Cisco.300-410.v2021-08-15.q51

Exam Code:	300-410
Exam Name:	Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services
Certification Provider:	Cisco
Free Question Number:	51
Version:	v2021-08-15
# of views:	902
# of Questions views:	22941
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.300-410.v2021-08-15.q51.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Refer to Exhibit.

```
router ospf 10
  router-id 192.168.1.1
  log-adjacency-changes
  redistribute bgp 1 subnets route-map BGP-TO-OSPF
!
route-map BGP-TO-OSPF deny 10
  match ip address 50
route-map BGP-TO-OSPF permit 20
!
access-list 50 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

Which statement about redistribution from BGP into OSPF process 10 is true?
A. Network 10.10 10.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF
B. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 1.
C. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF.
D. Network 10.10.10.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 20.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Policy Map LIMIT_BGP
  Class BGP
    drop

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

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

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

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

A. policy-map COPP

B. policy-map POLICE_BGP

C. policy-map LIMIT_BGP

D. policy-map SHAPE_BGP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

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

Which command should the engineer use to complete this action?

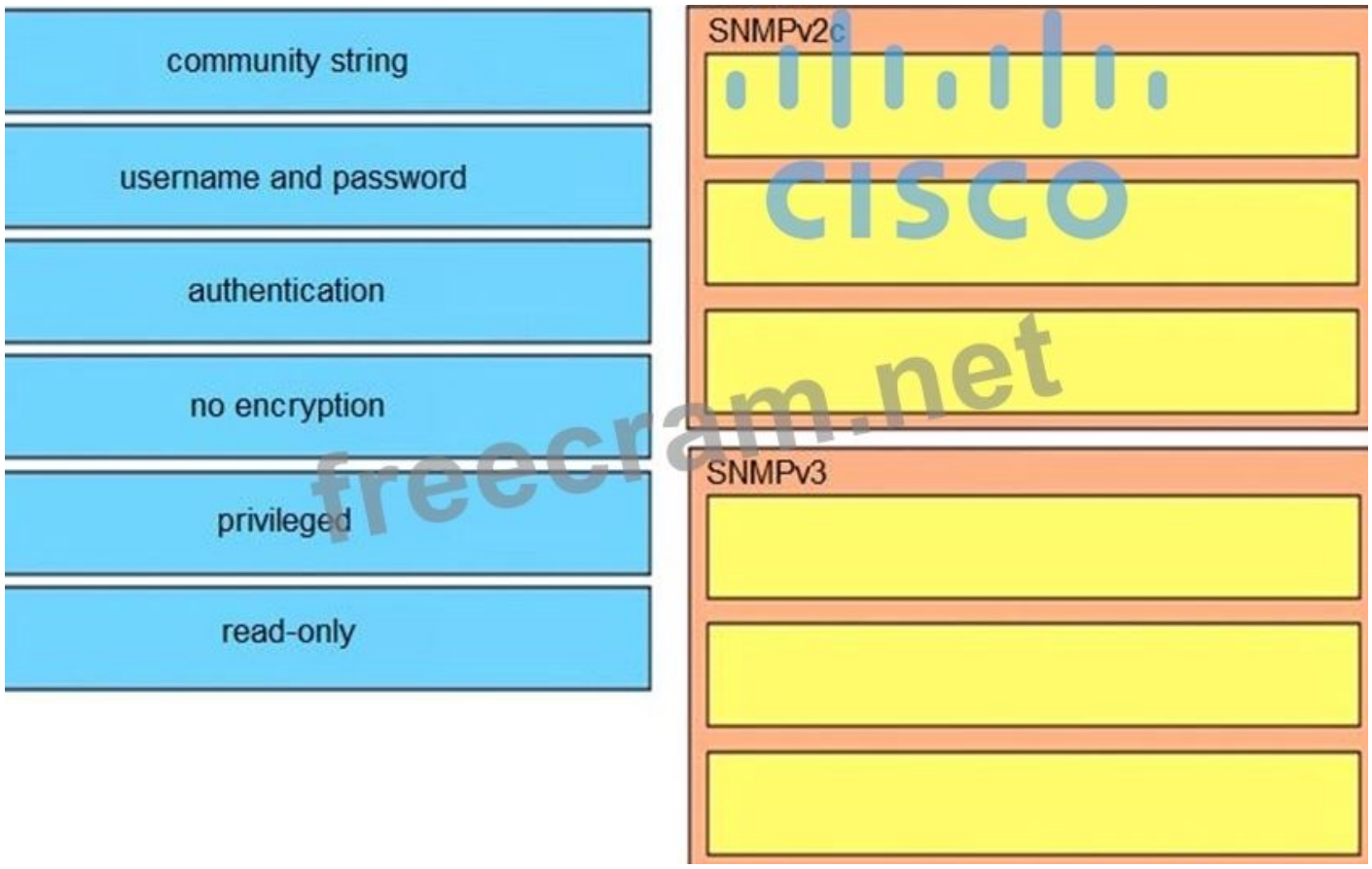
A. show threshold

B. show track

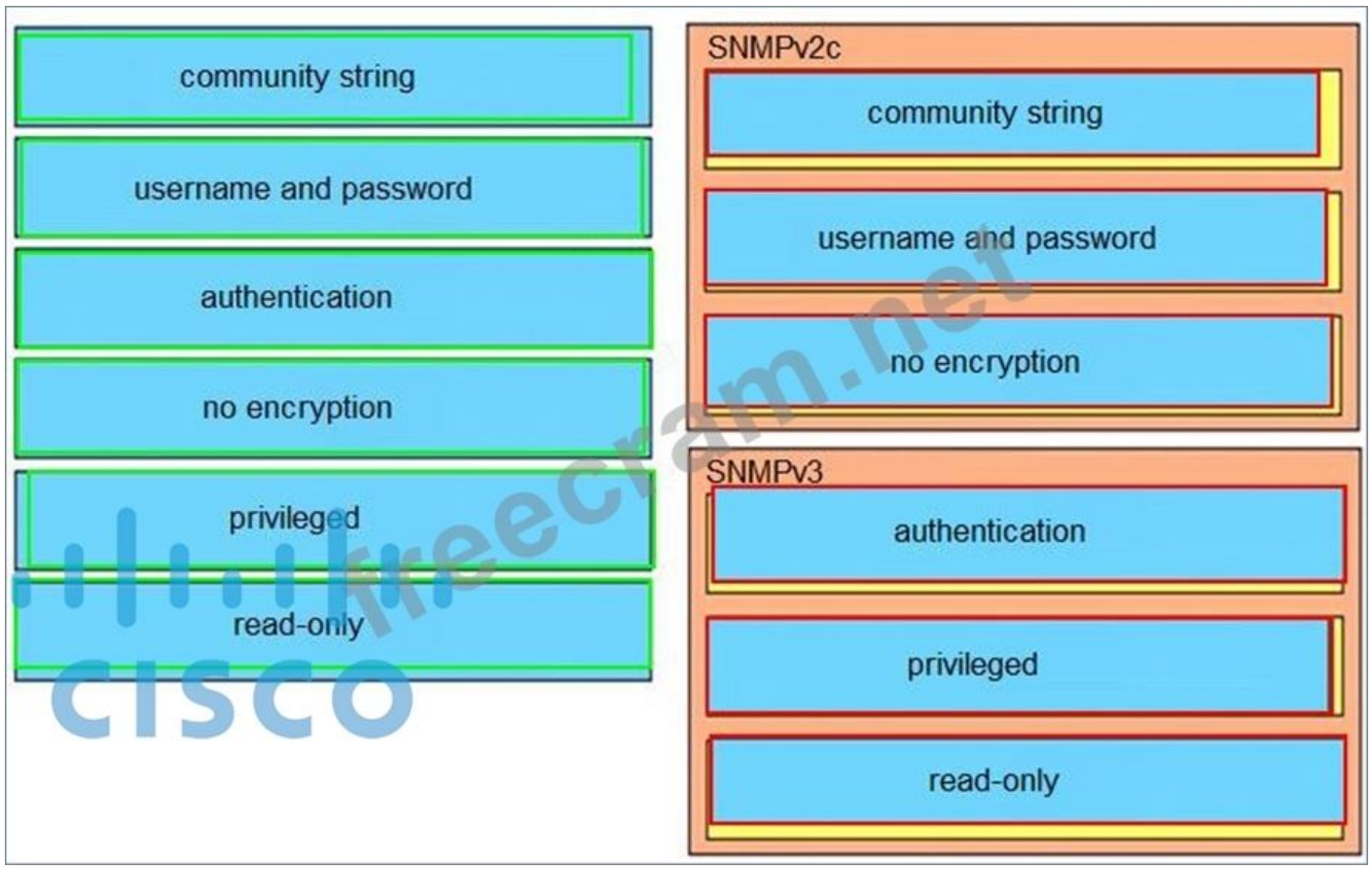
C. show reachability
D. show frequency
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?
A. interface-disjoint
B. lowest-repair-path-metric
C. linecard-disjoint
D. shared risk link group-disjoint
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 7

Refer to the exhibit.

Which routes from OSPF process 5 are redistributed into EIGRP?

A. only E1 subnets matching prefix listTO-OS1

B. E1 and E2 subnets matching prefix list TO-OSPF

C. only E2 subnets matching access list TO-OSPF

D. E1 and E2 subnets matching access list TO-OSPF

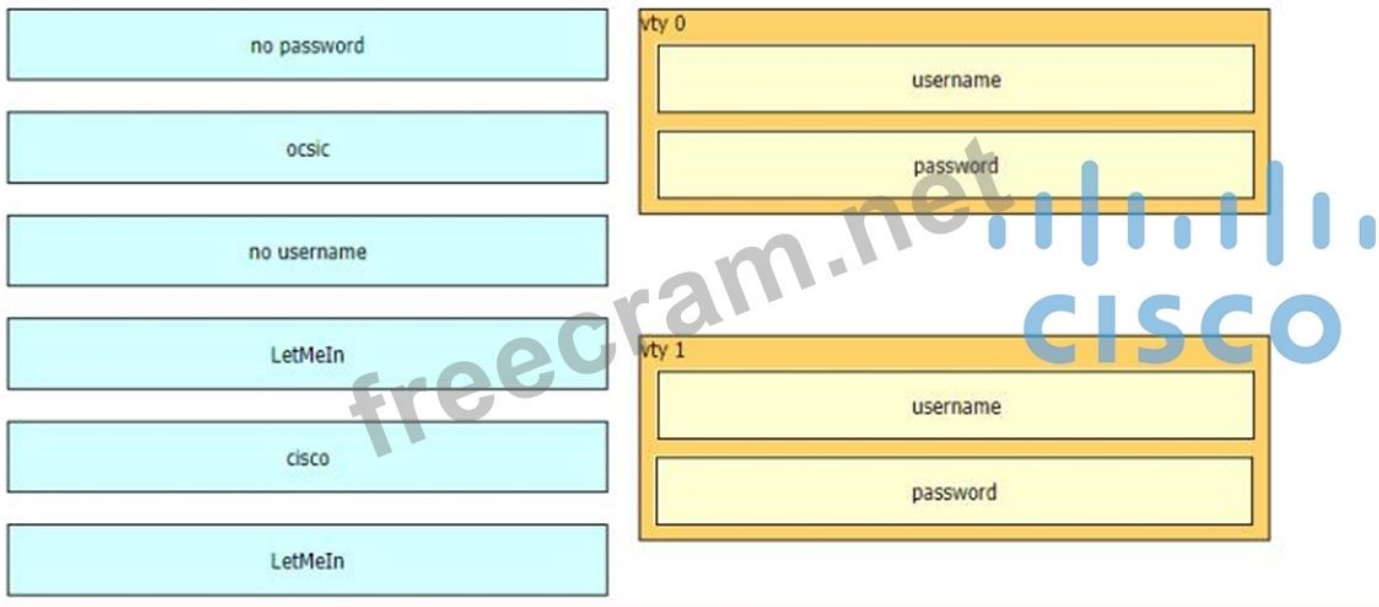
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8

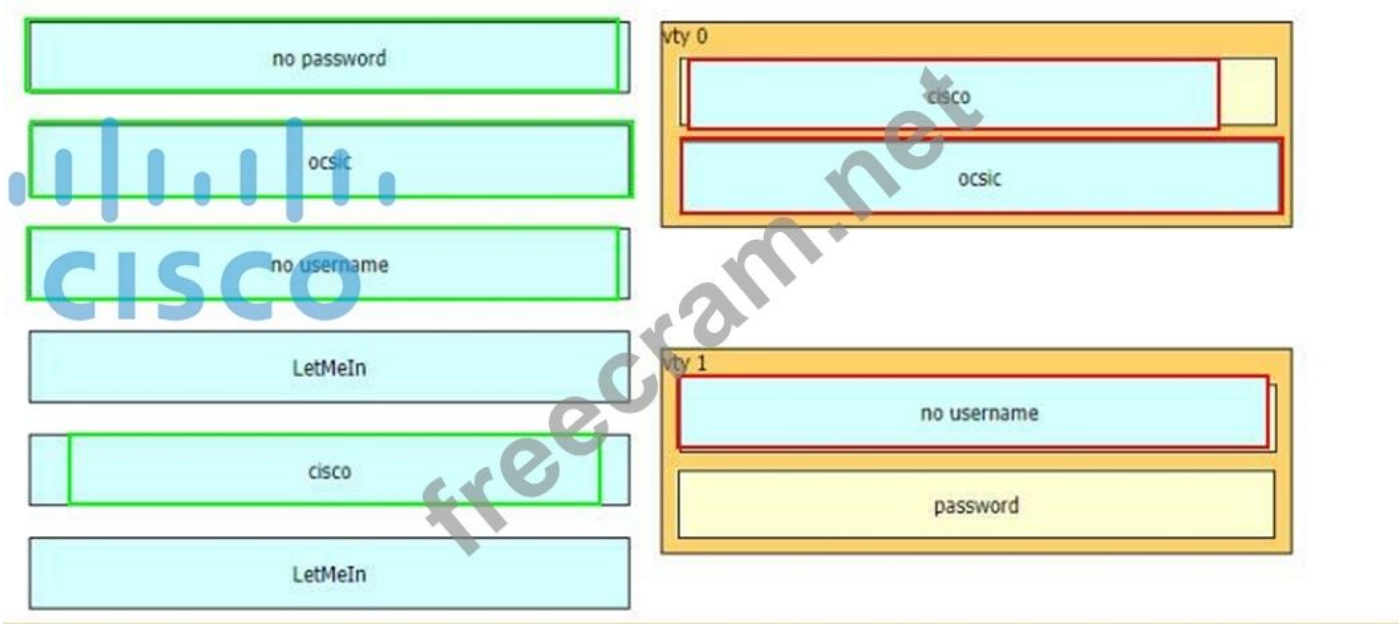
Refer to the exhibit.

