snmp user

B. debug snmp engine-id

C. showsnmpv3 user

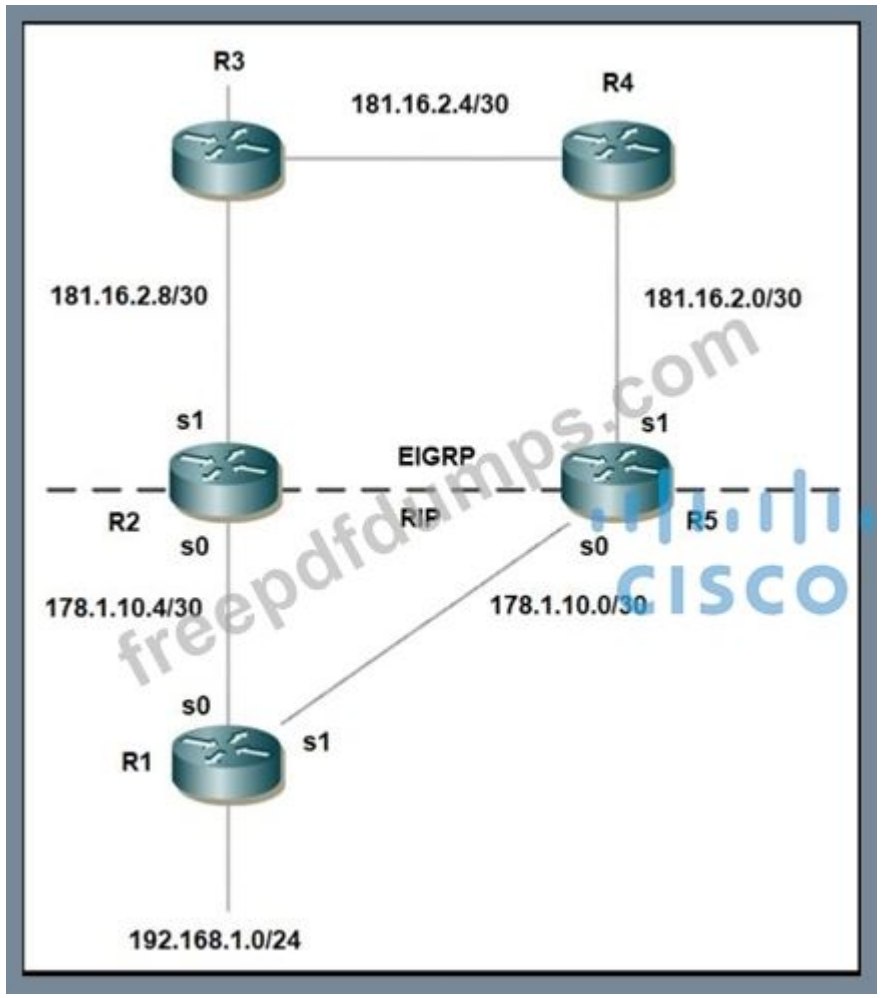
D. debug snmpv3 engine-id

E. debug snmp packet

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 186

Refer to the exhibit.



Mutual redistribution is enabled between RIP and EIGRP on R2 and R5. Which configuration resolves the routing loop for the 192.168.1.0/24 network?

A. R2:

router eigrp 10
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s1
!
router rip
network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any

R5:

router eigrp 10
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s0
!
router rip

network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any
B. R2:
router eigrp 10
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s0
!
router rip
network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any
R5:
router eigrp 10
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s0
!
router rip
network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any
C. R2:
router eigrp 10
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s0
!
router rip
network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any

R5:
router eigrp 10
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s1
!
router rip
network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any
D. R2:
router eigrp 7
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s1
!
router rip
network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any
R5:
router eigrp 7
network 181.16.0.0
redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1
distribute-list 1 in s1
!
router rip
network 178.1.0.0
redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2
!
access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0
access-list 1 permit any
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/enhanced-interior-gateway-routing-protocol-eigrp/8606-redist.html

NEW QUESTION: 187
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

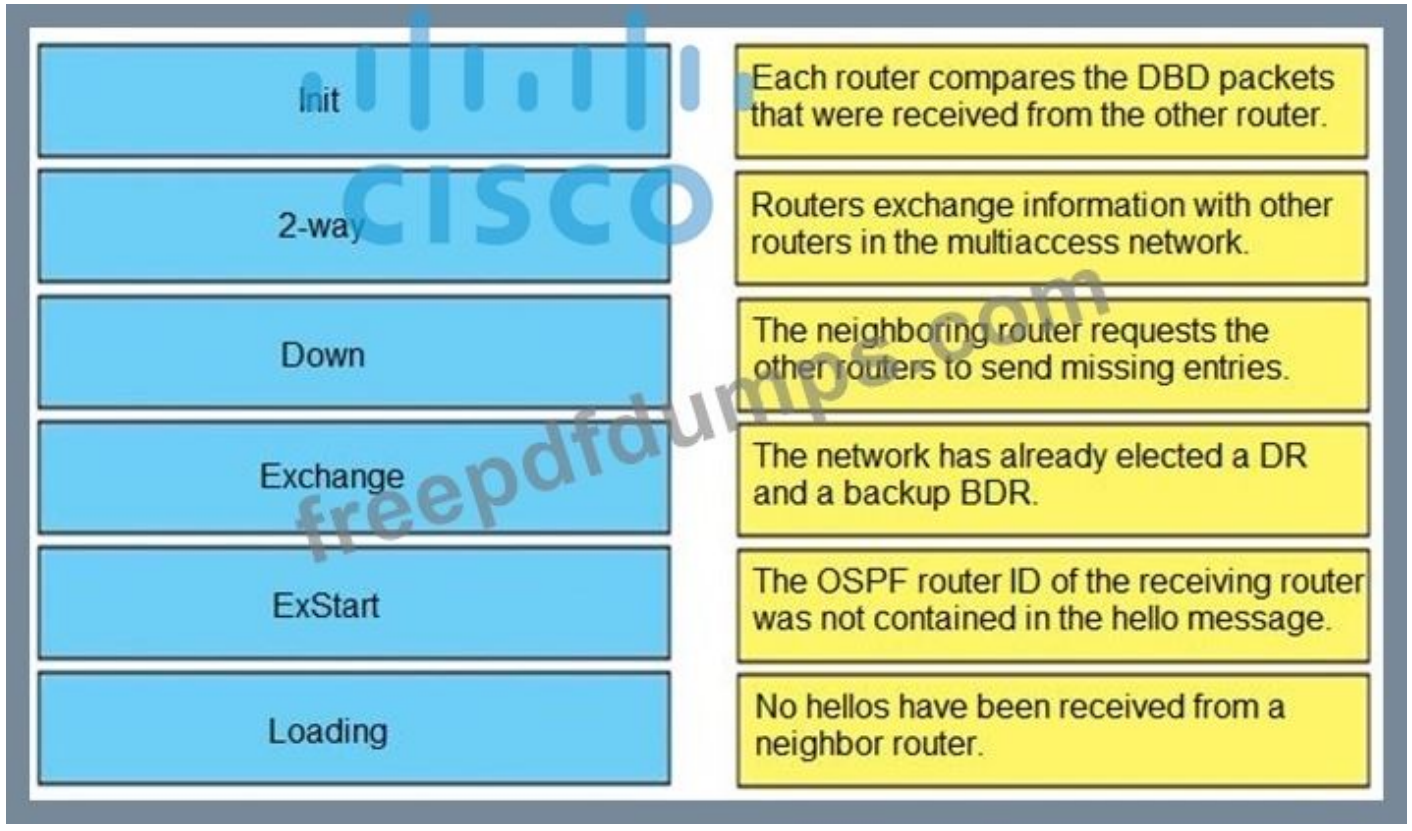
D. Option D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

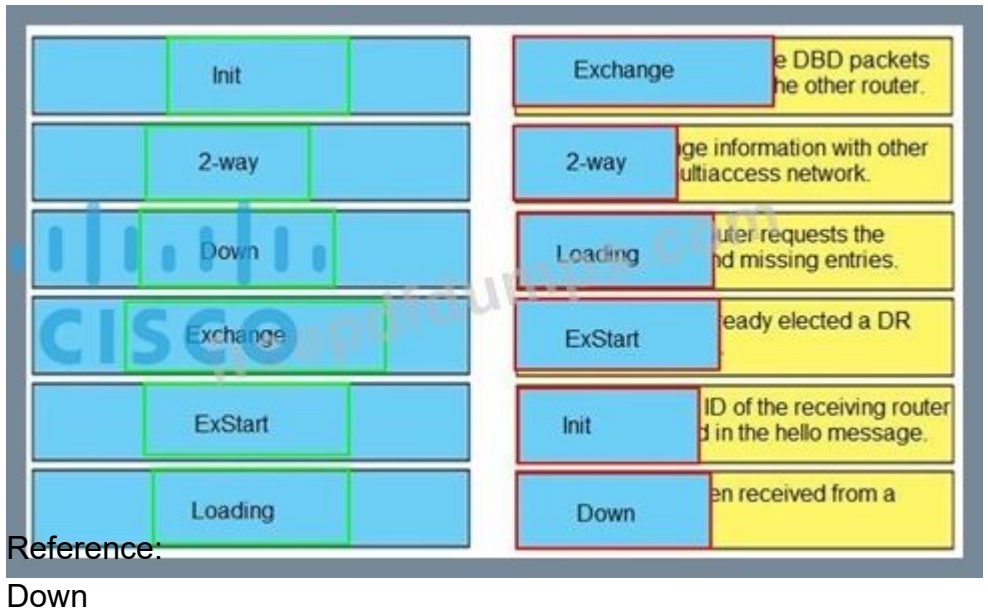
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/122_55_se/configuration/guide/scg3750/swv6acl.html

