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https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Cisco.350-401.v2022-03-22.q303.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

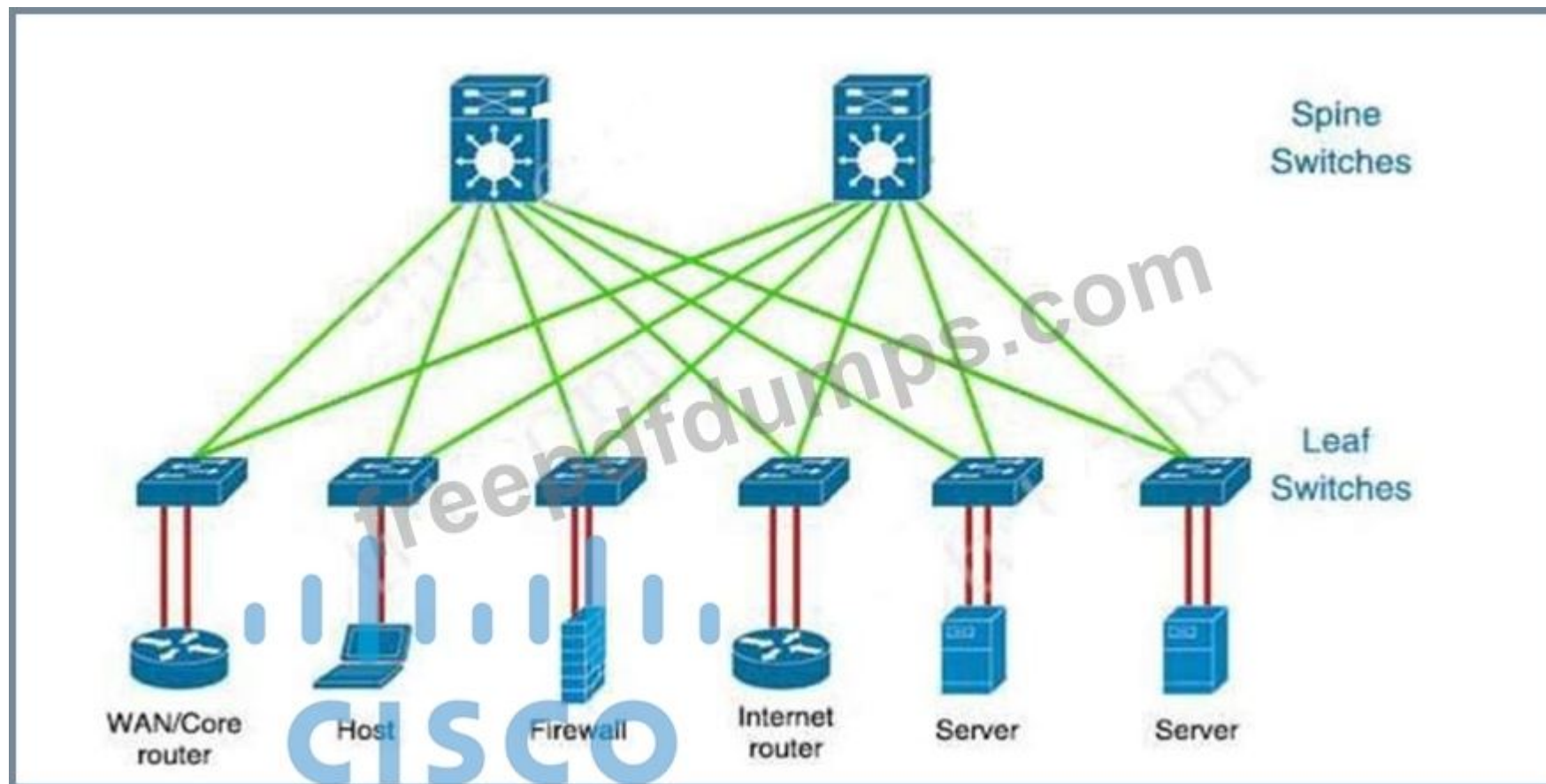
A company plans to implement intent-based networking in its campus infrastructure. Which design facilitates a migrate from a traditional campus design to a programmer fabric designer?

- A. Layer 2 access
- B. three-tier
- C. two-tier
- D. routed access

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Intent-based Networking (IBN) transforms a hardware-centric, manual network into a controller-led network that captures business intent and translates it into policies that can be automated and applied consistently across the network. The goal is for the network to continuously monitor and adjust network performance to help assure desired business outcomes. IBN builds on software-defined networking (SDN). SDN usually uses spine-leaf architecture, which is typically deployed as two layers: spines (such as an aggregation layer), and leaves (such as an access layer).



NEW QUESTION: 2

Which QoS component alters a packet to change the way that traffic is treated in the network?

- A. Marking
- B. Classification
- C. Shaping
- D. Policing

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

QoS Packet Marking refers to changing a field within a packet either at Layer 2 (802.1Q/p CoS, MPLS EXP) or Layer 3 (IP Precedence, DSCP and/or IP ECN).

Reference:

xe-16-book/qos-mrkg.html

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which algorithms are used to secure REST API from brute attacks and minimize the impact?

- A. SHA-512 and SHA-384
- B. MD5 algorithm-128 and SHA-384
- C. SHA-1, SHA-256, and SHA-512
- D. PBKDF2, BCrypt, and SCrypt

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

One of the best practices to secure REST APIs is using password hash. Passwords must always be hashed to protect the system (or minimize the damage) even if it is compromised in some hacking attempts. There are many such hashing algorithms which can prove really effective for password security e.g. PBKDF2, bcrypt and scrypt algorithms.

Other ways to secure REST APIs are: Always use HTTPS, Never expose information on URLs (Usernames, passwords, session tokens, and API keys should not appear in the URL), Adding Timestamp in Request, Using OAuth, Input Parameter Validation.

Reference: <https://restfulapi.net/security-essentials/>

NEW QUESTION: 4

Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.

LISP map resolver	accepts LISP encapsulated map requests
LISP proxy ETR	learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR
LISP route reflector	receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites
LISP ITR	receives packets from site-facing interfaces
LISP map server	

Answer:

LISP map resolver	LISP map resolver
LISP proxy ETR	LISP map server
LISP route reflector	LISP proxy ETR
LISP ITR	LISP ITR
LISP map server	

LISP map resolver



CISCO

LISP map server

LISP proxy ETR

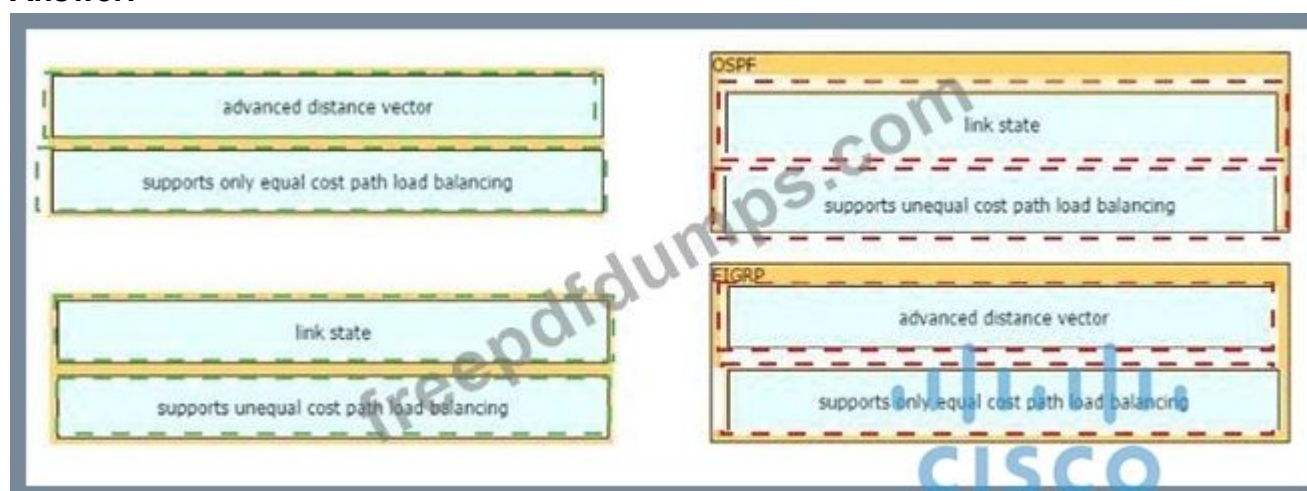
LISP ITR

NEW QUESTION: 5

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 6

In a traditional 3 tier topology, an engineer must explicitly configure a switch as the root bridge and exclude it from any further election process for the spanning-tree domain. Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Configure the spanning-tree priority to 32768
- B. Configure root guard and portfast on all access switch ports.

C. Configure BPDU guard in all switch-to-switch connections.

D. Configure the spanning-tree priority equal to 0.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Note: The administrator can set the root bridge priority to 0 in an effort to secure the root bridge position. But there is no guarantee against a bridge with a priority of 0 and a lower MAC address.

The root guard feature provides a way to enforce the root bridge placement in the network.

Root guard does not allow the port to become a STP root port, so the port is always STP-designated. If a better BPDU arrives on this port, root guard does not take the BPDU into account and elect a new STP root.

Instead, root guard puts the port into the root-inconsistent STP state which is equal to a listening state. No traffic is forwarded across this port.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/10588-74.html>

NEW QUESTION: 7

Refer to the exhibit.

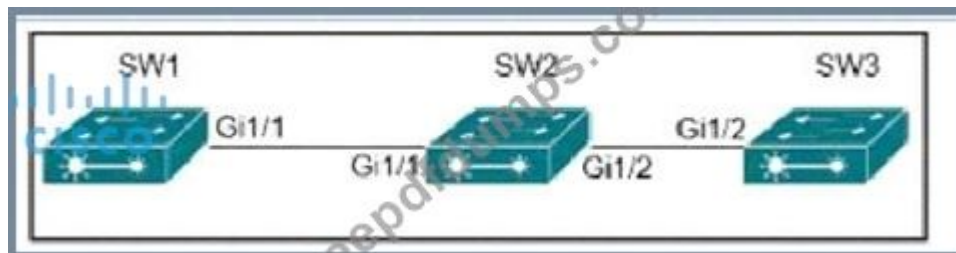
```
R1#debug ip ospf hello
R1#debug condition interface Fa0/1
Condition 1 Set
```

Which statement about the OSPF debug output is true?

- A. The output displays OSPF hello and LSACK messages which router R1 has sent or received.
- B. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent or received on all interfaces.
- C. The output displays OSPF hello messages which router R1 has sent received on interface Fa0/1.
- D. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent to received on interface Fa0/1.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8



Company policy restricts VLAN 10 to be allowed only on SW1 and SW2. All other VLANs can be on all three switches. An administrator has noticed that VLAN 10 has propagated to SW3. Which configuration corrects the issue?

A)

```
SW1(config)#int gi1/1
SW1(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
```

B)

```
SW2(config)#int gi1/2
SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
```

C)

```
SW2(config)#int gi1/2
SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
```

D)

```
SW1(config)#int gi1/1
SW1(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
```

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

What NTP Stratum level is a server that is connected directly to an authoritative time source?

A. Stratum 0

B. Stratum 1

C. Stratum 14

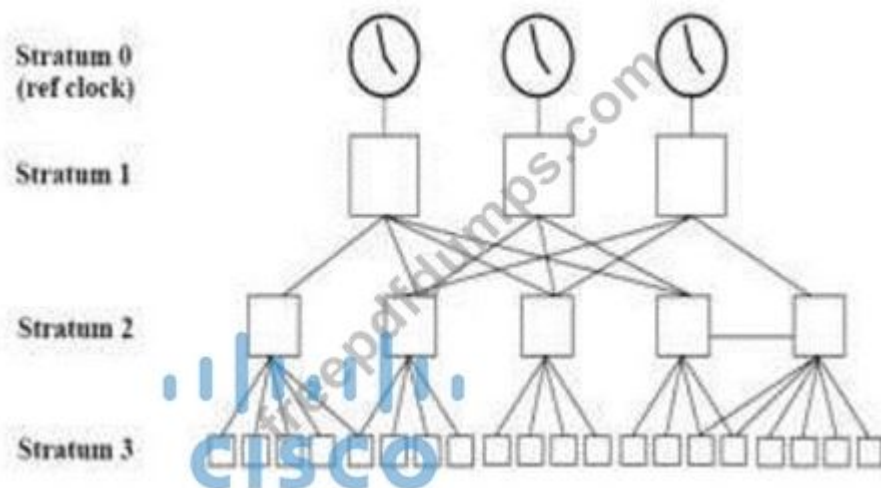
D. Stratum 15

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The stratum levels define the distance from the reference clock. A

reference clock is a stratum 0 device that is assumed to be accurate and has little or no delay associated with it. Stratum 0 servers cannot be used on the network but they are directly connected to computers which then operate as stratum-1 servers. A stratum 1 time server acts as a primary network time standard.



A stratum 2 server is connected to the stratum 1 server; then a stratum 3 server is connected to the stratum 2 server and so on. A stratum 2 server gets its time via NTP packet requests from a stratum 1 server. A stratum 3 server gets its time via NTP packet requests from a stratum-2 server... A stratum server may also peer with other stratum servers at the same level to provide more stable and robust time for all devices in the peer group (for example a stratum 2 server can peer with other stratum 2 servers).

NTP uses the concept of a stratum to describe how many NTP hops away a machine is from an authoritative time source. A stratum 1 time server

typically has an authoritative time source (such as a radio or atomic clock, or a Global Positioning System (GPS) time source) directly attached, a stratum 2 time server receives its time via NTP from a stratum 1 time server, and so on.
nce: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/bsm/16-6-1/b-sm-xe-16-6-1-asr920/bsm-timecalendar-set.html>

NEW QUESTION: 10

Drag and Drop the decryptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

Explanation

OSPF

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

NEW QUESTION: 11

Refer the exhibit.



Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?

- A. Router NewYork because it has a higher router ID
- B. Router Chicago because it has a lower router ID
- C. This segment has no designated router because it is a p2p network type.
- D. This segment has no designated router because it is a nonbroadcast network type.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibit.

WLANs > Edit 'Guest_Wireless'

General Security QoS Policy-Mapping Advanced

Layer 2 Layer 3 AAA Servers

Select AAA servers below to override use of default servers on this WLAN

Radius Servers

Radius Server Overwrite interface ☒ Enabled

Interface Priority WLAN

	Authentication Servers	Accounting Servers
	☒ Enabled	☒ Enabled
Server 1	None	None
Server 2	None	None
Server 3	None	None
Server 4	None	None
Server 5	None	None
Server 6	None	None

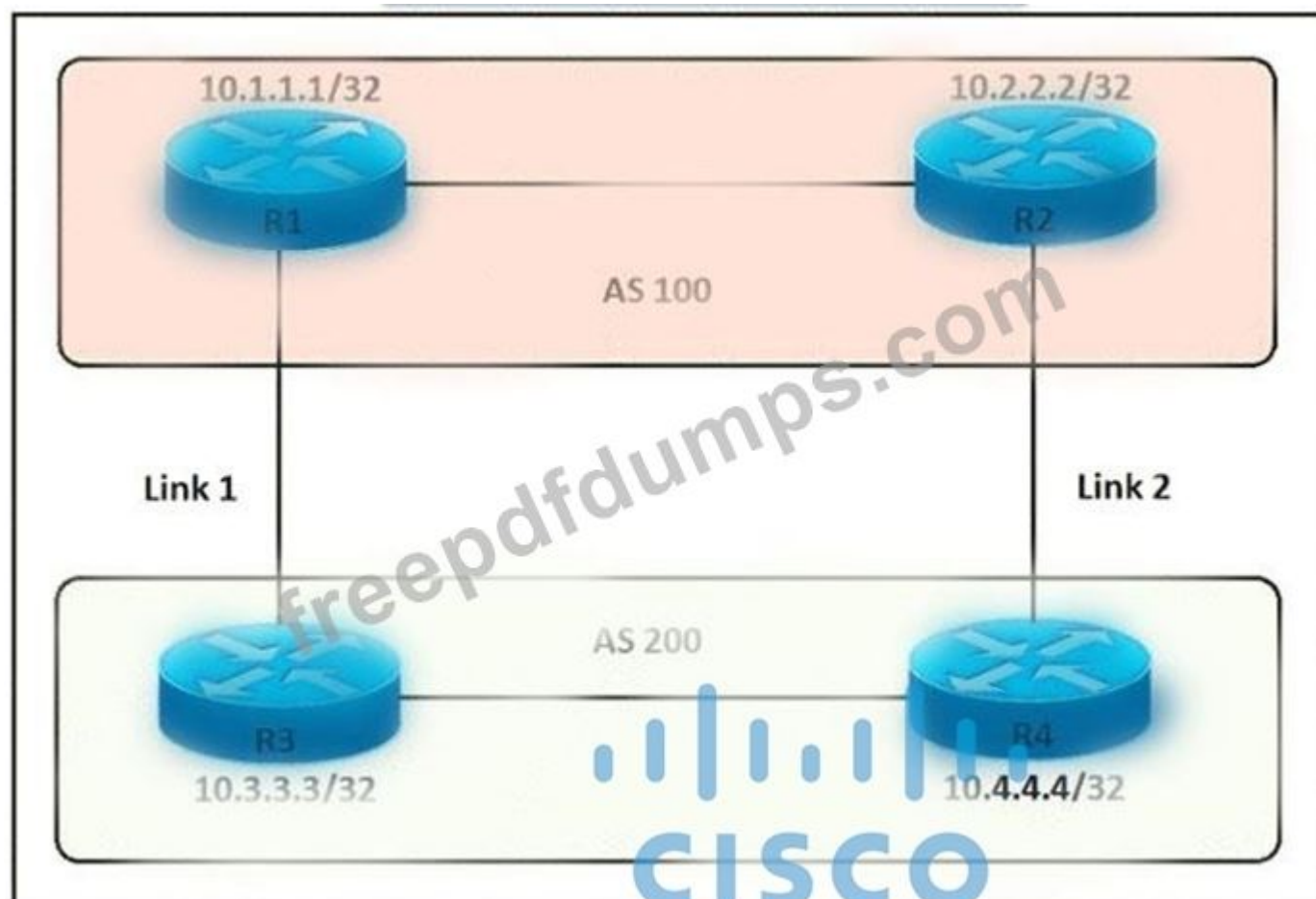
Assuming the WLC's interfaces are not in the same subnet as the RADIUS server, which interface would the WLC use as the source for all RADIUS-related traffic?

- A. any interface configured on the WLC
- B. the controller management interface
- C. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration
- D. the controller virtual interface

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as an entry point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

```

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out

```

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which TCP setting is tuned to minimize the risk of fragmentation on a GRE/IP tunnel?

- A. MTU
- B. Window size
- C. MRU
- D. MSS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The TCP Maximum Segment Size (TCP MSS) defines the maximum amount of data that a host is willing to accept in a single TCP/IP datagram. This TCP/IP datagram might be fragmented at the IP layer. The MSS value is sent as a TCP header option only in TCP SYN segments. Each side of a TCP connection reports its MSS value to the other side. Contrary to popular belief, the MSS value is not negotiated between hosts. The sending host is required to limit the size of data in a single TCP segment to a value less than or equal to the MSS reported by the receiving host.

TCP MSS takes care of fragmentation at the two endpoints of a TCP connection, but it does not handle the case where there is a smaller MTU link in the middle between these two endpoints.

PMTUD was developed in order to avoid fragmentation in the path between the endpoints. It is

NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures a GRE tunnel and enters the show Interface tunnel command. What does the output confirm about the configuration?

- A. The keepalive value is modified from the default value.
- B. Interface tracking is configured.
- C. The tunnel mode is set to the default.
- D. The physical interface MTU is 1476 bytes.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

From the -Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP || line, we can deduce this tunnel is using the default IPv4 Layer-3 tunnel mode. We can return to this default mode with the -tunnel mode gre ip || command.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

```

R1:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf hello-interval 2
 ip ospf cost 1
end

R2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf cost 500
end

```

- A. Full on both routers
- B. not established
- C. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers
- D. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

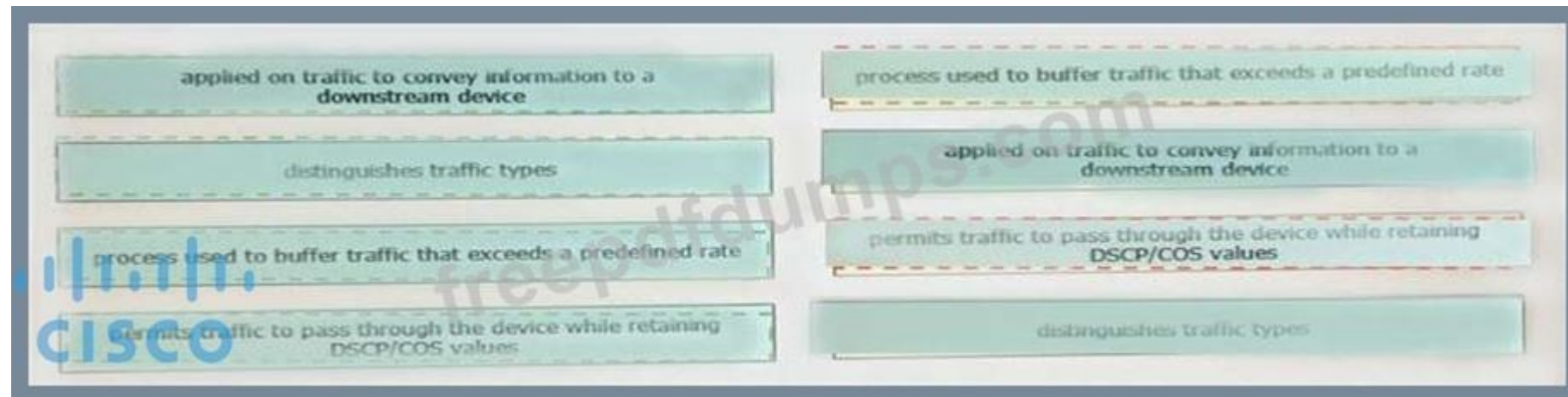
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NEW QUESTION: 17

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.

applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device	shaping
distinguishes traffic types	marking
process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate	trust
permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values	classification

Answer:



Explanation

Marking = applied on traffic to convey Information to a downstream device Classification = distinguish traffic types Trust = Permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values shaping = process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which PAgP mode combination prevents an Etherchannel from forming?

- A. auto/auto
- B. desirable
- C. desirable/desirable
- D. auto/desirable

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

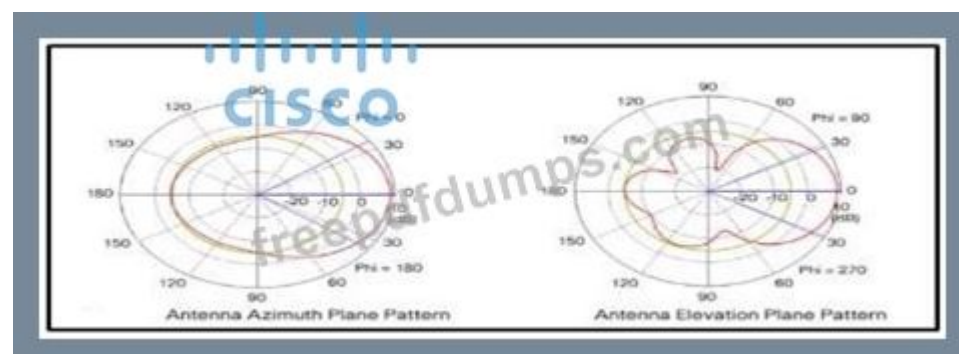
Which standard access control entry permits from odd-numbered hosts in the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet?

- A. Permit 10.0.0.0.0.0.0.1
- B. Permit 10.0.0.1.0.0.0.0
- C. Permit 10.0.0.1.0.0.0.254
- D. Permit 10.0.0.0.255.255.255.254

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?

- A. Yagi
- B. Dipole
- C. Patch
- D. Omnidirectional

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

Refer to the exhibit.

```
monitor session 1 source vlan 10 - 12 rx
monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

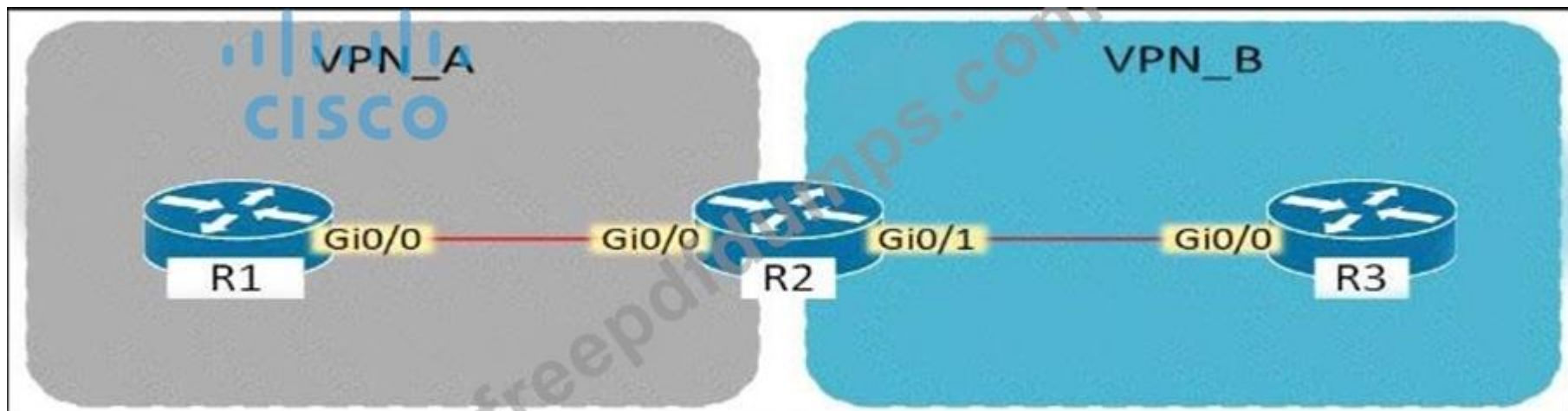
An engineer must configure a SPAN session. What is the effect of the configuration?

- A. Traffic received on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
- B. Traffic sent on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
- C. Traffic sent on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
- D. Traffic received on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to Interface g0/1.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming that R is a CE router, which VRF is assigned to Gi0/0 on R1?

- A. VRF VPN_B
- B. Default VRF
- C. Management VRF
- D. VRF VPN_A

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

There is nothing special with the configuration of Gi0/0 on R1. Only Gi0/0 interface on R2 is assigned to VRF VPN_A. The default VRF here is similar to the global routing table concept in Cisco IOS

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit.

```
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 monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
exit
!
sampler SAMPLER-1
mode random 1 out-of 2
exit
!
ip cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
```

Which command set must be added to the configuration to analyze 50 packets out of every 100?

```
● sampler SAMPLER-1
  mode random 1-out-of 2
  flow FLOW-MONITOR-1

Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor SAMPLER-1 input

● sampler SAMPLER-1
  no mode random 1-out-of 2
  mode percent 50

Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input

● flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
  record v4_r1
  sampler SAMPLER-1

Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input

● interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

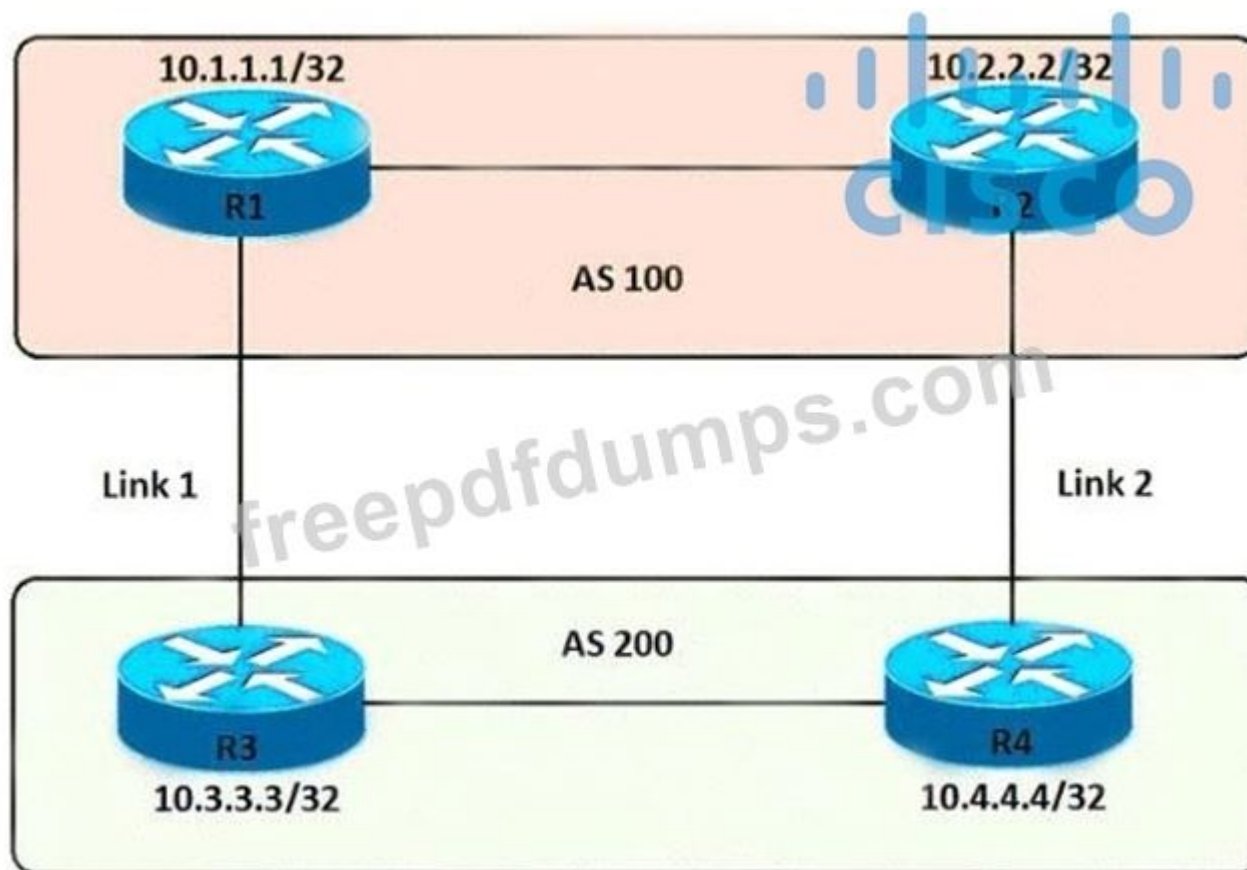
C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as an entry point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

```

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out

```

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

R3 advertises BGP updates to R1 with multiple AS 100 so R3 believes the path to reach AS 200 via R3 is farther than R2 so R3 will choose R2 to forward traffic to AS 200.

NEW QUESTION: 25

A customer has recently implemented a new wireless infrastructure using WLC-5520S at a site directly next to a large commercial airport. Users report that they intermittently lose Wi-Fi connectivity, and troubleshooting reveals it is due to frequent channel changes. Which two actions fix this issue? (Choose two)

- A.** Remove UNII-2 and Extended UNII-2 channels from the 5 GHz channel list
- B.** Restore the OCA default settings because this automatically avoids channel interference
- C.** Disable DFS channels to prevent interference with Doppler radar
- D.** Enable DFS channels because they are immune to radar interference
- E.** Configure channels on the UNII-2 and the Extended UNII-2 sub-bands of the 5 GHz band only

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the 5GHz spectrum, some of the channels used by 802.11 are subject to Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) requirements. This is due to our clients' coexistence with other RF technologies such as Maritime, Aviation, and Weather RADAR.

Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) is the process of detecting radar signals that must be protected against interference from 5.0 GHz (802.11a/h) radios, and upon detection, switching the operating frequency of the 5.0 GHz (802.11a/h) radio to one that is not interfering with the radar systems.

Reference:

Although DFS helps reduce interference with radar systems, "DFS channels" refer to the 5GHz channels that require DFS check. In other words, DFS channels are channels that may interfere with radar signal. Therefore, we should disable these DFS channels -> Answer C is correct.

UNII-2 (5.250-5.350 GHz and 5.470-5.725 GHz) which contains channels 52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, and 140 are permitted in the United States, but shared with radar systems. Therefore, APs operating on UNII-2 channels are required to use Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) to avoid interfering with radar signals. If an AP detects a radar signal, it must immediately stop using that channel and randomly pick a new channel.

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which DHCP option provides the CAPWAP APs with the address of the wireless controller(s)?

- A.** 43
- B.** 66
- C.** 69
- D.** 150

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

DHCP Option 43

DHCP option 43 is an option used for providing Wireless LAN Controller IP addresses to the AP. The DHCP option 43 is used to notify the AP to convert into CAPWAP AP.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer reconfigures the port-channel between SW1 and SW2 from an access port to a trunk and immediately notices this error in SW1's log.

Which command set resolves this error?

A)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

B)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

C)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/1
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

D)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpduguard
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which statement explains why Type 1 hypervisor is considered more efficient than Type 2 hypervisor?

A. Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS.

B. Type 1 hypervisor enables other operating systems to run on it.

C. Type 1 hypervisor relies on the existing OS of the host machine to access CPU, memory, storage, and network resources.

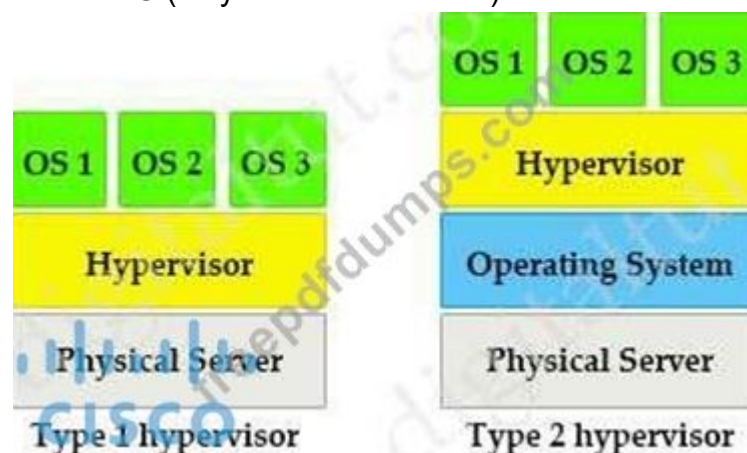
D. Type 1 hypervisor is the only type of hypervisor that supports hardware acceleration techniques.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).



NEW QUESTION: 29

Which standard access control entry permits from odd-numbered hosts in the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet?

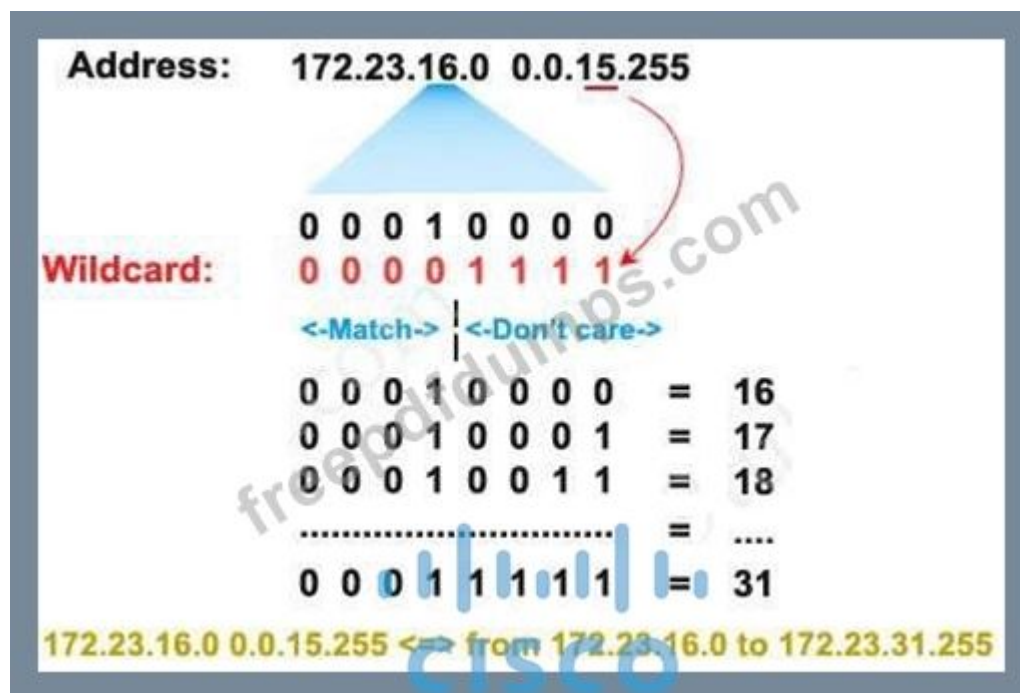
- A. Permit 10.0.0.0.0.0.0.1
- B. Permit 10.0.0.1.0.0.0.0
- C. Permit 10.0.0.1.0.0.0.254
- D. Permit 10.0.0.0.255.255.255.254

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Remember, for the wildcard mask, 1's are I DON'T CARE, and 0's are I CARE. So now let's analyze a simple ACL:

```
access-list 1 permit 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255
```

Two first octets are all 0's meaning that we care about the network 172.23.x.x. The third octet of the wildcard mask, 15 (0000 1111 in binary), means that we care about first 4 bits but don't care about last 4 bits so we allow the third octet in the form of 0001xxxx (minimum: 00010000 = 16; maximum: 00011111 = 31).



The fourth octet is 255 (all 1 bits) that means I don't care.

Therefore network 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255 ranges from 172.23.16.0 to 172.23.31.255.

Now let's consider the wildcard mask of 0.0.0.254 (four octet: 254 = 1111 1110) which means we only care the last bit. Therefore if the last bit of the IP address is a "1" (0000 0001) then only odd numbers are allowed. If the last bit of the IP address is a "0" (0000 0000) then only even numbers are allowed.

Note: In binary, odd numbers are always end with a "1" while even numbers are always end with a "0".

Therefore in this question, only the statement "permit 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.254" will allow all oddnumbered hosts in the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet.

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which OSPF networks types are compatible and allow communication through the two peering devices?

- A. broadcast to nonbroadcast
- B. point-to-multipoint to nonbroadcast
- C. broadcast to point-to-point
- D. point-to-multipoint to broadcast

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The following different OSPF types are compatible with each other:

- + Broadcast and Non-Broadcast (adjust hello/dead timers)
- + Point-to-Point and Point-to-Multipoint (adjust hello/dead timers)

Broadcast and Non-Broadcast networks elect DR/BDR so they are compatible. Point-to-point/multipoint do not elect DR/BDR so they are compatible.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Drag and drop the description from the left onto the correct QoS components on the right.

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped	Traffic Policing
buffers excessive traffic	
introduces no delay and jitter	
introduces delay and jitter	
drops excessive traffic	
typically delays, rather than drops traffic	

Answer:

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped	Traffic Policing
buffers excessive traffic	drops excessive traffic
introduces no delay and jitter	causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped
introduces delay and jitter	introduces no delay and jitter
drops excessive traffic	
typically delays, rather than drops traffic	Traffic Shaping
	buffers excessive traffic
	introduces delay and jitter
	typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Explanation

Traffic Policing: Drops excessive Traffic, causes TCP retransmissions, introduce no delay/jitter Shaping: buffers, excessive traffic, introduce delay and jitter, typically delays, rather than drops traffic



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NEW QUESTION: 32

Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. Which change to the first line of the script resolves the error?

```
import ncclient
```

```
with ncclient.manager.connect(  
    host = '192.168.1.1',  
    port=830,  
    username = 'root',  
    password = 'test398345152!',  
    allow_agent = False) as m:  
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

Output

```
$ python get_config.py
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last) :
```

```
File "get_config.py", line 3, in <module>
```

```
    with ncclient.manager.connect (host = '192.168.1.1, port = 830, username = 'root',
```

```
AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'manager'
```

- A. import manager
- B. from ncclient import
- C. import ncclient manager
- D. from ncclient import*

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which measure is used by an NTP server to indicate its closeness to the authoritative time source?

- A. time zone
- B. stratum
- C. latency
- D. hop count

Answer: B [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which antenna type should be used for a site-to-site wireless connection?

- A. Omnidirectional
- B. dipole
- C. patch
- D. Yagi

Answer: D [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Explanation

Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated



Yagi Antenna

- Used to communicate in one direction (unidirectional)
- They have a longer range in comparison to Omni Antennas
- Typically only communicate with one other radio, however can talk to multiple
- More common to see used in remote locations

NEW QUESTION: 35

Drag and drop the threat defense solutions from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

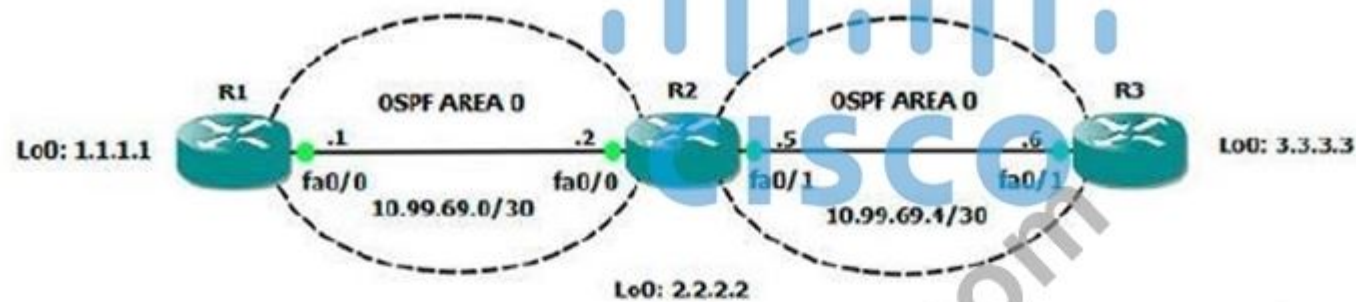
Umbrella	provides malware protection on endpoints
AMP4E	provides IPS/IDS capabilities
FTD	performs security analytics by collecting network flows
StealthWatch	protects against email threat vector
ESA	provides DNS protection

Answer:

Umbrella	AMP4E
AMP4E	FTD
FTD	StealthWatch
StealthWatch	ESA
ESA	Umbrella

NEW QUESTION: 36

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1#ping
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 3.3.3.3
Repeat count [5]: 3
Datagram size [100]: 1500
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]: y
Source address or interface: 1.1.1.1
Type of service [0]:
Set DF bit in IP header? [no]: yes
Validate reply data? [no]:
Data pattern [0xABCD]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]: Record
Number of hops [ 9 ]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[RV]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 3, 1500-byte ICMP Echoes to 3.3.3.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 1.1.1.1
Packet sent with the DF bit set
Packet has IP options: Total option bytes= 39, padded length=40
Record route: <*>
(0.0.0.0)
(0.0.0.0)

Unreachable from 10.99.69.2, maximum MTU 1492. Received packet has options
Total option bytes= 39, padded length=40
Record route: <*>
(0.0.0.0)
(0.0.0.0)

[output omitted]

```

R1 is able to ping the R3 fa0/1 interface. Why do the extended pings fail?

- A. The maximum packet size accepted by the command is 1476 bytes.
- B. R3 is missing a return route to 10.99.69.0/30
- C. R2 and R3 do not have an OSPF adjacency
- D. The DF bit has been set

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

If the DF bit is set, routers cannot fragment packets. From the output below, we learn that the maximum MTU of R2 is 1492 bytes while we sent ping with 1500 bytes. Therefore these ICMP packets were dropped.

Note: Record option displays the address(es) of the hops (up to nine) the packet goes through.

NEW QUESTION: 37

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

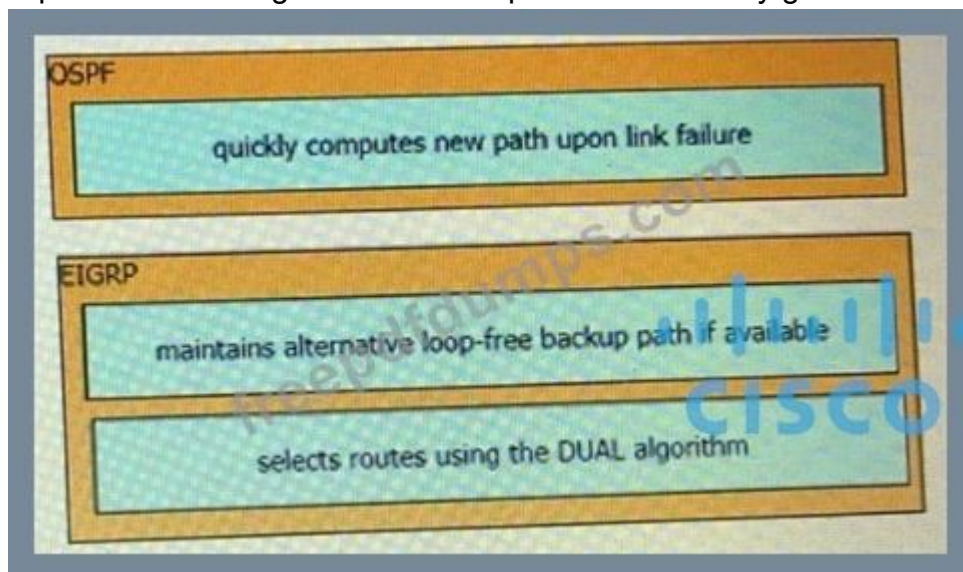


Answer:



Explanation

A picture containing timeline Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 38

An engineer reviews a router's logs and discovers the following entry. What is the event's logging severity level?

```
Router# *Jan 01 38:13:90.536: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

- A. informational
- B. warning
- C. error
- D. notification

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which IP SLA operation requires the IP SLA responder to be configured on the remote end?

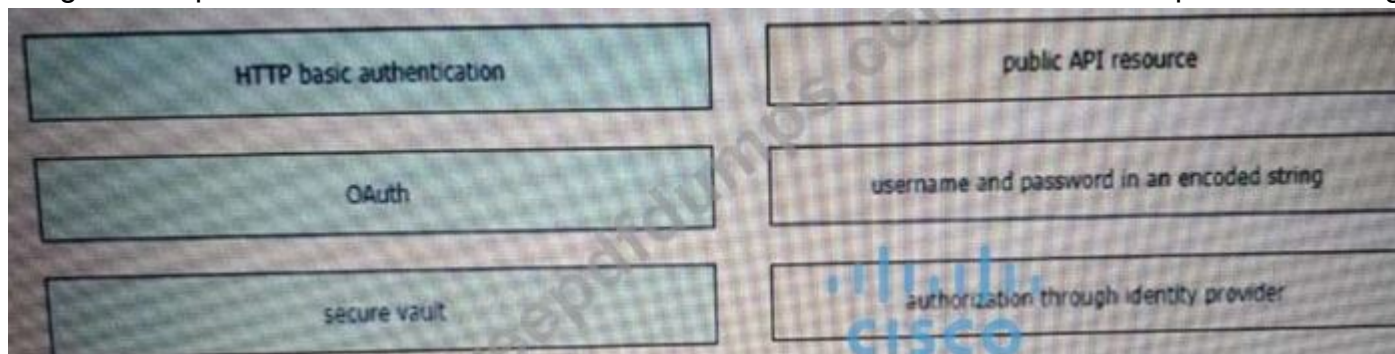
- A. UDP jitter
- B. ICMP jitter
- C. TCP connect
- D. ICMP echo

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/12-2/46sg/configuration/guide/Wrapper-46SG/swipsla.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 40

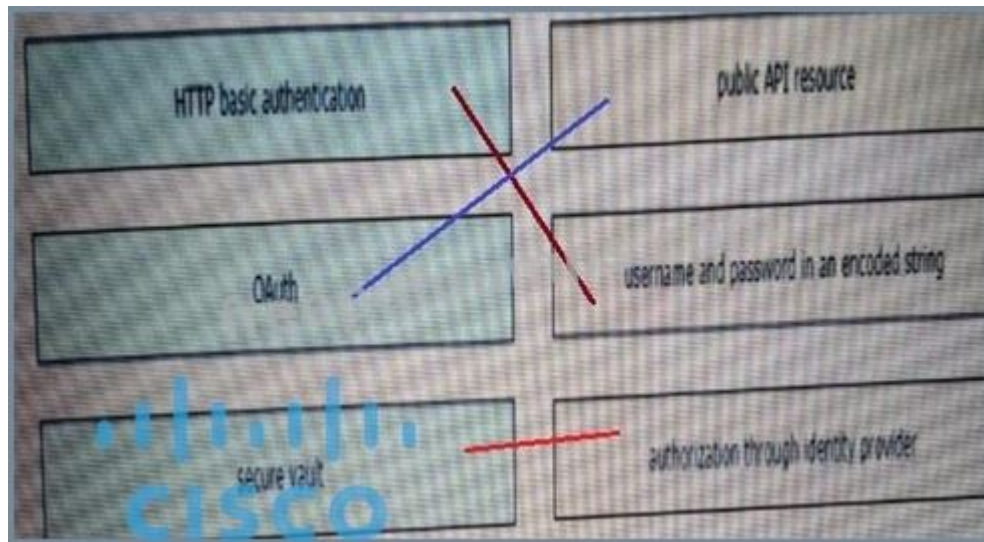
Drag and drop the REST API authentication methods from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 41

```
import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
                             password='teset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

Refer to the exhibit. After running the code in the exhibit. Which step reduces the amount of data that NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

- A. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get_config() method as an argument.
- B. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get_config() method as an argument.
- C. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration.
- D. Use the txml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- A. underlay network
- B. VPN routing/forwarding
- C. easy virtual network
- D. overlay network

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

An overlay network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay

An overlay network creates a logical topology used to virtually connect devices that are built over an arbitrary physical underlay topology.