```
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:

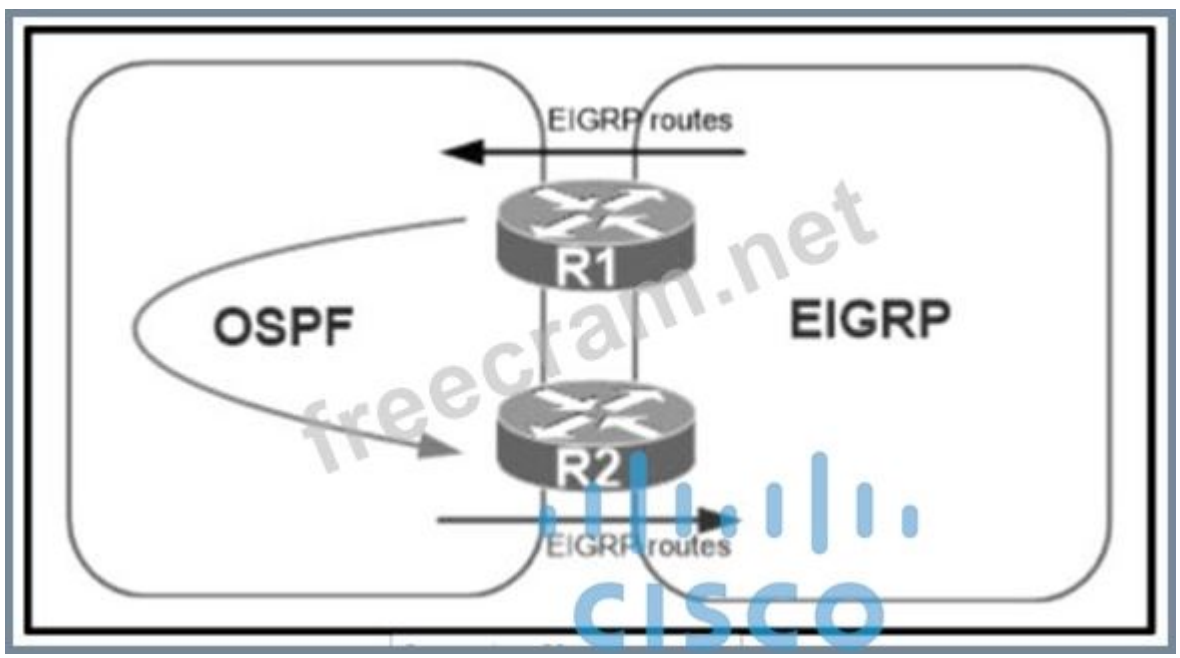
+ no username

+ 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: 9

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

What is a role of route distinguishers in an MPLS network?

A. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.

B. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.

C. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network

D. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 11

What is a prerequisite for configuring BFD?

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

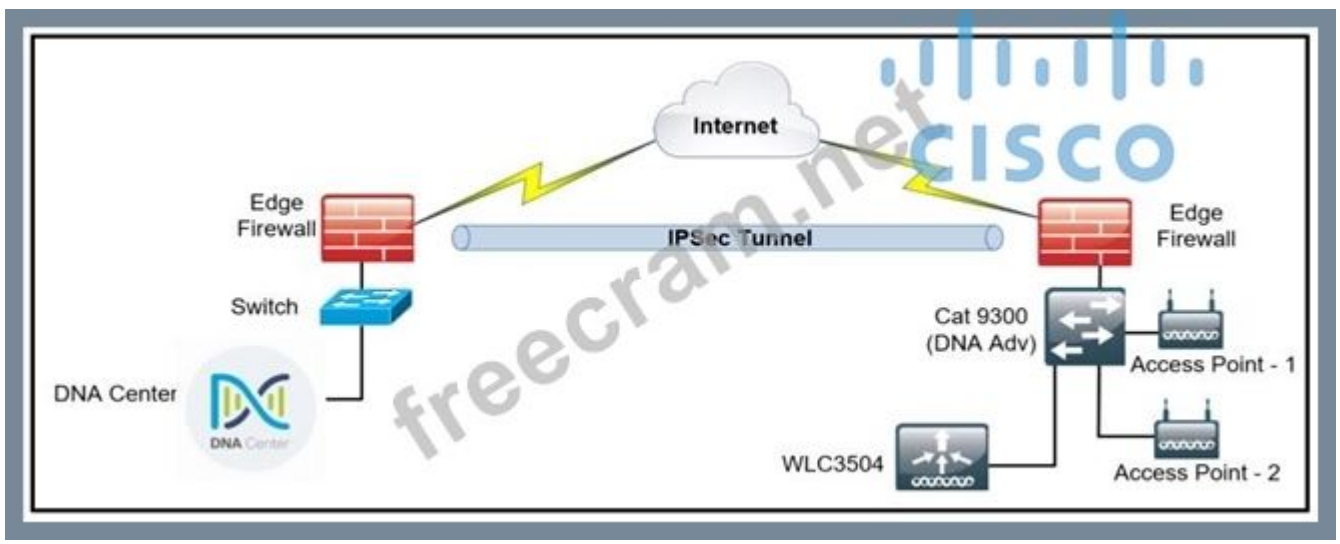
B. All routers in the path between two BFD endpoints must have BFD enabled.

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is discovering a Cisco Catalyst 9300 and a Cisco WLC 3504 in Cisco DNA Center. The Catalyst 9300 is added successfully However the WLC is showing [error "uncontactable" when the administrator tries to add it in Cisco DNA Center. Which action discovers WLC in Cisco DNA Center successfully?

A. Delete the WLC 3504 from Cisco DNA Center and add it to Cisco DNA Center again.

B. Copy the .pern file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.

C. Add the WLC 3504 under the hierarchy of the Catalyst 9300 connected devices.

D. Copy the .cert file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

B. Only classful networks are redistributed from OSPF to BGP

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If you configure the redistribution of OSPF into BGP without keywords, only OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes are redistributed into BGP, by default.

You can redistribute both internal and external (type-1 & type-2) OSPF routes via this command: -Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 match internal external 1 external 2||

NEW QUESTION: 14

Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Remove line 70 from the access list.

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

C. Remove line 60 from the access list.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which statement about MPLS LDP router ID is true?

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

R1#

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

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

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

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

R2#

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

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

R3#

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

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

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

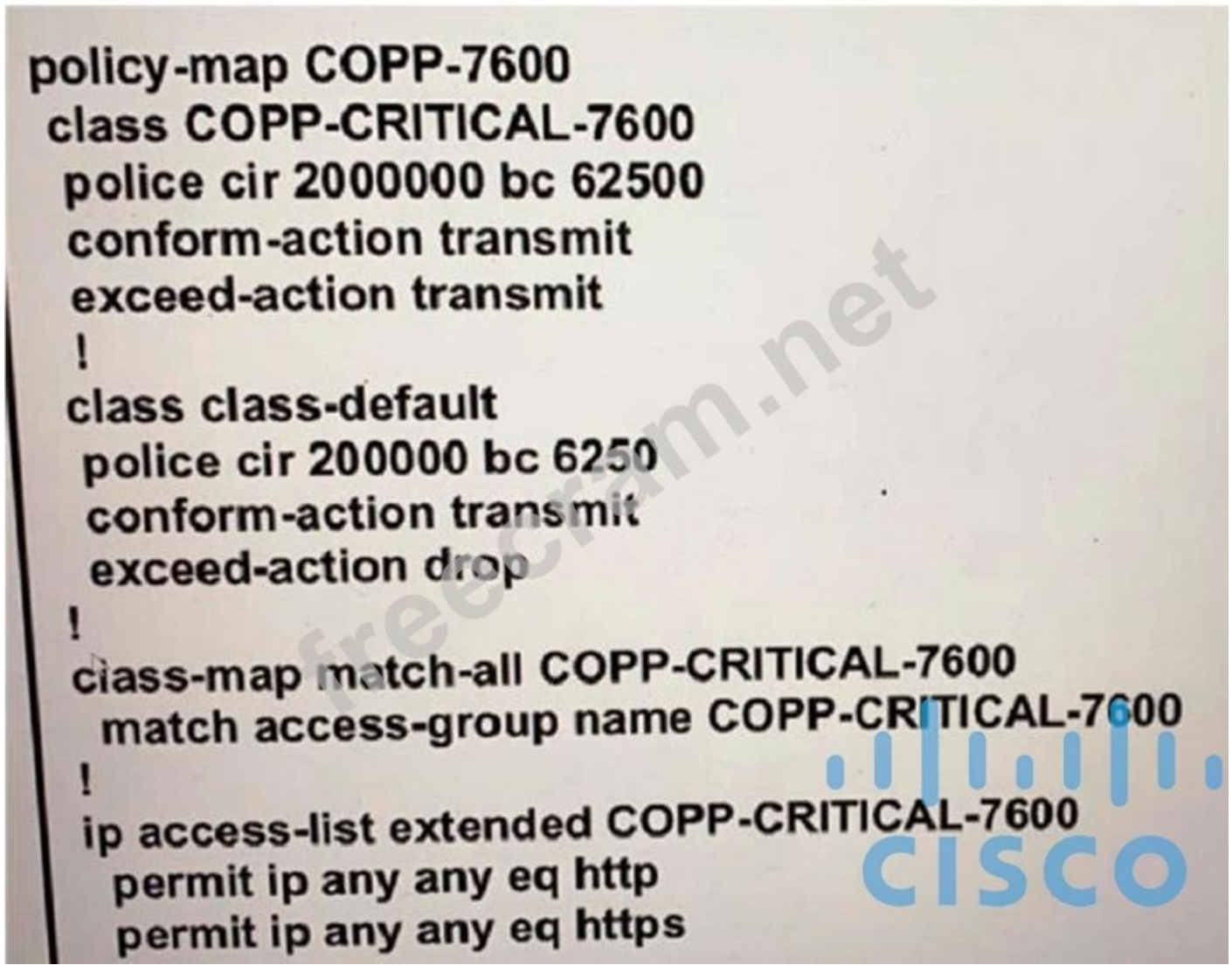
C. In route reflector setups, prefixes are not advertised from one client to another.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17

