Cisco.300-410.v2021-04-11.q39

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https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.300-410.v2021-04-11.q39.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

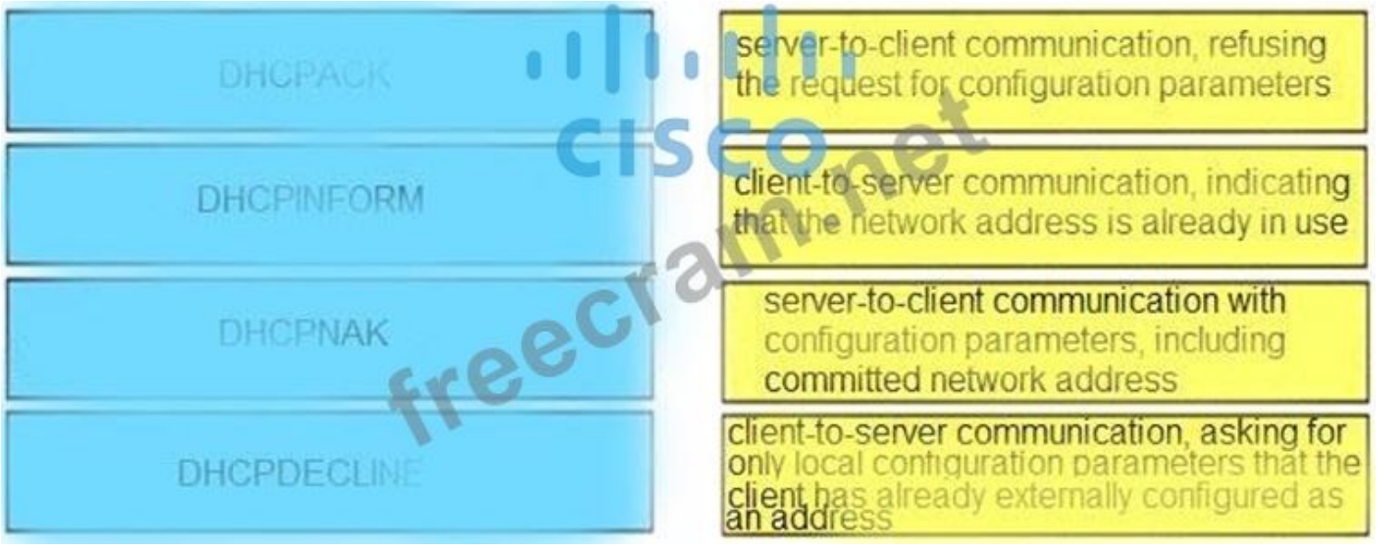
The summary-address is only used to create aggregate addresses for OSPF at an autonomous system boundary.

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

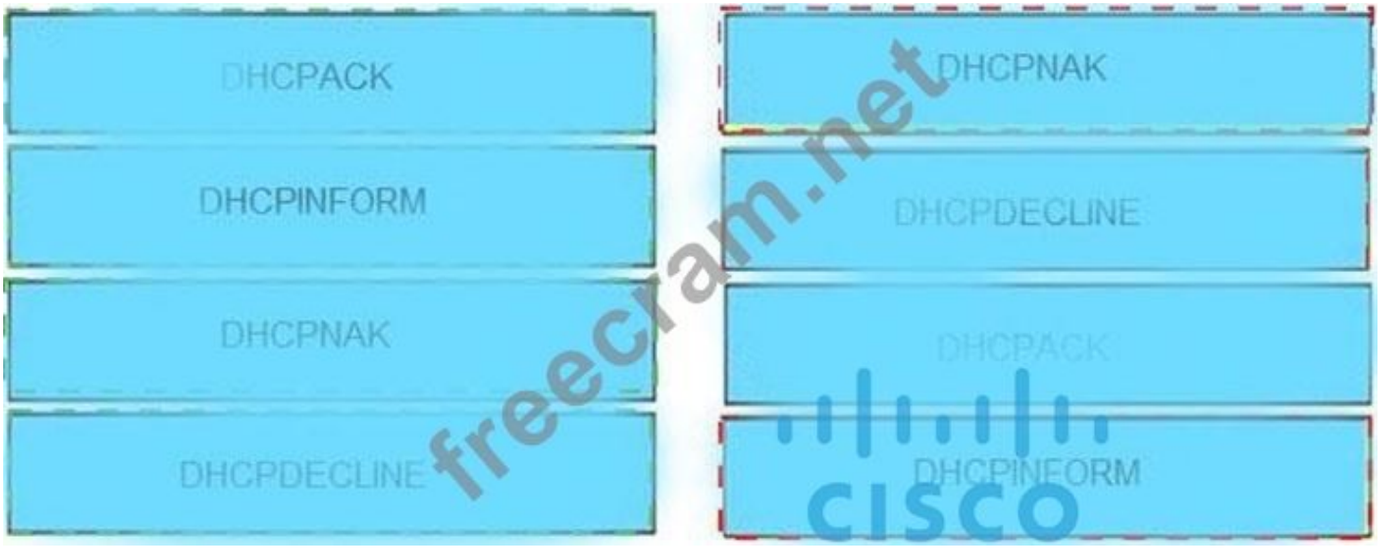
The ASBR compares the summary route's range of addresses with all routes redistributed into OSPF on that ASBR to find any subordinate subnets (subnets that sit inside the summary route range). If at least one subordinate subnet exists, the ASBR advertises the summary route.