NEW QUESTION: 188
Which 0S1 model is used to insert an MPLS label?
A. between Layer 2 and Layer 3
B. between Layer 5 and Layer 6
C. between Layer 3 and Layer 4
D. between Layer 1 and Layer 2
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 189
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Reference:
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 multiaccess 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: 190
In a DMVPN network, the Spoke1 user observed that the voice traffic is coming to Spoke2 users via the hub router. Which command is required on both spoke routers to communicate directly to one another?
A. ip nhrp map dynamic
B. ip nhrp nhs multicast
C. ip nhrp redirect
D. ip nhrp shortcut
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 191
Refer to the exhibit.

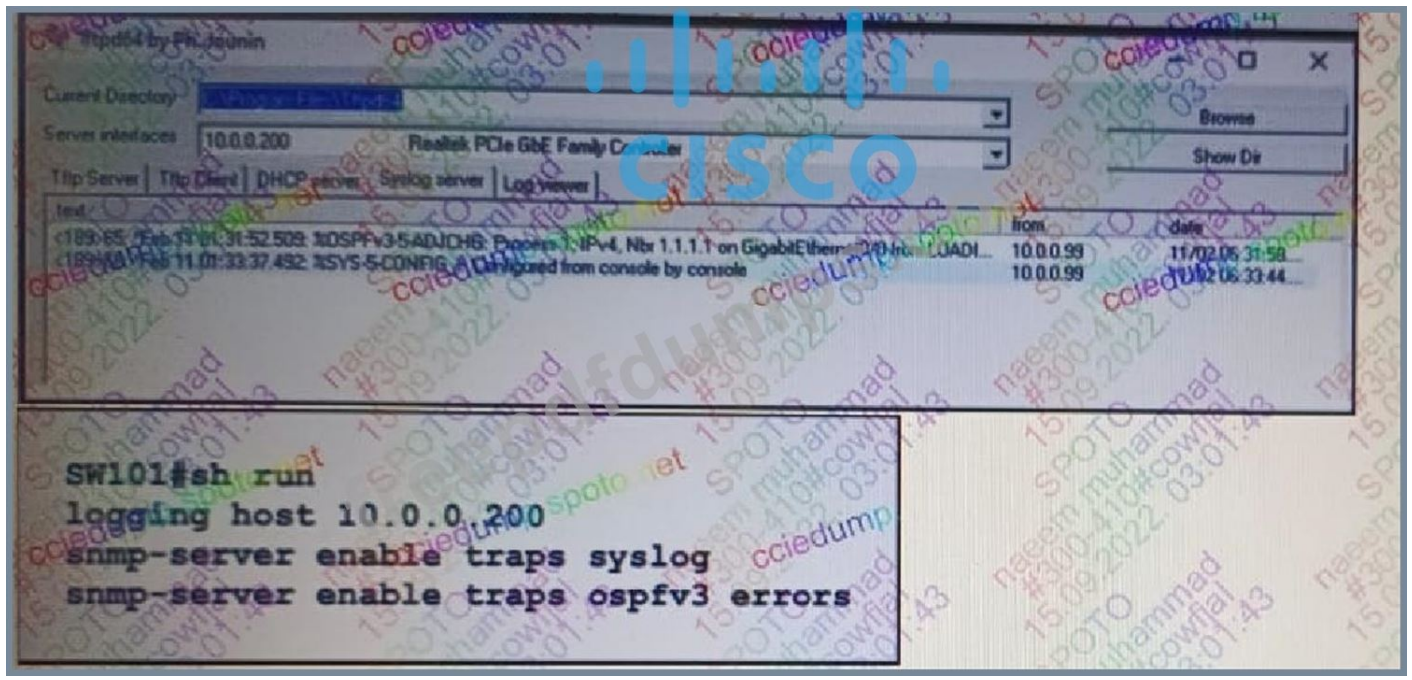
```
Router#show running-config | include ip route
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.225 130
Router#show ip route

<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is not set

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


An engineer configures a static route on a router, but when the engineer checks the route to the destination, a different next hop is chosen. What is the reason for this?
A. Dynamic routing protocols always have priority over static routes.
B. The metric of the OSPF route is lower than the metric of the static route.
C. The configured AD for the static route is higher than the AD of OSPF.
D. The syntax of the static route is not valid, so the route is not considered.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The AD of static route is manually configured to 130 which is higher than the AD of OSPF router which is 110.

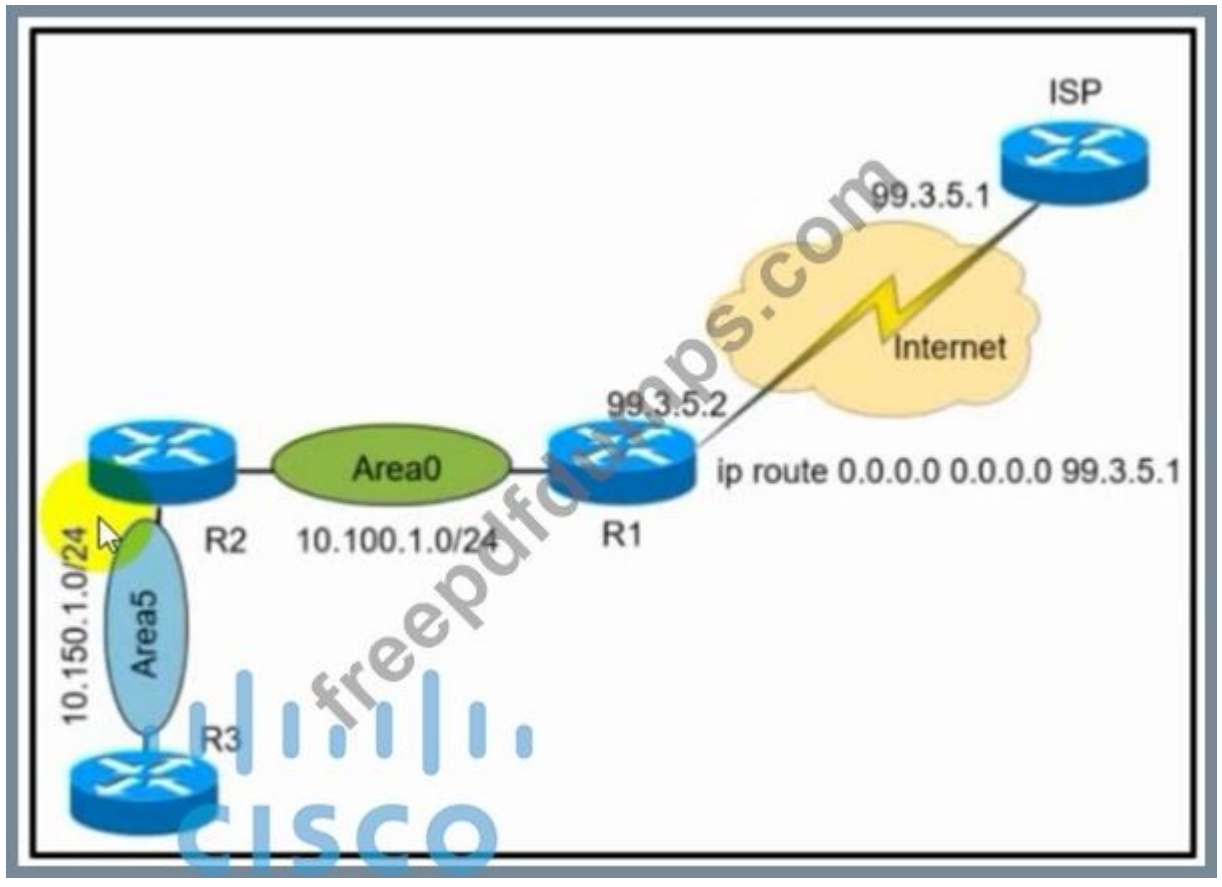
NEW QUESTION: 192
What are the two reasons for RD and VPNv4 addresses in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN? (Choose two.)
A. When the PE redistributes customer routes into MP-BGP, they must be unique.
B. They are on a CE device to use for static configuration.
C. RD is prepended to each prefix to make routes unique.
D. They are used for a BGP session with the CE device.
E. VPN RT communities are used to identify customer unique routes.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 193
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures SW101 to send OSPFv3 interfaces state change messages to the server. However, only some OSPFv3 errors are being recorded. which organization resolves the ..?
A. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change restart-status-change
B. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change neighbor-state-change
C. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change neighbor-state-change.
D. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 194
Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator redistributed the default static route into OSPF toward all internal routers to reach to Internet. Which set of commands restores reachability to the Internet by internal routers?

