

Cisco.300-410.v2026-08-20.q304

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https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.300-410.v2026-08-20.q304.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Which Layer 3 VPN attribute allows different customers to connect to the same MPLS network wrth overlapping IP ranges?

- A. VRF
- B. RT
- C. MP-BGP
- D. RD

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In a Layer 3 VPN (Virtual Private Network) over an MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) network, the attribute that allows different customers to connect with overlapping IP ranges is the Route Distinguisher (RD) 123.

RD is a unique identifier that is prepended to each IP address in a customer's VPN to create a unique VPNv4 address. This allows customers to use overlapping IP addresses without conflict123. The RD makes it possible for the same IP prefix to exist in different VPNs, which is crucial when customers have overlapping IP ranges123.

References:

MPLS Layer 3 VPN Explained - NetworkLessons.com

MPLS: Layer 3 VPNs Configuration Guide - Cisco

Understanding Using MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on Switches - Juniper

NEW QUESTION: 2

What does IPv6 Source Guard utilize to determine if IPv6 source addresses should be forwarded?

- A. ACE
- B. ACLS
- C. DHCP
- D. Binding Table

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

IPv6 source guard is an interface feature between the populated binding table and data traffic filtering. This feature enables the device to deny traffic when it is originated from an address that is not stored in the binding table. IPv6 source guard does not inspect ND or DHCP packets; rather, it works

NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
Description *** WAN link ***
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/1
Description *** LAN Network ***
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
!
router ospf 1
router-id 4.4.4.4
log-adjacency-changes
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 10
!
```

Which set of commands restore reachability to loopback0?

- A.

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

```
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network broadcast
```
- C.

```
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf interface area 10
```
- D.

```
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf interface type network
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We tested this config in GNS3 (except the LAN interface) but R1 loopback0 was advertised normally on R2 and R2 could reach this loopback0.

```
R1#sh run | b interface
interface Loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
```

```

R2#sh ip route ospf
      4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       4.4.4.4 [110/2] via 10.0.0.1, 00:41:03, FastEthernet0/0
R2#ping 4.4.4.4

Type escape sequence to abort
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 4.4.4.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/34/56 ms

```

Note: Although the configured loopback address is 4.4.4.4/24 but by default OSPF will advertise this route to loopback0 as 4.4.4.4/32 (most specific route to that loopback). In order to override this, we have to change the network type to point-to-point. After this OSPF will advertise the address to loopback as 4.4.4.0/24.

NEW QUESTION: 4

The network administrator is tasked to configure R1 to authenticate telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using RADIUS. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing towards R1 (192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123. If ISE is down, the administrator should be able to connect using the local database with a username and password combination of admin/cisco123.

The administrator has configured the following on R1:

```

aaa new-model
!
username admin password cisco123
!
radius server ISE1
 address ipv4 192.168.1.5
 key Cisco123
!
aaa group server tacacs+ RAD-SERV
 server name ISE1
!
aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV

```

ISE has gone down. The Network Administrator is not able to Telnet to R1 when ISE went down. Which two configuration changes will fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- ☐ line vty 0 4
login authentication RAD-LOCAL
- ☐ line vty 0 4
login authentication default
- ☐ line vty 0 4
login authentication RAD-SERV
- ☐ aaa authentication login RAD-SERV group RAD-LOCAL local
- ☐ aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV local

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option E

E. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Ethernet0/1
no ip address
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1:12::2/64
ipv6 traffic-filter ACL in

ipv6 access-list ACL
sequence 10 permit tcp any any eq 22
sequence 20 permit tcp any eq 22 any
sequence 30 permit tcp any any eq bgp
sequence 40 permit tcp any eq bgp any
sequence 50 permit udp any any eq ntp
sequence 60 permit udp any eq ntp any
sequence 70 permit udp any any eq snmp
sequence 80 deny ipv6 any any log

R# show ipv6 cef ::/0
:/0
  nexthop 2001:DB8:1:12::1 Ethernet0/1

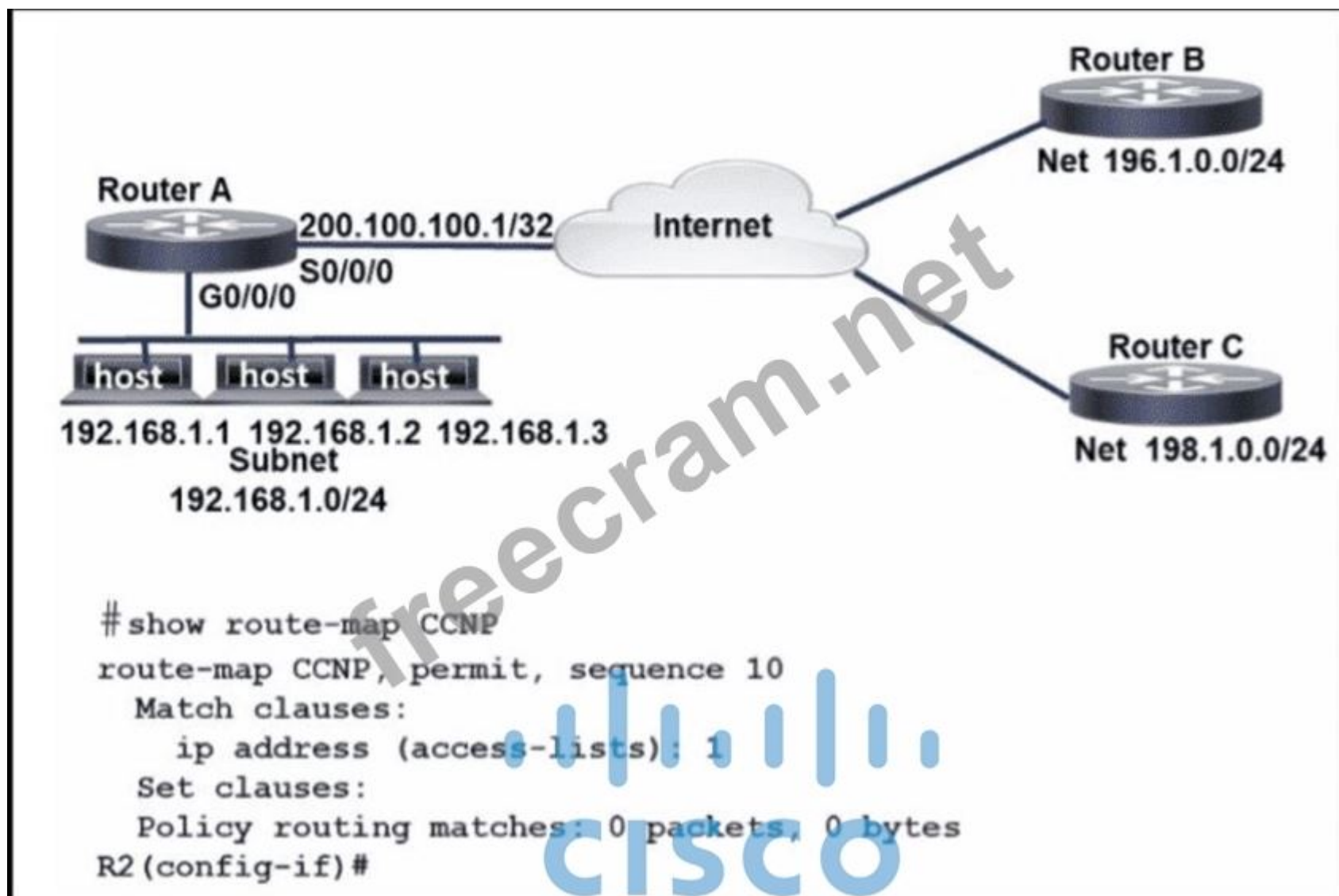
Feb 23 00:23:17.211: %IPV6_ACL-6-ACCESSLOGDP: list ACL/80
denied icmpv6 2001:DB8:1:12::1 -> FF02::1:FF00:2 (135/0), 732
```

After a security audit, the administrator implemented an ACL in the route reflector. The RR became unreachable from any router in the network. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Permit ICMPv6 neighbor discovery traffic in the ACL.
- B. Remove the ACL entry 80.
- C. Configure a link-local address on the Ethernet0/1 interface.
- D. Enable the ND proxy feature on the default gateway.
- E. Change the next hop of the default route to the link-local address of the default gateway.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures router A to mark all inside to outside traffic from network 192.168.1.0, except from host 192.168.1.1, with critical IP precedence. The policy did not work as expected Which configuration resolves the issue?

RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
 RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 10
 RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
 RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
 RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
 RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
 RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
 RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP

A.

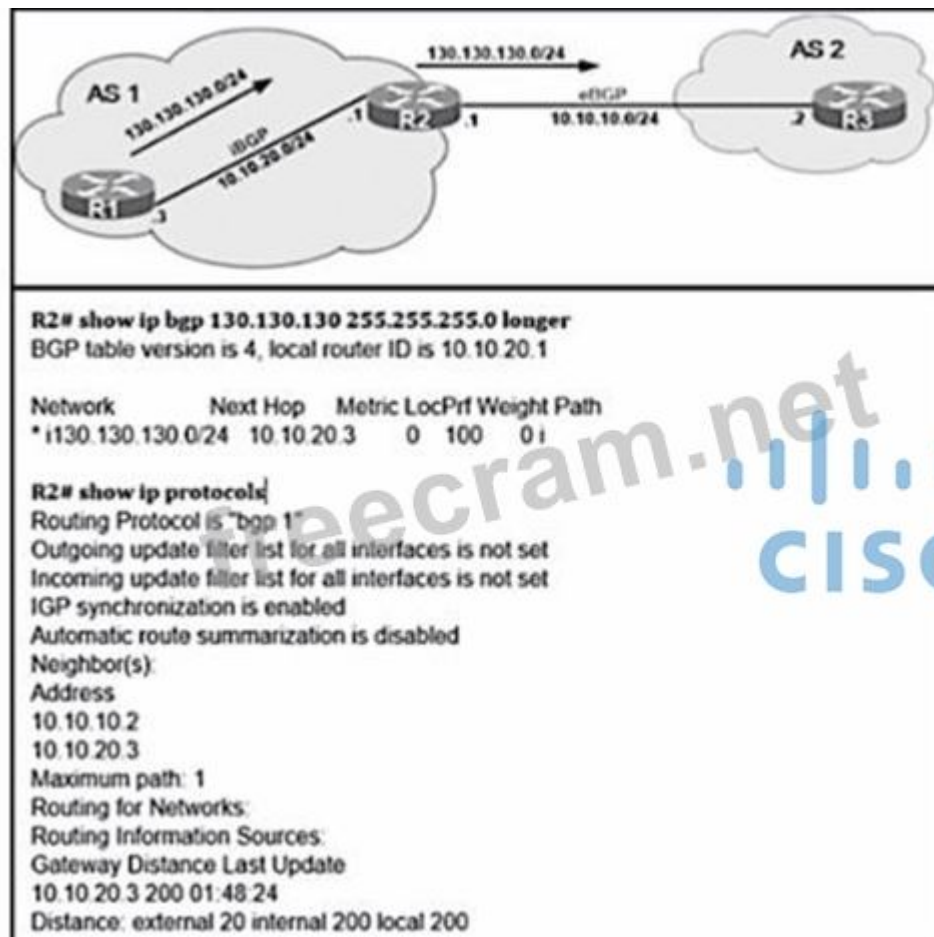
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 permit any any
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 10
RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
B. RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP

RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 permit any any
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 10
RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
C. RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP

RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 permit any any
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
D. RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7



Refer to the exhibit. The 130.130.130.0/24 route shows in the R2 routing table but is getting filtering toward R3. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Automatic route summarization must be enabled on R2.
- B. The incoming filter list for all interfaces must be set on R2.
- C. The outgoing filter list for all interfaces must be set on R2.
- D. IGP synchronization must be disabled on R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router#show ip bgp vpnv4 rd 1100:1001 10.30.116.0/23
BGP routing table entry for 1100:1001:10.30.116.0/23, version 26765275
Paths: (9 available, best #6, no table)
Advertised to update-groups:
 1  2  3
(65001 64955 65003) 65089, (Received from a RR-client)
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.236 (172.16.224.236)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
(65008 64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.131.123.71 (10.131.123.71)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
(65001 64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.253 (172.16.216.253)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
(65001 64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.252 (172.16.216.252)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.77.255.57 (10.77.255.57)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.57.255.11 (10.57.255.11)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external, best
  Extended Community RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.253 (172.16.224.253)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
(65003) 65089
 172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.254.234 (172.16.254.234)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/362
65089, (Received from a RR-client)
 172.16.228.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.228.226 (172.16.228.226)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
  Extended Community RT:1100:1001
  mpls labels in/out nolaabel/278

```

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

A. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the current best path

- B. Configure higher MED to select as the best path
- C. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the desired best path
- D. Configure lower LOCAL_PREF to select as the best path

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

From the output, we learn that the current best path is from 10.57.255.11 (which includes "...valid, confed-external, best") and this path is 2 ASes away (64955 65003). Although there are some paths with only 1 AS away (path from 172.16.254.234 for example) but they were not chosen the best path so AS_PATH was not used to determine the best path -> Answers A and answer C are not correct.

All the paths in the output have metric of 0 and this is the lowest (best) value for this attribute. If we configure higher MED then it is less preferred over other paths -> Answer B is not correct. Only answer D is left but LOCAL_PREF attribute should be configured with higher value to be preferred so we hope "lower LOCAL_PREF" here means higher value. But this is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION: 9

```
R1#sh track brief
Track Type      Instance      Parameter      State Last Change
1      ip sla      10      reachability      Down 00:03:52

R1#show ip sla configuration
IP SLAs Infrastructure Engine-III
Entry number: 10
Owner:
Tag:
Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000
Type of operation to perform: icmp-echo
Target address/Source interface: 10.10.10.10/GigabitEthernet0/0
<->
Schedule:
Operation frequency (seconds): 60 (not considered if randomly scheduled)
Next Scheduled Start Time: Pending trigger
Group Scheduled : FALSE
Randomly Scheduled : FALSE
Life (seconds): Forever
Entry Ageout (seconds): never
Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE
Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active
Threshold (milliseconds): 5000
Distribution Statistics:
```

```

Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000
Type of operation to perform: icmp-echo
Target address/Source interface: 10.10.10.10/GigabitEthernet0/0
↔
Schedule:
  Operation frequency (seconds): 60 (not considered if randomly scheduled)
  Next Scheduled Start Time: Pending trigger
  Group Scheduled : FALSE
  Randomly Scheduled : FALSE
  Life (seconds): Forever
  Entry Ageout (seconds): never
  Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE
  Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active
Threshold (milliseconds): 5000
Distribution Statistics:

```

Refer to the exhibit A network engineer notices that the configured track option is down Which configuration resolves the issue*?

- A. ip sla schedule 10 start-time now
- B. ip sla schedule 10 start-time pending life forever
- C. ip sla schedule 10 no threshold
- D. ip sla schedule 10 no timeout

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

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

- A. with the higher IP address
- B. with one interface in the MPLS backbone
- C. with the larger number of LDP TCP neighbors
- D. with the lowest IP address

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

```
R1 (config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1 (config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.252
R1 (config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0

R2 (config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R2 (config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.11 255.255.255.252
R2 (config-if)#ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 0
R2 (config-if)#ospfv3 network broadcast
```

Refer to the exhibit An engineer is troubleshooting an OSPF adjacency issue between directly connected routers R1 and R2 Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. R2(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.9 255.255.255.252

B. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 network broadcast

C. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 0

D. R2(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#no ospfv3 network broadcast

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

What is the purpose of an OSPF sham-link?

- A. to allow inter-area routing when OSPF is used as the PE-CE connection protocol in a MPLS VPN network
- B. to correct OSPF backdoor routing when OSPF is used as the PE-CE connection protocol in an MPLS VPN network
- C. to allow intra-area routing when OSPF is used as the PE-CE connection protocol in an MPLS VPN network

D. to correct OSPF backdoor routing when OSPF is used as the PE-PE connection protocol in an MPLS VPN network

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is a function of IPv6 Source Guard?

- A.** It works with address glean or ND to find existing addresses.
- B.** It inspects ND and DHCP packets to build an address binding table.
- C.** It denies traffic from known sources and allocated addresses.
- D.** It notifies the ND protocol to inform hosts if the traffic is denied by it.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

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

- A.** Detect Mult
- B.** Required Min Echo RX Interval
- C.** Desired Min TX Interval
- D.** Required Min RX Interval

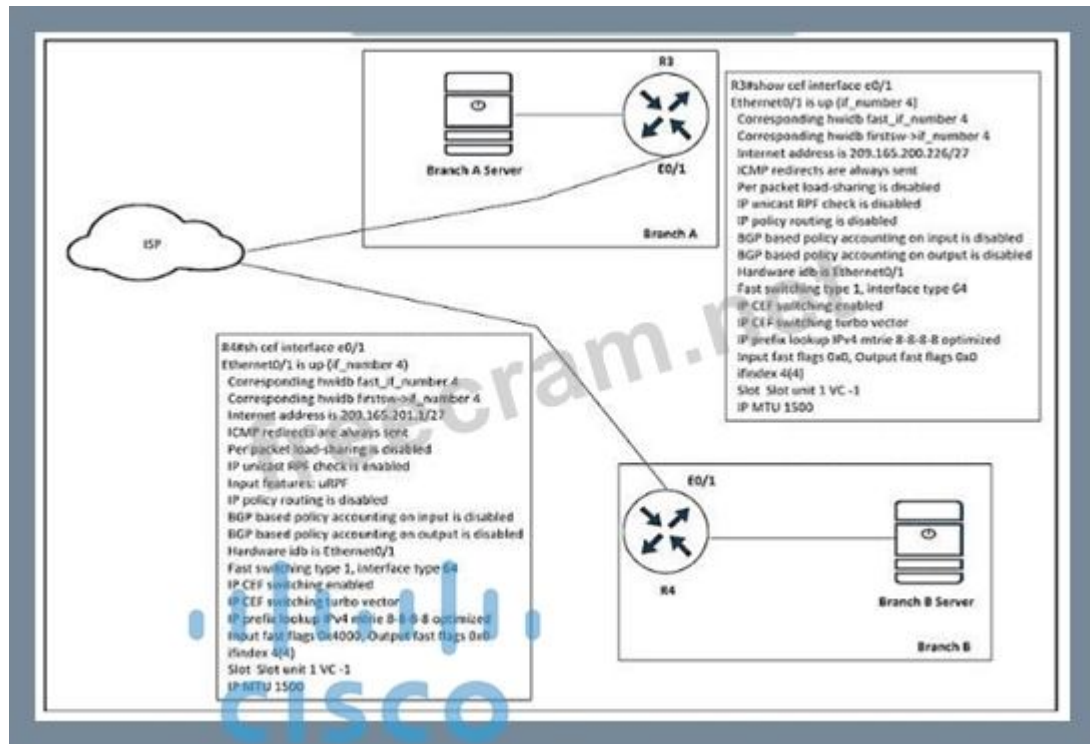
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Desired Min TX Interval: This is the minimum interval, in microseconds, that the local system would like to use when transmitting BFD Control packets, less any jitter applied. The value zero is reserved.

Required Min Echo RX Interval: This is the minimum interval, in microseconds, between received BFD Echo packets that this system is capable of supporting, less any jitter applied by the sender. If this value is zero, the transmitting system does not support the receipt of BFD Echo packets.

Reference: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5880>

NEW QUESTION: 15



Refer to the exhibit.

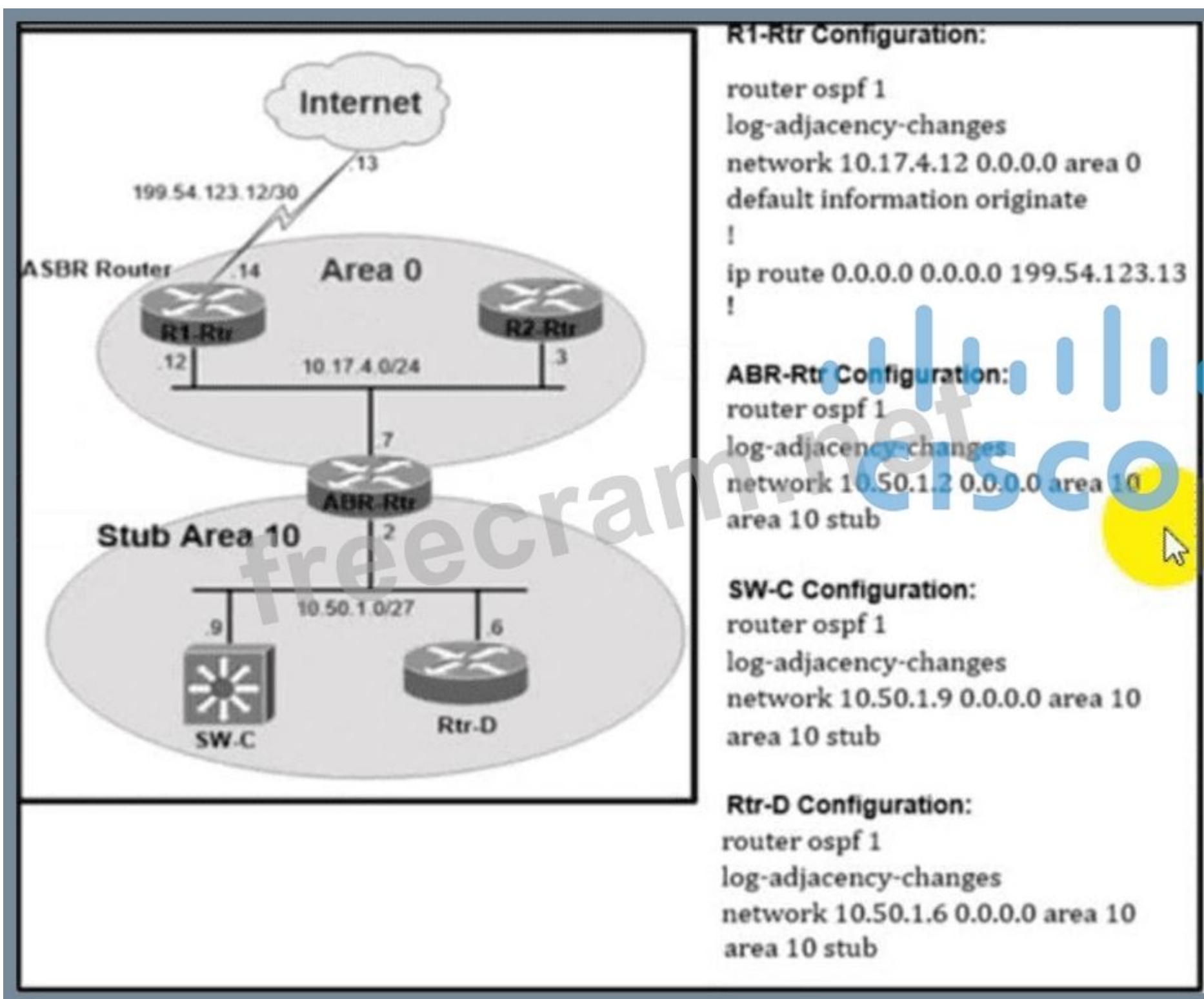
A shoe retail company implemented the uRPF solution for an antispoofing attack. A network engineer received the call that the branch A server is under an IP spoofing attack. Which configuration must be implemented to resolve the attack?

- A. **R4**
interface ethernet0/1
ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
- B. **R3**
interface ethernet0/1
ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
- C. **R3**
interface ethernet0/1
ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
- D. **R4**
interface ethernet0/1
ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16

:579



Refer to the exhibit. Router ABR-Rtr is not propagating the internet routes in OSPF area 10, which causes internet reachability problems in the area. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. ABR-Rtr must advertise the 0.0.0.0/0 default route in area 10.
- B. ABR-Rtr must configure the area 10 stub no-summary command.
- C. ABR-Rtr must configure the default-information originate always command.
- D. ABR-Rtr network type must be broadcast network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

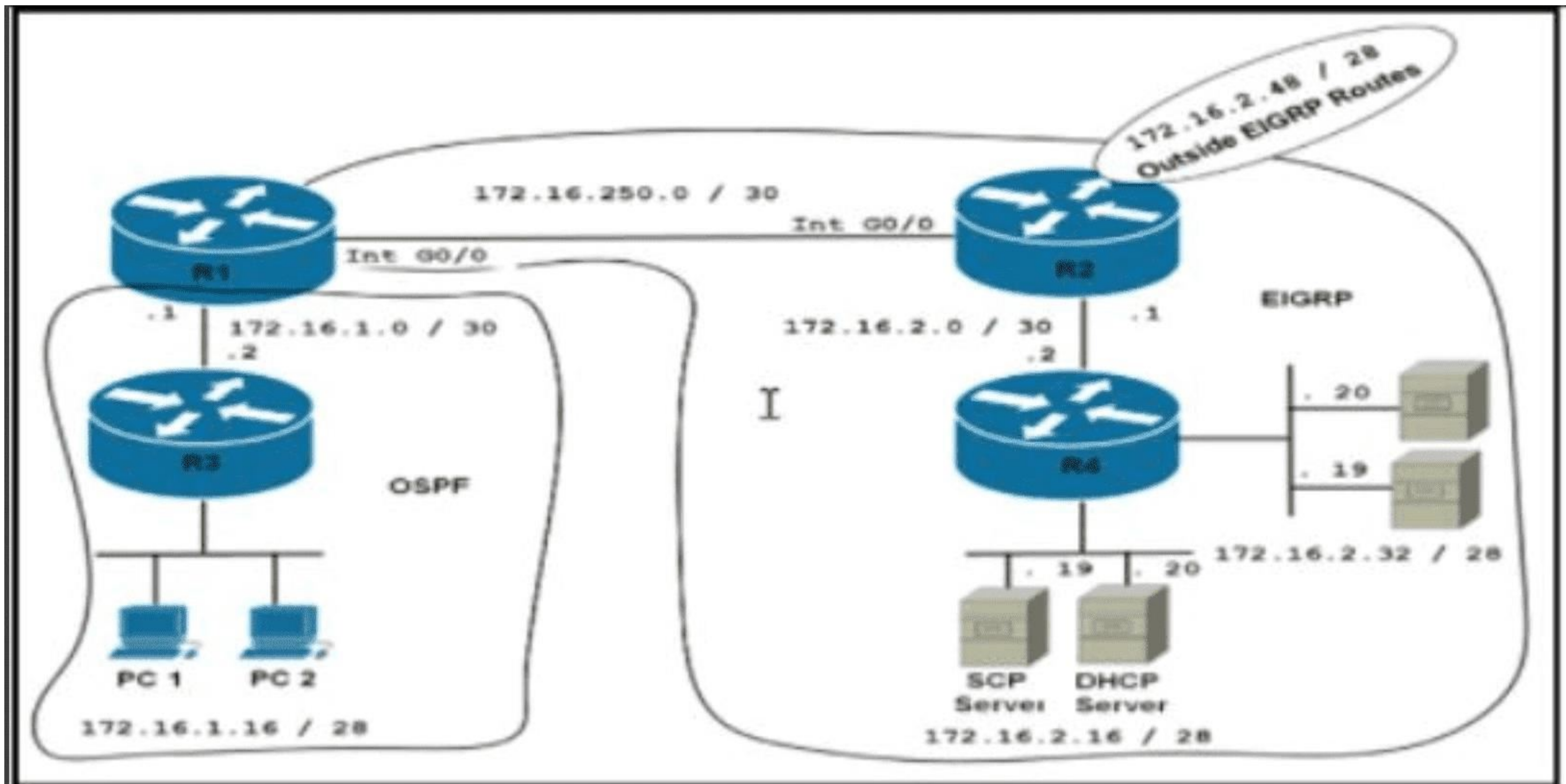
```
R1#show running-config | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.250.0 0.0.0.3
 redistribute ospf 10 metric 1 1 1 1 1
!
router ospf 10
 redistribute eigrp 100 metric 100 subnets route-map CCNP
 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http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

R3#sh ip route

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

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



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

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

How many labels are present in an MPLS Layer 3 packet traversing through the network without traffic engineering?

A. 4

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Refer to the exhibit.

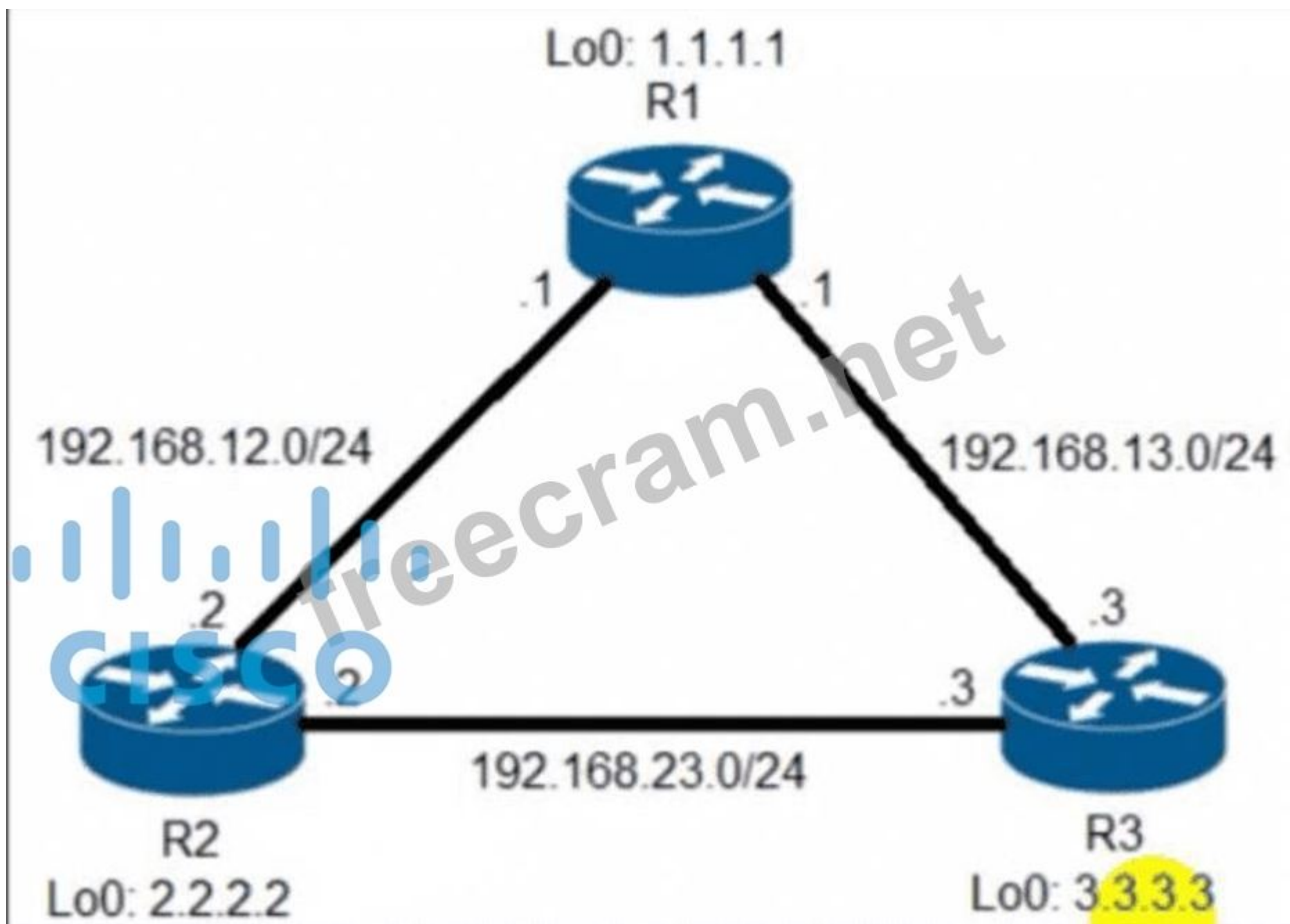
```
aaa new-model
aaa group server radius RADIUS-SERVERS
aaa authentication login default group RADIUS-SERVERS local
aaa authentication enable default group RADIUS-SERVERS enable
aaa authorization exec default group RADIUS-SERVERS if-authenticated
aaa authorization network default group RADIUS-SERVERS if-authenticated
aaa accounting send stop-record authentication failure
aaa session-id common
!
line con 0
logging synchronous
stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
logging synchronous
transport input ssh
```

A network administrator successfully logs in to a switch using SSH from a (RADIUS server When the network administrator uses a console port to access the switch the RADIUS server returns shell:priv-lvl=15" and the switch asks to enter the enable command \ the command is entered, it gets rejected. Which command set is used to troubleshoot and reserve this issue?

- A. line con 0aaa authorization consoleauthorization priv15!line vty 0 4transport input ssh
- B. line con 0aaa authorization consoleauthorization exec!line vty 0 4transport input ssh
- C. line con 0aaa authorization console priv15!line vty 0 4authorization exec
- D. line con 0aaa authorization console!line vty 0 4authorization exec

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20