Exhibit:



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

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

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

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

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

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

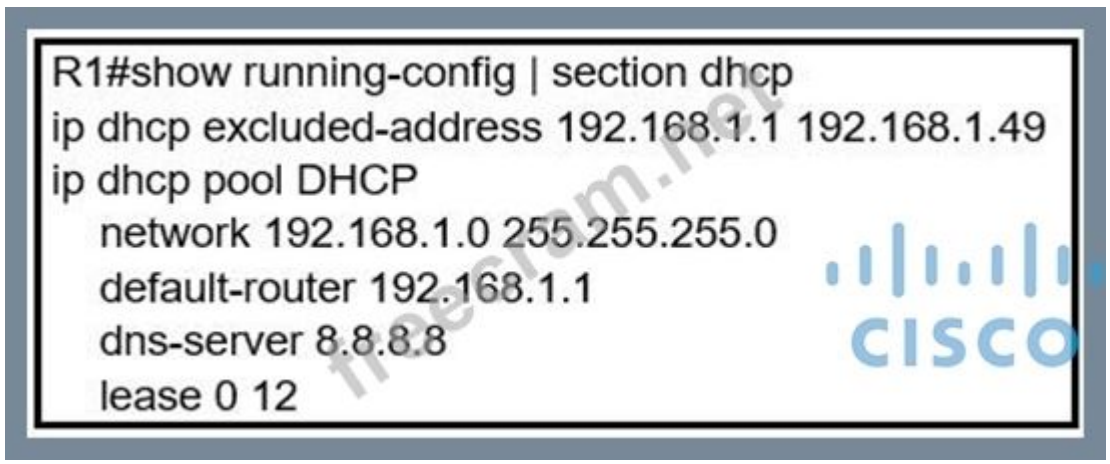
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 18

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. Configure the DHCP lease time to a smaller value

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

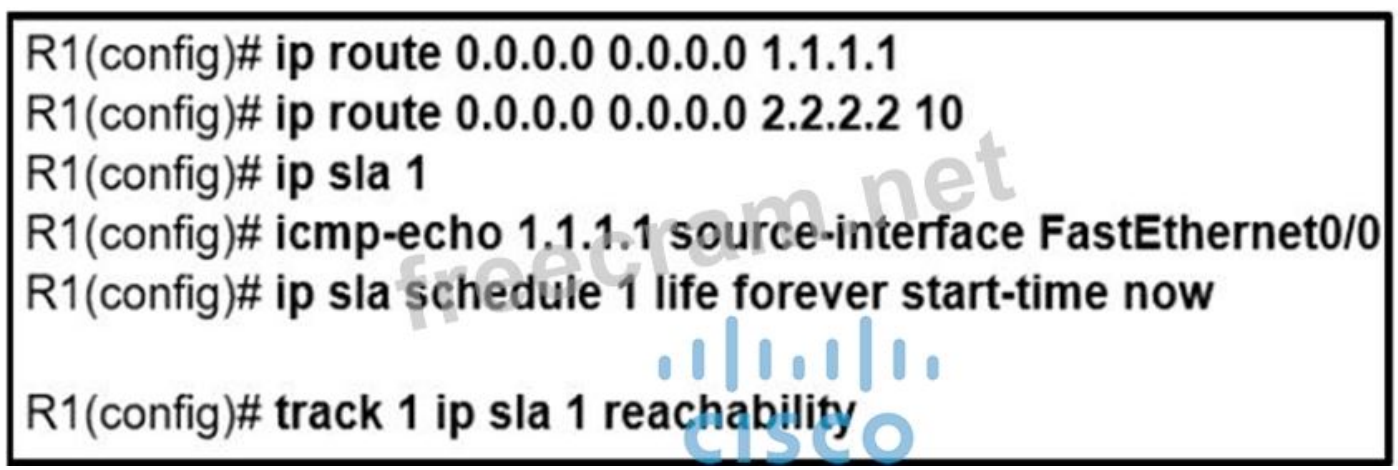
C. Modify the subnet mask to the network 192.168.1.0 255.255.254.0 command in the DHCP pool

D. Configure the DHCP lease time to a bigger value

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19

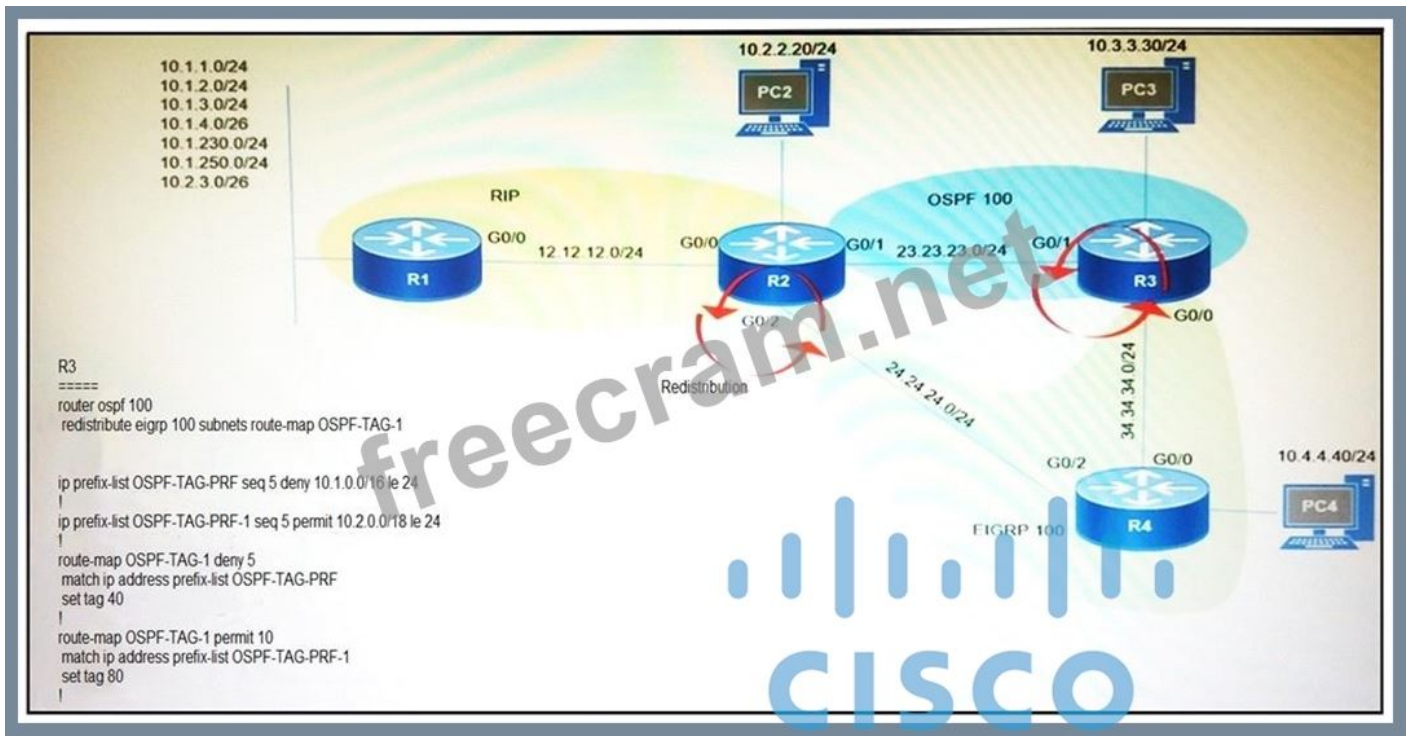
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2 10 track 1
B. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2
C. R1(config)#ip sla track 1
D. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1.1.1.1 track 1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
Note: By default Static Router AD value-1 hence ip route 0.0.0.0. 0.0.0.0. 1.1.1.1 track 1 means AD-1 which must be less than of back up route AD.
Define the backup route to use when the tracked object is unavailable. !--- The administrative distance of the backup route must be greater than !--- the administrative distance of the tracked route. !--- If the primary gateway is unreachable, that route is removed !--- and the backup route is installed in the routing table !--- instead of the tracked route.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routing/200785-ISP-Failover-with-default-routes-using-I.html
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/asa-5500-x-series-next-generation-firewalls/118962-configure-asa-00.html