NEW QUESTION: 2

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



Answer:



Explanation

DHCPACK

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

DHCPINFORM

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

DHCPNAK

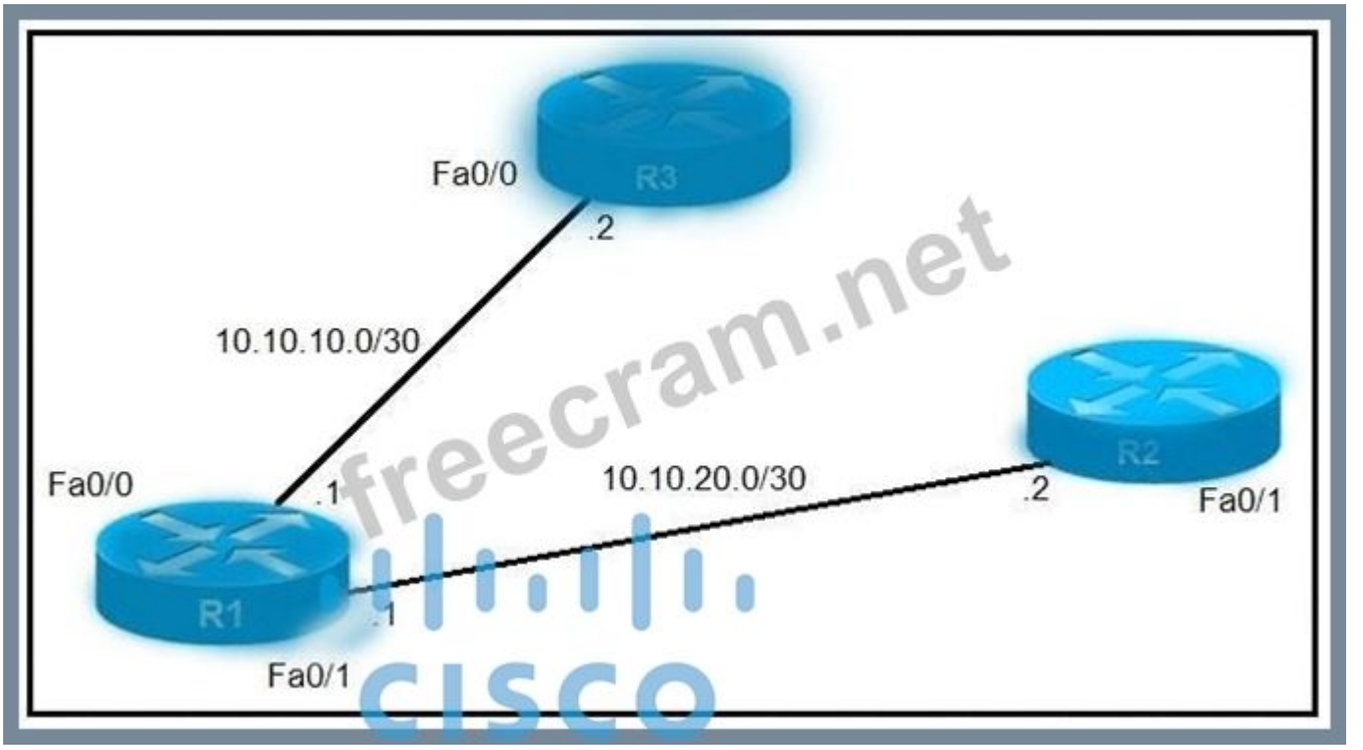
The server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameter.

DHCPDECLINE

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.



An IP SLA was configured on router R1 that allows the default route to be modified in the event that Fa0/0 loses reachability with the router R3 Fa0/0 interface. The route has changed to flow through router R2. Which debug command is used to troubleshoot this issue?

A. debug ip flow

B. debug ip sla error

C. debug ip routing

D. debug ip packet

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

debug ip routing This command enables debugging messages related to the routing table.

NEW QUESTION: 4

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

A. RT

B. VPNv4 address family

C. RD

D. LDP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5

An engineer is trying to copy an IOS file from one router to another router by using TFTP. Which two actions are needed to allow the file to copy? (Choose two.)

A. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used

B. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command

C. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command
D. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash: <filename> command
E. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Refer to the exhibit.

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


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

Answer:

Explanation

vty 0:

+ cisco

+ 0csic

vty 1:

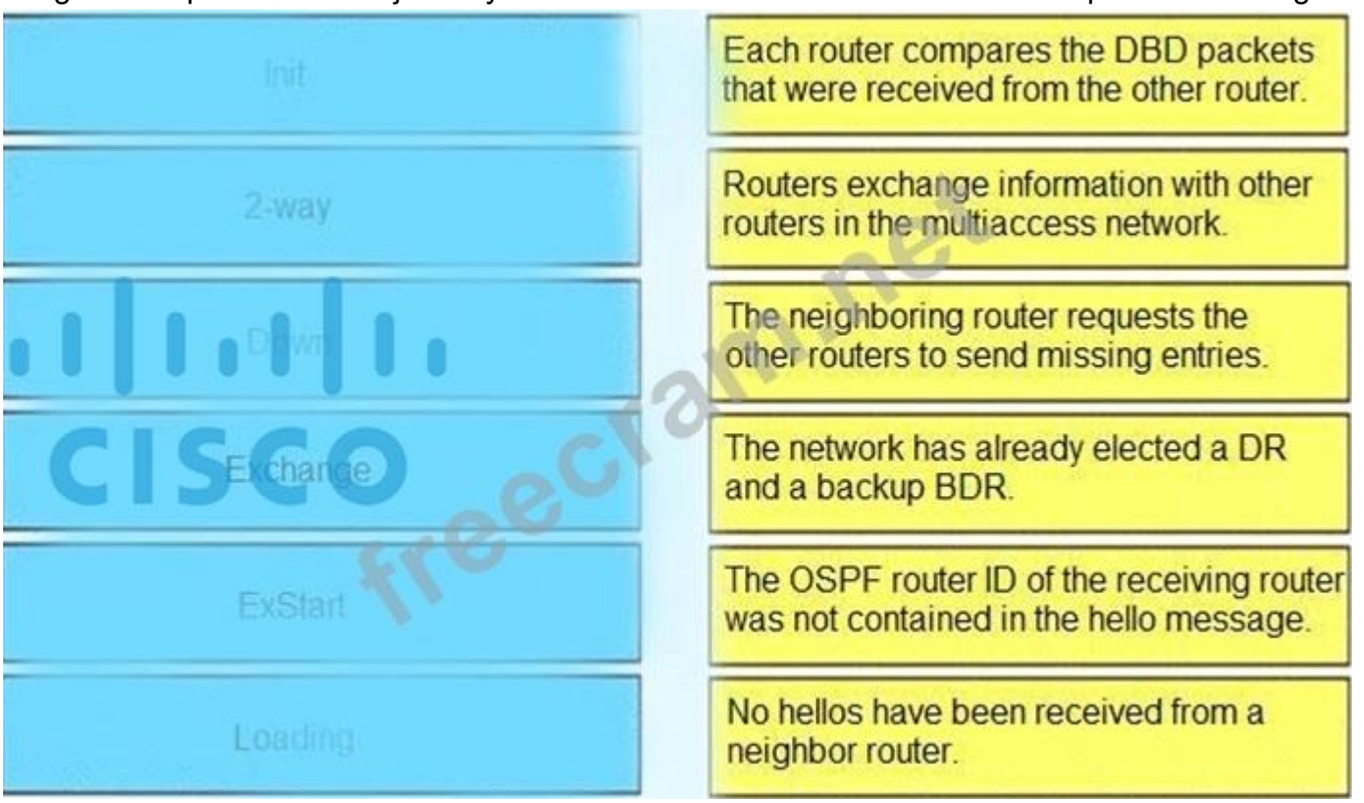
+ no username

+ no password

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

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



Answer:

Explanation

Down

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

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

Attempt

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

Init

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

2-Way

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

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

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

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

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

Exstart

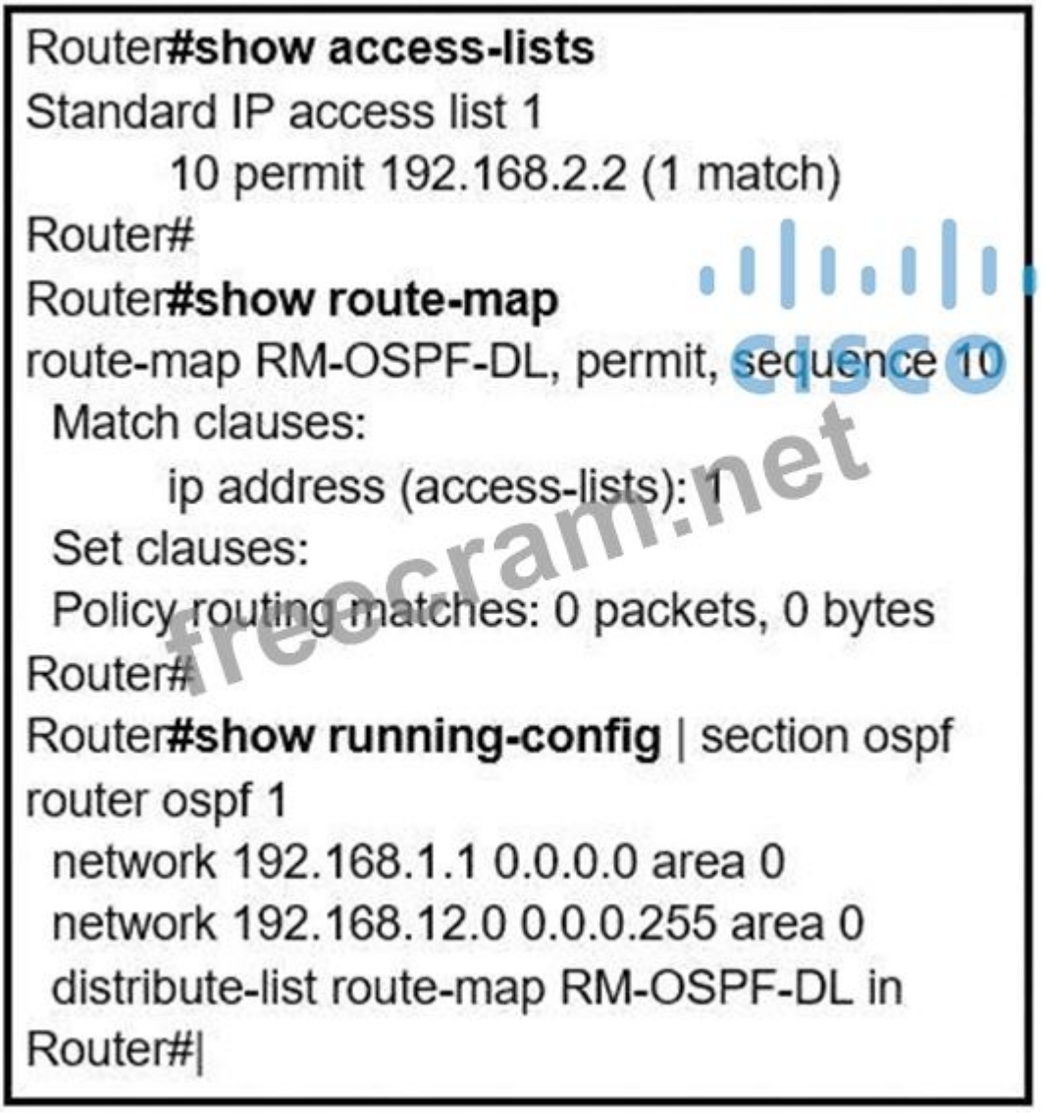
Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR. (ie. Shared or NBMA networks).