```

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

R2#show ip eigrp topology 192.168.13.0/24
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Entry for AS(1)/ID(2.2.2.2) for 192.168.13.0/24
State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 1075200
Descriptor Blocks:
192.168.23.3 (FastEthernet0/1), from 192.168.23.3, Send flag is 0x0
  Composite metric is (1075200/281600), route is Internal
  Vector metric:
    Minimum bandwidth is 2500 Kbit
    Total delay is 2000 microseconds
    Reliability is 255/255
    Load is 255/255
    Minimum MTU is 1500
    Hop count is 1
    Originating router is 3.3.3.3
192.168.12.1 (FastEthernet0/0), from 192.168.12.1, Send flag is 0x0
  Composite metric is (2611200/281600), route is Internal
  Vector metric:
    Minimum bandwidth is 1000 Kbit
    Total delay is 2000 microseconds
    Reliability is 255/255
    Load is 1/255
    Minimum MTU is 1500
    Hop count is 1
    Originating router is 1.1.1.1

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

```

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

- A. Configure the bandwidth 2000 command under interface FastEthernet0/0 on R2.
- B. Configure the variance 4 command under the EIGRP process on R2.
- C. Configure the delay 1 command under interface FastEthernet0/0 on R2.
- D. Configure the variance 2 command under the EIGRP process on R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

A network administrator is troubleshooting a high utilization issue on the route processor of a router that was reported by NMS. The administrator logged into the router to check the control plane policing and observed that the BGP process is dropping a high number of routing packets and causing thousands of routes to recalculate frequently. Which solution resolves this issue?

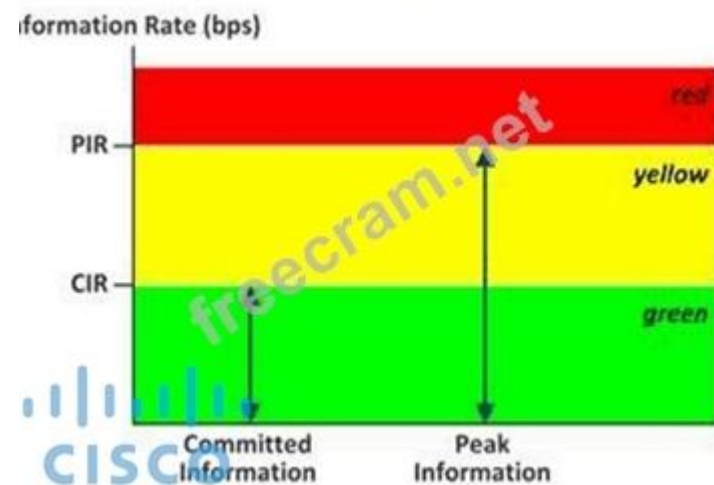
- A. Police the cir for BGP, conform-action transmit, and exceed action transmit.
- B. Shape the pir for BGP, conform-action set-prec-transmit, and exceed action set-frde-transmit.
- C. Shape the cir for BGP, conform-action transmit, and exceed action transmit.
- D. Police the pir for BGP, conform-action set-prec-transmit, and exceed action set-clp-transmit.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

CIR (Committed Information Rate) is the minimum guaranteed traffic delivered in the network.

PIR (Peak Information Rate) is the top bandwidth point of allowed traffic in a non-busy times without any guarantee.

Two Rates & Three Colors



- + Policing: is used to control the rate of traffic flowing across an interface. During a bandwidth exceed (crossed the maximum configured rate), the excess traffic is generally dropped or remarked. The result of traffic policing is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs. Traffic policing can be applied to inbound and outbound interfaces. Unlike traffic shaping, QoS policing avoids delays due to queuing. Policing is configured in bytes.
- + Shaping: retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time. When traffic reaches the maximum configured rate, additional packets are queued instead of being dropped to proceed later. Traffic shaping is applicable only on outbound interfaces as buffering and queuing happens only on outbound interfaces. Shaping is configured in bits per second.



Therefore in this case we can only policing, not shaping as traffic shaping is applicable only on outbound interfaces as buffering and queuing happens only on outbound interfaces. Moreover, BGP traffic is not important so we can drop the excess packets without any problems.

And we only policing the PIR traffic so that the route processor is not overwhelmed by BGP calculation.

Note: The "set-prec-transmit" is the same as "transmit" command except it sets the IP Precedence level as well. The "set-clp-transmit" sets the ATM Cell Loss Priority (CLP) bit from 0 to 1 on the ATM cell and transmits the packet.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer to the exhibit.

```

RB#
*Sep 19 00:53:43.006: BGPNSF state: 10.10.10.3 went from nsf_not_active to
nsf_not_active
*Sep 19 00:53:43.006: BGP: 10.10.10.3 went from Established to Idle
*Sep 19 00:53:43.006: BGP: ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.10.3 Down User reset
*Sep 19 00:53:43.006: BGP: 10.10.10.3 closing
*Sep 19 00:53:43.106: BGP_Router: unhandled major event code 128, minor 0

RD#show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.2
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.2, remote AS 65101, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
    Last read 00:01:35, last write 00:01:35, hold time is 180, keepalive
    interval is 60 seconds
  Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.2
  Connections established 11; dropped 11
  Last reset 00:01:36, due to Peer closed the session
  External BGP neighbor may be up to 3 hops away.
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection

```

A NOC team receives a ticket that data traffic from RA to RF is not forwarded when the link between the RC- RE path goes down. All routers learn loopback IP through the IGP protocol. Which configuration resolves?

- A. RD(config)#router bgp B5201RD(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 update-source loopback 0
- B. RD(config)# router bgp 65201RD(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 ebgp-multihop 3
- C. RD(config-router)# neighbor bgp 65101RB(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.3 ebgp-multihop 3
- D. RB(config)# router bgp 65101RB(config)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 update-source loopback 0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

While monitoring VTY access to a router, an engineer notices that the router does not have any filter and anyone can access the router with username and password even though an ACL is configured.

Which command resolves this issue?

- A. ipv6 traffic-filter INTERNET in

- B. ipv6 access-class INTERNET in
- C. ip access-group INTERNET in
- D. access-class INTERNET in

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

A company is redesigning WAN infrastructure so that all branch sites must communicate via the head office and the head office can directly communicate with each site independently. The network engineer must configure the head office router by considering zero-touch technology when adding new sites in the same WAN infrastructure. Which configuration must be applied to the head office router to meet this requirement?

- ☐ Interface Tunnel0
tunnel mode ip
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
- ☐ Interface Tunnel0
tunnel mode dvmp
ip nhrp redirect
- ☐ Interface Tunnel0
tunnel mode ip
ip nhrp redirect
- ☐ Interface Tunnel0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator configured a Cisco router for TACACS authentication, but the router is using the local enable password instead. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure the aaa authentication login admin group tacacs* local enable none command instead.
- B. Configure the aaa authentication login admin group tacacs* local if-authenticated command instead.
- C. Configure the aaa authentication login admin group admin local enable command instead.
- D. Configure the aaa authentication login default group admin local if-authenticated command instead.

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which two technologies optimize MPLS infrastructure using bandwidth protection services when experiencing slow response? (Choose two.)

- A. MPLS OAM
- B. SO-MPLS
- C. VPLS
- D. Fast-Rwoute
- E. IPLFA

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

```
R1#show time-range

time-range entry: timer (active)
  periodic weekend 9:00 to 17:00
  used in: IP ACL entry
  used in: IP ACL entry

R1#show ip access-list interface gig0/0

Extended IP access list NO_Internet in
  10 deny tcp any any eq www time-range timer (active)
  20 deny tcp any any eq 443 time-range timer (active)
  30 permit ip any any
```



Refer to the exhibit. Users on a call center report that they cannot browse the internet on Saturdays during the afternoon. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. `ip access-list extended NO_Internet`
`15 permit tcp any any eq www`
- B. `time-range timer`
`no periodic weekend 9:00 to 17:00`
`periodic weekend 17:00 to 23:59`
- C. `interface gig0/0`
`ip access-group NO_Internet out`
- D. `no time-range timer`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R2(config)# int tun0

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

- A. Stop sending a route matching the tunnel destination across the tunnel.
- B. Readdress the IP network on the Tunnel0 on both routers using the /31 netmask.
- C. Advertise the Loopback0 interface from R2 across the tunnel.
- D. Modify the network command to use the Tunnel0 Interface netmask.

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which router attaches the VPN label to incoming packets from CE routing?

- A. P router
- B. CE router
- C. PE router
- D. core router

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.

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

B.

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

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

C.

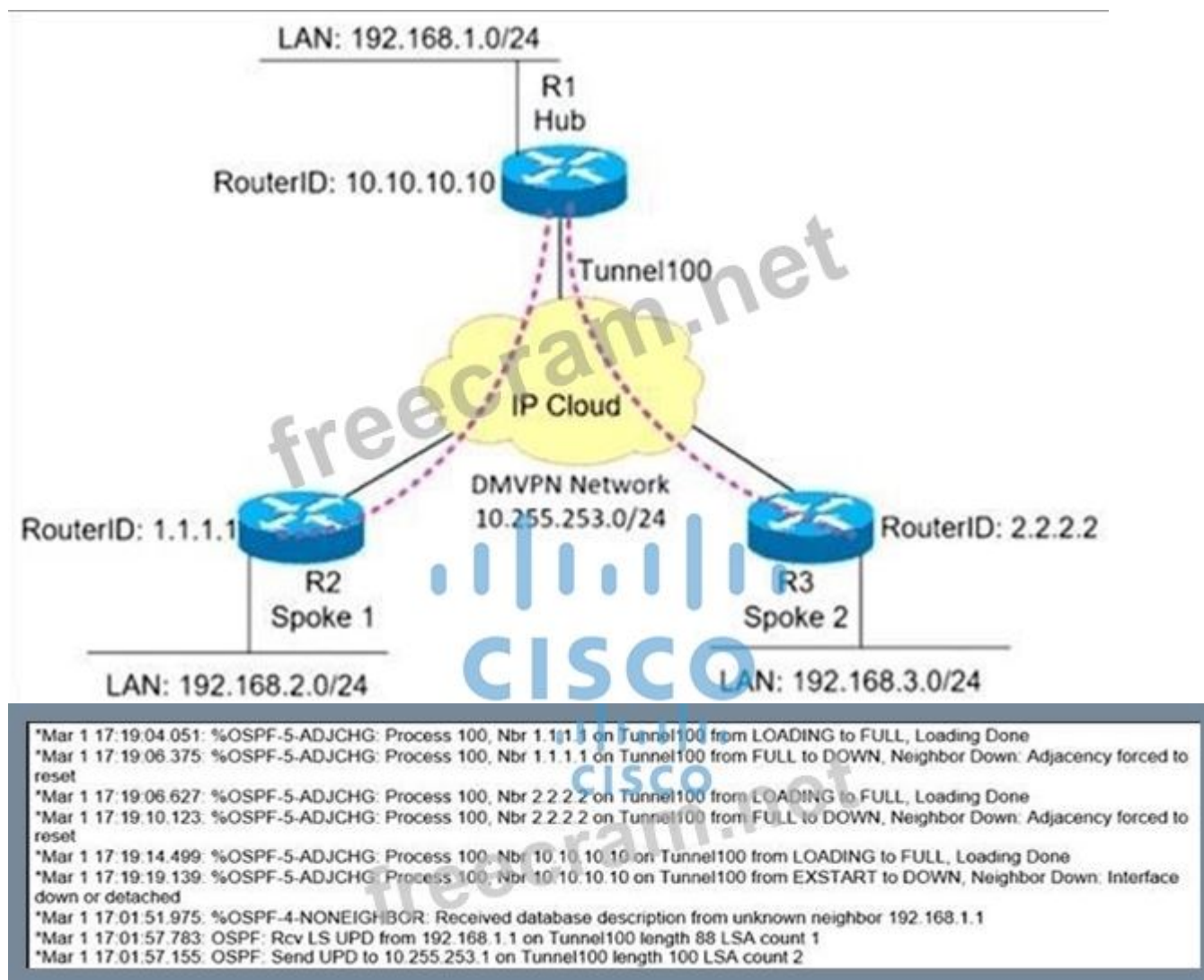
```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
eq telnet time-range changewindow
!
time-range changewindow
periodic 22:00 to 05:00
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on both spoke routers
- B. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on One spoke router
- C. ip ospf network point-to-point on both spoke routers
- D. ip ospf network point-to-point on the hub router

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

:589

Aswitchhas been configured to provide DHCP relay on VLAN 100 to a server with an IP address of 10.1.1.1.

The DHCP server is sending syslog reports of multiple TFTP requests that also originate from the switch. As a result, the server CPU exceeded a configured threshold. Which action does the network administrator recommend to bring the server CPU threshold down?

- A. Configure the switch with an access list on VLAN100 to deny TFTP.
- B. Configure the switch with a VACL on VLAN100 to deny TFTP.
- C. Configure the switch with ip forward-protocol udp 67 globally.
- D. Configure the switch with no ip forward-protocol udp 69 on VLAN100.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33

:587

Which IP precedence value does BFD use to prioritize traffic within an infrastructure device?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 6
- D. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34

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   TbVer  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)

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

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip bgp
```

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,

RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

R1#

<output omitted>

```
R2#show ip bgp
```

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,

RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

R2#

BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4

R3#

- C. In route reflector setup, only classful prefixes are advertised to other clients.
- D. R2 does not have a route to the next hop, so R2 does not advertise the prefix to other clients.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36



Refer to the exhibit. Not all connected and static routes of router B are received by router A even though EIGRP neighborhood is established between the routers. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. **router eigrp 100**
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
- B. **router eigrp 100**
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
eigrp stub static
- C. **router eigrp 100**
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
eigrp stub connected

D.

A

NE

Re



W

- Δ**

A

NE

W

- Δ**

B.

C.

D.

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

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-16/ip6fxe-16-book/ip6-dhcpv6-guard.html

NEW QUESTION: 39

What is a function of IPv6 ND inspection?

- A. It learns and secures bindings for stateful 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 2 neighbor tables.
- D. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables

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

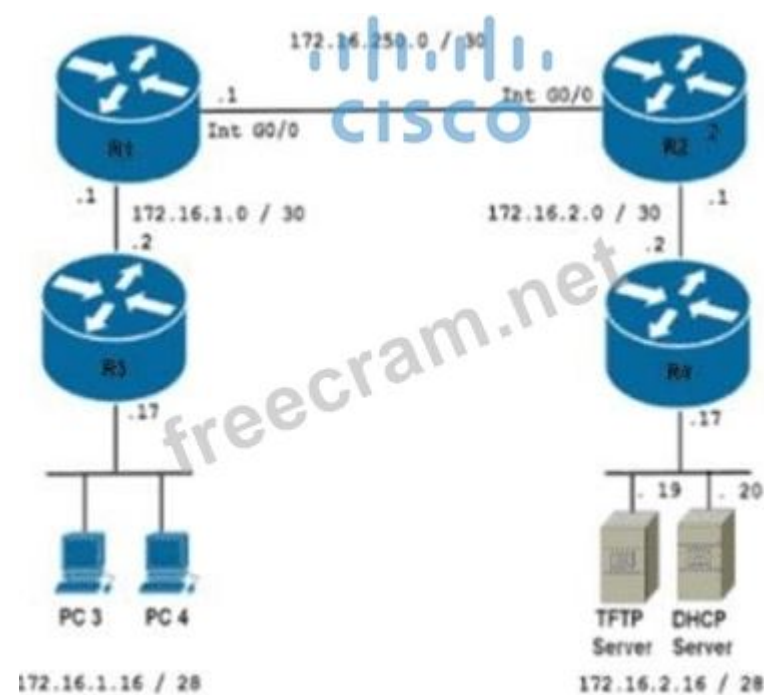
NEW QUESTION: 40

:584

```
R4#sh ip int brie
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method
-----
FastEthernet0/0    unassigned      YES N/A    administratively
down down
GigabitEthernet0/1 172.16.250.2     YES manual up
up
GigabitEthernet0/2 172.16.250.14    YES manual up
up
GigabitEthernet0/3 172.16.1.17      YES manual up
up
R4#

R4#sh run | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.3
 network 172.16.1.16 0.0.0.15
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip tftp source-interface GigabitEthernet0/3
!
line con 0
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
 login
 transport input none
!
```

```
R4#sh run
!
hostname R4
!
ip cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group 120 in
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 172.16.2.17 255.255.255.240
!
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.3
 network 172.16.2.16 0.0.0.15
!
access-list 120 permit udp host 172.16.1.2 host 172.16.2.19 eq tftp
access-list 120 deny   udp any any eq tftp
access-list 120 permit tcp any any
```



Refer to the exhibit. The engineer is trying to transfer the new IOS file to the router R3 but is getting an error. Which configuration achieves the file transfer?

- ☐ R4(config)#no access-list 120 permit udp host 172.16.1.2 host 172.16.2.19 eq 69
R3(config)#no ip http source-interface GigabitEthernet0/3
- ☐ R4(config)#no access-list 120 permit udp host 172.16.1.2 host 172.16.2.19 eq 69
R4(config)#access-list 120 permit udp host 172.16.1.17 host 172.16.2.19 eq 69
R4(config)#access-list 120 permit tcp any any
- ☐ R4(config)#no access-list 120 permit udp host 172.16.1.2 host 172.16.2.19 eq 69
R4(config)#no access-list 120 deny udp any any eq tftp
R4(config)#access-list 120 permit tcp any any
- ☐ R4(config)#no access-list 120 permit udp host 172.16.1.2 host 172.16.2.19 eq 69
R4(config)#access-list 120 permit tcp host 172.16.1.17 host 172.16.2.19 eq 69
R4(config)#access-list 120 permit tcp any any

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Refer to the following output:

Router#show ip nhrp detail

10.1.1.2/8 via 10.2.1.2, Tunnel1 created 00:00:12, expire 01:59:47

TypeE. dynamic, Flags: authoritative unique nat registered used

NBMA address: 10.12.1.2

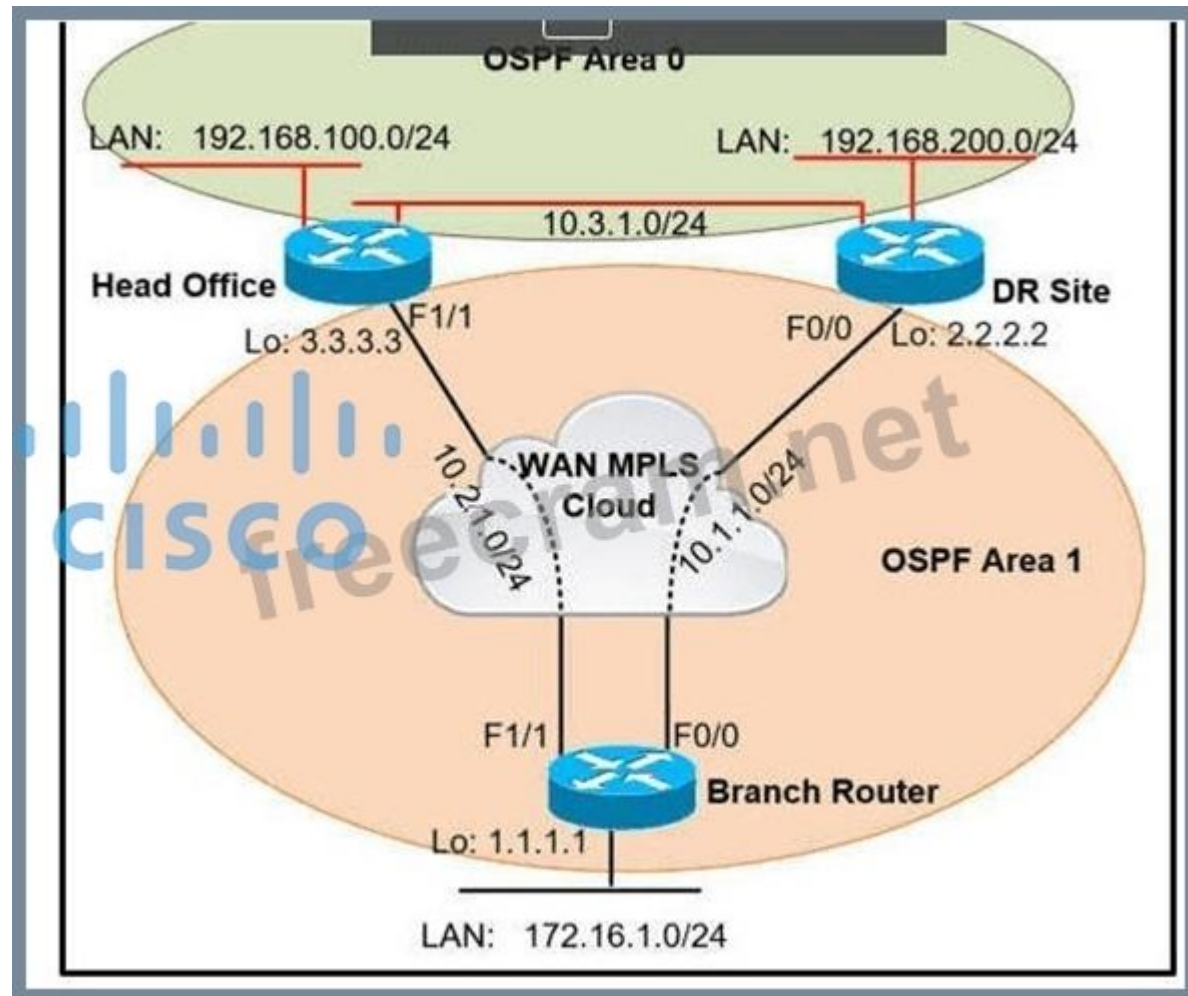
What does the authoritative flag mean in regards to the NHRP information?

- A. Data packets are process switches for this mapping entry.
- B. The NHRP mapping entry cannot be overwritten.
- C. The mapping entry was created in response to an NHRP registration request.
- D. NHRP mapping is for networks that are local to this router.
- E. It was obtained directly from the next-hop server.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator reviews the branch router console log to troubleshoot the OSPF adjacency issue with the DR router. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Advertise the branch WAN interface matching subnet for the DR site.
- B. Configure the WAN interface for DR site in the related OSPF area.
- C. Configure matching hello and dead intervals between sites.
- D. Stabilize the DR site flapping link to establish OSPF adjacency.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

```
Internet Address 172.16.1.42/30, Interface ID 8, Area 1
Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.100.7, 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) 172.16.100.7, Interface address 172.16.1.42
Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.100.5, Interface address 172.16.1.41
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, wait 40, Retransmit 5
  oob-resync timeout 40
  Hello due in 00:00:01

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 172.16.100.5 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Cryptographic authentication enabled
  Sending SA: Key 1, Algorithm HMAC-SHA-256 - key chain ospf
  Rollover in progress, 1 neighbor(s) using the old key(s):
    key id 1 algorithm MD5

CSR103#
CSR103#
CSR103#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID      Pri   State   Dead Time   Address      Interface
172.16.100.3     1    FULL/DR 00:00:30    172.16.1.25  GigabitEthernet3
172.16.100.5     1    FULL/BDR 00:00:16    172.16.1.41  GigabitEthernet2
CSR103#
CSR103#
*Jan 11 16:49:35.311: %SYS-6-LOGOUT: User admin has exited tty session 1(10.228.200.250)
*Jan 11 16:49:45.396: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: PROCESS 1, Nbr 172.16.100.5 on GigabitEthernet2 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. **router ospf 1**
area 1 authentication message-digest
int GigabitEthernet 2
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco

B. **int GigabitEthernet 2**
ip ospf key 1 cisco
ip ospf authentication

```
int GigabitEthernet 2
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco
ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

C.