NEW QUESTION: 20
Refer to the exhibit.



Which subnet is redistributed from EIGRP to OSPF routing protocols?
A. 10.2.3.0/26
B. 10.1.2.0/24
C. 10.1.4.0/26
D. 10.2.2.0/24
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22

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

```
ip prefix-list test seq 5 permit 192.168.130.0/24
!
route-map OUT permit10
match ip address prefix-list test
set as-path prepend 65000
```

What is the result when the route-map OUT command is applied toward an eBGP neighbor R1 (1.1.1.1) by using the neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-map OUT out command?

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which protocol does MPLS use to support traffic engineering?
A. Tag Distribution Protocol
B. Resource Reservation Protocol
C. Border Gateway Protocol
D. Label Distribution Protocol
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
MPLS TE provides a way to integrate TE capabilities (such as those used on Layer 2 protocols like ATM) into Layer 3 protocols (IP). MPLS TE uses an extension to existing protocols (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), OSPF) to calculate and establish unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint. Traffic flows are mapped on the different tunnels depending on their destination.

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which configuration adds an IPv4 interface to an OSPFv3 process in OSPFv3 address family configuration?
A. Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
B. Router ospf3 1 address-family ipv4
C. Router ospfv3 1 address-family ipv4 unicast
D. Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Redistribute theR1 route to EIGRP
B. Add a static route on R1 using the next hop of R3.
C. Remove the static route on R1.
D. Change the Administrative Distance of EIGRP to 5.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message "Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template".
What is the reason for the error?
A. The template has an incorrect configuration.
B. The software version of the template is different from the software version of the device.
C. The changes to the template were not committed.
D. The tag that was used to filter the templates does not match the device tag.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If you use tags to filter the templates, you must apply the same tags to the device to which you want to apply the templates. Otherwise, you get the following error during provisioning: -Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template.||

NEW QUESTION: 27
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

What is the result of applying this configuration?
A. The router can form BGP neighborships with any other device.
B. The router can form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".
C. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any other device.
D. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
 Control Plane
  Service-policy input: CoPP
    Class-map: PERMIT (match-all)
      50 packets, 3811 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps
      Match: access-group 100
    Class-map: ANY (match-all)
      210 packets, 19104 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: access-group 199
      drop
    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      348 packets, 48203 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: any

R1#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
    10 permit udp any any eq 23 (100 matches)
    20 permit tcp any any eq telnet (5 matches)
    30 permit tcp any eq telnet any (10 matches)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

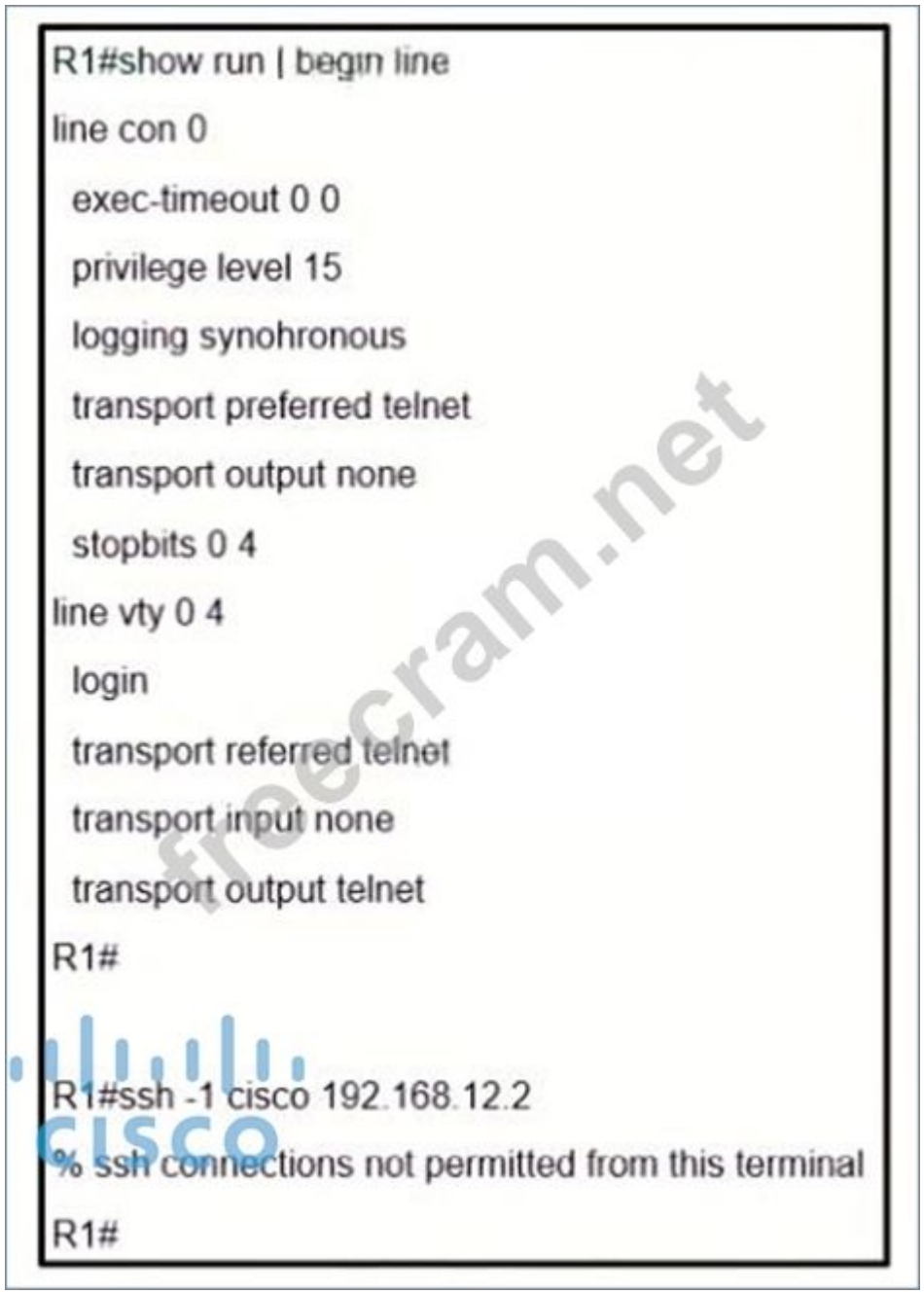
To only allow SSH to R1, we have to: + Deny Telnet in ACL 100 because the action of class-map: PERMIT is "permit" + Permit Telnet in ACL 199 because the action of class-map: ANY is "drop" But:

+ In ACL 100 there is a permit statement for Telnet traffic "20 permit tcp any any eq telnet (5 matches)" which is not correct so we must remove this statement. + In ACL 199 there is an ACL statement "10 deny tcp any eq telnet any (50 matches)". This statement is aimed for Telnet traffic leaving R1 which is not correct so we must remove this statement.