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

Exchange

In the exchange state, OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets. Database descriptors contain link-state advertisement (LSA) headers only and describe the contents of the entire link-state database.
Each DBD packet has a sequence number which can be incremented only by master which is explicitly acknowledged by slave. Routers also send link-state request packets and link-state update packets (which contain the entire LSA) in this state. The contents of the DBD received are compared to the information contained in the routers link-state database to check if new or more current link-state information is available with the neighbor.
Loading
In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Based on the information provided by the DBDs, routers send link-state request packets. The neighbor then provides the requested link-state information in link-state update packets. During the adjacency, if a router receives an outdated or missing LSA, it requests that LSA by sending a link-state request packet. All link-state update packets are acknowledged.
Full
In this state, routers are fully adjacent with each other. All the router and network LSAs are exchanged and the routers' databases are fully synchronized.
Full is the normal state for an OSPF router. If a router is stuck in another state, it is an indication that there are problems in forming adjacencies. The only exception to this is the 2-way state, which is normal in a broadcast network. Routers achieve the FULL state with their DR and BDR in NBMA/broadcast media and FULL state with every neighbor in the remaining media such as point-to-point and point-to-multipoint.
Note: The DR and BDR that achieve FULL state with every router on the segment will display FULL/DROTHER when you enter the show ip ospf neighbor command on either a DR or BDR. This simply means that the neighbor is not a DR or BDR, but since the router on which the command was entered is either a DR or BDR, this shows the neighbor as FULL/DROTHER.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 9

What is the role of a route distinguisher via a VRF-Lite setup implementation?

A. It manages the import and export of routes between two or more VRF instances

B. It enables multicast distribution for VRF-Lite setups to enhance IGP routing protocol capabilities

C. It extends the IP address to identify which VFP instance it belongs to.

D. It enables multicast distribution for VRF-Lite setups to enhance EGP routing protocol capabilities

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which protocol does VRF-Lite support?