```
key chain ospf
key 1
key-string 7 02050D480809
cryptographic-algorithm hmac-sha-1
interface GigabitEthernet2
ip ospf authentication key-chain ospf
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

```
R1#show bgp ipv6 unicast 2001:db8::1/128
BGP routing table entry for 2001:db8::1/128, version 3
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Global-IPv6-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Local
2001:db8:33:33::33 (metric 128) from 2001:db8:11:11::11 (1.1.1.1)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
Originator: 3.3.3.3, Cluster list: 1.1.1.1
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer examines the BGP update for the IPv6 prefix 2001:db8::1/128, which should have been summarized into a /64 prefix. Which sequence of actions achieves the summarization?

- A. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1, and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS. Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 3.3.3.3 for the prefix.
- B. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 3.3.3.3, and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS. Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix.
- C. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1, and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to different ASs. The prefix is not advertised to any peer and must be advertised using the network statement on R3.
- D. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 1.1.1.1, and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS. Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

Device time has drifted from Cisco DNA Center > Issue Instance

Excessive time lag between Cisco DNA Center and device "SW1.ap.com"

Open ▾



Description

The time on Cisco DNA Center and Device "SW1.ap.com" has drifted too far apart. Cisco DNA Center cannot process the device data accurately if the time difference is more than 3 minutes.

[Go to SW1.ap.com](#) ↗

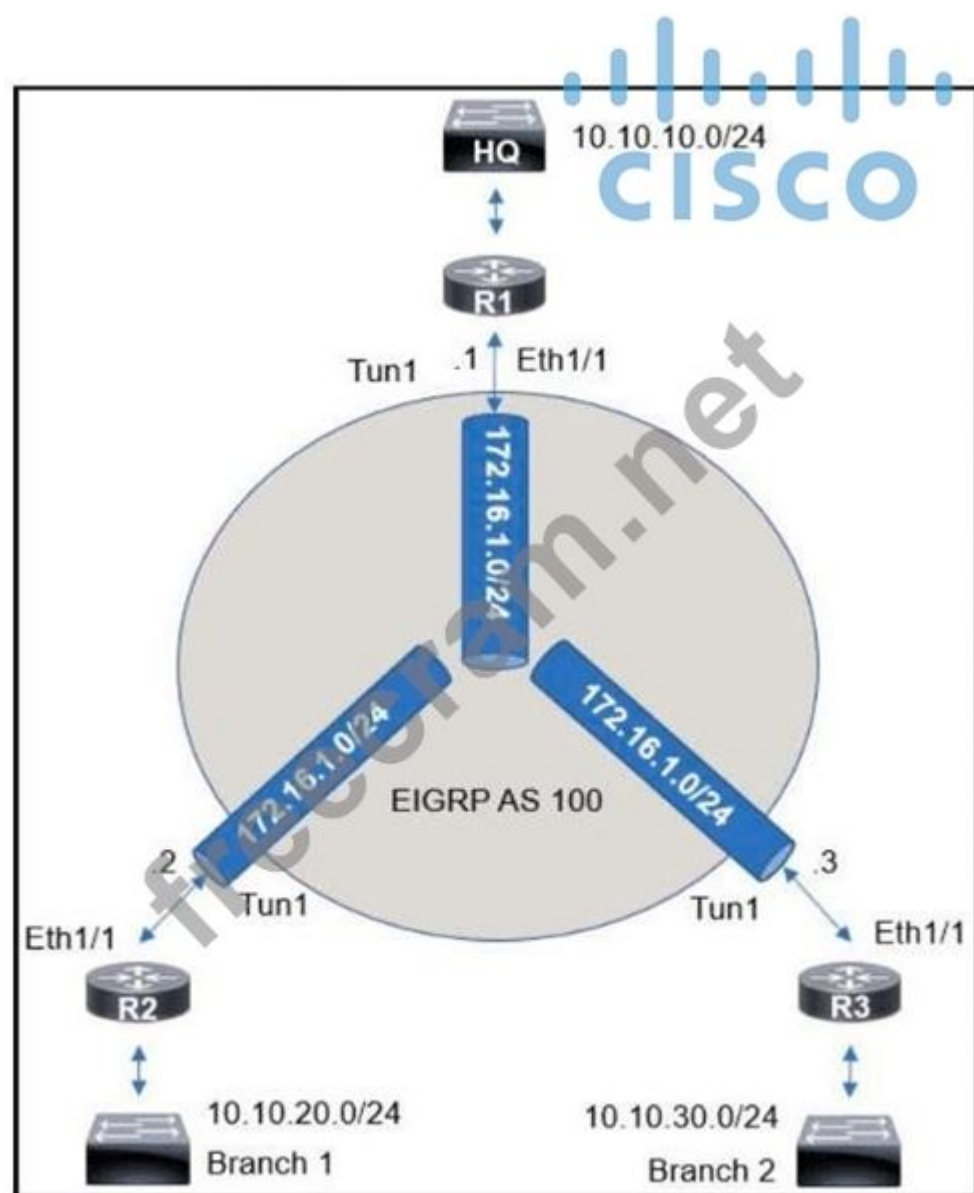
Last Occurred: Jan 12, 2022 2:42 AM

Refer to the exhibit. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Establish connectivity between the NTP server and the switch.
- B. Configure the local time on Cisco DNA Center
- C. Establish connectivity between the NTP server and Cisco DNA Center.
- D. Configure the local time on the SW1 device

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46



An engineer sets up a DMVPN connection to connect branch 1 and branch 2 to HQ branch 1 and branch 2 cannot communicate with each other. Which change must be made to resolve this issue?

- ☐ R1(config)#int eth1/1
R1(config-if)#no ip split-horizon eigrp 100
- ☐ R2(config)#router eigrp 100
R2(config-router)#neighbor 172.16.1.3
- ☐ R3(config)#router eigrp 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 172.16.1.2
- ☐ R1(config)#int tunnel 1
R1(config-if)#no ip split-horizon eigrp 100

A. Option A

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

R1(config)#int tunnel 1

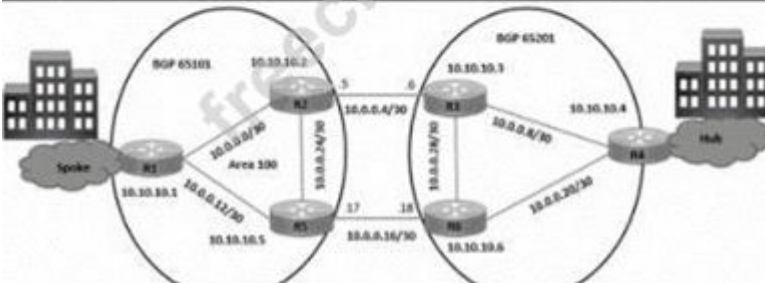
R1(config-if) no ip split-horizon eigrp 100

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NEW QUESTION: 47

```
*Sep 5 05:31:58.891: BGP: 10.0.0.17 went from Idle to Active
*Sep 5 05:31:58.895: BGP: 10.0.0.17 open active, local address 10.0.0.18
*Sep 5 05:31:58.907: BGP: 10.0.0.17 read request no-op
*Sep 5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 went from Active to OpenSent
*Sep 5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 sending OPEN, version 4, my as: 65201, holdtim
180 seconds
*Sep 5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 send message type 1, length (incl. header) 53
*Sep 5 05:31:58.927: BGP: 10.0.0.17 remote close
*Sep 5 05:31:58.931: BGP: 10.0.0.17 ~reset the session
*Sep 5 05:31:58.931: BGPNSF state: 10.0.0.17 went from nsf_not_active to
nsf_not_active

R5#
*Sep 5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 passive open to 10.0.0.17
*Sep 5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 passive open failed - 10.0.0.17 is not update-
source Loopback0's address (10.10.10.5)
*Sep 5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 remote connection attempt failed, local address
10.0.0.17
```



Refer to the exhibit. The traffic from spoke to hub is dropping. The operations team observes:
R2-R3 link is down due to the fiber cut.
R2 and R5 receive traffic from R1 in AS 65101.
R3 and R5 receive traffic from R4 in AS 65201.
Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. R5(config)#router bgp 65101
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 remote-as 65201
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 update-source Loopback0
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 ebgp-multihop 3
- B. R6(config)#router bgp 65201
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 remote-as 65101
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 update-source Loopback0
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 ebgp-multihop 3

- R6(config)#router bgp 65101
R6(config-router)#no neighbor 10.0.0.17 update-source Loopback0
- C. R5(config)#router bgp 65101
R5(config-router)#no neighbor 10.0.0.18 update-source Loopback0
- D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which is statement about IPv6 inspection is true?

- A. It team and secures binding for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
- B. It teams and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables
- C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables
- D. It teams and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

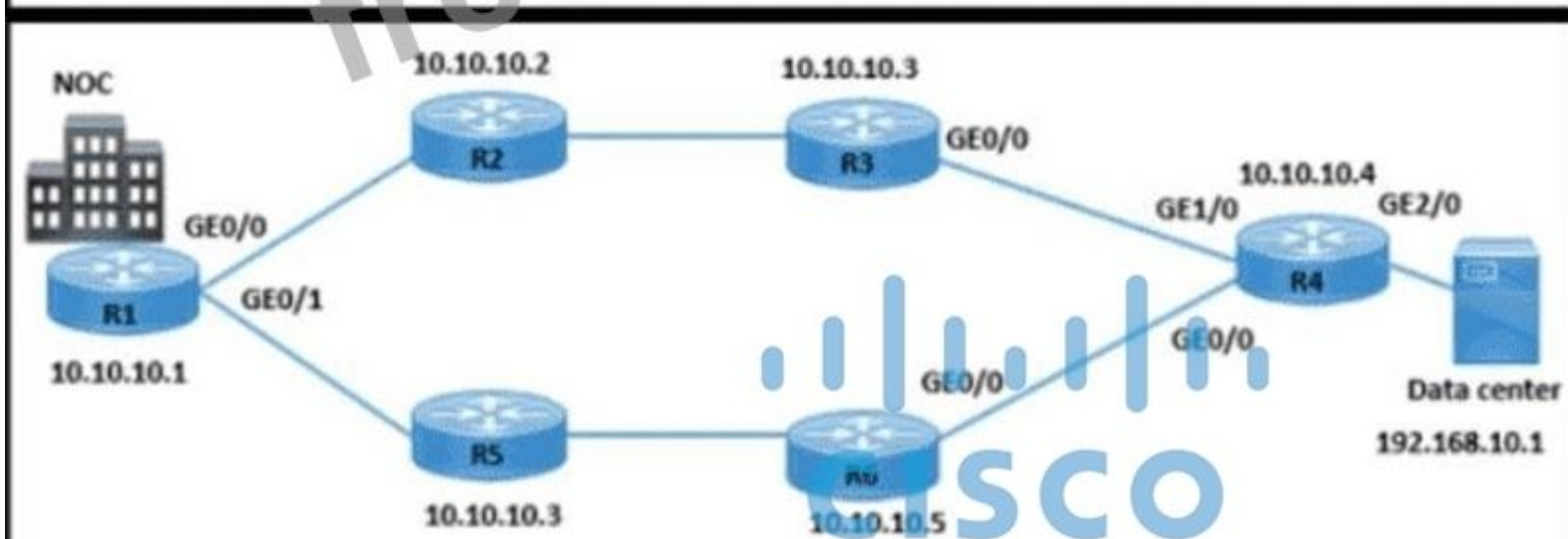
NEW QUESTION: 49

```

R4#show ip flow export
Flow export v9 is enabled for main cache
Export source and destination details :
VRF ID : Default
Source(1)      10.0.0.10 (GigabitEthernet2/0)
Destination(1) 192.168.10.1 (656)
Version 9 flow records
254 flows exported in 41 udp datagrams
0 flows failed due to lack of export packet
0 export packets were sent up to process level
41 export packets were dropped due to no fib
0 export packets were dropped due to adjacency issues
0 export packets were dropped due to fragmentation failures
0 export packets were dropped due to encapsulation fixup failures

R4#show ip flow interface
GigabitEthernet2/0
ip flow ingress

```



Refer to the exhibit An enterprise operations team must monitor all application server traffic in the data center The team finds that traffic coming from the hub site from R3 and R6 rs monitored successfully but traffic destined to the application server is not monitored Which action resolves the issue?

- A. R3(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip flow egress
- B. R4(config)#int gigabitEthernet 2/0
R4(config-if)#ip flow egress
- C. R4(config)#int gigabitEthernet 1/0
R4(config-if)#ip flow ingress

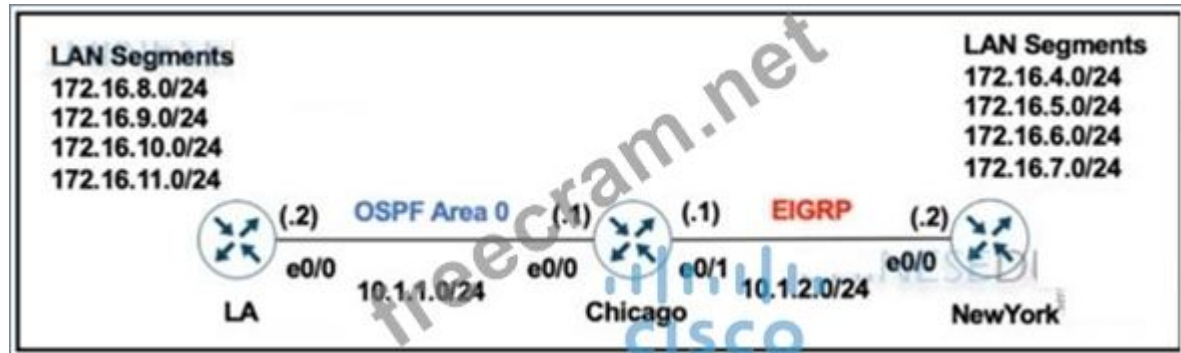
```
R1(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip flow egress
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator configured the Chicago router to mutually redistribute the LA and NewYork routes with OSPF routes to be summarized as a single route in EIGRP using the longest summary mask:

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
!
interface E 0/0
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

After the configuration, the New York router receives all the specific LA routes but the summary route.

Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Chicago router?

```
interface E 0/1
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
interface E 0/1
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
router eigrp 100
 summary-address 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
router eigrp 100
 summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

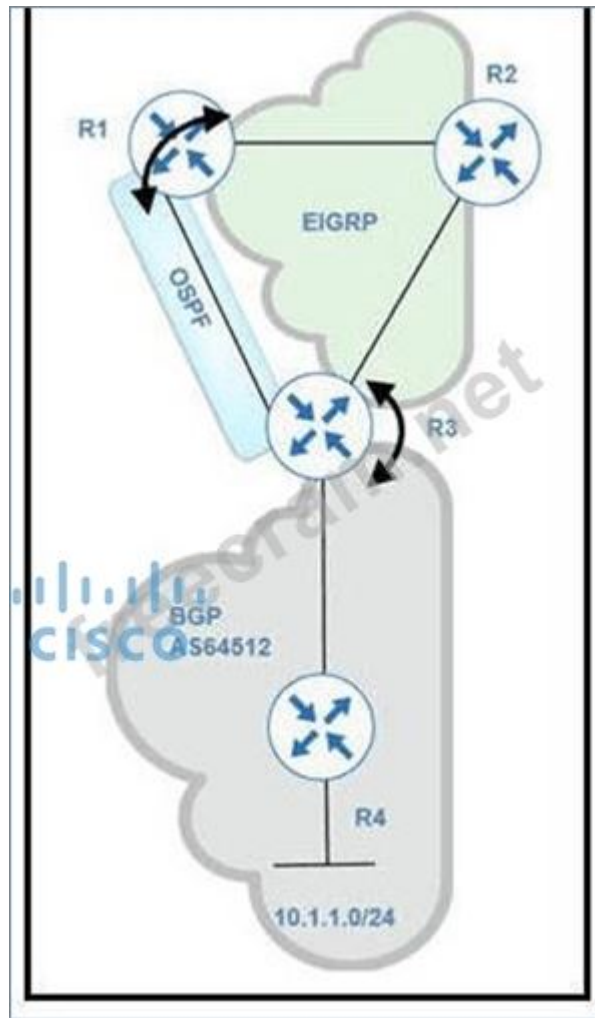
C. Option C

D. Option B

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

NEW QUESTION: 51

Refer to the exhibit.



BGP and EIGRP are mutually redistributed on R3, and EIGRP and OSPF are mutually redistributed on R1.

Users report packet loss and interruption of service to applications hosted on the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix. An engineer tested the link from R3 to R4 with no packet loss present but has noticed frequent routing changes on R3 when running the debug ip route command. Which action stabilizes the service?

- A.** Tag the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix and deny the prefix from being redistributed into OSPF on R1.
- B.** Repeat the test from R4 using ICMP ping on the local 10.1.1.0/24 prefix, and fix any Layer 2 errors on the host or switch side of the subnet.
- C.** Place an OSPF distribute-list outbound on R3 to block the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix from being advertised back to R3.
- D.** Reduce frequent OSPF SPF calculations on R3 that cause a high CPU and packet loss on traffic traversing R3.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

After redistribution, R3 learns about network 10.1.1.0/24 via two paths:

- + Internal BGP (IBGP): advertised from R4 with AD of 200 (and metric of 0)
- + OSPF: advertised from R1 with AD of 110 (O E2) (and metric of 20)

Therefore R3 will choose the path with the lower AD via OSPF

But this is a looped path which is received from R3 -> R2 -> R1 -> R3. So when the advertised route from R4 is expired, the looped path is also expired soon and R3 will reinstall the main path from R4.

This is the cause of intermittent connectivity.

We can solve this problem by denying the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix from being redistributed into OSPF on R1. So R3 will not learn this prefix from R1.

Or another solution is to place an OSPF distribute-list inbound on R3 to block the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix from being advertised back to R3.

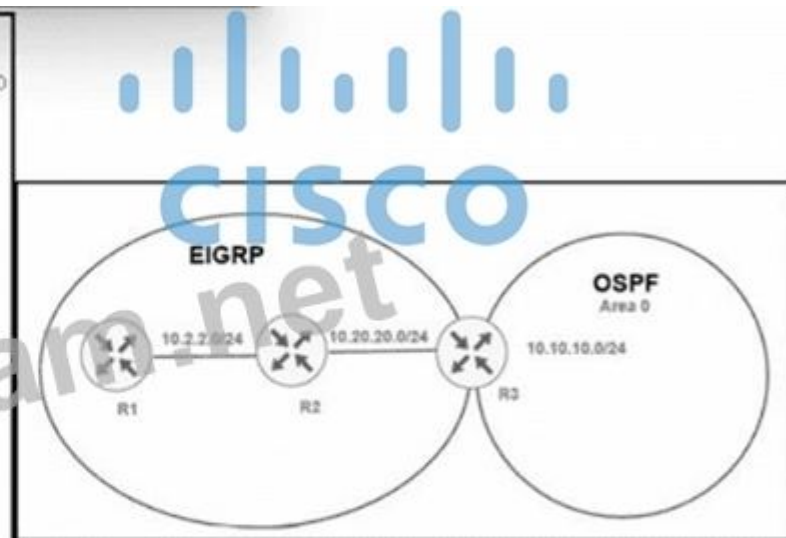
NEW QUESTION: 52

```

R2#show ip eigrp topology 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
IP-EIGRP (AS 1): Topology entry for 10.10.10.0/24
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD
  is 256005120
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    10.20.20.3 (FastEthernet0/1), from 10.20.20.3, Send flag is
  0x0
    Composite metric is (256005120/256002560), Route is
  External
    Vector metric:
      Minimum bandwidth is 10 Kbit
      Total delay is 200 microseconds
      Reliability is 10/255
      Load is 10/255
      Minimum MTU is 10
      Hop count is 1
    External data:
      Originating router is 10.1.1.1
      AS number of route is 1
      External protocol is OSPF, external metric is 0
      Administrator tag is 0 (0x00000000)

R1#sh run | s eigrp
router eigrp 1
  router-id 10.1.1.1
  network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255
  no auto-summary

```



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured router R3 to redistribute the prefix 10.10.10.0/24 from OSPF into EIGRP. R1 has no connectivity to the prefix. Which action enables receipt of prefixes on R1?

- A. Duplicate router IDs on R1 and R3, R1 should modify its router ID.
- B. R1 is not receiving the next-hop IP address of R3. R2 must enable the network 10.20.20.0/24 within EIGRP.
- C. R3 is advertising the 10.20.20.0/24 prefix with a TTL of 1, R3 must set the TTL to 2 for this prefix.
- D. R1 does not have a neighbor relationship with R2. The EIGRP process should be cleared on R1.

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

NEW QUESTION: 53

```
admin@linux:~$ telnet 198.51.100.64
Trying 198.51.100.64...
Connected to 198.51.100.64.
Escape character is '^]'.

User Access Verification

Password: admin
CPE> exit
Connection closed by foreign host.
admin@linux:~$ ssh 198.51.100.64
admin@198.51.100.64's password: admin
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@198.51.100.64's password: admin
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@198.51.100.64's password: admin
Connection closed by 198.51.100.64 port 22
admin@linux:~$
```

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator can log in to the device using Telnet but the attempts to log in to the same device using SSH with the same credentials fail Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure to use the Telnet user database for SSH as well
- B. Configure transport input all on the VTY lines to allow SSH
- C. Configure SSH service on the router
- D. Configure the VTY lines with login local

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community Public RO 90
snmp-server community Private RW 90
```

```
R1#show access-list 90
```

```
Standard IP access list 90
```

```
permit 10.11.110.11
```

```
permit 10.11.111.12
```

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

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

A network administrator notices these console messages from host 10.11.110.12 originating from interface E1/0. The administrator considers this an unauthorized attempt to access SNMP on R1. Which action prevents the attempts to reach R1 E1/0?

- A. Configure IOS control plane protection using ACL 90 on interface E1/0
- B. Configure IOS management plane protection using ACL 90 on interface E1/0
- C. Add a permit statement including the host 10.11.110.12 into ACL 90
- D. Create an inbound ACL on interface E1/0 to deny SNMP from host 10.11.110.12

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

The network administrator configured CoPP so that all SNMP traffic from Cisco Prime located at 192.168.1.11 toward the router CPU is limited to 1000 kbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must be dropped.

```
access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 161
```

```
!
```

```
class-map CM-SNMP
```

```
match access-group 100
```

```
!
```

```
policy-map PM-COPP
```

```
class CM-SNMP
```

```
police 1000 conform-action transmit
```

```
!
```

```
control-plane
```

```
service-policy input PM-COPP
```

The network administrator is not getting the desired result for the SNMP traffic and SNMP traffic is getting dropped frequently. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?

- A. no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp host 192.168.1.11 any eq 161

- B.** no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit udp host 192.168.1.11 any eq 161
!
policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-SNMP
no police 1000 conform-action transmit
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
interface E 0/0
service-policy input PM-COPP
!
interface E 0
/1
service-policy input PM-COPP
- C.** no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit udp host 192.168.1.11 any eq 161
!
policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-SNMP
no police 1000 conform-action transmit
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
- D.** policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-SNMP
no police 1000 conform-action transmit
police 1000000 conform-action transmit

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the context of Control Plane Policing (CoPP) in Cisco devices, the rate limit is specified in bits per second (bps), not kilobits per second (kbps). Therefore, a limit of 1000 kbps should indeed be entered as 1,000,000 bps in the CoPP configuration.

Also, the access list should be configured to match the specific SNMP traffic from the Cisco Prime IP address (192.168.1.11), as you correctly pointed out.

Here's the corrected configuration:

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit udp host 192.168.1.11 any eq 161
!
policy-map PM-COPP
class CM-SNMP
no police 1000 conform-action transmit
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
```

This configuration ensures that only the SNMP traffic from Cisco Prime is policed and any excess traffic is dropped, preventing the router's CPU from being overwhelmed.

NEW QUESTION: 56



Refer to the exhibit Which action resolves the issue?

- A.** Configure a valid SNMP community string
- B.** Configure host IP address in access-list 16
- C.** Configure SNMP authentication on the router
- D.** Configure SNMPv3 on the router

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

```

router ospf 1
R1#sh run | b eigrp 100 subnets
router eigrp 168.250.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 172.
redistribute otocol nd
!
router ospf 1
redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
network 192.168.250.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server

```

```

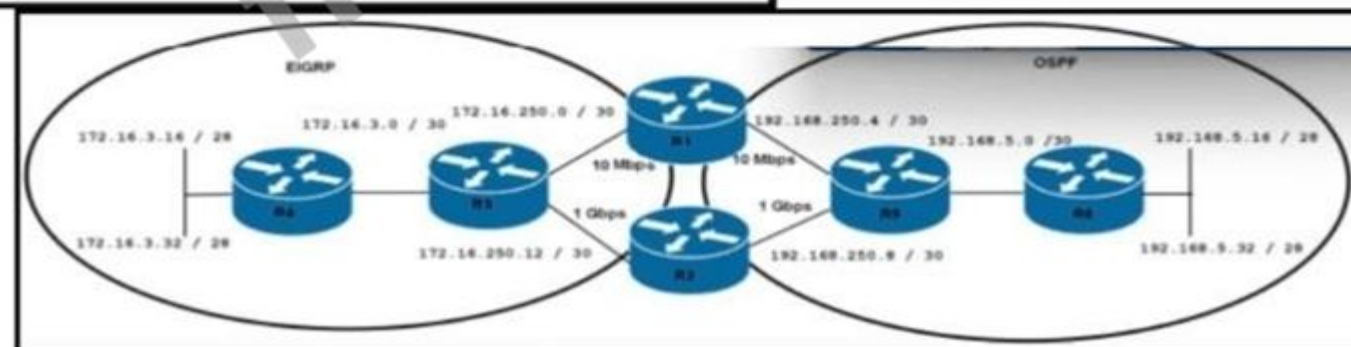
router ospf 1
R2#sh run | b eigrp 100 metric 100 subnets
router eigrp 168.250.8
network 172.          0.0.0.3
redistribute otocol ndetric 1 1 1 1 1
!
router ospf 1
redistribute eigrp 100 metric 100 subnets
network 192.168.250.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server

```

```

R6#traceroute 172.16.3.17
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.16.3.17
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
 1 192.168.5.1 45 msec 38 msec 21 msec
 2 192.168.250.6 165 msec 19 msec 28 msec
 3 172.16.250.2 38 msec 40 msec 45 msec
 4 172.16.3.2 30 msec 58 msec *
R6#

```



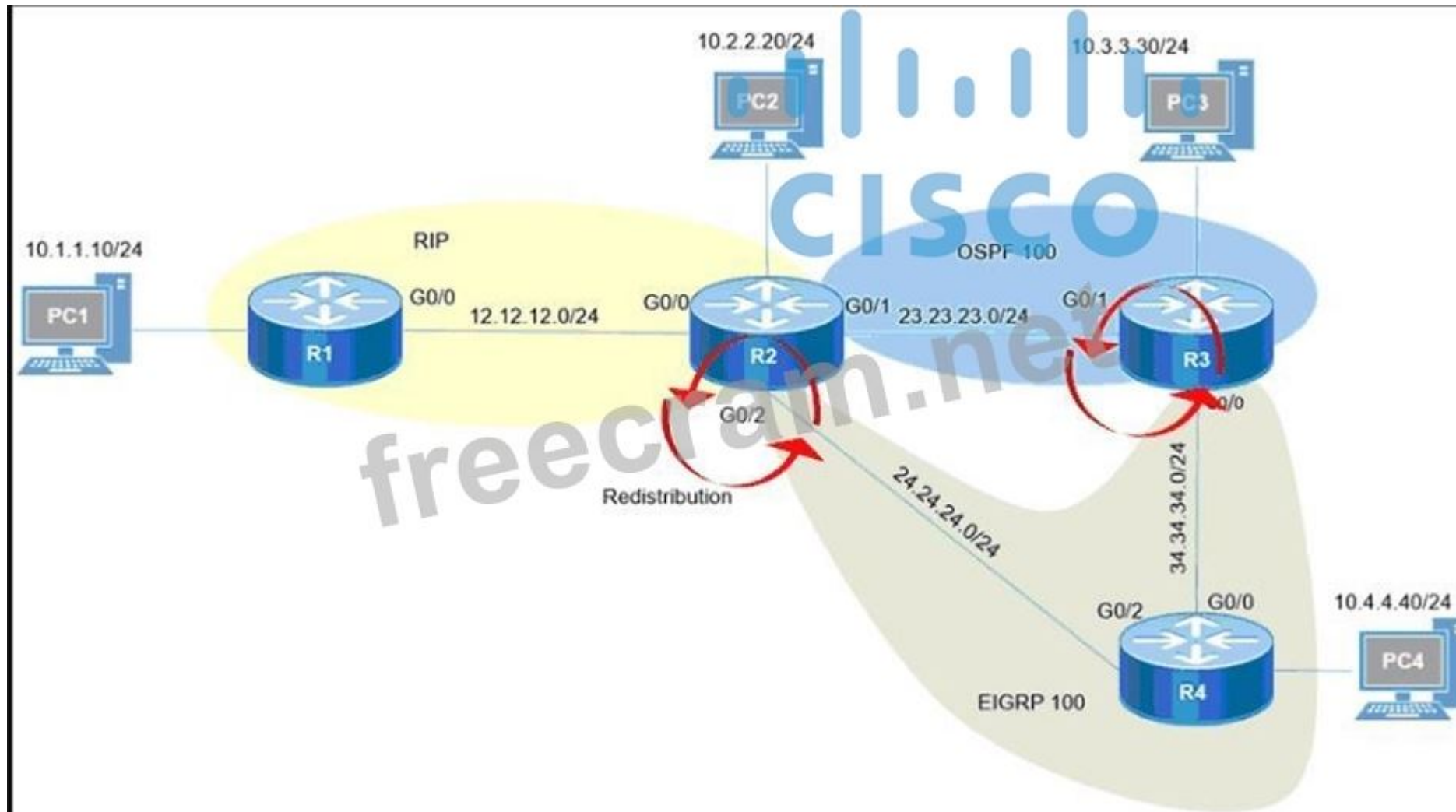
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting suboptimal communication from the 192.168.5.32/28 subnet to the 172.16.3.16/28 segment using the slowest links. Which configuration resolves the suboptimal routing issue?

- A. R2(config-router)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#default-metric 1
R1(config-router)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#default-metric 10
- B. R1(config-router)#router eigrp 100
R1(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1000000 1111
- C. R2(config-router)#router eigrp 100
R2(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1000000 1111
- D. R2(config-router)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#default-metric 10
R1(config-router)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#default-metric 1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

Refer to the exhibit.



Redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols, and now PC2, 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: 59

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 10.1.1.0.0.0.3.
- B. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.1.0.0.0.252.
- C. Configure access-list 1 and match under route-map Leak-Route.
- D. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 10 and match access-list 1.
- E. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 20.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 60

Configuration output:

```
clock timezone PST -8
clock summer-time PDT recurring
service timestamps debug datetime
service timestamps log datetime
logging buffered 16000 debugging
ntp clock-period 17179272
ntp server 161.181.92.152
```

Debug output:

```
router#show clock
14:12:26.312 PDT Thu Apr 27 2019
router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router(config)#exit

router#
Apr 27 21:12:28: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty0
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured NTP on a Cisco router to get synchronized time for system and logs from a unified time source. The configuration did not work as desired. Which service must be enabled to resolve the issue?

- A. Enter the service timestamps log datetime localtime global command.
- B. Enter the service timestamps log datetime synchronize global command.
- C. Enter the service timestamps log datetime console global command.
- D. Enter the service timestamps log datetime clock-period global command.