An overlay network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay network.

SD-Access allows for the extension of Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across the overlay through the services provided by through LISP.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html>

NEW QUESTION: 43

Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

Explanation

OSPF

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

Unlike OSPF where we can summarize only on ABR or ASBR, in EIGRP we can summarize anywhere. Manual summarization can be applied anywhere in EIGRP domain, on every router, on every interface via the ip summary-address eigrp asnumber address mask [administrative-distance summary-address eigrp 1 192.168.16.0 255.255.248.0]. Summary route will exist in routing table as long as at least one more specific route will exist. If the last specific route will disappear, summary route also will fade out. The metric used by EIGRP manual summary route is the minimum metric of the specific routes.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that configures BGP according to the topology. Not all options are used, and some options may be used twice.

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id> /ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id> /ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as> /ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
          <ios-bgp:ipv4>
            <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
              <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                <ios-bgp:id> /ios-bgp:id>
                <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
              </ios-bgp:neighbor>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
          </ios-bgp:ipv4>
        </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
      </ios-bgp:address-family>
    </ios-bgp:bgp>
  </router>
</native>
</config>
```

Client

IP: 192.168.1.2

BGP AS: 65001

ISP

IP: 192.168.1.1

BGP AS: 65000

192.168.1.1

192.168.1.2

65000

65001

Client

ISP

Answer:

```

<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id>ISP</ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id>192.168.1.1</ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as>65001</ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id>65001</ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```



192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 65000 65001 Client ISP

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which controller is the single plane of management for Cisco SD-WAN?

- A. vEdge
- B. vBond
- C. vManage
- D. vSmart

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Refer to the exhibit.

```

aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret StrongP@ssw0rd!
line 0 4
  login authentication ADMIN

```

An engineer must create a configuration that executes the show run command and then terminates the session when user CCNP logs in. Which configuration change is required?"

- A. Add the access-class keyword to the username command
- B. Add the autocmd keyword to the username command

- C. Add the access-class keyword to the aaa authentication command
- D. Add the autocommand keyword to the aaa authentication command

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

What are two device roles in Cisco SD-Access fabric? (Choose two.)

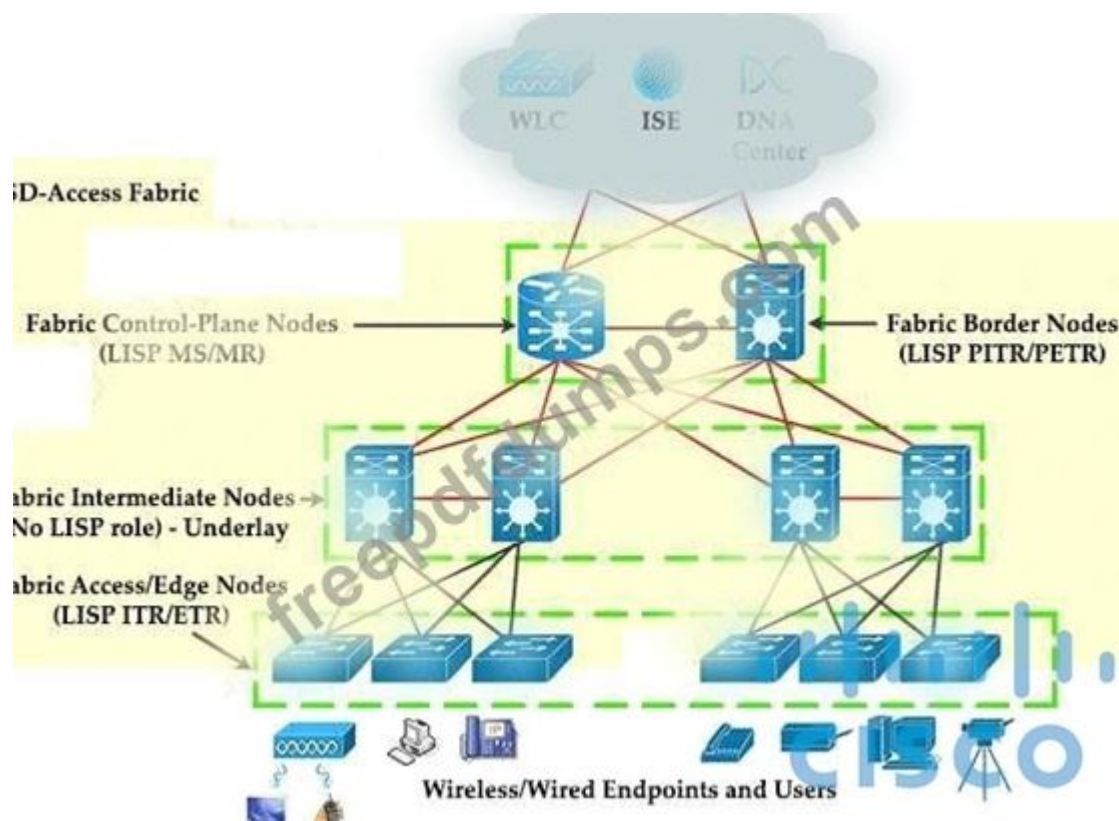
- A. core switch
- B. vBond controller
- C. edge node
- D. access switch
- E. border node

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

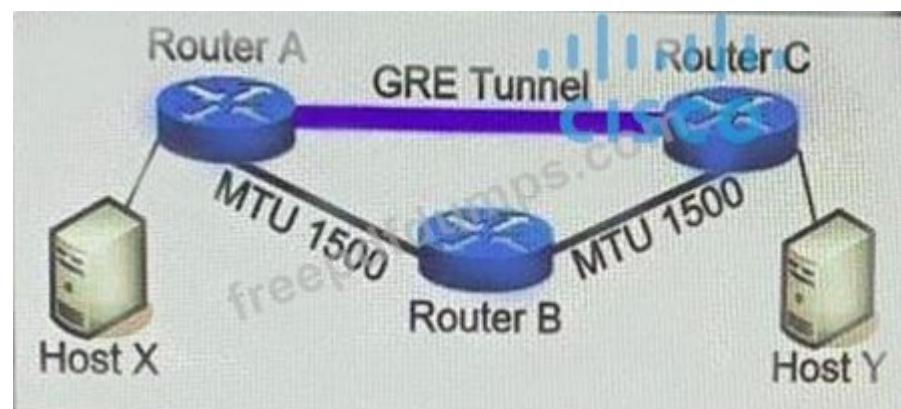
There are five basic device roles in the fabric overlay:

- + Control plane node: This node contains the settings, protocols, and mapping tables to provide the endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mapping system for the fabric overlay.
- + Fabric border node: This fabric device (for example, core layer device) connects external Layer 3 networks to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects wired endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric WLAN controller (WLC): This fabric device connects APs and wireless endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Intermediate nodes: These are intermediate routers or extended switches that do not provide any sort of SD-Access fabric role other than underlay services.



NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to Exhibit.



MTU has been configured on the underlying physical topology, and no MTU command has been configured on the tunnel interfaces. What happens when a 1500-byte IPv4 packet traverses the GRE tunnel from host X to host Y, assuming the DF bit is cleared?

- A. The packet arrives on router C without fragmentation.
- B. The packet is discarded on router A
- C. The packet is discarded on router B
- D. The packet arrives on router C fragmented.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Like any protocol, using GRE adds a few bytes to the size of data packets. This must be factored into the MSS and MTU settings for packets. If the MTU is 1,500 bytes and the MSS is 1,460 bytes (to account for the size of the necessary IP and TCP headers), the addition of GRE 24-byte headers will cause the packets to exceed the MTU:

$1,460 \text{ bytes [payload]} + 20 \text{ bytes [TCP header]} + 20 \text{ bytes [IP header]} + 24 \text{ bytes [GRE header + IP header]} = 1,524 \text{ bytes}$

As a result, the packets will be fragmented. Fragmentation slows down packet delivery times and increases how much compute power is used, because packets that exceed the MTU must be broken down and then reassembled.

NEW QUESTION: 49

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login local tacacs+
tacacs-server host 10.1.1.1
tacacs-server key CISCO
!
line con 0
login authentication local
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
!
username tommy password 0 Cisco
end

TACACS+ Server Passwords
username tommy password 0 Tommy
```

Which password allows access to line con 0 for a username of "tommy" under normal operation?

- A. Cisco
- B. local
- C. 0 Cisco
- D. Tommy

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-access-control-system-tacacs-/200606-aaa-authentication-login-default-local.html> In this question, there are two different passwords for user "tommy": + In the TACACS+ server, the password is "Tommy" + In the local database of the router, the password is "Cisco".

From the line "login authentication local" we know that the router uses the local database for authentication so the password should be "Cisco".

Note: "... password 0 ..." here means unencrypted password.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct routing protocol types on the right.

Characteristics (Left):

- supports unequal path load balancing
- link state routing protocol
- distance vector routing protocol
- metric is based on delay and reliability by default
- makes it easy to segment the network logically
- constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

Routing Protocols (Right):

- OSPF
- EIGRP

Answer:

Characteristics (Left):

- supports unequal path load balancing
- link state routing protocol
- distance vector routing protocol
- metric is based on delay and reliability by default
- makes it easy to segment the network logically
- constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

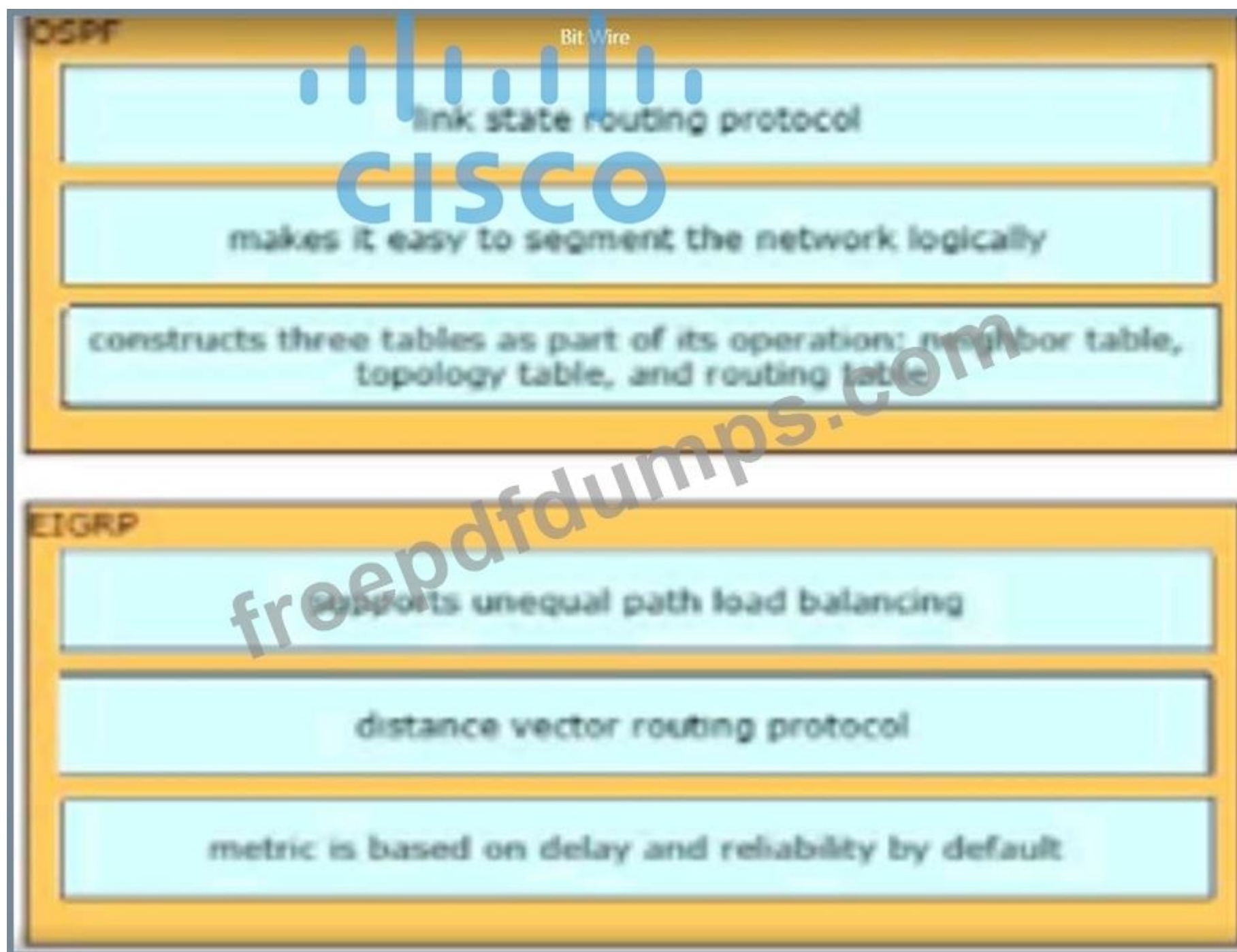
Routing Protocols (Right):

- OSPF:**
 - makes it easy to segment the network logically
 - link state routing protocol
 - constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table
- EIGRP:**
 - supports unequal path load balancing
 - distance vector routing protocol
 - metric is based on delay and reliability by default

Explanation

OSPF: SEGMENT, LINK STATE, TABLES

EIGRP: UNEQUAL PATH, DISTANCE VECTOR, METRIC

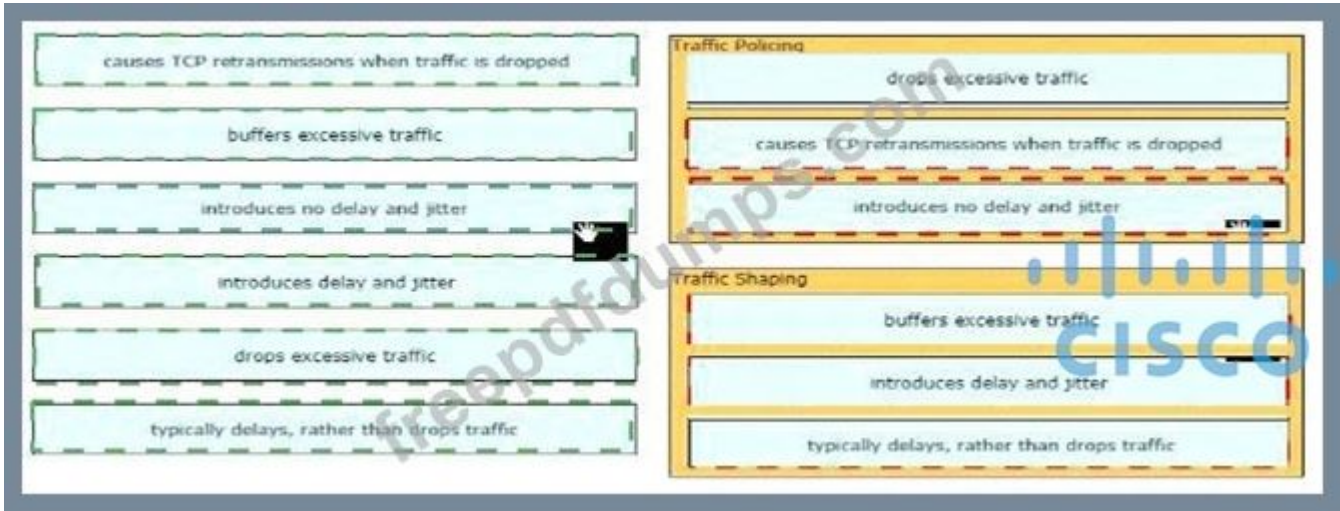


NEW QUESTION: 51

Drag and drop the description from the left onto the correct QoS components on the right.

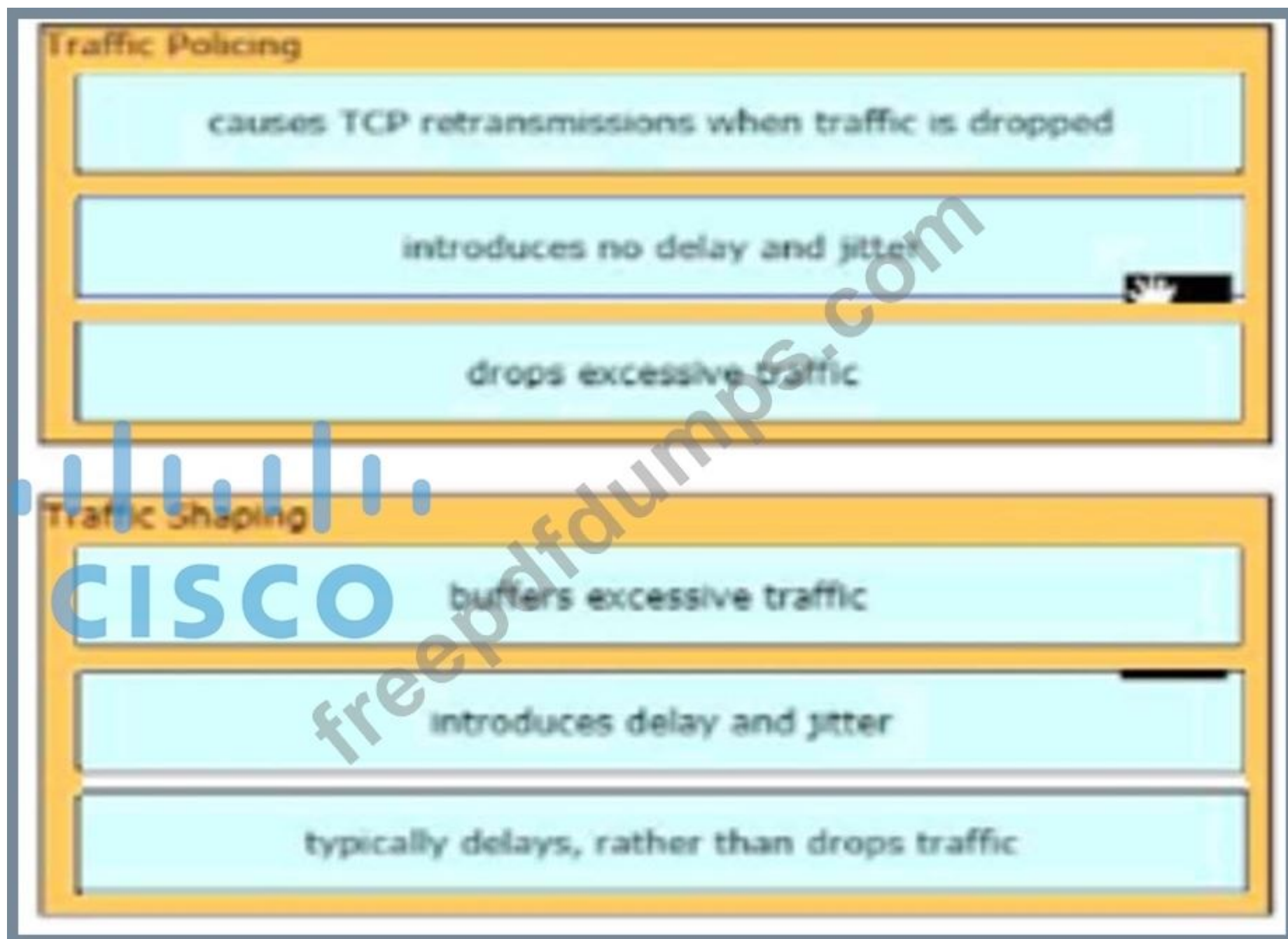
causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped	Traffic Policing
buffers excessive traffic	
introduces no delay and jitter	
introduces delay and jitter	Traffic Shaping
drops excessive traffic	
typically delays, rather than drops traffic	

Answer:



Explanation

Traffic Policing: Drops excessive Traffic, causes TCP retransmissions, introduce no delay/jitter Shaping: buffers, excessive traffic, introduce delay and jitter, typically delays, rather than drops traffic



NEW QUESTION: 52

Which outcome is achieved with this Python code?

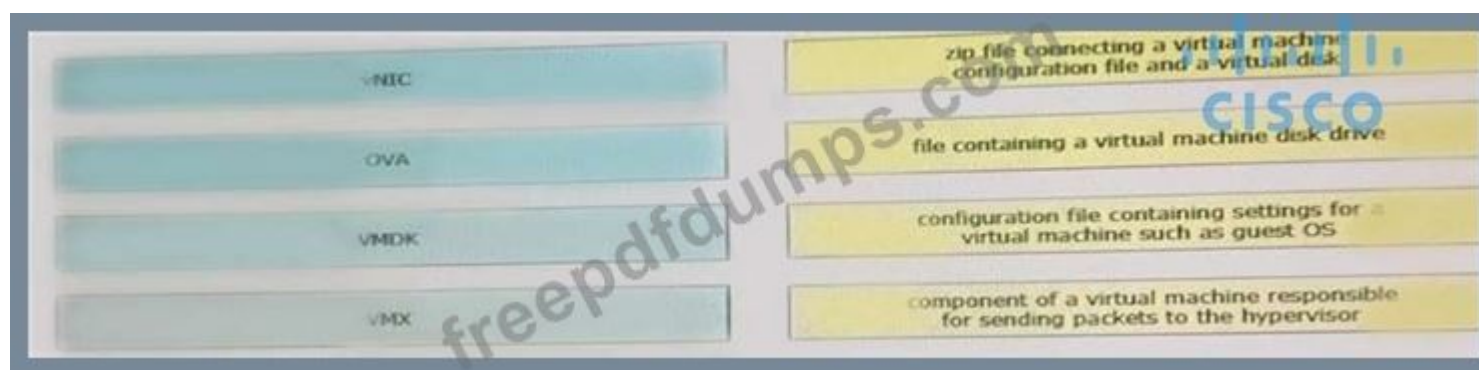
```
client.connect ( ip, port= 22, username= usr, password= pswd )
stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command ( 'show ip bgp 192.168.101.0 bestpath\n' )
print (stdout)
```

- A. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the BGP table for the prefix
- B. connects to a Cisco device using Telnet and exports the routing table information
- C. displays the output of the show command in a formatted way
- D. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the routing table information

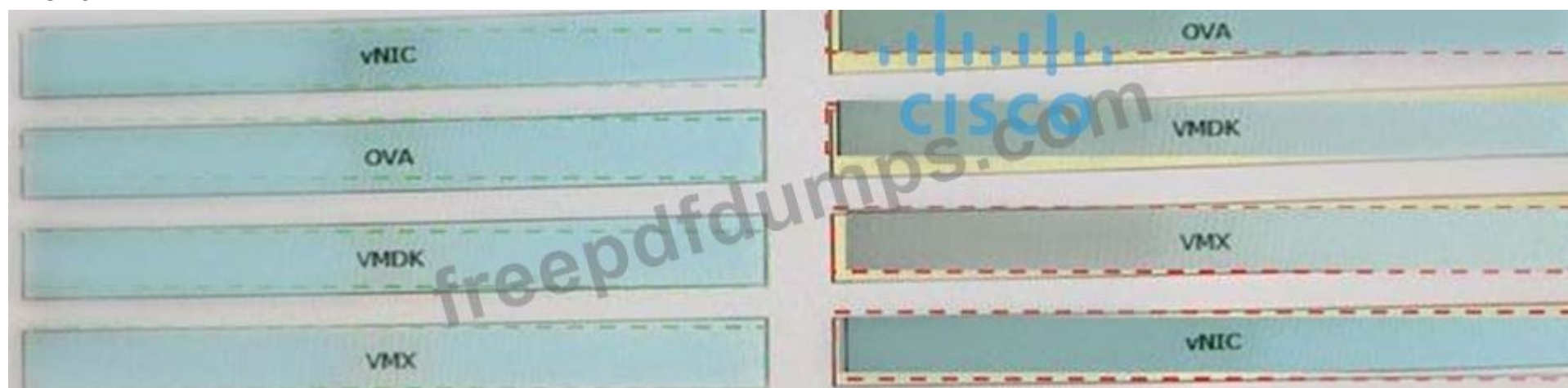
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

Drag and drop the virtual component from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

- + configuration file containing settings for a virtual machine such as guest OS: VMX
- + component of a virtual machine responsible for sending packets to the hypervisor: vNIC
- + zip file containing a virtual machine configuration file and a virtual disk: OVA
- + file containing a virtual machine disk drive: VMDK

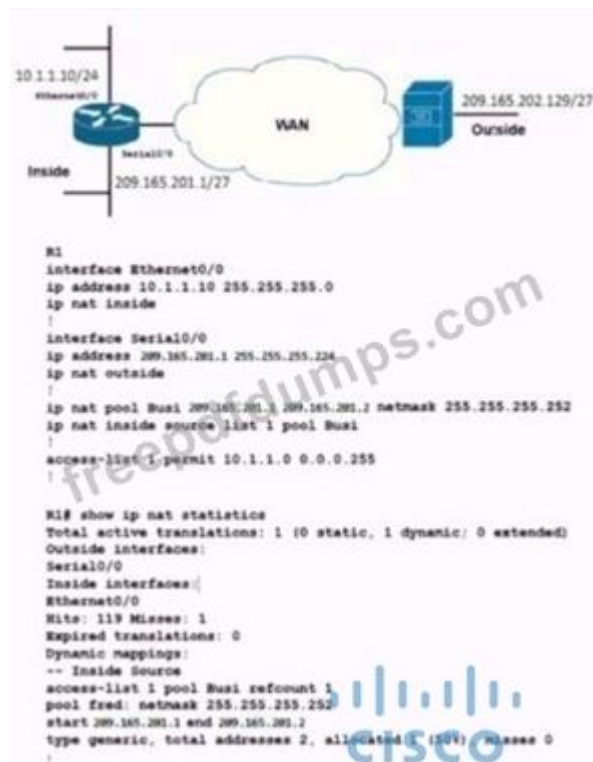
The VMX file simply holds the virtual machine configuration.

VMDK (short for Virtual Machine Disk) is a file format that describes containers for virtual hard disk drives to be used in virtual machines like VMware Workstation or VirtualBox.

An OVA file is an Open Virtualization Appliance that contains a compressed, "installable" version of a virtual machine. When you open an OVA file it extracts the VM and imports it into whatever virtualization software you have installed on your computer.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer configures NAT on R1 and enters the show command to verify the configuration. What does the output confirm?

- A. A Telnet from 160.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.10 has been initiated.
- B. The first packet triggered NAT to add an entry to NAT table
- C. R1 is configured with NAT overload parameters
- D. R1 is configured with PAT overload parameters

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 55

How does SSO work with HSRP to minimize network disruptions?

- A. It enables HSRP to elect another switch in the group as the active HSRP switch.
- B. It ensures fast failover in the case of link failure.
- C. It enables data forwarding along known routes following a switchover, while the routing protocol reconverges.
- D. It enables HSRP to failover to the standby RP on the same device.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

SSO enables the standby RP to take over if the active RP fails.

The Intent API is a Northbound REST API that exposes specific capabilities of the Cisco DNA Center platform.

The Intent API provides policy-based abstraction of business intent, allowing focus on an outcome rather than struggling with individual mechanisms steps.

NEW QUESTION: 56

```

interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
-- output omitted for brevity --
router eigrp 1
10.0.0.0
172.16.0.0
192.168.1.0

```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a router on a stick to route packets between Clients, Servers, and Printers; however, initial tests show that this configuration is not working. Which command set resolves this issue?

A)

```

router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0

```

B)

```

interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers

```

C)

```

interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
!

```

D)

```

router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.0.0

```

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

We must reconfigure the IP address after assigning or removing an interface to a VRF. Otherwise that interface does not have an IP address.

NEW QUESTION: 57

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Name is Bob Johnson
Age is 75
Is alive

Favorite foods are:
• Cereal
• Mustard
• Onions

```

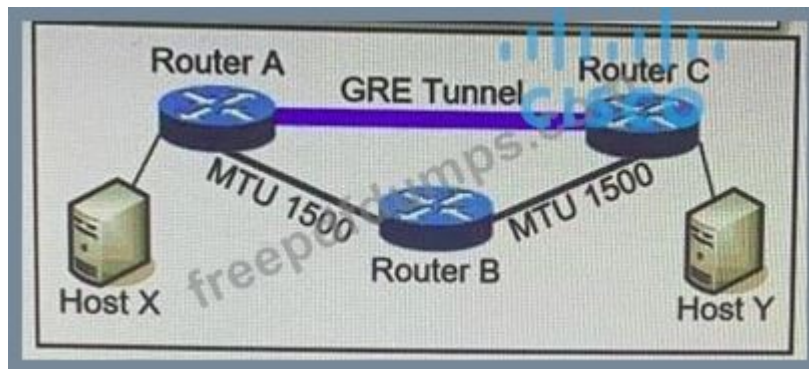
What is the JSON syntax that is formed the data?

- A. Name', 'Bob Johson,' 'Age', 75, 'Alive', true, 'favourite Foods' 'Cereal', 'Mustard', 'Onions'}
- B. Name". "Bob Johson", "Age": Seventyfive, "Alive" true, "favourite Foods" ,[Cereal" "Mustard" "Onions"]}}
- C. Name", "Bob" Johson", "Age", 75, "Alive", true, "favourite Foods", ["Cereal, "Mustard", Onions"]}}
- D. Name: Bob, Johson, Age: 75, Alive: true, Favourite Foods. [Cereal, "Mustard", "Onions"]}}

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 58

Refer to Exhibit.



MTU has been configured on the underlying physical topology, and no MTU command has been configured on the tunnel interfaces. What happens when a 1500-byte IPv4 packet traverses the GRE tunnel from host X to host Y, assuming the DF bit is cleared?

- A. The packet arrives on router C without fragmentation.
- B. The packet is discarded on router A
- C. The packet is discarded on router B
- D. The packet arrives on router C fragmented.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

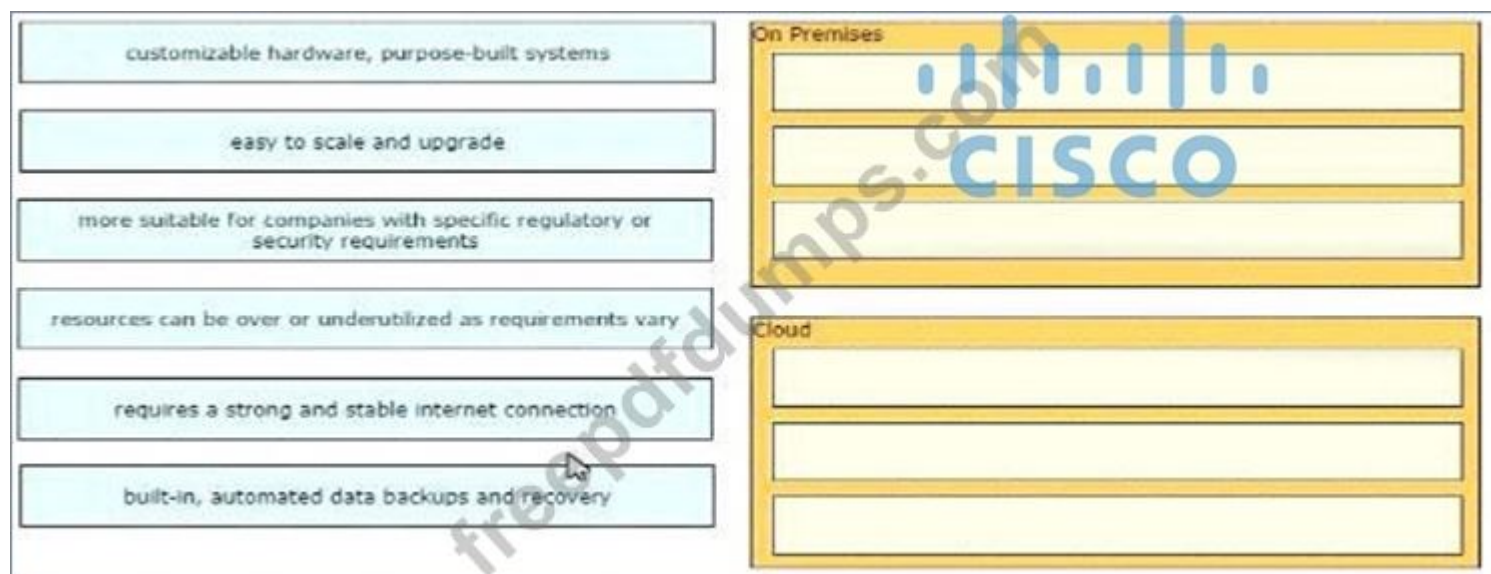
Like any protocol, using GRE adds a few bytes to the size of data packets. This must be factored into the MSS and MTU settings for packets. If the MTU is 1,500 bytes and the MSS is 1,460 bytes (to account for the size of the necessary IP and TCP headers), the addition of GRE 24-byte headers will cause the packets to exceed the MTU:

$$1,460 \text{ bytes [payload]} + 20 \text{ bytes [TCP header]} + 20 \text{ bytes [IP header]} + 24 \text{ bytes [GRE header + IP header]} = 1,524 \text{ bytes}$$

As a result, the packets will be fragmented. Fragmentation slows down packet delivery times and increases how much compute power is used, because packets that exceed the MTU must be broken down and then reassembled.

NEW QUESTION: 59

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct infrastructure deployment types on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

On premise: customizable, specific requirements, resources

Cloud: scale, built-in automated backup, strong stable internet

On-Premises

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

Cloud

easy to scale and upgrade

requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

NEW QUESTION: 60

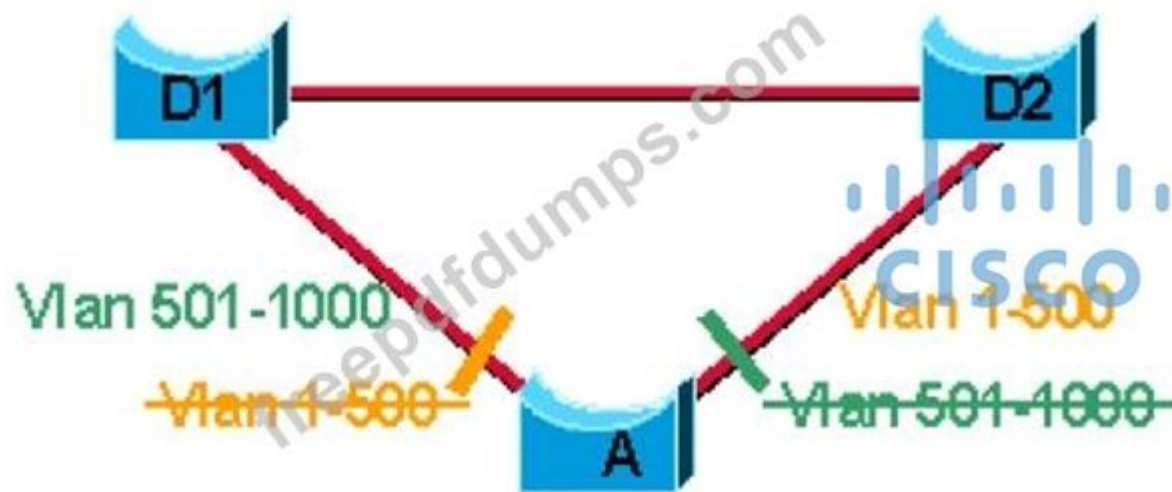
What would be the preferred way to implement a loopless switch network where there are 1500 defined VLANs and it is necessary to load the shared traffic through two main aggregation points based on the VLAN identifier?

- A. 802.1D
- B. 802.1s
- C. 802.1W
- D. 802.1AE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Where to Use MST This diagram shows a common design that features access Switch A with 1000 VLANs redundantly connected to two distribution Switches, D1 and D2. In this setup, users connect to Switch A, and the network administrator typically seeks to achieve load balancing on the access switch Uplinks based on even or odd VLANs, or any other scheme deemed appropriate.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/24248-147.html>



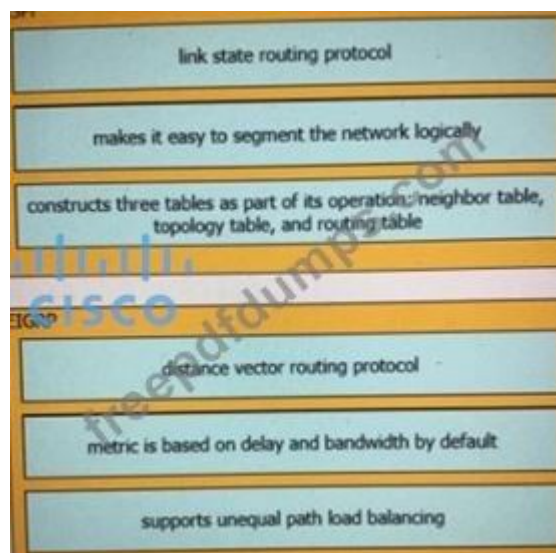
NEW QUESTION: 61

Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

supports unequal path load balancing	OSPF
link state routing protocol	
distance vector routing protocol	
metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default	EIGRP
makes it easy to segment the network logically	
constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table	

Answer:

Explanation



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NEW QUESTION: 62

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vlan 222
 remote-span
!
vlan 223
 remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!
```

These commands have been added to the configuration of a switch. Which command flags an error If It is added to this configuration?

- A. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 6
- B. monitor session 1 source vlan 10
- C. monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 rx
- D. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 7, port-channel 8

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A monitor session can source from interfaces or VLANs - not both at the same time.

RSPAN consists of at least one RSPAN source session, an RSPAN VLAN, and at least one RSPAN destination session. You separately configure RSPAN source sessions and RSPAN destination sessions on different network devices. To configure an RSPAN source session on a device, you associate a set of source ports or source VLANs with an RSPAN VLAN.

Traffic monitoring in a SPAN session has these restrictions: + Sources can be ports or VLANs, but you cannot mix source ports and source VLANs in the same session.

Reference:

Therefore in this question, we cannot configure a source VLAN because we configured source ports for RSPAN session 1 already.

NEW QUESTION: 63

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left to the correct Infrastructure deployment types on the right.

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

easy to scale and upgrade

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

On Premises

Cloud

Answer:

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

easy to scale and upgrade

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

On Premises

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

Cloud

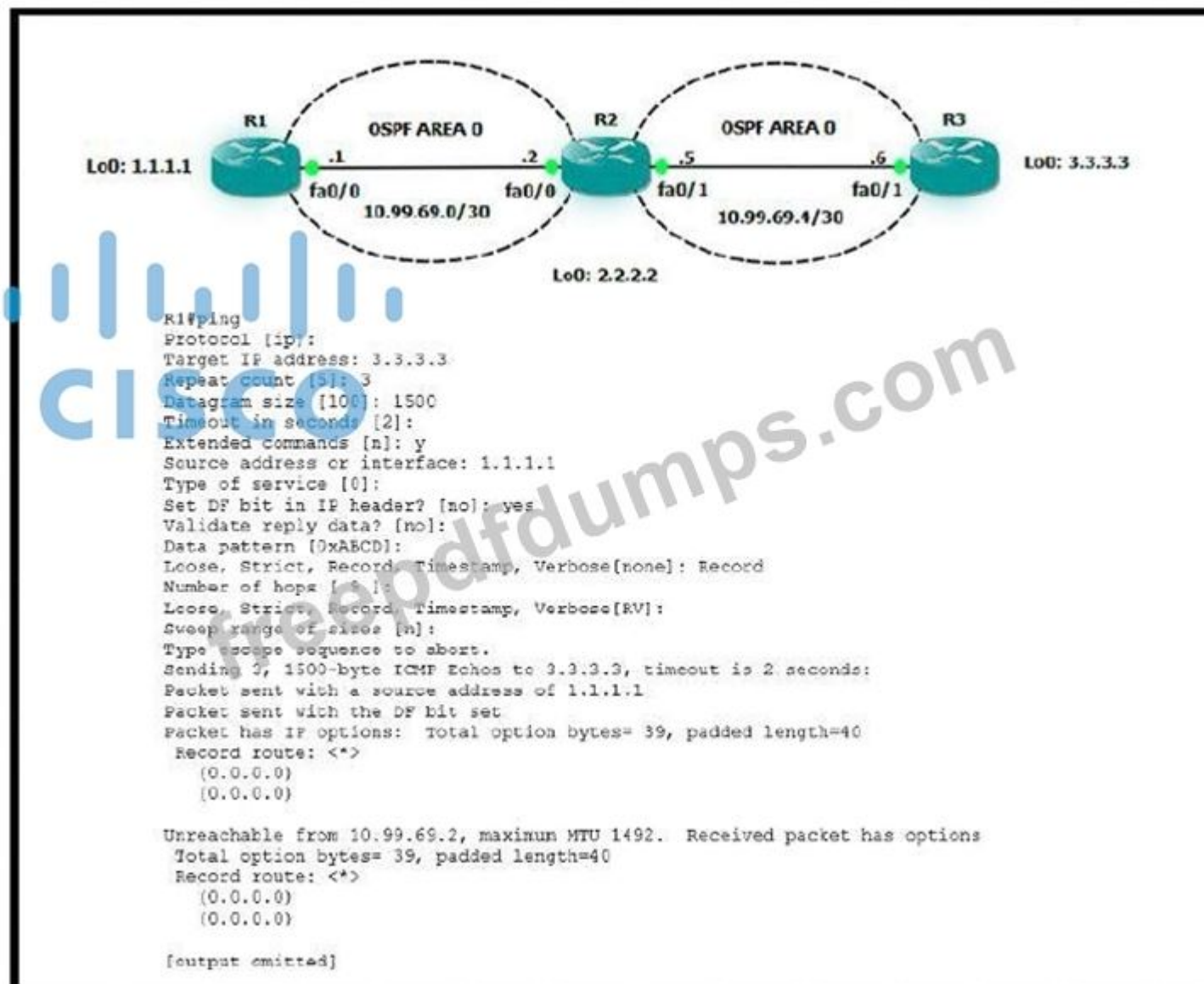
easy to scale and upgrade

requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer to the exhibit.



R1 is able to ping the R3 fa0/1 interface. Why do the extended pings fail?

- A. The maximum packet size accepted by the command is 1476 bytes.
- B. R3 is missing a return route to 10.99.69.0/30
- C. R2 and R3 do not have an OSPF adjacency
- D. The DF bit has been set

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

If the DF bit is set, routers cannot fragment packets. From the output below, we learn that the maximum MTU of R2 is 1492 bytes while we sent ping with 1500 bytes. Therefore these ICMP packets were dropped.

Note: Record option displays the address(es) of the hops (up to nine) the packet goes through.

NEW QUESTION: 65

What is the function of the fabric control plane node In a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It is responsible for policy application and network segmentation in the fabric.
- B. It performs traffic encapsulation and security profiles enforcement in the fabric.
- C. It holds a comprehensive database that tracks endpoints and networks in the fabric.

D. It provides Integration with legacy nonfabric-enabled environments.

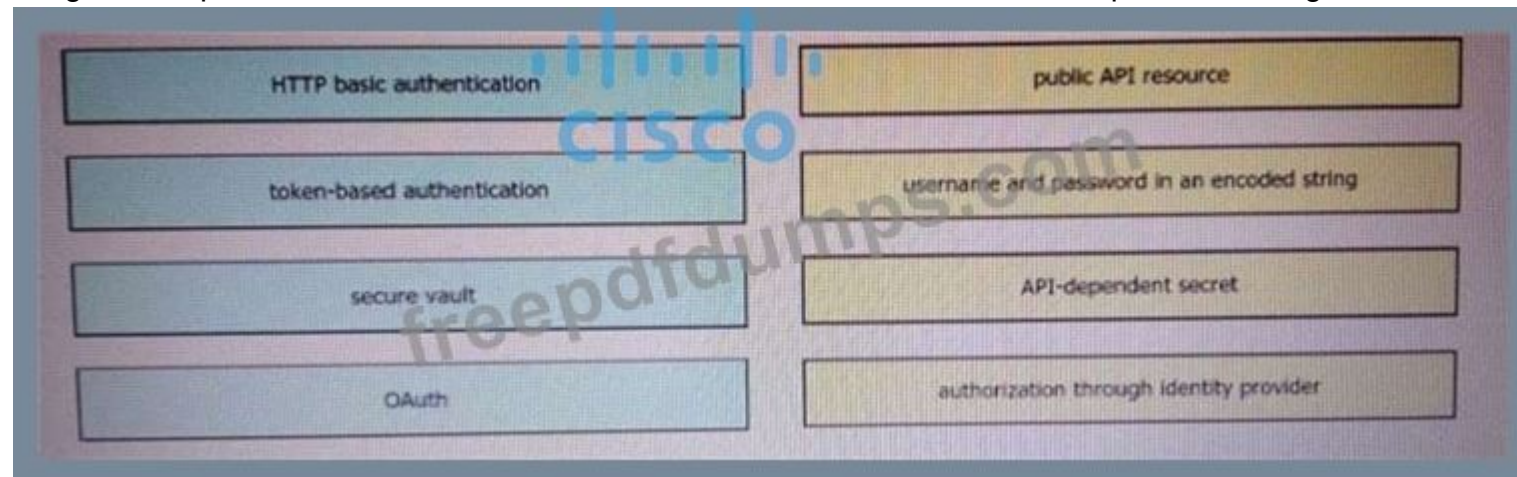
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

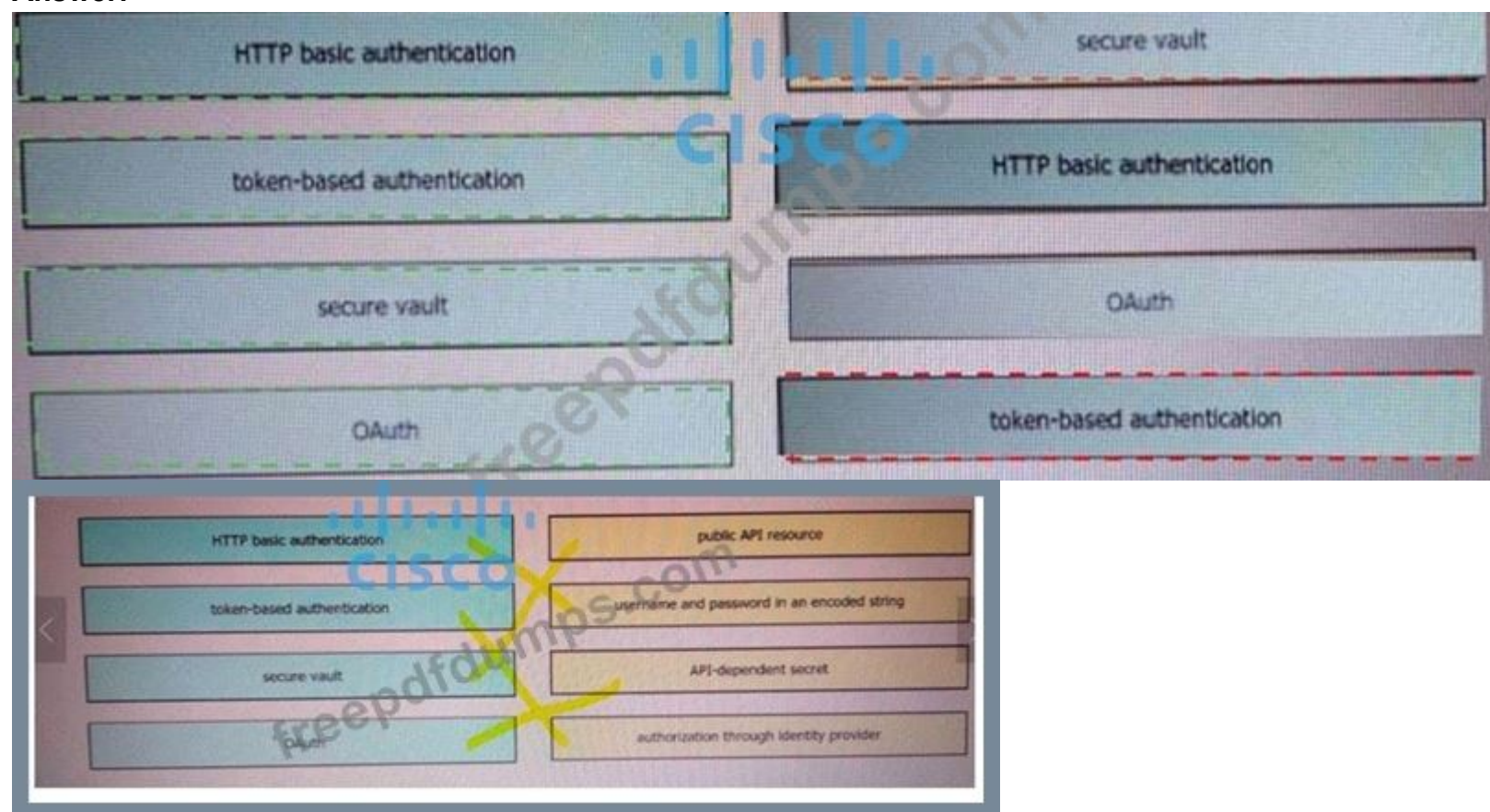
Fabric control plane node (C): One or more network elements that implement the LISP Map-Server (MS) and Map-Resolver (MR) functionality. The control plane node's host tracking database keep track of all endpoints in a fabric site and associates the endpoints to fabric nodes in what is known as an EID-to-RLOC binding in LISP.

NEW QUESTION: 66

Drag and drop the REST API authentication method from the left to the description on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 67

Refer to the exhibit.