A. router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
B. router ospf 1
redistribute connected 0.0.0.0
C. router ospf 1
default-information originate
D. router ospf 1
redistribute static subnets
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 195
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. service dhcp-relay command on R1

B. ip dhcp option 82 command on R2

C. service dhcp command on R1

D. ip dhcp relay information enable command on R1

E. ip dhcp relay information trust-all command on R2

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

1. R1 received DHCP packet and its interface was configured with the DHCP helper address. But we are not sure if R1 forward DHCP packet to R2 or not. 2. If we connect PC directly to R2 then this problem will not appear -> DHCP Server function was configured on R2.

From these facts, the most likely problem is related to Option 82. Maybe R2 ignored DHCP request packets because it was receiving these packets with the giant field set to 0.0.0.0.

By default Cisco IOS devices reject packets with zero "giaddr" and by default Cisco Catalyst switches use "giaddr" of zero when configured for DHCP snooping! Reference: https://blog.ine.com/2009/07/22/understanding-dhcp-option-82 If we can run the "debug ip dhcp server packet" on R2, we may see these messages:

*Feb 22 23:54:57.759: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/1), d=255.255.255.255, len 34 4, input feature, MCI Check(64), rtype 0, forus FALSE, sendself FALSE, mtu 0, fw dchk FALSE *Feb 22 23:54:57.759: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/1), d=255.255.255.255, len 34 4, rcvd 2 *Feb 22 23:54:57.759: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/1), d=255.255.255.255, len 34 4, stop process pak for forus packet

*Feb 22 23:54:57.759: DHCPD: inconsistent relay information. *Feb 22 23:54:57.759: DHCPD: relay information option exists, but giaddr is zero We are receiving the DHCP packet from R1, source 0.0.0.0, and destination 255.255.255.255 broadcast, but if you notice from the debug output, R2, our DHCP Server, is complaining that the relay information is inconsistent. Option 82, Information Option, is contained in the packet but the GIADDR is zero. The GIADDR stands for Gateway IP Address, which is the IP Address of the relaying agent. The Option 82, Information Option, would then contain the receiving port and hostname of the Relaying Agent by default.

R2 sees the Option 82 information, signalling that the DHCP packet might have been relayed, BUT there is no relaying IP Address. This is the behavior of DHCP Snooping when enabling it on a switch, and since the switchport does not contain an IP Address, since it's Layer 2, no GIADDR will be added.

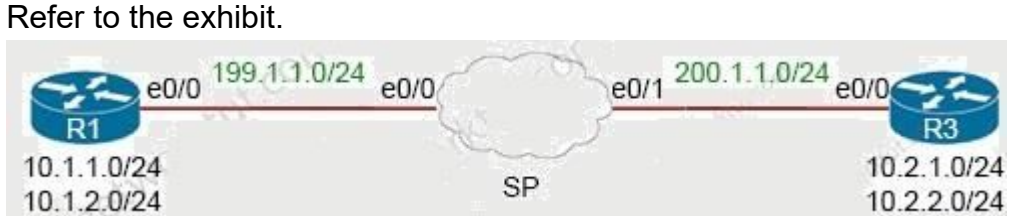
Instead, just the Option 82 Information is added and this is the problem we have, but there are options:

1. You could trust all on R2 the DHCP Server, which will cause the server to not be so suspicious: - ip dhcp relay information trust-all - ip dhcp relay information trusted 2. Disable the addition of Option 82 information on SW: - no ip dhcp snooping information option 3. Trust the port that is receiving the DHCP Discover: -