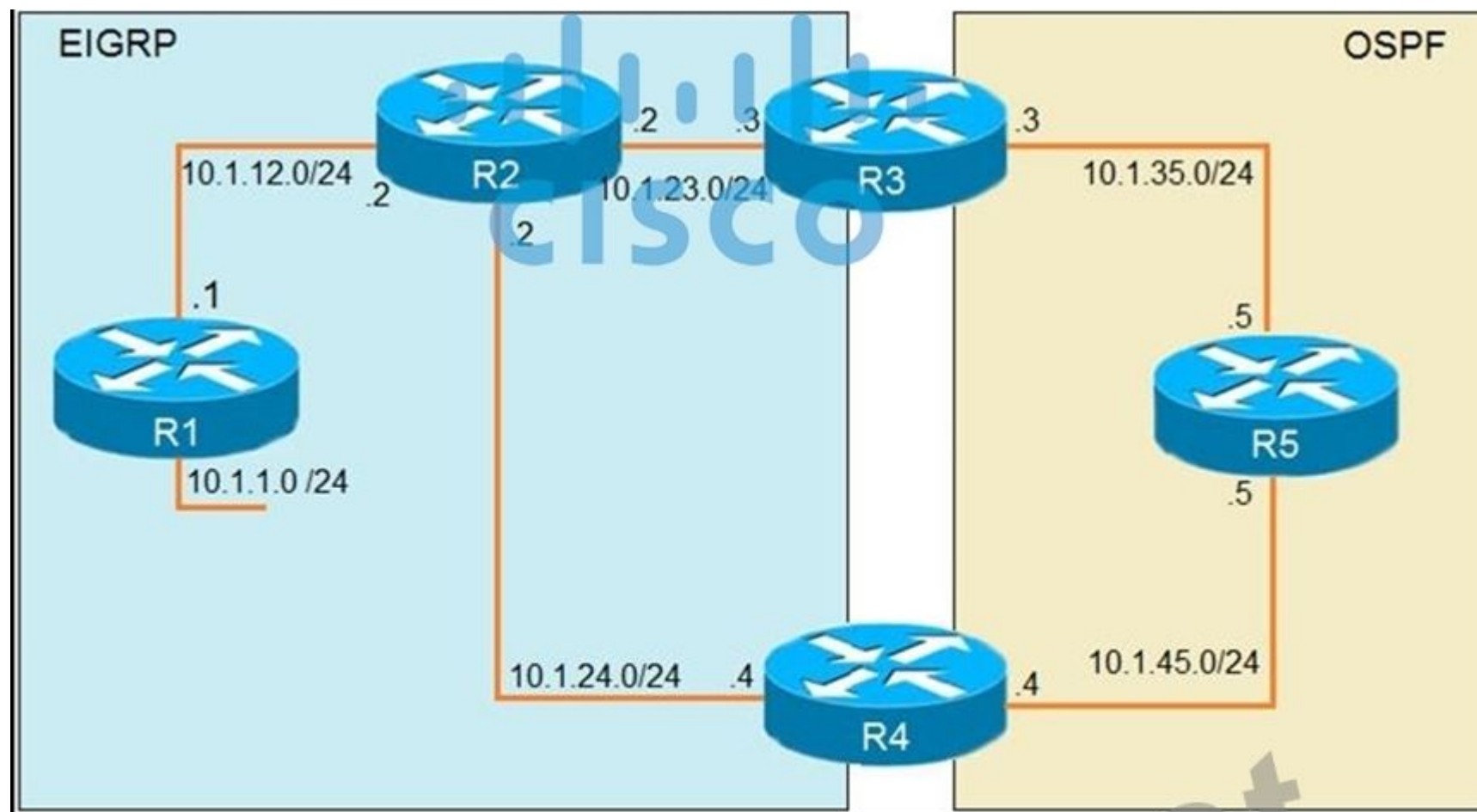
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If a router is configured to get the time from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, the times in the router's log entries may be different from the time on the systemclock if the [localtime] option is not in the service timestamps log command. To solve this issue, add the [localtime] option to the service timestamps log command. The times should now be synchronized between the system clock and the log message timestamps.

Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-system-clock/ta-p/3132258>

NEW QUESTION: 61

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1
router eigrp 1
 redistribute connected
 network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0

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

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.1.45.4 0.0.0.0 area 0

R5#traceroute 10.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.1.1.1

 1 10.1.35.3 80 msec 44 msec 20 msec
 2 10.1.23.2 44 msec 104 msec 64 msec
  
```

```
3 10.1.24.4 44 msec 64 msec 40 msec
4 10.1.45.5 24 msec 40 msec 20 msec
5 10.1.35.3 92 msec 144 msec 148 msec
6 10.1.23.2 108 msec 76 msec 80 msec
<output truncated>
```

The output of the trace route from R5 shows a loop in the network. Which configuration prevents this loop?

A.

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

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

B.

```
R3
router eigrp 1
 redistribute OSPF 1 route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
 network 10.1.24.4 0.0.0.0
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

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

```
R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 10
 match tag 1
```

c.

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

R4
router eigrp 1
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
```

D.

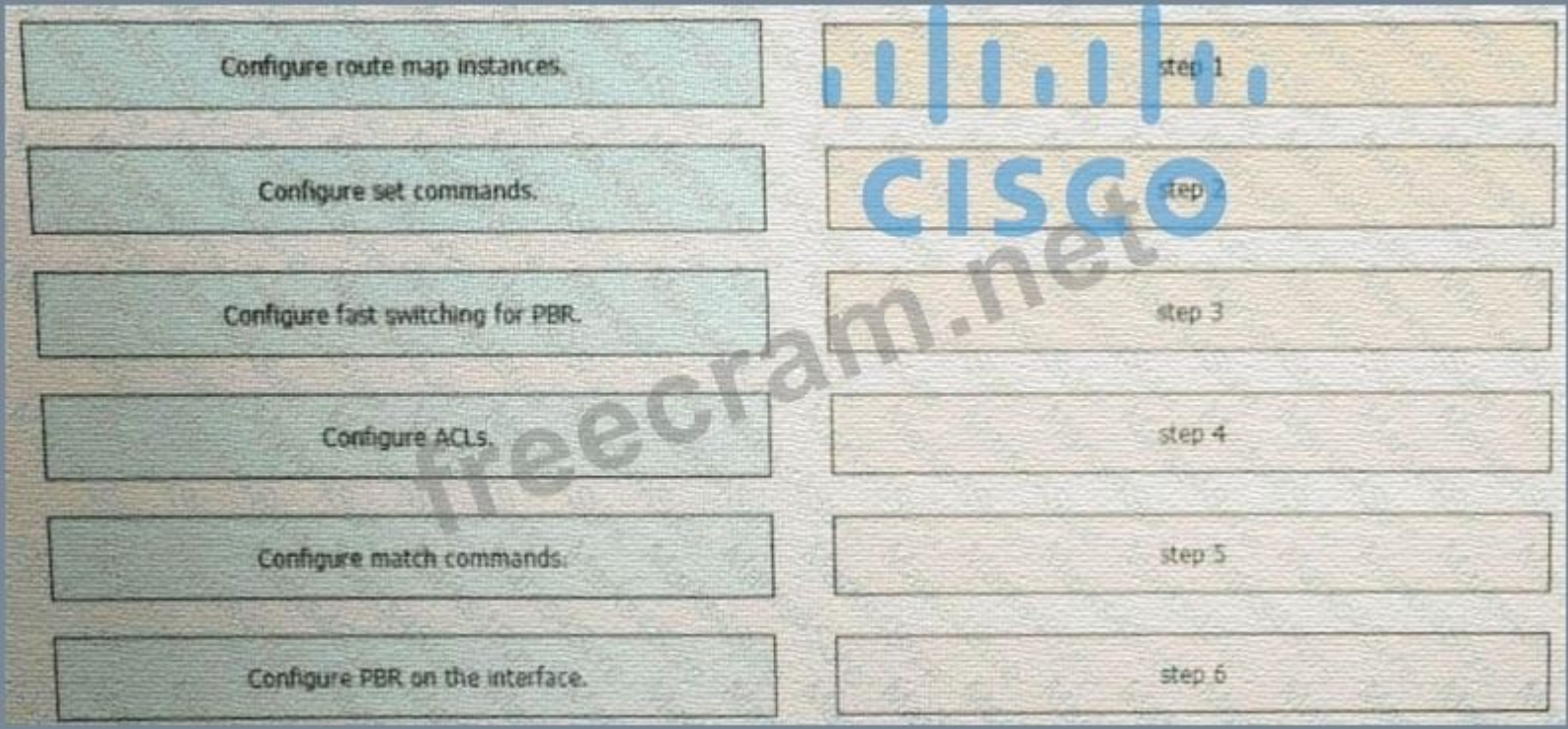
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

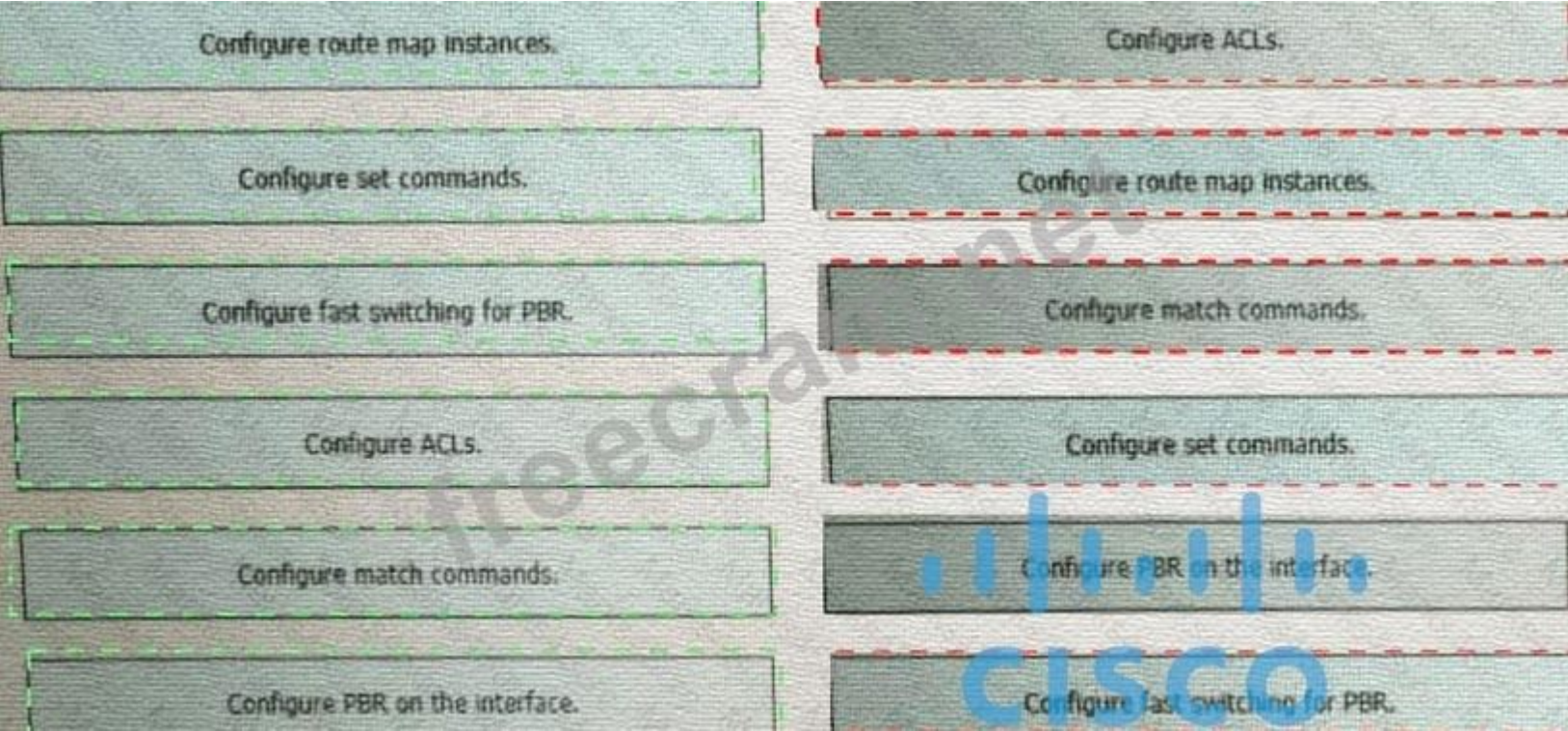
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NEW QUESTION: 62

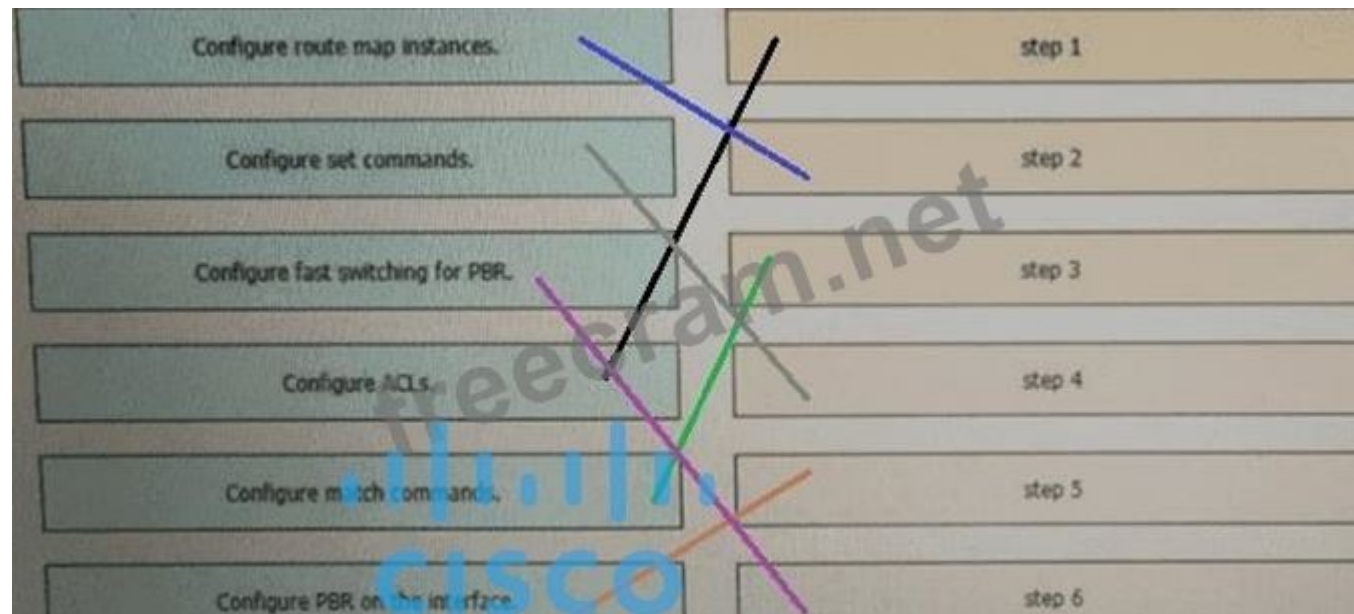
Drag and drop the actions from the left into the correct order on the right to configure a policy to avoid following packet forwarding based on the normal routing path.



Answer:



Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION: 63

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

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

The administrator cannot authenticate to R1 based on ISE. Which configuration fixes the issue?

- A. ip tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123
- B. line vty 0 4login authentication TAC-SERV
- C. line vty 0 4login authentication telnet
- D. tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The last command "aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV" created the method list name telnet so we need to assign it to line vty.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/identity-services-engine/200208-Configure-ISE-2-0-IOS-TACACS-Authentic.html>

NEW QUESTION: 64

An engineer received a ticket about a router that has reloaded. The monitoring system graphs show different traffic patterns between logical and physical interfaces when the router is rebooted. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure the snmp ifindex persist command globally.
- B. Trigger a new snmpwalk from the monitoring system to synchronize interface OIDs
- C. Clear the logical interfaces with snmp ifindex clear command

D. Configure the snmp ifindex persist command on the physical interfaces.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

An engineer is creating a policy that overrides normal routing behavior. If the route to a destination of 10.100.100.0/24 is withdrawn from the routing

Table, the policy must direct traffic to a next hop of 10.1.1.1. If the route is present in the routing table, then normal forwarding must occur. Which configuration meets the requirements?

A. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!route-map POLICY permit 10match ip address

100set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1!route map POLICY permit 20

B. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!Route-map POLICY permit 10match ip address

100set ip default next-hop 10.1.1.1

C. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!route map POLICY permit 10match ip address

100Set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1!route-map POLICY permit 20

D. access-list 100 permit ip any any!route-map POLICY permit 10match ip address 100set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.23.5.10 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1420
 ip nhrp authentication C@trts31
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.200.1
 ip nhrp map 172.23.5.1 192.168.200.1
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 ip nhrp shortcut
 ip ospf network broadcast
 ip ospf priority 0
 tunnel source 192.168.100.146
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 tunnel key 100
```

A network engineer is adding a new spoke router into an existing DMVPN Phase 3 tunnel with a hub router to provide secure communication between sites. Which additional configuration must the engineer apply to enable the tunnel to come up?

A. ip nhrp registration no-unique

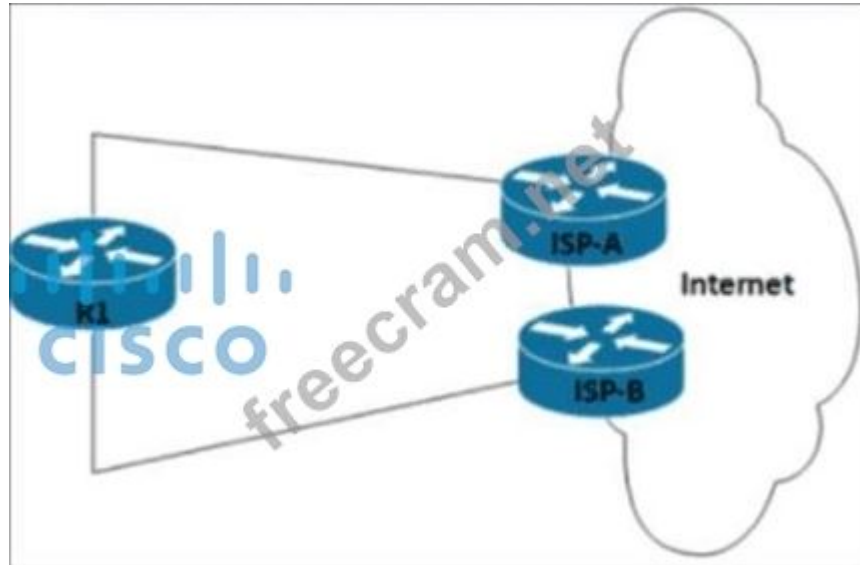
B. ip nhrpnhs 172.23.5.1

C. ip nhrp server-only non-caching

D. ip nhrp responder tunnel

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

NEW QUESTION: 67



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

- A. Change the bandwidth of the interface on R1 so that interface to ISP-A has a higher value than the interface to ISP-B
- B. Configure two static routes on R1. one pointing to ISP-B with more specific routes and another pointing to ISP-A with summary routes
- C. Configure OSPF between R1, ISP-A, and ISP-B for dynamic failover if any ISP link to R1 fails
- D. Configure two static routes on R1. one pointing to ISP-A and another pointing to ISP-B with 222 admin distance

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

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 prefix-list ccnp3 to add 10.1.64.0/20 le 24
- 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 route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 10 and match prefix-list ccnp2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69

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

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

○ Reno

interface Tunnel0

```
ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco321
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.238.194.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit

interface Tunnel0

```
ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco321
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.7.44.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

○ Reno

interface Tunnel0

```
ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco123
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.238.194.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit

interface Tunnel0

```
ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco123
ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.7.44.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

☐ Reno
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco123
ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.238.194.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint

Detroit
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco123
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.7.44.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint

☐ Reno
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco123
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.238.194.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint

Detroit
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp authentication cisco123
ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
ip nhrp network-id 5
ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
tunnel source 10.7.44.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

:586

While BGP internet routes are redistributed to a lower class of router via RIP, packets are being dropped and routes are failing to be distributed in RIP. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Use RIP V2 to be able to use classless networks from BGP
- B. Use OSPF instead of RIP to accept all BGP routes.
- C. Use WFQ in the output queue of the high-performance router.
- D. Use the input-queue command to prevent the loss of packets.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

How is VPN routing information distributed in an MPLS network?

- A. The top level of the customer data packet directs it to the correct CE device
- B. It is established using VPN IPsec peers.
- C. It is controlled using of VPN target communities.
- D. It is controlled through the use of RD.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The distribution of virtual private network (VPN) routing information is controlled through the use of VPN route target communities, implemented by Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) extended communities.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15-mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-book/mp-cfg-layer3-vpn.html

NEW QUESTION: 73

```
ip access-list extended CoPP-ICMP
 permit icmp any any echo
!
ip access-list extended CoPP-BGP
 permit tcp any eq bgp any established
!
ip access-list extended CoPP-EIGRP
 permit eigrp any host 224.0.0.10
!
Class-map match-all CoPP-CLASS
 match access-group name CoPP-ICMP
 match access-group name CoPP-BGP
 match access-group name CoPP-EIGRP
!
```

Refer to the exhibit A CoPP policy is implemented to allow specific control traffic, but the traffic is not matching as expected and is getting unexpected behavior of control traffic. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Create a separate class map for ICMP traffic.
- B. Create a separate class map against each ACL.
- C. Use default-class to match ICMP traffic
- D. Use match-any instruction in class-map

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

Refer to the exhibit.

```
BRANCH-RT#
router eigrp 100
 network 10.4.31.0 0.0.0.7
 network 10.100.100.1 0.0.0.0
 distribute-list route-map FILTER-IN in FastEthernet0/0
 eigrp router-id 10.100.100.1
!
ip prefix-list 102 seq 10 permit 10.1.1.100/32
!
route-map FILTER-IN deny 10
 match ip address prefix-list 102
!
```

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

- A. route-map FILTER-IN deny 5
- B. ip prefix-list 102 seq 15 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32
- C. ip prefix-list 102 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32
- D. route-map FILTER-IN permit 20

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

By using "deny" keyword in a route-map, we can filter out the prefix specified in the prefix-list.
But there is an implicit "deny all" statement in the prefix-list so we must permit other prefixes with "permit" keyword in the route-map.

NEW QUESTION: 75

```
R2#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane
Service-policy input: CoPP
Class-map: SSH (match-all)
 29 packets, 2215 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0000 bps
 Match: access-group 100

Class-map: ANY (match-all)
 46 packets, 3878 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
 Match: access-group 199
 drop

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 41 packets, 5687 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
 Match: any

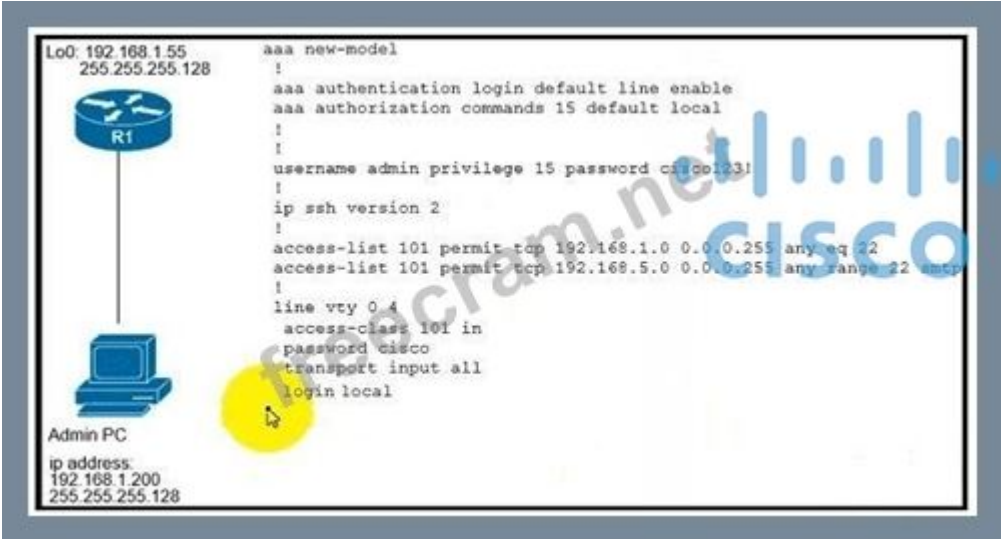
R2#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
 10 deny tcp any any eq 22 (14 matches)
 20 permit tcp host 192.168.12.1 any eq 22 (29 matches)
R2#show access-list 199
Extended IP access list 199
 10 permit ip any any (51 matches)
```

- A. Swap sequence 20 with sequence 10 in access-list 100.
- B. Modify sequence 10 to deny tcp any any eq 22 any to access-list 100.

- C. Swap sequence 10 with sequence 20 in access-list 100.
- D. Modify sequence 20 to permit tcp host 192.168.12.1 eq 22 any to access-list 100

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76



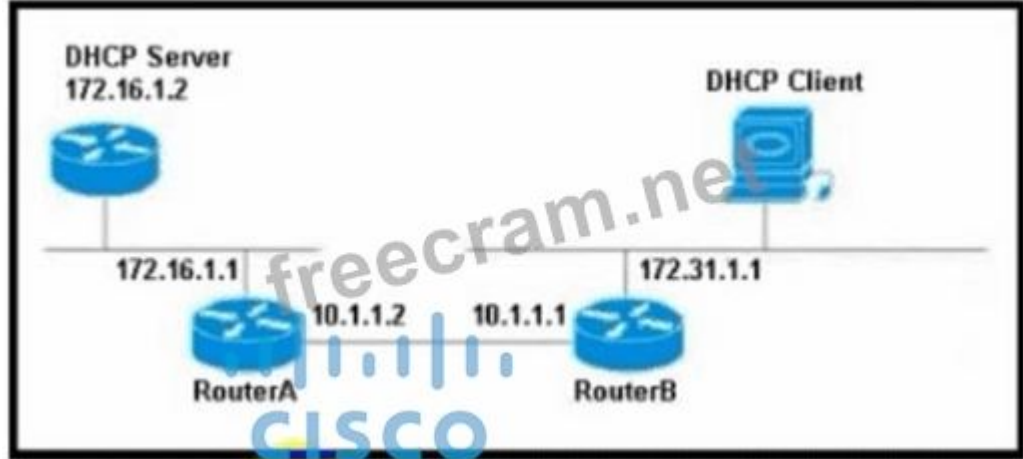
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured user login based on authentication database on the router, but no one can log into the router. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. aaa authentication login default local
- B. aaa authorization network default local
- C. aaa authentication login default enable
- D. aaa authorization exec default local

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 77



Refer to the exhibit. The DHCP client is unable to receive an IP address from the DHCP server RouterB is configured as follows:

```
Interface fastethernet 0/0
description Client DHCP ID 394482431
Ip address 172.31.11.255 255.255.0
!
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
```

Which command is required on the fastethernet 0/0 interface of RouterB to resolve this issue?

- A. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.16.1.2
- B. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.31.1.1
- C. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 255.255.255.255
- D. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.16.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

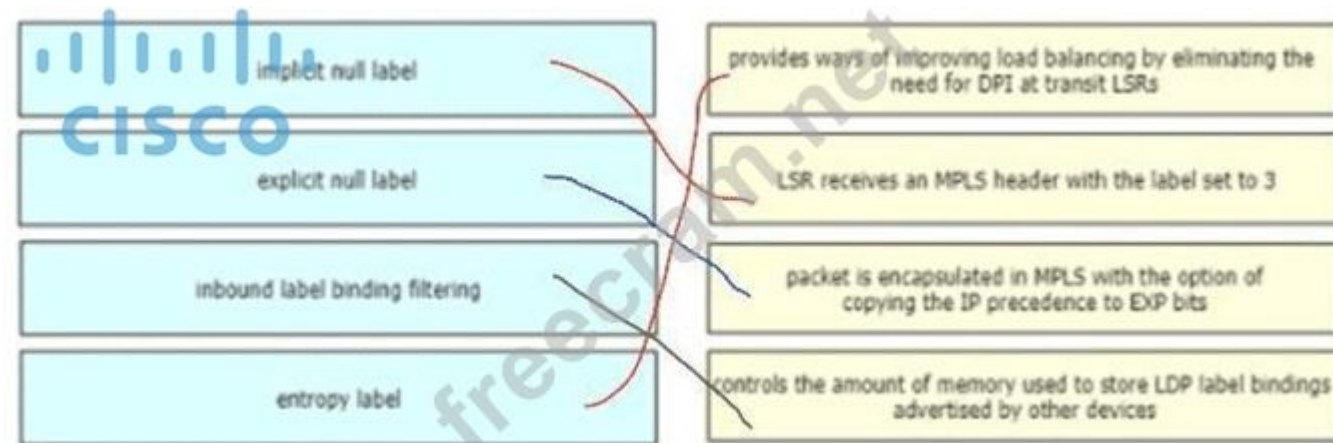
Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the descriptions on the right

implicit null label	provides ways of improving load balancing by eliminating the need for DPI at transit LSRs
explicit null label	LSR receives an MPLS header with the label set to 3
inbound label binding filtering	packet is encapsulated in MPLS with the option of copying the IP precedence to EXP bits
entropy label	controls the amount of memory used to store LDP label bindings advertised by other devices

Answer:

implicit null label	entropy label
explicit null label	implicit null label
inbound label binding filtering	explicit null label
entropy label	inbound label binding filtering

Explanation:
Diagram Description automatically generated



The MPLS LDP Inbound Label Binding Filtering feature can be used to control the amount of memory used to store Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) label bindings advertised by other devices. For example, in a simple Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Virtual Private Network (VPN) environment, the VPN provider edge (PE) devices might require label switched paths (LSPs) only to their peer PE devices (that is, they do not need LSPs to core devices). Inbound label binding filtering enables a PE device to accept labels only from other PE devices.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 79

Refer to the exhibit.

```

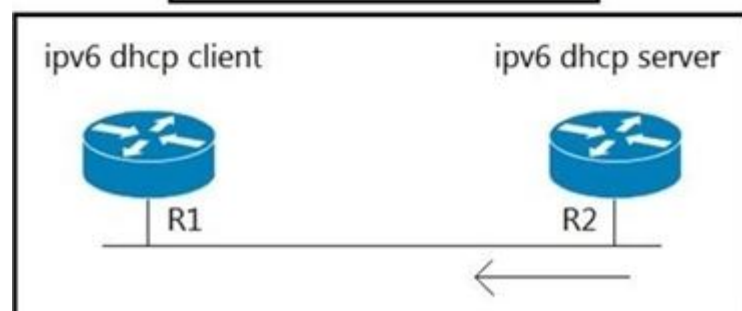
ipv6 dhcp server:

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

ipv6 dhcp client:

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

```



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

Which configuration retrieves the client IPv6 address from the DHCP server?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which list defines the contents of an MPLS label?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 82

Refer to the exhibit.

```
login block-for 15 attempts 10 within 120
login on-failure log
login on-success log
archive
log config
logging enable
logging size 300
notify syslog
```



```
snmp-server enable traps syslog
```

```
snmp-server host 172.16.17.1 public syslog
```

The administrator can see the traps for the failed login attempts, but cannot see the traps of successful login attempts. What command is needed to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure logging history 2
- B. Configure logging history 3
- C. Configure logging history 4
- D. Configure logging history 5

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

By default, the maximum severity sent as a syslog trap is warning. That is why you see syslog traps for login failures. Since a login success is severity 5 (notifications), those syslog messages will not be converted to traps. To fix this, configure:

logging history 5

Syslog levels are listed below

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

Note:

The syntax of login block is:

login block-for seconds attempts tries within seconds

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which router translates the customer routing information into VPNv4 routes to exchange VPNv4 routes with other devices through MP-BGP?