```

SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision      : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs    : 8
VTP Operating Mode          : Transparent
VTP Domain Name             : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode            : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                 : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation        : Disabled
MDS digest                  : 0xE5 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xE5 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38

SwitchC#show vlan brief

```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
110	Finance	active	
210	HR	active	Fa0/1
310	Sales	active	Fa0/2

```

[...output omitted...]

SwitchC#show int trunk

```

Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan
Gig1/1	on	802.1q	trunking	1
Gig1/2	on	802.1q	trunking	1

```

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Gig1/1    1-1005
Gig1/2    1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1
interface Port-channel 1
 description Uplink_to_Core
 switchport mode trunk

```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch Which command meets this requirement?

A)

```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning
```

B)

```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110
```

C)

```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1  
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310
```

D)

```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1  
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

From the "show vlan brief" we learn that Finance belongs to VLAN 110 and all VLANs (from 1 to 1005) are allowed to traverse the trunk (port-channel 1). Therefore we have to remove VLAN 110 from the allowed VLAN list with the "switchport trunk allowed vlan remove " command. The pruning feature cannot do this job as Finance VLAN is active.

NEW QUESTION: 68

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

Refer to the exhibit. What does the error message relay to the administrator who is trying to configure a Cisco IOS device?

A. A NETCONF request was made for a data model that does not exist.

B. The device received a valid NETCONF request and serviced it without error.

C. A NETCONF message with valid content based on the YANG data models was made, but the request failed.

D. The NETCONF running datastore is currently locked.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

3. Missing Data Model RPC Error Reply Message

If a request is made for a data model that doesn't exist on the Catalyst response. This is expected behavior.



Tip: Use the NETCONF capabilities functionality to determine which

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

Reference:
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/storage-networking/management/200933-YANG-NETCONF-Confi>

NEW QUESTION: 69

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure types on the right.

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

Answer:

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

high capital expenditure

slow upgrade lifecycle

enterprise owns the hardware

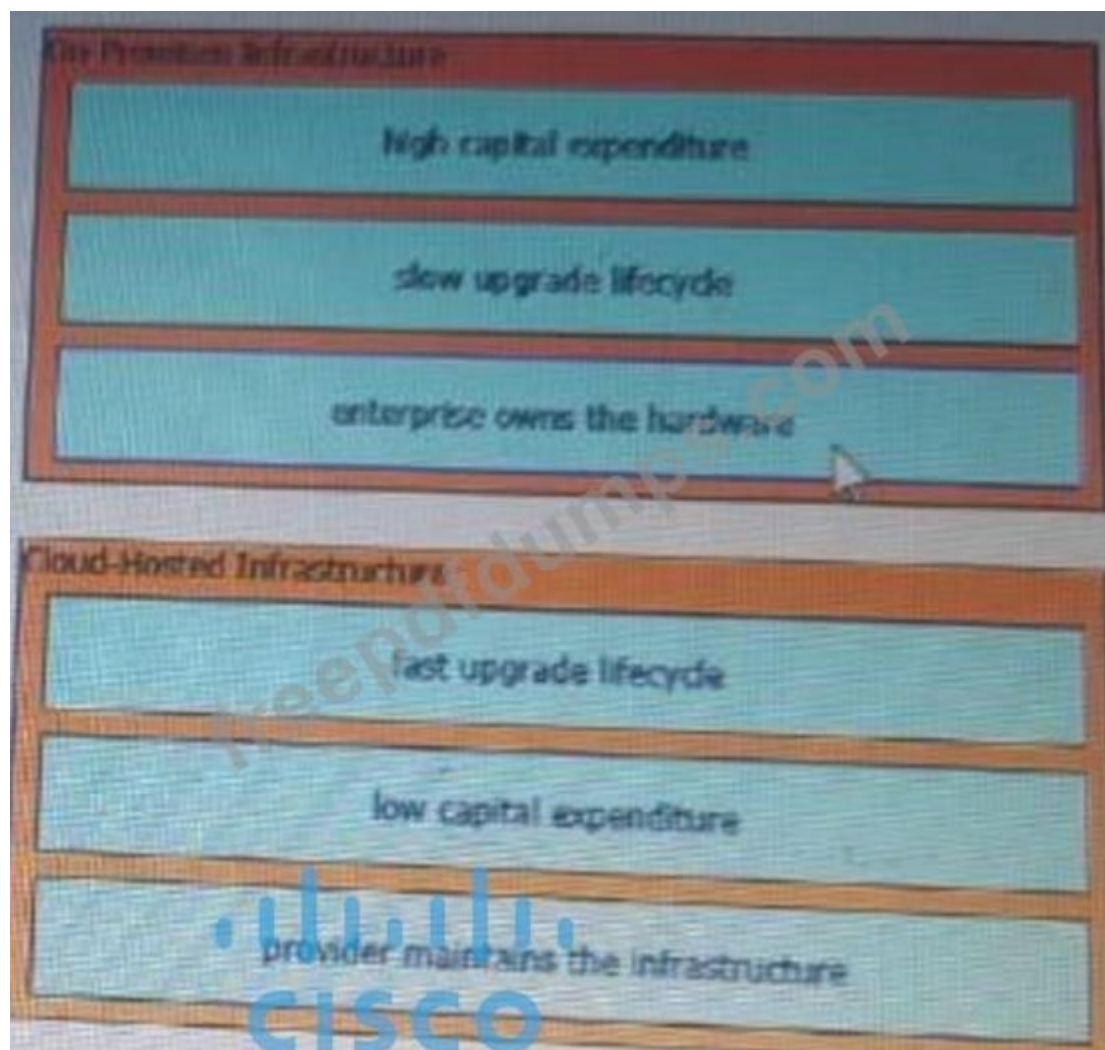
Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

fast upgrade lifecycle

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 70

Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf hello-interval 2
 ip ospf cost 1

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf cost 500
```

- A. Full on both routers
- B. not established
- C. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers
- D. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

On Ethernet interfaces the OSPF hello interval is 10 seconds by default so in this case there would be a Hello interval mismatch -> the OSPF adjacency would not be established.

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which IPv6 migration method relies on dynamic tunnels that use the 2002::/16 reserved address space?

- A. GRE
- B. 6RD
- C. 6to4
- D. ISATAP

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

6to4 tunnel is a technique which relies on reserved address space 2002::/16 (you must remember this range). These tunnels determine the appropriate destination address by combining the IPv6 prefix with the globally unique destination 6to4 border router's IPv4 address, beginning with the 2002::/16 prefix, in this format:

2002:border-router-IPv4-address::/48

For example, if the border-router-IPv4-address is 64.101.64.1, the tunnel interface will have an IPv6 prefix of 2002:4065:4001:1::/64, where 4065:4001 is the hexadecimal equivalent of 64.101.64.1. This technique allows IPv6 sites to communicate with each other over the IPv4 network without explicit tunnel setup but we have to implement it on all routers on the path.

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which statement about Cisco Express Forwarding is true?

- A. It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane.
- B. it maintains two tables in the data plane the FIB and adjacency table.
- C. It makes forwarding decisions by a process that is scheduled through the IOS scheduler.
- D. The CPU of a router becomes directly involved with packet-switching decisions.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) provides the ability to switch packets through a device in a very quick and efficient way while also keeping the load on the router's processor low. CEF is made up of two different main components: the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) and the Adjacency Table. These are automatically updated at the same time as the routing table.

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions.

The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups. Below is an example of the FIB table:

```
R2#show ip cef
```

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
0.0.0.0/0	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
0.0.0.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.0/27	attached	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.1/32	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.2/32	receive	
192.168.201.31/32	receive	
224.0.0.0/4	drop	
224.0.0.0/24	receive	
255.255.255.255/32	receive	

The adjacency table is tasked with maintaining the layer 2 next-hop information for the FIB. An example of the adjacency table is shown below:

```
Router#show adjacency
```

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

It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane' fast cache is only used when fast switching is enabled while CEF is disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring OSPF between router R1 and router R2. The engineer must ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur on the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in area 0. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?

A)

```

R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point

R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point

```

B)

```

R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast

R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast

```

C)

```

R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out

R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out

```

D)

```

R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf priority 1

R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf priority 1

```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Broadcast and Non-Broadcast networks elect DR/BDR while Point-to-point/multipoint do not elect DR/BDR. Therefore we have to set the two Gi0/0 interfaces to point-to-point or point-to-multipoint network to ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur.

NEW QUESTION: 74

What is an advantage of using BFD?

A. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 2 problems.

B. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 3 problems.

C. It detects local link failure at layer 3 and updates routing protocols

D. It local link failure at layer 1 and updates routing table

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+
```

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?

- A. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a database is checked?
- B. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checked. If that check fail. a local database is checked.
- C. A local database is checked first. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADUIS server is checked.
- D. A local database is checked first. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

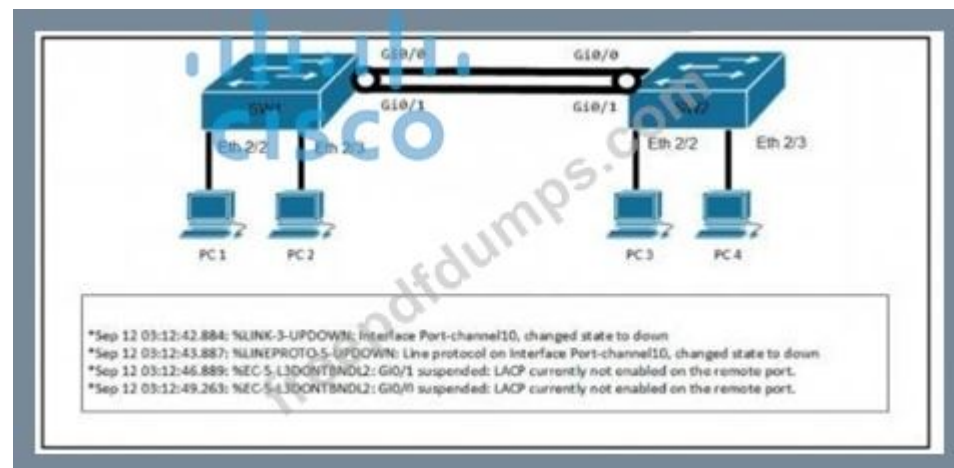
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The "aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+" command is broken down as follows:

- + The 'aaa authentication' part is simply saying we want to configure authentication settings.
- + The 'login' is stating that we want to prompt for a username/password when a connection is made to the device.
- + The 'default' means we want to apply for all login connections (such as tty, vty, console and aux). If we use this keyword, we don't need to configure anything else under tty, vty and aux lines. If we don't use this keyword then we have to specify which line(s) we want to apply the authentication feature.
- + The 'local group tacacs+' means all users are authenticated using router's local database (the first method). If the credentials are not found on the local database, then the TACACS+ server is used (the second method).

NEW QUESTION: 76



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer troubleshoots an issue with the port channel between SW1 and SW2. which command resolves the issue?

- SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode desirable
- SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode active
- SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
- SW2(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode on

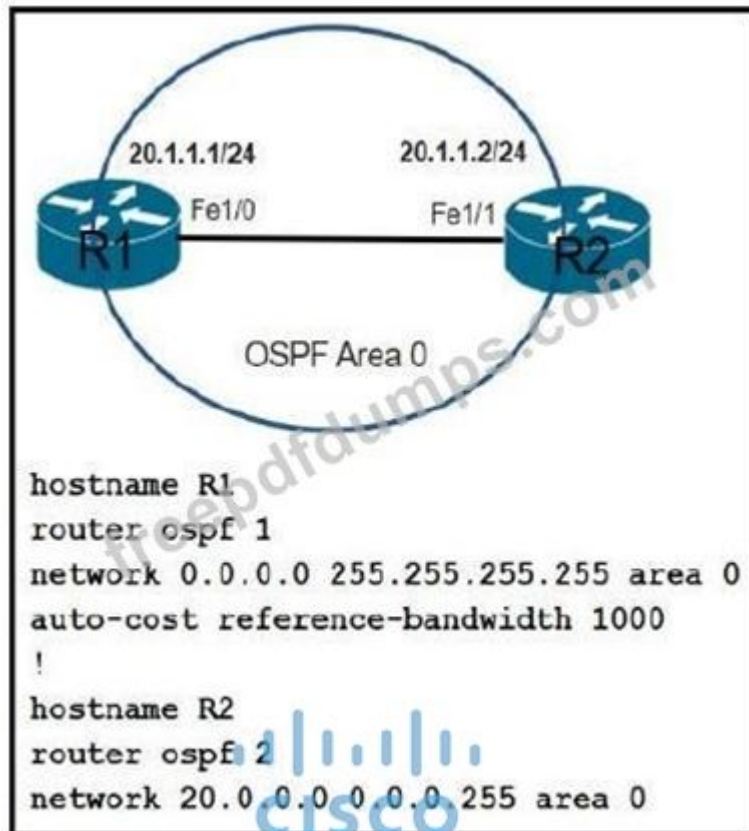
- A. Option D
- B. Option A
- C. Option B
- D. Option C

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0 area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 command on R2 did not cover the IP address of Fa1/1 interface of R2 so OSPF did not run on this interface. Therefore we have to use the command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 to turn on OSPF on this interface.

Note: The command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 can be used too so this answer is also correct but answer C is the best answer here.

The network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command on R1 will run OSPF on all active

NEW QUESTION: 78

Refer to Exhibit.



MTU has been configured on the underlying physical topology, and no MTU command has been configured on the tunnel interfaces. What happens when a 1500-byte IPv4 packet traverses the GRE tunnel from host X to host Y, assuming the DF bit is cleared?

- A. The packet arrives on router C without fragmentation.
- B. The packet is discarded on router A
- C. The packet is discarded on router B
- D. The packet arrives on router C fragmented.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Like any protocol, using GRE adds a few bytes to the size of data packets. This must be factored into the MSS and MTU settings for packets. If the MTU is 1,500 bytes and the MSS is 1,460 bytes (to account for the size of the necessary IP and TCP headers), the addition of GRE 24-byte headers will cause the packets to exceed the MTU:

$$1,460 \text{ bytes [payload]} + 20 \text{ bytes [TCP header]} + 20 \text{ bytes [IP header]} + 24 \text{ bytes [GRE header + IP header]} = 1,524 \text{ bytes}$$

As a result, the packets will be fragmented. Fragmentation slows down packet delivery times and increases how much compute power is used, because packets that exceed the MTU must be broken down and then reassembled.

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- A. underlay network
- B. VPN routing/forwarding
- C. easy virtual network
- D. overlay network

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An overlay network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay

NEW QUESTION: 80

A client device roams between access points located on different floors in an atrium. The access points joined to the same controller and configuration in local mode. The access points are in different IP addresses, but the client VLAN in the group same. What type of roam occurs?

- A. intra-VLAN
- B. inter-subnet
- C. intra-controller
- D. inter-controller

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

What does the Cisco DNA REST response Indicate?

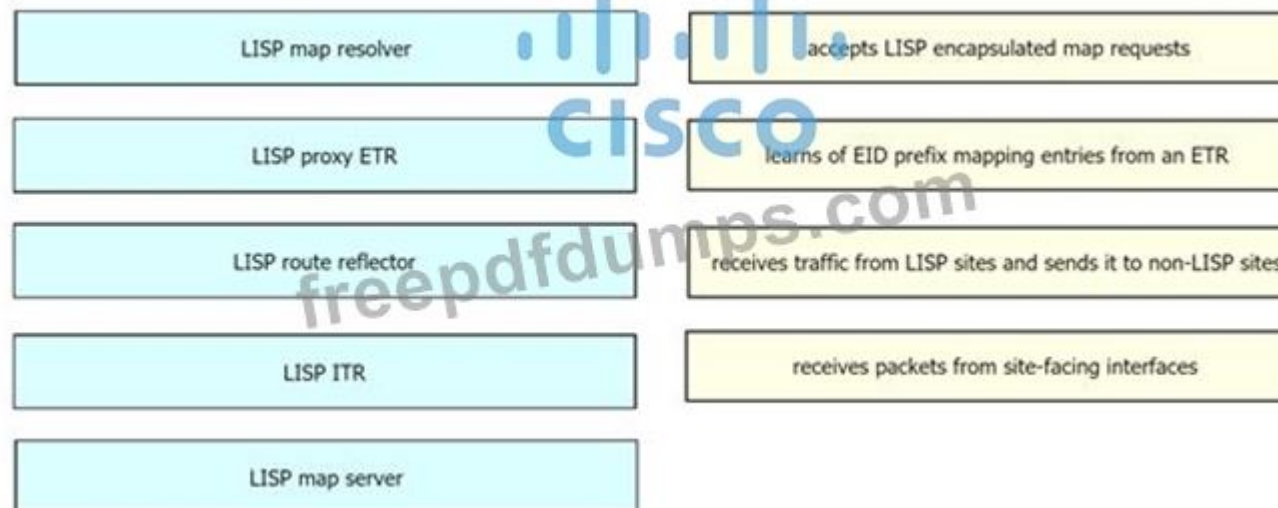


- A. Cisco DNA Center Is unable to communicate with cat9000-1
- B. Cisco DONA Center has the incorrect credentials for cat3000-1
- C. Cisco DNA Center has the incorrect credentials for cat3850-1
- D. Cisco DNA Center has the Incorrect credentials for RouterASR-1

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 82

Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:



- + accepts LISP encapsulated map requests: LISP map resolver
- + learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR: LISP map server
- + receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites: LISP proxy ETR
- + receives packets from site-facing interfaces: LISP ITR

Explanation

ITR is the function that maps the destination EID to a destination RLOC and then encapsulates the original packet with an additional header that has the source IP address of the ITR RLOC and the destination IP address of the RLOC of an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR).

After the encapsulation, the original packet become a LISP packet.

ETR is the function that receives LISP encapsulated packets, decapsulates them and forwards to its local EIDs. This function also requires EID-to-RLOC mappings so we need to point out an "map-server" IP address and the key (password) for authentication.

A LISP proxy ETR (PETR) implements ETR functions on behalf of non-LISP sites. A PETR is typically used when a LISP site needs to send traffic to non-LISP sites but the LISP site is connected through a service provider that does not accept no routable EIDs as packet sources.

PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites.

Map Server (MS) processes the registration of authentication keys and EID-to-RLOC mappings. ETRs sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured Map Servers.

Map Resolver (MR): a LISP component which accepts LISP Encapsulated Map Requests, typically from an ITR, quickly determines whether or not the destination IP address is part of the EID namespace

NEW QUESTION: 83

An engineer has deployed a single Cisco 5520 WLC with a management IP address of 172.16.50.5/24. The engineer must register 50 new Cisco AIR-CAP2802I-E-K9 access points to the WLC using DHCP option 43.

The access points are connected to a switch in VLAN 100 that uses the 172.16.100.0/24 subnet. The engineer has configured the DHCP scope on the switch as follows:

```
Network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.0
Default Router 172.16.100.1
Option 43 Ascii 172.16.50.5
```

The access points are failing to join the wireless LAN controller. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. configure option 43 Hex F104.AC10.3205
- B. configure option 43 Hex F104.CA10.3205
- C. configure dns-server 172.16.50.5
- D. configure dns-server 172.16.100.1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

172.16.50.5 in hex is

We will have the answer from this paragraph:

"TLV values for the Option 43 suboption: Type + Length + Value. Type is always the suboption code 0xf1.

Length is the number of controller management IP addresses times 4 in hex. Value is the IP address of the controller listed sequentially in hex. For example, suppose there are two controllers with management interface IP addresses, 192.168.10.5 and 192.168.10.20. The type is 0xf1. The length is $2 * 4 = 8 = 0x08$. The IP addresses translates to c0a80a05 (192.168.10.5) and c0a80a14 (192.168.10.20). When the string is assembled, it yields f108c0a80a05c0a80a14. The Cisco IOS command that is added to the DHCP scope is option 43 hex f108c0a80a05c0a80a14." Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/97066-dhcp-option-43-00.html> Therefore in this question the option 43 in hex should be "F104.AC10.3205 (the management IP address of 172.16.50.5 in hex is AC.10.32.05).

NEW QUESTION: 84

Which data modeling language is commonly used by NETCONF?

- A. REST
- B. YANG
- C. HTML
- D. XML

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cisco IOS XE supports the Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) data modeling language. YANG can be used with the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) to provide the desired solution of automated and programmable network operations.

NETCONF(RFC6241) is an XML-based protocol that client applications use to request information from and make configuration changes to the device. YANG is primarily used to model the configuration and state data used by NETCONF operations.

Reference:

6-5/configuration_guide/prog/b_165_prog_9500_cg/data_models.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 85

Which two namespaces does the LISP network architecture and protocol use? (Choose two.)

- A. TLOC
- B. RLOC
- C. DNS
- D. VTEP
- E. EID

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) is a network architecture and protocol that implements the use of two namespaces instead of a single IP address:

- + Endpoint identifiers (EIDs)-assigned to end hosts.
- + Routing locators (RLOCs)-assigned to devices (primarily routers) that make up the global routing system.

NEW QUESTION: 86

Which data is properly formatted with JSON?

A)

```
{
  "name": "Peter",
  "age": "25",
  "likesJson": true,
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", 18]
}
```

B)

```
{
  "name": "Peter",
  "age": "25",
  "likesJson": true,
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", "18"],
}
```

C)

```
{
  "name": "Peter"
  "age": "25"
  "likesJson": true
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", 18]
}
```

D)

```
{
  "name": Peter,
  "age": 25,
  "likesJson": true,
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", "18"],
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

```
SW1#sh monitor session all
Session 1
-----
Type                               : Remote Destination Session
Source RSPAN VLAN                  : 50

Session 2
-----
Type                               : Local Session
Source Ports                       :
  Both                             : Fa0/14
Destination Ports                  : Fa0/15
Encapsulation                      : Native
Ingress                           : Disables
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures monitoring on SW1 and enters the show command to verify operation. What does the output confirm?

A. SPAN session 2 only monitors egress traffic exiting port FastEthernet 0/14.

B. RSPAN session 1 monitors activity on VLAN 50 of a remote switch.

C. SPAN session 2 monitors all traffic entering and exiting port FastEthernet 0/15.

D. RSPAN session 1 is incompletely configured for monitoring.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 88

What is a characteristic of MACsec?

- A. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol using keys generated via the Diffie-Hellman algorithm (anonymous encryption mode)
- B. 802.1AE provides encryption and authentication services
- C. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol, which negotiates encryption keys based on the master session key from a successful 802.1X session
- D. 802.1AE is negotiated using Cisco AnyConnect NAM and the SAP protocol

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 89

A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+
```

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?

- A. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fails, a database is checked?
- B. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked. If that check fails, a local database is checked.
- C. A local database is checked first. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.
- D. A local database is checked first. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked.

Answer: [C \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 90

What is a characteristic of MACsec?

- A. 802.1AE provides encryption and authentication services
- B. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol, which negotiates encryption keys based on the master session key from a successful 802.1X session
- C. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol using keys generated via the Diffie-Hellman algorithm (anonymous encryption mode)
- D. 802.1AE is negotiated using Cisco AnyConnect NAM and the SAP protocol

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Explanation

MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using out-of-band methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA and MACsec are implemented after successful authentication using the 802.1x Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP-TLS) or Pre Shared Key (PSK) framework.

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which PAgP mode combination prevents an Etherchannel from forming?

- A. auto/auto
- B. desirable/desirable

- C. auto/desirable
- D. desirable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

There are two PAgP modes:

Auto	Responds to PAgP messages but does not aggressively negotiate a PAgP EtherChannel. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed only if the port on the other end is set to Desirable. This is the default mode.
Desirable	Port actively negotiates channeling status with the interface on the other end of the link. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed if the other side is Auto or Desirable.

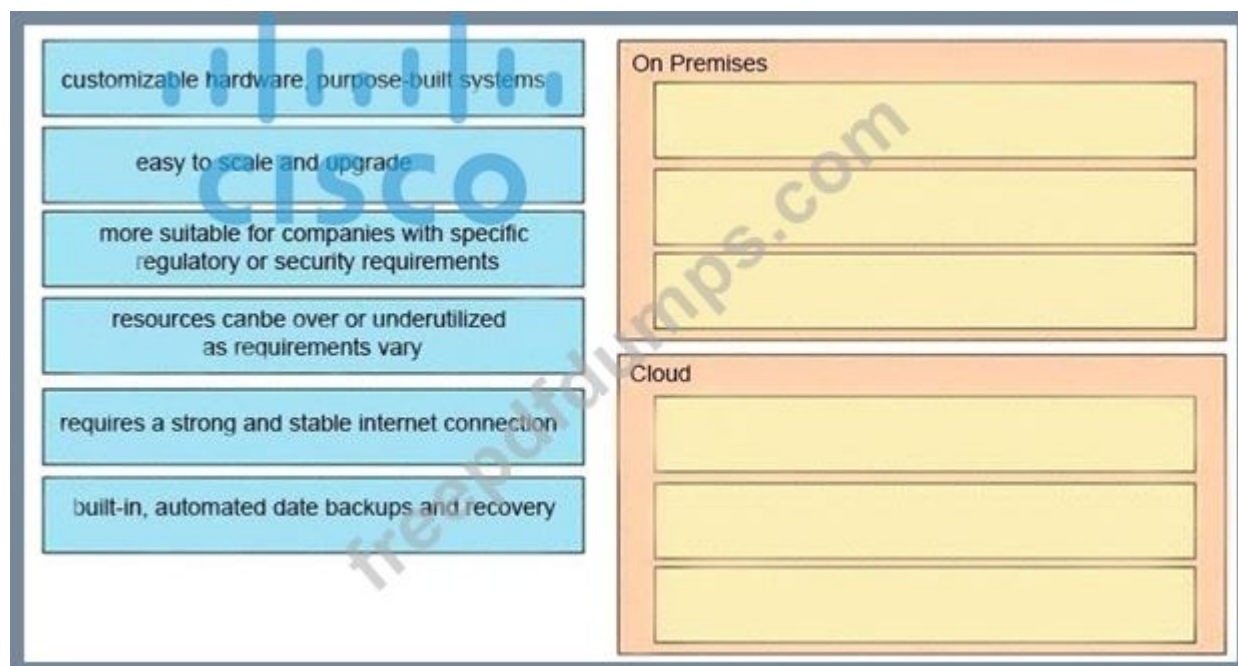
The table below lists if an EtherChannel will be formed or not for PAgP:

PAgP	Desirable	Auto
Desirable	Yes	Yes
Auto	Yes	No

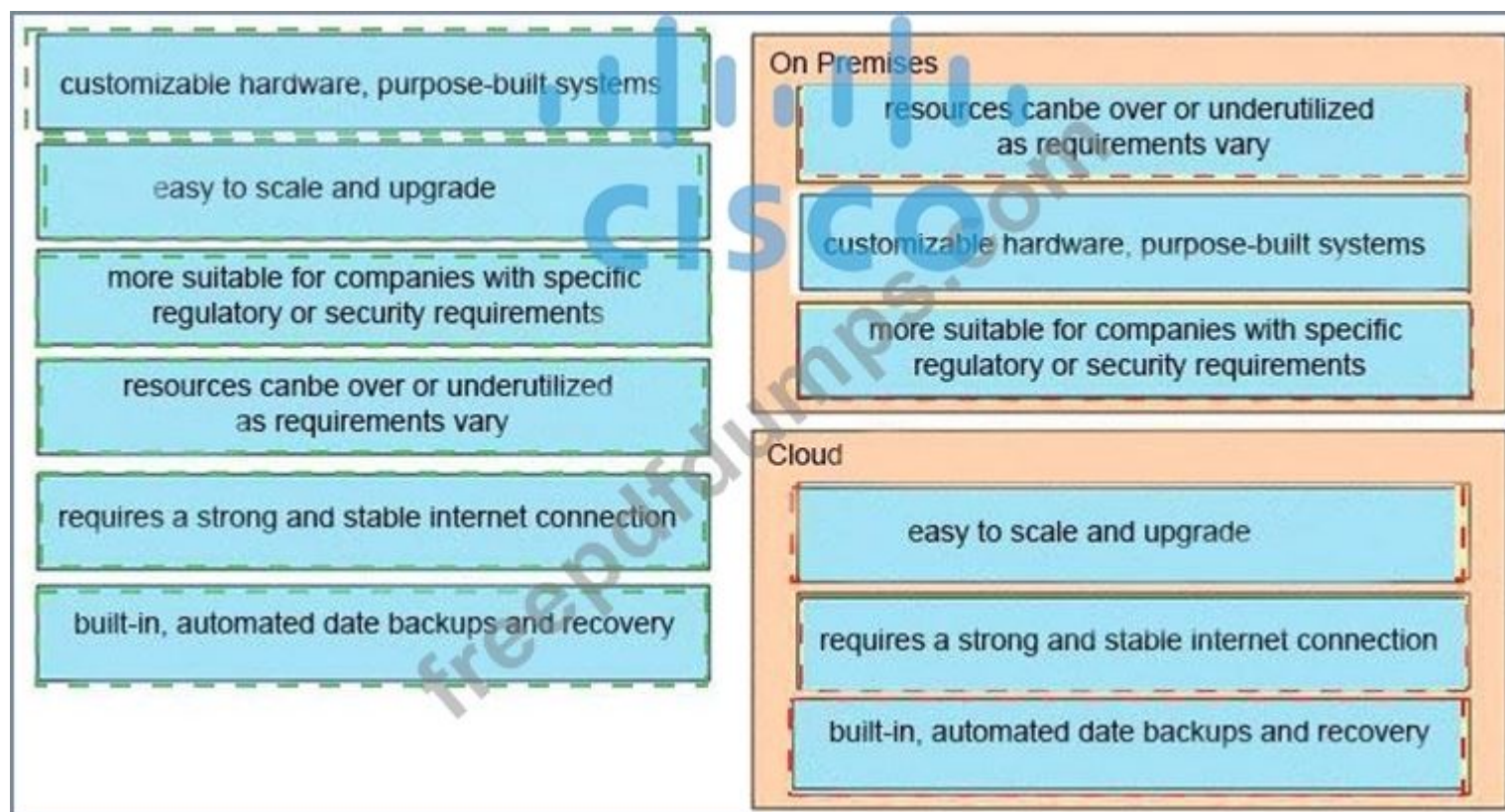
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NEW QUESTION: 92

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right



Answer:



Explanation

On Premises: + resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary + customizable hardware, purpose-built systems + more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements
 Cloud: + easy to scale and upgrade + requires a strong and stable internet connection + built-in, automated data backups and recovery
 On premise: customizable, specific requirements, resources
 Cloud: scale, built-in automated backup, strong stable internet

NEW QUESTION: 93

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#sh| run | b vty
```

```
line vty 0 4
  session-timeout 30
  exec-timeout 20 0
  session-limit 30
  login local
line vty 5 15
  session-timeout 30
  exec-timeout 20 0
  session-limit 30
  login local
```

Security policy requires all idle-exec sessions to be terminated in 600 seconds. Which configuration achieves this goal?

A. line vty 0 15

exec-timeout

B. line vty 0 15

absolute-timeout 600

C. line vty 0 4

exec-timeout 600

D. line vty 01 5

exec-timeout 10 0

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

An engineer must create an EEM applet that sends a syslog message in the event a change happens in the network due to trouble with an OSPF process. Which action should the engineer use?

```
event manager applet LogMessage
  event routing network 172.30.197.0/24 type all
```

A. action 1 syslog pattern "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

B. action 1 syslog send "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

C. action 1 syslog write "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

D. action 1 syslog msg "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which two components are supported by LISP? (Choose two.)

A. route reflector

B. egress tunnel router

C. Proxy ETR

D. spoke

E. HMAC algorithm

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which entity is responsible for maintaining Layer 2 isolation between segments in a VXLAN environment?

- A. switch fabric
- B. host switch
- C. VNID
- D. VTEP

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitethernet0/0 overload
```

The inside and outside interfaces in the NAT configuration of this device have been correctly identified. What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. dynamic NAT
- B. NAT64
- C. PAT
- D. static NAT

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The command "ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitethernet0/0 overload" translates all source addresses that pass access list 1, which means 172.16.1.0/24 subnet, into an address assigned to gigabitethernet0/0 interface. Overload keyword allows to map multiple IP addresses to a single registered IP address (many-to-one) by using different ports so it is called Port Address Translation (PAT).

NEW QUESTION: 98

Refer to the exhibit.

```
event manager applet LARGECONFIG
event cli pattern "show running-config" sync yes
action 1.0 puts "Warning! This device has a VERY LARGE configuration
and may take some time to process"
action 1.1 puts newline "Do you wish to continue [Y/N]"
action 1.2 gets response
action 1.3 string toupper "$response"
action 1.4 string match "$_string_result" "Y"
action 2.0 if $_string_result eq 1
action 2.1 cli command "enable"
action 2.2 cli command "show running-config"
action 2.3 puts $_cli_result
action 2.4 cli command "exit"
action 2.5 end
```

Which two statements about the EEM applet configuration are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The EEM applet runs after the CLI command is executed
- B. The running configuration is displayed only if the letter Y is entered at the CLI
- C. The EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed
- D. The EEM applet requires a case-insensitive response

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

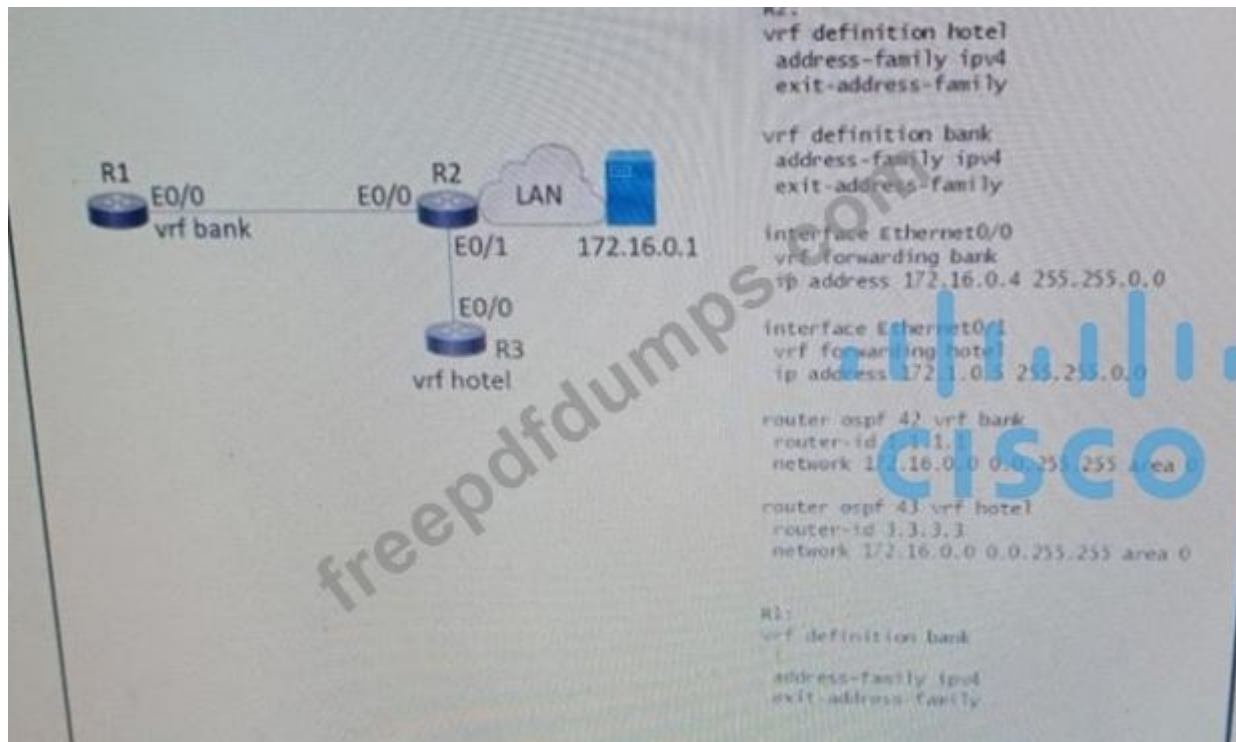
Explanation

When you use the sync yes option in the event cli command, the EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed. The EEM applet should set the _exit_status variable to indicate whether the CLI command should be executed (_exit_status set to one) or not (_exit_status set to zero).

With the sync no option, the EEM applet is executed in background in parallel with the CLI command.

NEW QUESTION: 99

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to R1 to enable R1 to reach the server at 172.16.0.1?

```

interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf hotel
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0

interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding hotel
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf Hotel
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding bank
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0

```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

Drag and drop the LIPS components on the left to the correct description on the right.

ETR	network infrastructure component that learns of EID-prefix mapping entries from an ETR
map server	IPv4 or IPv6 address of an endpoint within a LISP site
EID	de-encapsulates LISP packets coming from outside of the LISP site to destinations inside of the site

Answer:

ETR	map server
map server	EID
EID	ETR

* Map server

* EID

* ETR

NEW QUESTION: 101

Which LISP infrastructure device provides connectivity between non-sites and LISP sites by receiving non-LISP traffic with a LISP site destination?

- A. map resolver
- B. PITR
- C. map server
- D. PETR

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 102

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MSS
- B. PMTUD
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP window size

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

The IP protocol was designed for use on a wide variety of transmission links. Although the maximum length of an IP datagram is 65535, most transmission links enforce a smaller maximum packet length limit, called an MTU. The value of the MTU depends on the type of the transmission link. The design of IP accommodates MTU differences since it allows routers to fragment IP datagrams as necessary. The receiving station is responsible for the reassembly of the fragments back into the original full size IP datagram.

Fragmentation and Path Maximum Transmission Unit Discovery (PMTUD) is a standardized technique to determine the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size on the network path between two hosts, usually with the goal of avoiding IP fragmentation. PMTUD was originally intended for routers in IPv4. However, all modern operating systems use it on endpoints.

The TCP Maximum Segment Size (TCP MSS) defines the maximum amount of data that a host is willing to accept in a single TCP/IP datagram. This TCP/IP datagram might be fragmented at the IP layer. The MSS value is sent as a TCP header option only in TCP SYN segments. Each side of a TCP connection reports its MSS value to the other side. Contrary to popular belief, the MSS value is not negotiated between hosts. The sending host is required to limit the size of data in a single TCP segment to a value less than or equal to the MSS reported by the receiving host.

TCP MSS takes care of fragmentation at the two endpoints of a TCP connection, but it does not handle the case where there is a smaller MTU link in the middle between these two endpoints.

PMTUD was developed in order to avoid fragmentation in the path between the endpoints. It is used to dynamically determine the lowest MTU along the path from a packet's source to its destination.

Reference:

25885-pmtud-ipfrag.html

NEW QUESTION: 103

A network administrator is preparing a Python scrip to configure a Cisco IOS XE-based device on the network. The administrator is worried that colleagues will make changes to the device while the script is running. Which operation of he in client manager prevent colleague making changes to the device while the scrip is running?

- A. m.lock(target='running')
- B. m.freeze(config='running')
- C. m.freeze(target='running')
- D. m.lock(config='running')

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 104

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct infrastructure deployment types on the right.

significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs

pay-as-you-go model

physical location of data can be defined in contract with provider

very scalable and fast delivery of changes in scale

company has control over the physical security of equipment

On-premises

Cloud

Answer:

significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs

pay-as-you-go model

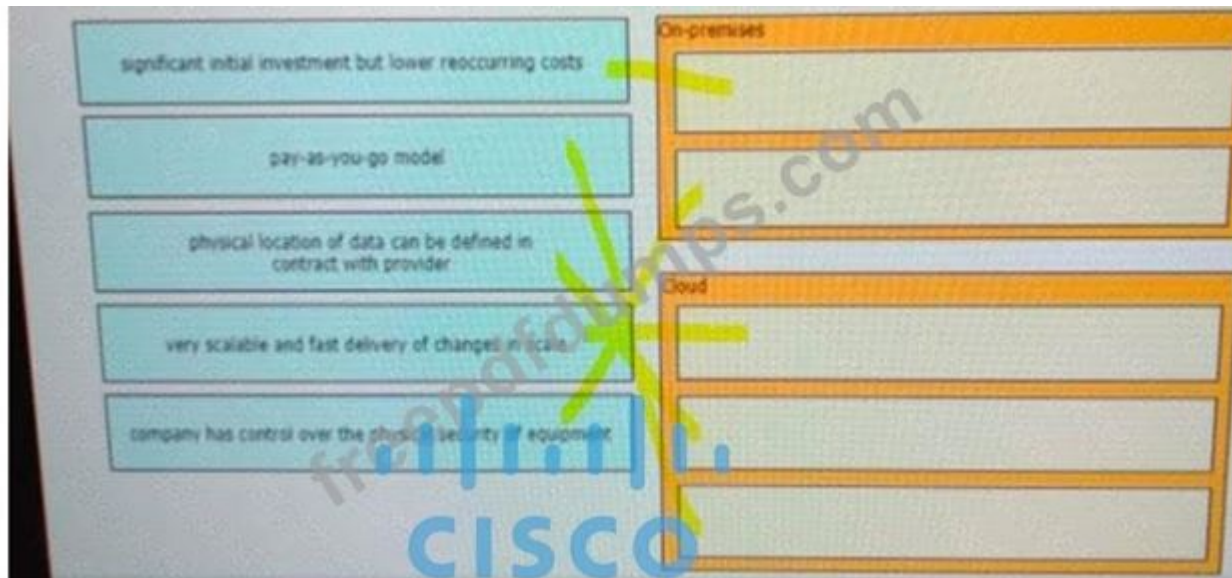
physical location of data can be defined in contract with provider

very scalable and fast delivery of changes in scale

company has control over the physical security of equipment

On-premises

Cloud



NEW QUESTION: 105

In which part of the HTTP message is the content type specified?

- A. HTTP method
- B. body
- C. header
- D. URI

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Content-Type>

NEW QUESTION: 106



Company policy restricts VLAN 10 to be allowed only on SW1 and SW2. All other VLANs can be on all three switches. An administrator has noticed that VLAN 10 has propagated to SW3. Which configuration corrects the issue?

A)

```
SW1(config)#int gi1/1
SW1(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
```

B)

```
SW2(config)#int gi1/2
SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
```

C)

```
SW2(config)#int gi1/2
SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
```

D)

```
SW1(config)#int gi1/1  
SW1(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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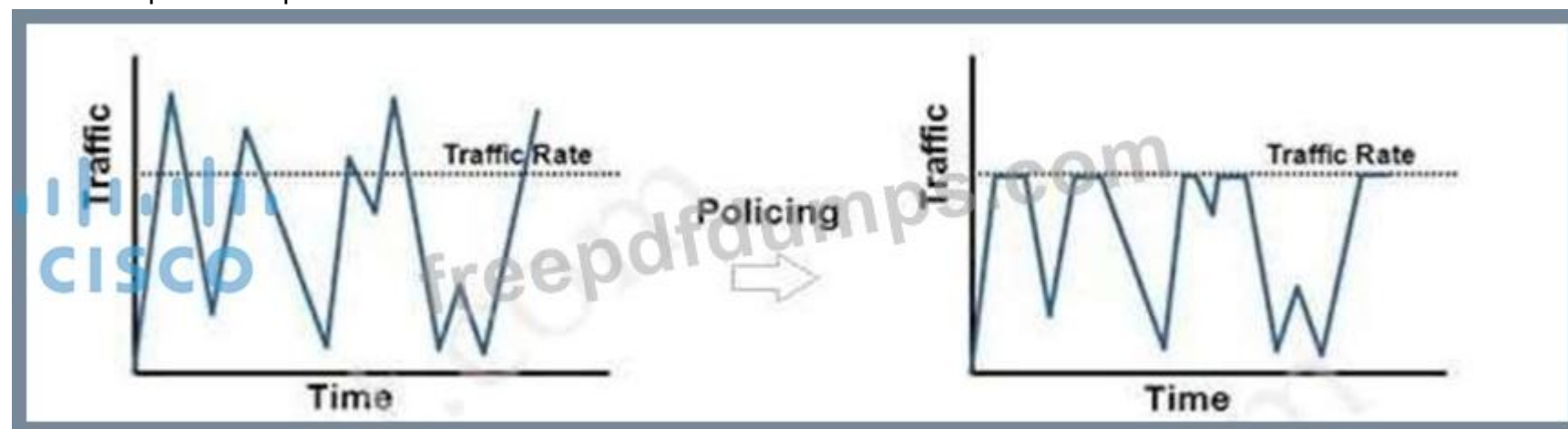
NEW QUESTION: 107

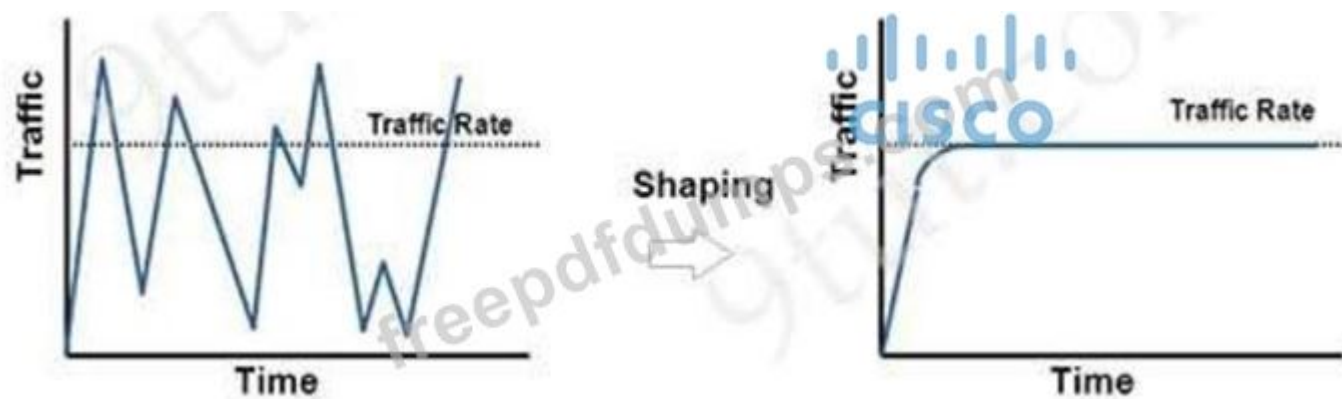
How does QoS traffic shaping alleviate network congestion?

- A. It drops packets when traffic exceeds a certain bitrate.
- B. It buffers and queue packets above the committed rate.
- C. It fragments large packets and queues them for delivery.
- D. It drops packets randomly from lower priority queues.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Traffic shaping retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time. The result of traffic shaping is a smoothed packet output rate.





NEW QUESTION: 108

Which two methods are used to reduce the AP coverage area? (Choose two.)