A. IS-IS

B. EIGRP

C. ODR

D. IGRP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 11

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R200#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.1.1.1, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 26, main routing table version 26
1 network entries using 132 bytes of memory
1 path entries using 52 bytes of memory
2/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 296 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
Bitfield cache entries: current 1 (at peak 2) using 28 bytes of memory
BGP using 508 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 24/23 prefixes, 24/23 paths, scan interval 60 secs
Neighbor        V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.0.2.2       4 65100   20335   20329        0    0    0 00:02:04 Idle (PfxCt)
R200#
```

In which circumstance does the BGP neighbor remain in the idle condition?

A. if prefixes are not received from the BGP peer

B. if prefixes reach the maximum limit

C. if a prefix list is applied on the inbound direction

D. if prefixes exceed the maximum limit

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which transport layer protocol is used to form LDP sessions?

A. UDP

B. SCTP

C. TCP

D. RDP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

LDP multicasts hello messages to a well-known UDP port (646) in order to discover neighbors. Once the discovery is accomplished, a TCP connection (port 646) is established and the LDP session begins. LDP keepalives ensure the health of the session. Thanks to the LDP session, LDP messages create the label mappings required for a FEC. Withdraw messages are used when FECs need to be torn down.

NEW QUESTION: 14

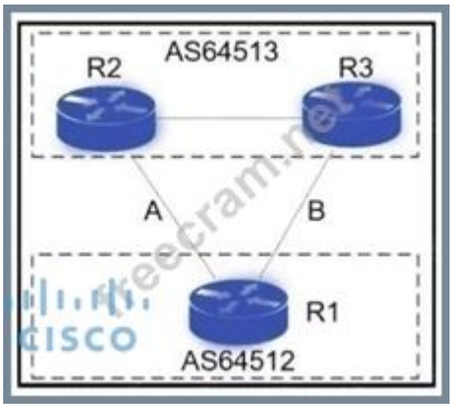
An engineer configured a leak-map command to summarize EIGRP routes and advertise specifically loopback

0 with an IP of 10.1.1.1.255.255.255.252 along with the summary route. After finishing configuration, the customer complained not receiving summary route with specific loopback address. Which two configurations will fix it? (Choose two.)

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

A. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0.0.0.0.3.
B. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.1.0.0.0.252.
C. Configure access-list 1 and match under route-map Leak-Route.
D. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 10 and match access-list 1.
E. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 20.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
When you configure an EIGRP summary route, all networks that fall within the range of your summary are suppressed and no longer advertised on the interface. Only the summary route is advertised. But if we want to advertise a network that has been suppressed along with the summary route then we can use leak-map feature. The below commands will fix the configuration in this question:
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
R1(config)#route-map Leak-Route permit 10 // this command will also remove the "route_map Leak-Route deny 10" command.
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 1