- A. PE
- B. VPNv4 RR
- C. CE
- D. P

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84

An engineer must override the normal routing behavior of a router for Telnet traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.10 from 10.10.1.0/24 via a next hop of 10.4.4.4. which is directly connected to the router that is connected to the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet Which configuration reroutes traffic according to this requirement?



A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

Refer to the exhibit.

R3#

*Sep 5 07:29:34.031: %TCP-6-BADAUTH: No MD5 digest from 10.10.10.2(179) to 10.10.10.3(60942) (RST)

R2# show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.3

BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.3, remote AS 65201, external link

BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0

BGP state = Idle

Last read 00:02:19, last write 00:02:19, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Message statistics:

InQ depth is 0

OutQ depth is 0

	Sent	Rcvd
Opens:	2	2
Notifications:	0	0
Updates:	5	6
Keepalives:	10	9
Route Refresh:	0	0
Total:	17	17

Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds

Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.3

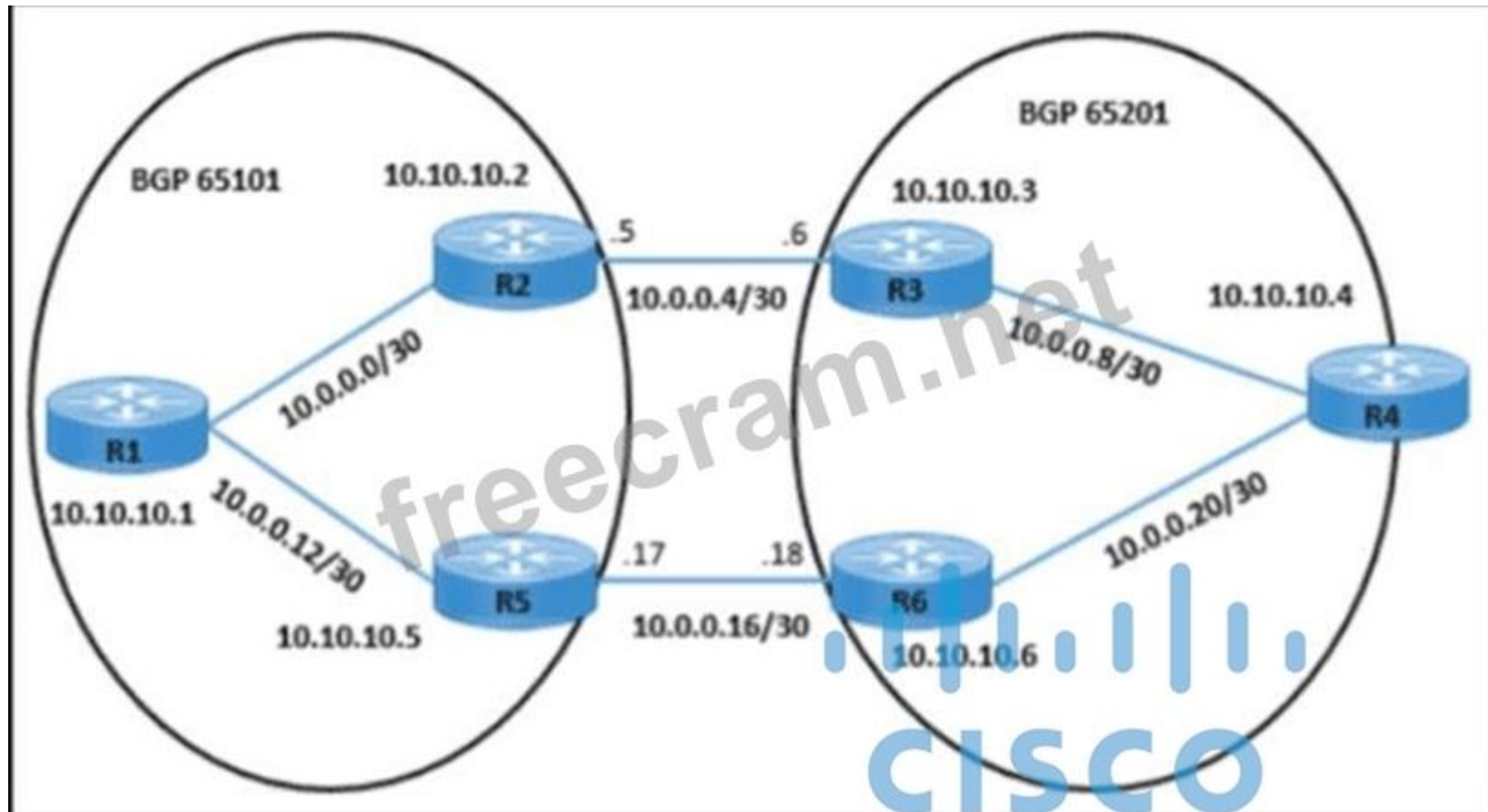
Connections established 2; dropped 2

Last reset 00:11:58, due to Peer closed the session

External BGP neighbor not directly connected.

Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled

No active TCP connection



The network operation team observes a traffic forwarding issue between R2 and R3:

Ping and traceroute of loopback IP address from R2 to R3 is successful.

iBGP peering in AS 65101 and AS 65201 is up.

Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. Advertise R2 and R3 loopback IPs in AS 65101 and AS 65201.

B. Set up eBGP multihop on R2 and R3 routers.

C. Remove MD5 password authentication on R3.

D. Configure MD5 password authentication on R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. R6(config)# ip sla responder
- B. R6(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo ip address 10.10.10.1 port 5000
- C. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOSR6(config ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.66.66.66 host 10.10.10.1
- D. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOSR6(config ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.10.10.1 host 10.66.66.66

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show tag-switching tdp bindings
(...)
tib entry: 10.10.10.1/32, rev 31
    local binding: tag: 18
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: imp-null
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: 18
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 21
tib entry: 10.10.10.2/32, rev 22
    local binding: tag: 17
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: imp-null
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: 19
    remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 22
```

What does the imp-null tag represent in the MPLS VPN cloud?

- A. Pop the label
- B. Impose the label
- C. Include the EXP bit
- D. Exclude the EXP bit

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The -imp-null (implicit null) tag instructs the upstream router to pop the tag entry off the tag stack before forwarding the packet.

Note: pop means -remove the top MPLS label

NEW QUESTION: 88

What is a function of an end device configured with DHCPv6 guard?

- A. If it is configured as a server, only prefix assignments are permitted.
- B. If it is configured as a relay agent, only prefix assignments are permitted.
- C. If it is configured as a client, messages are switched regardless of the assigned role.
- D. If it is configured as a client, only DHCP requests are permitted.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The DHCPv6 Guard feature blocks reply and advertisement messages that come from unauthorized DHCP servers and relay agents.

Packets are classified into one of the three DHCP type messages. All client messages are always switched regardless of device role. DHCP server messages are only processed further if the device role is set to server. Further processing of server messages includes DHCP server advertisements (for source validation and server preference) and DHCP server replies (for permitted prefixes).

If the device is configured as a DHCP server, all the messages need to be switched, regardless of the device role configuration.

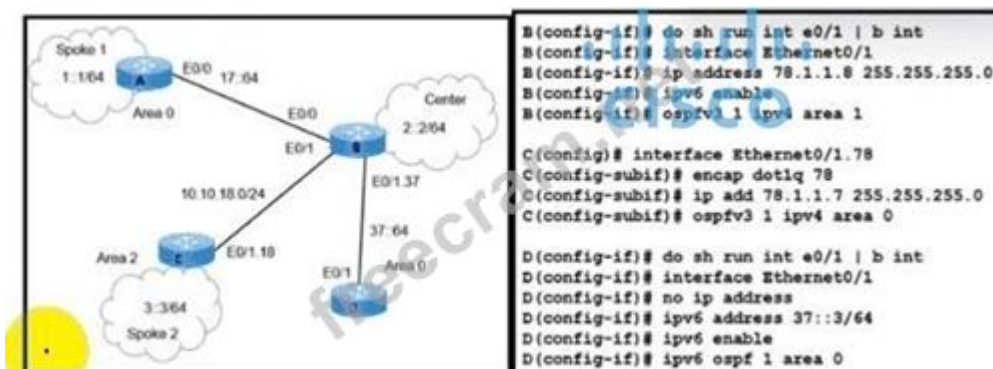
NEW QUESTION: 89

Which option is the best for protecting CPU utilization on a device?

- A. ICMP redirects
- B. fragmentation
- C. COPP
- D. ICMP unreachable messages

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90



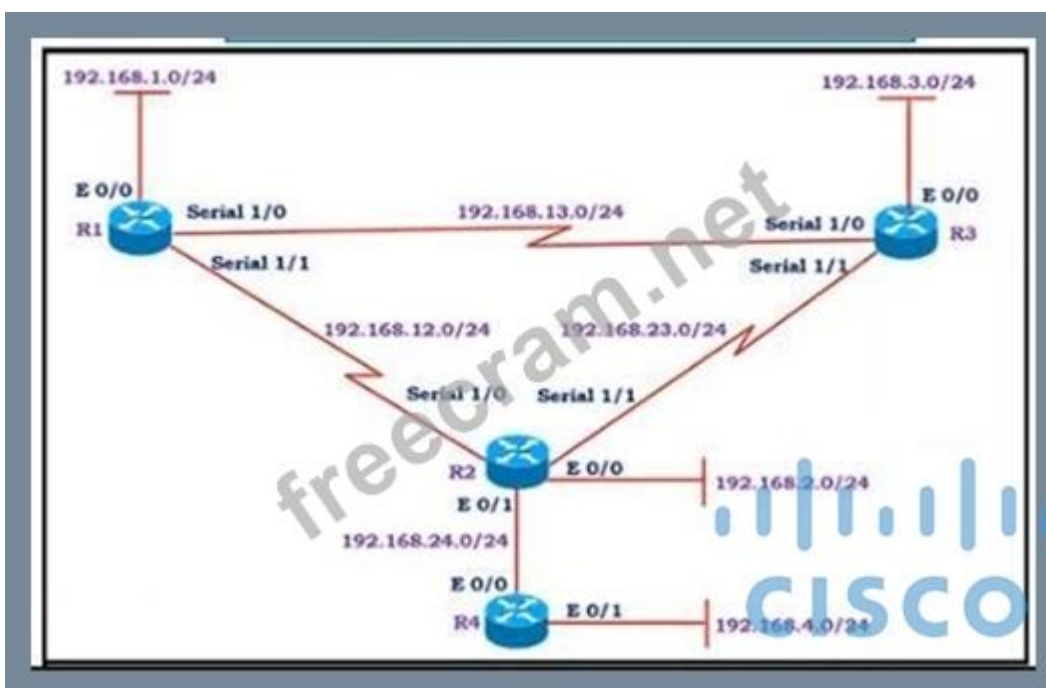
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer receives a report that Spoke 1 users can perform bank transactions with the server located at the Center site, but Spoke 2 users cannot. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure encapsulation dot1q 78 on the router C interface.
- B. Configure the Spoke 2 users IP on the router B OSPF domain
- C. Configure IPv6 on the routers B and C interfaces
- D. Configure OSPFv2 on the routers B and C interfaces

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

NEW QUESTION: 91

Refer to the exhibit.



```
# Show IP route on R1
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L    192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/2297856] via 192.168.12.2, 00:02:14, Serial1/1
S    192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.12.2
192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L    192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
192.168.13.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L    192.168.13.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
D    192.168.23.0/24 [90/2681856] via 192.168.13.3, 00:06:38, Serial1/0
    [90/2681856] via 192.168.12.2, 00:06:38, Serial1/1
```

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. Add a static route on R1 using the next hop of R3.
- B. Redistribute the R1 route to EIGRP
- C. Change the Administrative Distance of EIGRP to 5.
- D. Remove the static route on R1.

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

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NEW QUESTION: 92

An engineer creates a default static route on a router with a hop of 10.1.1.1. On inspection, the engineer finds the router has two VRFs, Red and Blue. The next hop is valid for both VRFs and exists in each assigned VRF. Which configuration achieves connectivity?

- A.

```
ip route vrf Red 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
ip route vrf Blue 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```
- B.

```
ip route vrf BLUE 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
ip route vrf RED 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
```
- C.

```
ip route vrf Red 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
ip route vrf Blue 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
```
- D.

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

i.
Which two label distribution methods are used by routers in MPLS? (Choose two)

- A. downstream on demand
- B. LDP discovery hello message
- C. LDP session protection message
- D. downstream unsolicited
- E. targeted hello message

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

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

- A. Use Allowas-in the PE_Hub
- B. Use allowas in and as-override at the PE-Hub.
- C. Use as-override at the PE_Hub
- D. Use allows in and as-override at all Pes.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ip vrf 1
ip vrf 2
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0
no shut
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0.1
encapsulation dot1Q 1
ip vrf forwarding 1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0.2
encapsulation dot1Q 2
ip vrf forwarding 2
ip address 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.0

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96



Refer to the exhibit. The administrator successfully logs into R1 but cannot access privileged mode commands. What should be configured to resolve the issue?

- A. aaa authorization reverse-access
- B. enable secret or enable password commands to enter into privileged mode
- C. secret cisco123! at the end of the username command instead of password cisco123!
- D. Matching password on vty lines as cisco123!

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

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](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xs-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-ra-guard.html#GUID-589AF00C-7499-439F-AD23-51005D61CAB7 The IPv6 RA Guard feature does not offer protection in environments where IPv6 traffic is tunneled.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xs-16/ip6f-xe-16-book/ip6-ra-guard.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 98

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip prefix-list 1 permit 172.16.0.0/16
ip prefix-list 2 permit 192.168.2.0/24
!
route-map RED permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list 1
 set ip next hop 10.1.1.1
 continue 20
exit
!
route-map RED permit 20
 match ip address prefix-list 2
 set ip next hop 10.2.2.2
end
```

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

- A. Add set ip next hop 10.1.1.1 in route-map RED permit 20.
- B. Remove the continue 20 statement from route-map RED permit 10
- C. Add the continue statement in route-map RED permit 10 instead of continue 20.
- D. Remove match ip address prefix-list 1 from route-map RED permit 10.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

How are CE advertised routes segmented from other CE routers on an MPLS PE router?

- A. with a combination of VRF-Lite and MP-BGP
- B. by pushing MPLS labels advertised by LDP on customer routes
- C. by enabling multiple instances of BGP. one for each CE router
- D. by assigning CE-facing interfaces to different VRFs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In an MPLS PE router, CE advertised routes are segmented from other CE routers by assigning CE-facing interfaces to different Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances¹². A VRF is a technology that allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router at the same time. By associating a network interface with a VRF, the network layer (Layer 3) has a different view of the network topology. This allows the segmentation of routing paths for traffic from different customers or different types of traffic. In the context of MPLS, VRFs are used to create separate routing instances for each customer on a PE router³.

References:

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) training videos CCNP Enterprise Advanced Routing ENARSI 300-410 Official Cert Guide Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services source documents or study guide MPLS routes to advertise from CE to PE - Cisco Community Configuring Route Exchange Between PE and CE Devices - CloudEngine 12800 and 12800E V200R005C10 Configuration Guide - VPN - Huawei Customer edge router - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION: 100

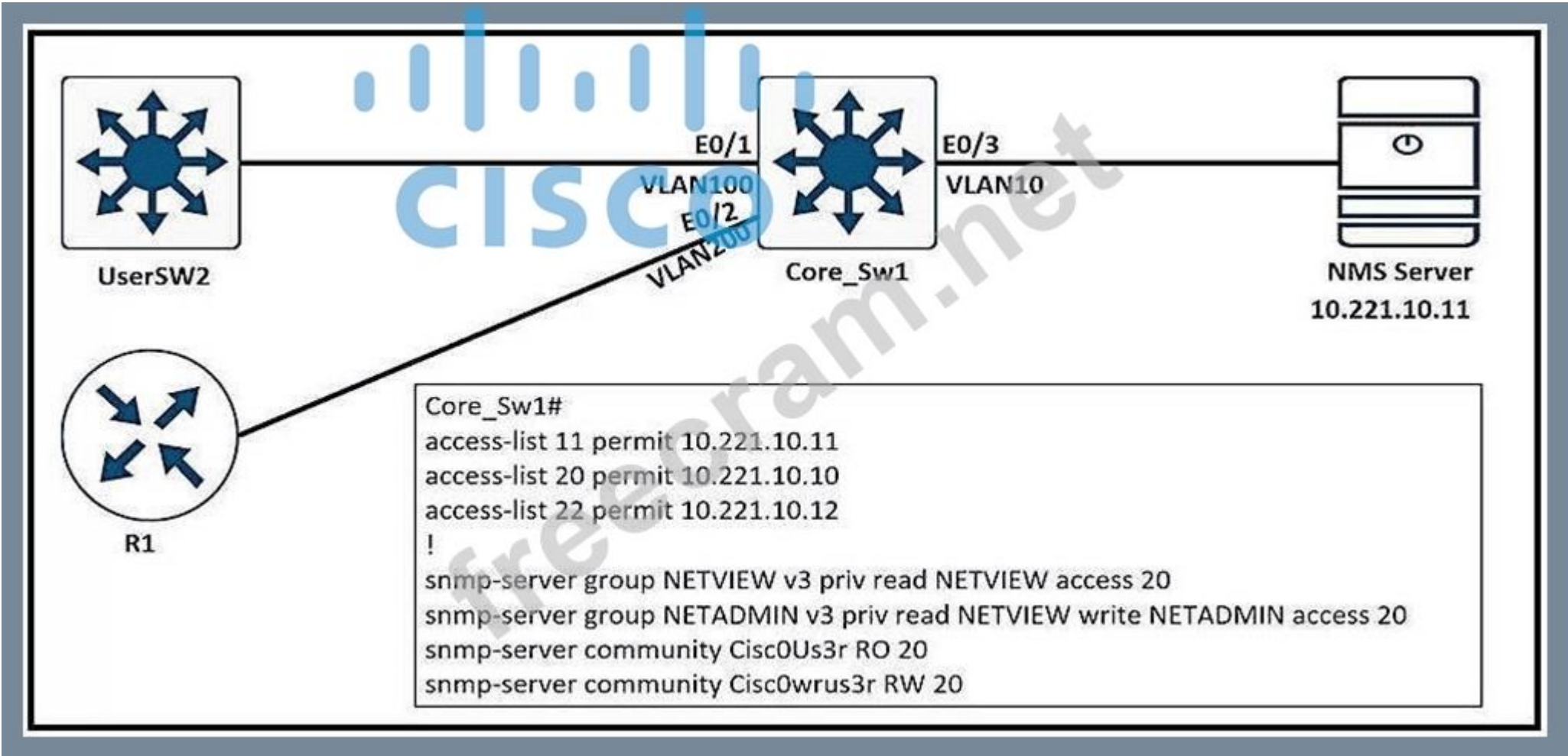
What is an advantage of implementing BFD?

- A. BFD provides faster updates for any flapping route.

- B. BFD provides better capabilities to maintain the routing table
- C. BFD provides millisecond failure detection
- D. BFD is deployed without the need to run any routing protocol

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 101

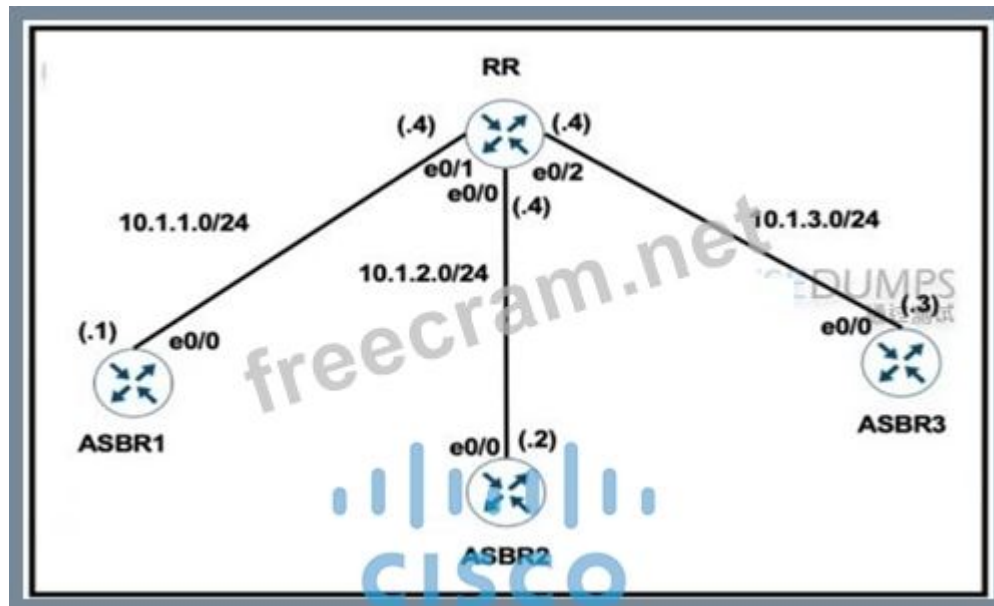


- A. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 20
- B. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22
- C. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.12
- D. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102

Refer to the exhibit.



RR Configuration:

```
router bgp 100
neighbor IBGP peer-group
neighbor IBGP route-reflector-client
neighbor 10.1.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.3 remote-as 100
```

The network administrator configured the network to establish connectivity between all devices and notices that the ASBRs do not have routes for each other. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?



A. Option C

B. Option A

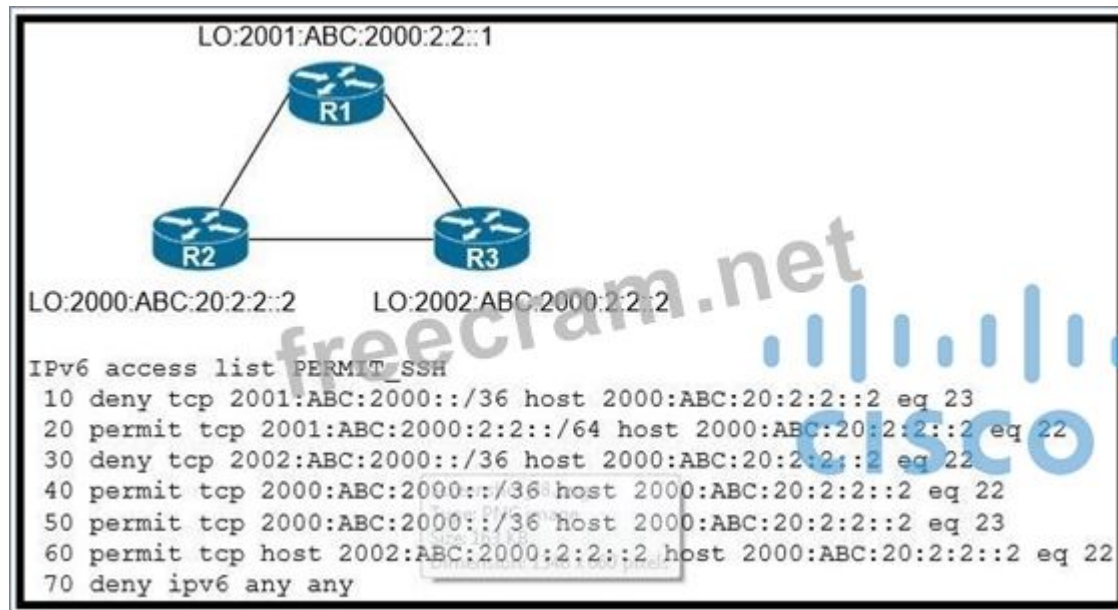
C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 103

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. Remove line 60 from the access list.
- C. Modify line 10 of the access list to permit instead of deny.
- D. Modify line 30 of the access list to permit instead of deny.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 104

```
Router# show logging

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

No Active Message Discriminator.
No Inactive Message Discriminator.

  Console logging: level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,
                    filtering disabled
  Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged, xml disabled,
                    filtering disabled
  Buffer logging:  level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,
                    filtering disabled

Exception Logging: size (8192 bytes)

Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled

Persistent logging: disabled
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer lost remote access to the router due to a network problem. The engineer used the console to access the router and noticed continuous logs on the console terminal. Which configuration limits the number of log messages on the console to critical and higher severity level messages?

- A. logging console 2
- B. logging console 5
- C. no logging console
- D. term no monitor

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 105

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is monitoring reachability of the configured default routes to ISP1 and ISP2. The default route from ISP1 is preferred if available. How is this issue resolved?

- A. Use the icmp-echo command to track both default routes
- B. Use the same AD for both default routes
- C. Start IP SLA by matching numbers for track and ip sla commands
- D. Start IP SLA by defining frequency and scheduling it

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routing/200785-ISP-Failover-with-default-routes-using-l.html> In the above configuration we have not had activated our IP SLA operation. We can start it with this command:

R1(config)#ip sla schedule 100 life forever start-time now

Also we should specific the rate of ICMP echo:

R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#frequency 5 // Send ICMP echo every 5 seconds

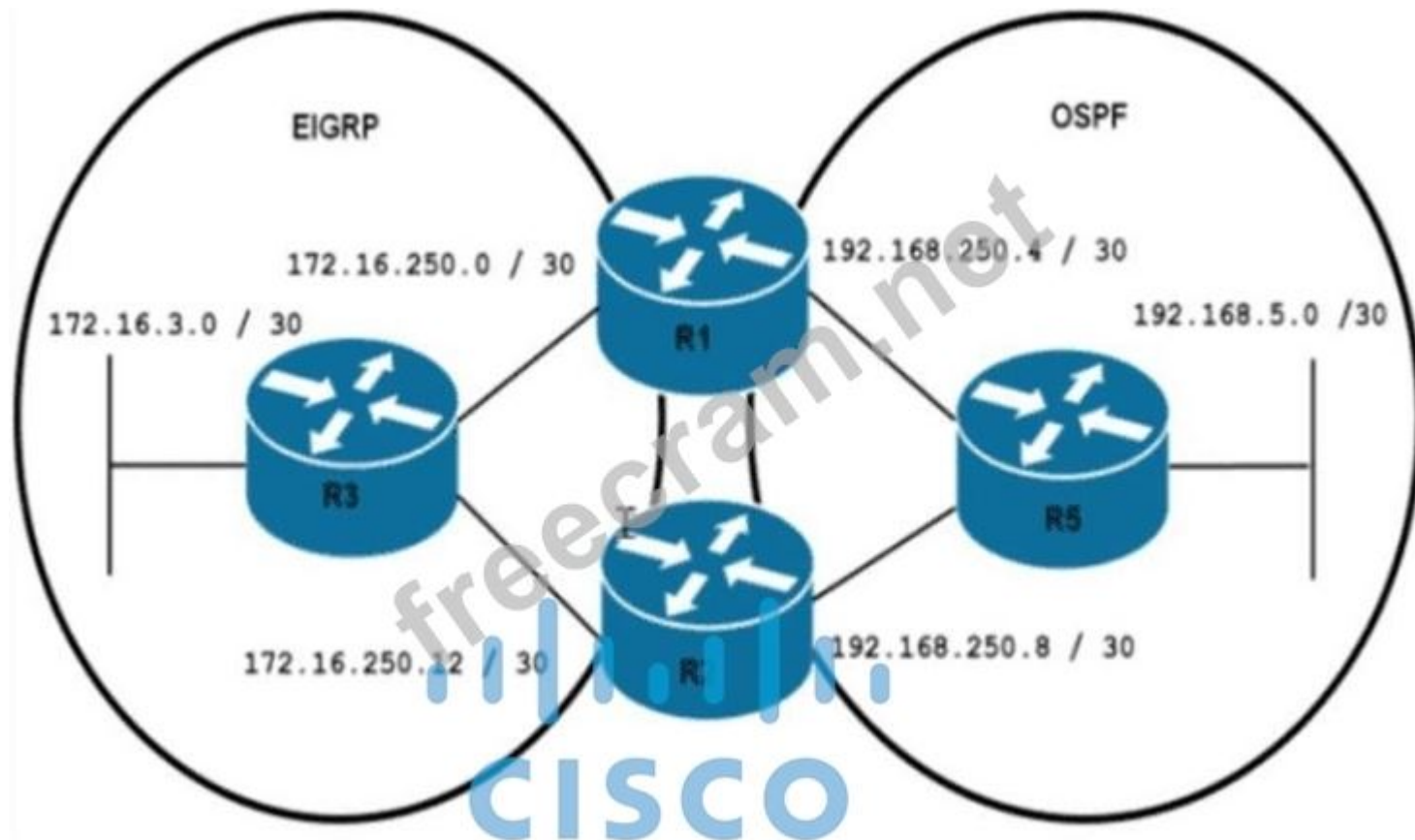
NEW QUESTION: 106

```
R1#show running-config | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.250.0 0.0.0.255
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
 network 192.168.250.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
R2#show runn | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.250.0 0.0.0.255
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
 network 192.168.250.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
```

```
R5#traceroute 172.16.3.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.16.3.1
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
 1 192.168.250.9 66 msec
   192.168.250.6 6 msec
   192.168.250.9 8 msec
 2 172.16.250.2 33 msec
   172.16.250.14 88 msec
   172.16.250.2 11 msec
```

R5#



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting a routing loop on the network to reach the 172.16.3.0/16 from the OSPF domain. Which configuration on router R1 resolves the issue?

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1 route-map LOOPFILT
!
route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
 match ip address 15
!
route-map LOOPFILT permit 20
!
access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

A.

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1 route-map LOOPFILT
!
route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
 match ip address 15
!
access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

B.

c.