ip dhcp snooping trust Any of these options will fix our predicament.
Reference:
But in the answer choices, we only have 1 correct answer which is the command "ip dhcp relay information trust-all". We checked if we need any "service dhcp..." command on both IOS version 12.4 and 15.1:
Therefore we only have the "service dhcp" command, we don't have any "service dhcp-relay" command available. But the description of the "service dhcp" command says that it enables both DHCP server and relay agent so this is the best answer left.

NEW QUESTION: 196
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. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used
B. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command
C. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash: <filename> command
D. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command
E. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 197
When configuring Control Plane Policing on a router to protect it from malicious traffic, an engineer observes that the configured routing protocols start flapping on that device. Which action in the Control Plane Policy prevents this problem in a production environment while achieving the security objective?
A. Set the conform-action and exceed-action to transmit initially to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the output direction
B. Set the conform-action and exceed-action to transmit initially to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the input direction
C. Set the conform-action to transmit and exceed-action to drop to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy m the input direction
D. Set the conform-action to transmit and exceed-action to drop to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy m the output direction
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

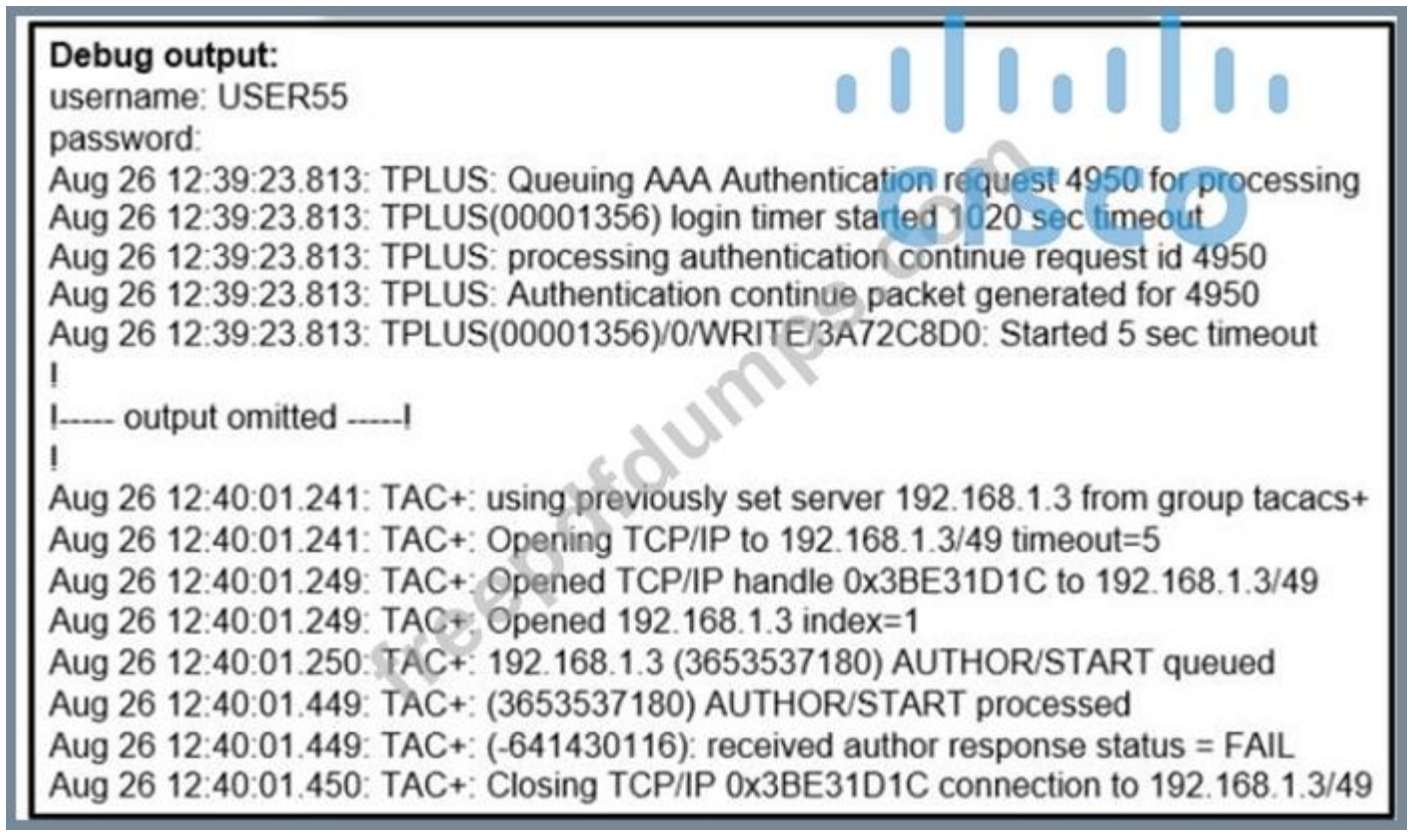
NEW QUESTION: 198
Refer to the exhibit.


An engineer must configure a LAN-to-LAN IPsec VPN between R1 and the remote router. Which IPsec Phase 1 configuration must the engineer use for the local router?
A. crypto isakmp policy 5

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
authentication pre-share
encryption 3des
hash sha
group 2
!
crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
B.
crypto isakmp policy 5
authentication pre-share
encryption 3des
hash md5
group 2
!
crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
C.
crypto isakmp policy 5
authentication pre-share
encryption 3des
hash md5
group 2
!
crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 199.1.1.1
D.
crypto isakmp policy 5
authentication pre-share
encryption 3des
hash md5
group 2
!
crypto isakmp key cisco123! address 199.1.1.1
Explanation:
Explanation
In the "crypto isakmp key ... address " command, the address must be of the IP address of the other end (which is 200.1.1.3 in this case) so Option A and Option B are correct. The difference between these two options are in the hash SHA or MD5 method but both of them can be used although SHA is better than MD5 so we choose Option A the best answer.