- A. Disable 2.4 GHz and use only 5 GHz.
- B. Reduce AP transmit power
- C. Enable Fastlane.
- D. Increase minimum mandatory data rate
- E. Reduce channel width from 40 MHz to 20 MHz

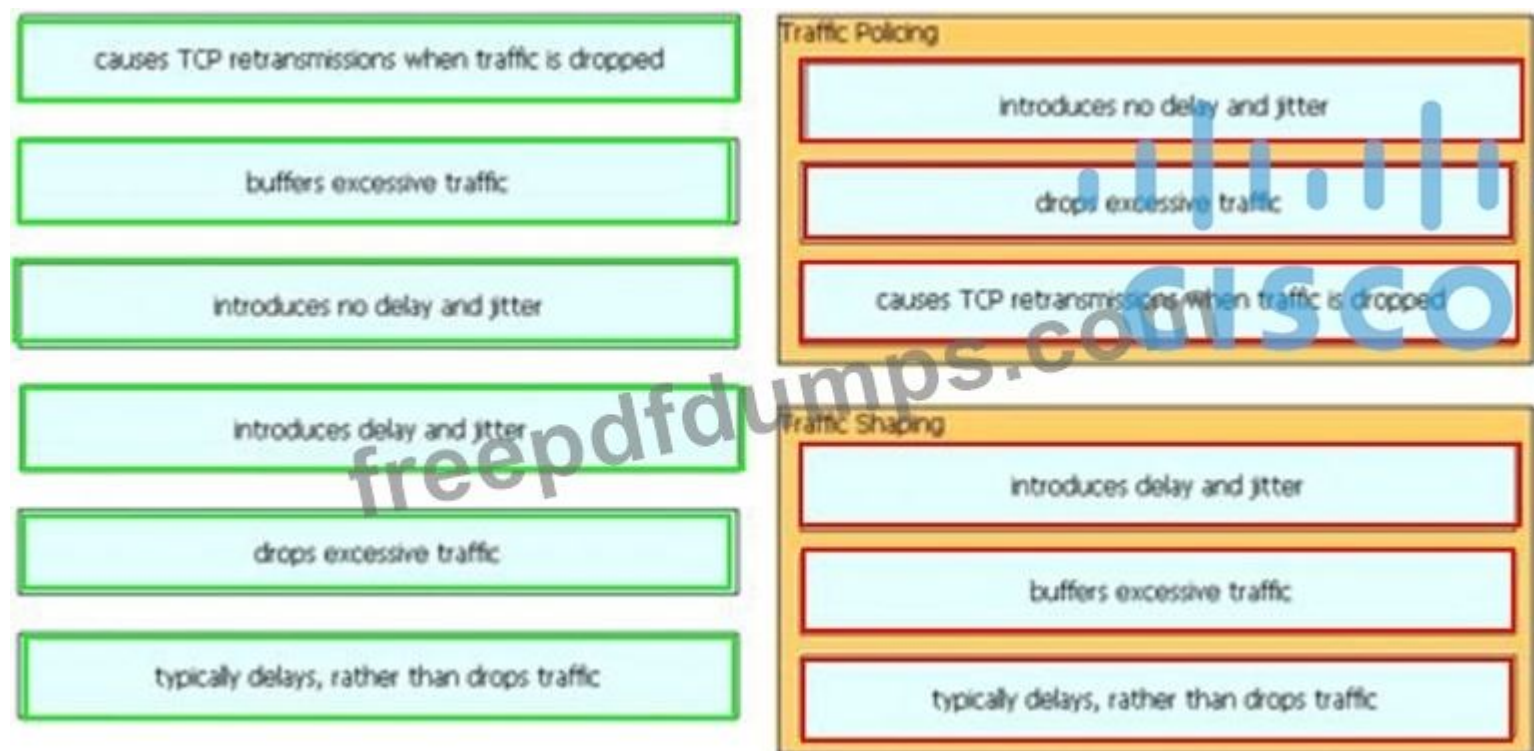
Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the QoS components on the right.

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped	Traffic Policing
buffers excessive traffic	
introduces no delay and jitter	
introduces delay and jitter	
drops excessive traffic	Traffic Shaping
typically delays, rather than drops traffic	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 110

What is the difference between a RIB and a FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to make IP source prefix-based switching decisions
- B. The FIB is where all IP routing information is stored
- C. The RIB maintains a mirror image of the FIB
- D. The FIB is populated based on RIB content

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

CEF uses a Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and those changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table. Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with earlier switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.

Note: In order to view the Routing information base (RIB) table, use the "show ip route" command. To view the Forwarding Information Base (FIB), use the "show ip cef" command. RIB is in Control plane while FIB is in Data plane.

NEW QUESTION: 111

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must create a script that appends the output of the show process cpu sorted command to a file.

- A. action 4.0 cli command "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- B. action 4.0 ens-event "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- C. action 4.0 syslog command "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"
- D. action 4.0 publish-event "show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file"

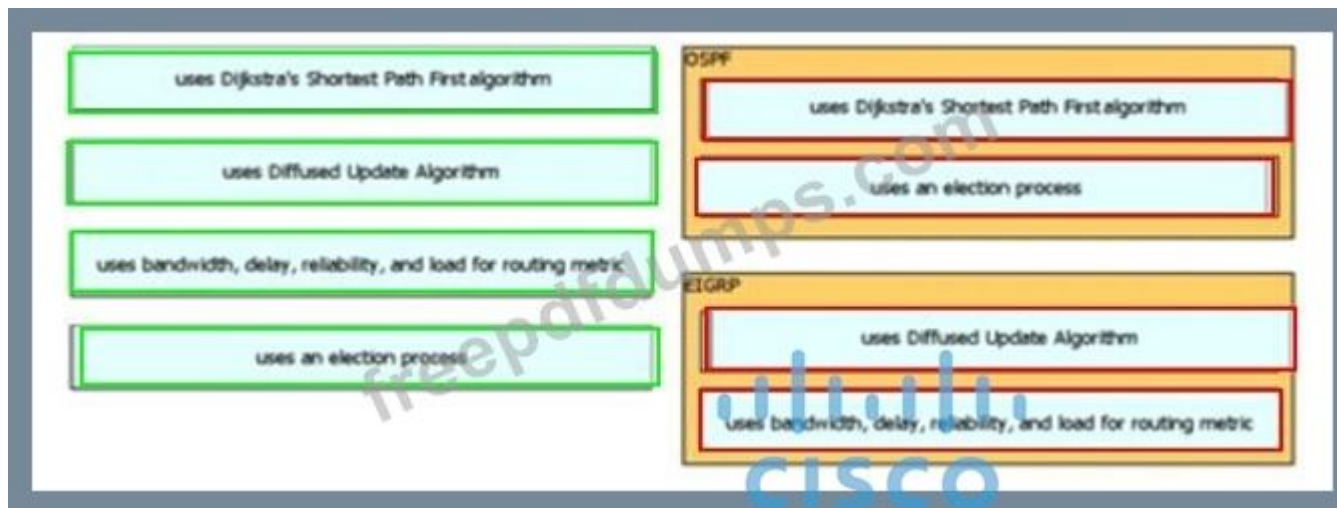
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 112

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 113

How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.
- B. The FIB includes many routes a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.
- C. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route
- D. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

RIB is derived from the control plane,
FIB is used for forwarding,

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which statement about Cisco Express Forwarding is true?

- A. It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane.
- B. it maintains two tables in the data plane the FIB and adjacency table.
- C. It makes forwarding decisions by a process that is scheduled through the IOS scheduler.

D. The CPU of a router becomes directly involved with packet-switching decisions.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) provides the ability to switch packets through a device in a very quick and efficient way while also keeping the load on the router's processor low. CEF is made up of two different main components: the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) and the Adjacency Table. These are automatically updated at the same time as the routing table.

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions.

The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups. Below is an example of the FIB table:

```
R2#show ip cef
```

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
0.0.0.0/0	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
0.0.0.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.0/27	attached	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.1/32	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.2/32	receive	
192.168.201.31/32	receive	
224.0.0.0/4	drop	
224.0.0.0/24	receive	
255.255.255.255/32	receive	

The adjacency table is tasked with maintaining the layer 2 next-hop information for the FIB. An example of the adjacency table is shown below:

```
Router#show adjacency
```

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

It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane' fast cache is only used when fast switching is enabled while CEF is disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 115

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that configures BGP according to the topology. Not all options are used, and some options may be used twice.

XML configuration for BGP setup:

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id> /ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id> /ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as> /ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
          <ios-bgp:ipv4>
            <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
              <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                <ios-bgp:id> /ios-bgp:id>
                <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
              </ios-bgp:neighbor>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
          </ios-bgp:ipv4>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

Diagram showing Client (IP: 192.168.1.2, BGP AS: 65001) connected to ISP (IP: 192.168.1.1, BGP AS: 65000).

Buttons: 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.2, 65000, 65001, Client, ISP

Answer:

XML configuration for BGP setup:

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id> ISP /ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id> 192.168.1.1 </ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as> 65001 </ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
          <ios-bgp:ipv4>
            <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
              <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                <ios-bgp:id> 65001 </ios-bgp:id>
                <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
              </ios-bgp:neighbor>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
          </ios-bgp:ipv4>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

Diagram showing Client (IP: 192.168.1.2, BGP AS: 65001) connected to ISP (IP: 192.168.1.1, BGP AS: 65000).

Buttons: 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.2, 65000, 65001, Client, ISP

NEW QUESTION: 116

What the role of a fusion in an SD-Access solution?

- A. provides connectivity to external networks
- B. acts as a DNS server
- C. performs route leaking between user-defined virtual networks and shared services
- D. provides additional forwarding capacity to the fabric

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Today the Dynamic Network Architecture Software Defined Access (DNA-SDA) solution requires a fusion router to perform VRF route leaking between user VRFs and Shared-Services, which may be in the Global routing table (GRT) or another VRF. Shared Services may consist of DHCP, Domain Name System (DNS), Network Time Protocol (NTP), Wireless LAN Controller (WLC), Identity Services Engine (ISE), DNAC components which must be made available to other virtual networks (VN's) in the Campus.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/cloud-systems-management/dnacenter/213525-sda-steps-to-configure-fusion-router.html>

NEW QUESTION: 117

Which statement about Cisco Express Forwarding is true?

- A. It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane.
- B. it maintains two tables in the data plane the FIB and adjacency table.
- C. It makes forwarding decisions by a process that is scheduled through the IOS scheduler.
- D. The CPU of a router becomes directly involved with packet-switching decisions.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) provides the ability to switch packets through a device in a very quick and efficient way while also keeping the load on the router's processor low. CEF is made up of two different main components: the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) and the Adjacency Table. These are automatically updated at the same time as the routing table.

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions.

The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups. Below is an example of the FIB table:

```

R2#show ip cef
Prefix                Next Hop            Interface
0.0.0.0/0             192.168.201.1      FastEthernet0/0
0.0.0.0/32            receive
192.168.201.0/27      attached           FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.0/32      receive
192.168.201.1/32      192.168.201.1      FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.2/32      receive
192.168.201.31/32     receive
224.0.0.0/4           drop
224.0.0.0/24          receive
255.255.255.255/32    receive

```

The adjacency table is tasked with maintaining the layer 2 next-hop information for the FIB. An example of the adjacency table is shown below:

```

Router#show adjacency
Protocol  Interface  Address
-----
IP        Serial0    192.168.209.130 (2) (incomplete)
IP        Serial0    192.168.209.131 (7)
IP        Ethernet0  192.168.201.1 (7)

```

It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane' fast cache is only used when fast switching is enabled while CEF is disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which new enhancement was implemented in Wi-Fi 6?

- A. Wi-Fi Protected Access 3
- B. Channel bonding
- C. 4096 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation Mode
- D. Uplink and Downlink Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119

How do cloud deployments differ from on-prem deployments?

- A. Cloud deployments require longer implementation times than on-premises deployments
- B. Cloud deployments are more customizable than on-premises deployments.
- C. Cloud deployments require less frequent upgrades than on-premises deployments.
- D. Cloud deployments have lower upfront costs than on-premises deployments.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120

In a wireless Cisco SD-Access deployment, which roaming method is used when a user moves from one access point to another on a different access switch using a single WLC?

- A. Layer 3
- B. fast roam
- C. auto anchor
- D. inter-xTR

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 121

An engineer must configure interface GigabitEthernet0/0 for VRRP group 10. When the router has the highest priority in the group, it must assume the master role. Which command set must be added to the initial configuration to accomplish this task?

Initial Configuration

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
description to IDF
```

```
ip address 172.16.13.2 255.255.255.0
```



- A. vrrp 10 ip 172.16.13.254
vrrp 10 preempt
- B. standby 10 ip 172.16.13.254
standby 10 priority 120
- C. vrrp group 10 ip 172.16.13 254.255.255.255.0
vrrp group 10 priority 120
- D. standby 10 ip 172.16.13.254 255.255.255.0
standby 10 preempt

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

In fact, VRRP has the preemption enabled by default so we don't need the vrrp 10 preempt command. The default priority is 100 so we don't need to configure it either. But notice that the correct command to configure the virtual IP address for the group is vrrp 10 ip { } (not vrrp group 10 ip ...) and this command does not include a subnet mask.

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NEW QUESTION: 122

Which three methods does Cisco DNA Centre use to discover devices? (Choose three)

- A. CDP
- B. SNMP
- C. LLDP
- D. ping
- E. NETCONF
- F. a specified range of IP addresses

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

There are three ways for you to discover devices:

- Use Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) and provide a seed IP address.
- Specify a range of IP addresses. (A maximum range of 4096 devices is supported.)
- Use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and provide a seed IP address.

NEW QUESTION: 123

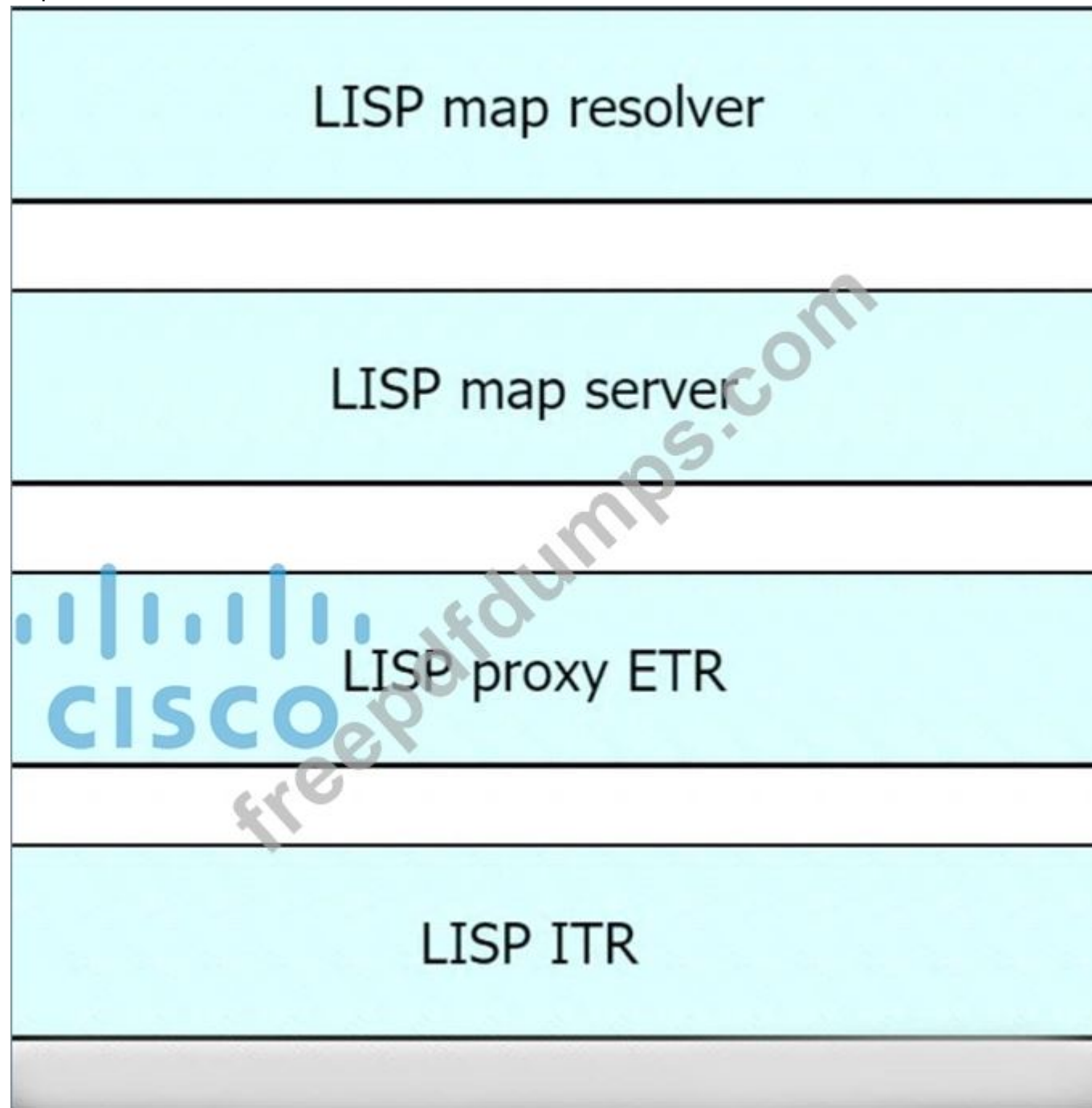
Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.

LISP map resolver	accepts LISP encapsulated map requests
LISP proxy ETR	learns of BID prefix mapping entries from an ETR
LISP route reflector	receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites
LISP ITR	receives packets from site-facing interfaces
LISP map server	

Answer:

LISP map resolver	LISP map resolver
LISP proxy ETR	LISP map server
LISP route reflector	LISP proxy ETR
LISP ITR	LISP ITR
LISP map server	

Explanation



- + accepts LISP encapsulated map requests: LISP map resolver
- + learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR: LISP map server
- + receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites: LISP proxy ETR
- + receives packets from site-facing interfaces: LISP ITR

Explanation

ITR is the function that maps the destination EID to a destination RLOC and then encapsulates the original packet with an additional header that has the source IP address of the ITR RLOC and the destination IP address of the RLOC of an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR).

After the encapsulation, the original packet become a LISP packet.

ETR is the function that receives LISP encapsulated packets, decapsulates them and forwards to its local EIDs. This function also requires EID-to-RLOC mappings so we need to point out an "map-server" IP address and the key (password) for authentication.

A LISP proxy ETR (PETR) implements ETR functions on behalf of non-LISP sites. A PETR is typically used when a LISP site needs to send traffic to non-LISP sites but the LISP site is connected through a service provider that does not accept no routable EIDs as packet sources. PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites.

Map Server (MS) processes the registration of authentication keys and EID-to-RLOC mappings. ETRs sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured Map Servers.

Map Resolver (MR): a LISP component which accepts LISP Encapsulated Map Requests, typically from an ITR, quickly determines whether or not the destination IP address is part of the EID namespace

NEW QUESTION: 124

To increase total throughput and redundancy on the links between the wireless controller and switch, the customer enabled LAG on the wireless controller Which LtherChannel mode must be configured on the switch to allow the WLC to connect?

- A. Passive
- B. Auto
- C. On
- D. Active

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 125

Refer to the exhibit.



The WLC administrator sees that the controller to which a roaming client associates has Mobility Role Anchor configured under Clients > Detail. Which type of roaming is supported?

- A. Layer 2 intercontroller
- B. Intercontroller
- C. Layer 3 intercontroller
- D. Indirect

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which EIGRP feature allows the use of leak maps?

- A. neighbor
- B. stub
- C. offset-list
- D. address-family

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

If we configured an EIGRP stub router so that it only advertises connected and summary routes.

But we also want to have an exception to this rule then we can configure a leak-map. For example:

```
R4(config-if)#router eigrp 1
R4(config-router)#eigrp stub
R4(config)#ip access-list standard R4_L0opback0
R4(config-std-nacl)#permit host 4.4.4.4
R4(config)#route-map R4_L0opback0_LEAKMAP
R4(config-route-map)#match ip address R4_L0opback0
R4(config)#router eigrp 1
R4(config-router)#eigrp stub leak-map R4_L0opback0_LEAKMAP
```

As we can see the leak-map feature goes long with 'eigrp stub' command.

NEW QUESTION: 127

Which statement about Cisco EAP-FAST is true?

- A. It does not require a RADIUS server certificate.
- B. It requires a client certificate.
- C. It is an IETF standard.
- D. It operates in transparent mode.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The EAP-FAST protocol is a publicly accessible IEEE 802.1X EAP type that Cisco developed to support customers that cannot enforce a strong password policy and want to deploy an 802.1X EAP type that does not require digital certificates.

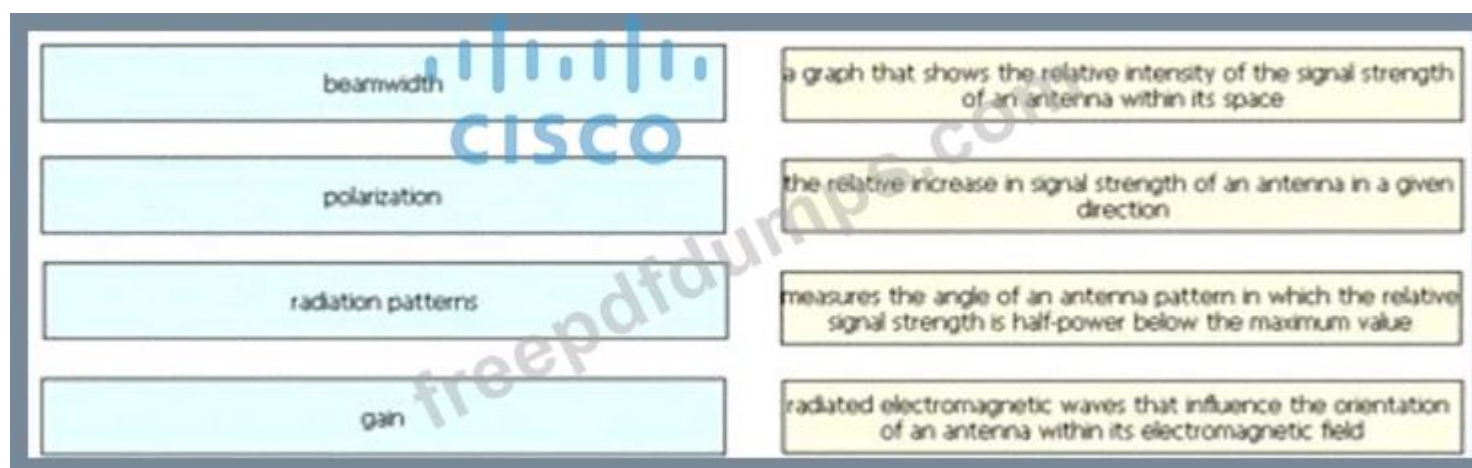
EAP-FAST is also designed for simplicity of deployment since it does not require a certificate on the wireless LAN client or on the RADIUS infrastructure yet incorporates a built-in provisioning mechanism.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-fixed/72788-CSSC-Deployment-Guide.h>

NEW QUESTION: 128

Drag and drop the wireless elements on the left to their definitions on the right.

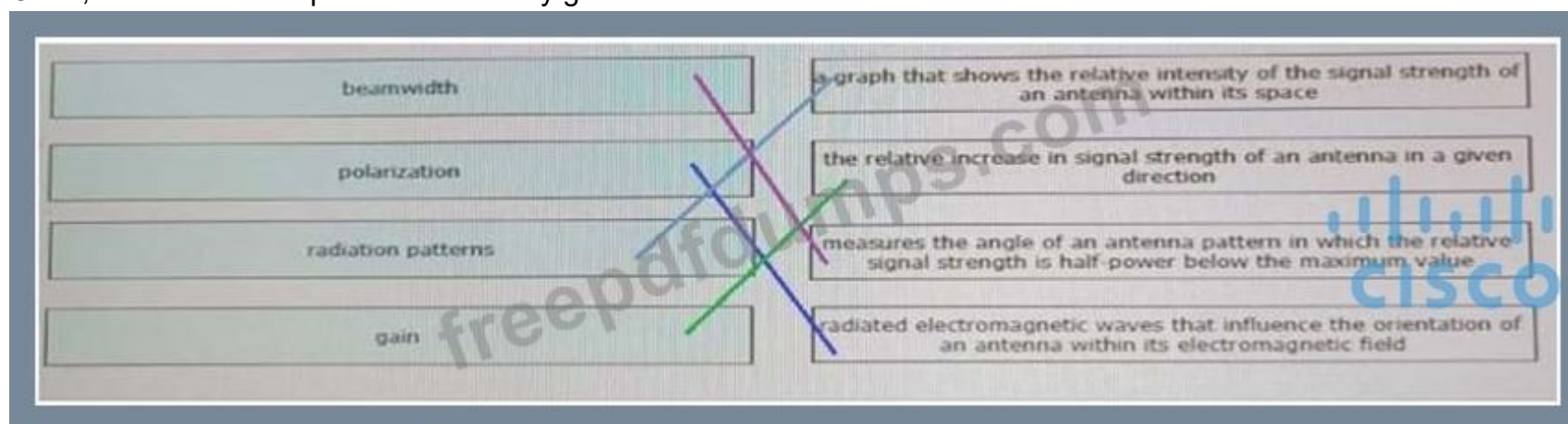


Answer:



Explanation

Chart, line chart Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 129

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

Refer to the exhibit. What does the error message relay to the administrator who is trying to configure a Cisco IOS device?

A. A NETCONF request was made for a data model that does not exist.

- B. The device received a valid NETCONF request and serviced it without error.
- C. A NETCONF message with valid content based on the YANG data models was made, but the request failed.
- D. The NETCONF running datastore is currently locked.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

3. Missing Data Model RPC Error Reply Message

If a request is made for a data model that doesn't exist on the Catalyst response. This is expected behavior.

 **Tip:** Use the NETCONF capabilities functionality to determine which

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<data xmlns="http://ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

NEW QUESTION: 130

The login method is configured on the VTY lines of a router with these parameters The first method for authentication is TACACS If TACACS is unavailable login is allowed without any provided credentials Which configuration accomplishes this task?

- ☐ R1#sh run | include aaa


```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+
aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
transport input none
R1#
```
- ☐ R1#sh run | include aaa


```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
password 7 02050D480809

R1#sh run | include username
R1#
```
- ☐ R1#sh run | include aaa


```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4

R1#sh run | include username
R1#
```
- ☐ R1#sh run | include aaa


```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login VTY group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
password 7 02050D480809

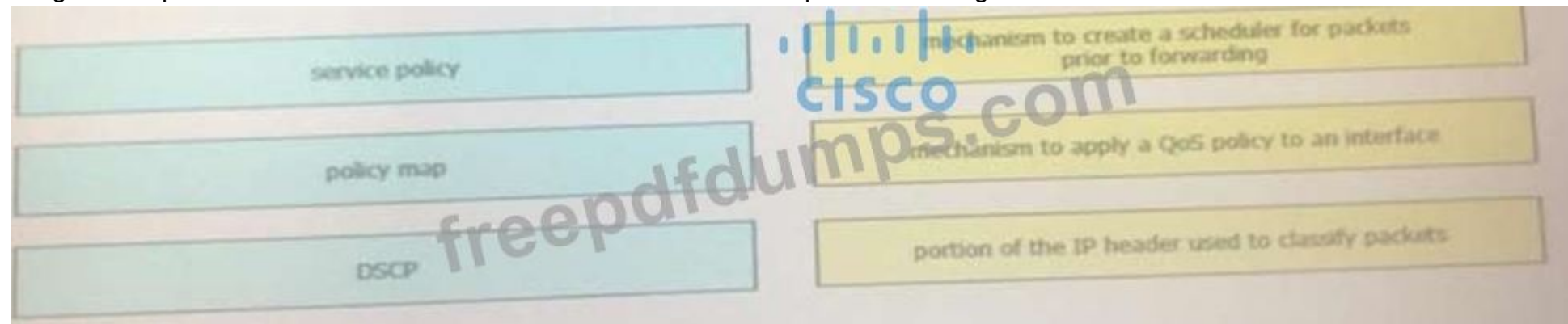
R1#sh run | include username
```

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131

Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

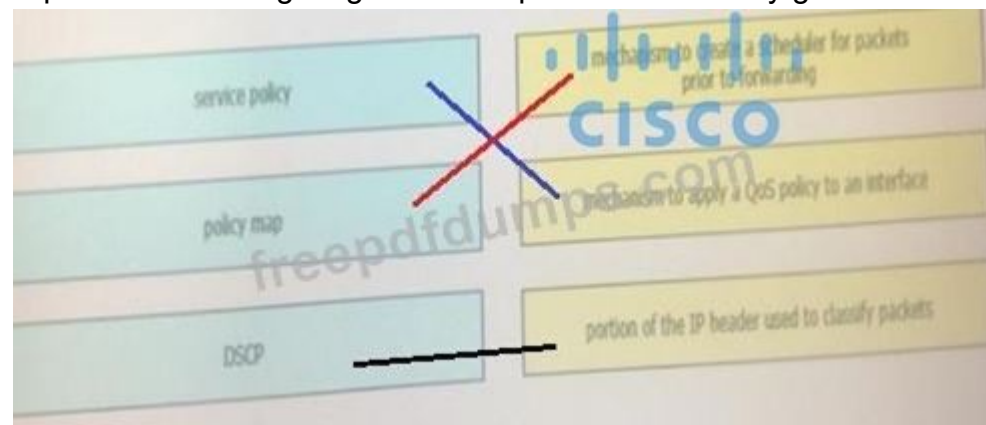


Answer:



Explanation

A picture containing diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 132

Refer the exhibit.



Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?

- A. This segment has no designated router because it is a nonbroadcast network type.
- B. Router NewYork because it has a higher router ID
- C. This segment has no designated router because it is a p2p network type.
- D. Router Chicago because it has a lower router ID

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 133

What are two considerations when using SSO as a network redundancy feature? (Choose two)

- A. both supervisors must be configured separately
- B. the multicast state is preserved during switchover
- C. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 2 operations
- D. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 3 operations
- E. requires synchronization between supervisors in order to guarantee continuous connectivity

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

against failure due to the Supervisor or loss of service because of software problems. The access layer typically provides Layer 2 services, with redundant switches making up the distribution layer. The Layer 2 access layer can benefit from SSO deployed without NSF. Some Enterprises have deployed Layer 3 routing at the access layer. In that case, NSF/SSO can be used.

Cisco IOS Nonstop Forwarding(NSF) always runs with stateful switchover (SSO) and provides redundancy for Layer 3 traffic.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/3se/consolidated_guide/b_consoli

NEW QUESTION: 134

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

ETGRP

Answer:

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses an election process

ETGRP

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

NEW QUESTION: 135

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the orchestration tools that they describe on the right.

uses a pull model

declarative

uses playbooks

procedural

Ansible

Puppet

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 136

What does this EEM applet event accomplish?

```
"event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.3.7.1.5.1.2.4.2.9 get-type next entry-op g entry-val 75 poll-interval 5"
```

- A. It issues email when the value is greater than 75% for five polling cycles.
- B. It reads an SNMP variable, and when the value exceeds 75% for live polling cycles.
- C. It presents a SNMP variable that can be interrogated.
- D. Upon the value reaching 75%, a SNMP event is generated and sent to the trap server.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

EEM offers the ability to monitor events and take informational or corrective action when the monitored events occur or reach a threshold. An EEM policy is an entity that defines an event and the actions to be taken when that event occurs. There are two types of EEM policies: an applet or a script. An applet is a simple form of policy that is defined within the CLI configuration.

To specify the event criteria for an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet that is run by sampling Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) object identifier values, use the event snmp command in applet configuration mode.

```
event snmp oid oid-value get-type {exact | next} entry-op entryvalue
```

```
[exit-comb {or | and}] [exit-op operator] [exit-val exit-value] [exit-time exit-timevalue] poll-interval poll-int-value
```

+ oid: Specifies the SNMP object identifier (object ID)

+ get-type: Specifies the type of SNMP get operation to be applied to the object ID specified by the oid-value argument.

- next - Retrieves the object ID that is the alphanumeric successor to the object ID specified by the oid-value argument.

+ entry-op: Compares the contents of the current object ID with the entry value using the specified operator. If there is a match, an event is triggered and event monitoring is disabled until the exit criteria are met.

+ entry-val: Specifies the value with which the contents of the current object ID are compared to decide if an SNMP event should be raised.

+ exit-op: Compares the contents of the current object ID with the exit value using the specified operator. If there is a match, an event is triggered and event monitoring is reenabled.

+ poll-interval: Specifies the time interval between consecutive polls (in seconds) Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_3t/12_3t4/feature/guide/gtioseem.html Question 2

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NEW QUESTION: 137

Which PAgP mode combination prevents an Etherchannel from forming?

- A. auto/auto
- B. desirable/desirable
- C. auto/desirable
- D. desirable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

There are two PAgP modes:

Auto	Responds to PAgP messages but does not aggressively negotiate a PAgP EtherChannel. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed only if the port on the other end is set to Desirable. This is the default mode.
Desirable	Port actively negotiates channeling status with the interface on the other end of the link. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed if the other side is Auto or Desirable.

The table below lists if an EtherChannel will be formed or not for PAgP:

PAgP	Desirable	Auto
Desirable	Yes	Yes
Auto	Yes	No

NEW QUESTION: 138

Refer to the exhibit.

```
line vty 0 4
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 120 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
line vty 5 15
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 30 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
```

Only administrators from the subnet 10.10.10.0/24 are permitted to have access to the router. A secure protocol must be used for the remote access and management of the router instead of clear-text protocols.

Which configuration achieves this goal?

- ☐ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 4
access-class 23 in
transport input ssh
- ☐ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 15
access-class 23 in
transport input ssh
- ☐ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 15
access-class 23 out
transport input all
- ☐ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
line vty 0 15
access-class 23 in
transport input ssh

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 139

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip sla 10
icmp-echo 192.168.10.20
timeout 500
frequency 3
ip sla schedule 10 life forever start-time now
track 10 ip sla 10 reachability
```

The IP SLA is configured in a router. An engineer must configure an EEM applet to shut down the interface and bring it back up when there is a problem with the IP SLA. Which configuration should the engineer use?

A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event track 10 state down

B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event track 10 state unreachable

C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event sla 10 state unreachable

D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event sla 10 state down

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The ip sla 10 will ping the IP 192.168.10.20 every 3 seconds to make sure the connection is still up. We can configure an EEM applet if there is any problem with this IP SLA via the command event track 10 state down.

Reference: <https://www.theroutingtable.com/ip-sla-and-cisco-eem/>

NEW QUESTION: 140

Which JSON syntax is valid?

- ☐ {"switch": "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}
- ☐ {'switch': ('name': 'dist1', 'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3'])}
- ☒ {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
- ☐ (/ "switch": (/ "name": "dist1", / "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"])) }

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

This JSON can be written as follows:

```
{
'switch': {
```

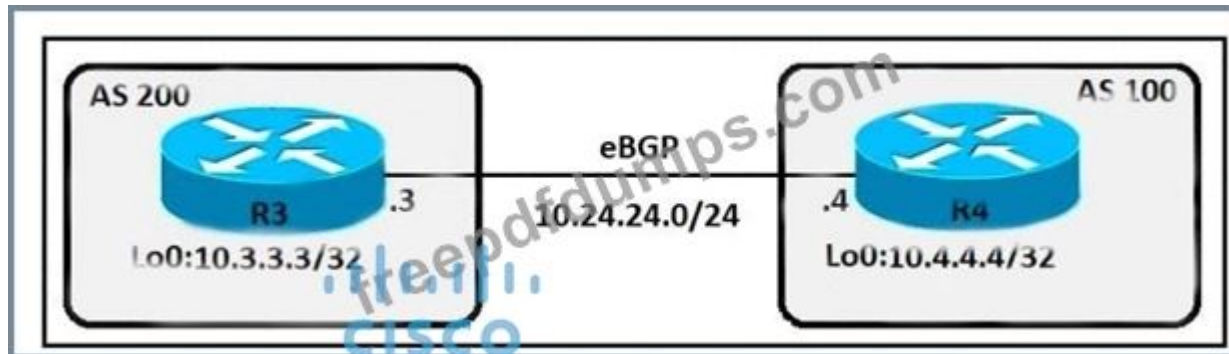
```

'name': 'dist1',
'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']
}
}

```

NEW QUESTION: 141

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must establish eBGP peering between router R3 and router R4. Both routers should use their loopback interfaces as the BGP router ID. Which configuration set accomplishes this task?

```

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.3.3.3

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.4.4.4

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 update-source Loopback0

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 update-source Loopback0

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 update-source Loopback0

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200

```

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 142

Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

```

R1:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf hello-interval 2
 ip ospf cost 1
end

R2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf cost 500
end

```

- A. Full on both routers
- B. not established
- C. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers
- D. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

On Ethernet interfaces the OSPF hello interval is 10 second by default so in this case there would be a Hello interval mismatch -> the OSPF adjacency would not be established.

NEW QUESTION: 143

Refer to the exhibit.



Link1 is a copper connection and Link2 is a fiber connection. The fiber port must be the primary port for all forwarding. The output of the show spanning-tree command on SW2 shows that the fiber port is blocked by spanning tree. An engineer enters the spanning-tree port-priority 32 command on GO/1 on SW2, but the port remains blocked. Which command should be entered on the ports that are connected to Link2 to resolve the issue?

- A. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 224 on SW1.
- B. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1.
- C. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 64 on SW2.
- D. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 4 on SW2.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 144

Which method of account authentication does OAuth 2.0 use within REST APIs?

- A. username/role combination
- B. access tokens
- C. cookie authentication
- D. basic signature workflow

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/ftd-api/guide/ftd-rest-api/auth-ftd-rest-api.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 145

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router#show ip ospf interface
GigabitEthernet0/1.40 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.3.5.254/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
           0      1      no      no      Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.29, Interface address 10.3.5.254
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
  No Hellos (Passive interface)
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  ! lines omitted for brevity
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.16.30.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
           0      1      no      no      Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.29, Interface address 172.16.30.1
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
  No Hellos (Passive interface)
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  ! lines omitted for brevity
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.16.11.29/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
           0      1      no      no      Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROTHER, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.27, Interface address 172.16.11.27
  Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.11.30, Interface address 172.16.11.30
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
    Hello due in 00:00:07
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  ! lines omitted for brevity

```

A network engineer configures OSPF and reviews the router configuration. Which interface or interface or interface are able to establish OSPF adjacency?

- A. only GigabitEthernet0/0
- B. only GigabitEthernet0/1
- C. Gigabit Ethernet0/0 and GigabitEthernet0/1
- D. GigabitEthernet0/1 and GigabitEthernet0/1.40

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 146

What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

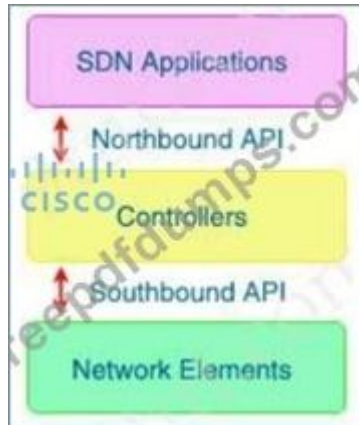
- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices

- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication
- C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication
- D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.



NEW QUESTION: 147

```

!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
 ip nat outside
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nat inside
!
access-list 10 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
!

```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command allows hosts that are connected to FastEthernet0/2 to access the Internet?

- A. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/1 overload
- B. ip nat outside source static 209.165.200.225 10.10.10.0 overload
- C. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload
- D. ip nat outside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 148

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1# show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/0 switchport
```

```
Name: Gi0/0
```

```
Switchport: Enabled
```

```
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
```

```
Operational Mode: trunk
```

```
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
```

```
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
```

```
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
```

```
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
```

```
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 99 (NATIVE)
```

```
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
```

```
Voice VLAN: none
```

```
...output omitted...
```

```
SW2# show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/1 switchport
```

```
Name: Gi0/1
```

```
Switchport: Enabled
```

```
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
```

```
Operational Mode: trunk
```

```
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate
```

```
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
```

```
Negotiation of Trunking: On
```

```
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
```

```
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 99 (NATIVE)
```

```
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
```

```
Voice VLAN: none
```

```
...output omitted...
```



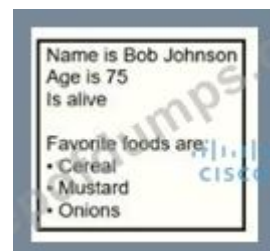
The connection between SW1 and SW2 is not operational. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. configure switchport mode access on SW2
- B. configure switchport nonegotiate on SW2
- C. configure switchport mode trunk on SW2
- D. configure switchport nonegotiate on SW1
- E. configure switchport mode dynamic desirable on SW2

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the JSON syntax that is formed the data?

- A. Name: Bob, Johnson, Age: 76, Alive: true, Favourite Foods. [Cereal, "Mustard", "Onions"]}
- B. Name', 'Bob Johnson,' 'Age', 76, 'Alive', true, 'favourite Foods' 'Cereal Mustard', 'Onions'}
- C. {"Name":"Bob Johnson","age":76,"alive":true,"favorite

foods":["Cereal","Mustard","Onions"]}}correct

D. Name, "Bob Johnson", "Age", 76, "Alive", true, "favourite Foods", ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}}

E. Name, "Bob Johnson", "Age": Seventysix, "Alive" true, "favourite Foods" ,["Cereal" "Mustard" "Onions"]}}

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

"name": "Mark"

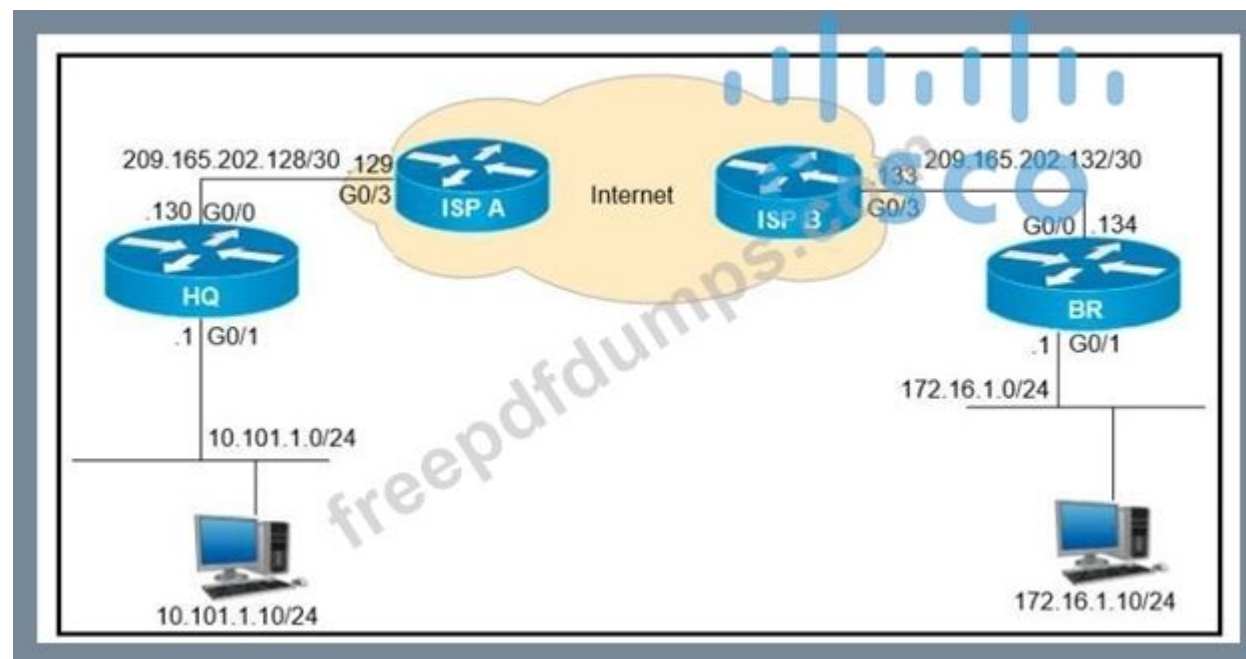
JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null.

For example:

```
{
  "name": "John",
  "age": 30,
  "alive": true,
  "cars": [ "Ford", "BMW", "Fiat" ]
}
```

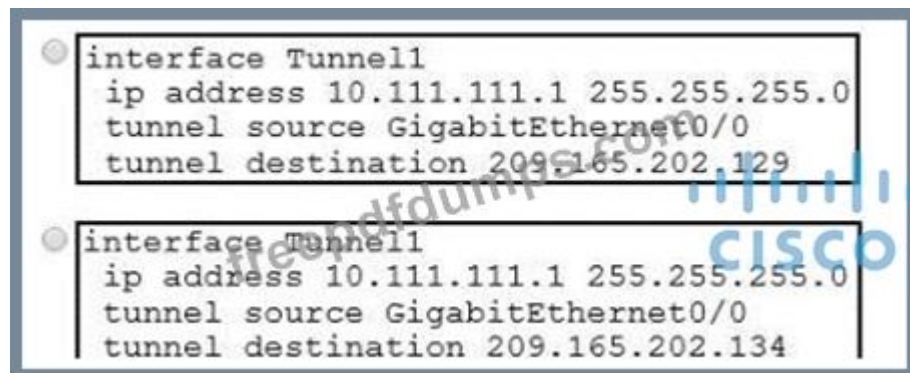
NEW QUESTION: 150

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to the HQ router to set up a GRE tunnel between the HQ and BR routers?

- ```
interface Tunnel1
ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
```
- ```
interface Tunnel1
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.133
```



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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/how-to-configure-a-gre-tunnel/ta-p/3131970#toc-hld--14>

NEW QUESTION: 151

What is required for intercontroller Layer 3 roaming?