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 route-map LOOPFILT
 !
 route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
  match ip address 15
 !
 access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255

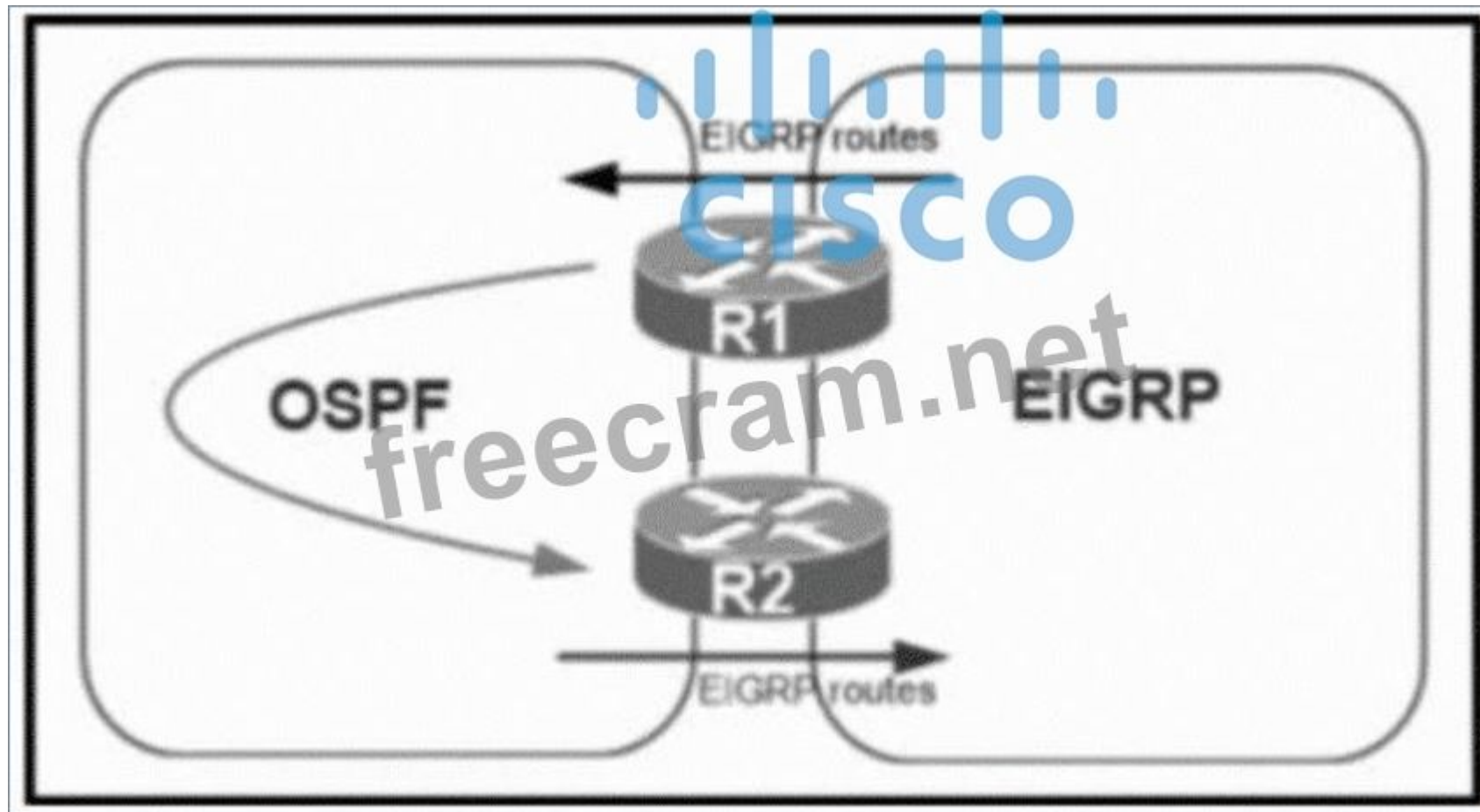
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map LOOPFILT
 !
 route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
  match ip address 15
 !
 route-map LOOPFILT permit 20
 !
 access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 107



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

- A. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to deny when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.
- B. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to allow when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.
- C. Advertise summary routes of EIGRP to OSPF and deny specific EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF.
- D. Apply a prefix list of EIGRP network routes in OSPF domain on R1 to propagate back into the EIGRP routing domain.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

```
R3
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
set tag 1
```

These routes are prevented from redistributed again by route-map FILTER_TAG by denying any routes with tag 1 set:

```
R4
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
match tag 1
```

```

*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: AAA/BIND(00000055): Bind i/f
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (00000055): Pick method list 'default'
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: Queuing AAA Authentication request 85 for processing
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: processing authentication start request id 85
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: Authentication start packet created for 85()
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: Using server 10.106.60.182
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT/225FE2DC: Started 5 sec timeout
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: socket event 2
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: wrote entire 38 bytes request
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/READ: Would block while reading
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/READ: read entire 12 header bytes (expect 6 bytes data)
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/READ: read entire 18 bytes response
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: (00000055)/0/225FE2DC: Processing the reply packet
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: received bad AUTHEN packet: length = 6, expected 43974
*Mar 10 20:13:58.156: TAC+: Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys).

```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must troubleshoot an issue with the aaa authentication that affected the user ' s login to router R1. Which command allows the configured user to authenticate?

- A. aaa authentication login default group radius
- B. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+
- C. aaa authentication login default group radius local
- D. aaa authentication login default group radius tacacs+

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

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

- A. Configure the logging synchronous command
- B. Configure the no logging console debugging command globally
- C. Configure the logging synchronous level all command
- D. Configure the term no mon command globally

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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

```

NVbos2811-1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
NVbos2811-1(config)#^Z
NVbos2811-1#sh
Jan 18 16:38:02: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by admin on vty0 (10.0.1.11)

```

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

```

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

```

NEW QUESTION: 110

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

```

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

```

Which action resolves this issue?

- A. initialize the SSH key
- B. Configure the transport input SSH
- C. Change the stopbits to 10.
- D. Increase the session timeout

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

A network administrator performed a Compact Flash Memory upgrade on a Cisco Catalyst 6509 Switch.

Everything is functioning normally except SNMP, which was configured to monitor the bandwidth of key interfaces but the interface indexes are changed. Which global configuration resolves the issue?

- A. snmp-server ifindex permanent
- B. snmp ifindex permanent
- C. snmp-server ifindex persist
- D. snmp ifindex persist

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The SNMP ifIndex persistence feature provides an interface index (ifIndex) value that is retained and used when the router reboots. The ifIndex value is a unique identifying number associated with a physical or logical interface.

In the following example, SNMP ifIndex persistence is enabled for all interfaces:

```
router(config)# snmp-server ifindex persist
```

NEW QUESTION: 112

```
R1#sh run | section eigrp
router eigrp 10
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
no auto-summary
neighbor 10.10.10.2 FastEthernet0/0
neighbor 10.10.10.3 FastEthernet0/0

R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 10
H   Address             Interface      Hold Uptime    SRTT    RTO     Q
Seq                                     (sec)          (ms)         Cnt
Num
1   10.10.10.2            Fa0/0         10 00:01:01    42     232    0    6
0   10.10.10.3            Fa0/0         10 00:01:03    43     244    0    6
```

Refer to the exhibit The remote branch locations have a static neighbor relationship configured to R1 only R1 has successful neighbor relationships with the remote locations of R2 and R3, but the end users cannot communicate with each other. Which configuration resolves the issue'

R2

interface FastEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0

R3

interface FastEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q
ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

R2

interface FastEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0

R3

interface FastEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q
ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

R2

interface FastEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q 10
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0

R3

interface FastEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q 10
ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

R2 and R3

interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip split-horizon eigrp 10

R1

interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip split-horizon eigrp 10

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

NEW QUESTION: 113

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

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

- A. The DHCP server IP address configuration is missing locally
- B. 802.1X is blocking DHCP traffic
- C. The route to the new DHCP server is missing

- D. Auto-QoS is blocking DHCP traffic.
- E. The broadcast domain is too large for proper DHCP propagation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

An engineer configured two routers connected to two different service providers using BGP with default attributes. One of the links is presenting high delay, which causes slowness in the network. Which BGP attribute must the engineer configure to avoid using the high-delay ISP link if the second ISP link is up?

- A. MED
- B. LOCAL_PREF
- C. WEIGHT
- D. AS-PATH

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 115

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465
access-list 100 deny tcp any eq 465 any
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any eq 80 any
access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 443
access-list 100 permit udp any eq 443 any
```

During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser. What is needed to fix the problem?

- A. permit tcp port 22
- B. permit tcp port 443
- C. permit tcp port 465
- D. permit udp port 465

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 116

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

```
hostname CPE
!
ip access-list extended WAN
<...>
remark => All UDP rules below for WAN ID: S420T92E35F99
permit udp any eq domain any
permit udp any any eq tftp
deny udp any any
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
<...>
ip access-group WAN in
<...>
!
tftp-server flash:pp-adv-csr1000v-1612.1a-37-53.0.0.pack
```

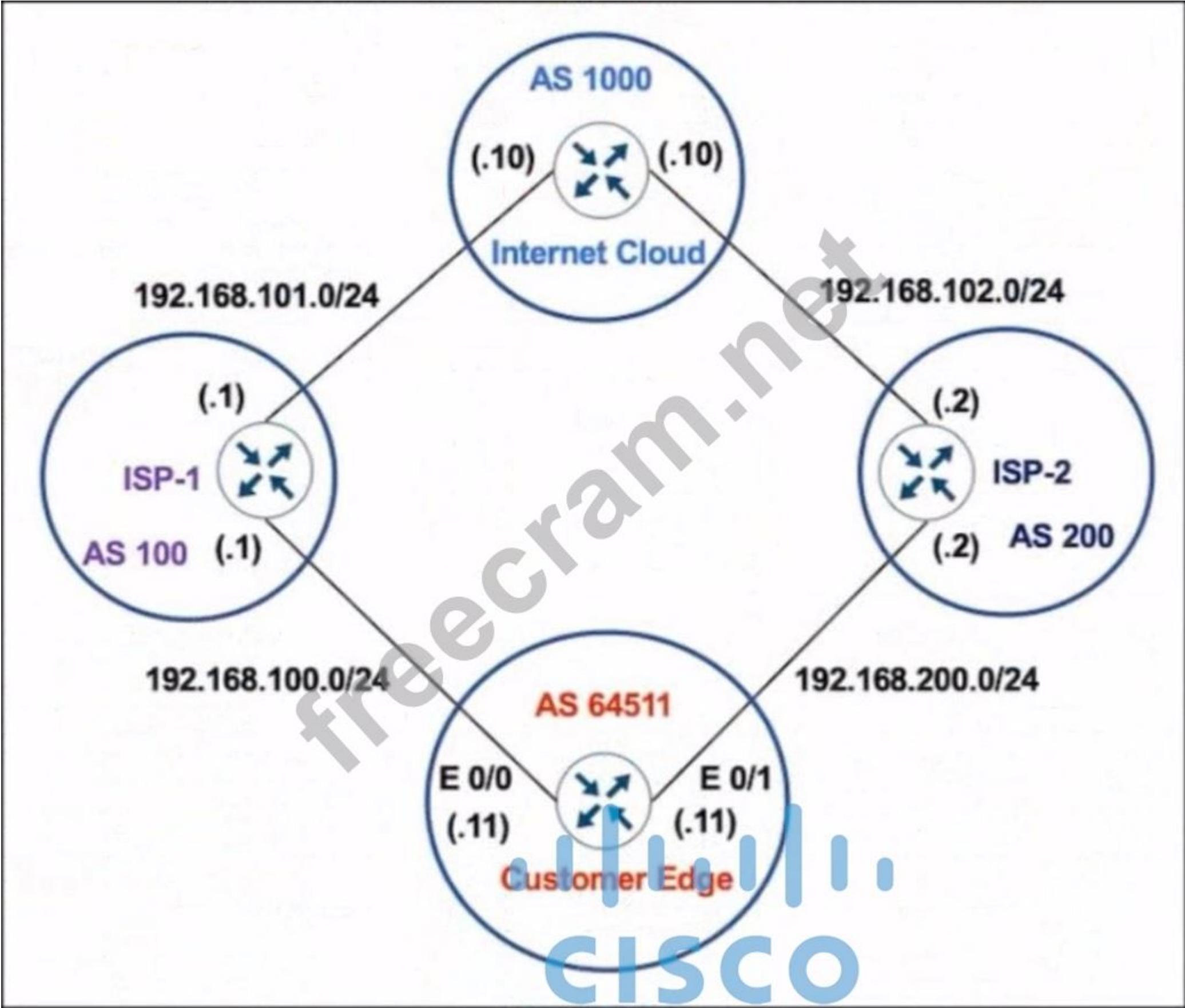
The transfer fails. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Change the WAN ACL to permit the UDP port 69 to allow TFTP
- B. Shorten the file name to the 8+3 naming convention.
- C. Change the WAN ACL to permit the entire UDP destination port range

D. Make the permit udp any eq tftp any entry the last entry in the WAN ACL.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 117



Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator has configured the Customer Edge router (AS 64511) to send only summarized routes toward ISP-1 (AS 100) and ISP-2 (AS 200).

```
router bgp 64511
network 172.16.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.21.0 mask 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.22.0 mask 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.23.0 mask 255.255.255.0
aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255.255.252.0
```

After this configuration, ISP-1 and ISP-2 continue to receive the specific routes and the summary route.

Which configuration resolves the issue?

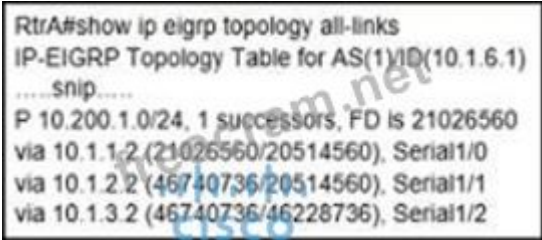
- A. router bgp 64511aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255.255.252.0 summary-only
- B. router bgp 64511neighbor 192.168.100.1 summary-onlyneighbor 192.168.200.2 summary-only
- C. interface E 0/0ip bgp suppress-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC!interface E 0/1ip bgp suppress-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC!ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 172.16.20.0/22 ge 24!route-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 10match ip address prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC
- D. ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC deny 172.16.20.0/22 ge 22ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 172.16.20.0/22!route-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 10match ip address prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC!router bgp 64511aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255 255.252.0 suppress-map BLOCKSPECIFIC

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When the aggregate-address command is used within BGP routing, the aggregated address is advertised, along with the more specific routes. The exception to this rule is through the use of the summary-only command. The "summary-only" keyword suppresses the more specific routes and announces only the summarized route.

NEW QUESTION: 118

Refer to the exhibit.

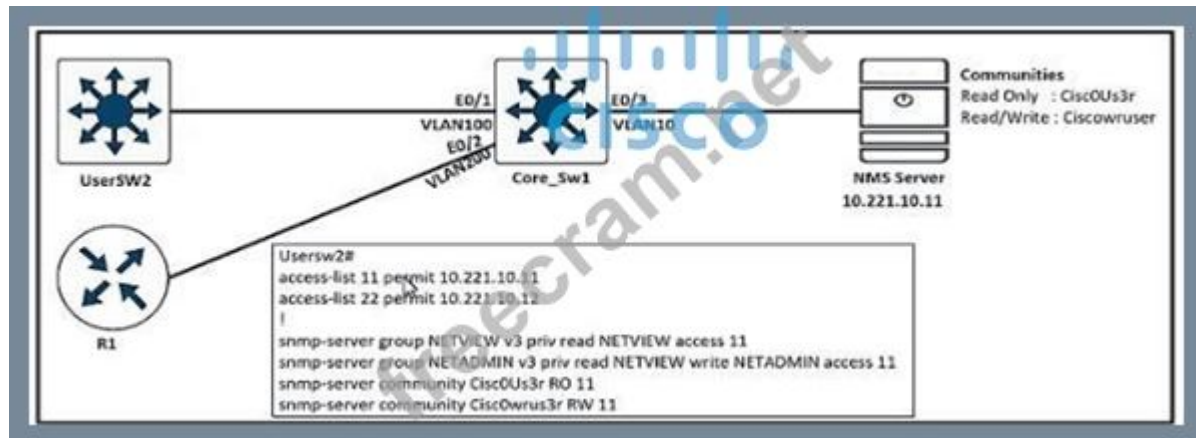


Which action makes 10.1.3.2 the feasible successor to reach 10. 200. 1 0/24 for location S42T447E33F95?

- A. Increase path bandwidth lower than 1011 2 and lower than 1012 2 between RtrA and the destination
- B. Increase path bandwidth higher than 10.1 2 2 and lower than 101.1.2 between RtrA and the destination.
- C. Increase path bandwidth higher than 1011 2 and lower than 1012 2 between RtrA and the destination
- D. Increase path bandwidth higher than 10.1 2 2 and higher than 10.1.1.2 between RtrA and the destination

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119

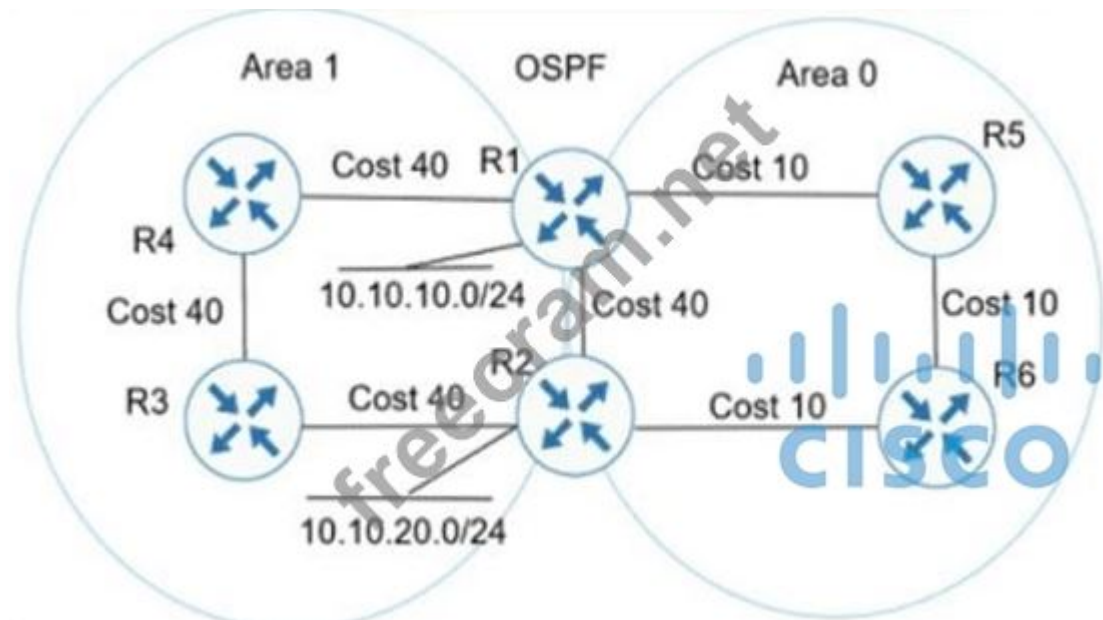


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP Commimes on UserSW2 switch, but the SNMP server cannot upload modified configurations to the switch. Which configuration resolves this issue?

- A. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 11
- B. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22
- C. snmp-server community CiscoUs3r RW 11
- D. snmp-server community CiscoWru3r RW 11

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 120



Refer to the exhibit Which action ensures that 10 10 10 0/24 reaches 10 10 20 0/24 through the direct link between R1 and R2?

- A. Configure R1 and R2 links under area 1
- B. Configure OSPF path cost to 3 between R1 and R2
- C. Configure R1 and R2 LAN links as nonpassive.
- D. Configure OSPF link cost to 1 between R1 and R2

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

NEW QUESTION: 121

```
router# show ip route
....
D 192.168.32.0/19 [90/25789217] via 10.1.1.1
R 192.168.32.0/24 [120/4] via 10.1.1.2
O 192.168.32.0/26 [110/229840] via 10.1.1.3
```

Refer to the exhibit. an engineer is trying to get 192.168.32.100 forwarded through 10.1.1.1, but it was forwarded through 10.1.1.2. What action forwards the packets through 10.1.1.1?

- A. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with equal or longer prefix than /24.
- B. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with lower metric.
- C. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with longer prefix than /19.
- D. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with lower admin distance.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 122

Which Layer 3 VPN attribute installs customer routes in the VRF?

- A. extended-community
- B. RD
- C. RT
- D. MPLS label

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 123

What is the output of the following command:

show ip vrf

- A. Displays IP routing table information associated with a VRF
- B. Displays the ARP table (static and dynamic entries) in the specified VRF
- C. Show's routing protocol information associated with a VRF.
- D. Show's default RD values

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 124

How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN differentiate the IP address space used between each VPN?

- A. by address family
- B. byRT
- C. by RD
- D. by MP-BGP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 125

```
R1:
interface Loopback1
no ip address
ipv6 address 100A:0:100C::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Loopback4
no ip address
ipv6 address 400A:0:400C::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
no ip address
ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
ipv6 traffic-filter DENY_TELNET_Lo4 in
serial restart-delay 0
clock rate 64000
!
ipv6 router ospf 10
router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
!
ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_Lo4
sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any
and

R2:
interface Loopback0
no ip address
ipv6 address 1001:ABC:2011:7::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
no ip address
ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
serial restart-delay 0
!
ipv6 router ospf 10
router-id 2.2.2.2
log-adjacency-changes
!
and

R1:
interface Loopback1
no ip address
ipv6 address 100A:0:100C::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Loopback4
no ip address
ipv6 address 400A:0:400C::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
no ip address
ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
ipv6 traffic-filter DENY_TELNET_Lo4 in
serial restart-delay 0
clock rate 64000
!
ipv6 router ospf 10
router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
!
ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_Lo4
sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any
and

R2:
interface Loopback0
no ip address
ipv6 address 1001:ABC:2011:7::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
no ip address
ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
serial restart-delay 0
!
ipv6 router ospf 10
router-id 2.2.2.2
log-adjacency-changes
!
and

ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_Lo4
sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any
and
```

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 126

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

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

- A. ip access-group INTERNET in
- B. access-class INTERNET in
- C. ipv6 traffic-filter INTERNET in
- D. ipv6 access-class INTERNET in

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

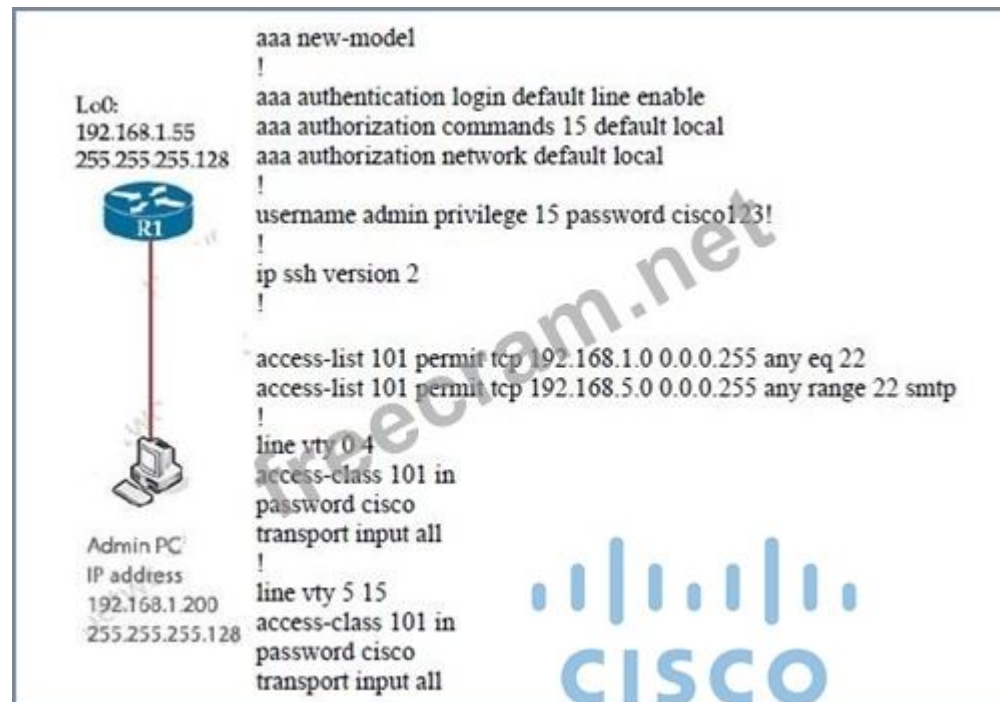
Which table is used to map the packets in an MPLS LSP that exit from the same interface, via the same next hop, and have the same queuing policies?

- A. LDP
- B. CEF
- C. RIB
- D. FEC

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 128

Refer to the exhibit.



The administrator successfully logs into R1 but cannot access privileged mode commands. What should be configured to resolve the issue?

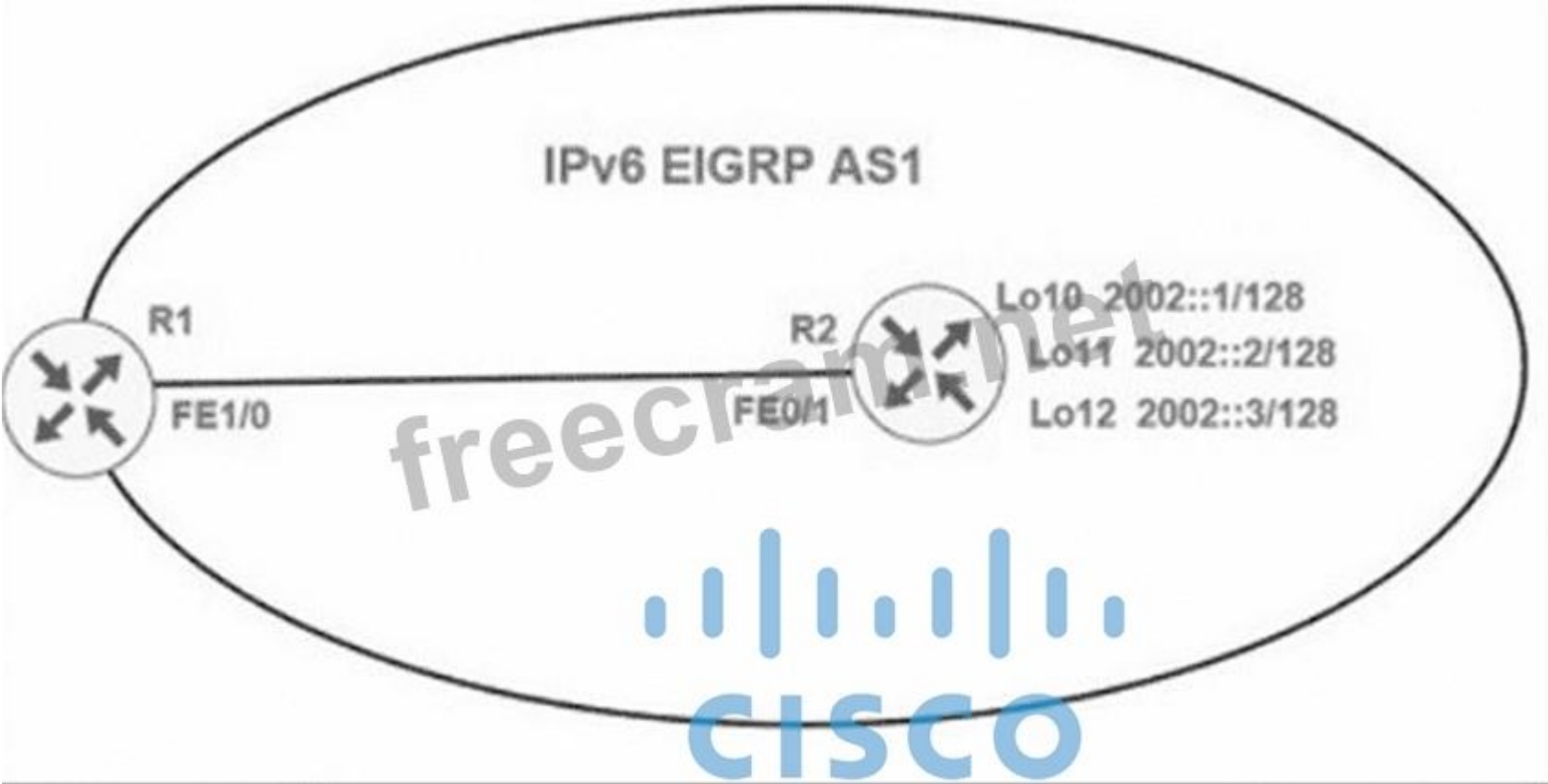
- A. aaa authorization reverse-access
- B. enable secret or enable password commands to enter into privileged mode

- C. matching password on vty lines as cisco123!
 - D. secret cisco123! at the end of the username command instead of password cisco123!
- Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129

```
R1#sh ipv6 route eigrp
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 1 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
       B - BGP, HA - Home Agent, MR - Mobile Router, R - RIP
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, ND - Neighbor Discovery, I - LISP
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

R1#
R1#show ipv6 eigrp neighbors
EIGRP-IPv6 Neighbors for AS(1)
H  Address          Interface      Hold Uptime  SRTT  RTO  Q  Seq
                               (sec)        (ms)  Cnt  Num
0  Link-local address: Fa1/0      11 00:04:22 1593 5000 0 15
   FE80::C004:22FF:FE78:1
R1#
```