Note: Cisco no longer recommends using 3DES, MD5 and DH groups 1, 2 and 5.
Reference:
5/sec-ipsec-management-xe-16-5-book/sec-ipsec-usability-enhance.html

NEW QUESTION: 199

Refer to the exhibit.



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 TACACS+ synchronization with the Active Directory admin group

B. Configure full access for the username from TACACS+ server

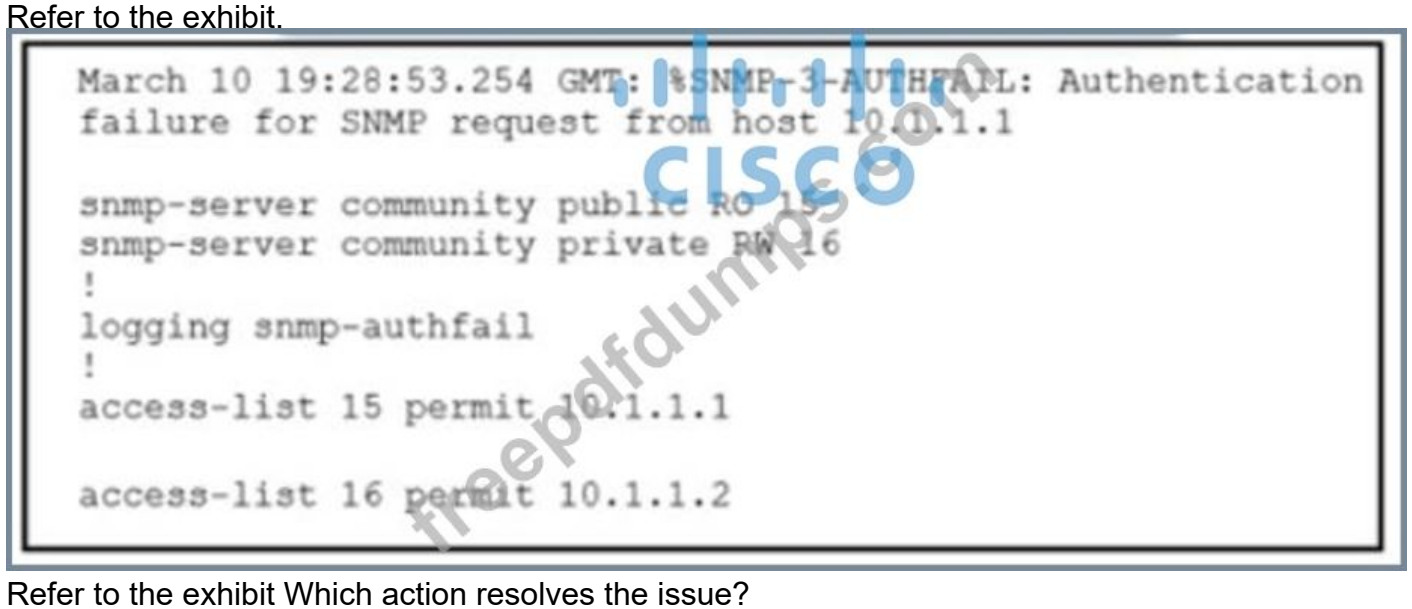
C. Configure the username from a local database

D. Configure an authorized IP address for this user to access this router

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 200

Refer to the exhibit.

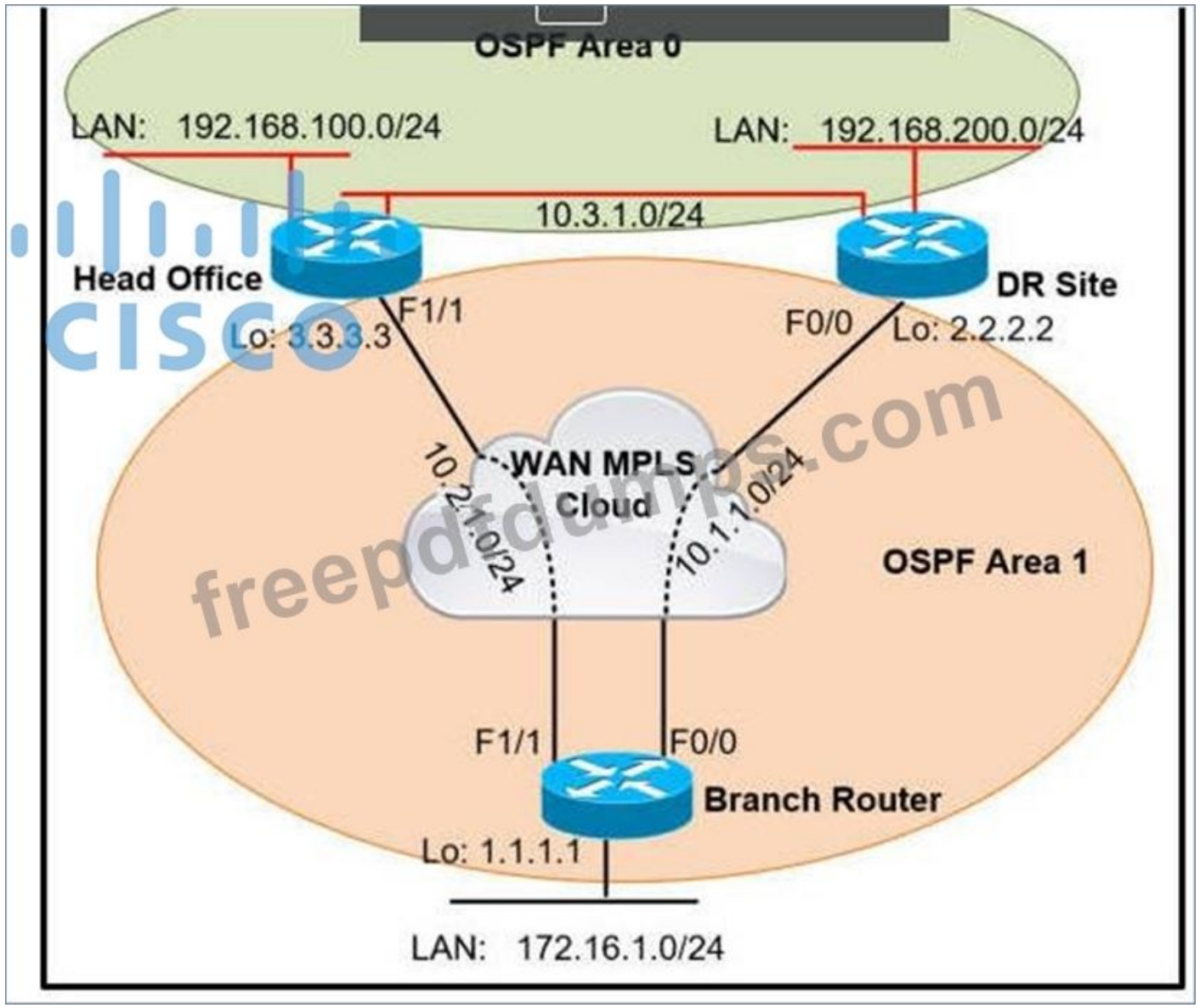


Refer to the exhibit Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure a valid SNMP community string

B. Configure host IP address in access-list 16
C. Configure SNMPv3 on the router
D. Configure SNMP authentication on the router
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 201
Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator reviews the branch router console log to troubleshoot the OSPF adjacency issue with the DR router. Which action resolves this issue?
A. Configure the WAN interface for DR site in the related OSPF area.
B. Stabilize the DR site flapping link to establish OSPF adjacency.
C. Advertise the branch WAN interface matching subnet for the DR site.
D. Configure matching hello and dead intervals between sites.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 202
A network administrator opens a telnet connection to the router and gets the message:
R1#telnet 10.1.1.2

Trying 10 1.1 2 Open
(Connection to 10.1.1.2 closed by foreign host)
Router R2 is configured with enable secret and password commands. Which action resolves the issue?
A. Configure the login local command on line vty
B. Configure the logging synchronous command on line vty.
C. Configure the enable password command on line vty.
D. Configure the exec command on line vty.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 203
Refer to the exhibit.

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 access list to deny instead of permit it.
C. Modify the route map to permit the access list instead of deny it
D. Add a second sequence in the route map permit 20
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 204
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 router to exclude a server IP address and default gateway.

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

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

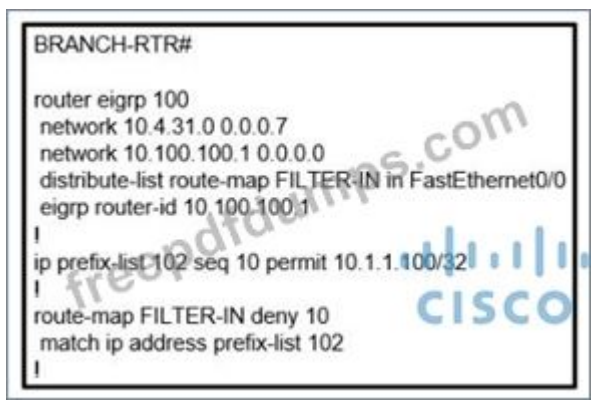
D. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.30.100.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 205

Refer to the exhibit.



A junior engineer updated a branch router configuration. Immediately after the change, the engineer receives calls from the help desk that branch personnel cannot reach any network destinations. Which configuration restores service and continues to block 10.1.1.100/32?