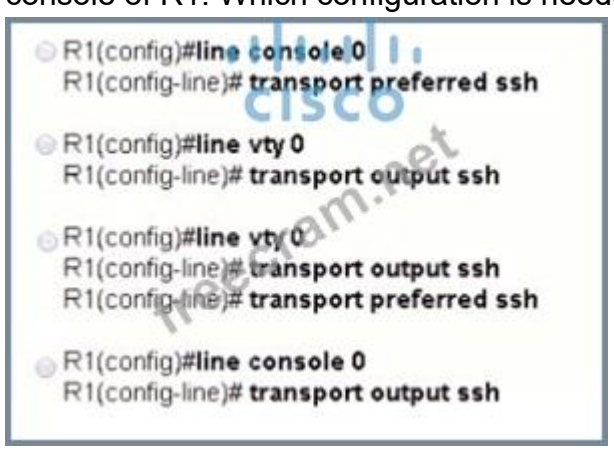
Note: + The command "transport output telnet ssh" allows telnet and SSH from this device (to other devices). + Telnet is TCP port 23. + When using Telnet on source port, it affects Telnet traffic leaving from R1.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Refer to the exhibit.



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



A. Option A

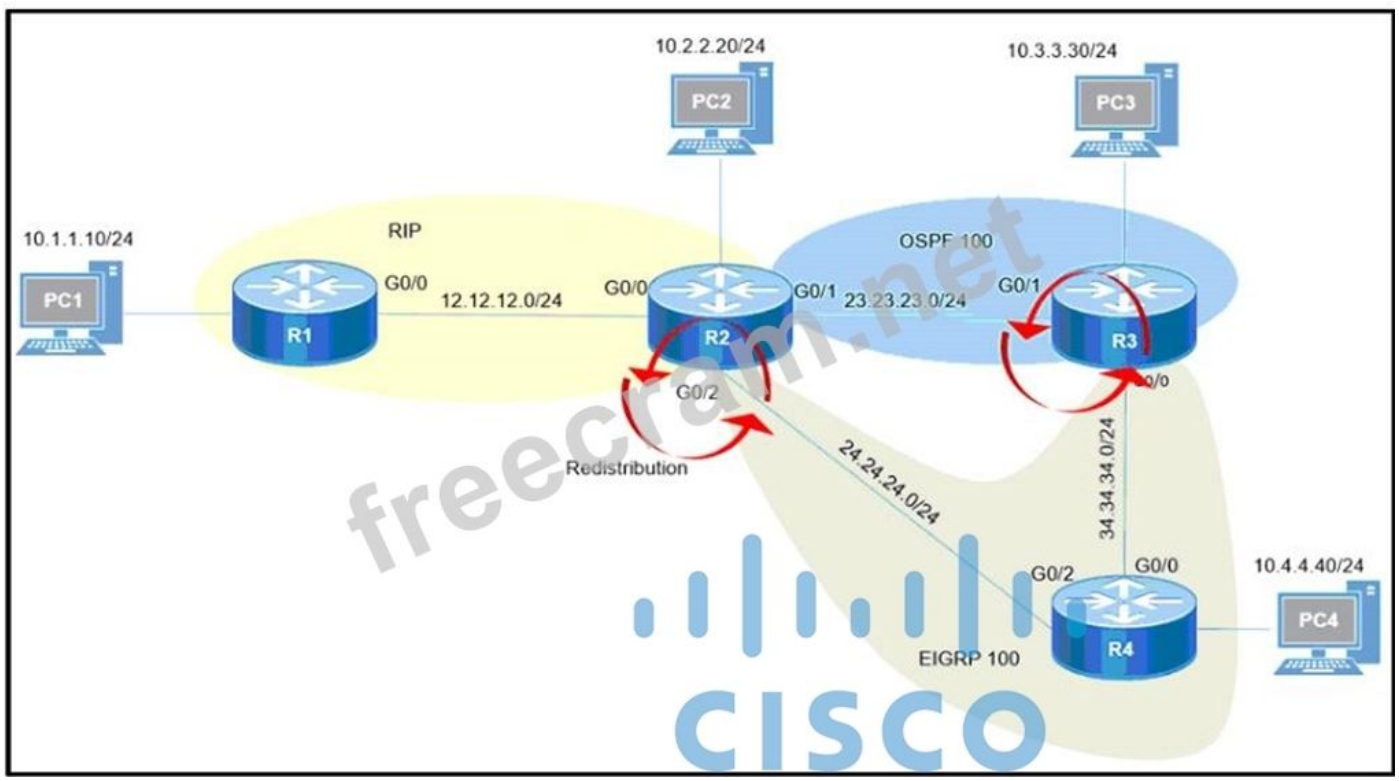
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://community.cisco.com/t5/other-network-architecture/out-of-band-router-access/td-p/333295

NEW QUESTION: 30
What are two functions of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)
A. It works independent from IPv6 neighbor discovery.
B. It denies traffic from unknown sources or unallocated addresses.
C. It uses the populated binding table for allowing legitimate traffic.
D. It blocks certain traffic by inspecting DHCP packets for specific sources.
E. It denies traffic by inspecting neighbor discovery packets for specific pattern.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31
Which protocol is used in a DMVPN network to map physical IP addresses to logical IP addresses?
A. LLDP
B. NHRP
C. BGP
D. EIGRP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32
What is an advantage of using BFD?
A. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 3 problems.
B. It detects local link failure at layer 1 and updates routing table.
C. It detects local link failure at layer 2 and updates routing protocols.
D. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 2 problems.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

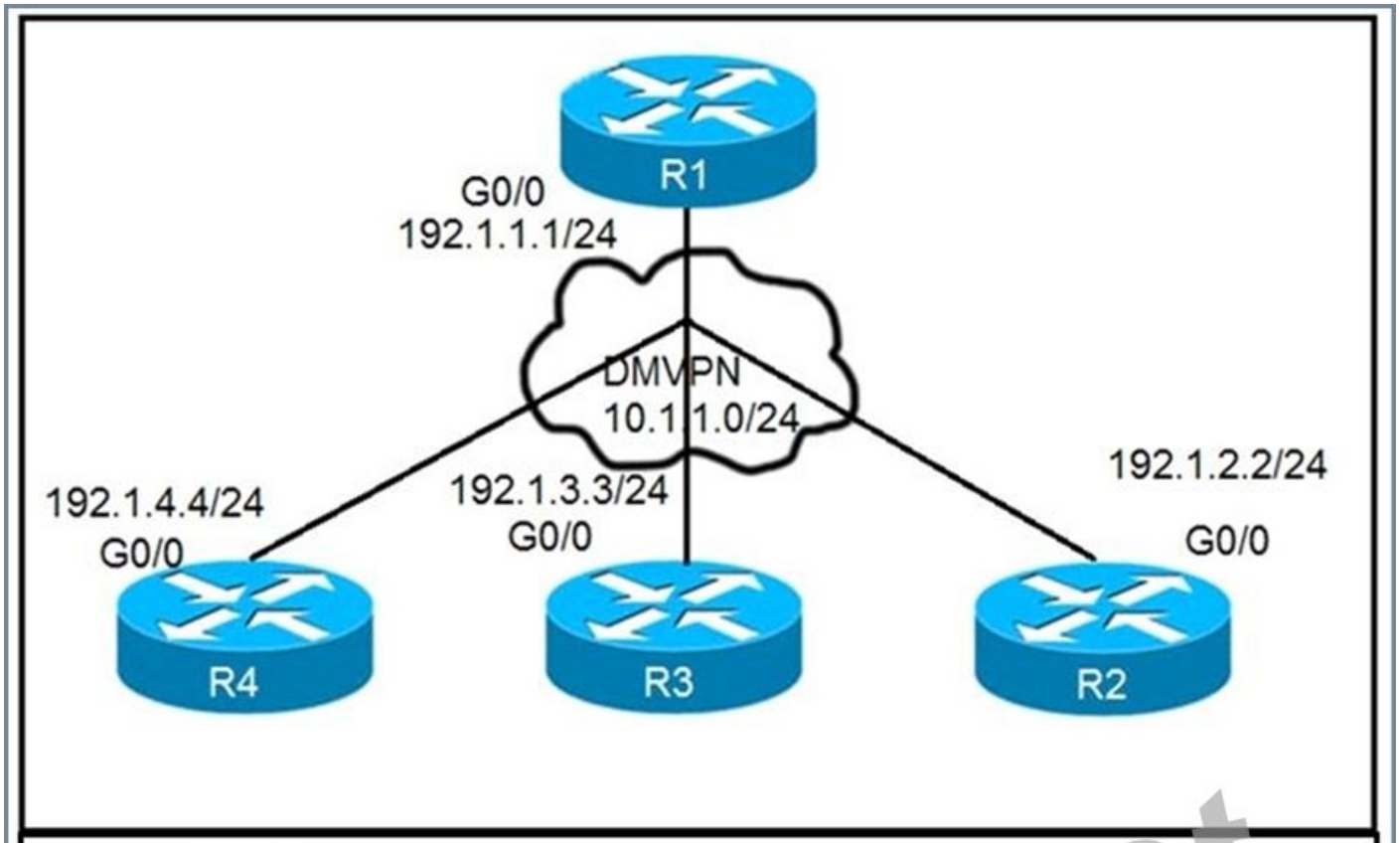
E. Filter all routes except EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF in R3.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