```
R2#show run
interface Loopback10
no ip address
ipv6 address 2002::1/128
ipv6 eigrp 1
!
interface Loopback11
no ip address
ipv6 address 2002::2/128
ipv6 eigrp 1
!
interface Loopback12
no ip address
ipv6 address 2002::3/128
ipv6 eigrp 1
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address autoconfig
ipv6 eigrp 1
!
ipv6 router eigrp 1
stub summary
no shutdown
```

R1 cannot receive the R2 Interfaces with individual prefixes. What must be reconfigured to advertise R2 Interfaces to R1?

- A. interface FastEthernet0/1 on R2 with an EIGRP summary for all three loopback prefixes
- B. EIGRP process on R2 with the command stub summary connected
- C. EIGRP process on R2 with the command stub summary receive-only
- D. EIGRP process on R2 by removing the stub command Keyword summary

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 130

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

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

- A. Add a sequence 20 in the route map to permit access list 1.
- B. Modify the access list to add a second line of permit ip any
- C. Modify distribute list seq 10 to permit the route to 192.168.2.2.
- D. Add a floating static route to reach to 192.168.2.2 with administrative distance higher than OSPF
- E. Modify the access list to deny the route to 192.168.2.2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 131

A CoPP policy is applied for receiving SSH traffic from the WAN interface on a Cisco ISR4321 router.

However, the SSH response from the router is abnormal and stuck during the high link utilization. The problem is identified as SSH traffic does not match in the ACL. Which action resolves the issue?

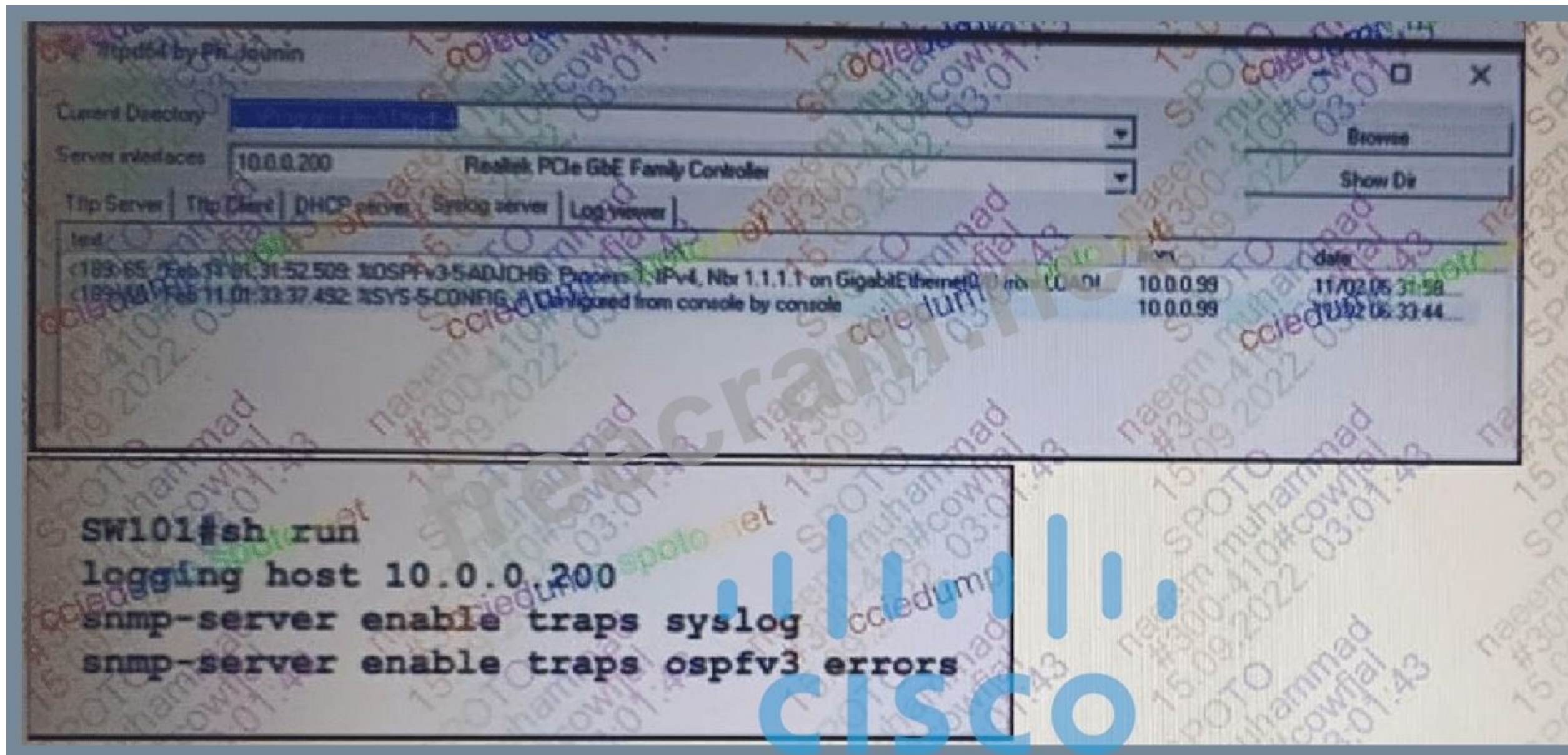
- A. Rate-limit SSH traffic to ensure dedicated bandwidth.
- B. Apply CoPP on the control plane interface.
- C. Increase the IP precedence value of SSH traffic to 6.
- D. Apply CoPP on the WAN interface inbound direction.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 132

Refer to the exhibit.



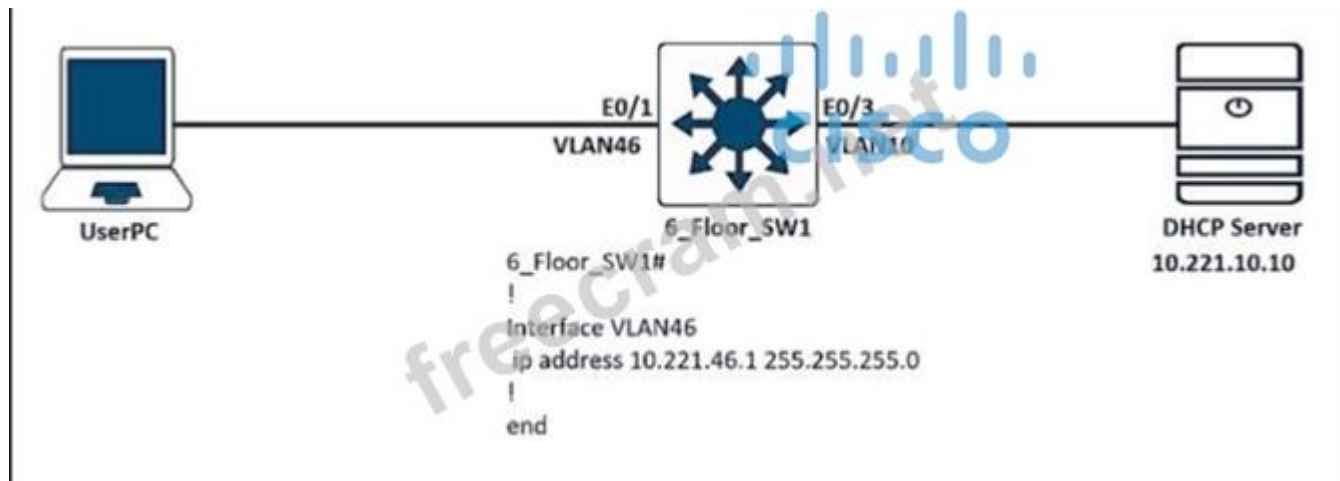
An engineer configures SW101 to send OSPFv3 interfaces state change messages to the server. However, only some OSPFv3 errors are being recorded. which organization resolves the ..?

- A. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change
- B. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change neighbor-state-change
- C. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change restart-status-change
- D. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change neighbor-state-change.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 133

Refer to the exhibit.



Users in VLAN46 cannot get the IP from the DHCP server. Assume that all the parameters are configured properly in VLAN 10 and on the DHCP server Which command on interlace VLAN46 allows users to receive IP from the DHCP server?

- A. ip helper-addrets 10.221.10.10
- B. ip dhcp server 10.221.10.10
- C. ip dhcp relay information trust-all
- D. ip dhcp-addresses 10.221.10.10

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 134

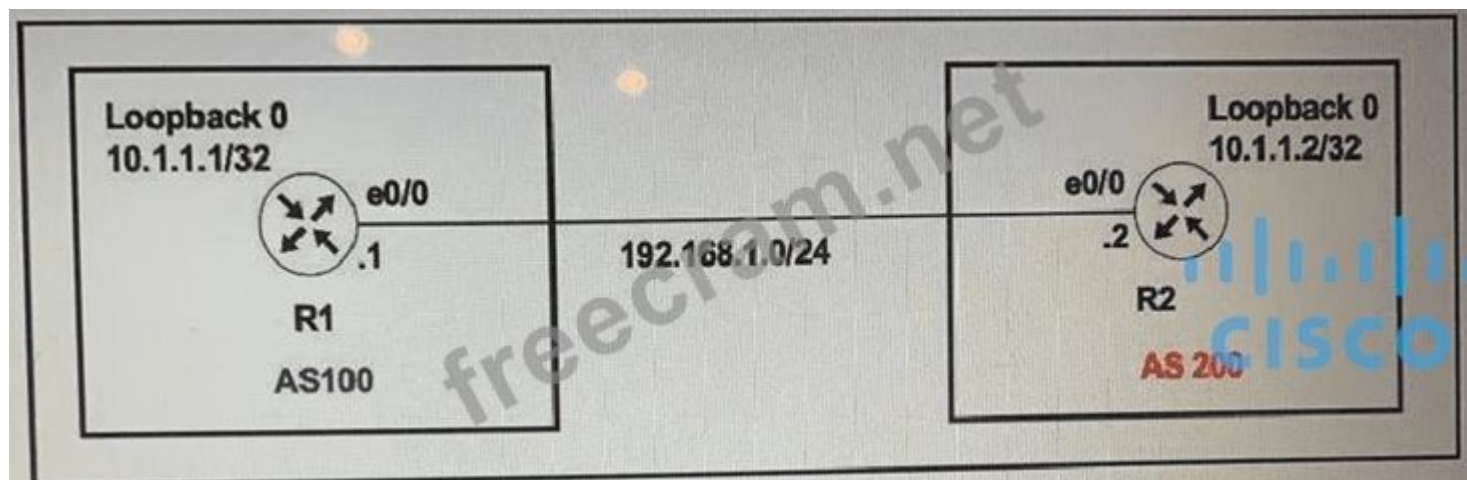
Which two statements about redistributing EIGRP into OSPF are true? (Choose two)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 135

Refer to the exhibit.



The R1 and R2 configurations are:

```

R1
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 200

R2
router bgp 200
neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100

```

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

- A. R2ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1#router bgp 200neighbor 10.1.1.1 ttl-security hops 1neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source loopback 0
- B. R2ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1#router bgp 200neighbor 10.1.1.1 disable-connected- checkneighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source loopback 0
- C. R2ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2#router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.2 ttl-security hops 1neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source loopback 0
- D. R1ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2#router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 ttl-security hops 1neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source loopback 0
- E. R1ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2#router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.2 disable-connected- checkneighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 136

A newly Installed router starts establishing an LDP session from another MPLS router to which it is not directly connected. Which LDP message type responds by target router to the Initiating router using UDP protocol?

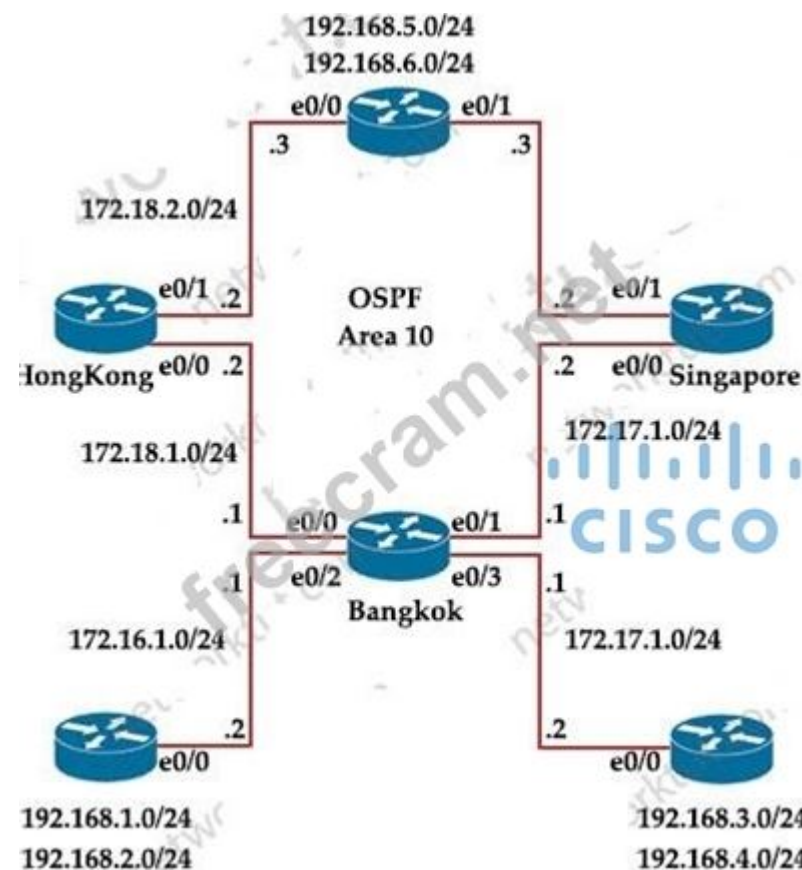
- A. advertisement message
- B. extended discovery message
- C. notification message
- D. session message

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 137

Exhibit:



Bangkok is using ECMP to reach to the 192.168.5.0/24 network. The administrator must configure Bangkok in such a way that Telnet traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.4.0/24 networks uses the HongKong router as the preferred router. Which set of configurations accomplishes this task?

- A.** access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next- hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/3
ip policy route-map PBR1
- B.** access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/1
ip policy route-map PBR1
- C.** access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/3
ip policy route-map PBR1
- D.** access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next- hop 172.18.1.2
interface Ethernet0/1
ip policy route-map PBR1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We need to use Policy Based Routing (PBR) here on Bangkok router to match the traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 & 192.168.4.0/24 and "set ip next-hop" to HongKong router(172.18.1.2 in this case).

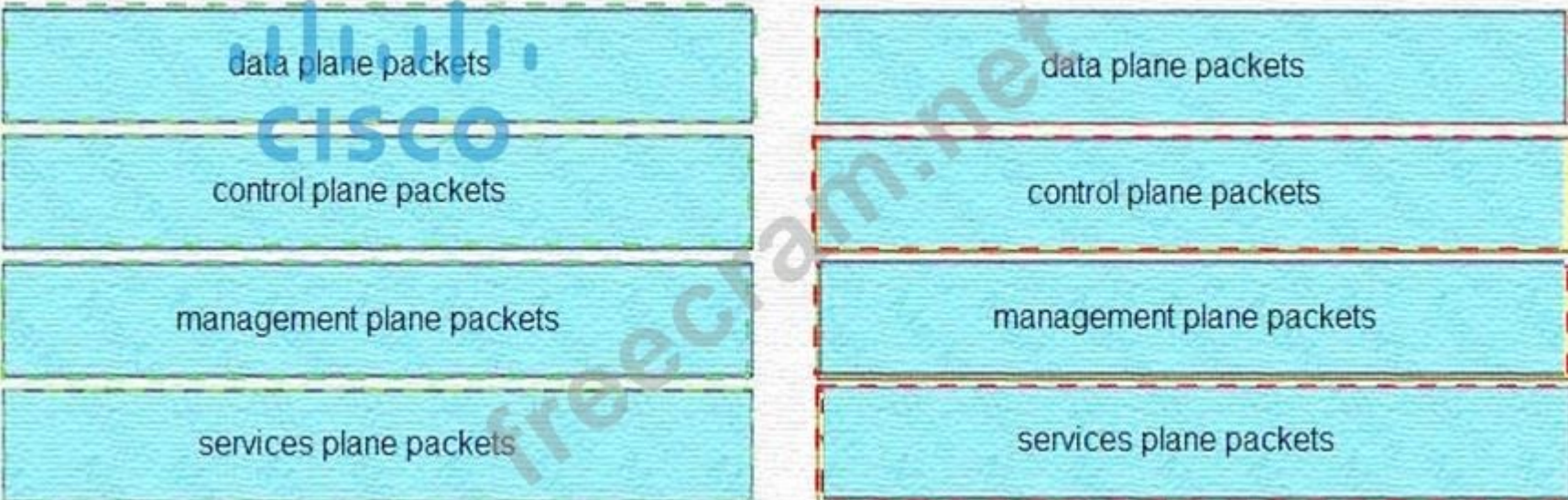
Note: Please notice that we have to apply the PBR on incoming interface e0/3 to receive traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.4.0/24.

NEW QUESTION: 138

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

data plane packets	user-generated packets that are always forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices
control plane packets	network device generated or received packets that are used for the creation of the network itself
management plane packets	network device generated or received packets; packets that are used to operate the network
services plane packets	user-generated packets that are forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices, but that require higher priority than the normal traffic by the network devices

Answer:



Explanation:



Unlike legacy network technologies such as ISDN, Frame Relay, and ATM that defined separate data and control channels, IP carries all packets within a single pipe. Thus, IP network devices such as routers and switches must be able to distinguish between data plane, control plane, and management plane packets to treat each packet appropriately. From an IP traffic plane perspective, packets may be divided into four distinct, logical groups:

1. Data plane packets - End-station, user-generated packets that are always forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices. From the perspective of the network device, data plane packets always have a transit destination IP address and can be handled by normal, destination IP address-based forwarding processes.
2. Control plane packets - Network device generated or received packets that are used for the creation and operation of the network itself. From the perspective of the network device, control plane packets always have a receive destination IP address and are handled by the CPU in the network device route processor. Examples include protocols such as ARP, BGP, OSPF, and other protocols that glue the network together.
3. Management plane packets - Network device generated or received packets, or management station generated or received packets that are used to manage the network. From the perspective of the network device, management plane packets always have a receive destination IP address and are handled by the CPU in the network device route processor. Examples include protocols such as Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH), TFTP, SNMP, FTP, NTP, and other protocols used to manage the device and/or network.
4. Services plane packets - A special case of data plane packets, services plane packets are also

user-generated packets that are also forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices, but that require high-touch handling by the network device (above and beyond normal, destination IP address-based forwarding) to forward the packet. Examples of high-touch handling include such functions as GRE encapsulation, QoS, MPLS VPNs, and SSL/IPsec encryption/decryption, etc. From the perspective of the network device, services plane packets may have a transit destination IP address, or may have a receive destination IP address (for example, in the case of a VPN tunnel endpoint).

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

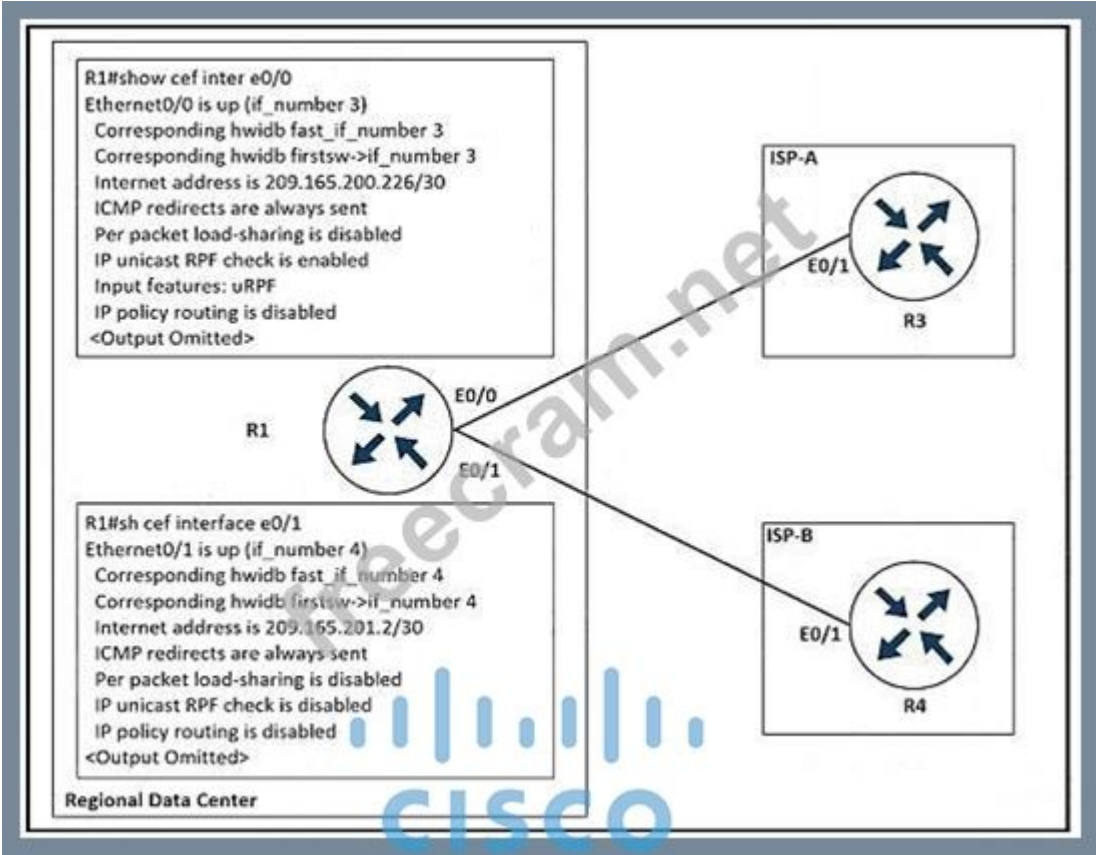
NEW QUESTION: 139

How are LDP neighbors discovered?

- A. Multicast hellos are sent to the 224.0.0.5 group address.
- B. Multicast hellos are sent to the 224.0.0.2 group address.
- C. Broadcasts hellos are sent to the 255.255.255.255 broadcast address.
- D. Unicast hellos are sent to directly connected neighbors IP addresses.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140



Refer to the exhibit. The company implemented uRPF to address an antispoofing attack. A network engineer received a call from the IT security department that the regional data center is under an IP attack Which configuration must be implemented on R1 to resolve this issue?

- ☐ interface ethernet0/0
ip verify unicast reverse-path
- ☐ interface ethernet0/1
ip verify unicast reverse-path
- ☐ interface ethernet0/1
ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
- ☐ interface ethernet0/0
ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping

- A. Option D
- B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 141

Refer to Exhibit.

```
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.16.1 172.16.16.2
!
ip dhcp pool 0
 network 172.16.16.0 255.255.255.0
 domain-name cisco.com
 dns-server 172.16.16.2
 lease 30

interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group 100 in

access-list 100 deny  udp any any
access-list 100 permit ip any any
```

Which two configurations allow clients to get dynamic ip addresses assigned?

A. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 61 as the first line

B. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 86 as the first line

C. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 68 as the first line

D. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 69 as the first line

E. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 67 as the first line

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A DHCP server that receives a DHCPDISCOVER message may respond with a DHCPOFFER message on UDP port 68 (BootP client).

...

In the event that the DHCP server is not on the local subnet, the DHCP server will send the DHCPOFFER, as a unicast packet, on UDP port 67, back to the DHCP/BootP Relay Agent from which the DHCPDISCOVER came.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html>

html

NEW QUESTION: 142

```
enable secret 5 <password>
username cisco privilege 15 secret 5 <password>
username operator password 7 <password>
line vty 0 4
 session-timeout 240
 password 7 <password>
 transport input telnet
```

Refer to the exhibit. The authentication is not working as desired and the user drops into user-exec mode.

Which configuration resolves the issue?

- ☐ A.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication default
authorization exec default
```
- ☐ B.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization priv default 15
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication default
authorization exec priv15
```
- ☐ C.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login local
aaa authorization exec local
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication local
authorization exec default
```
- ☐ D.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication common-id default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication default
authorization exec default
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 143

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

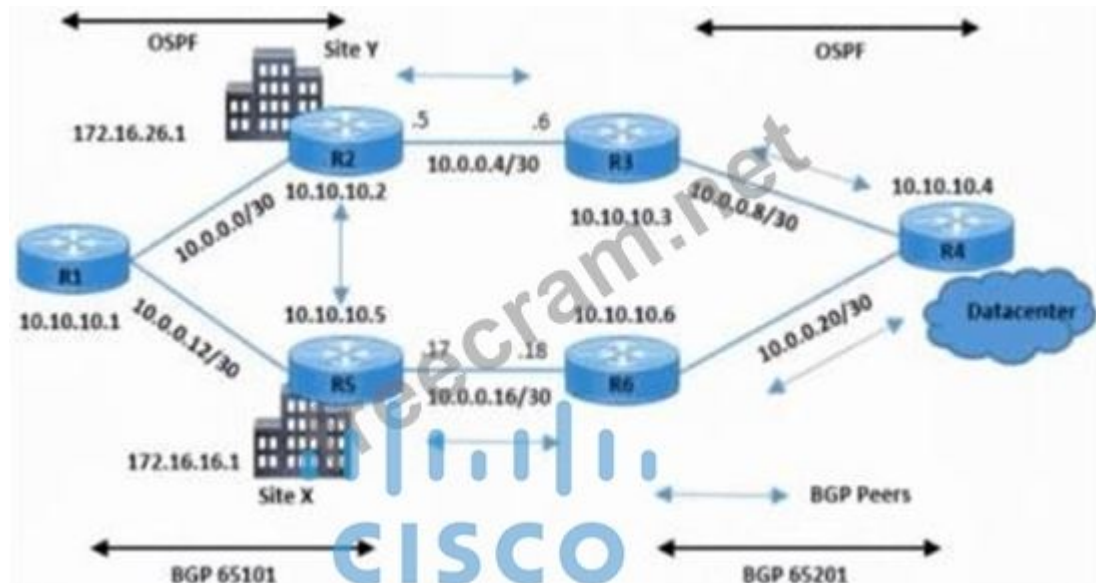
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 144

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

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



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

A. R5 (config-router) #neighbor 10.10.10.2 next-hop-self

R5 (config) #router bgp 65101

B. R2 (config-router) #neighbor 10.10.10.5 update-source loopback 0

R2 (config) #router bgp 65101

C. R2 (config-router) #neighbor 10.10.10.5 next-hop-self

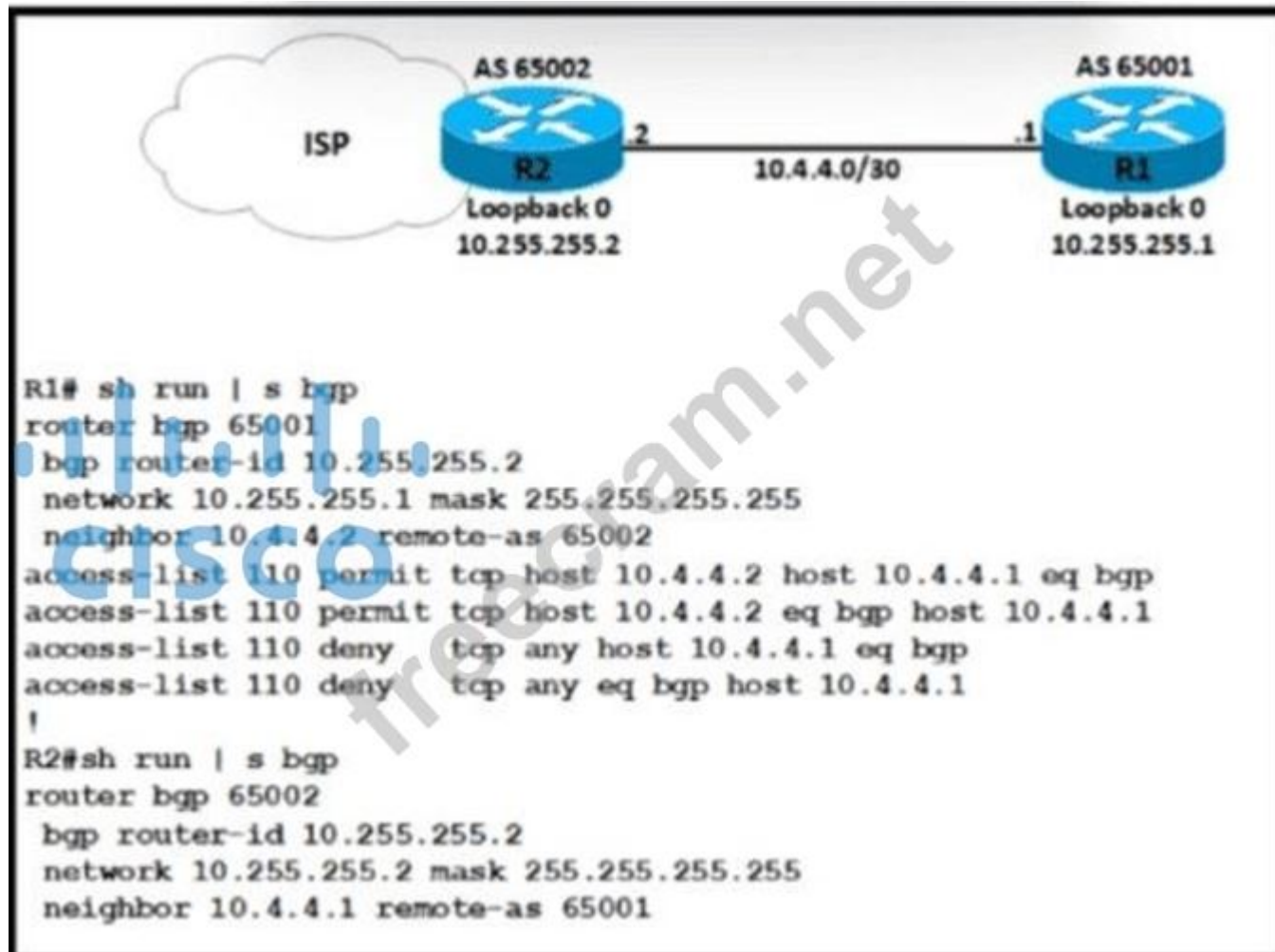
R2 (config) #router bgp 65101

D. R2 (config-router) #no timers bgp 3 15

R2 (config) #router bgp 65101

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 145



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

```

*Dec 21 12:08:59.991: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x6A8B3998:1) NSF Delete stale NSF not active
*Dec 21 12:08:59.995: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x44397103:1) NSF no stale paths state is NSF not active
*Dec 21 12:08:59.995: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x6A8B3998:1) Resetting ALL counters.
*Dec 21 12:09:09.819: BG-3-NOTIFICATION: sent to neighbor 10.4.4.2 passive 2/3 (BGP identifier wrong) 4 bytes 0AFF02
*Dec 21 12:09:09.823: BGP-4-MSGDUMP: unsupported or mal-formatted message received from 10.4.4.2:
*Dec 21 12:09:12.443: 8BGP SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast topology base removed from session BGP Notification received
*Dec 21 12:09:00.191: BGP: br global 10.4.4.2 Open active delayed 12288ms (35000ms max, 60% jitter)

```

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

```

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

```

A.

```

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

```

B.

```

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

```

C.

```

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

```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 146

Which two components are needed for a service provider to utilize the LVPN MPLS application? (Choose two.)