A. route-map FILTER-IN deny 5

B. ip prefix-list 102 seq 15 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32

C. ip prefix-list 102 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32

D. route-map FILTER-IN permit 20

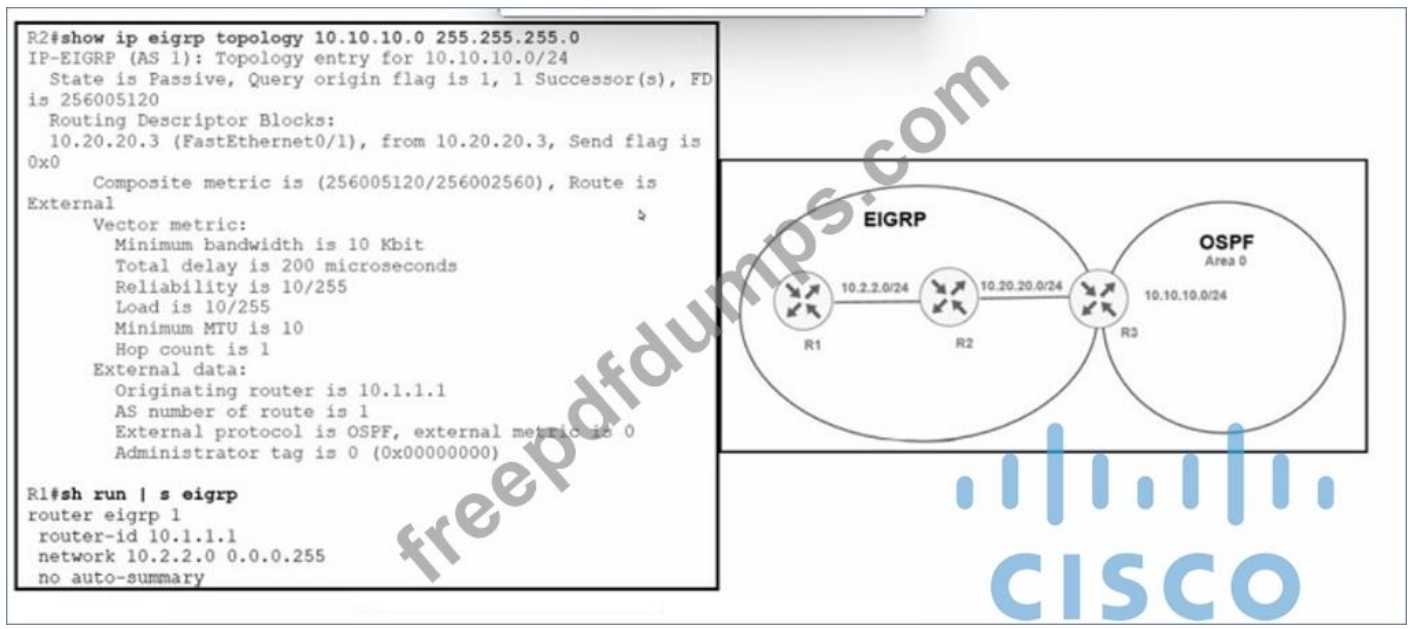
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

By using "deny" keyword in a route-map, we can filter out the prefix specified in the prefix-list.

But there is an implicit "deny all" statement in the prefix-list so we must permit other prefixes with "permit" keyword in the route-map.

NEW QUESTION: 206

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured router R3 to redistribute the prefix 10.10.10.0/24 from OSPF into EIGRP R1 has no connectivity to the prefix.

Which action enables receipt of prefixes on R1?

A. R1 is not receiving the next-hop IP address of R3. R2 must enable the network 10 20.20.0V24 within EIGRP.
B. R3 is advertising the 10.20.20 0'24 prefix with a TTL of 1, R3 must set the TTL to 2 for this prefix.

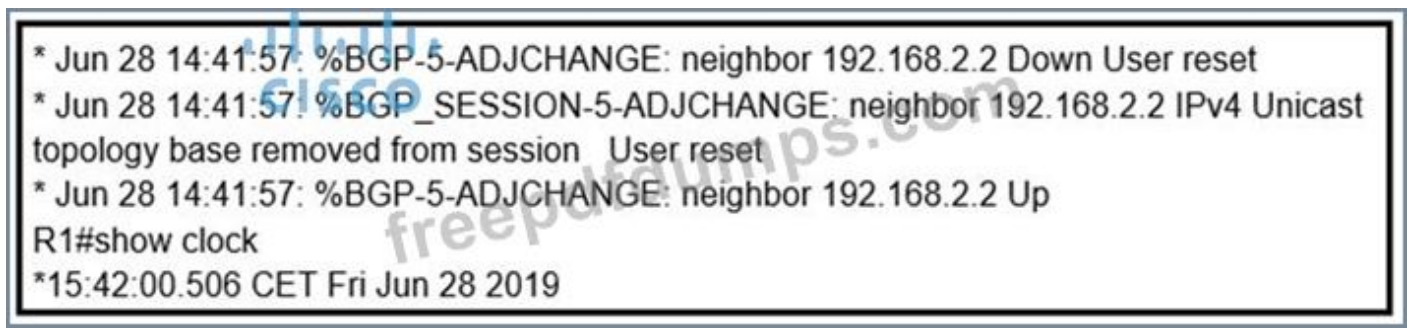
C. Duplicate router IDs on R1 and R3, R1 should modify its router ID.

D. R1 docs not have a neighbor relationship with R2. The EIGRP process should be cleared on R1.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 207

Refer to the exhibit.



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?

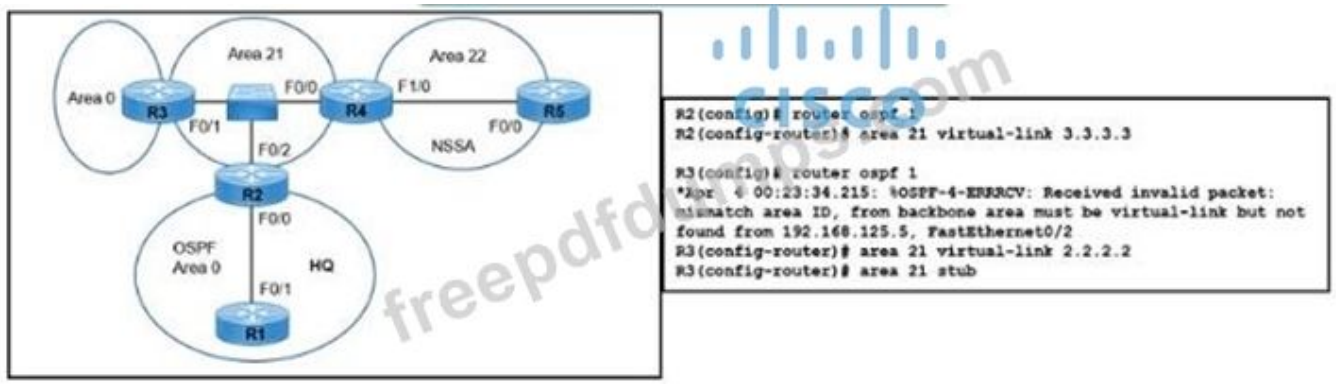
A. Configure the service timestamps log uptime command in global configuration mode.
B. Configure the logging clock synchronize command in global configuration mode.
C. Configure the service timestamps log datetime localtime command in global configuration mode.
D. Make sure that the clock on the device is synchronized with an NTP server.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k_r3-9/system_management/command/reference/yr39xr12k_chapter4.html#wp1784026936
By default, syslog and debug messages are stamped by UTC, regardless of the time zone that device configured. You should append localtime key word to "service timestamp {log | debug} datetime msec" global command to change that behavior.
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-system-clock/ta-p/3132258
https://www.cisco.com/E-Learning/bulk/public/tac/cim/cib/using_cisco_ios_software/cmdrefs/service_timestamps.htm

NEW QUESTION: 208

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is troubleshooting a failed link between R2 and R3 No traffic loss is reported from router R5 to HQ Which command fixes the separated backbone?

A. R2(config_router)#area 21 virtual-link 192.168.125.5

B. R2(config-router)#no area 21 stub

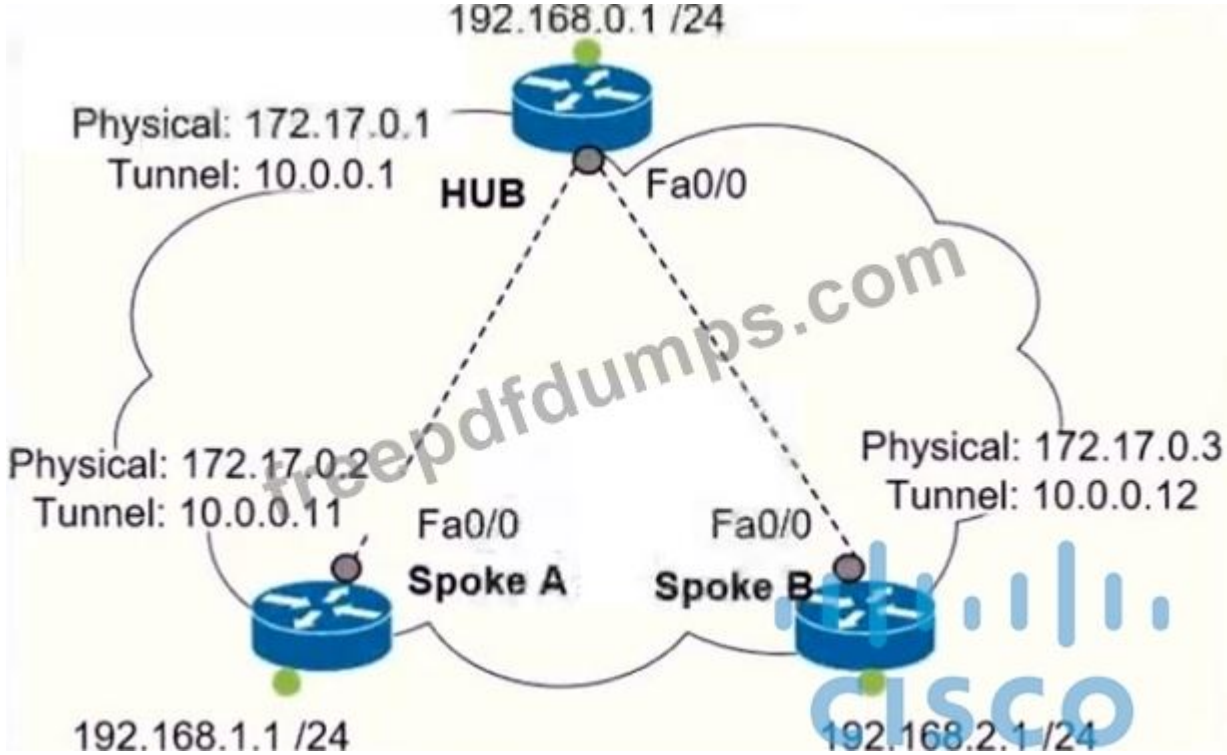
C. R3(config-router)#no area 21 stub

D. R3(config-router)#area 21 virtual-link 192.168.125.5

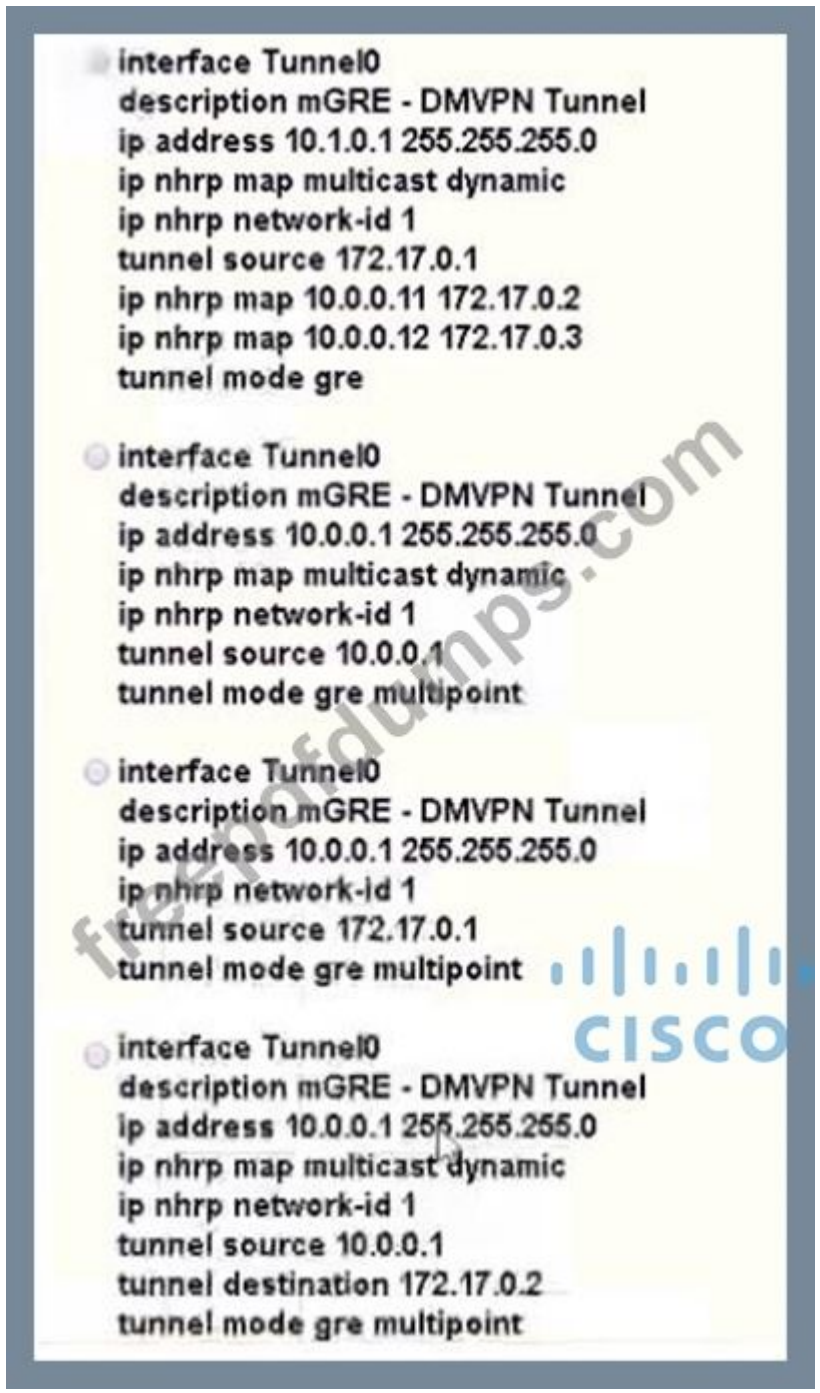
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 209

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

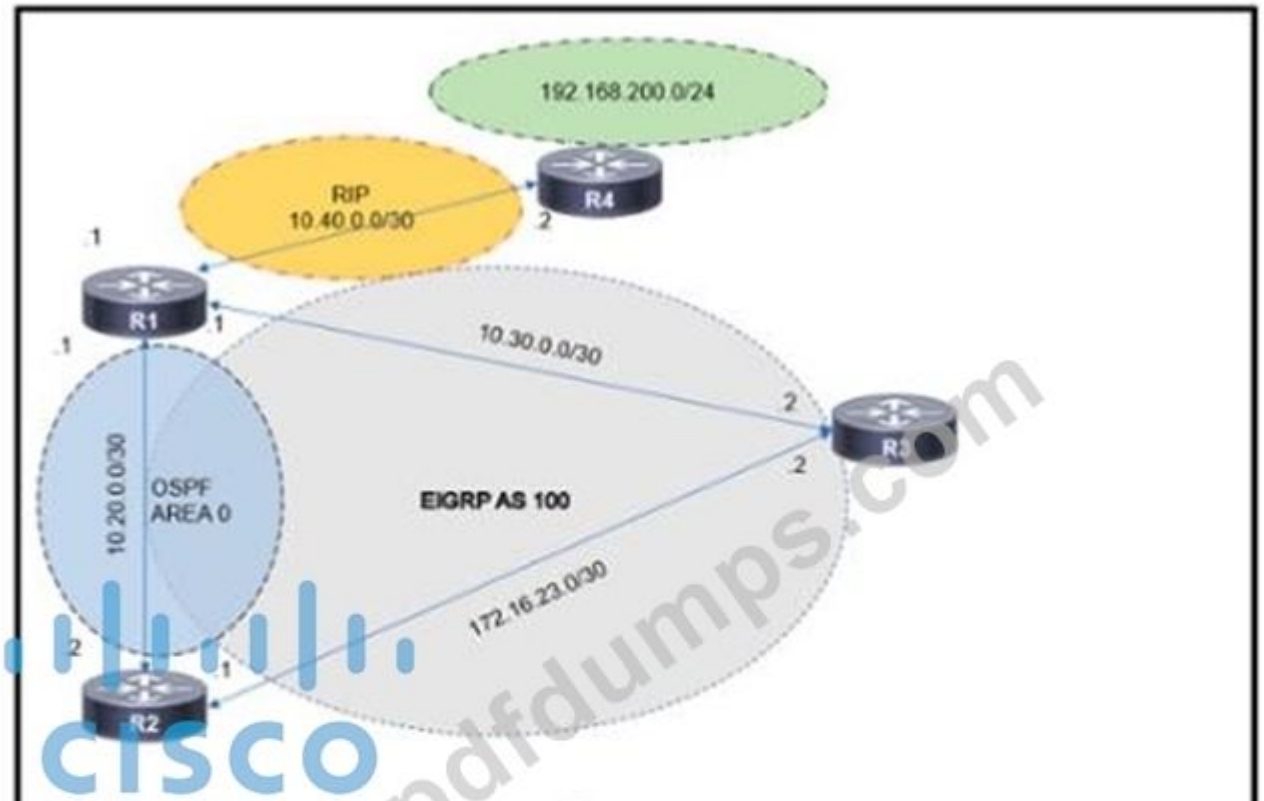
D. Option D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 210

Refer to the exhibit.