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 commands is missing on the hub router.

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

C. The ip nhrp shortcut commands is missing on the hub router.

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which configuration enabled the VRF that is labeled "Inet" on FastEthernet0/0?

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

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

C. R1(config)#ip vrf Inet FastEthernet0/0

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

By default BGP advertises all prefixes to external BGP neighbors. This means that if you are multi-homed (connected to two or more ISPs) then you might become a transit AS. For example, ISP 2 in AS 200 can send traffic to your router in AS 100 to reach ISP 3 in AS 300 because you advertised prefixes in ISP 3 to ISP 2.

This is what will be seen in the BGP routing table of ISP1:

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

NEW QUESTION: 37

Refer to the exhibit.

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

<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The AD of static route is manually configured to 130 which is higher than the AD of OSPF router which is 110.

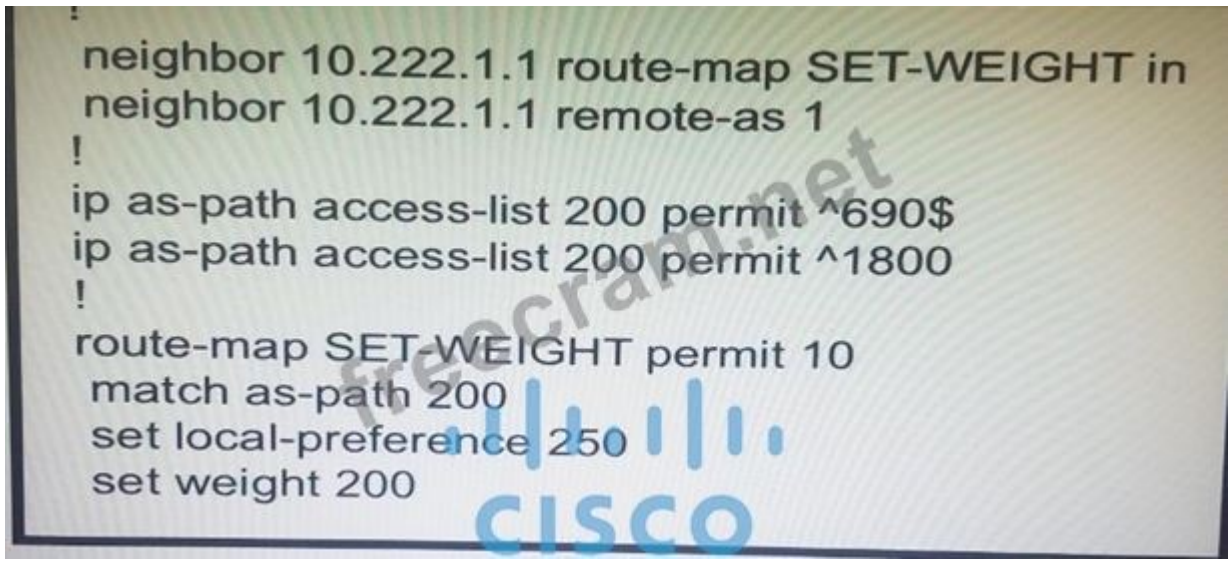
NEW QUESTION: 38

Which transport layer protocol is used to form LDP sessions?

A. UDP

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

NEW QUESTION: 39
Refer to the exhibit.



A router receiving BGP routing updates from multiple neighbors for routers in AS 690. What is the reason that the router still sends traffic that is destined to AS 690 to a neighbor other than 10.222.1.1?
A. The route map is applied in the wrong direction.
B. The local preference value in another neighbor statement is higher than 250.
C. The weight value in another neighbor statement is higher than 200.
D. The local preference value should be set to the same value as the weight in the route map.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40
Refer to the exhibit.

```
router# show running-config
Building configuration
!
<output omitted -----!>
!
hostname R1
!
ip domain-name cisco.com
!
crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
!
username admin privilege 15 secret cisco123
!
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 1 deny any log
!
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in
login local
!
<output omitted -----!>
!
end
```

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

A. Configure transport input ssh

B. Configure transport output ssh

C. Configure ip ssh version 2

D. Configure ip ssh source-interface loopback0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A client is concerned that passwords are visible when running this show archive log config all.

Which router configuration is needed to resolve this issue?

A. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#password encryption aes

B. MASS-RTR(config)#aaa authentication arap

C. MASS-RTR(config)#service password-encryption

D. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#hidekeys

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
ip prefix-list ccnp1 seq 5 permit 10.1.48.0/24 le 24
ip prefix-list ccnp2 seq 5 permit 10.1.80.0/24 le 32
ip prefix-list ccnp3 seq 5 permit 10.1.64.0/24 le 24

route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 10
   match ip address prefix-list ccnp1
   set tag 30
route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 20
   match ip address prefix-list ccnp2
   set tag 20
route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 30
   match ip address prefix-list ccnp3
   set tag 10
```

An engineer wanted to set a tag of 30 to route 10 1.80.65/32 but it failed How is the issue fixed?

A. Modify route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 10 and match prefix-list ccnp2.

B. Modify prefix-list ccnp3 to add 10.1.64.0/20 ge 32

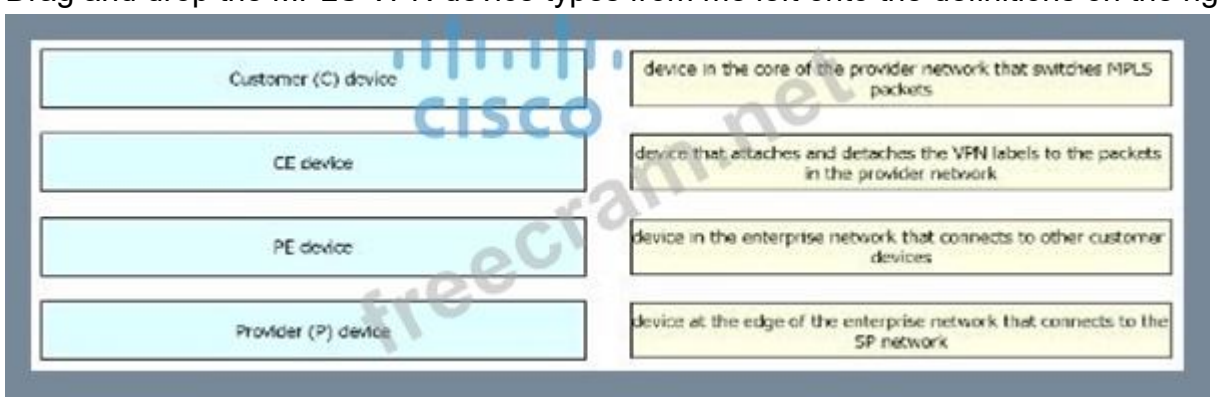
C. Modify route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 30 and match prefix-list ccnp2.

D. Modify prefix-list ccnp3 to add 10.1.64.0/20 le 24

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 43

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



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 44
What are two functions of LDP? (Choose two.)
A. It is defined in RFC 3038 and 3039.
B. It requires MPLS Traffic Engineering.
C. It advertises labels per Forwarding Equivalence Class.
D. It must use Resource Reservation Protocol.
E. It uses Forwarding Equivalence Class
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/mpls/configuration/guide/mpls_cg/mp_mpls_overview.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 45
Which two statements about redistributing EIGRP into OSPF are true? (Choose two)
A. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as type 5 LSAs in the OSPF database
B. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as OSPF external type 1
C. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as type 3 LSAs in the OSPF database
D. The administrative distance of the redistributed routes is 170
E. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as OSPF external type 2 routes in the routing table
F. The redistributed EIGRP routes as placed into an OSPF area whose area ID matches the EIGRP autonomous system number
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address and default gateway.
B. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.40.100.
C. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.30.100.
D. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address.
E. Configure the server with a static IP address and default gateway.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 47
An engineer configured a company's multiple area OSPF head office router and Site A cisco routers with VRF lite. Each site router is connected to a PE router of an MPLS backbone.