NEW QUESTION: 15
Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer for AS64512 must remove the inbound and outbound traffic from link A during maintenance without closing the BGP session so that there ..... a backup link over link A toward the ASN.
Which BGP configuration on R1 accomplishes this goal?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

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

A. The route to the new DHCP server is missing

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

C. The DHCP server IP address configuration is missing locally

D. 802.1X is blocking DHCP traffic

E. Auto-QoS is blocking DHCP traffic.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which statement about route distinguishers in an MPLS network is true?
A. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network.
B. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
C. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.
D. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?
A. shared risk link group-disjoint
B. lowest-repair-path-metric
C. interface-disjoint
D. linecard-disjoint
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which command is used to check IP SLA when an interface is suspected to receive lots of traffic with options?
A. show delay
B. show track
C. show timer
D. show threshold
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20
When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message "Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template".
What is the reason for the error?

A. The template has an incorrect configuration.
B. The software version of the template is different from the software version of the device.
C. The changes to the template were not committed.
D. The tag that was used to filter the templates does not match the device tag.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. Fix route dampening configured on the router.

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

C. Fix IP Event Dampening configured on the interface.

D. Correct the IP SLA probe that failed.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which statement about IPv6 RA Guard is true?

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

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

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

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

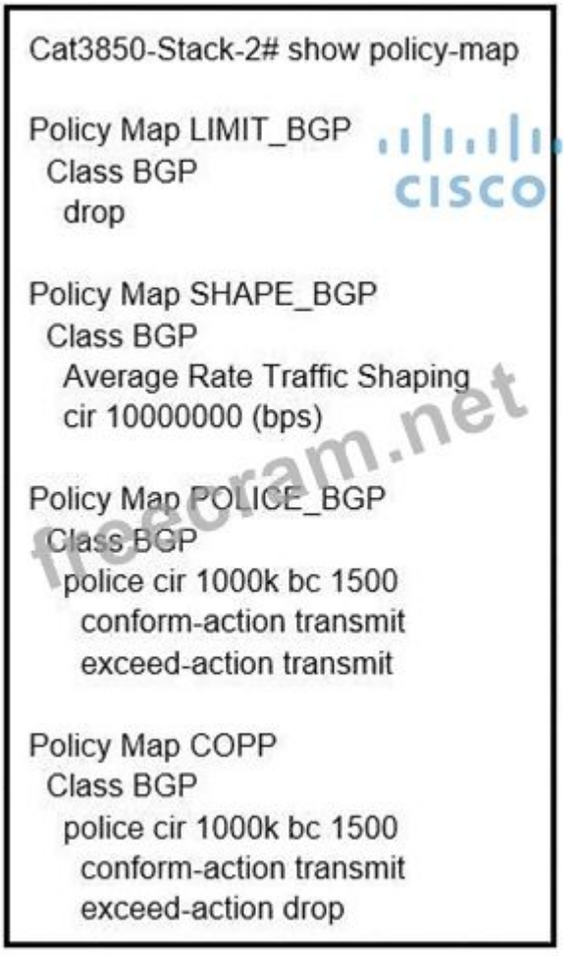
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-ra-guard The IPv6 RA Guard feature does not offer protection in environments where IPv6 traffic is tunneled.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. policy-map POLICE_BGP

B. policy-map LIMIT_BGP

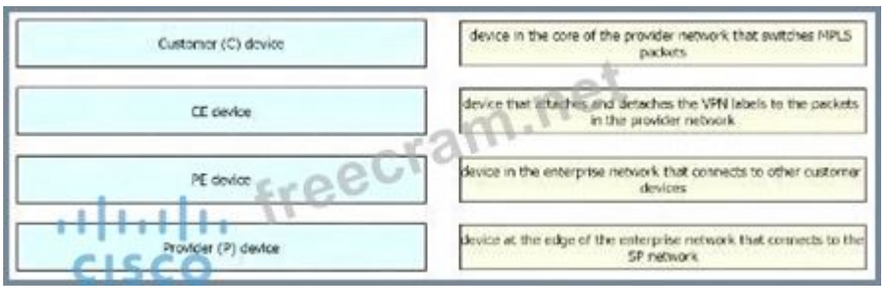
C. policy-map SHAPE_BGP

D. policy-map COPP

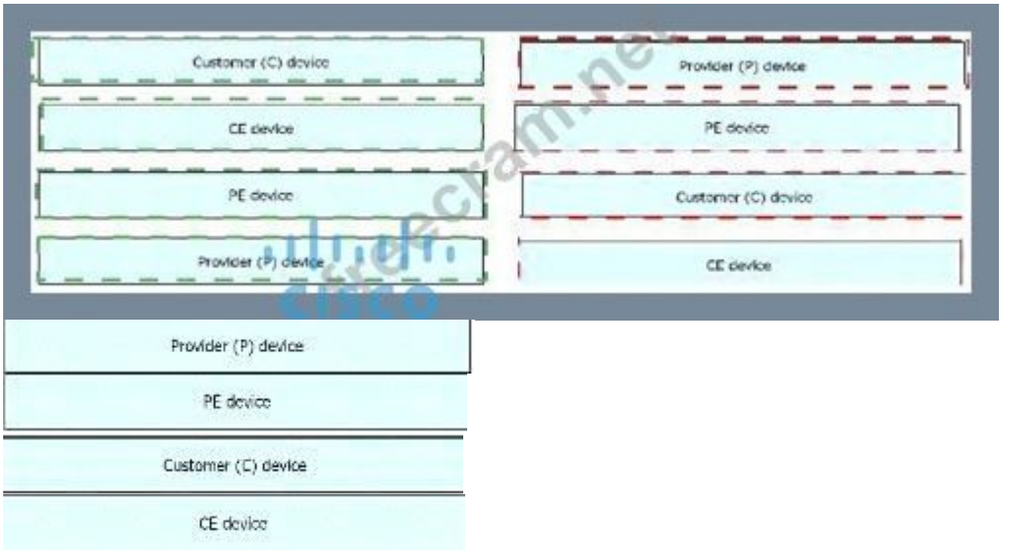
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 26

Exhibit:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

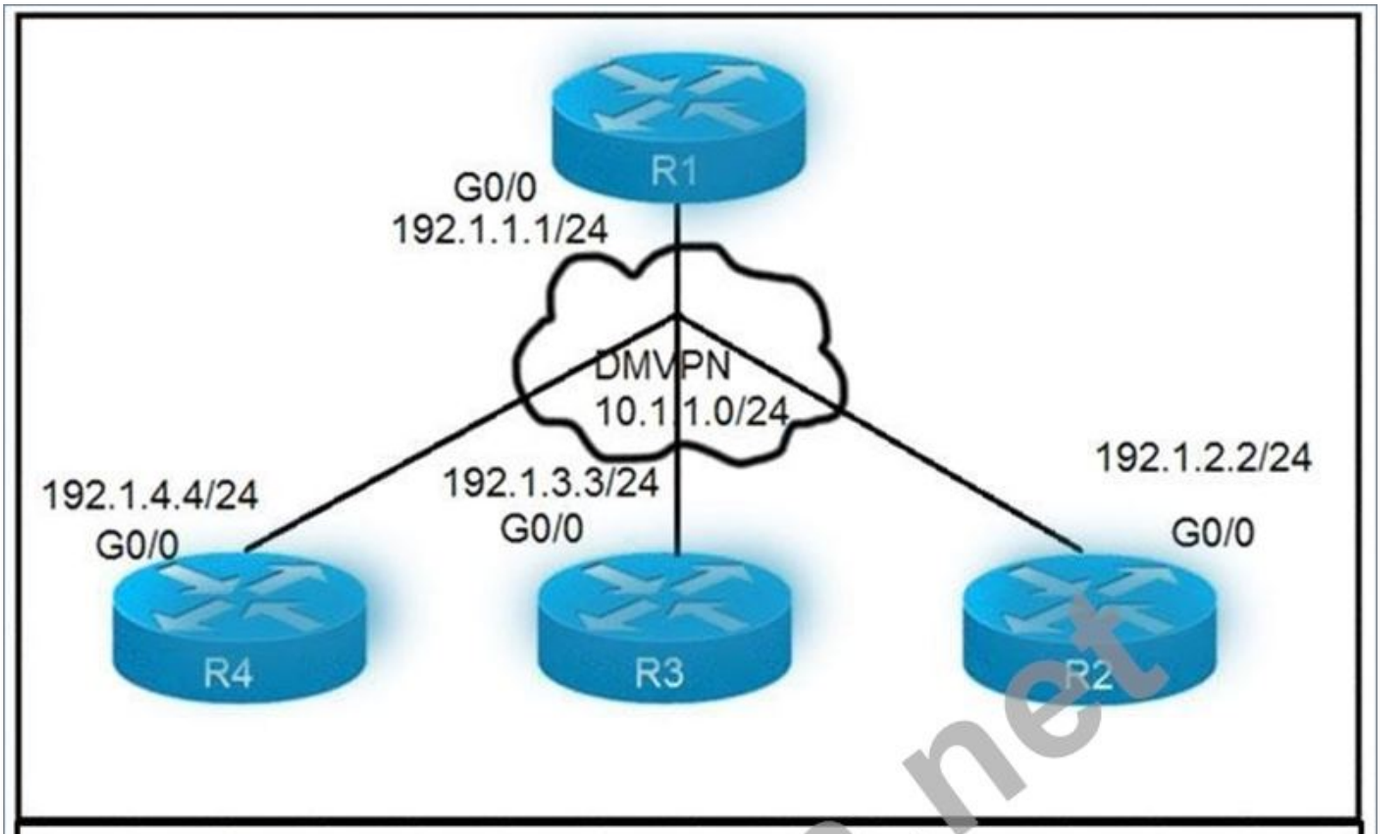