```
R2
R2#sho run | sec router
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 100 metric
1 10000 200 200 1500
 network 10.20.0.0 0.0.0.3
 network 172.16.23.0 0.0.0.3
 auto-summary
router ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 redistribute eigrp 100
metric 15000 subnets
 network 10.20.0.0 0.0.0.3
area 0
R2#
```

```
R1
R1#sho run | sec router
router eigrp 100
 redistribute rip metric 1 10 255 255 1500
 network 10.0.0.0
 auto-summary
 eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
router ospf 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
network 10.20.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
router rip
 redistribute eigrp 100 metric 1
 network 10.0.0.0
R1#
```

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

```
R2(config)#router ospf 100
R2(config-router)#no redistribute eigrp 100
R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 100 metric 1 subnets

R1(config)#no router rip
R1(config)#ip route 192.168.200.0 255.255.255.0 10.40.0.2

R2(config)#router eigrp 100
R2(config-router)#no redistribute ospf 100
R2(config-router)#redistribute rip

R1(config)#router ospf 100
R1(config-router)#redistribute rip metric 1 metric-type 1 subnets
```

A. Option C

B. Option B

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

NEW QUESTION: 211
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip route ospf

     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets

O E1    10.4.9.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0

O IA    10.4.27.0 [110/2] via 10.4.15.5, 00:06:44,
FastEthernet0/1

O E1    10.4.49.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0

O E1    10.4.59.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured two ASBRs, 10.4.17.6 and 10.4.15.5, in an OSPF network to redistribute identical routes from BGR However, only prefixes from 10.4.17.6 are installed into the routing table on R1. Which action must the engineer take to achieve load sharing for the BGP-originated prefixes?
A. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes as Type 1 and must be modified to Type 2
B. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes with a different admin distance and must be changed to 110 on ASBR 10.4.15.5.
C. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes with the iBGP metric and must be modified to Type 1 on ASBR 10.4.17.6.
D. The admin distance of the prefixes must be adjusted to 20 on ASBR 10.4.15.5 to advertise prefixes to R1 identically from both ASBRs.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 212
When configuring Control Plane Policing on a router to protect it from malicious traffic, an engineer observes that the configured routing protocols start flapping on that device. Which action in the Control Plane Policy prevents this problem in a production environment while achieving the security objective?
A. Set the conform-action and exceed-action to transmit initially to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the output direction
B. Set the conform-action to transmit and exceed-action to drop to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy m the output direction
C. Set the conform-action and exceed-action to transmit initially to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the input direction
D. Set the conform-action to transmit and exceed-action to drop to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy m the input direction
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
NEW QUESTION: 213
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to log in to R1 via R3 loopback address. Which action resolves the issue?

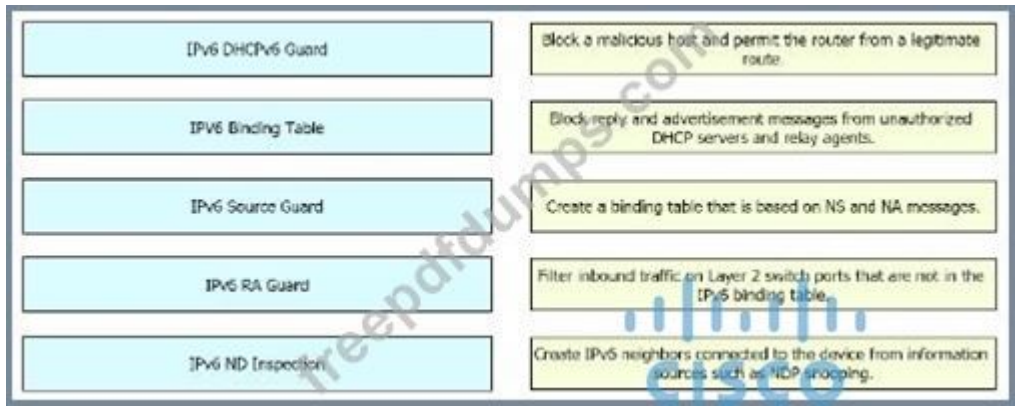
A. Remove the IPv6 traffic filter from R1, which is blocking the Telnet.
B. Add transport input SCP
C. Remove the IPv6 traffic from R1, which is blocking the SSH
D. Add transport input none
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 214
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip sla 1
 icmp-echo 8.8.8.8
 threshold 1000
 timeout 2000
 frequency 5
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
!
track 1 ip sla 1
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 203.0.113.1 name ISP1 track 1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.51.100.1 name ISP2 track 1
```

An administrator configures a router to stop using a particular default route if the DNS server 8.8.8.8 is not reachable through that route. However, this configuration did not work as desired and the default route still works even if the DNS server 8.8.8 8 is unreachable. Which two configuration changes resolve the issue? (Choose two.)
A. Reference the proper exit interfaces along with the next hops in both static default routes.
B. Use a separate IP SLA probe and track object for every static route
C. Use a separate track object to reference the existing IP SLA 1 probe for every static route.
D. Associate every IP SLA probe with the proper WAN address of the router.
E. Configure two static routes for the 8.8.8.8/32 destination to match the IP SLA probe for each ISP.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 215
Drag and Drop the IPv6 First-Hop Security features from the left onto the definitions on the right.



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 216

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 exceeded limit for SNMP.

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

C. Modify the access list to include snmptrap.

D. Modify the access list to add a second line to allow udp any any eq snmp

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 217

Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer cannot copy the IOS.bin file from the FTP server to the switch.

Which action resolves the issue?

A. Make memory space on the switch flash or USB drive to download the file.

B. Add the IOS.bin file, which does not exist on FTP server.

C. Use the copy flash:/ ftp://cisco@10.0.0.2/IOS.bin command.

D. Allow file permissions to download the file from the FTP server.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 218

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)

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: 219

Refer to the 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: 220

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which two actions should be taken to access the server? (Choose two.)