```
Head Office & Site A
ip cef
ip vrf abc
rd 101:101
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding abc
ip address 172.16.16.X 255.255.255.252
!
router ospf 1 vrf abc
log-adjacency-changes
network 172.16.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
```

After finishing both site router configurations, none of the LSA 3,4 5, and 7 are installed at Site A router. Which configuration resolves this issue?
A. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc
B. configure capability vrf-lite on Site A and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc
C. configure capability vrf-lite on both PE routers connected to Head Office and Site A routers under routtr ospf 1 vrf abc
D. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and Site A routers under router ospf 1 vrf abc
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

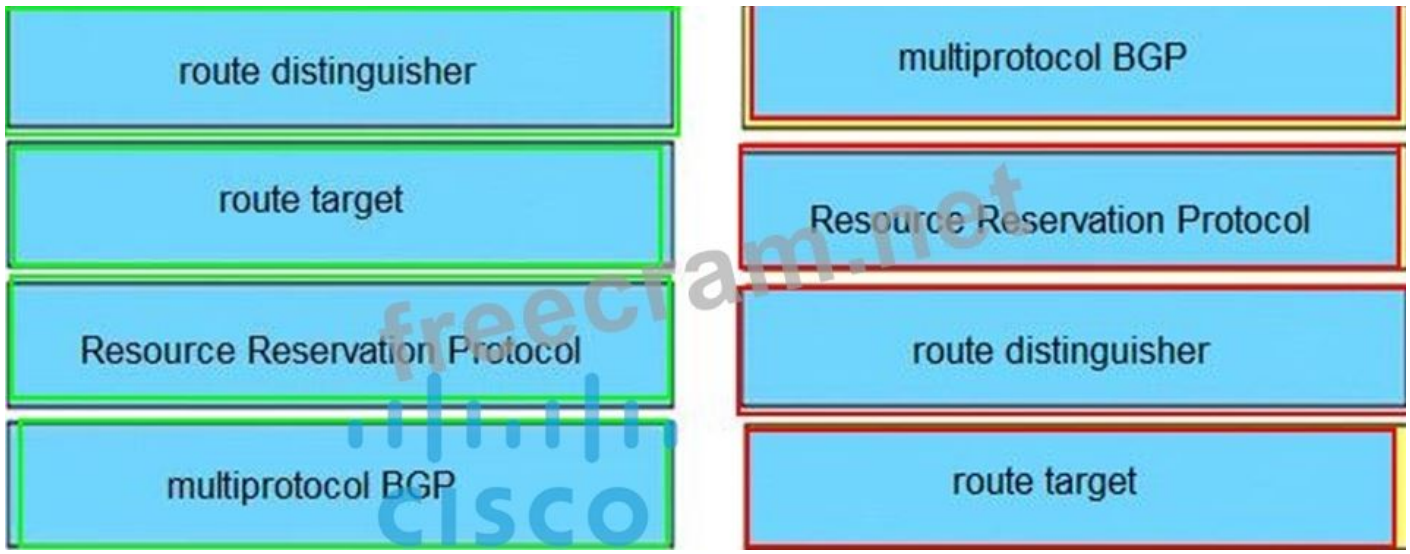
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

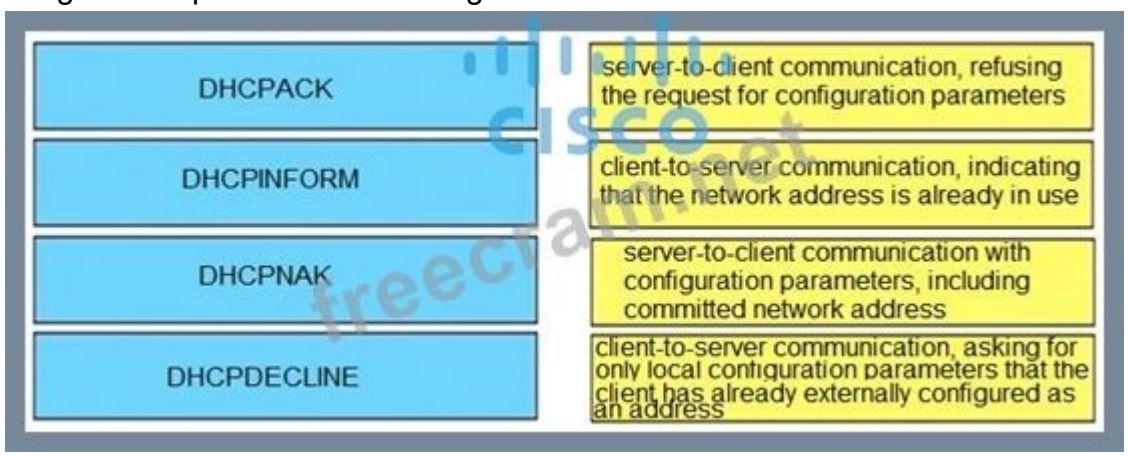
route distinguisher	propagates VPN reachability information
route target	distributes labels for traffic engineering
Resource Reservation Protocol	uniquely identifies a customer prefix
multiprotocol BGP	controls the import/export of customer prefixes

Answer:



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

NEW QUESTION: 50
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.



Answer:

Reference:
DHCPINFORM: If a client has obtained a network address through some other means or has a manually configured IP address, a client workstation may use a DHCPINFORM request message to obtain other local configuration parameters, such as the domain name and

Domain Name Servers (DNSs). DHCP servers receiving a DHCPINFORM message construct a DHCPACK message with any local configuration parameters appropriate for the client without allocating a new IP address. This DHCPACK will be sent unicast to the client.
DHCPNAK: If the selected server is unable to satisfy the DHCPREQUEST message, the DHCP server will respond with a DHCPNAK message. When the client receives a DHCPNAK message, or does not receive a response to a DHCPREQUEST message, the client restarts the configuration process by going into the Requesting state. The client will retransmit the DHCPREQUEST at least four times within 60 seconds before restarting the Initializing state.
DHCPACK: After the DHCP server receives the DHCPREQUEST, it acknowledges the request with a DHCPACK message, thus completing the initialization process.
DHCPDECLINE: The client receives the DHCPACK and will optionally perform a final check on the parameters. The client performs this procedure by sending Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the IP address provided in the DHCPACK. If the client detects that the address is already in use by receiving a reply to the ARP request, the client will send a DHCPDECLINE message to the server and restart the configuration process by going into the Requesting state.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html

NEW QUESTION: 51
What does the PE router convert the IPv4 prefix to within an MPLS VPN?
A. eBGP path association between the PE and CE sessions
B. 48-bit route combining the IP and PE router-id
C. VPN IPv4 prefix combined with the 64-bit route distinguisher
D. prefix that combines the ASN, PE router-id and IP prefix
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)