The policy-map COPP-7600 only rate-limit HTTP & HTTPS traffic (based on the ACL conditions) so any BGP packets will be processed in the class "class-default", which drops exceeded BGP packets. Therefore we have two ways to solve this problem:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibits.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

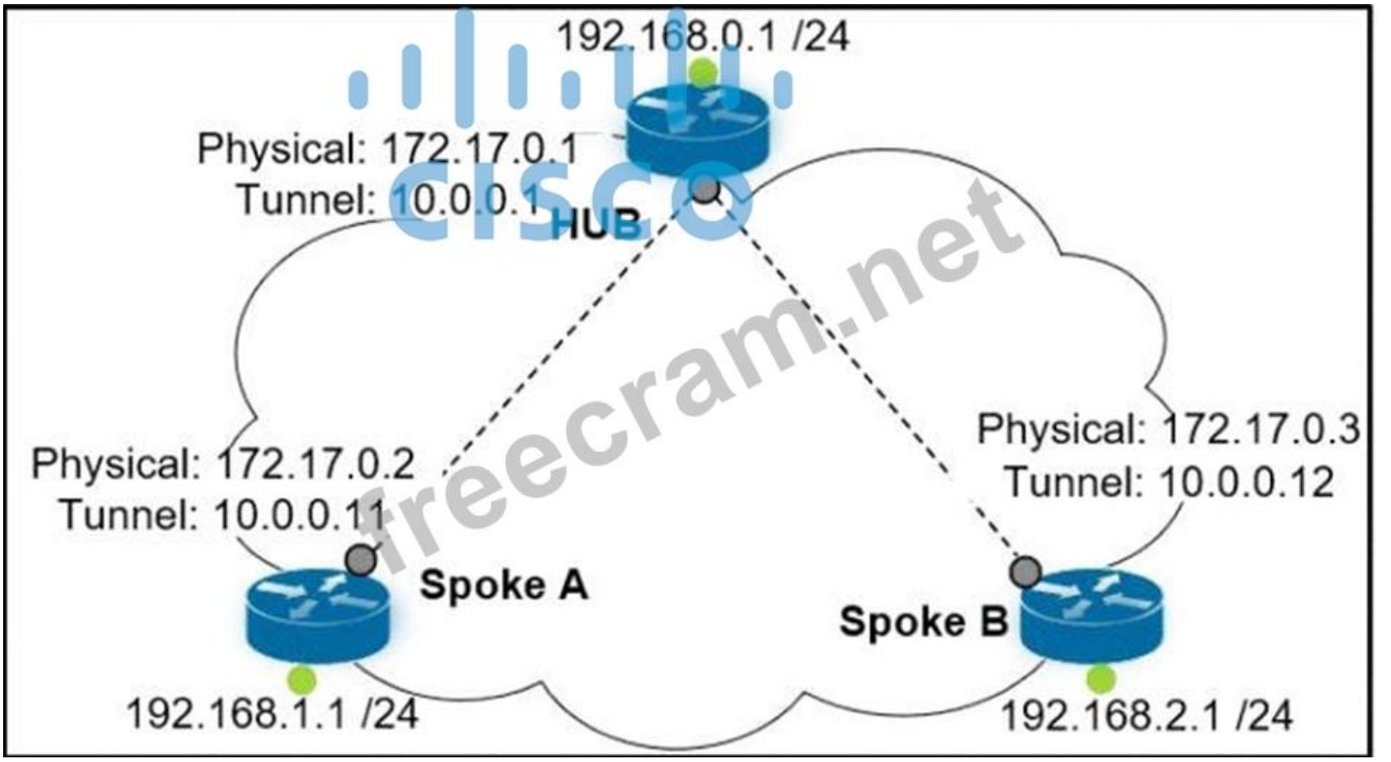
D. The ip nhrp command is missing on the hub router.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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


A. Option A

B. Option B

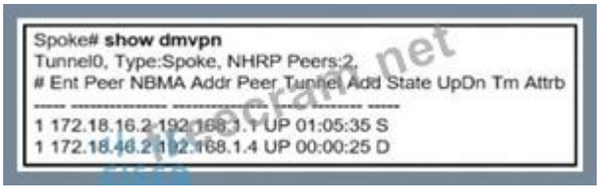
C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 29
Refer to the exhibit.

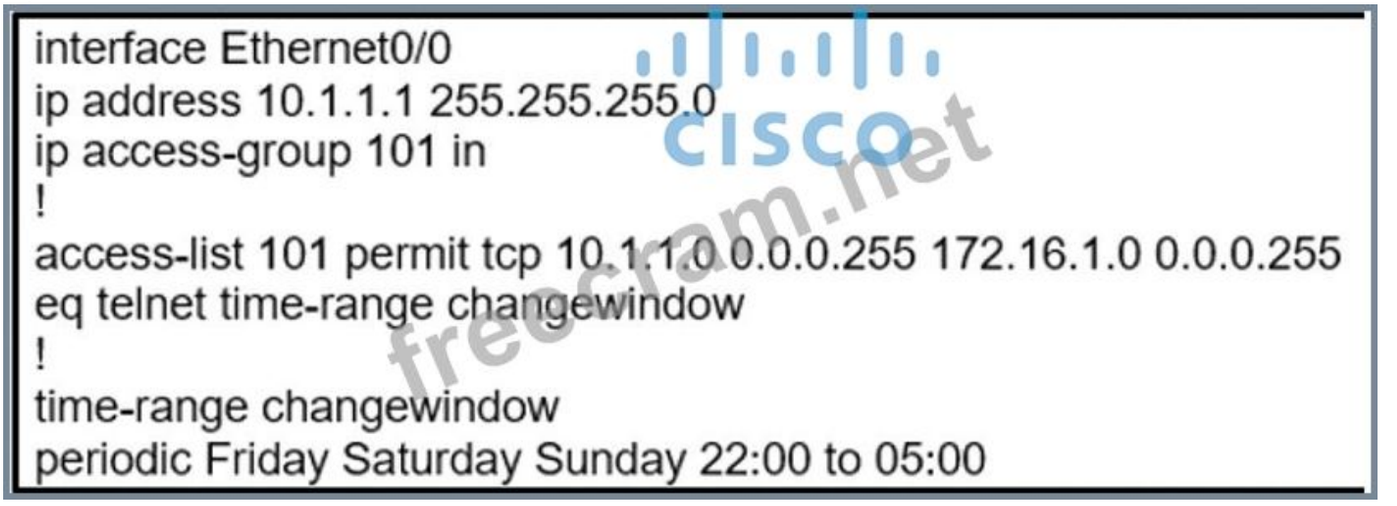


An engineer has configured DMVPN on a spoke router. What is the WAN IP address of another spoke router within the DMVPN network?
A. 192.168.1.4
B. 172.18.16.2
C. 192.168.1.1
D. 172.18.46.2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30
During the maintenance window an administrator accidentally deleted the Telnet-related configuration that permits a Telnet connection from the inside network (Eth0/0) to the outside of the networking between Friday - Sunday night hours only. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

B)

C)



D)

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

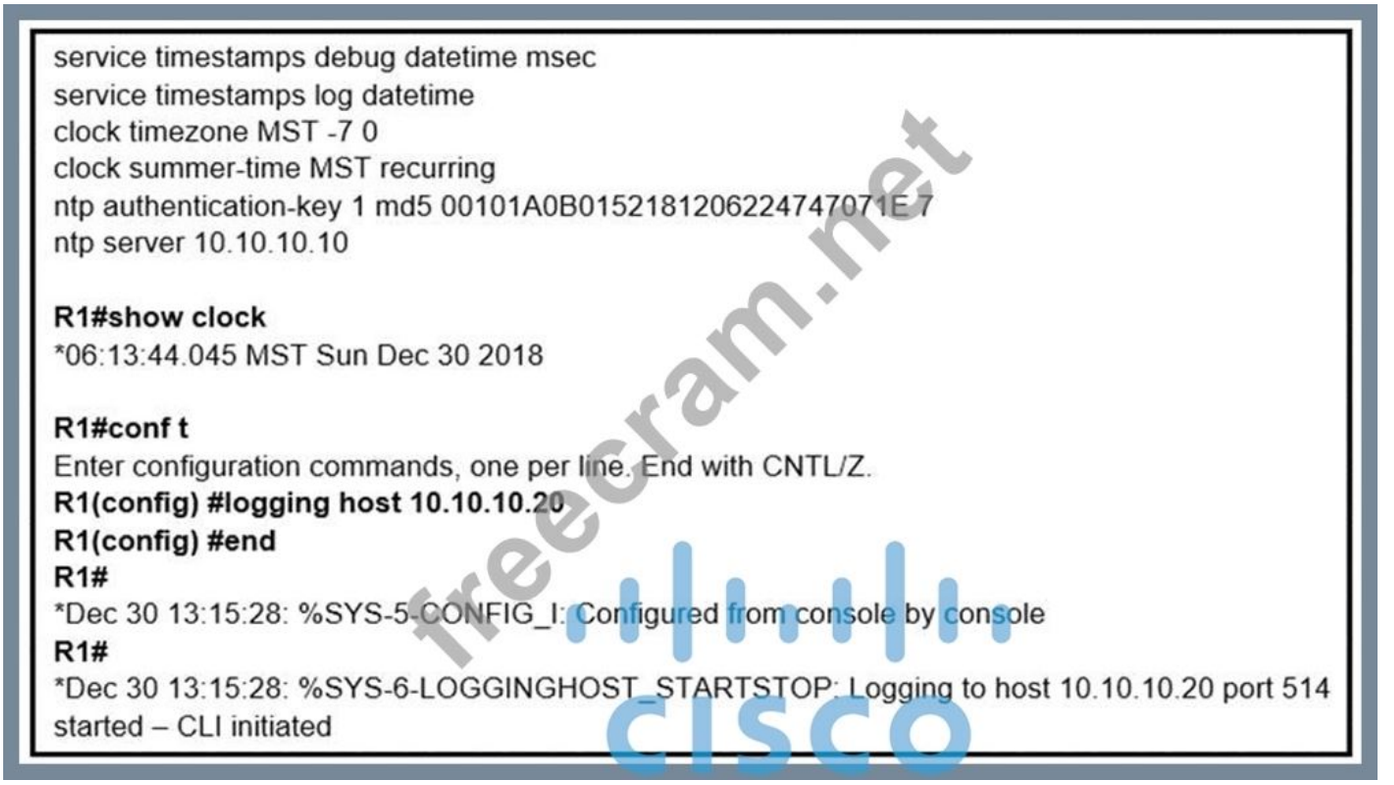
Which two statements about redistributing EIGRP into OSPF are true? (Choose two)

A. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as OSPF external type 2 routes in the routing table
B. The redistributed EIGRP routes as placed into an OSPF area whose area ID matches the EIGRP autonomous system number
C. The administrative distance of the redistributed routes is 170
D. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as type 5 LSAs in the OSPF database
E. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as type 3 LSAs in the OSPF database
F. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as OSPF external type 1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32
Which Cisco VPN technology can use multipoint tunnel, resulting in a single GRE tunnel interface on the hub, to support multiple connections from multiple spoke devices?
A. FlexVPN
B. GETVPN
C. Cisco Easy VPN
D. DMVPN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33
What is an advantage of using BFD?
A. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 2 problems.
B. It detects local link failure at layer 2 and updates routing protocols.
C. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 3 problems.
D. It detects local link failure at layer 1 and updates routing table.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator noticed that after a change was made on R1, the timestamps on the system logs did not match the clock. What is the reason for this error?

A. An authentication error with the NTP server results in an incorrect timestamp.

B. The NTP server is in a different time zone.

C. The keyword localtime is not defined on the timestamp service command.

D. The system clock is set incorrectly to summer-time hours.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which statement about IPv6 ND inspection is true?

A. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.

B. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.

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

D. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

IPv6 ND inspection learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables. IPv6 ND inspection analyzes neighbor discovery messages in order to build a trusted binding table database, and IPv6 neighbor discovery messages that do not have

valid bindings are dropped. A neighbor discovery message is considered trustworthy if its IPv6-to-MAC mapping is verifiable.
This feature mitigates some of the inherent vulnerabilities for the neighbor discovery mechanism, such as attacks on duplicate address detection (DAD), address resolution, device discovery, and the neighbor cache.

NEW QUESTION: 36
Which two statements about VRF-Lite configurations are true? (Choose two.)
A. Each customer has its own private routing table.
B. Different customers can have overlapping IP addresses on different VPNs
C. They support a maximum of 512.000 routes
D. They support the exchange of MPLS labels
E. Each customer has its own dedicated TCAM resources
F. They support IS-IS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37
Which list defines the contents of an MPLS label?
A. 20-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL
B. 32-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL
C. 20-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit
D. 32-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The first 20 bits constitute a label, which can have 2^20 values. Next comes 3 bit value called Traffic Class. It was formerly called as experimental (EXP) field. Now it has been renamed to Traffic Class (TC). This field is used for QoS related functions. Ingress router can classify the packet according to some criterion and assign a
3 bit value to this filed. If an incoming packet is marked with some IP Precedence or DSCP value and the ingress router may use such a field to assign an FEC to the packet. Next bit is Stack bit which is called bottom-of-stack bit. This field is used when more than one label is assigned to a packet, as in the case of MPLS VPNs or MPLS TE. Next byte is MPLS TTL field which serves the same purpose as that of IP TTL byte in the IP header

NEW QUESTION: 38
An engineer configured a company's multiple area OSPF head office router and Site A cisco routers with VRF lite. Each site router is connected to a PE router of an MPLS backbone.

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

Which configuration resolves this issue?

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 39

While working with software images, an engineer observes that Cisco DNA Center cannot upload its software image directly from the device. Why is the image not uploading?

A. The device must be resynced to Cisco DNA Center.

B. The software image for the device is in install mode.

C. The device has lost connectivity to Cisco DNA Center.

D. The software image for the device is in bundle mode

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Upload Software Images for Devices in Install Mode

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