A. Modify the access list to deny the route to 192.168.2.2.

B. Modify distribute list seq 10 to permit the route to 192.168.2.2.

C. Add a floating static route to reach to 192.168.2.2 with administrative distance higher than OSPF

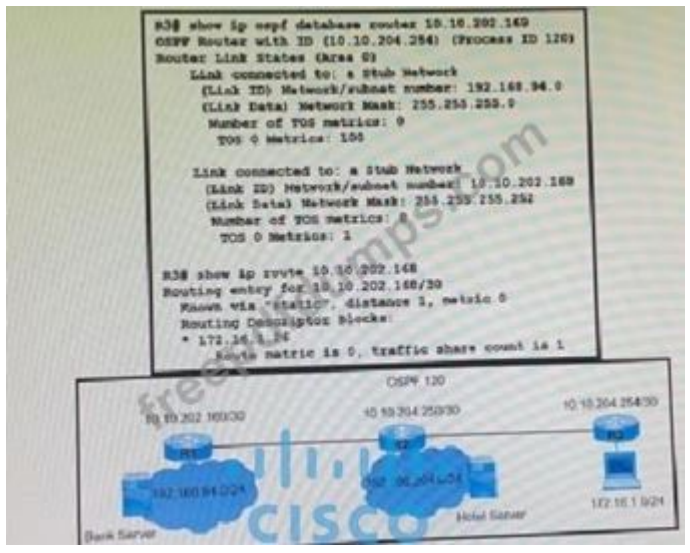
D. Modify the access list to add a second line of permit ip any

E. Add a sequence 20 in the route map to permit access list 1.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 221

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer finds that PC1 is accessing the hotel website to do the booking but fails to make payment. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure a reverse route on R1 for PC1 172.16.1.0/24.

B. Increase the AD to 200 of static route 192.168.94.0 on R3.

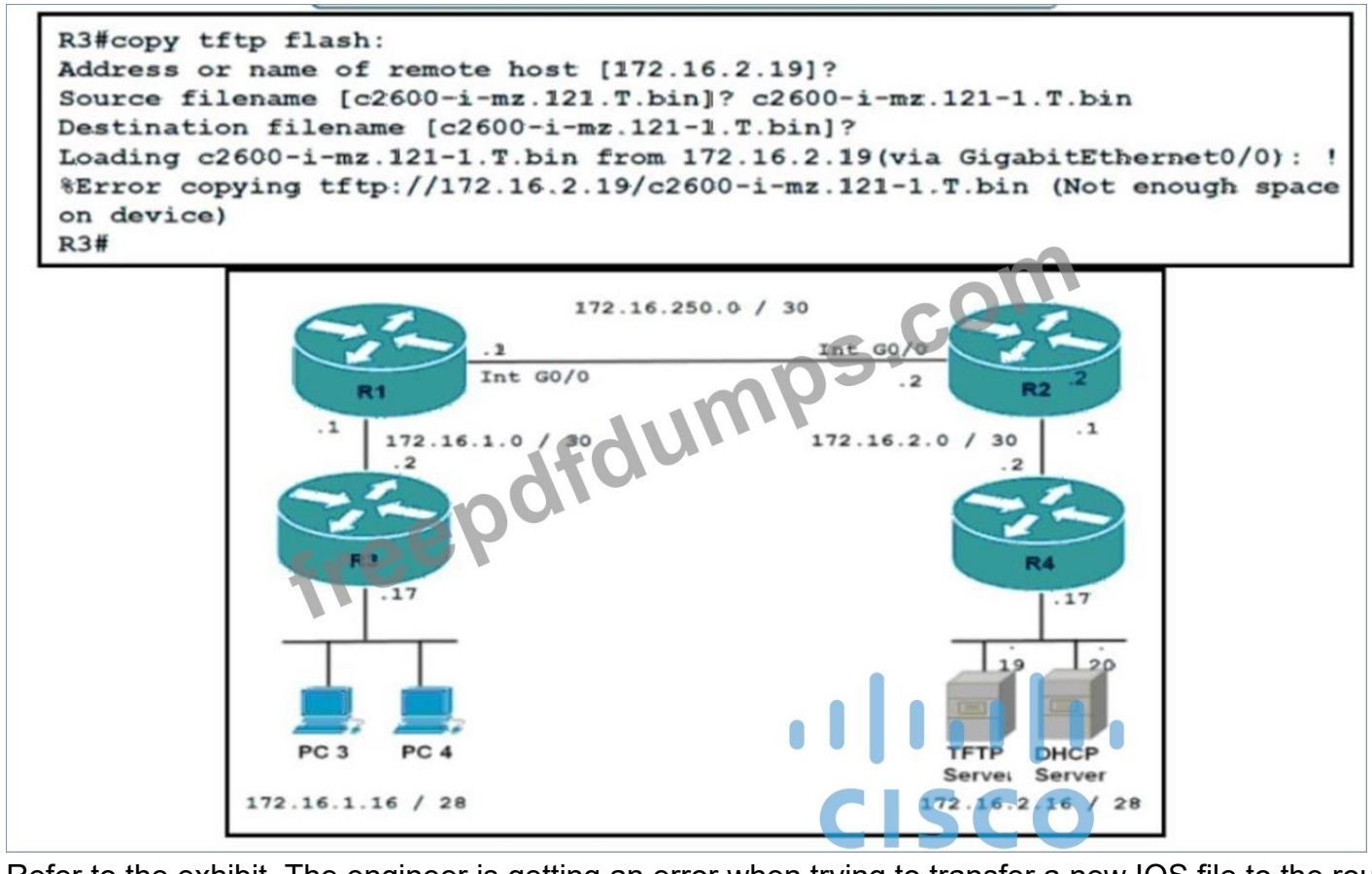
C. Allow stub network 10.10.202.168/30 on router R3 OSPF.

D. Decrease the AD to 5 OSPF route 192.168.94.0 on R1.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 222

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. The engineer is getting an error when trying to transfer a new IOS file to the router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove any access-list filtering the TFTP file transfer.

B. Delete some files on the router flash memory.

C. Delete some files on the router NVRAM.
D. Split the file into parts to transfer them one by one.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 223
Which MPLS value is combined with the IP prefix to convert to a VPNv4 prefix?
A. 8-byte Route Distinguisher
B. 16-byte Route Distinguisher
C. 8-byte Route Target
D. 16-byte Route Target
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 224
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to AB01:2011:7:100::3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
```

An engineer configured BGP between routers R1 and R3 The BOP peers cannot establish neighbor adjacency to be able to exchange routes. Which configuration resolves this issue?
A. R3
router bgp 6502
address-family ipv6
neighbor AB01:2011:7:100::1 activate
B. R1
router bgp 6501
address-family ipv6
neighbor AB01:2011:7:100;:3 activate
C. R3
router bgp 6502
neighbor AB01:2011:7:100::1 ebgp-muttlhop 255
D. R1
router bgp 6501 neighborAB01:2011:7:100::3ebgp-multihop255
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
From the output, we learned that R1 was trying to establish BGP neighbor relationship with R3 but failed. Both of them were using physical interface to establish neighbor relationship so we don't need the "... ebgp-multihop" command here. The only reasonable answer is R3 has not been configured to activate BGP neighbor relationship with R1.

NEW QUESTION: 225
R1 and R2 are configured as eBGP neighbor , R1 is in AS100 and R2 is in AS200. R2 is advertising these networks to R1:

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

"Blocking all subnets of 172.16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in" would block 172.16.16.0/20.
The first prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23" means "all networks that fall within the 172.16.0.0/16 range AND that have a subnet mask of /23 or less" are denied.
The second prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32" means allows all other prefixes.

NEW QUESTION: 226

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100
H   Address                 Interface       Hold Uptime   SRTT   RTO  Q  Seq
                                            (sec)         (ms)       Cnt Num
1   192.168.10.1            Se1/0            12 00:00:39    1  5000  2  0
*Jan  1 15:40:21.295: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan  1 15:40:51.567: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency
*Jan  1 15:42:11.107: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan  1 15:42:14.879: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency

R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100
```

R1 Configuration:

```
key chain cisco
key 2
  key-string abc
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco
serial restart-delay 0
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.10.0
no auto-summary
```

R2 configuration:

```
key chain cisco
key 1
  key-string 123
key 2
  key-string abc
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 192.168.10.2 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco
no fair-queue
!
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.10.0
no auto-summary
```


R1 and R2 are configured for EIGRP peering using authentication and the neighbors failed to come up. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure a matching key-chain name on both routers
B. Configure a matching key-id number on both routers
C. Configure a matching authentication type on both router
D. Configure a matching lowest key-id on both routers
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 227
During the maintenance window an administrator accidentally deleted the Telnet-related configuration that permits a Telnet connection from the inside network (Eth0/0) to the outside of the networking between Friday - Sunday night hours only.
Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.
```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
eq telnet time-range changewindow
!
time-range changewindow
periodic 22:00 to 05:00
```

B.
```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
eq telnet time-range changewindow
!
time-range changewindow
periodic Friday Saturday Sunday 22:00 to 05:00
```

C.
```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
access-list 101 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
eq telnet time-range changewindow
!
time-range changewindow
periodic Friday Saturday Sunday 22:00 to 05:00
```

D.
```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
access-list 101 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
eq telnet time-range changewindow
!
time-range changewindow
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)