- A. Mobility groups are established between wireless controllers.
- B. WLCs use separate DHCP servers.
- C. The management VLAN is present as a dynamic VLAN on the second WLC.
- D. WLCs have the same IP addresses configured on their interfaces.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 152

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router# traceroute 10.10.10.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.10.10.1

 1  10.0.0.1  5 msec  5 msec  5 msec
 2  10.5.0.1  15 msec  17 msec  17 msec
 3  10.10.10.1  *  *

```

An engineer is troubleshooting a connectivity issue and executes a traceoute. What does the result confirm?

- A. The destination server reported it is too busy
- B. The protocol is unreachable
- C. The destination port is unreachable
- D. The probe timed out

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 153

How does EIGRP differ from OSPF?

- A. EIGRP is more prone to routing loops than OSPF
- B. EIGRP has a full map of the topology, and OSPF only knows directly connected neighbors
- C. EIGRP supports equal or unequal path cost, and OSPF supports only equal path cost.
- D. EIGRP uses more CPU and memory than OSPF

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

OSPF maintains information about all the networks and running routers in its area. Each time there is a change within the area, all routers need to re-sync their database and then run SPF again. This process makes it more CPU intensive. EIGRP, on the other hand, has triggered and incremental updates. Therefore EIGRP is more efficient in terms of CPU usage and memory.

NEW QUESTION: 154

What are two methods of ensuring that the multicast RPF check passes without changing the unicast routing table? (Choose two.)

- A. implementing static mroutes
- B. disabling BGP routing protocol
- C. implementing MBGP
- D. disabling the interface of the router back to the multicast source
- E. implementing OSPF routing protocol

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-multicast/16450-mcastguide0.html>

NEW QUESTION: 155

A wireless consultant is designing a high-density wireless network for a lecture hall for 1000 students Which antenna type is recommended for this environment?

- A. sector antenna

- B. dipole antenna
- C. parabolic dish
- D. omnidirectional antenna

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Directional antennas Directional antennas come in many different styles and shapes. An antenna does not offer any added power to the signal; it simply redirects the energy it receives from the transmitter. By redirecting this energy, it has the effect of providing more energy in one direction and less energy in all other directions. As the gain of a directional antenna increases, the angle of radiation usually decreases, providing a greater coverage distance but with a reduced coverage angle. Directional antennas include patch antennas and parabolic dishes. Parabolic dishes have a very narrow RF energy path, and the installer must be accurate in aiming these types of antennas at each other.



Directional patch antenna

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-antennas-accessories/product_data_sheet091 Omnidirectional antennas

An omnidirectional antenna is designed to provide a 360-degree radiation pattern. This type of antenna is used when coverage in all directions from the antenna is required. The standard 2.14-dBi "rubber duck" is one style of omnidirectional antenna.

Omnidirectional antenna

-> Therefore Omnidirectional antenna is best suited for a high-density wireless network in a lecture hall.

NEW QUESTION: 156

How is a data modeling language used?

- A. To enable data to be easily structured, grouped validated, and replicated
- B. To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed.
- C. To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure.
- D. To provide human readability to scripting languages

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Customer needs are fast evolving. Typically, a network center is a heterogenous mix of various devices at multiple layers of the network. Bulk and automatic configurations need to be accomplished. CLI scraping is not flexible and optimal. Re-writing scripts many times, even for

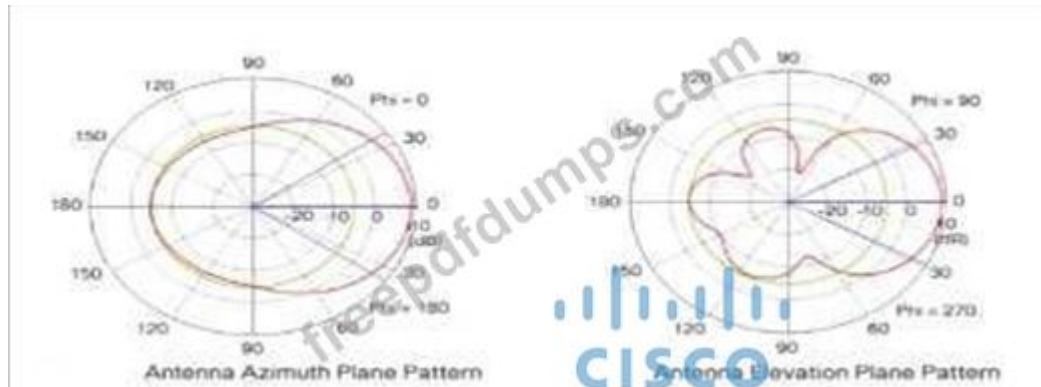
small configuration changes is cumbersome. Bulk configuration changes through CLIs are error-prone and may cause system issues. The solution lies in using data models-a programmatic and standards-based way of writing configurations to any network device, replacing the process of manual configuration. Data models are written in a standard, industry-defined language. Although configurations using CLIs are easier (more human-friendly), automating the configuration using data models results in scalability.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/ncs1000/60x/b_Datamodels_cg_ncs1000/b_Datamodels_cg_ncs

NEW QUESTION: 157

Refer to the exhibit. Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?

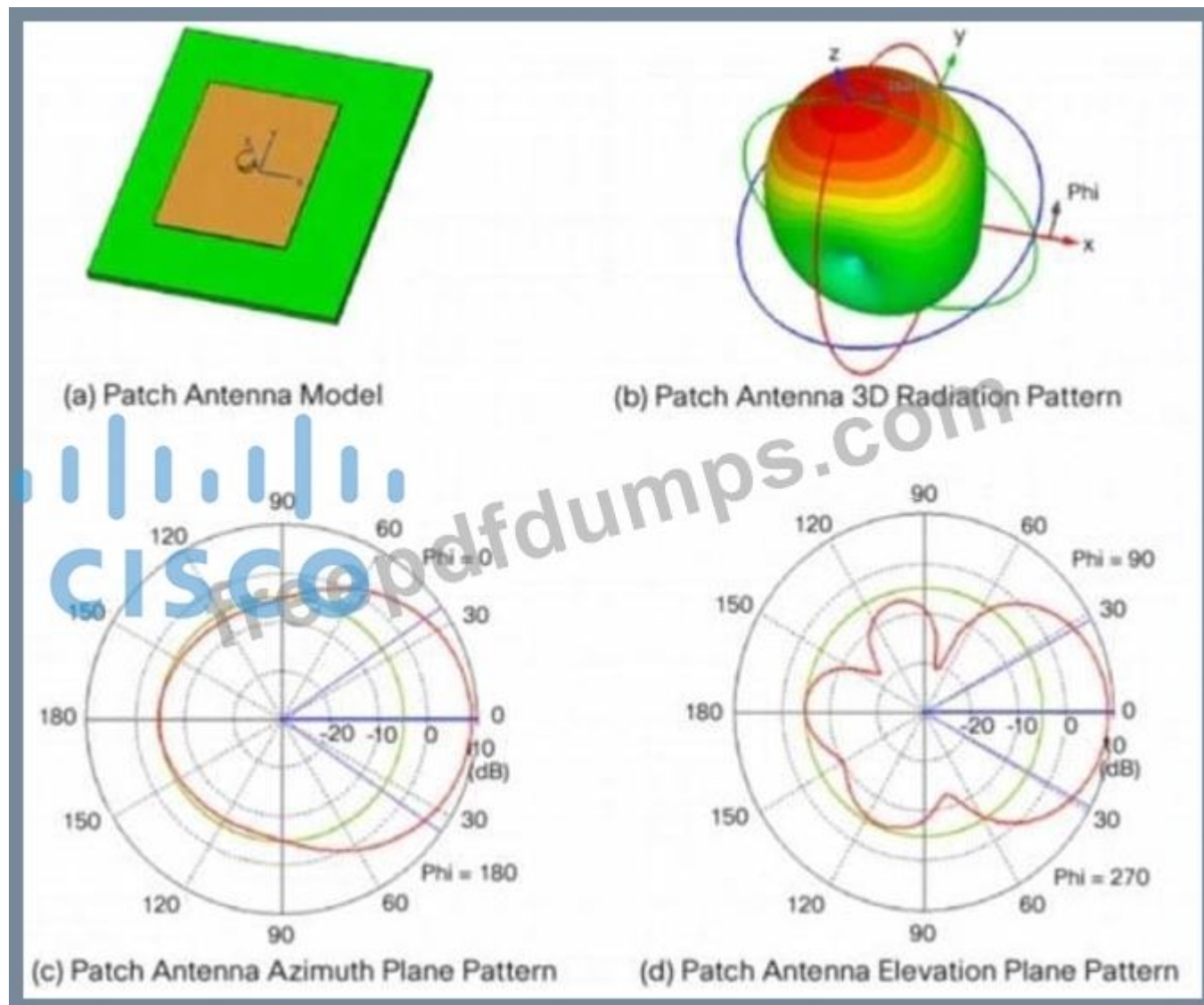


- A. Patch
- B. Omnidirectional
- C. Yagi
- D. Dipole

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A patch antenna, in its simplest form, is just a single rectangular (or circular) conductive plate that is spaced above a ground plane. Patch antennas are attractive due to their low profile and ease of fabrication.

The azimuth and elevation plane patterns are derived by simply slicing through the 3D radiation pattern. In this case, the azimuth plane pattern is obtained by slicing through the x-z plane, and the elevation plane pattern is formed by slicing through the y-z plane. Note that there is one main lobe that is radiated out from the front of the antenna. There are three back lobes in the elevation plane (in this case), the strongest of which happens to be 180 degrees behind the peak of the main lobe, establishing the front-to-back ratio at about 14 dB. That is, the gain of the antenna 180 degrees behind the peak is 14 dB lower than the peak gain.



Again, it doesn't matter if these patterns are shown pointing up, down, to the left or to the right.

That is usually an artifact of the measurement system. A patch antenna radiates its energy out from the front of the antenna. That will establish the true direction of the patterns.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-antennas-accessories/prod_white_paper0900aecd806a1a3e.html

NEW QUESTION: 158

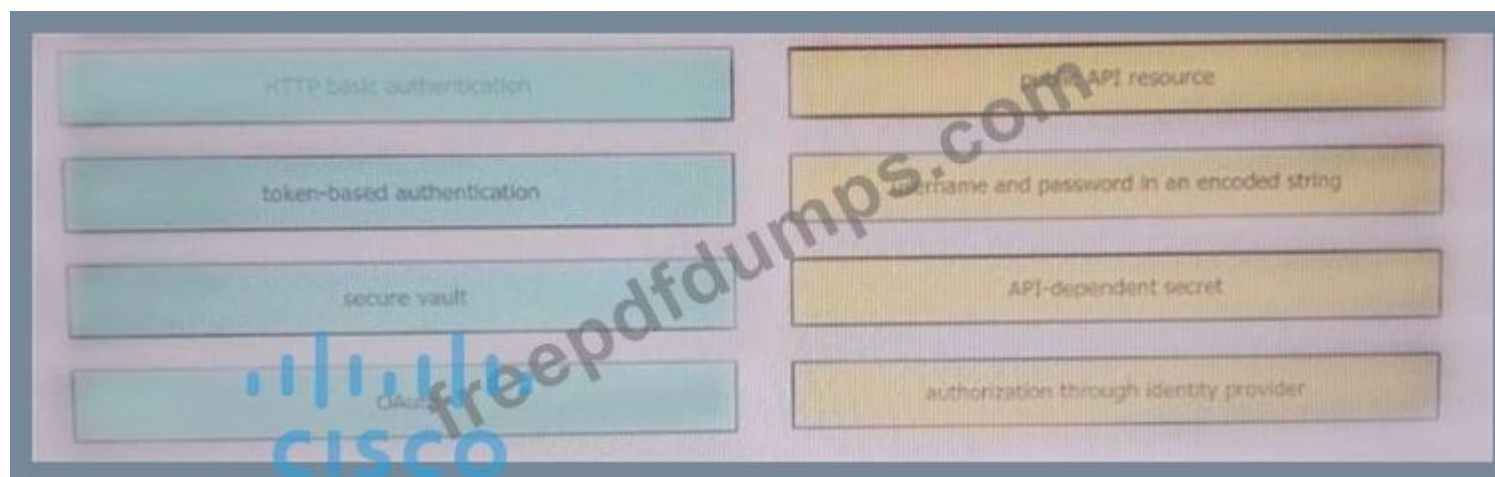
Which antenna type should be used for a site-to-site wireless connection?

- A. dipole
- B. Omnidirectional
- C. patch
- D. Yagi

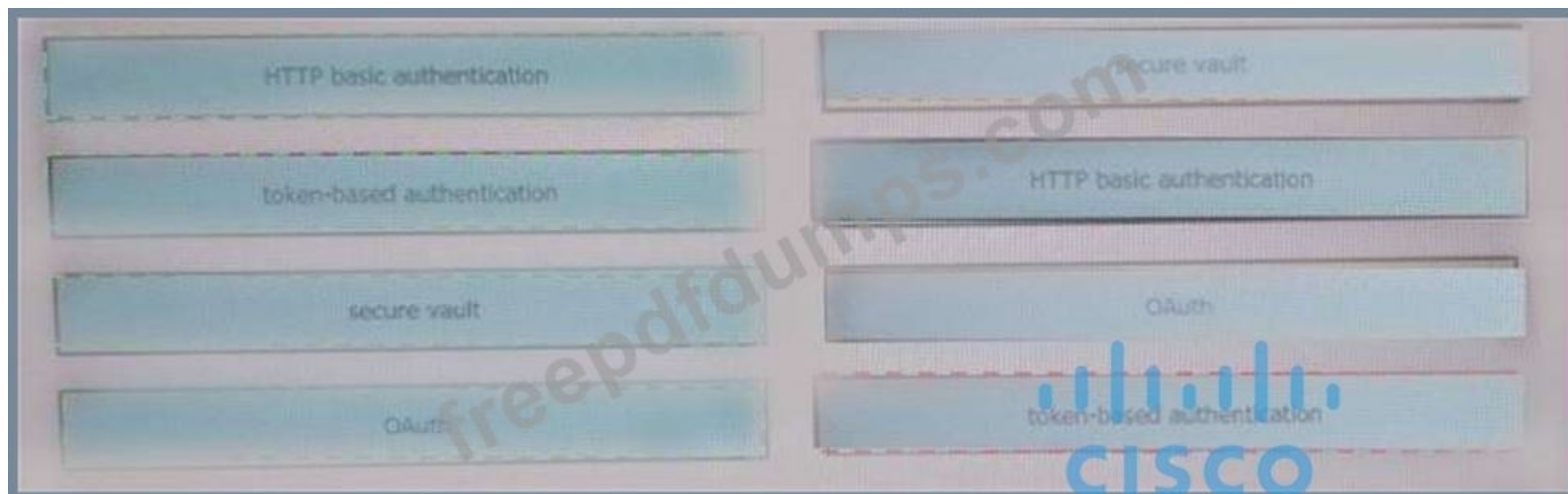
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 159

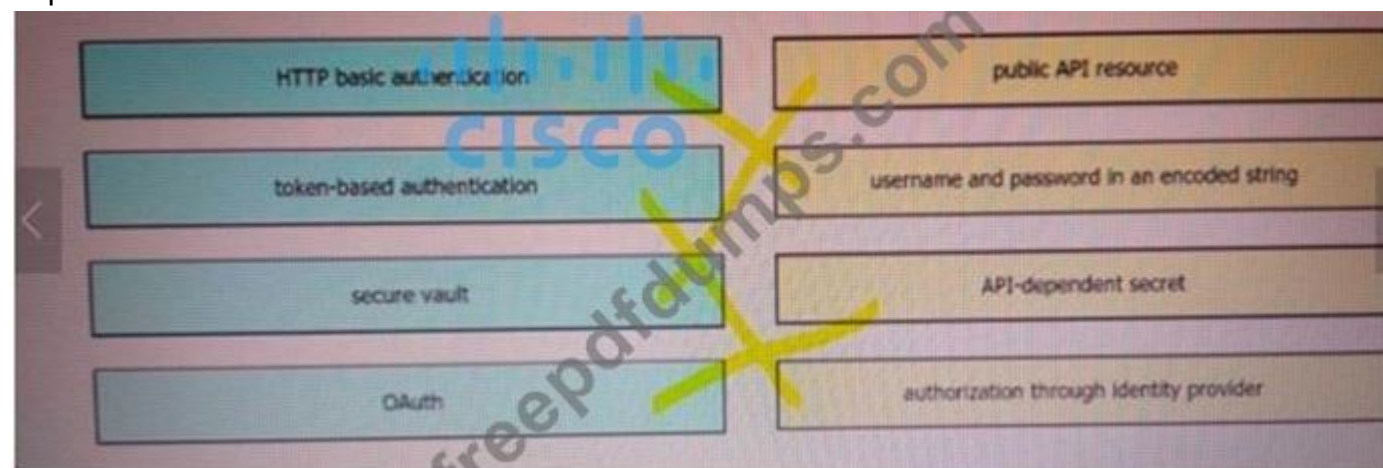
Drag and drop the REST API authentication method from the left to the description on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 160

What is the difference between the enable password and the enable secret password when service password encryption is enable on an IOS device?

- A. The enable password is encrypted with a stronger encryption method.
- B. There is no difference and both passwords are encrypted identically.

- C. The enable password cannot be decrypted.
- D. The enable secret password is protected via stronger cryptography mechanisms.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The "enable secret" password is always encrypted (independent of the "service password-encryption" command) using MD5 hash algorithm. The "enable password" does not encrypt the password and can be view in clear text in the running-config. In order to encrypt the "enable password", use the "service password-encryption" command. This command will encrypt the passwords by using the Vigenere encryption algorithm. Unfortunately, the Vigenere encryption method is cryptographically weak and trivial to reverse. The MD5 hash is a stronger algorithm than Vigenere so answer 'The enable secret password is protected via stronger cryptography mechanisms' is correct.

NEW QUESTION: 161

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left to the correct Infrastructure deployment type on the right.

significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs

pay-as-you-go model

physical location of data can be defined in contract with provider

very scalable and fast delivery of changes in scale

company has control over the physical security of equipment

On-premises

Cloud

Answer:

significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs

pay-as-you-go model

physical location of data can be defined in contract with provider

very scalable and fast delivery of changes in scale

company has control over the physical security of equipment

On-premises

significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs

company has control over the physical security of equipment

Cloud

very scalable and fast delivery of changes in scale

physical location of data can be defined in contract with provider

pay-as-you-go model

NEW QUESTION: 162

An engineer must create an EEM applet that sends a syslog message in the event a change happens in the network due to trouble with an OSPF process. Which action should the engineer use?

```
event manager applet LogMessage
event routing network 172.30.197.0/24 type all
```

- A. action 1 syslog msg "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- B. action 1 syslog pattern "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- C. action 1 syslog write "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- D. action 1 syslog send "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 163

What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices
- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication
- C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication
- D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.



NEW QUESTION: 164

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Current configuration : 142 bytes
vrf definition STAFF
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet1
 vrf forwarding STAFF
 no ip address
 negotiation auto
 no mop enabled
 no mop sysid
end

```

An engineer must assign an IP address of 192.168.1.1/24 to the GigabitEthernet1 interface. Which two commands must be added to the existing configuration to accomplish this task? (Choose two)

- A. Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv6
- B. Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
- C. Router(config-vrf)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
- D. Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
- E. Router(config-if)#address-family ipv4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 165

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Clients > Detail' page in a Cisco WLC interface. It is divided into two main sections: 'Client Properties' and 'AP Properties'. In the 'Client Properties' section, the 'Mobility Role' is set to 'Anchor' and the 'Mobility Peer' is 172.22.253.28. In the 'AP Properties' section, the 'AP Name' is 172.22.253.28. Both of these values are circled in the image.

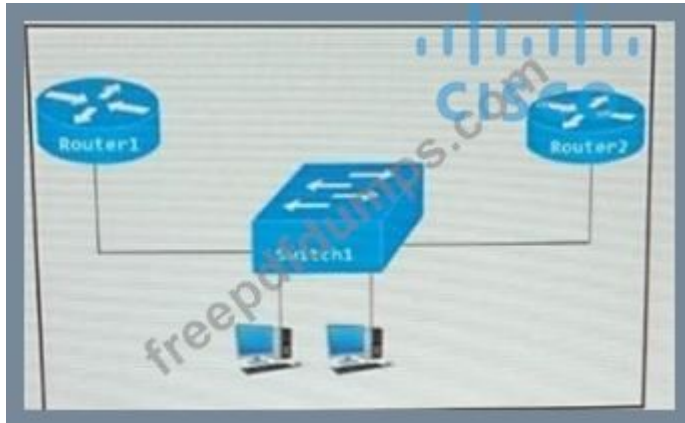
Client Properties		AP Properties	
MAC Address	80:09:ef:06:07:bd	AP Name	172.22.253.28
IP Address	192.168.100.199	AP Type	Mobile
Client Type	Regular	VLAN Name	STAFF
User Name		Status	Associated
Port Number	29	Association ID	0
Interface	Staff	802.11 Authentication	Open System
VLAN ID	1602	Reason Code	1
LLC Version	Not Supported	Status Code	0
PTF Version	Not Supported	CF Putable	Not Implemented
Mobility Role	Anchor	CF Poll Request	Not Implemented
Mobility Peer	172.22.253.28	Short Preamble	Implemented
IP Address		RSCC	Not Implemented
Policy Manager	SUN	Channel Agility	Not Implemented
Status		Timeout	0
Management Frame Protection	No	WFP State	WFP Enable
Uptime (Sec)	3710		
Power Save Mode	Off		
Current TxRateEst	5.5,11.0,22.0,44.0,88.0,176.0,352.0,704.0,1408.0,2816.0,5632.0,11264.0,22528.0,45056.0,90112.0,180224.0,360448.0,720896.0,1441792.0,2883584.0,5767168.0,11534336.0,23068672.0,46137344.0,92274688.0,184549376.0,369098752.0,738197504.0,1476395008.0,2952790016.0,5905580032.0,11811160064.0,23622320128.0,47244640256.0,94489280512.0,188978561024.0,377957122048.0,755914244096.0,1511828488192.0,3023656976384.0,6047313952768.0,12094627905536.0,24189255811072.0,48378511622144.0,96757023244288.0,193514046488576.0,387028092977152.0,774056185954304.0,1548112371908608.0,3096224743817216.0,6192449487634432.0,12384898975268864.0,24769797950537728.0,49539595901075456.0,99079191802150912.0,198158383604301824.0,396316767208603648.0,792633534417207296.0,1585267068834414592.0,3170534137668829184.0,6341068275337658368.0,12682136550675316736.0,25364273101350633472.0,50728546202701266944.0,101457092405402533888.0,202914184810805067776.0,405828369621610135552.0,811656739243220271104.0,1623313478486440542208.0,3246626956972881084416.0,6493253913945762168832.0,12986507827891524337664.0,25973015655783048675328.0,51946031311566097350656.0,103892062623132194701312.0,207784125246264389402624.0,415568250492528778805248.0,831136500985057557610496.0,1662273001970115115220992.0,3324546003940230230441984.0,6649092007880460460883968.0,13298184015760920921767936.0,26596368031521841843535872.0,53192736063043683687071744.0,106385472126087367374143488.0,212770944252174734748286976.0,425541888504349469496573952.0,851083777008698938993147904.0,1702167554017397877986295808.0,3404335108034795755972591616.0,6808670216069591511945183232.0,13617340432139183023890366464.0,27234680864278366047780732928.0,54469361728556732095561465856.0,108938723457113464191122931712.0,217877446914226928382245863424.0,435754893828453856764491726848.0,871509787656907713528983453696.0,1743019575313815427057966907392.0,3486039150627630854115933814784.0,6972078301255261708231867629568.0,13944156602510523416463735259136.0,27888313205021046832927470518272.0,55776626410042093665854941036544.0,111553252820084187331709882073088.0,223106505640168374663419764146176.0,446213011280336749326839528292352.0,892426022560673498653679056584704.0,1784852045121346997307358113169408.0,3569704090242693994614716226338816.0,7139408180485387989229432452677632.0,14278816360970775978458864905355264.0,28557632721941551956917729810710528.0,57115265443883103913835459621421056.0,114230530887766207827670919242842112.0,228461061775532415655341838485684224.0,456922123551064831310683676971368448.0,913844247102129662621367353942736896.0,1827688494204259325242734707885473792.0,3655376988408518650485469415770947584.0,7310753976817037300970938831541895168.0,14621507953634074601941877663083790336.0,29243015907268149203883755326167580672.0,58486031814536298407767510652335161344.0,116972063629072596815535021304670322688.0,233944127258145193631070042609340645376.0,467888254516290387262140085218681290752.0,935776509032580774524280170437362581504.0,1871553018065161549048560340874725163008.0,3743106036130323098097120681749450326016.0,7486212072260646196194241363498900652032.0,14972424144521292392388482726997801304064.0,29944848289042584784776965453995602608128.0,59889696578085169569553930907991205216256.0,119779393156170339139107861815982410432512.0,239558786312340678278215723631964820865024.0,479117572624681356556431447263929641730048.0,958235145249362713112862894527859283460096.0,1916470290498725426225725789055718566920192.0,3832940580997450852451451578111437133840384.0,7665881161994901704902903156222874267680768.0,15331762323989803409805806312445748535361536.0,30663524647979606819611612624891497070723072.0,61327049295959213639223225249782994141446144.0,122654098591918427278446450499565988282892288.0,245308197183836854556892900999131976565784576.0,490616394367673709113785801998263953131569152.0,981232788735347418227571603996527906263138304.0,1962465577470694836455143207993055812526276608.0,3924931154941389672910286415986111625052553216.0,7849862309882779345820572831972223250105106432.0,15699724619765558691641145663944446500210212864.0,31399449239531117383282291327888893000420425728.0,62798898479062234766564582655777786000840851456.0,125597796958124469533129165311555572001681702912.0,251195593916248939066258330623111144003363405824.0,502391187832497878132516661246222288006726811648.0,1004782375664995756265033322492444576013453623296.0,2009564751329991512530066644984889152026907246592.0,4019129502659983025060133289969778304053814493184.0,8038259005319966050120266579939556608107628986368.0,16076518010639932100240533159879113216215257972736.0,32153036021279864200481066319758226432430515945472.0,64306072042559728400962132639516452864861031890944.0,128612144085119456801924265279032905729722063781888.0,257224288170238913603848530558065811459444127563776.0,514448576340477827207697061116131622918888255127552.0,1028897152680955654415394122232263245837776510255104.0,2057794305361911308830788244464526491675553020510208.0,4115588610723822617661576488929052983351106041020416.0,8231177221447645235323152977858105966702212082040832.0,16462354442895290470646305955716211933404424164081664.0,32924708885790580941292611911432423866808848328163328.0,65849417771581161882585223822864847733617696656326656.0,131698835543162323765170447645729695467235393312653312.0,263397671086324647530340895291459390934470786625306624.0,526795342172649295060681790582918781868941573250613248.0,1053590684345298590121363581165837563737883146501226496.0,2107181368690597180242727162331675127475766293002452992.0,4214362737381194360485454324663350254951532586004905984.0,8428725474762388720970908649326700509903065172009811968.0,16857450949524777441941817298653401019806130344019623936.0,33714901899049554883883634597306802039612260688039247872.0,67429803798099109767767269194613604079224521376078495744.0,134859607596198219535534538389227208158449042752156991488.0,269719215192396439071069076778454416316898085504313982976.0,539438430384792878142138153556908832633796171008627965952.0,1078876860769585756284276307113817665267592342017255931904.0,2157753721539171512568552614227635330535184684034511863808.0,4315507443078343025137105228455270661070369368069023727616.0,8631014886156686050274210456910541322140738736138047455232.0,17262029772313372100548420913821082644281477472276094910464.0,34524059544626744201096841827642165288562954944552189820928.0,69048119089253488402193683655284330577125909889104379641856.0,138096238178506976804387367310568661154251819778208759283712.0,276192476357013953608774734621137322308503639556417518567424.0,552384952714027907217549469242274644617007279112835037134848.0,1104769905428055814435098938484549289234014558225670074269696.0,2209539810856111628870197876969098578468029116451340148539392.0,4419079621712223257740395753938197156936058232902680297078784.0,8838159243424446515480791507876394313872116465805360594157568.0,17676318486848893030961583015752788627744232931610721188315136.0,35352636973697786061923166031505577255488465863221442376630272.0,70705273947395572123846332063011154510976931726442884753260544.0,141410547894791144247692664126022309021953863452885769506521088.0,282821095789582288495385328252044618043907726905771539013042176.0,565642191579164576990770656504089236087815453811543078026084352.0,1131284383158329153981541313008178472175630907623086156052168704.0,2262568766316658307963082626016356944351261815246172312104337408.0,4525137532633316615926165252032713888702523630492344624208674816.0,9050275065266633231852330504065427777405047260984689248417349632.0,18100550130533266463704661008130855554810094521969378496834699264.0,36201100261066532927409322016261711109620189043938756993669398528.0,72402200522133065854818644032523422219240378087877513987338797056.0,144804401044266131709637288065046844438480756175755027974677594112.0,289608802088532263419274576130093688876961512351510055949355188224.0,579217604177064526838549152260187377753923024703020111898710376448.0,1158435208354129053677098304520374755507846049406040223797420752896.0,2316870416708258107354196609040749511015692098812080447594841505792.0,4633740833416516214708393218081499022031384197624160895189683011584.0,9267481666833032429416786436162998044062768395248321790379366023168.0,18534963333666064858833572872325996088125536790496643580758732046336.0,37069926667332129717667145744651992176251073580993287161517464092672.0,74139853334664259435334291489303984352502147161986574323034928185344.0,148279706669328518870668582978607968705004294323973148646069856370688.0,296559413338657037741337165957215937410008588647946297292139712741376.0,593118826677314075482674331914431874820017177295892594584279425482752.0,1186237653354628150965348663828863749640034354591785189168558850965504.0,2372475306709256301930697327657727499280068709183570378337117701931008.0,4744950613418512603861394655315454998560137418367140756674235403862016.0,9489901226837025207722789310630909997120274836734281513348470807724032.0,18979802453674050415445578621261819994240549673468563026696941615448064.0,37959604907348100830891157242523639988481099346937126053393883230896128.0,75919209814696201661782314485047279976962198693874252106787766461792256.0,151838419629392403323564628970094559953924397387748504213575532923584512.0,303676839258784806647129257940189119907848794775497008427151065847169024.0,607353678517569613294258515880378239815697589550994016854302131694338048.0,1214707357035139226588517031760756479631395179101988033708604263388676096.0,2429414714070278453177034063521512959262790358203976067417208526777352192.0,4858829428140556906354068127043025918525580716407952134834417053554704384.0,9717658856281113812708136254086051837051161432815904269668834107109408768.0,19435317712562227625416272508172103674102322865631808539337668214218817536.0,38870635425124455250832545016344207348204645731263617078675336428437635072.0,77741270850248910501665090032688414696409291462527234157350672856875270144.0,155482541700497821003330180065376829392818582925054468314701345713750540288.0,310965083400995642006660360130753658785637165850108936629402691427501080576.0,621930166801991284013320720261507317571274331700217873258805382855002161152.0,1243860333603982568026641440523014635142548663400435746517610765710004322304.0,2487720667207965136053282881046029270285097326800871493035221531420008644608.0,4975441334415930272106565762092058540570194653601742986070443062840017289216.0,9950882668831860544213131524184117081140389307203485972140886125680034578432.0,19901765337663721088426263048368234162280778614406971944281772251360069156864.0,39803530675327442176852526096736468324561557228813943888563544502720138313728.0,79607061350654884353705052193472936649123114457627887777127089005440276627456.0,159214122701309768707410104386945873298246228915255775554254178010880553254912.0,318428245402619537414820208773891746596492457830511551108508356021761106509824.0,636856490805239		

- B. Intracontroller
- C. Layer 3 intercontroller
- D. Layer 2 intercontroller

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 166

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 is currently operating as the HSRP primary with a priority of 110 router1 fails and router2 take over the forwarding role. Which command on router1 causes it to take over the forwarding role when it return to service?

- A. standby 2 preempt
- B. standby 2 timers
- C. standby 2 track
- D. standby 2 priority

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 167

What are two benefit of virtualizing the server with the use of VMs in data center environment? (Choose two.)

- A. reduced rack space, power, and cooling requirements
- B. reduced IP and MAC address requirements
- C. speedy deployment
- D. Increased security
- E. smaller Layer 2 domain

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 168

Which unit is used to express the signal-to-noise ratio?

- A. db
- B. amp
- C. dbm
- D. mW

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 169

A GRE tunnel is down with the error message %TUN-5-RECUR DOWN:

Tunnel0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing error.

Which two options describe possible causes of the error? (Choose two)

- A. There is instability in the network due to route flapping
- B. The tunnel destination is being routed out of the tunnel interface
- C. The tunnel mode and tunnel IP address are misconfigured
- D. Incorrect destination IP addresses are configured on the tunnel
- E. There is link flapping on the tunnel

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 170

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a router on a stick to route packets between Clients, Servers, and Printers; however, initial tests show that this configuration is not working. Which command set resolves this issue?

A)

```
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers
```

C)

```

interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0

```

D)

```

router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.0.0

```

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

We must reconfigure the IP address after assigning or removing an interface to a VRF. Otherwise that interface does not have an IP address.

NEW QUESTION: 171

What are two characteristics of Cisco SD-Access elements? (Choose two)

- A. The control plane node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database
- B. Fabric endpoints are connected directly to the border node
- C. The border node is required for communication between fabric and nonfabric devices.
- D. The border node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database
- E. Traffic within the fabric always goes through the control plane node

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 172

Which statement about VXLAN is true?

- A. VXLAN uses TCP 35 the transport protocol over the physical data center network
- B. VXLAN extends the Layer 2 Segment ID field to 24-bits. which allows up to 4094 unique Layer 2 segments over the same network.
- C. VXLAN encapsulates a Layer 2 frame in an IP-UDP header, which allows Layer 2 adjacency across router boundaries.
- D. VXLAN uses the Spanning Tree Protocol for loop prevention.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

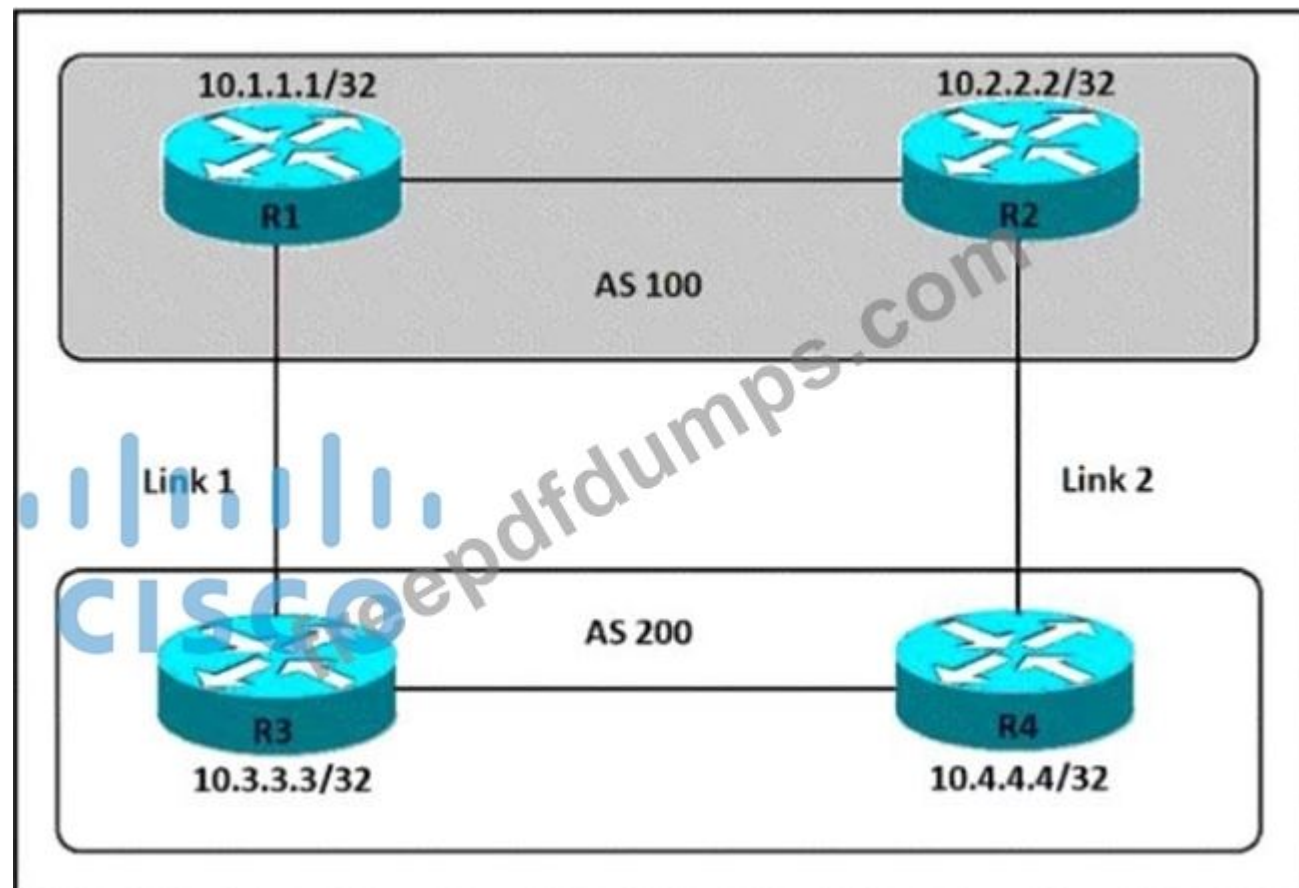
Explanation

802.1Q VLAN identifier space is only 12 bits. The VXLAN identifier space is 24 bits. This doubling in size allows the VXLAN ID space to support 16 million Layer 2 segments -> Answer 'VXLAN extends the Layer 2 Segment ID field to 24-bits, which allows up to 4094 unique Layer 2 segments over the same network' is not correct.

VXLAN is a MAC-in-UDP encapsulation method that is used in order to extend a Layer 2 or Layer 3 overlay network over a Layer 3 infrastructure that already exists.

NEW QUESTION: 173

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as the exit point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

- A. R3(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- B. R4(config-router)neighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200
- C. R4(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- D. R3(config-router)neighbor 10.1.1.1 weight 200

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 174

Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 175

Which statement about route targets is true when using VRF-Lite?

- A. When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP standard communities.
- B. Route targets control the import and export of routes into a customer routing table.
- C. Route targets allow customers to be assigned overlapping addresses.
- D. Route targets uniquely identify the customer routing table.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

Answer 'Route targets allow customers to be assigned overlapping addresses' and answer 'Route targets uniquely identify the customer routing table' are not correct as only route distinguisher (RD) identifies the customer routing table and "allows customers to be assigned overlapping addresses".

Answer 'When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP standard communities' is not correct as "When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP extended communities"

NEW QUESTION: 176

Which statement explains why Type 1 hypervisor is considered more efficient than Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS.
- B. Type 1 hypervisor enables other operating systems to run on it.

C. Type 1 hypervisor relies on the existing OS of the host machine to access CPU, memory, storage, and network resources.

D. Type 1 hypervisor is the only type of hypervisor that supports hardware acceleration techniques.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).



NEW QUESTION: 177

Refer to the exhibit.

```
with manager.connect(host=192.168.0.1, port=22,  
    username='admin', password='password1', hostkey_verify=True,  
    device_params={'name':'nexus'}) as m:
```

What does the snippet of code achieve?

A. It creates a temporary connection to a Cisco Nexus device and retrieves a token to be used for API calls.

B. It opens a tunnel and encapsulates the login information, if the host key is correct.

C. It opens an ncclient connection to a Cisco Nexus device and maintains it for the duration of the context.

D. It creates an SSH connection using the SSH key that is stored, and the password is ignored.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

ncclient is a Python library that facilitates client-side scripting and application development around the NETCONF protocol.

The above Python snippet uses the ncclient to connect and establish a NETCONF session to a Nexus device (which is also a NETCONF server).

NEW QUESTION: 178

Which JSON syntax is valid?

- ☐ {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
- ☐ {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
- ☐ {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
- ☐ [{"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}]

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

This JSON can be written as follows:

```
{
'switch': {
'name': 'dist1',
'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']
}
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 179

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
 10 deny ip any any
 20 permit ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
 30 permit ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

Extended access-list 100 is configured on interface GigabitEthernet 0/0 in an inbound direction, but it does not have the expected behavior of allowing only packets to or from 192 168 0.0/16 Which command set properly configures the access list?

- ☐ R1(config)#ip access-list extended 100
R1(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit ip any any
- ☐ R1(config)#no access-list 100 seq 10
R1(config)#access-list 100 seq 40 deny ip any any
- ☐ R1(config)#no access-list 100 deny ip any any
- ☒ R1(config)#ip access-list extended 100
R1(config-ext-nacl)#no 10

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 180

Which two descriptions of FlexConnect mode for Cisco APs are true? (Choose two.)

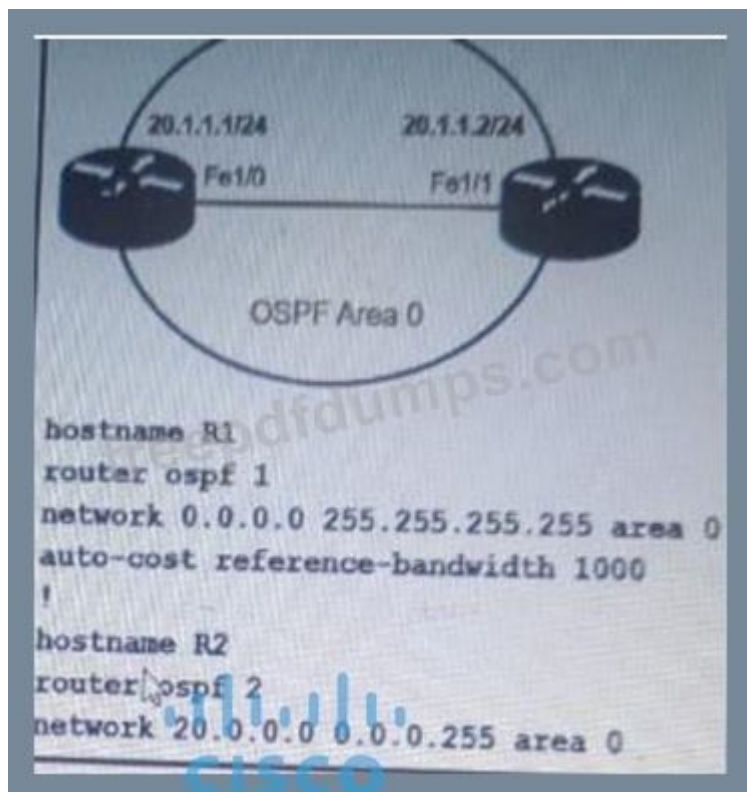
- A. APs that operate in FlexConnect mode cannot detect rogue APs.
- B. When connected to the controller, FlexConnect APs can tunnel traffic back to the controller. C.
- FlexConnect mode is used when the APs are set up in a mesh environment and used to bridge between each other.
- C. FlexConnect mode is a feature that is designed to allow specified CAPWAP-enabled APs to exclude themselves from managing data traffic between clients and infrastructure.
- D. FlexConnect mode is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-2/configuration/guide/cg/cg_flexconnect.html

NEW QUESTION: 181

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

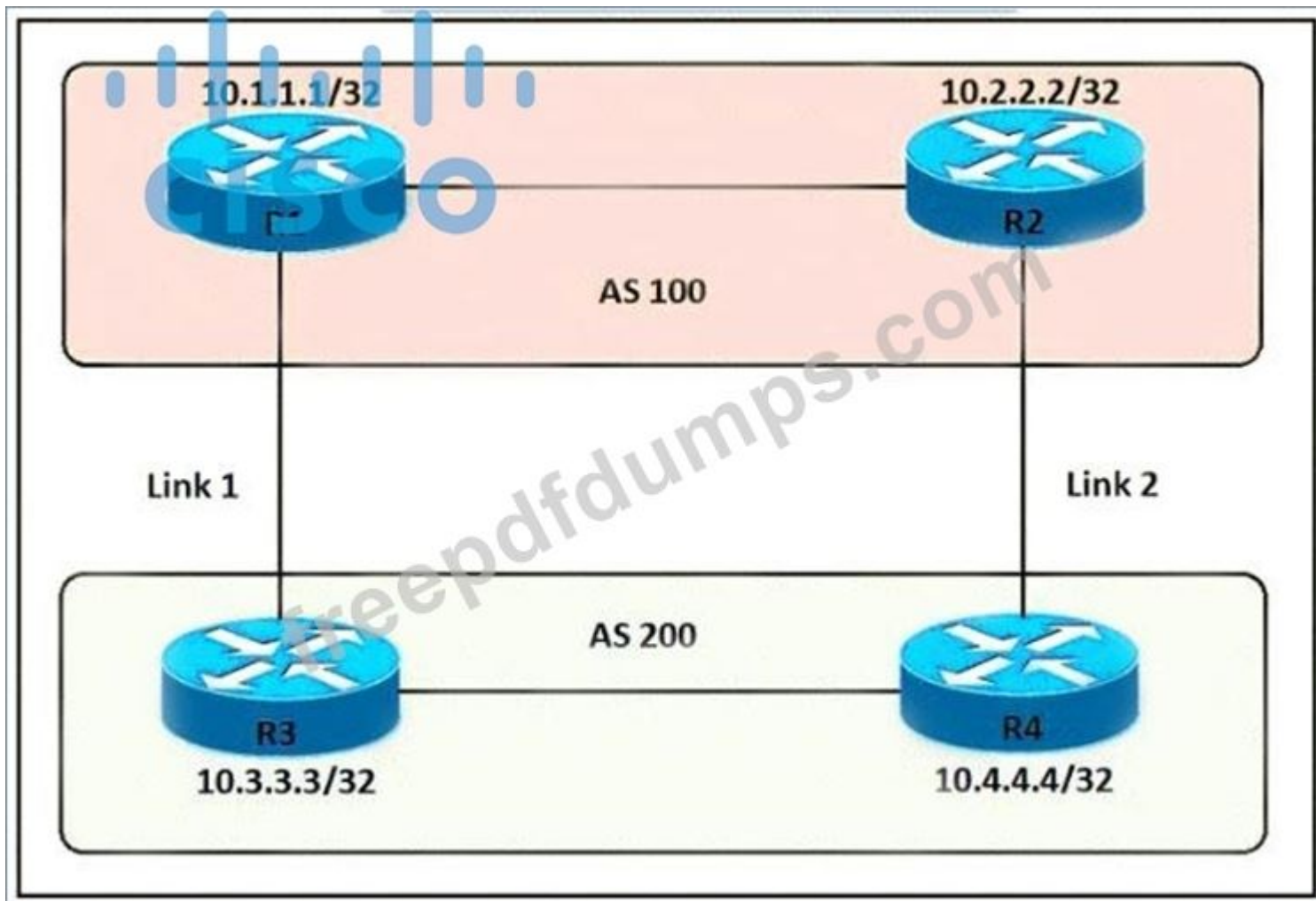
- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0. area 0

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 182

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as the exit point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

- A. R4(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- B. R3(config-router)neighbor 10.1.1.1 weight 200
- C. R3(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- D. R4(config-router)nighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Local preference is an indication to the AS about which path has preference to exit the AS in order to reach a certain network. A path with a higher local preference is preferred. The default value for local preference is 100.

Unlike the weight attribute, which is only relevant to the local router, local preference is an attribute that routers exchange in the same AS. The local preference is set with the "bgp default local-preference value" command.

In this case, both R3 & R4 have exit links but R4 has higher local-preference so R4 will be chosen as the preferred exit point from AS 200.

NEW QUESTION: 183

Refer to the exhibit.

```
event manager applet LARGECONFIG
  event cli pattern "show running-config" sync yes
  action 1.0 puts "Warning! This device has a VERY LARGE configuration
    and may take some time to process"
  action 1.1 puts newline "Do you wish to continue [Y/N]"
  action 1.2 gets response
  action 1.3 string toupper "$response"
  action 1.4 string match "$_string_result" "Y"
  action 2.0 if $_string_result eq 1
  action 2.1 cli command "enable"
  action 2.2 cli command "show running-config"
  action 2.3 puts $_cli_result
  action 2.4 cli command "exit"
  action 2.9 end
```

Which two statements about the EEM applet configuration are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The EEM applet runs after the CLI command is executed
- B. The running configuration is displayed only if the letter Y is entered at the CLI
- C. The EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed
- D. The EEM applet requires a case-insensitive response

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

When you use the sync yes option in the event cli command, the EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed. The EEM applet should set the _exit_status variable to indicate whether the CLI command should be executed (_exit_status set to one) or not (_exit_status set to zero).

With the sync no option, the EEM applet is executed in background in parallel with the CLI command.

Reference: <https://blog.ipspace.net/2011/01/eem-event-cli-command-options-and.html>

NEW QUESTION: 184

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MSS
- B. PMTUD
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP window size

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The **ip tcp adjust-mss** only affects TCP streams. Other kinds of IP traffic - UDP, SCTP, DCCP, ICMP, ESP, AH, to name just a few - won't be influenced by the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command, and so their datagrams must be fragmented at the IP layer. That's why it is necessary to properly **configure the ip mtu** command to let the router know how large the fragments of non-TCP-carrying IP packets can be.

NEW QUESTION: 185

Refer to the exhibit.



Which JSON syntax is derived from this data?

A)

```
{[{ "First Name": "Johnny", "Last Name": "Table", "Hobbies": ["Running", "Video games"] }, { "First Name": "Billy", "Last Name": "Smith", "Hobbies": ["Napping", "Reading"] }]}
```

B)

```
{ "Person": [{ "First Name": "Johnny", "Last Name": "Table", "Hobbies": "Running", "Video games" }, { "First Name": "Billy", "Last Name": "Smith", "Hobbies": "Napping", "Reading" } ] }
```

C)

```
{[{ "First Name": "Johnny", "Last Name": "Table", "Hobbies": "Running", "Hobbies": "Video games" }, { "First Name": "Billy", "Last Name": "Smith", "Hobbies": "Napping", "Hobbies": "Reading" }]}
```

D)

```
{ "Person": [{ "First Name": "Johnny", "Last Name": "Table", "Hobbies": ["Running", "Video games"] }, { "First Name": "Billy", "Last Name": "Smith", "Hobbies": ["Napping", "Reading"] } ] }
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 186

What is the primary effect of the spanning-tree portfast command?

A. It enables BPDU messages

B. It minimizes spanning-tree convergence time

C. It immediately puts the port into the forwarding state when the switch is reloaded

D. It immediately enables the port in the listening state

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The purpose of Port Fast is to minimize the time interfaces must wait for spanning-tree to converge, it is effective only when used on interfaces connected to end stations.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guid

NEW QUESTION: 187

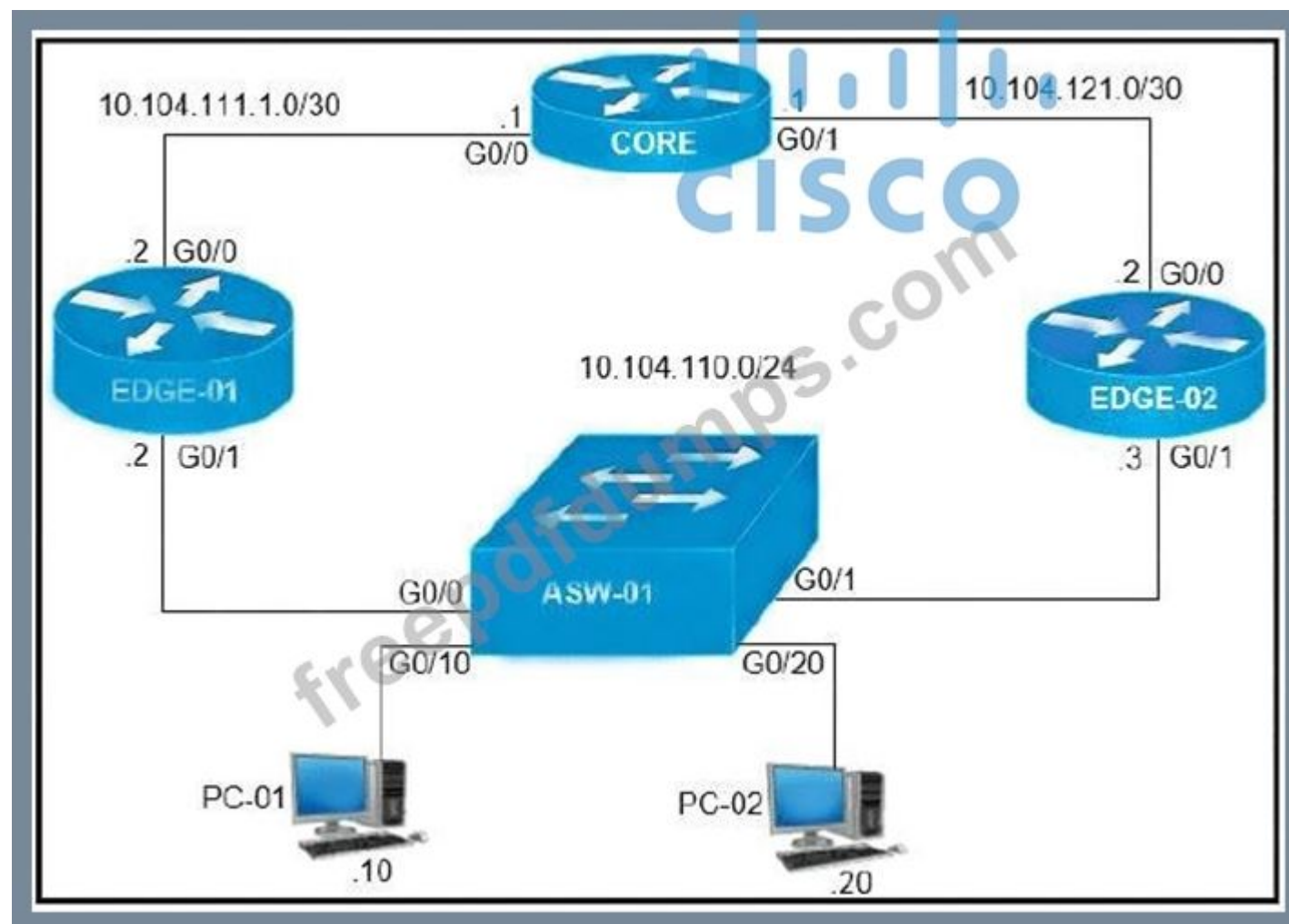
What does the number in an NTP stratum level represent?

- A. The number of hops it takes to reach the master time server.
- B. The number of hops it takes to reach the authoritative time source.
- C. The amount of drift between the device clock and true time.
- D. The amount of offset between the device clock and true time.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 188

Refer to the exhibit.



On which interfaces should VRRP commands be applied to provide first hop redundancy to PC-01 and PC-02?

- A. G0/1 on Edge-01 and G0/1 on Edge-02
- B. G0/0 and G0/1 on Core
- C. G0/0 on Edge-01 and G0/0 on Edge-02

D. G0/0 and G0/1 on ASW-01
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 189

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describes on the right.

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

OSPF

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

EIGRP

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

Explanation

OSPF

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

EIGRP

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

NEW QUESTION: 190

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10
```

```
VLAN0010
```

```
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
```

```
Root ID    Priority    10  
Address    0013.80f9.8880  
Cost       2  
Port       9 (FastEthernet1/0/7)  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID  Priority    4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 10)  
Address    0019.7363.4300  
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec  
Aging Time 300
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prco	Nbr	Type
Fal/0/7	Root	FWD	2	128.9		P2p
Fal/0/10	Desg	FWD	4	128.12		P2p
Fal/0/11	Desg	FWD	2	128.13		P2p
Fal/0/12	Desg	FWD	2	128.14		P2p

```
DSW2#
```

```
*Mar 3 07:29:24.854: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7  
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.  
*Mar 3 07:29:24.854: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: bpduguard error detected on Fa1/0/7, put  
ting Fa1/0/7 in err-disable state  
*Mar 3 07:29:24.879: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7  
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.  
*Mar 3 07:29:25.869: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEtherne  
t1/0/7, changed state to down  
*Mar 3 07:29:26.884: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0/7, changed state  
to down
```

An engineer entered the command `no spanning-tree bpduguard enable` on interface Fa 1/0/7. What is the effect of this command on Fa 1/0/7?

- A. It remains in err-disabled state until the shutdown/no shutdown command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- B. It remains in err-disabled state until the errdisable recovery cause failed-port-state command is entered in the global configuration mode.
- C. It remains in err-disabled state until the no shutdown command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- D. It remains in err-disabled state until the spanning-tree portfast bpduguard disable command is entered in the interface configuration mode.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Seems someone maybe trying to insert a switch into that port which sends bpdug packets. The port is configured to not allow this so it goes into an error disable mode and shuts the port down. You have to do a shut and no shut on the port to bring it back up. However, it may go down again if the device sending bpdug's is still active on the port.

NEW QUESTION: 191

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

VLAN0010
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
  Root ID    Priority    4106
             Address     0018.7363.4300
             This bridge is the root
             Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 20)
             Address     0018.7363.4300
             Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
             Aging Time  300

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa1/0/7   Desg FWD 2 128.9 P2p Peer(STP)
Fa1/0/10  Desg FWD 4 128.12 P2p Peer(STP)
Fa1/0/11  Desg FWD 2 128.13 P2p Peer(STP)
Fa1/0/12  Desg FWD 2 128.14 P2p Peer(STP)
```

What is the result when a switch that is running PVST+ is added to this network?

- A. DSW2 operates in Rapid PVST+ and the new switch operates in PVST+
- B. Both switches operate in the PVST+ mode
- C. Spanning tree is disabled automatically on the network
- D. Both switches operate in the Rapid PVST+ mode.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

From the output we see DSW2 is running in RSTP mode (in fact Rapid PVST+ mode as Cisco does not support RSTP alone). When a new switch running PVST+ mode is added to the topology, they keep running the old STP instances as RSTP (in fact Rapid PVST+) is compatible with PVST+.

NEW QUESTION: 192

Which function does a fabric edge node perform in an SD-Access deployment?

- A. Encapsulates end-user data traffic into LISP.
- B. Connects endpoints to the fabric and forwards their traffic
- C. Provides reachability border nodes in the fabric underlay
- D. Connects the SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 193

How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.
- B. The FIB includes many routes a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.
- C. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route
- D. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

RIB is derived from the control plane,

NEW QUESTION: 194

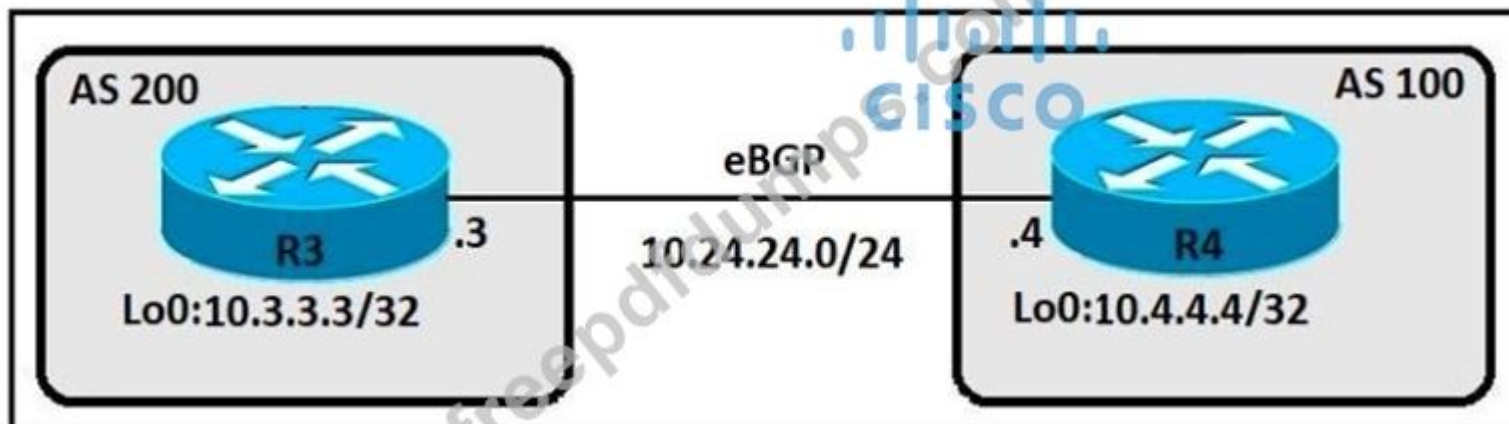
Which statement about a fabric access point is true?

- A. It is in local mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.
- B. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node.
- C. It is in local mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node.
- D. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 195

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must establish eBGP peering between router R3 and router R4. Both routers should use their loopback interfaces as the BGP router ID. Which configuration set accomplishes this task?

```
R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.3.3.3

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.4.4.4

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 update-source Loopback0

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 update-source Loopback0

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 update-source Loopback0

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option C

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 196

How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

B. The FIB includes many routes a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.

C. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route

D. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

RIB is derived from the control plane,

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NEW QUESTION: 197

What are two reasons a company would choose a cloud deployment over an on-prem deployment? (Choose Two)

A. In a cloud environment, the company controls technical issues. On-prem environments rely on the service provider to resolve technical issue.

B. Cloud costs adjust up or down depending on the amount of resources consumed. On- Prem costs for hardware, power, and space are ongoing regardless of usage

C. Cloud deployments require long implementation times due to capital expenditure processes. On-Prem deployments can be accomplished quickly using operational expenditure processes.

D. Cloud resources scale automatically to an increase in demand. On-prem requires additional capital expenditure.

E. In a cloud environment, the company is in full control of access to their data. On-prem risks access to data due to service provider outages

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

AWS Auto Scaling monitors your applications and automatically adjusts capacity to maintain steady, predictable performance at the lowest possible cost. Using AWS Auto Scaling, it's easy to setup application scaling for

NEW QUESTION: 198

Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

AP 'AP2' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:54:04 PM
AP 'AP4' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:44:49 PM
AP 'AP7' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:34:32 PM

Which action reduces the user impact?

- A. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval
- B. increase BandSelect
- C. enable coverage hole detection
- D. increase the AP heartbeat timeout

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 199

Which two statements about VRF-lite are true? (Choose two)

- A. It can support multiple customers on a single switch
- B. It supports most routing protocols, including EIGRP, ISIS, and OSPF
- C. It should be used when a customer's router is connected to an ISP over OSPF
- D. It can increase the packet switching rate
- E. It supports MPLS-VRF label exchange and labeled packets

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

In VRF-Lite, Route distinguisher (RD) identifies the customer routing table and allows customers to be assigned overlapping addresses. Therefore it can support multiple customers with overlapping addresses -> Answer 'It can support multiple customers on a single switch' is correct.

VRFs are commonly used for MPLS deployments, when we use VRFs without MPLS then we call it VRF lite

->Answer 'It supports MPLS-VRF label exchange and labeled packets' is not correct.

- VRF-lite does not support IGRP and ISIS. (-> Answer 'It supports most routing protocols, including EIGRP,ISIS, and OSPF' is not correct) -

The capability vrf-lite subcommand under router ospf should be used when configuring OSPF as the routing protocol between the PE and the CE. - VRF-lite does not affect the packet switching rate. (-> Answer 'It can increase the packet switching rate' is not correct) Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/12-2/25ew/configuration/guide/conf/vrf.html#w>

NEW QUESTION: 200

What is a characteristic of a WLC that is in master controller mode?

- A. All new APs that join the WLAN are assigned to the master controller.
- B. The master controller is responsible for load balancing all connecting clients to other controllers.
- C. All wireless LAN controllers are managed by the master controller.
- D. Configuration on the master controller is executed on all wireless LAN controllers.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Reference:

When should I use the master controller mode on a WLC? - When there is a master controller enabled, all newly added access points with no primary, secondary, or tertiary controllers assigned associate with the master controller on the same subnet.

NEW QUESTION: 201

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit. R1 is able to ping the R3 fa0/1 interface. Why do the extended pings fail?

- A. The maximum packet size accepted by the command is 1476 bytes.
- B. R3 is missing a return route to 10.99.69.0/30
- C. R2 and R3 do not have an OSPF adjacency
- D. The DF bit has been set

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

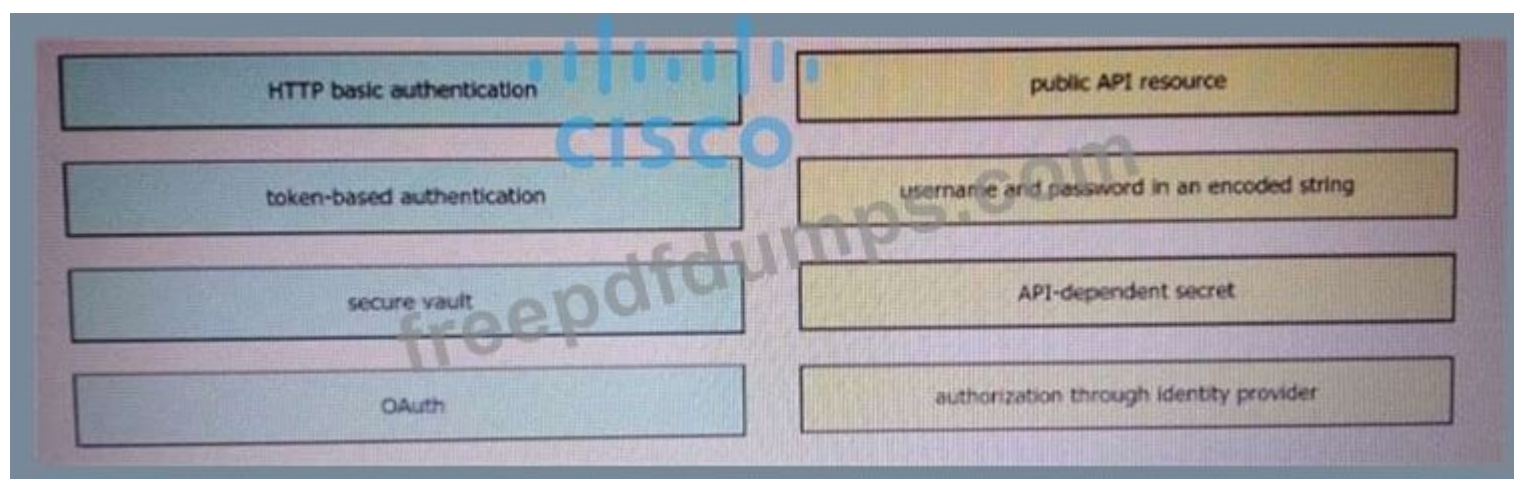
Explanation

If the DF bit is set, routers cannot fragment packets. From the output below, we learn that the maximum MTU of R2 is 1492 bytes while we sent ping with 1500 bytes. Therefore these ICMP packets were dropped.

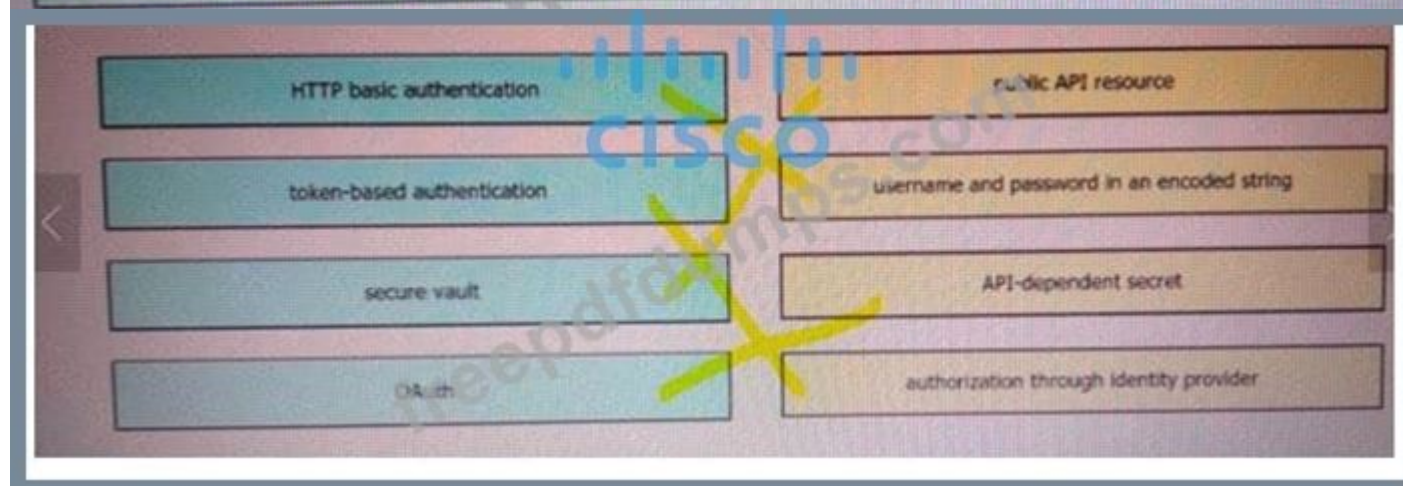
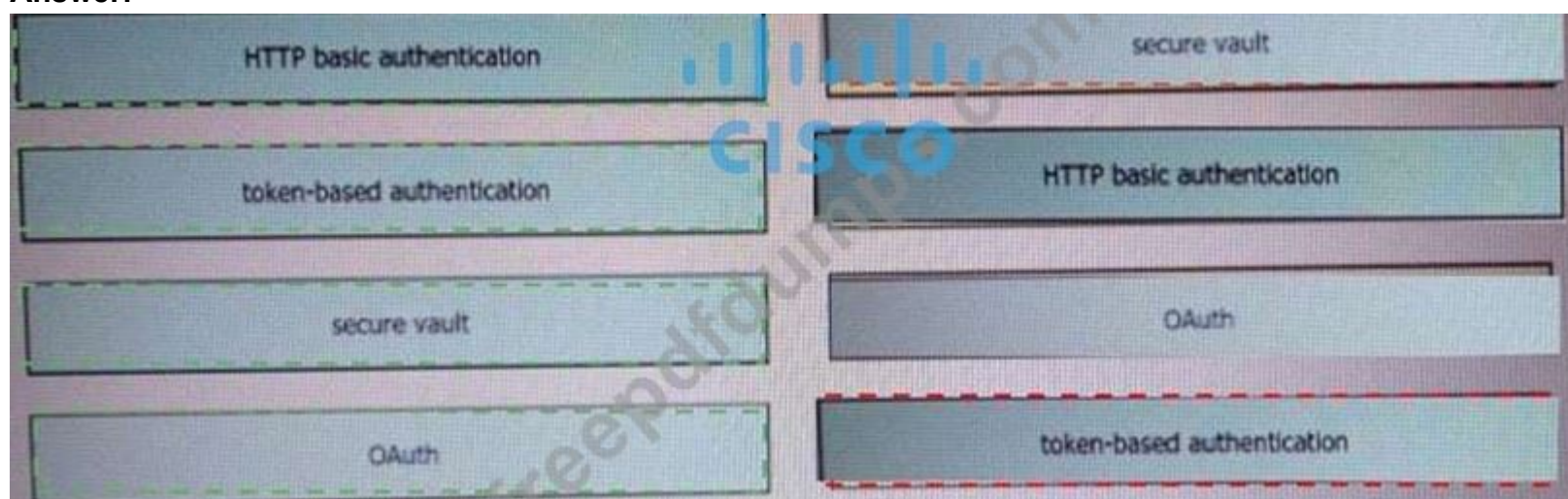
Note: Record option displays the address(es) of the hops (up to nine) the packet goes through.

NEW QUESTION: 203

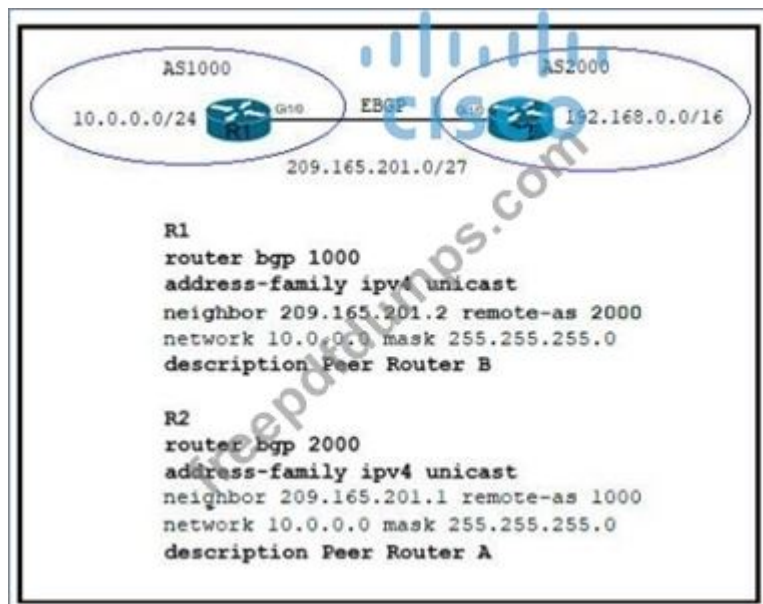
Drag and drop the REST API authentication method from the left to the description on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 204



Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands are needed to allow for full reachability between AS 1000 and AS 2000? (Choose two)

- A. R2#network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.192.0
- B. R1#network 19.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- C. R2#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- D. R2#network 19.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- E. R1#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0

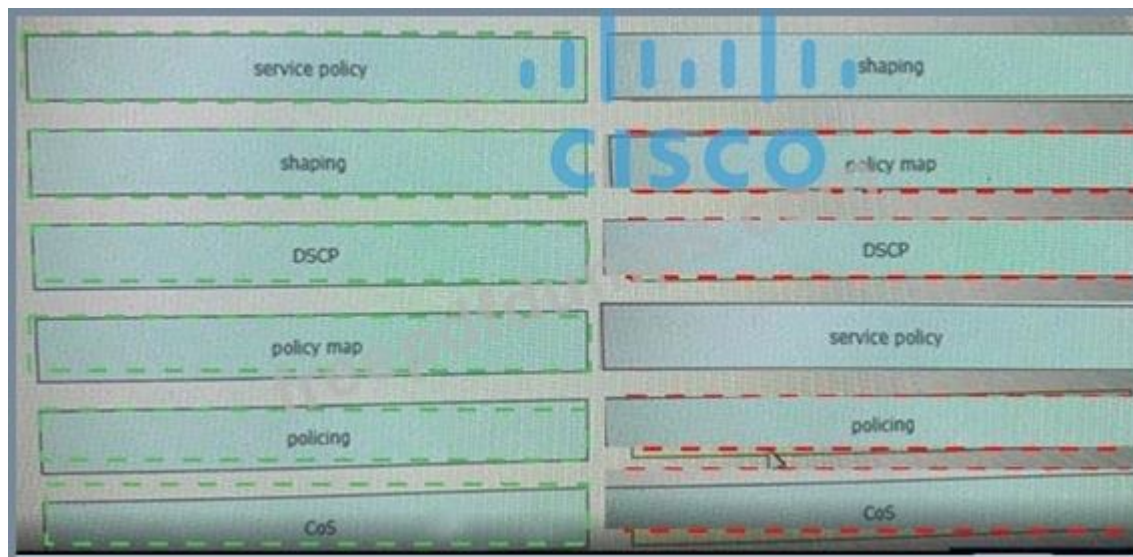
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 205

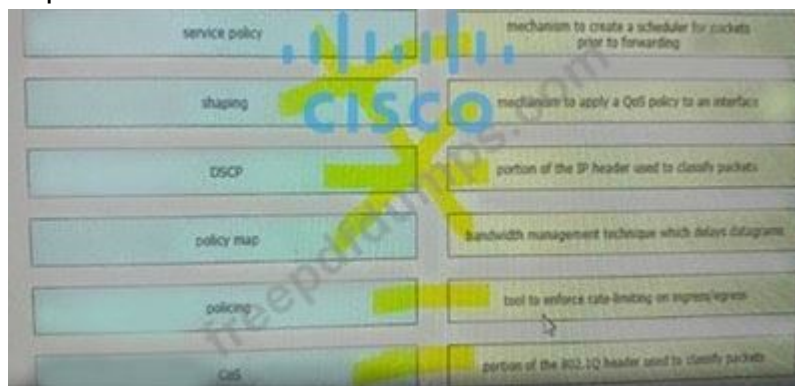
Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 206

What is a fact about Cisco EAP-FAST?

- A. It does not require a RADIUS server certificate.
- B. It requires a client certificate.
- C. It is an IETF standard.
- D. It operates in transparent mode.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

EAP-FAST is also designed for simplicity of deployment since it does not require a certificate on the wireless LAN client or on the RADIUS infrastructure yet incorporates a built-in provisioning mechanism.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-fixed/72788-CSSC-Deployment-Guide.html>

NEW QUESTION: 207

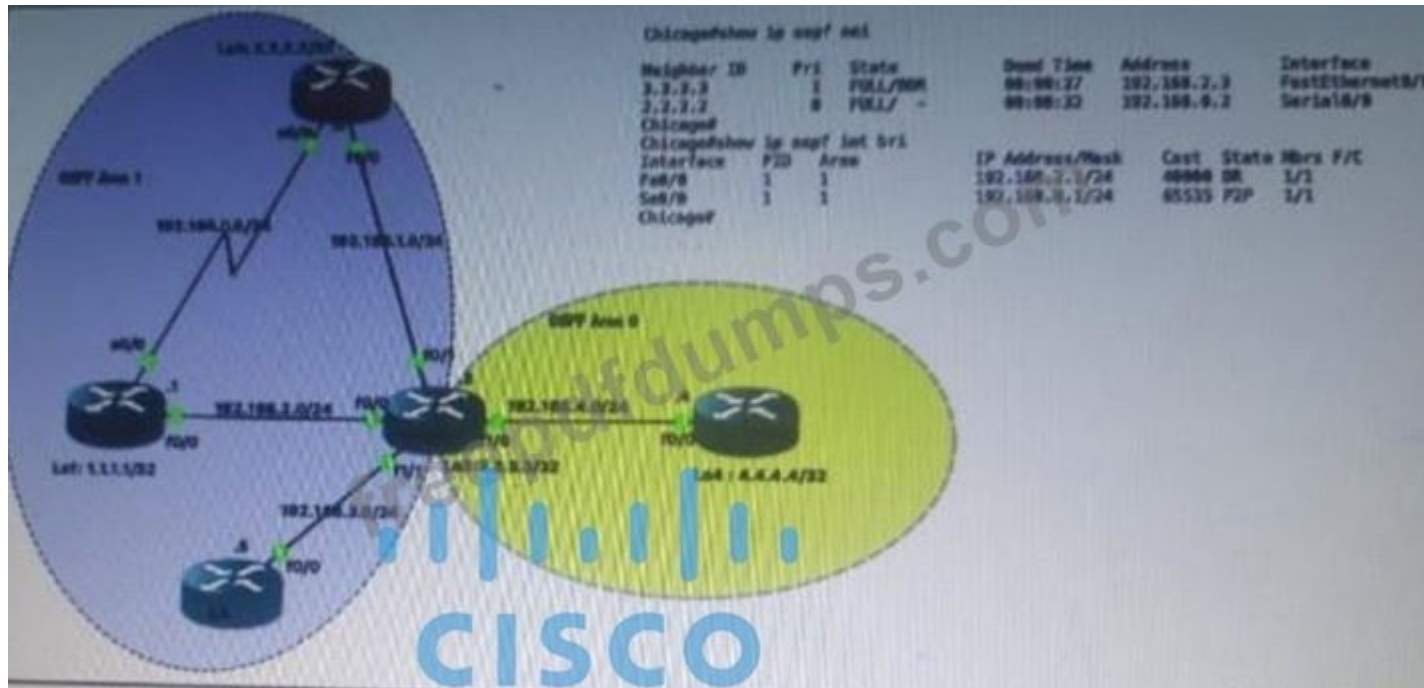
What is a consideration when designing a Cisco SD-Access underlay network?

- A. End user subnets and endpoints are part of the underlay network.
- B. The underlay switches provide endpoint physical connectivity for users.
- C. Static routing is a requirement,
- D. It must support IPv4 and IPv6 underlay networks

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 208

Refer the exhibit.



Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?

- A. Router NewYork because it has a higher router ID
- B. This segment has no designated router because it is a p2p network type.
- C. Router Chicago because it has a lower router ID
- D. This segment has no designated router because it is a nonbroadcast network type.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 209

Which function is handled by vManage in the Cisco SD-WAN fabric?

- A. Performs remote software upgrades for WAN Edge. vSmart and vBond
- B. Distributes policies that govern data forwarding
- C. Establishes BFD sessions to test liveness of links and nodes
- D. Establishes IPsec tunnels with nodes.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 210

Drag and drop the descriptions of the VSS technology from the left to the right. Not all options are used.

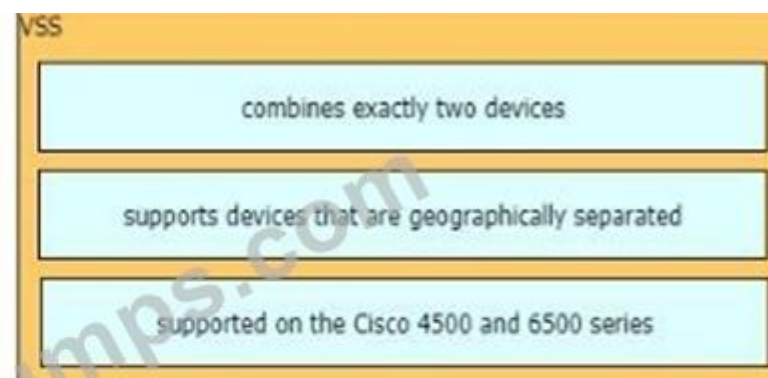
- supports devices that are geographically separated
- supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices
- supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series
- combines exactly two devices
- supports up to nine devices
- uses proprietary cabling



Answer:

Explanation

- supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices



- supports up to nine devices

- uses proprietary cabling

NEW QUESTION: 211

Which feature must be configured to allow packet capture over Layer 3 infrastructure'?

- A. VSPAN
- B. IPSPAN
- C. RSPAN
- D. ERSPAN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Encapsulated remote SPAN (ERSPAN): encapsulated Remote SPAN (ERSPAN), as the name says, brings generic routing encapsulation (GRE) for all captured traffic and allows it to be extended across Layer 3 domains.

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NEW QUESTION: 212

What is the purpose of the LISP routing and addressing architecture?

- A. It creates two entries for each network node, one for its identity and another for its location on the network.
- B. It allows LISP to be applied as a network visualization overlay through encapsulation.
- C. It allows multiple Instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router.
- D. It creates head-end replication used to deliver broadcast and multicast frames to the entire network.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) solves this issue by separating the location and identity of a device through the Routing locator (RLOC) and Endpoint identifier (EID):

+ Endpoint identifiers (EIDs) - assigned to end hosts. + Routing locators (RLOCs) - assigned to devices (primarily routers) that make up the global routing system.

NEW QUESTION: 213

Drag and drop the solutions that comprise Cisco Cyber Threat Defense from the left onto the objectives they accomplish on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 214

Which element enables communication between guest VMs within a virtualized environment?

- A. hypervisor
- B. vSwitch
- C. virtual router
- D. pNIC

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Each VM is provided with a virtual NIC (vNIC) that is connected to the virtual switch. Multiple vNICs can connect to a single vSwitch, allowing VMs on a physical host to communicate with one another at layer 2 without having to go out to a physical switch.

NEW QUESTION: 215

Which protocol is implemented to establish secure control plane adjacencies between Cisco SD-WAN nodes?

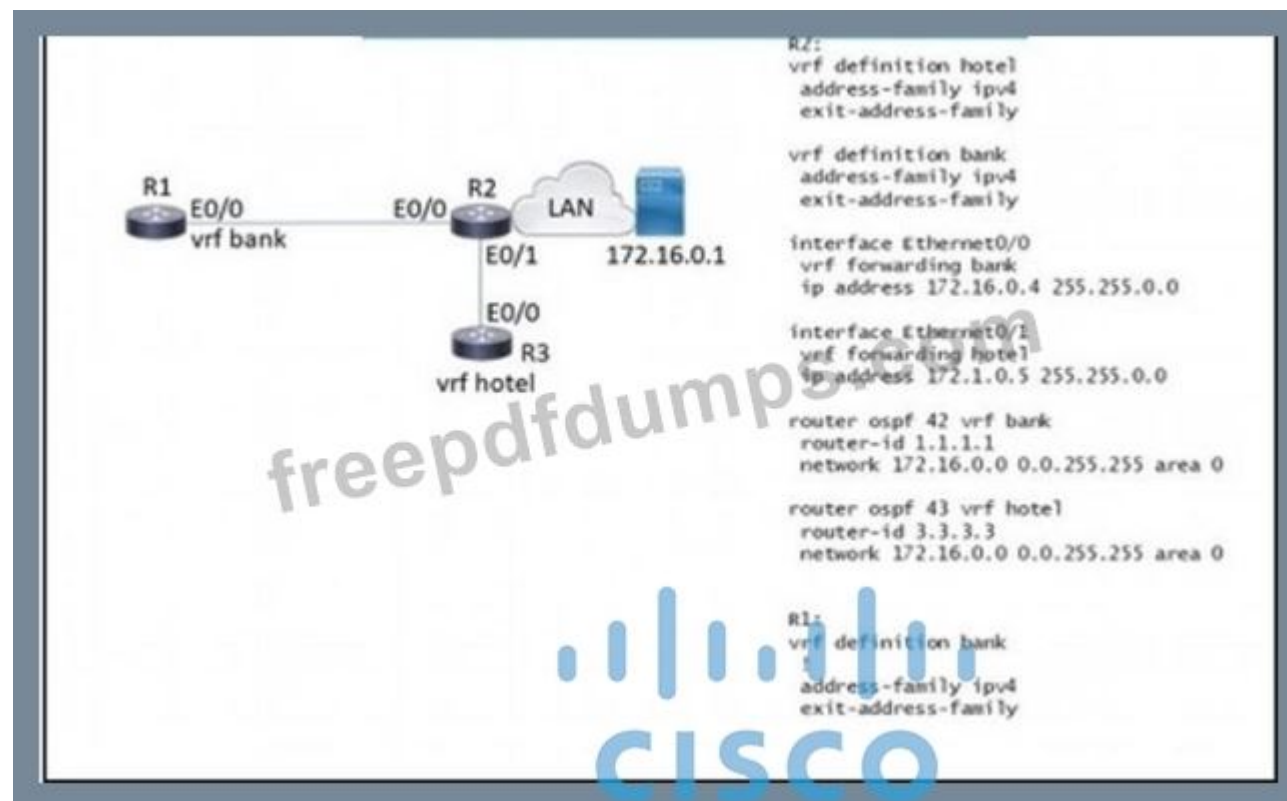
- A. IKE
- B. DTLS
- C. IPsec
- D. ESP

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Cisco SD-WAN control plane has been designed with network and device security in mind. The foundation of the control plane is one of two security protocols derived from SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)-the Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) protocol and the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.

NEW QUESTION: 216

Z



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be applied to R to enable R to reach the server at 172.16.0.1?

A)

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 vrf forwarding hotel
 ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf Hotel
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

B)

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf hotel
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

C)

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

D)

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 vrf forwarding bank
 ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 217

Why would a log file contain a * next to the date?

A. The network device was receiving NTP time when the log messages were recorded

B. The network device was unable to reach the NTP server when the log messages were recorded.

C. The network device is not configured to use NTP

D. The network device is not configured to use NTP time stamps for logging.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

If the system clock has not been set, the date and time are preceded by an asterisk (*) to indicate that the date and time are probably not correct.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/E-Learning/bulk/public/tac/cim/cib/using_cisco_ios_software/cmdrefs/service_timestamp

NEW QUESTION: 218

Which two methods are used by an AP that is trying to discover a wireless LAN controller? (Choose two.)

- A. Cisco Discovery Protocol neighbour
- B. broadcasting on the local subnet
- C. DNS lookup cisco-DNA-PRIMARY.localdomain
- D. DHCP Option 43
- E. querying other APs

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Cisco lightweight wireless AP needs to be paired with a WLC to function.

An AP must be very diligent to discover any controllers that it can join-all without any preconfiguration on your part. To accomplish this feat, several methods of discovery are used. The goal of discovery is just to build a list of live candidate controllers that are available, using the following methods: + Prior knowledge of WLCs + DHCP and DNS information to suggest some controllers (DHCP Option 43) + Broadcast on the local subnet to solicit controllers

Reference:

If you do not tell the LAP where the controller is via DHCP option 43, DNS resolution of "Cisco-capwap-controller.local_domain", or statically configure it, the LAP does not know where in the network to find the management interface of the controller.

In addition to these methods, the LAP does automatically look on the local subnet for controllers with a 255.255.255.255 local broadcast.

NEW QUESTION: 219

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses link 2 and enter all BGP neighbor relationship have been formed and that attributes have not been changed on any of the router.

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

```
R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in
```

- A. Option C
- B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 220

Drag and drop the threat defense solutions from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

Umbrella	provides malware protection on endpoints
AMP4E	provides IPS/IDS capabilities
FTD	performs security analytics by collecting network flows
StealthWatch	protects against email threat vector
ESA	provides DNS protection

Answer:

Umbrella	AMP4E
AMP4E	FTD
FTD	StealthWatch
StealthWatch	ESA
ESA	Umbrella

Explanation

AMP4E

FTD

StealthWatch

ESA

Umbrella

NEW QUESTION: 221

What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

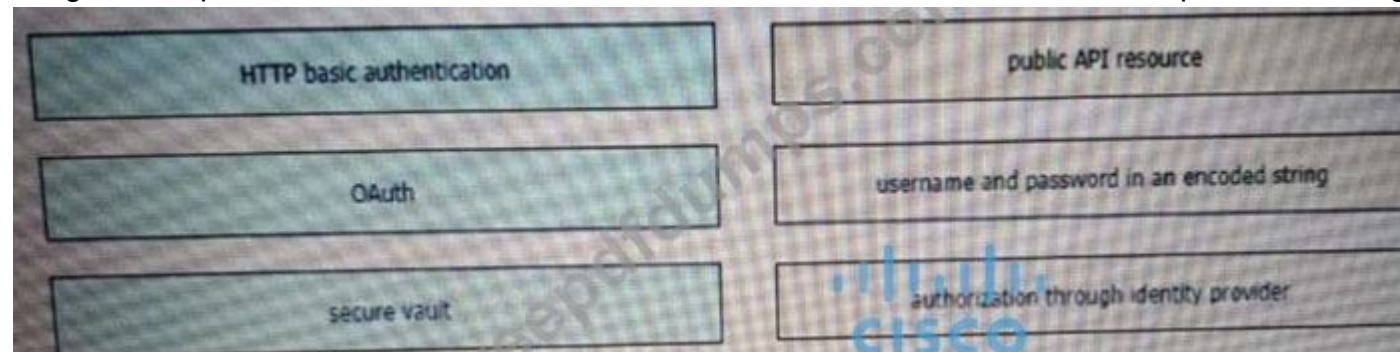
- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices
- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication
- C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication
- D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

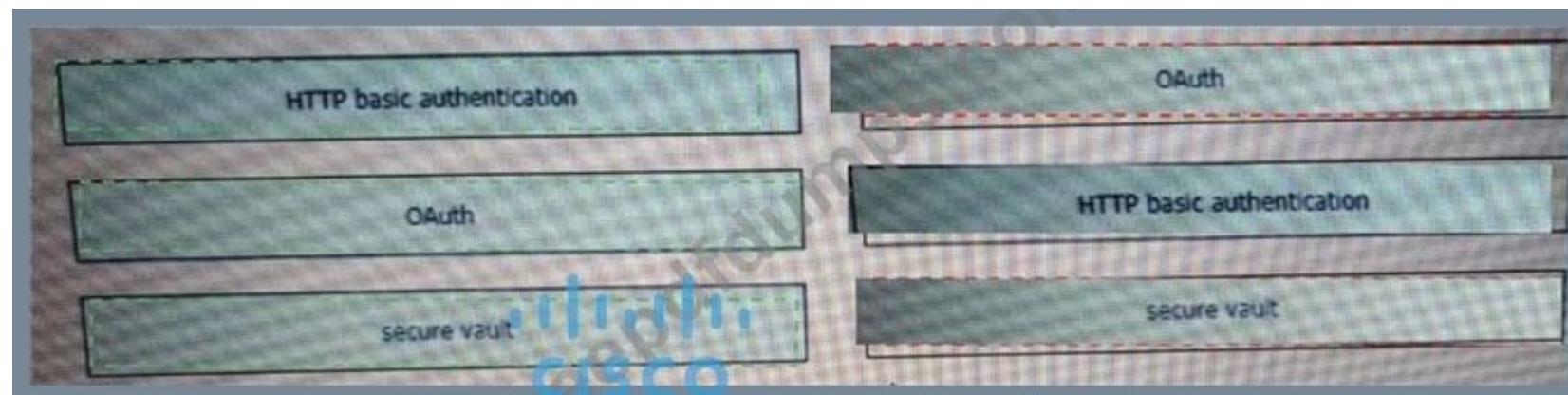
The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.

NEW QUESTION: 222

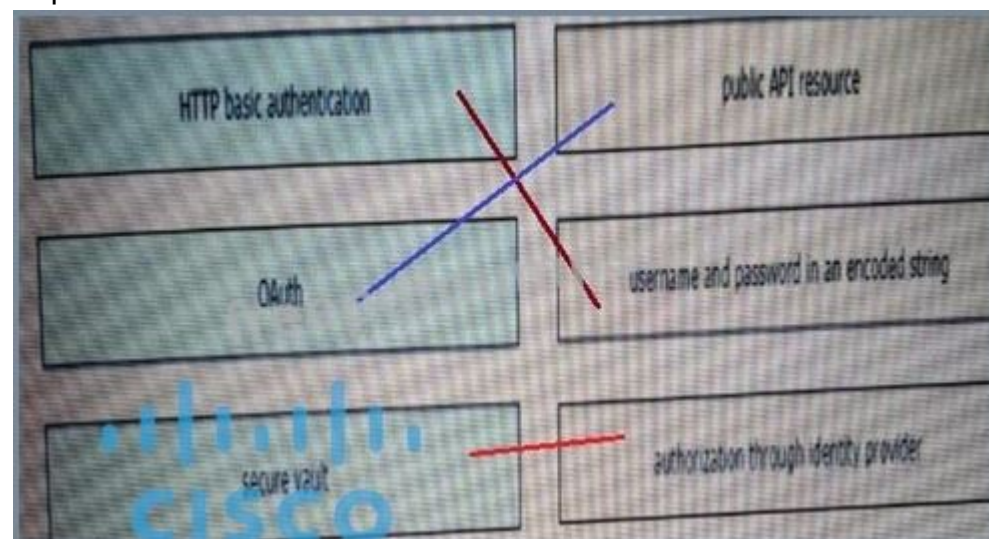
Drag and drop the REST API authentication methods from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



Answer:

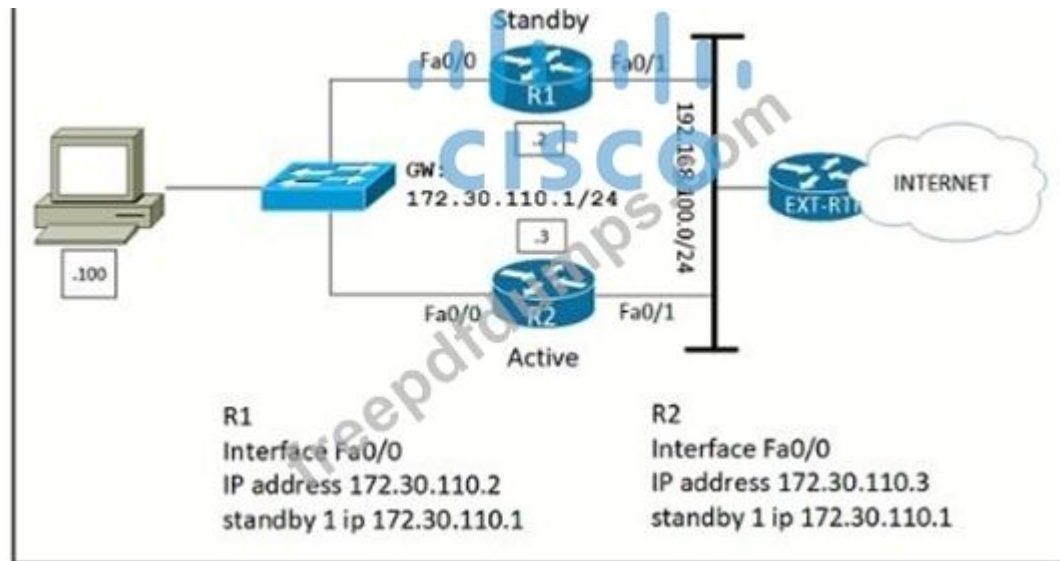


Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 223

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration change ensures that R1 is the active gateway whenever it is in a functional state for the 172.30.110.0/24 network?

A)

R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 90

B)

R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 100

C)

R2
standby 1 priority 100
standby 1 preempt

D)

R2
standby 1 priority 90
standby 1 preempt

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 224

Which feature is supported by EIGRP but is not supported by OSPF?

A. equal-cost load balancing

B. route filtering

C. unequal-cost load balancing

D. route summarization

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

EIGRP support unequal-cost load balancing via the "variance ..." while OSPF only supports equalcost load balancing.

NEW QUESTION: 225

A customer has recently implemented a new wireless infrastructure using WLC-5520S at a site directly next to a large commercial airport. Users report that they intermittently lose Wi-Fi connectivity, and troubleshooting reveals it is due to frequent channel changes. Which two actions fix this issue? (Choose two)

- A. Remove UNII-2 and Extended UNII-2 channels from the 5 GHz channel list
- B. Restore the OCA default settings because this automatically avoids channel interference
- C. Disable DFS channels to prevent interference with Doppler radar
- D. Enable DFS channels because they are immune to radar interference
- E. Configure channels on the UNII-2 and the Extended UNII-2 sub-bands of the 5 GHz band only

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

In the 5GHz spectrum some of the channels used by 802.11 are subject to Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) requirements. This is due to our clients coexistence with other RF technologies such as Maritime, Aviation and Weather RADAR.

Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) is the process of detecting radar signals that must be protected against interference from 5.0 GHz (802.11a/h) radios, and upon detection switching the operating frequency of the 5.0 GHz (802.11a/h) radio to one that is not interfering with the radar systems.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/access/wireless/software/guide/RadioChannelDFS.pdf> Although DFS helps reduce interference with radar systems but "DFS channels" refer to the 5GHz channels that require DFS check. In other words, DFS channels are channels that may interfere with radar signal.

Therefore we should disable these DFS channels -> Answer C is correct.

UNII-2 (5.250-5.350 GHz and 5.470-5.725 GHz) which contains channels 52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, and 140 are permitted in the United States, but shared with radar systems.

Therefore, APs operating on UNII-2 channels are required to use Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) to avoid interfering with radar signals.

If an AP detects a radar signal, it must immediately stop using that channel and randomly pick a new channel.

Reference:

https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Channel_Planning_Best_Practices

NEW QUESTION: 226

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describes on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



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NEW QUESTION: 227

How is Layer 3 roaming accomplished in a unified wireless deployment?

- A. The client database on the original controller is updated the anchor entry, and the new controller database is updated with the foreign entry.
- B. The client entry on the original controller is passed to the database on the new controller.
- C. The new controller assigns an IP address from the new subnet to the client

D. An EoIP tunnel is created between the client and the anchor controller to provide seamless connectivity as the client is associated with the new AP.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 228

What are two differences between the RIB and the FIB? (Choose two.)

- A.** The FIB is derived from the data plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- B.** The RIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the FIB is the Information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- C.** FIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the RIB is the information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- D.** The FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- E.** The RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions. The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups.

NEW QUESTION: 229

Which statement about TLS is true when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A.** It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server.
- B.** It is not supported on Cisco devices.
- C.** It required certificates for authentication.
- D.** It is used for HTTP and HTTPs requests.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When a device boots up with the startup configuration, the nginx process will be running. NGINX is an internal webserver that acts as a proxy webserver. It provides Transport Layer Security (TLS)-based HTTPS. RESTCONF request sent via HTTPS is first received by the NGINX proxy web server, and the request is transferred to the confd web server for further syntax/semantics check.

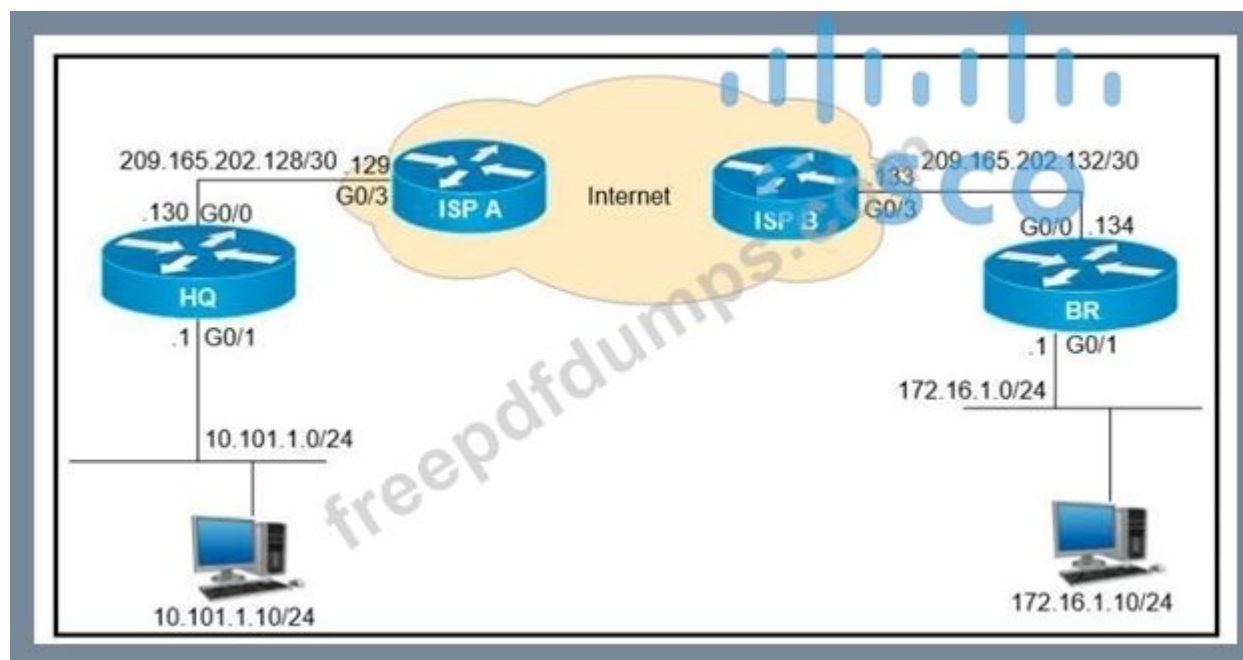
Reference:

[ios/prog/configuration/168/b_168_programmability_cg/RESTCONF.html](https://www.cisco.com/ios/prog/configuration/168/b_168_programmability_cg/RESTCONF.html)

The https-based protocol-RESTCONF (RFC 8040), which is a stateless protocol, uses secure HTTP methods to provide CREATE, READ, UPDATE and DELETE (CRUD) operations on a conceptual datastore containing YANG-defined data -> RESTCONF only uses HTTPs.

NEW QUESTION: 230

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to the HQ router to set up a GRE tunnel between the HQ and BR routers?

☐ interface Tunnel1
ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.129

☐ interface Tunnel1
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.133

☐ interface Tunnel1
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.129

☐ interface Tunnel1
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.134

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 231

Which two descriptions of FlexConnect mode for Cisco APs are true? (Choose two.)

A. APs that operate in FlexConnect mode cannot detect rogue APs

B. FlexConnect mode is used when the APs are set up in a mesh environment and used to bridge between each other.

C. FlexConnect mode is a feature that is designed to allow specified CAPWAP-enabled APs to exclude themselves from managing data traffic between clients and infrastructure.

D. When connected to the controller, FlexConnect APs can tunnel traffic back to the controller

E. FlexConnect mode is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

FlexConnect is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments. It enables customers to configure and control access points in a branch or remote office from the corporate office through a wide area network (WAN) link without deploying a controller in each office.

The FlexConnect access points can switch client data traffic locally and perform client authentication locally when their connection to the controller is lost. When they are connected to the controller, they can also send traffic back to the controller. In the connected mode, the FlexConnect access point can also perform local authentication.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-2/configuration/guide/cg/cg_flexconnect.html)

[2/configuration/guide/cg/cg_flexconnect.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-2/configuration/guide/cg/cg_flexconnect.html)

NEW QUESTION: 232

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right.

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

easy to scale and upgrade

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

On Premises

Cloud

Answer:

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

easy to scale and upgrade

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

On Premises

Cloud

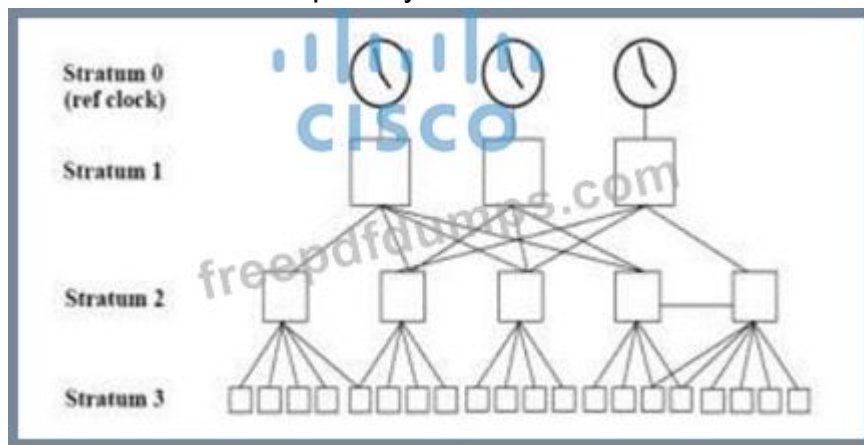
NEW QUESTION: 233

What does the number in an NTP stratum level represent?

- A. The number of hops it takes to reach the master time server.
- B. The number of hops it takes to reach the authoritative time source.
- C. The amount of offset between the device clock and true time.
- D. The amount of drift between the device clock and true time.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NTP uses the concept of a stratum to describe how many hops (routers) away a machine is from an authoritative time source, usually a reference clock. A reference clock is a stratum 0 device that is assumed to be accurate and has little or no delay associated with it. Stratum 0 servers cannot be used on the network but they are directly connected to computers which then operate as stratum-1 servers. A stratum 1 time server acts as a primary network time standard.



NEW QUESTION: 234

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

Characteristics	OSPF	EIGRP
maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available		
Link State Protocol		
selects routes using the DUAL algorithm		
supports only equal multipath load balancing		
Advanced Distance Vector Protocol		
quickly computes new path upon link failure		

Answer:



EIGRP maintains alternative loop-free backup via the feasible successors. To qualify as a feasible successor, a router must have an Advertised Distance (AD) less than the Feasible distance (FD) of the current successor route.

Advertised distance (AD): the cost from the neighbor to the destination. Feasible distance (FD): The sum of the AD plus the cost between the local router and the next-hop router

NEW QUESTION: 235

Which JSON syntax is valid?

- A. {"switch/": {"name/": "dist1", "/interfaces/": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
- B. {"switch": "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}
- C. {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
- D. {'switch': ('name': 'dist1', 'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3'])}

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 236

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming that R1 is a CE router, which VRF is assigned to Gi0/0 on R1?

- A. VRF VPN_B

B. VRF VPN_A

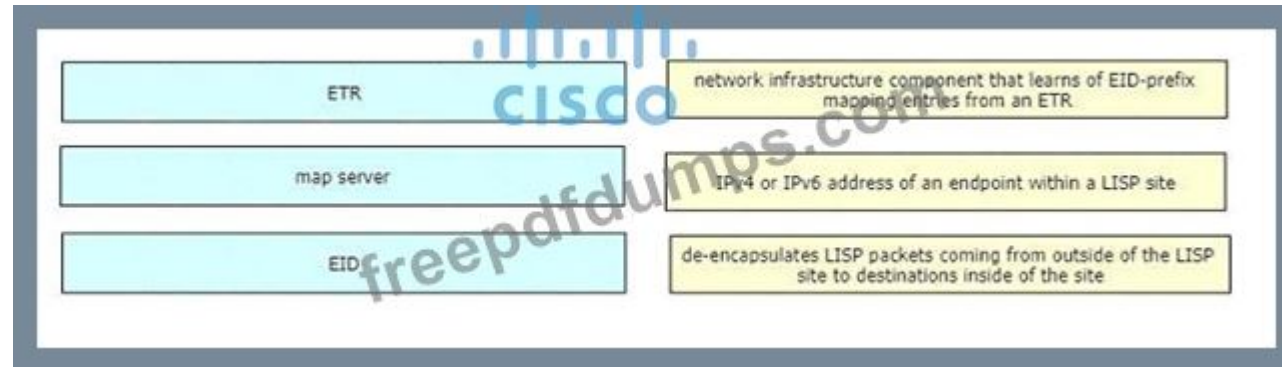
C. default VRF

D. management VRF

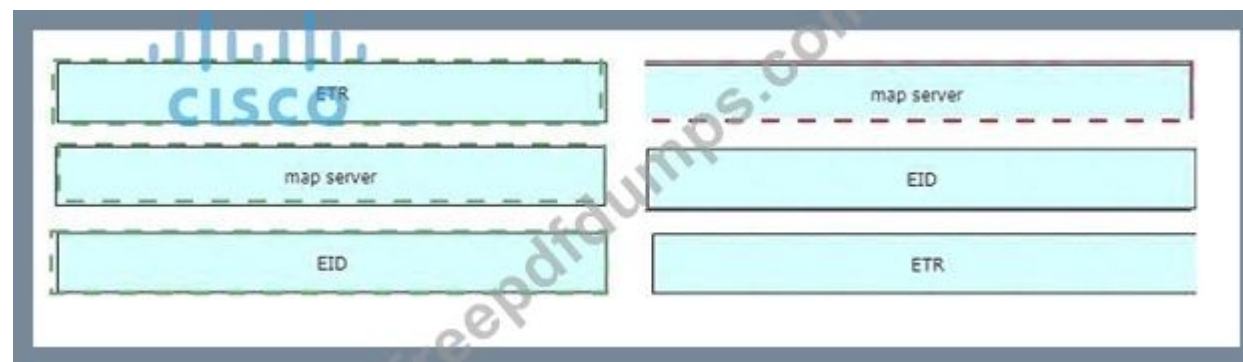
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 237

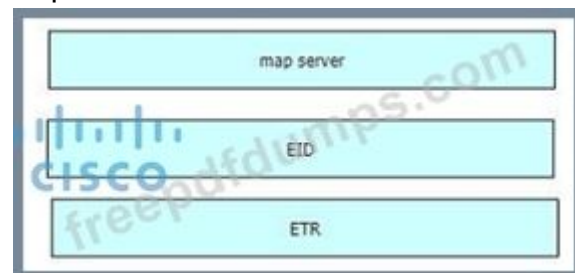
Drag and drop the LISP components on the left to the correct description on the right



Answer:



Explanation



https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_lisp/configuration/xr-3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irloverview.h

NEW QUESTION: 238

A wireless consultant is designing a high-density wireless network for a lecture hall for 1000 students Which antenna type is recommended for this environment?

A. sector antenna

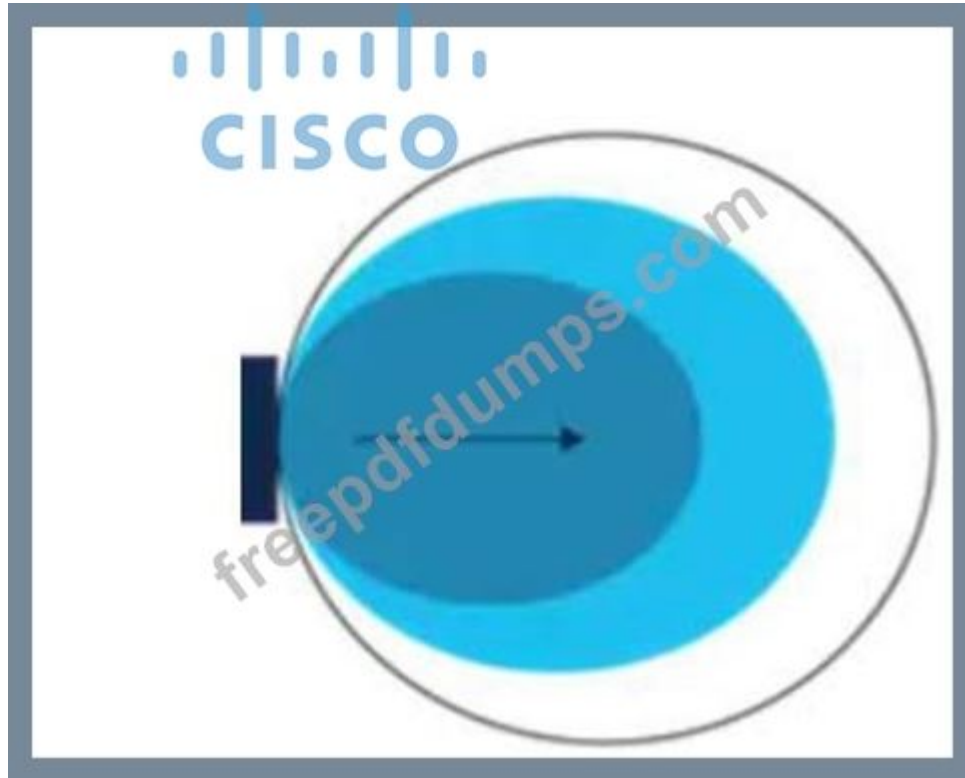
B. dipole antenna

C. parabolic dish

D. omnidirectional antenna

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Directional antennas Directional antennas come in many different styles and shapes. An antenna does not offer any added power to the signal; it simply redirects the energy it receives from the transmitter. By redirecting this energy, it has the effect of providing more energy in one direction and less energy in all other directions. As the gain of a directional antenna increases, the angle of radiation usually decreases, providing a greater coverage distance but with a reduced coverage angle. Directional antennas include patch antennas and parabolic dishes. Parabolic dishes have a very narrow RF energy path, and the installer must be accurate in aiming these types of antennas at each other.



Reference:

Omnidirectional antennas

An omnidirectional antenna is designed to provide a 360-degree radiation pattern. This type of antenna is used when coverage in all directions from the antenna is required. The standard 2.14-dBi "rubber duck" is one style of omnidirectional antenna.

Omnidirectional antenna



-> Therefore Omnidirectional antenna is best suited for a high-density wireless network in a lecture hall.

NEW QUESTION: 239

When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experienced for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

- A. Not all of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.
- B. Not all of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- C. All of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- D. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A prerequisite for configuring Mobility Groups is "All controllers must be configured with the same virtual interface IP address". If all the controllers within a mobility group are not using the same virtual interface, inter-controller roaming may appear to work, but the handoff does not complete, and the client loses connectivity for a period of time. -> Answer B is correct.

Reference:

[b_cg85/mobility_groups.html](#)

NEW QUESTION: 240

In a traditional 3 tier topology, an engineer must explicitly configure a switch as the root bridge and exclude it from any further election process for the spanning-tree domain. Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Configure the spanning-tree priority to 32768
- B. Configure root guard and portfast on all access switch ports.
- C. Configure BPDU guard in all switch-to-switch connections.
- D. Configure the spanning-tree priority equal to 0.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Note: The administrator can set the root bridge priority to 0 in an effort to secure the root bridge position. But there is no guarantee against a bridge with a priority of 0 and a lower MAC address.

The root guard feature provides a way to enforce the root bridge placement in the network.

Root guard does not allow the port to become a STP root port, so the port is always STP-designated. If a better BPDU arrives on this port, root guard does not take the BPDU into account and elect a new STP root. Instead, root guard puts the port into the root-inconsistent STP state which is equal to a listening state. No traffic is forwarded across this port.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/10588-74.html>

NEW QUESTION: 241

A network administrator is preparing a Python script to configure a Cisco IOS XE-based device on the network. The administrator is worried that colleagues will make changes to the device while the script is running. Which operation of the client manager prevents colleagues from making changes to the device while the script is running?

- A. `m.lock(config='running')`
- B. `m.lock(target='running')`
- C. `m.freeze(target='running')`

D. m.freeze(config='running')

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The example below shows the usage of lock command:

```
def demo(host, user, names):
```

With manager. Connect(host=host, port=22, username=user) as m:

With m.locked(target='running'):

for n in names:

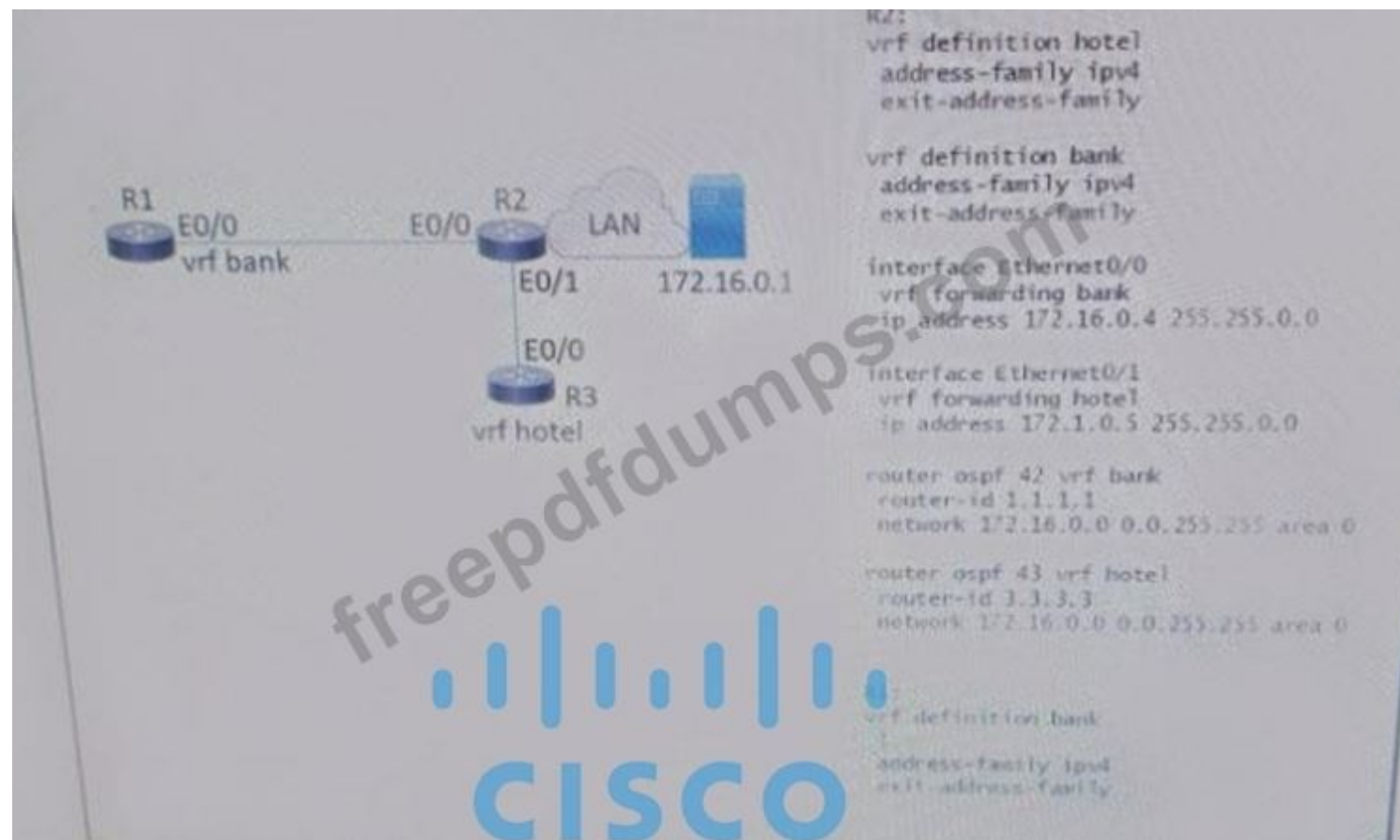
```
m.edit_config (target='running', config=template % n)
```

The command "m.locked (target='running')" causes a lock to be acquired on the running datastore.

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NEW QUESTION: 242

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to R1 to enable R1 to reach the server at 172.16.0.1?

```

interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf hotel
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0

interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding hotel
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf hotel
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 area 0

interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding bank
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 area 0

interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0

```

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 243

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#debug ip ospf hello
R1#debug condition interface Fa0/1
Condition 1 Set

```

Which statement about the OSPF debug output is true?

- A. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent to received on interface Fa0/1.
- B. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent or received on all interfaces.
- C. The output displays OSPF hello messages which router R1 has sent received on interface Fa0/1.
- D. The output displays OSPF hello and LSACK messages which router R1 has sent or received.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

This combination of commands is known as "Conditional debug" and will filter the debug output based on your conditions. Each condition added, will behave like an 'And' operator in Boolean logic. Some examples of the "debug ip ospf hello" are shown below:

```

*Oct 12 14:03:32.595: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from
192.168.12.2
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Rcv hello from 1.1.1.1 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from
192.168.12.1
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Mismatched hello parameters from 192.168.12.1

```

NEW QUESTION: 244

Refer to the exhibit. Link1 is a copper connection and Link2 is a fiber connection. The fiber port must be the primary port for all forwarding. The output of the show spanning-tree command on SW2 shows that the fiber port is blocked by spanning tree. An engineer enters the spanning-tree port-priority 32 command on G0/1 on SW2. but the port remains blocked. Which command should be entered on the ports that are connected to Lmk2 to resolve the issue?



- A. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1.
- B. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 224 on SW1.
- C. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 4 on SW2.
- D. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 64 on SW2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SW1 needs to block one of its ports to SW2 to avoid a bridging loop between the two switches.

Unfortunately, it blocked the fiber port Link2. But how does SW2 select its blocked port? Well, the answer is based on the BPDUs it receives from SW1. A BPDU is superior than another if it has:

1. A lower Root Bridge ID
2. A lower path cost to the Root
3. A lower Sending Bridge ID
4. A lower Sending Port ID

These four parameters are examined in order. In this specific case, all the BPDUs sent by SW1 have the same Root Bridge ID, the same path cost to the Root and the same Sending Bridge ID.

The only parameter left to select the best one is the Sending Port ID (Port ID = port priority + port index). And the port index of Gi0/0 is lower than the port index of Gi0/1 so Link 1 has been chosen as the primary link.

Therefore we must change the port priority to change the primary link. The lower numerical value of port priority, the higher priority that port has. In other words, we must change the port-priority on Gi0/1 of SW1 (not on Gi0/1 of SW2) to a lower value than that of Gi0/0.

NEW QUESTION: 245

What does this EEM applet event accomplish?

"event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.3.7.0.9.5.3.1.2.9 get-type next entry-op gt entry-val 75 poll-interval 5"

- A. Upon the value reaching 75%, a SNMP event is generated and sent to the trap server.
- B. It presents a SNMP variable that can be interrogated.
- C. It issues email when the value is greater than 75% for five polling cycles.
- D. It reads an SNMP variable, and when the value exceeds 75%, it triggers an action.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 246

Which access controls list allows only TCP traffic with a destination port range of 22-433, excluding port 80?

- A. Permit tcp any any ne 80
- B. Permit tco any any range 22 443
- Deny tcp any any eq 80
- C. Deny tcp any any ne 80
- Permit tcp any any range 22 443
- D. Deny tcp any any eq 80
- Permit tco any any gt 21 it 444

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 247

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#debug ip ospf hello
R1#debug condition interface Fa0/1
Condition 1 Set
```

Which statement about the OPSF debug output is true?

- A. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent to received on interface Fa0/1.
- B. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent or received on all interfaces.
- C. The output displays OSPF hello messages which router R1 has sent received on interface Fa0/1.
- D. The output displays OSPF hello and LSACK messages which router R1 has sent or received.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

This combination of commands is known as "Conditional debug" and will filter the debug output based on your conditions. Each condition added, will behave like an 'And' operator in Boolean logic. Some examples of the "debug ip ospf hello" are shown below:

```
*Oct 12 14:03:32.595: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from
192.168.12.2
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Rcv hello from 1.1.1.1 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from
192.168.12.1
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Mismatched hello parameters from 192.168.12.1
```

NEW QUESTION: 248

What does the Cisco DNA Center use to enable the delivery of applications through a network and to yield analytics for innovation?

- A. process adapters
- B. Command Runner
- C. intent-based APIs
- D. domain adapters

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Cisco DNA Center open platform for intent-based networking provides 360-degree extensibility across multiple components, including:

+ Intent-based APIs leverage the controller to enable business and IT applications to deliver intent to the network and to reap network analytics and insights for IT and business innovation. These enable APIs that allow Cisco DNA Center to receive input from a variety of sources, both internal to IT and from line-of-business applications, related to application policy, provisioning, software image management, and assurance.

...

Reference:

[dna-center/nb-06-dna-cent-plat-sol-over-cte-en.html](#)

NEW QUESTION: 249

Which statement describes the IP and MAC allocation requirements for virtual machines on types 1 hypervisors?

- A. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes.
- B. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP address but shares the MAC address with the physical server
- C. Each virtual machines requires a unique IP address but shares the MAC address with the address of the physical server.
- D. Each virtual machine requires a unique MAC address but shares the IP address with the physical server.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A virtual machine (VM) is a software emulation of a physical server with an operating system.

From an application's point of view, the VM provides the look

and feel of a real physical server, including all its components, such as CPU, memory, and network interface cards (NICs).

The virtualization software that creates VMs and performs the hardware abstraction that allows multiple VMs to run concurrently is known as a hypervisor.

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).



NEW QUESTION: 250

Which control plane protocol is used between Cisco SD-WAN routers and vSmart controllers?

- A. BGP
- B. TCP
- C. UDP
- D. OMP

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 251

Refer to the exhibit.

```

line vty 0 4
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 120 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
line vty 5 15
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 30 0
 session-limit 30
 login local

```

Only administrators from the subnet 10.10.10.0/24 are permitted to have access to the router. A secure protocol must be used for the remote access and management of the router instead of clear-text protocols.

Which configuration achieves this goal?

```

access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 4
access-class 23 in
transport input ssh

access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 15
access-class 23 in
transport input ssh

access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
line vty 0 15
access-class 23 out
transport input all

access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
line vty 0 15
access-class 23 in
transport input ssh

```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 252

Refer to the exhibit.

```

vlan 222
remote-span
!
vlan 223
remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!

```

What is the result when a technician adds the monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 233 command?

- A. An error is flagged for configuring two destinations.
- B. The RSPAN VLAN is replaced by VLAN 223.
- C. RSPAN traffic is split between VLANs 222 and 223.
- D. RSPAN traffic is sent to VLANs 222 and 223.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 253

What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices
- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication

C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication

D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.



NEW QUESTION: 254

A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+
```

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?

A. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a database is checked?

B. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checked. If that check fail. a local database is checked.

C. A local database is checked first. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked.

D. A local database is checked first. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The "aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+" command is broken down as follows:

+ The 'aaa authentication' part is simply saying we want to configure authentication settings.

+ The 'login' is stating that we want to prompt for a username/password when a connection is made to the device.

+ The 'default' means we want to apply for all login connections (such as tty, vty, console and aux). If we use this keyword, we don't need to configure anything else under tty, vty and aux lines. If we don't use this keyword then we have to specify which line(s) we want to apply the authentication feature.

+ The 'local group tacacs+' means all users are authenticated using router's local database (the first method). If the credentials are not found on the local database, then the TACACS+ server is used (the second method).

NEW QUESTION: 255

An engineer configures a WLAN with fast transition enabled. Some legacy clients fail to connect to this WLAN. Which feature allows the legacy clients to connect while still allowing other clients to use fast transition based on the OLTIs?

- A. over the DS
- B. adaptive R
- C. 802.11V
- D. 802.11k

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

"name": "Mark"

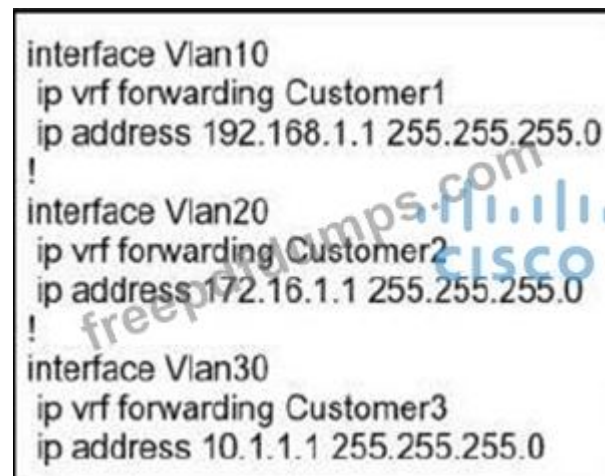
JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null.

For example:

```
{
  "name": "John",
  "age": 30,
  "alive": true,
  "cars": [ "Ford", "BMW", "Fiat" ]
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 256

Refer to the exhibit.



```
interface Vlan10
 ip vrf forwarding Customer1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
 ip vrf forwarding Customer2
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
 ip vrf forwarding Customer3
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

- A. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 global
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- B. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer2 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer1
- C. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer1 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
- D. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 global

```
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
```

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routing/200158-Configure-Route-Leaking-between-Global-a.h> Static routes directly between VRFs are not supported so we cannot configure a direct static route between two VRFs.

The command "ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 global" means in VRF Customer1, in order to reach destination 172.16.1.0/24 then we use the next hop IP address 172.16.1.1 in the global routing table. And the command "ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10" tells the router "to reach 192.168.1.0/24, send to Vlan 10".

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NEW QUESTION: 257

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer has configured Cisco ISE to assign VLANs to clients based on their method of authentication, but this is not working as expected. Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. set a NAC state
- B. enable AAA override
- C. require a DHCP address assignment
- D. utilize RADIUS profiling

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 258

Refer to the exhibit.

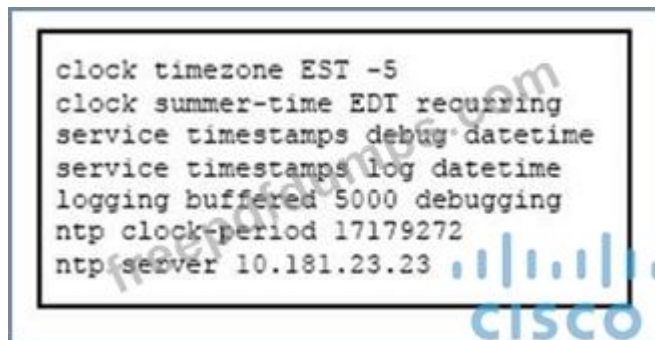
```
interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Customer1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Customer2
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Customer3
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

- A.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer1 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
- B.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 global
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- C.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 global
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- D.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer2 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer1

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 259



Refer to the exhibit. While reviewing a log file on a router with this NTP configuration, you note that the log entries of the router display a different time than the NTP time. Which action can you take to correct the problem?

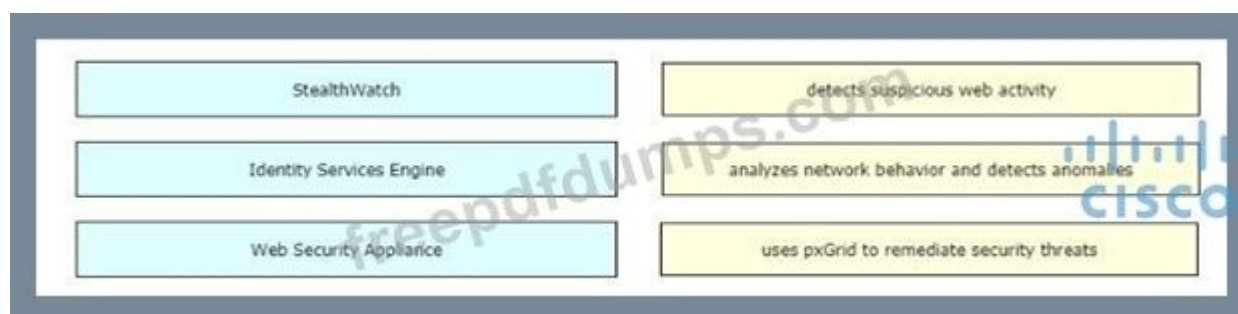
- A.** Remove the datetime keyword from the service timestamps log datetimestatement
- B.** Add the localtime keyword to the service timestamps log datetimestatement
- C.** Add the mseckeyword to the service timestamps log datetimestatement.
- D.** Configure the router to be the NTP master.
- E.** Add the statement ntp broadcast to the NTP configuration of the neighboring router.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

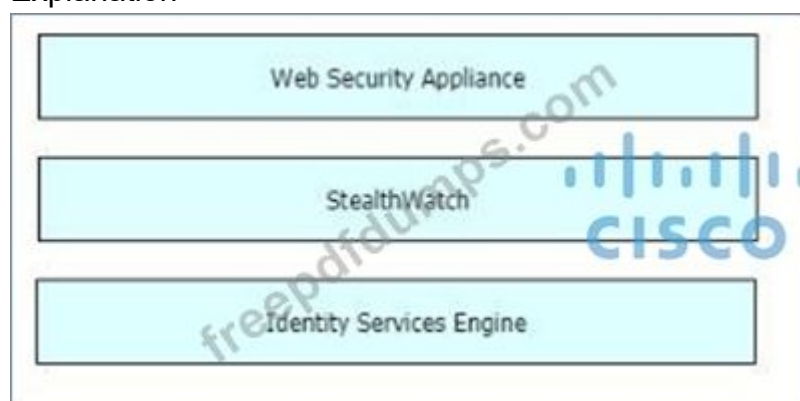
NEW QUESTION: 260

Drag and drop the solutions that comprise Cisco Cyber Threat Defense from the left onto the objectives they accomplish on the right.



Answer:

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 261

How are the Cisco Express Forwarding table and the FIB related to each other?

- A. Cisco Express Forwarding uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions correct
- B. The FIB is used to populate the Cisco Express Forwarding table
- C. There can be only one FIB but multiple Cisco Express Forwarding tables on IOS devices
- D. The Cisco Express Forwarding table allows route lookups to be forwarded to the route processor for processing before they are sent to the FIB

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table - CEF uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and these changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.

Reference:

ciscoef.html

NEW QUESTION: 262

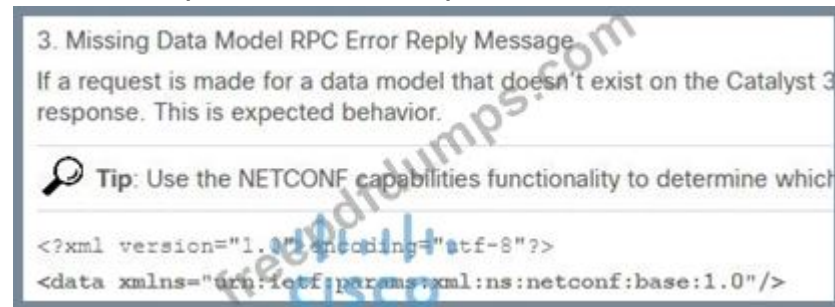
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

Refer to the exhibit. What does the error message relay to the administrator who is trying to configure a Cisco IOS device?

- A. A NETCONF request was made for a data model that does not exist.
- B. The device received a valid NETCONF request and serviced it without error.
- C. A NETCONF message with valid content based on the YANG data models was made, but the request failed.

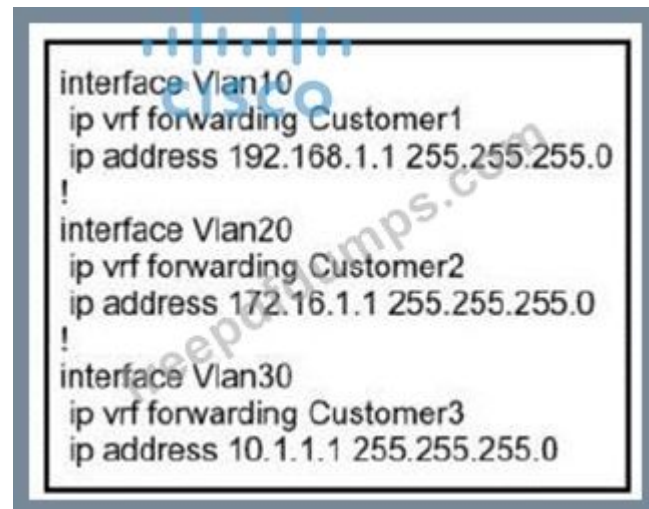
D. The NETCONF running datastore is currently locked.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 263

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

- A.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 global
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- B.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer2
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer1
- C.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer1
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
- D.** ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 global
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

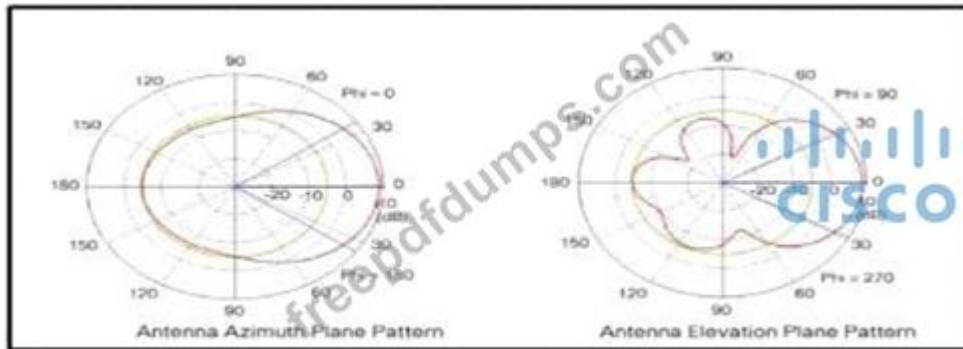
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routing/200158-Configure-Route-Leaking-between-Global-a.html>

Static routes directly between VRFs are not supported so we cannot configure a direct static route between two VRFs.

The command "ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 global" means in VRF Customer1, in order to reach destination 172.16.1.0/24 then we use the next hop IP address 172.16.1.1 in the global routing table. And the command "ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10" tells the router "to reach 192.168.1.0/24, send to Vlan 10".

NEW QUESTION: 264

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?

- A. Dipole
- B. Yagi
- C. Patch
- D. Omnidirectional

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 265

Which TCP setting is tuned to minimize the risk of fragmentation on a GRE/IP tunnel?

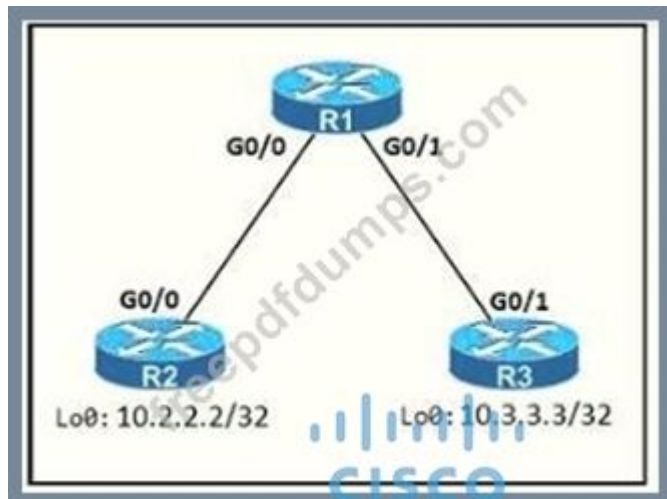
- A. MSS
- B. MTU
- C. MRU
- D. window size

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 266

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny Telnet traffic from the loopback interface of router R3 to the loopback interface of router R2 during the weekend hours. All other traffic between the loopback interfaces of routers R3 and R2 must be allowed at all times. Which command accomplish this task?

A)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic Saturday Sunday 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

B)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic Friday Sunday 00:00 to 00:00

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

C)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

D)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

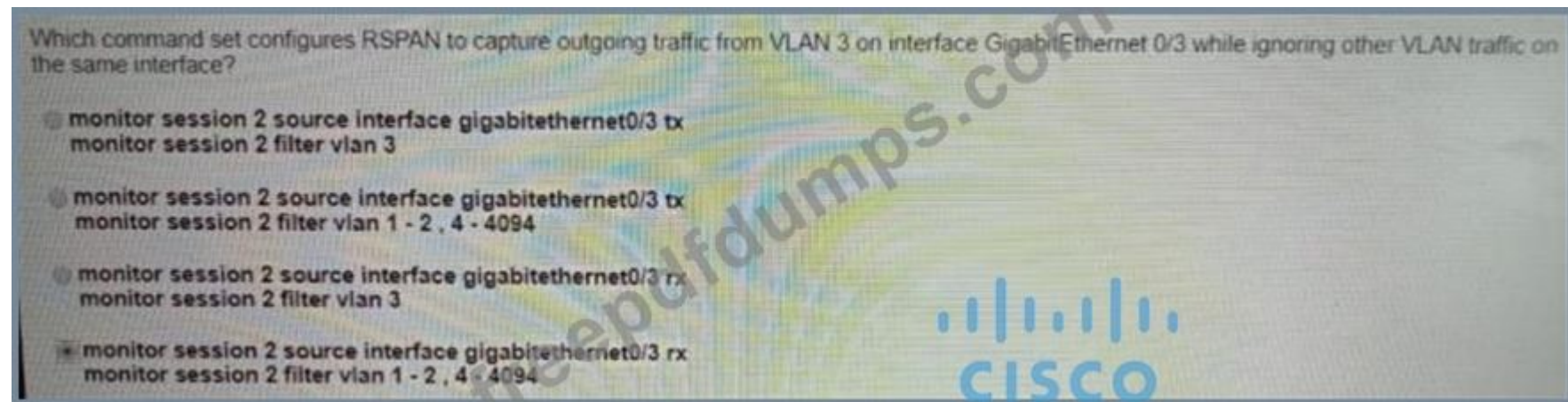
Explanation

We cannot filter traffic that is originated from the local router (R3 in this case) so we can only configure the ACL on R1 or R2. "Weekend hours" means from Saturday morning through Sunday night so we have to configure: "periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59".

Note: The time is specified in 24-hour time (hh:mm), where the hours range from 0 to 23 and the minutes range from 0 to 59.

NEW QUESTION: 267

Which command set configures RSPAN to capture outgoing traffic from VLAN 3 on interface GigabitEthernet 0/3 while ignoring other VLAN traffic on the same interface?



A. Option D

B. Option C

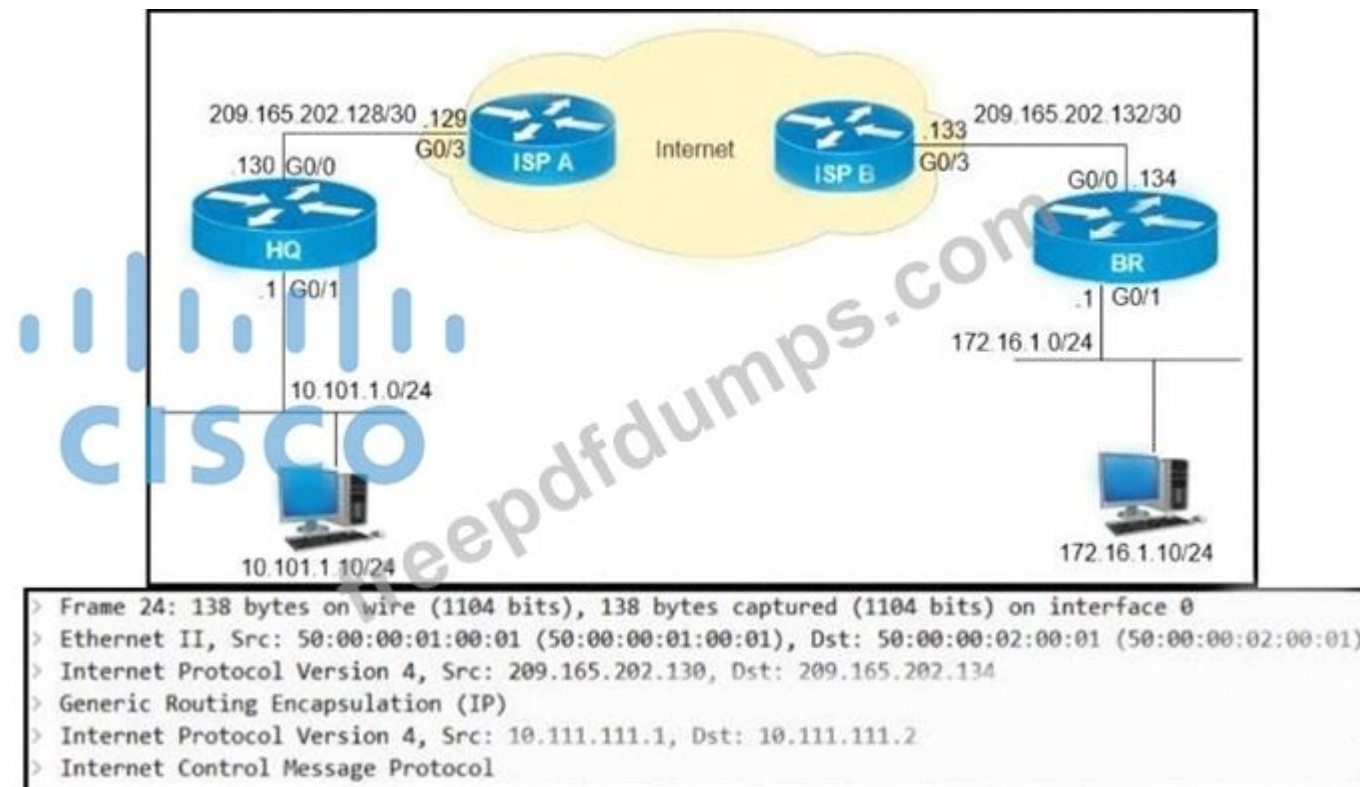
C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 268

Refer to the exhibit.



A GRE tunnel has been created between HQ and BR routers.

What is the tunnel IP on the HQ router?

A. 10.111.111.1

B. 10.111.111.2

C. 209.165.202.130

D. 209.165.202.134

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

In the above output, the IP address of "209.165.202.130" is the tunnel source IP while the IP 10.111.1.1 is the tunnel IP address.

An example of configuring GRE tunnel is shown below:

R1 (GRE config only)	R2 (GRE config only)
<pre>interface s0/0/0 ip address 63.1.27.2 255.255.255.0 interface tunnel0 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel mode gre ip //this command can be ignored tunnel source s0/0 tunnel destination 85.5.24.10</pre>	<pre>interface s0/0/0 ip address 85.5.24.10 255.255.255.0 interface tunnel1 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0 tunnel source 85.5.24.10 tunnel destination 63.1.27.2</pre>

NEW QUESTION: 269

Refer to the exhibit.

PYTHON CODE:	HTTP JSON Response:
<pre>import requests import json url='http://YOURIP/ins' switchuser='USERID' switchpassword='PASSWORD' myheaders={'content-type':'application/json'} payload={ "ins_api": { "version": "1.0", "type": "cli_show", "chunk": "0", "sid": "1", "input": "show version", "output_format": "json" } } response = requests.post(url,data=json.dumps(payload), headers=myheaders,auth=(switchuser,switchpassword)) json() print(response[ins_api][outputs][output][body][kickstart_ver_str])</pre>	<pre>{ "ins_api": { "type": "cli_show", "version": "1.0", "sid": "eoc", "outputs": { "output": { "input": "show version", "msg": "Success", "code": "200", "body": { "bios_ver_str": "07.61", "kickstart_ver_str": "7.0(3)I7(4)", "bios_cmpl_time": "04/06/2017", "kick_file_name": "bootflash:///nxos.7.0.3.I7.4.bin", "kick_cmpl_time": "6/14/1970 2:00:00", "kick_tmstamp": "06/14/1970 09:49:04", "chassis_id": "Nexus9000 93180YC-EX chassis", "cpu_name": "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 1.80GHz", "memory": 24633488, "mem_type": "kB", "tr_uscs": 134703, "tr_ctime": "Sun Mar 10 15:41:46 2019", "tr_reason": "Reset Requested by CLI command reload", "tr_sys_ver": "7.0(3)I7(4)", "tr_service": "", "manufacturer": "Cisco Systems, Inc.", "TABLE_package_list": { "ROW_package_list": { "package_id": 0 } } } } } } }</pre>

Which HTTP JSON response does the python code output give?

A. 7.61

B. NameError: name 'json' is not defined

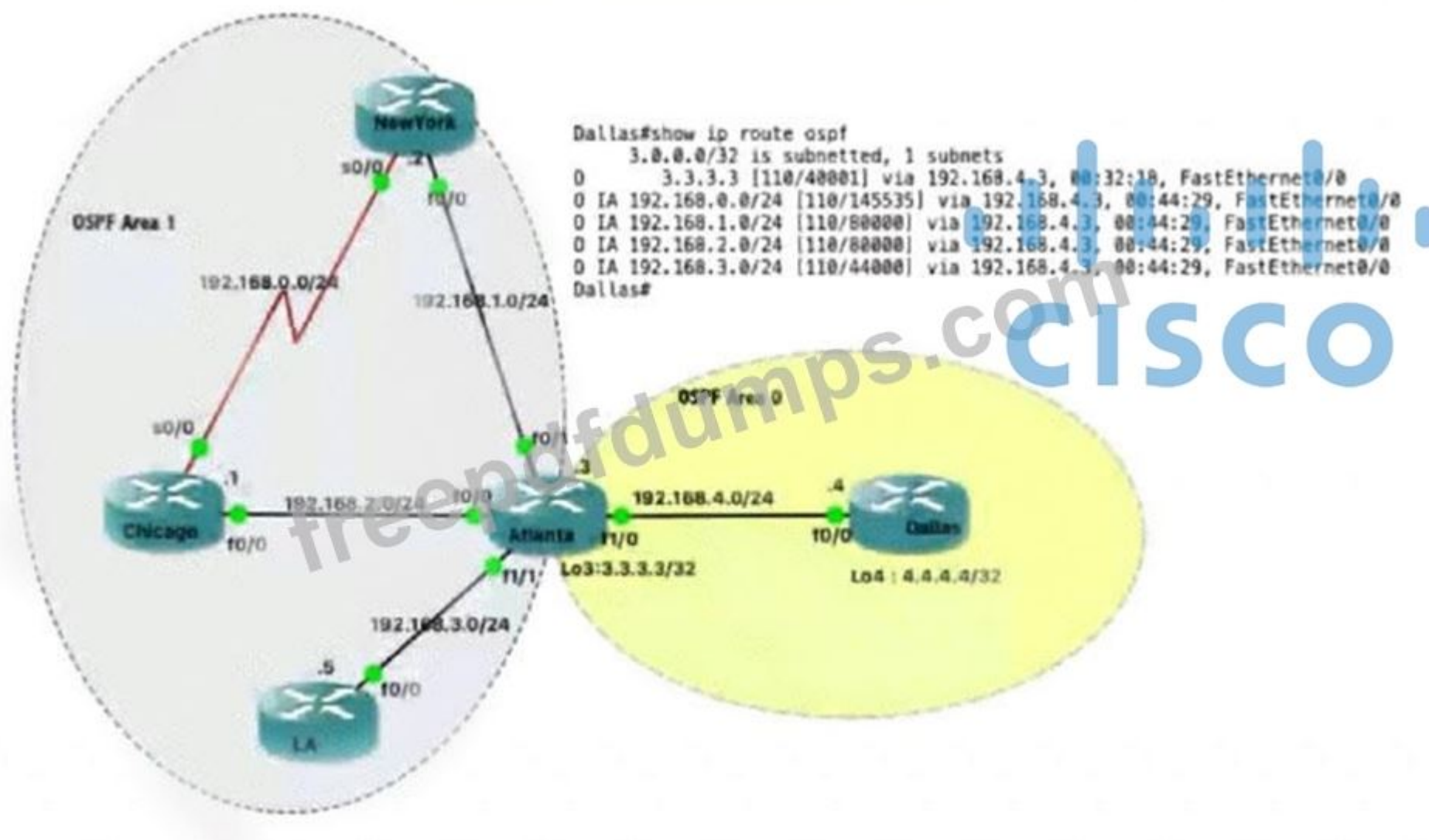
C. 7.0(3)I7(4)

D. KeyError 'kickstart_ver_str'

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 270

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command when applied to the Atlanta router reduces type 3 LSA flooding into the backbone area and summarizes the inter-area routes on the Dallas router?

- A. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
- B. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0
- C. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
- D. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 271

Which function does a fabric edge node perform in an SD-Access deployment?

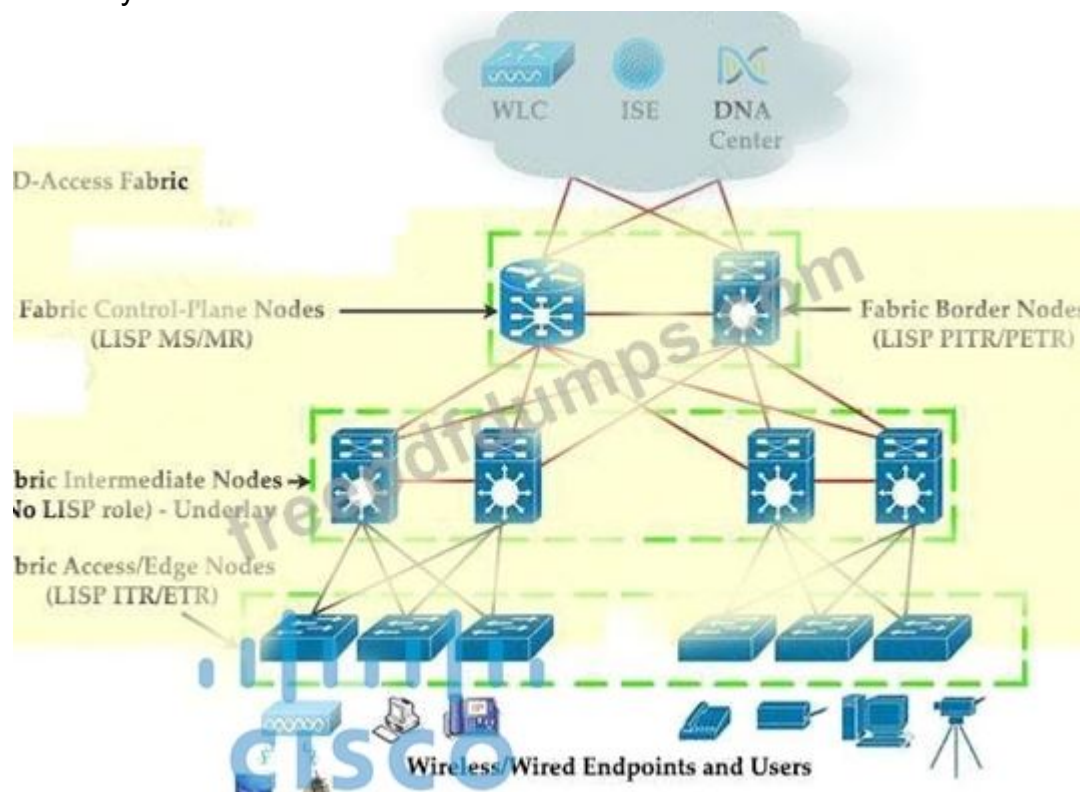
- A. Connects the SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks
- B. Connects endpoints to the fabric and forwards their traffic
- C. Provides reachability border nodes in the fabric underlay
- D. Encapsulates end-user data traffic into LISP.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

There are five basic device roles in the fabric overlay:

- + Control plane node: This node contains the settings, protocols, and mapping tables to provide the endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mapping system for the fabric overlay.
- + Fabric border node: This fabric device (for example, core layer device) connects external Layer 3 networks to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects wired endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric WLAN controller (WLC): This fabric device connects APs and wireless endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Intermediate nodes: These are intermediate routers or extended switches that do not provide any sort of SD-Access fabric role other than underlay services.



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NEW QUESTION: 272

A customer has several small branches and wants to deploy a WI-FI solution with local management using CAPWAP. Which deployment model meets this requirement?

- A. Local mode
- B. Mobility express
- C. SD-Access wireless
- D. Autonomous

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 273

Which statement about LISP encapsulation in an EIGRP OTP implementation is true?

- A. LISP learns the next hop
- B. OTP uses LISP encapsulation to obtain routes from neighbors
- C. OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling
- D. OTP maintains the LISP control plane

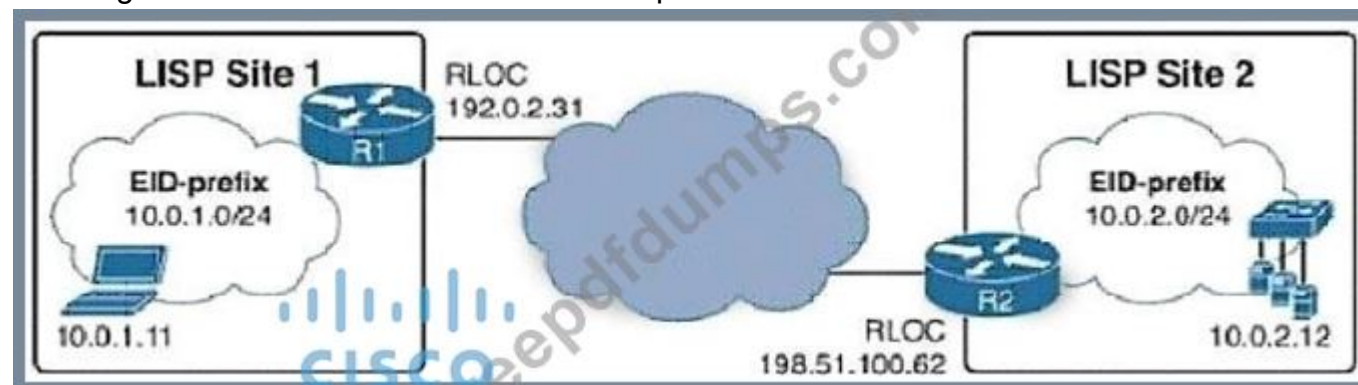
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The EIGRP Over the Top solution can be used to ensure connectivity between disparate EIGRP sites. This feature uses EIGRP on the control plane and Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) encapsulation on the data plane to route traffic across the underlying WAN architecture. EIGRP is used to distribute routes between customer edge (CE) devices within the network, and the traffic forwarded across the WAN architecture is LISP encapsulated.

EIGRP OTP only uses LISP for the data plane, EIGRP is still used for the control plane. Therefore we cannot say OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling as this requires encapsulating both data and control plane traffic -> Answer 'OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling' is not correct.

In OTP, EIGRP serves as the replacement for LISP control plane protocols (therefore EIGRP will learn the next hop, not LISP -> Answer 'LISP learns the next hop' is not correct). Instead of doing dynamic EID-to-RLOC mappings in native LISP-mapping services, EIGRP routers running OTP over a service provider cloud create targeted sessions, use the IP addresses provided by the service provider as RLOCs, and exchange routes as EIDs. Let's take an example:



If R1 and R2 ran OTP to each other, R1 would learn about the network 10.0.2.0/24 from R2 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.2.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 198.51.100.62 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. Similarly, R2 would learn from R1 about the network 10.0.1.0/24 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.1.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 192.0.2.31 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. On both routers, this information would be used to populate the LISP mapping tables. Whenever a packet from 10.0.1.0/24 to 10.0.2.0/24 would arrive at R1, it would use its LISP mapping tables just like in ordinary LISP to discover that the packet has to be LISP encapsulated and tunneled toward 198.51.100.62, and vice versa. The LISP data plane is reused in OTP and does not change; however, the native LISP mapping and resolving mechanisms are replaced by EIGRP.

NEW QUESTION: 274

What is a benefit of Type 1 hypervisors?

- A. Storage engineers are able to leverage VMDK files to provide storage to virtual machine.
- B. Network engineers are able to create virtual networks o interconnect virtual machines in Layer 2 topologies
- C. Operators are able to leverage orchestrators to manage workloads that run on multiple Type 1 hypervisors

D. Administrators are able to load portable virtual machine packages in OVA or QCOW2 formats.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 275

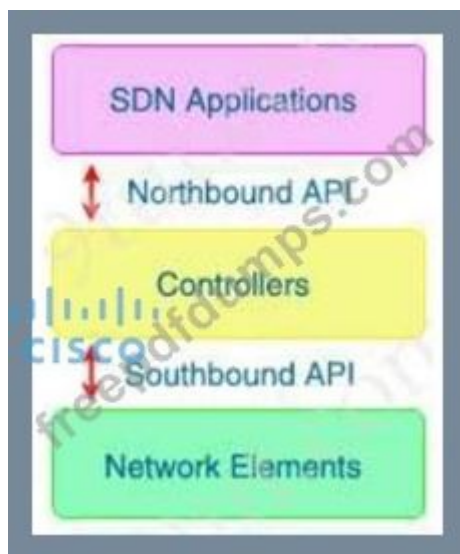
What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices
- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication
- C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication
- D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.



NEW QUESTION: 276

Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

```
AP 'AP2' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:54:04 PM
AP 'AP4' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:44:49 PM
AP 'AP7' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:34:32 PM
```

Which action reduces the user impact?

- A. increase the AP heartbeat timeout
- B. increase BandSelect
- C. enable coverage hole detection
- D. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

These message logs inform that the radio channel has been reset (and the AP must be down briefly). With dynamic channel assignment (DCA), the radios can frequently switch from one channel to another but it also

makes disruption. The default DCA interval is 10 minutes, which is matched with the time of the message logs. By increasing the DCA interval, we can reduce the number of times our users are disconnected for changing radio channels.

NEW QUESTION: 277

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MSS
- B. PMTUD
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP window size

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The **ip tcp adjust-mss** only affects TCP streams. Other kinds of IP traffic - UDP, SCTP, DCCP, ICMP, ESP, AH, to name just a few - won't be influenced by the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command, and so their datagrams must be fragmented at the IP layer. That's why it is necessary to properly **configure the ip mtu** command to let the router know how large the fragments of non-TCP-carrying IP packets can be.

NEW QUESTION: 278

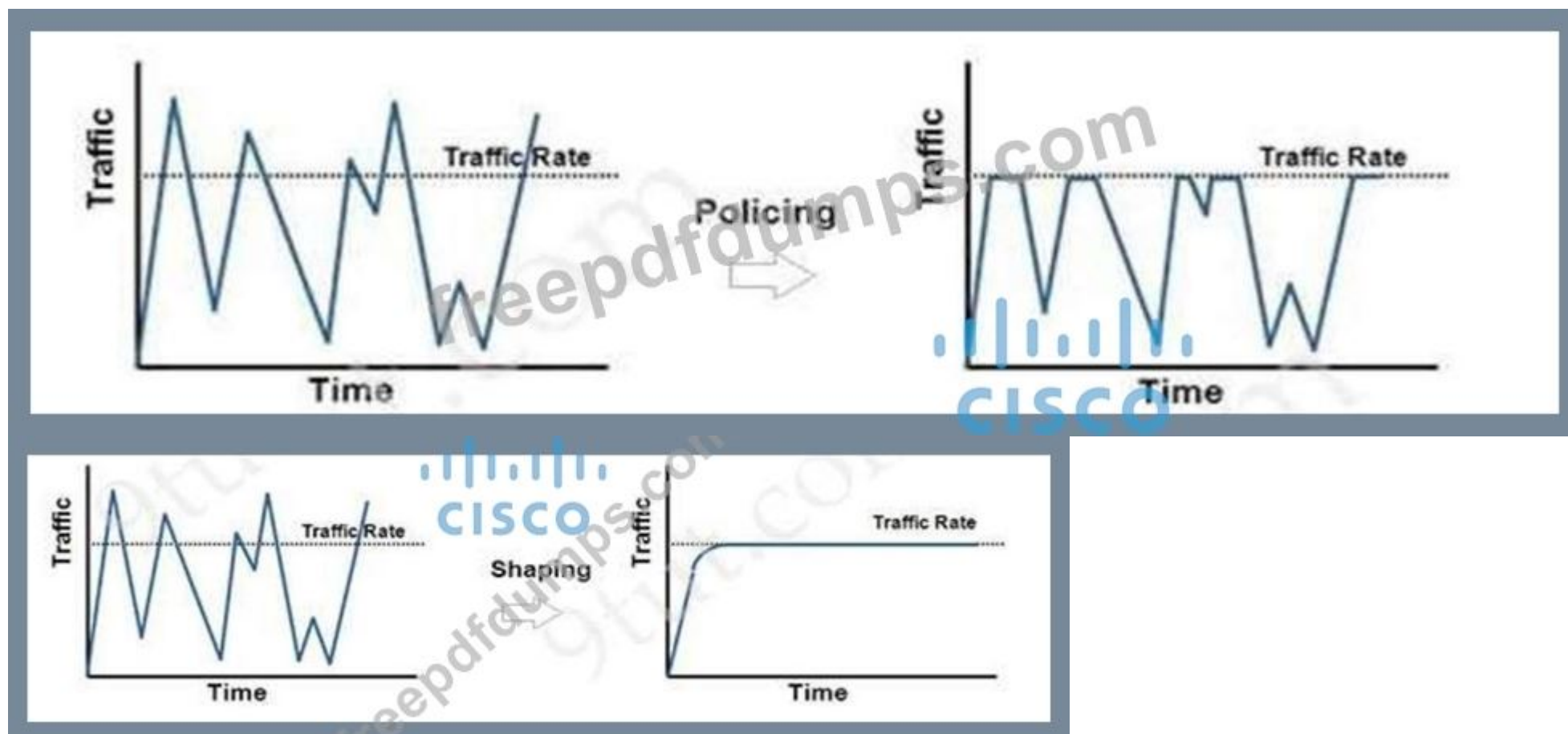
How does QoS traffic shaping alleviate network congestion?

- A. It drops packets when traffic exceeds a certain bitrate.
- B. It buffers and queue packets above the committed rate.
- C. It fragments large packets and queues them for delivery.
- D. It drops packets randomly from lower priority queues.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

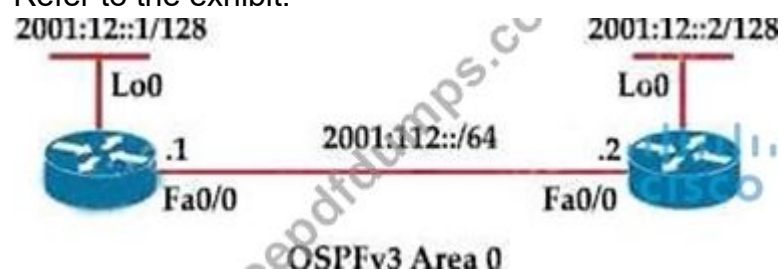
Explanation

Traffic shaping retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time. The result of traffic shaping is a smoothed packet output rate.



NEW QUESTION: 279

Refer to the exhibit.



Which IPv6 OSPF network type is applied to interface Fa0/0 of R2 by default?

- A. multipoint
- B. broadcast
- C. Ethernet
- D. point-to-point

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The Broadcast network type is the default for an OSPF enabled ethernet interface (while Point-to-Point is the default OSPF network type for Serial interface with HDLC and PPP encapsulation).

Reference: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/cisco-ios-cookbook/0596527225/ch08s15.html>

NEW QUESTION: 280

A network engineer is adding an additional 10Gbps link to an exiting 2x10Gbps LACP-based LAG to augment its capacity. Network standards require a bundle interface to be taken out of service if one of its member links goes down, and the new link must be added with minimal impact to the production network. Drag and drop the tasks that the engineer must perform from the left into the sequence on the right. Not all options are used.

Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.

Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.

Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.

Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.

Execute the channel-group number mode auto command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.

Validate the physical and data link layers of the 10Gbps link.

step 1

step 2

step 3

step 4

Answer:

Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.

Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.

Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.

Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.

Execute the channel-group number mode auto command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.

Validate the physical and data link layers of the 10Gbps link.

Validate the physical and data link layers of the 10Gbps link.

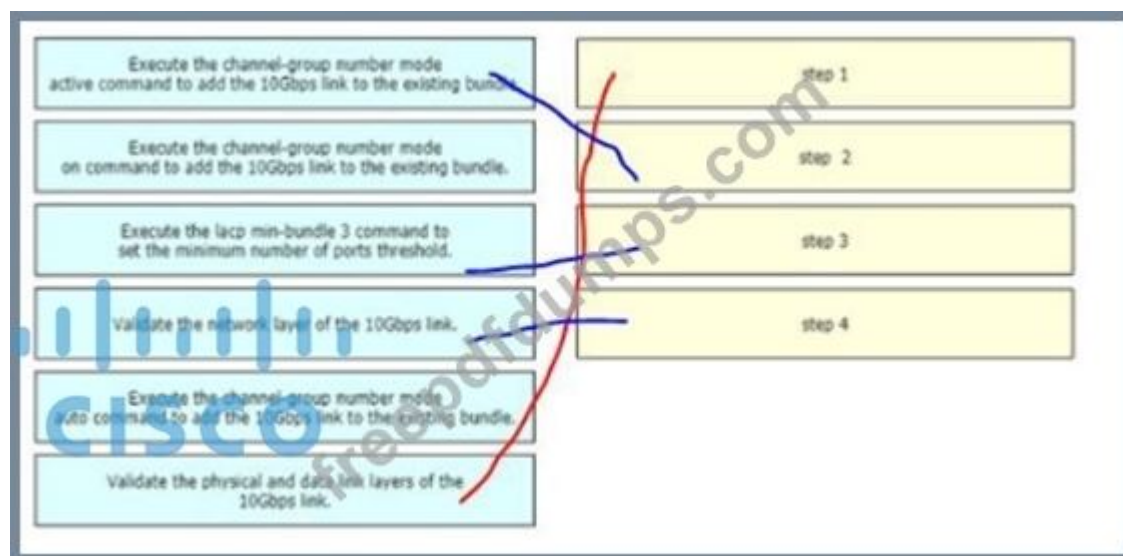
Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.

Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.

Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.

Explanation

A picture containing diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 281

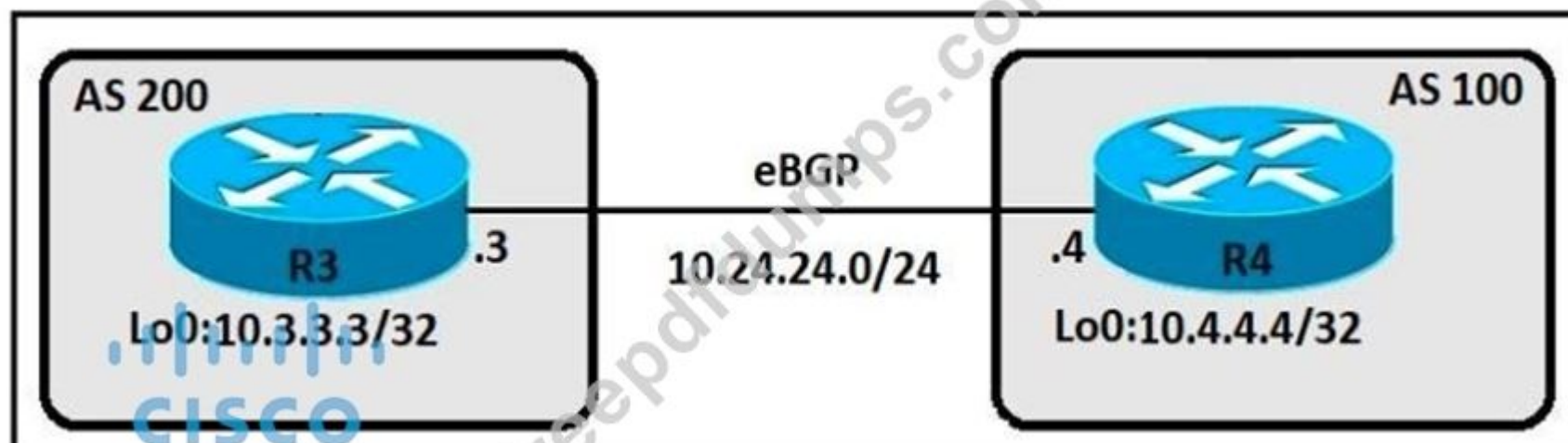
What are two characteristics of VXLAN? (Choose two)

- A. It has a 12-bit network identifier
- B. It lacks support for host mobility
- C. It extends Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks over a Layer 2 underlay.
- D. It uses VTEPs to encapsulate and decapsulate frames.
- E. It allows for up to 16 million VXLAN segments

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 282

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must establish eBGP peering between router R3 and router R4. Both routers should use their loopback interfaces as the BGP router ID. Which configuration set accomplishes this task?

```

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.3.3.3

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.4.4.4

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 update-source Loopback0

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 update-source Loopback0

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 update-source Loopback0

R4(config)#router bgp 100
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200

```

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 283

Which data modeling language is commonly used by NETCONF?

- A. REST
- B. YANG
- C. HTML
- D. XML

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Cisco IOS XE supports the Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) data modeling language. YANG can be used with the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) to provide the desired solution of automated and programmable network operations. NETCONF(RFC6241) is an XML-based protocol that client applications use to request information from and make configuration changes to the device. YANG is primarily used to model the configuration and state data used by NETCONF operations.

Reference:

6-5/configuration_guide/prog/b_165_prog_9500_cg/data_models.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 284

Which controller is the single plane of management for Cisco SD-WAN?

- A. vBond

- B. vEdge
- C. vSmart
- D. vManage

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

The primary components for the Cisco SD-WAN solution consist of the vManage network management system (management plane), the vSmart controller (control plane), the vBond orchestrator (orchestration plane), and the vEdge router (data plane).

+ vManage - This centralized network management system provides a GUI interface to easily monitor, configure, and maintain all Cisco SD-WAN devices and links in the underlay and overlay network.

+ vSmart controller - This software-based component is responsible for the centralized control plane of the SD-WAN network. It establishes a secure connection to each vEdge router and distributes routes and policy information via the Overlay Management Protocol (OMP), acting as a route reflector. It also orchestrates the secure data plane connectivity between the vEdge routers by distributing crypto key information, allowing for a very scalable, IKE-less architecture.

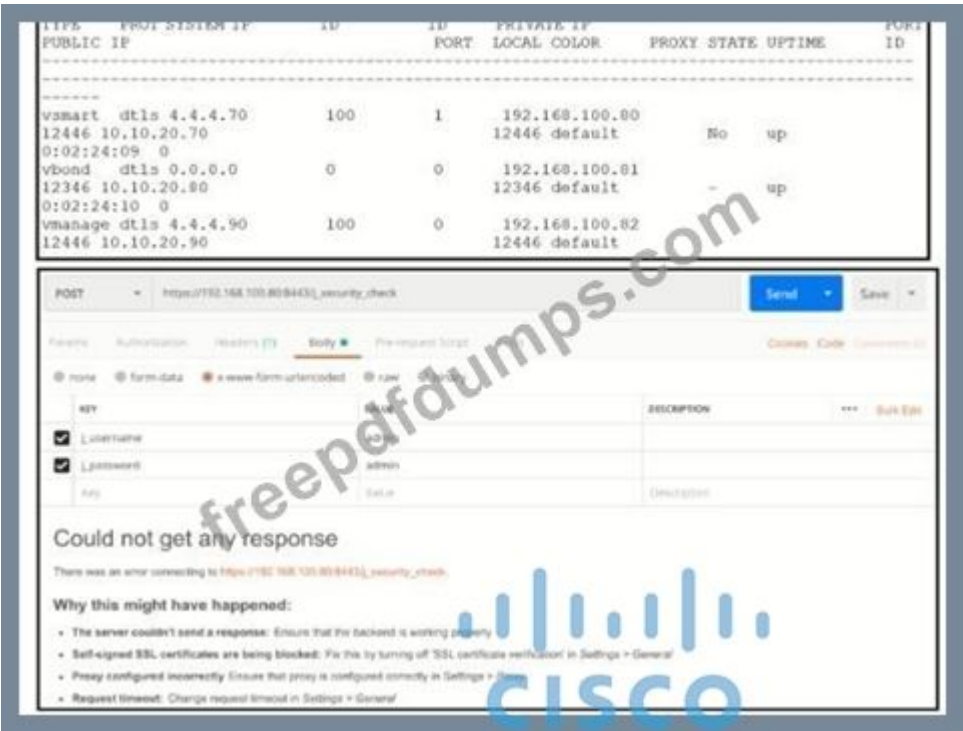
+ vBond orchestrator - This software-based component performs the initial authentication of vEdge devices and orchestrates vSmart and vEdge connectivity. It also has an important role in enabling the communication of devices that sit behind Network Address Translation (NAT).

+ vEdge router - This device, available as either a hardware appliance or software-based router, sits at a physical site or in the cloud and provides secure data plane connectivity among the sites over one or more WAN transports. It is responsible for traffic forwarding, security, encryption, Quality of Service (QoS), routing protocols such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), and more.

2018OCT.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 285

Refer to the exhibit.



What step resolves the authentication issue?

- A. change the port to 12446

- B. use basic authentication
- C. target 192 168 100 82 in the URI
- D. restart the vsmart host

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 286

Refer to the exhibit.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

from env_lab import dnac
import json
import requests
import urllib3
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
from prettytable import PrettyTable

dnac_devices = PrettyTable(['Hostname', 'Platform Id', 'Software Type', 'Software Version', 'Up Time'])
dnac_devices.padding_width = 1
headers = {
    'content-type': "application/json",
    'x-auth-token': ""
}

def dnac_login(host, username, password):
    url = "https://{}/api/system/v1/auth/token".format(host)
    response = requests.request("POST", url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(username, password),
                                headers=headers, verify=False)
    return response.json()["Token"]

def network_device_list(dnac, token):
    url = "https://{}/api/v1/network-device".format(dnac['host'])
    headers["x-auth-token"] = token
    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    data = response.json()
    for item in data['response']:
        dnac_devices.add_row([item["hostname"], item["platformid"], item["software Type"], item["softwareVersion"], item["upTime"]])
```

Which code results in the working Python script displaying a list of network devices from the Cisco DNA Center?

- A. ☐

```
login = dnac_login(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
network_device_list(dnac, login)
for item in dnac_devices:
    print(dnac_devices.item)
```
- B. ☐

```
login = dnac_login(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
network_device_list(dnac, login)
print(dnac_devices)
```
- C. ☐

```
network_device_list(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
login = dnac_login(dnac)
print(dnac_devices)
```
- D. ☐

```
network_device_list(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
login = dnac_login(dnac)
for item in dnac_devices:
    print(dnac_devices.item)
```

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 287

Which statement about Cisco Express Forwarding is true?

- A. It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane.
- B. it maintains two tables in the data plane the FIB and adjacency table.
- C. It makes forwarding decisions by a process that is scheduled through the IOS scheduler.
- D. The CPU of a router becomes directly involved with packet-switching decisions.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) provides the ability to switch packets through a device in a very quick and efficient way while also keeping the load on the router's processor low. CEF is made up of two different main components: the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) and the Adjacency Table. These are automatically updated at the same time as the routing table.

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions.

The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups. Below is an example of the FIB table:

```
Router#show ip cef
```

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
0.0.0.0/0	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
0.0.0.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.0/27	attached	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.1/32	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.2/32	receive	
192.168.201.31/32	receive	
24.0.0.0/4	drop	
24.0.0.0/24	receive	
255.255.255.255/32	receive	

The adjacency table is tasked with maintaining the layer 2 next-hop information for the FIB. An example of the adjacency table is shown below:

```
Router#show adjacency
```

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

It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane' fast cache is only used when fast switching is enabled while CEF is disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 288

VLAN identifier space is only 12 bits. The VXLAN identifier space is 24 bits. This doubling in size allows the VXLAN ID space to support 16 million Layer 2 segments -> Answer 'VXLAN extends the Layer 2 Segment ID field to 24-bits, which allows up to 4094 unique Layer 2 segments over the same network' is not correct.

VXLAN is a MAC-in-UDP encapsulation method that is used in order to extend a Layer 2 or Layer 3 overlay network over a Layer 3 infrastructure that already exists.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/vlan/212682-virtualextensible-lan-and-ethernet-virt.html> QUESTION NO: 97 A client with IP address 209.165.201.25 must access a web server on port 80 at 209.165.200.225. To allow this traffic, an engineer must add a statement to an access control list that is applied in the inbound direction on the port connecting to the web server Which statement allows this traffic?

- A. permit tcp host 209.165.200.225 eq 80 host 209.165.201.25
- B. permit tcp host 209.165.200.225 host 209.165.201.25 eq 80

- C. permit tcp host 209.165.200 225 lt 80 host 209.165.201.25
- D. permit tcp host 209 165.201 25 host 209.165.200.225 eq 80

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 289

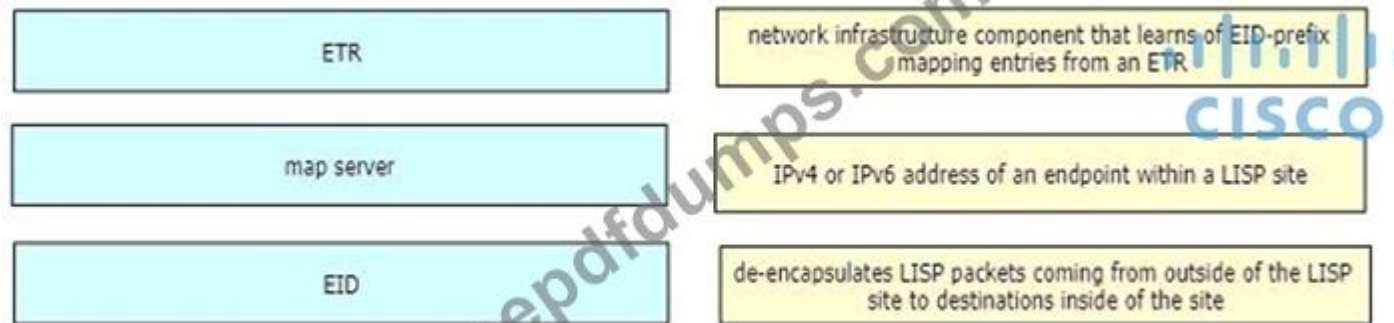
Refer to the Exhibit. Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. What should be the first line of the script?

- A. from ncclient import manager
- B. from ncclient import *
- C. import manager
- D. ncclient manager import

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 290

Drag and drop the LISP components on the left to the correct description on the right



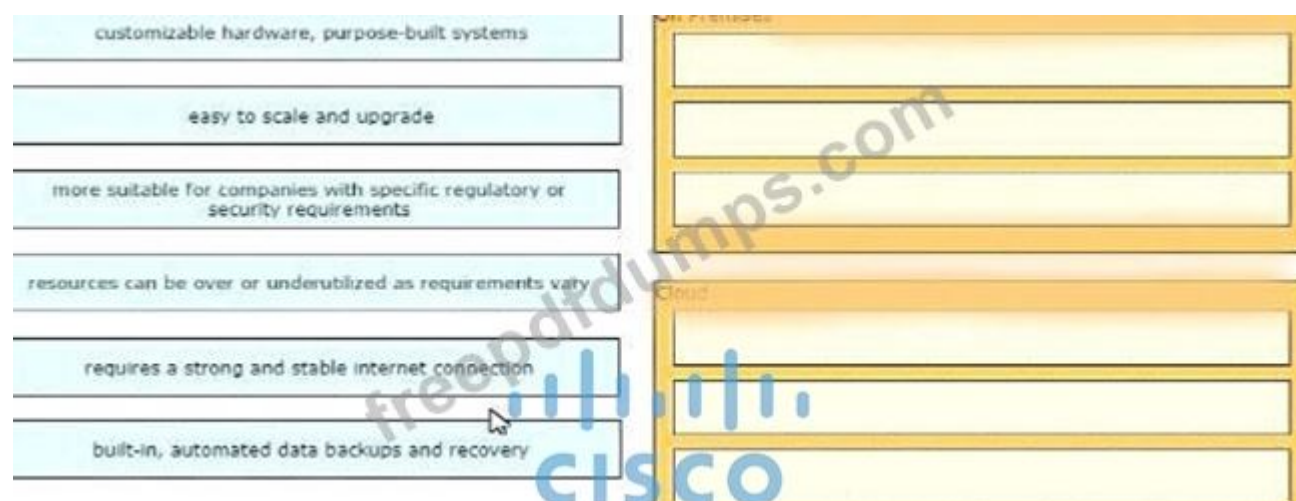
Answer:



https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_lisp/configuration/xr-3s/irl-xr-3s-book/irloverview.html#GUID-92481C7B-F44D-4D8C-8085-A2E98530CA50

NEW QUESTION: 291

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct infrastructure deployment types on the right.



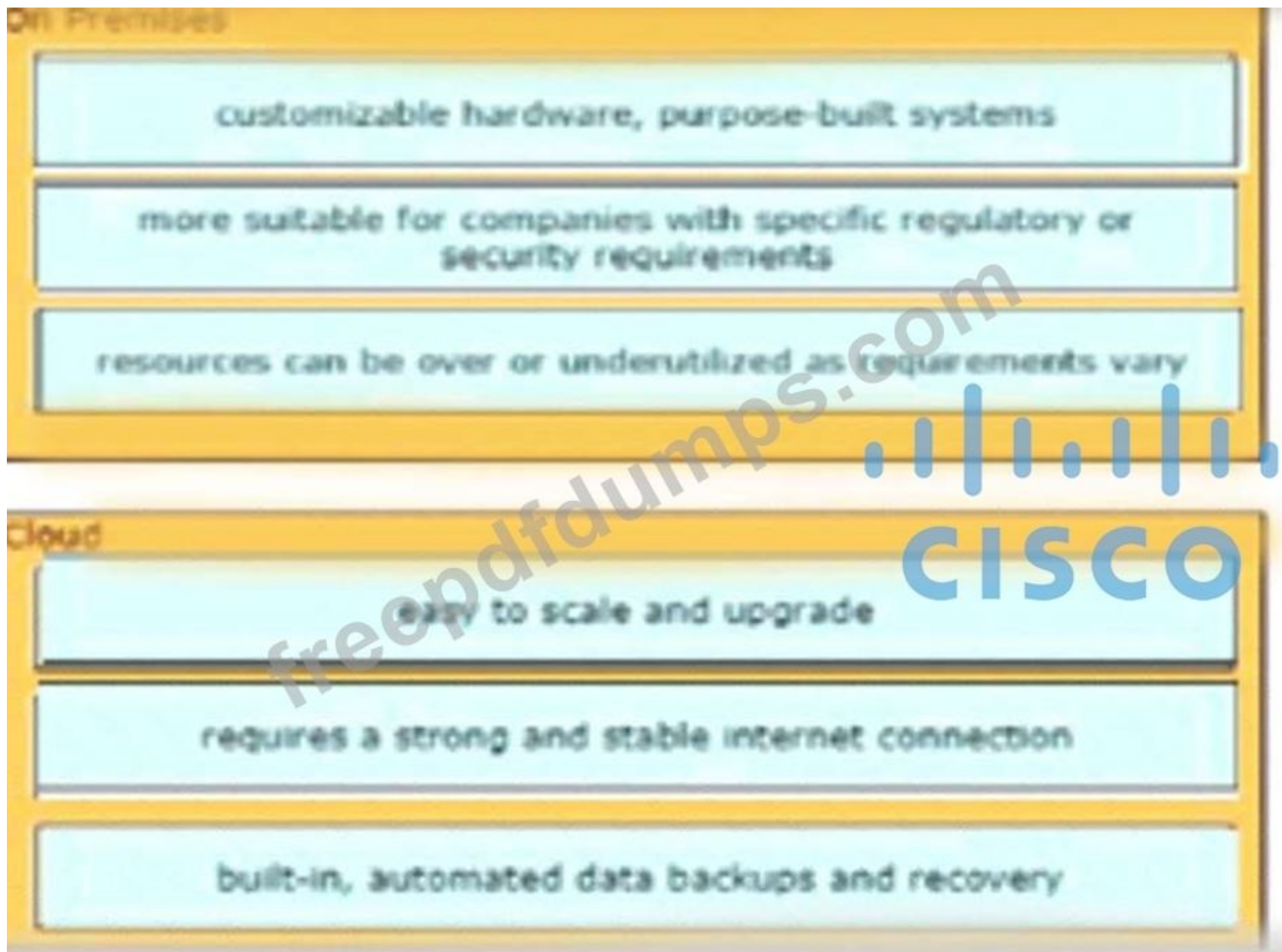
Answer:



Explanation

On premise: customizable, specific requirements, resources

Cloud: scale, built-in automated backup, strong stable internet



NEW QUESTION: 292

Refer to the exhibit. Assuming all links are functional, which path does PC1 take to reach DSW1?

- A. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW1
- B. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to ALSW2 to DSW1
- C. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to Core to DSW1
- D. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to DSW1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

In the topology above, we see DSW2 has lowest priority 24576 so it is the root bridge for VLAN 10 so surely all traffic for this VLAN must go through it. All of DSW2 ports must be in forwarding state. And:

+ The direct link between DSW1 and ALSW1 is blocked by STP. + The direct link between DSW1 and ALSW2 is also blocked by STP.

Therefore PC1 must go via this path: PC1 -> ALSW1 -> DSW2 -> DSW1.

NEW QUESTION: 293

What is the difference between CEF and process switching?

- A. Process switching is faster than CEF.
- B. CEF is more CPU-intensive than process switching.
- C. CEF uses the FIB and the adjacency table to make forwarding decisions, whereas process switching punts each packet.
- D. CEF processes packets that are too complex for process switching to manage.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 294

Which statement describes the IP and MAC allocation requirements for virtual machines on types 1 hypervisors?

- A. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes.
- B. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP address but shares the MAC address with the physical server
- C. Each virtual machines requires a unique IP address but shares the MAC address with the address of the physical server.
- D. Each virtual machine requires a unique MAC address but shares the IP address with the physical server.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

A virtual machine (VM) is a software emulation of a physical server with an operating system.

From an application's point of view, the VM provides the look

and feel of a real physical server, including all its components, such as CPU, memory, and network interface cards (NICs).

The virtualization software that creates VMs and performs the hardware abstraction that allows multiple VMs to run concurrently is known as a hypervisor.

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).



NEW QUESTION: 295

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 8
VTP Operating Mode : Transparent
VTP Domain Name : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MDS digest : 0xE5 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xE5 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38

SwitchC#show vlan brief

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active    Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6
                                           Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
                                           Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                           Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                           Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                           Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
110  Finance                 active
210  HR                      active    Fa0/1
310  Sales                   active    Fa0/2
[...output omitted...]

SwitchC#show int trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Gig1/1    on        802.1q         trunking    1
Gig1/2    on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Gig1/1    1-1005
Gig1/2    1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1
interface Port-channel 1
 description Uplink_to_Core
 switchport mode trunk
```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch. However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch. Which command meets this requirement?

A)

SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning

B)

SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110

C)

SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310

D)

SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

From the "show vlan brief" we learn that Finance belongs to VLAN 110 and all VLANs (from 1 to 1005) are allowed to traverse the trunk (port-channel 1). Therefore we have to remove VLAN 110 from the allowed VLAN list with the "switchport trunk allowed vlan remove " command. The pruning feature cannot do this job as Finance VLAN is active.

NEW QUESTION: 296

In a three-tier hierarchical campus network design, which action is a design best-practice for the core layer?

A. provide advanced network security features such as 802.1X, DHCP snooping, VACLs, and port security

B. provide redundant aggregation for access layer devices and first-hop redundancy protocols such as VRRP

C. provide QoS prioritization services such as marking, queueing, and classification for critical network traffic

D. provide redundant Layer 3 point-to-point links between the core devices for more predictable and faster convergence

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 297

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login authenticationlist tacacs+
tacacs-server host 192.168.0.202
tacacs-server key ciscotestkey
line vty 0 4
login authentication authenticationlist
```

What is the effect of the configuration"

A. The device will allow users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4 using the password ciscotestkey

B. The device will allow only users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4

- C. When users attempt to connect to vty lines 0 through 4. the device will authenticate them against TACACS* if local authentication fails
- D. The device will authenticate all users connecting to vty lines 0 through 4 against TACACS+

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

replacing the process of manual configuration. Data models are written in a standard, industry-defined language. Although configurations using CLIs are easier (more human-friendly), automating the configuration using data models results in scalability.

NEW QUESTION: 298

Which statement about agent-based versus agentless configuration management tools is true?

- A. Agent-based tools do not require installation of additional software packages on the slave nodes.
- B. Agent-based tools do not require a high-level language interpreter such as Python or Ruby on slave nodes.
- C. Agentless tools use proxy nodes to interface with slave nodes.
- D. Agentless tools require no messaging systems between master and slaves.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 299

On which protocol or technology is the fabric data plane based in Cisco SD-Access fabric?

- A. LISP
- B. IS-IS
- C. Cisco TrustSec
- D. VXLAN

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The tunneling technology used for the fabric data plane is based on Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN). VXLAN encapsulation is UDP based, meaning that it can be forwarded by any IP-based network (legacy or third party) and creates the overlay network for the SD-Access fabric. Although LISP is the control plane for the SD-Access fabric, it does not use LISP data encapsulation for the data plane; instead, it uses VXLAN encapsulation because it is capable of encapsulating the original Ethernet header to perform MAC-in-IP encapsulation, while LISP does not. Using VXLAN allows the SD-Access fabric to support Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual topologies (overlays) and the ability to operate over any IP-based network with built-in network segmentation (VRF instance/VN) and built-in group-based policy.

Reference: CCNP and CCIE Enterprise Core ENCOR 350-401 Official Cert Guide

NEW QUESTION: 300

Refer to the exhibit.

```

SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision      : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs    : 8
VTP Operating Mode          : Transparent
VTP Domain Name             : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode            : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                 : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation        : Disabled
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                                Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
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310  Sales                 active        Fa0/2
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Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
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Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
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SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1
interface Port-channel 1
 description Uplink_to_Core
 switchport mode trunk

```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch Which command meets this requirement?

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SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110

C)

SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1

SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310

D)

SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1

SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

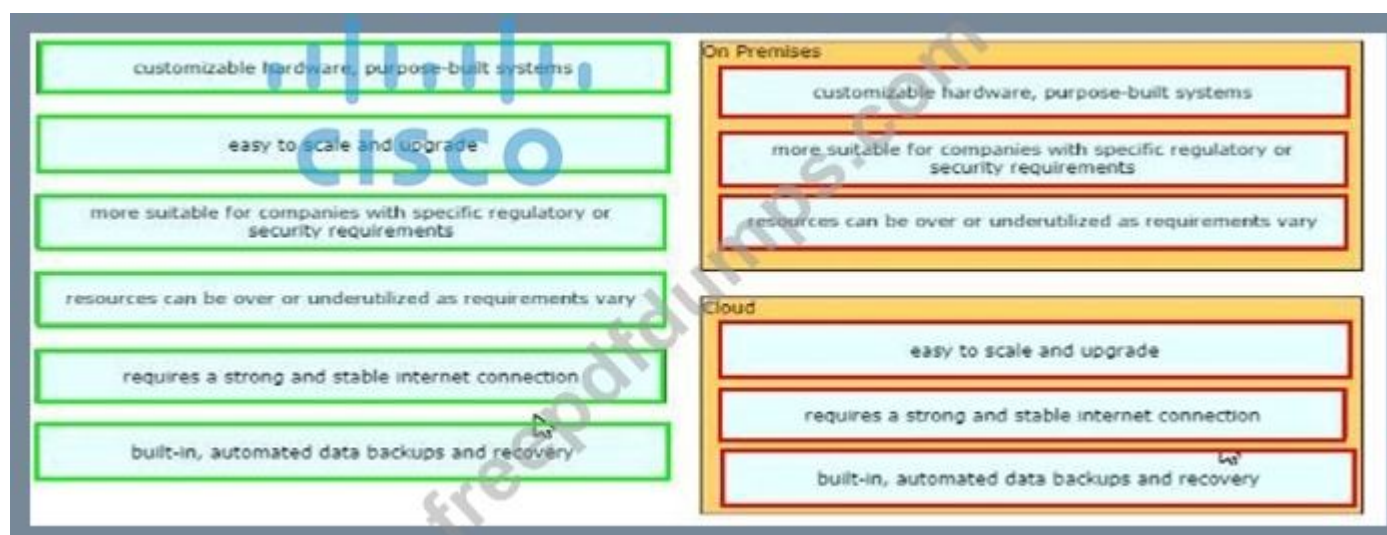
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 301

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct infrastructure deployment types on the right.

	On Premises	Cloud
customizable hardware, purpose-built systems		
easy to scale and upgrade		
more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements		
resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary		
requires a strong and stable internet connection		
built-in, automated data backups and recovery		

Answer:



Explanation:

On premise: customizable, specific requirements, resources

Cloud: scale, built-in automated backup, strong stable internet

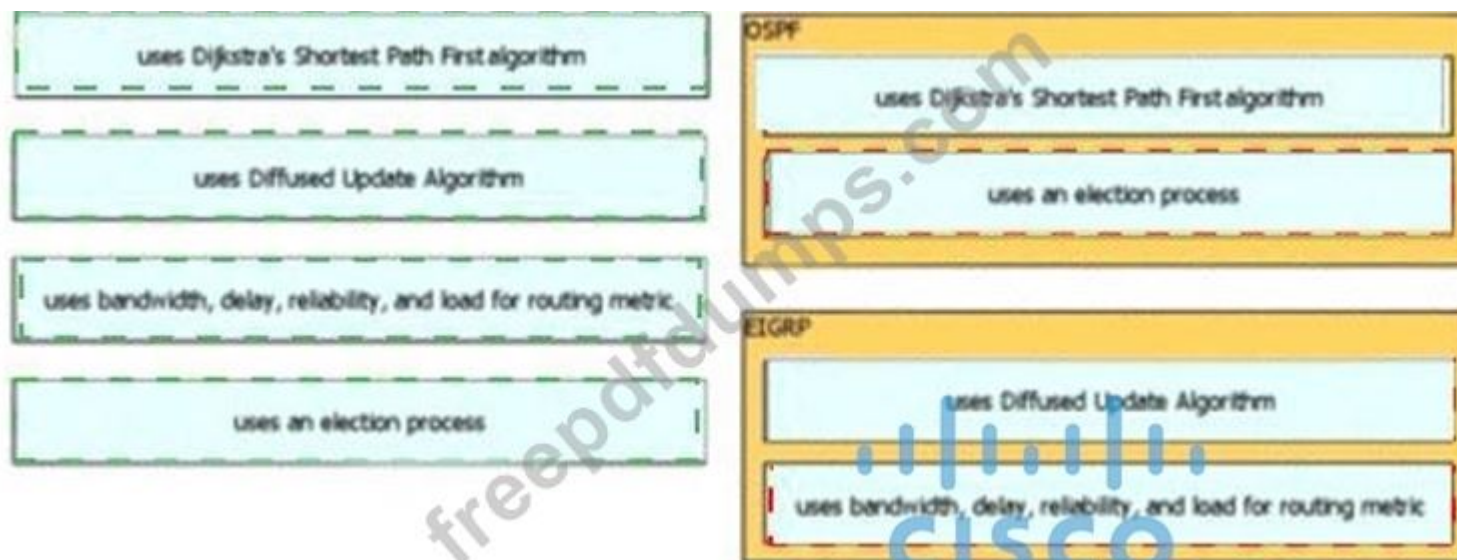
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NEW QUESTION: 302

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?



Answer:



Explanation

Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 303

Which PAgP mode combination prevents an Etherchannel from forming?

- A. auto/auto
- B. desirable/desirable
- C. auto/desirable
- D. desirable

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

There are two PAgP modes:

Auto	Responds to PAgP messages but does not aggressively negotiate a PAgP EtherChannel. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed only if the port on the other end is set to Desirable. This is the default mode.
Desirable	Port actively negotiates channeling status with the interface on the other end of the link. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed if the other side is Auto or Desirable.

The table below lists if an EtherChannel will be formed or not for PAgP:

PAgP	Desirable	Auto
Desirable	Yes	Yes
Auto	Yes	No

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