- A. The P routers must be configured for MP-iBGP toward the PE routers
- B. The P routers must be configured with RSVP.
- C. The PE routers must be configured for MP-iBGP with other PE routers
- D. The PE routers must be configured for MP-eBGP to connect to CEs
- E. The P and PE routers must be configured with LDP or RSVP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

MPLS Network Protocols

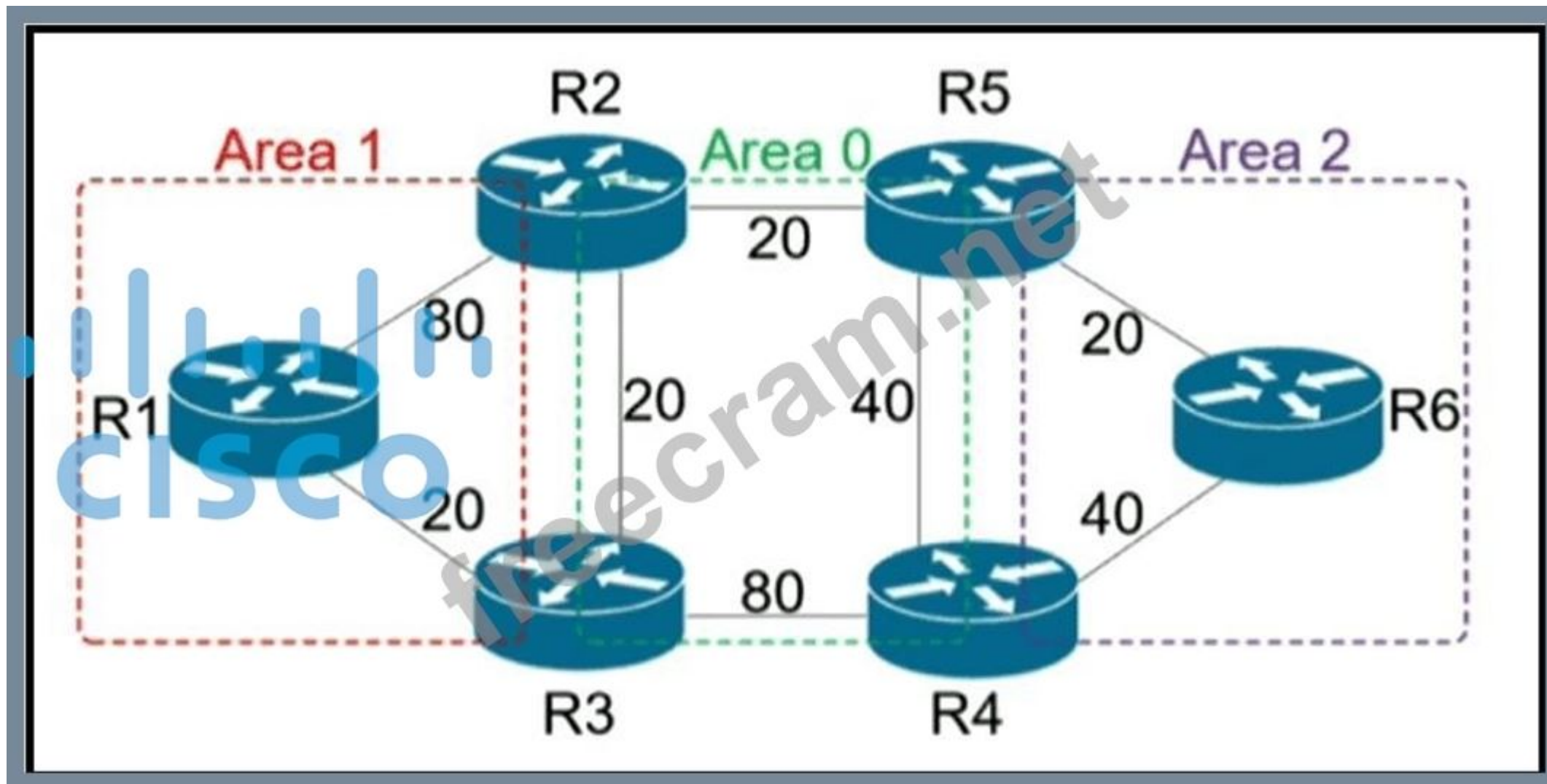
+ IGP: OSPF, EIGRP, IS-IS on core facing and core links+ RSVP and/or LDP on core and/or core facing links ->

+ MP-iBGP on PE devices (for MPLS services), MP-BGP: Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol, used for MPLS L3 VPN -> .

Reference: <https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/IN3230/h19/kursmaterieill/mpls-lecture.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 147

Refer to the exhibit.



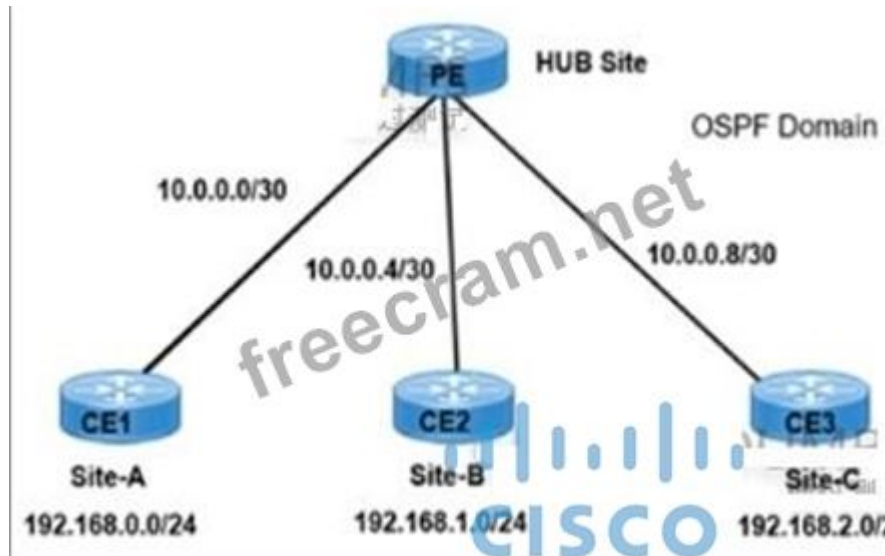
R6 should reach R1 via R5>R2>R1. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Increase the cost to 61 between R2 and R3
- B. Decrease the cost to 41 between R2 and R1
- C. Decrease the cost to 2 between R6-R5-R2
- D. Increase the cost to 61 between R2-R3-R1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 148

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must establish communication between three different customer sites with these requirements:

Site-A: must be restricted to access to any users at Site-B or Site-C.

Site-B and Site-C must be able to communicate between sites and share routes using OSPF.

```

PE interface configuration:
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding Site-A
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding SharedSites
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
ip vrf forwarding SharedSites

```

Which configuration meets the requirements?

- ☐ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1
- ☐ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
- ☐ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
- ☒ PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 149

Refer to the exhibit.

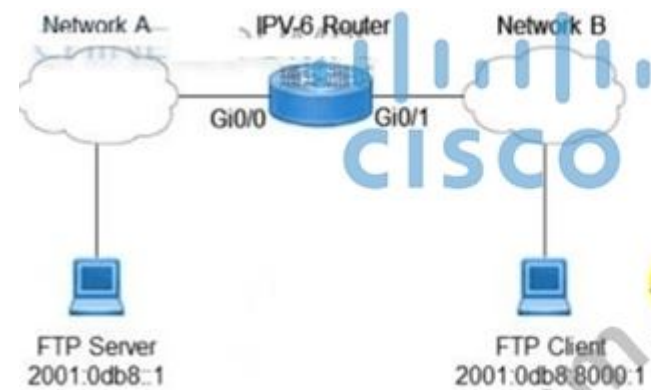
```
ip dhcp pool 1
network 200.30.30.0/24
default-router 200.30.30.100
lease 40
!
ip dhcp pool 2
network 200.30.40.0/24
default-router 200.30.40.100
lease 40
!
```

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 server with a static IP address and default gateway.
- B. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200.30.30.100.
- C. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address.
- D. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address and default gateway.
- E. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200.30.40.100.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 150



```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
description FTP SERVER
no ip address
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::F/33
ipv6 enable
ipv6 traffic-filter FTP-SERVER in
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
description FTP CLIENT
no ip address
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:8000::F/33
ipv6 enable
ipv6 traffic-filter FTP-CLIENT in

ipv6 access-list FTP-CLIENT
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp-data
```

```

ipv6 access-list FTP-CLIENT
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp-data
!
ipv6 access-list FTP-SERVER
permit tcp host 2001:DB8::1 host 2001:DB8:8000::1 eq ftp established
permit tcp host 2001:DB8::1 host 2001:DB8:8000::1 eq ftp-data established

```

Refer to the exhibit. When an FTP client attempts to use passive FTP to connect to the FTP server, the file transfers fail Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Modify traffic filter FTP-SERVER in to the outbound direction.
- B. Configure to permit TCP ports higher than 1023.
- C. Configure active FTP traffic.
- D. Modify FTP-SERVER access list to remove established at the end.

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

NEW QUESTION: 151

Network engineer must configure an EIGRP stub router at a site that advertises only connected and summary routes. Which configuration performs this task?

- A.

```
router eigrp 100
eigrp stub
```
- B.

```
router eigrp 100
eigrp stub summary
```
- C.

```
router eigrp 100
eigrp stub connected
```
- D.

```
router eigrp 100
eigrp stub redistribute
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol), a stub router is one that is connected to one or more neighbors and should not be a transit router¹. The EIGRP stub routing feature improves network stability, reduces resource utilization, and simplifies the stub router's configuration¹.

The network engineer wants to configure an EIGRP stub router that advertises only connected and summary routes. This can be achieved with the configuration provided in Option B:

```

router eigrp 100
eigrp stub summary

```

This configuration ensures that the EIGRP stub router advertises only connected and summary routes¹². The summary keyword after the eigrp stub command indicates that the router should advertise only auto- summarized or statically configured summary routes¹².

References:

EIGRP STUB and Configuration - Cisco Community

EIGRP Stub And Summary Routes Explained - Networkel

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NEW QUESTION: 152

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
```

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: 153

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard EIGRP-FILTER
R1(config-std-nacl)#permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#router eigrp 10
R1(config-router)#distribute-list route-map EIGRP in
!
R1(config)#route-map EIGRP permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address EIGRP-FILTER
!
R1#show ip route eigrp
D      10.10.10.0/24
```

An engineer must filter incoming EIGRP updates to allow only a set of specific prefixes. The distribute list is tested, and it filters out all routes except network 10.10.10.0/24. How should the engineer temporarily allow all prefixes to be learned by the routers again without adjusting the existing access list?

- A. An extended access list must be used instead of a standard access list to accomplish the task
- B. A continue statement should be added within the permit 10 statement before completing the ACL with the required prefixes, and then the continue statement can be removed.

C. A permit any statement should be added before completing the ACL with the required prefixes and then the permit any statement can be removed.

D. A permit 20 statement should be added before completing the ACL with the required prefixes, and then the permit 20 statement can be removed.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 154

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

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

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

C. LDP uses TCP for reliable delivery of information.

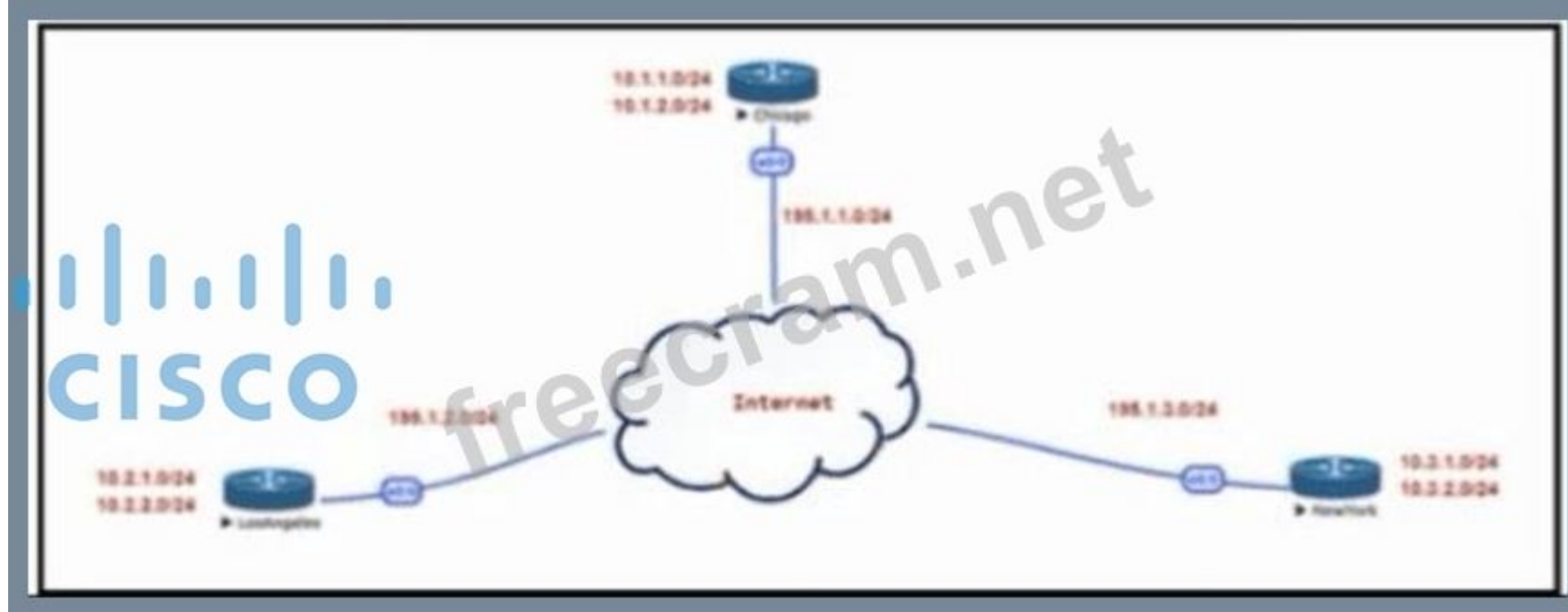
D. An MPLS label is a short identifier that identifies a forwarding equivalence class.

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/multiprotocol-label-switching-mpls/mpls/4649-mpls-faq-4649.html>

NEW QUESTION: 155



Chicago

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



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

- A. Interface Tunnel1no ip split-horizon eigrp 111
- B. Interface Tunnel1ip next-hop-self eigrp 111
- C. Interface Tunnel1tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
- D. Interface Tunnel1tunnel protection ipsec profile IPSec-PROFILE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 156

What are two characteristics of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)

- A. requires IPv6 snooping on Layer 2 access or trunk ports
- B. used in service provider deployments to protect DDoS attacks
- C. requires the user to configure a static binding
- D. requires that validate prefix be enabled
- E. recovers missing binding table entries

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

IPv6 Source Guard uses the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table to drop traffic from unknown sources or bogus IPv6 addresses not in the binding table. The switch also tries to recover from lost address information, querying

DHCPv6 server or using IPv6 neighbor discovery to verify the source IPv6 address after dropping the offending packet(s).

Reference: <https://blog.ipspace.net/2013/07/first-hop-ipv6-security-features-in.html>

NEW QUESTION: 157

What is the role of LDP in MPLS networks?

- A.** It enables label binding that exchanges route descriptors
- B.** It creates MPLS packet forwarding along with the IGP routes.
- C.** It disables label binding information to exchange with peer LSRs.
- D.** It enables label binding information to exchange with peer LSRs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) plays a crucial role in MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) networks. It enables label switch routers (LSRs) to exchange label binding information, which is essential for supporting hop-by-hop forwarding in an MPLS network¹.

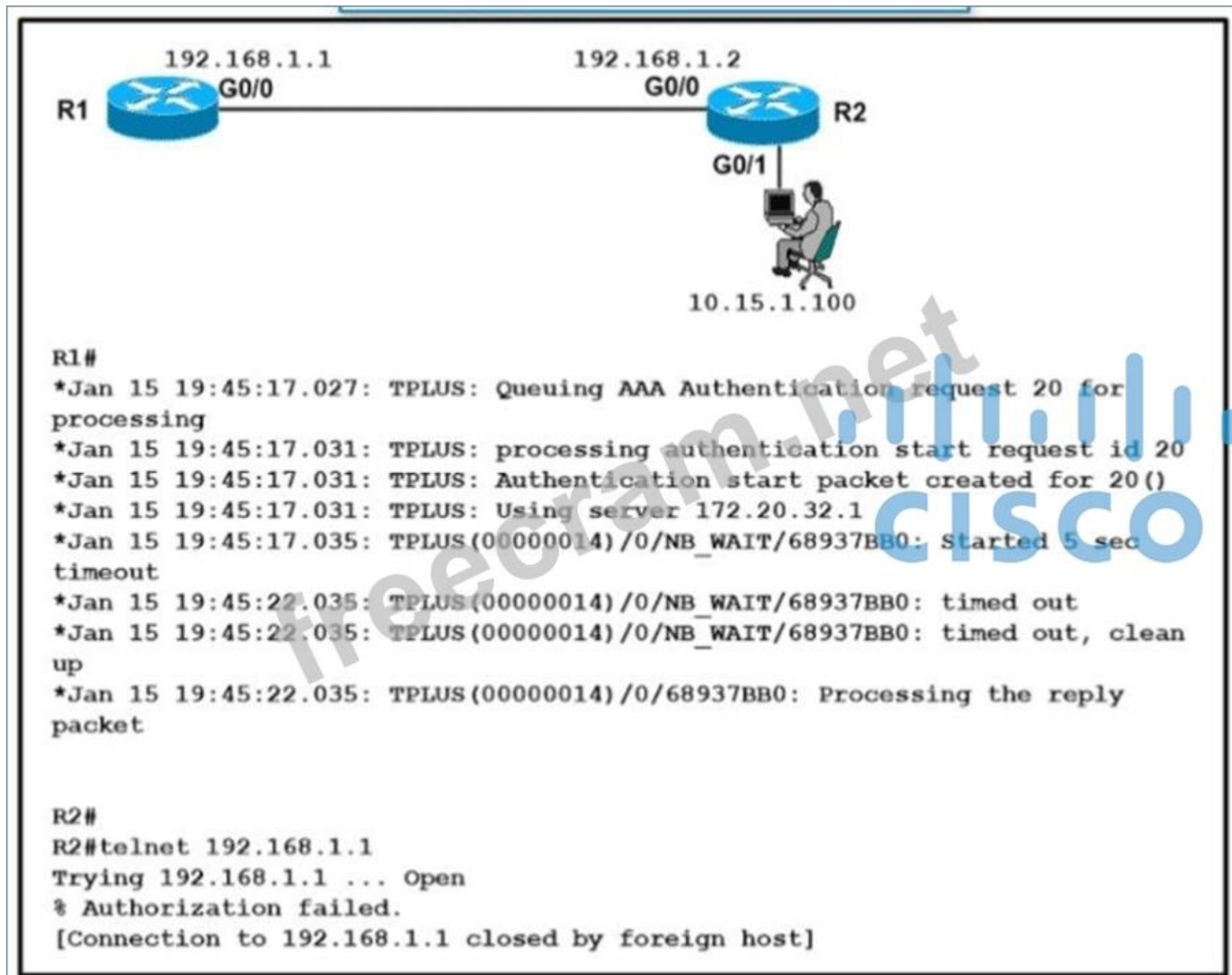
LDP establishes LSPs (Label Switched Paths) that follow the existing IP routing table². This process is particularly well-suited for establishing a full mesh of LSPs between all of the routers on the network².

When a packet arrives at a router in an MPLS network, the router looks at the incoming label, looks up the label in a table, and then forwards the packet to the next hop¹. This method of label distribution is also called hop-by-hop forwarding¹.

References:

- * MPLS LDP (Label Distribution Protocol) - NetworkLessons.com
- * MPLS Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) - Cisco
- * What is Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)? - Metaswitch
- * Label Distribution Protocol - Wikipedia
- * What is MPLS LDP in networking? - CCNA-Classes

NEW QUESTION: 158



Refer to the exhibit A network engineer is troubleshooting an AAA authentication issue for R1 from R2 When an engineer tries to open a telnet connection to R1 it opens the connection but shows a %Authorization failed error message on the terminal and closes the connection silently Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure the tacacs+ server host IP on the R1 router
- B. Configure authorization commands in the tacacs* server for the R1 router.
- C. Resolve tacacs+ server reachability from the R1 router.
- D. Resolve tacacs+ server host IP authentication miss configuration on the R1 router

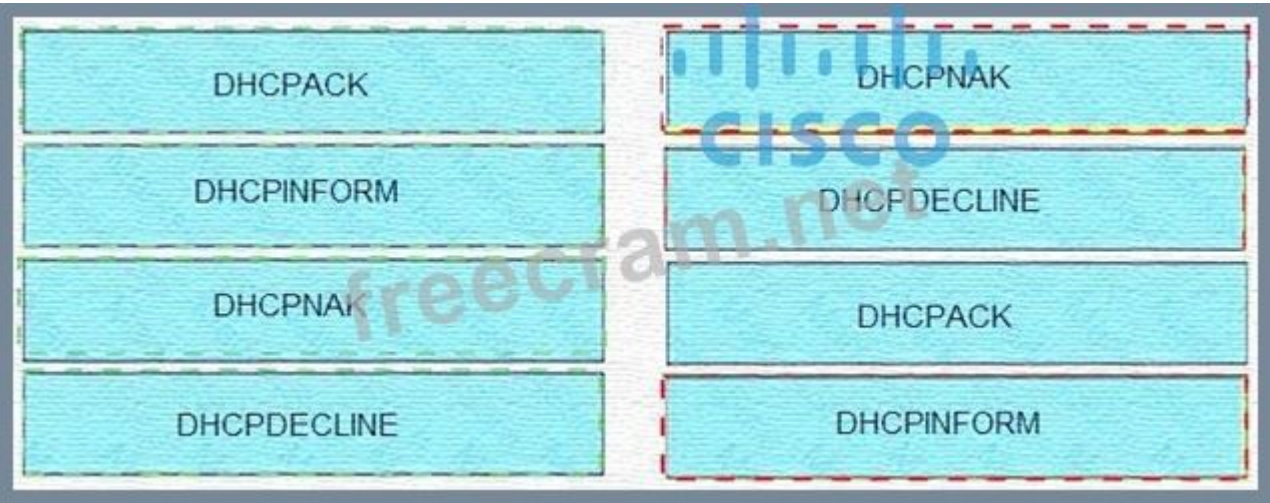
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 159

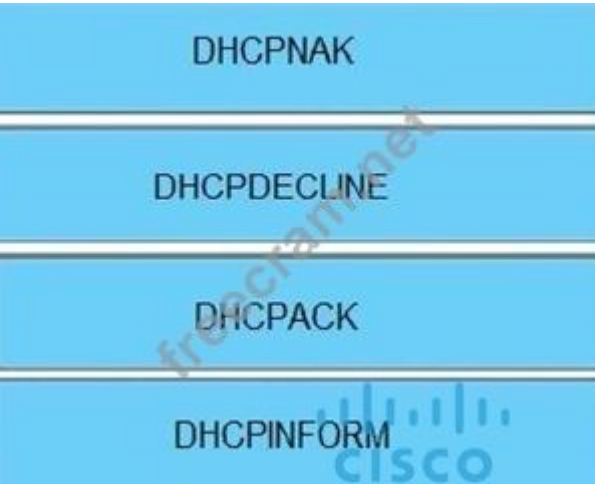
Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.

DHCPACK	server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameters
DHCPINFORM	client-to-server communication, indicating that the network address is already in use
DHCPNAK	server-to-client communication with configuration parameters, including committed network address
DHCPDECLINE	client-to-server communication, asking for only local configuration parameters that the client has already externally configured as an address

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 Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html>

html

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.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html>

NEW QUESTION: 160

Which security feature can protect DMVPN tunnels?

- A. RADIUS
- B. IPsec
- C. RTBH
- D. TACACS+

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 161

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 1.1.1.1
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 2.2.2.2 10
R1(config)# ip sla 1
R1(config)# icmp-echo 1.1.1.1 source-interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config)# ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now

R1(config)# track 1 ip sla 1 reachability
```

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 0.0.0.0 2.2.2.2 10 track 1
- B. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 2.2.2.2
- C. R1(config)# ip sla track 1
- D. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 1.1.1.1 track 1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference:

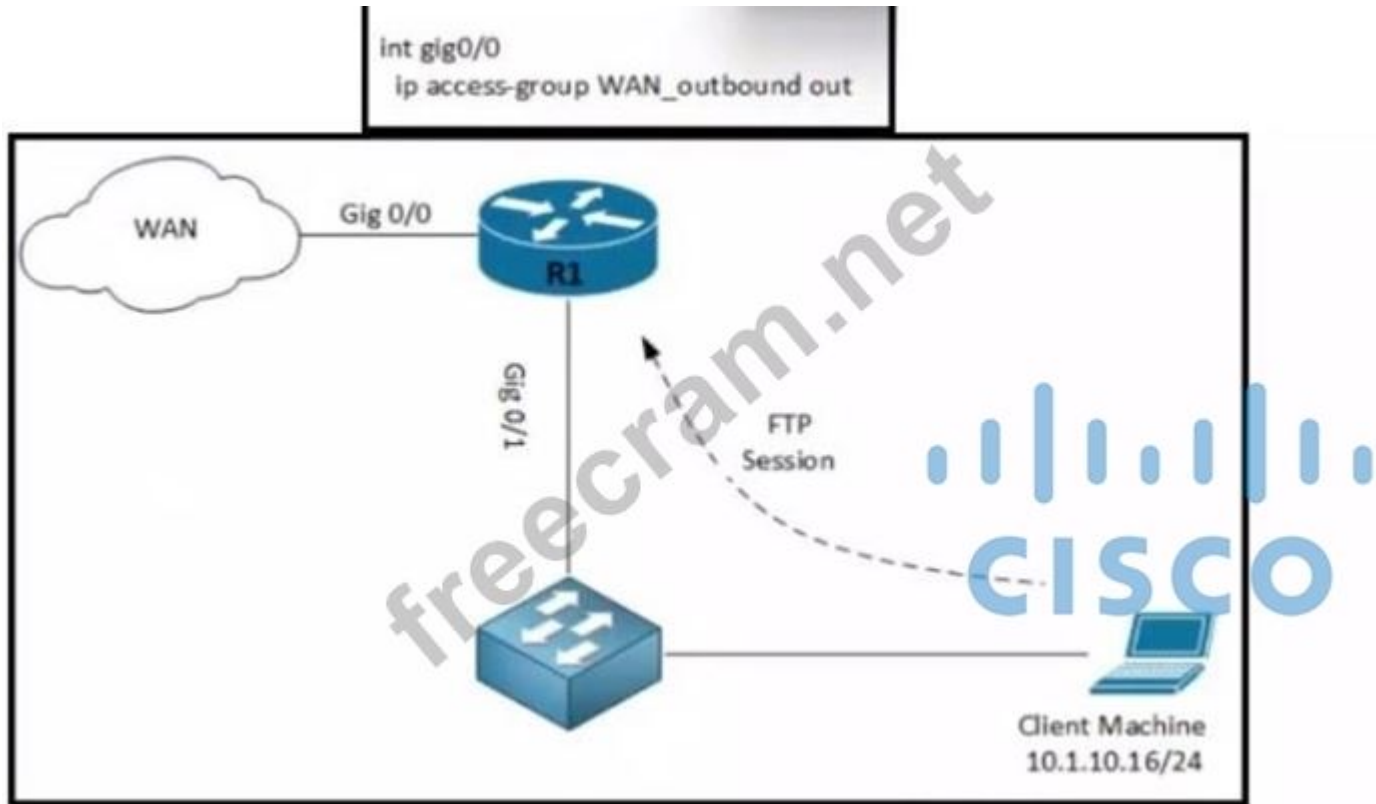
Note: By default Static Router AD value-1 hence ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 1.1.1.1 track 1 means AD-1 which must be less than of back up route AD.

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-l>

NEW QUESTION: 162

Refer to the exhibit.



Router R1 needs an access list to stop the client machines to life transfer toward the WAN. The router has an access list that is not working as desired. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A.

```
ip access-list extended WAN_Outbound
deny icmp any any
deny tcp host 10.1.10.16 any eq 21
permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 any

int gig0/0
ip access-group WAN_outbound out
```

B.

```
ip access-list extended WAN_Outbound
permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
deny icmp any any
deny tcp 10.1.10.16 0.0.0.0 any eq 21
permit ip host 10.1.10.16 any

int gig0/0
ip access-group WAN_outbound out
```

```
ip access-list extended WAN_Outbound
permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
deny icmp any any
deny tcp host 10.1.10.16 any eq 20
permit ip host 10.1.10.16 any

int gig0/0
ip access-group WAN_outbound out
```

C.

```
ip access-list extended WAN_Outbound
permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
deny icmp any any
deny tcp host 10.1.10.16 any eq 21
permit ip host 10.1.10.16 any

int gig0/1
ip access-group WAN_outbound out
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 163

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.215
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.216
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.217
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.218
```

Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.215 must be sent with the precedence bit set to 1, and packets arriving from source 209.165.200.216 must be sent with the precedence bit set to 5. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. set ip precedence critical in route-map Texas permit 10
- B. set ip precedence critical in route-map Texas permit 20
- C. set ip precedence priority in route-map Texas permit 20
- D. set ip precedence immediate in route-map Texas permit 10

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 164

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

FEC	routers in the core of the provider network known as P routers
LSP	all traffic to be forwarded using the same path and same label
LER	routers that connect to the customer routers known as PE routers
LSR	used for exchanging label mapping information between MPLS enabled routers
LDP	path along which the traffic flows across an MPLS network

Answer:

FEC	LSR
LSP	FEC
LER	LER
LSR	LDP
LDP	LSP

Explanation:

LSR
FEC
LER
LDP
LSP

Table Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION: 165

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip int br | ex una
Interface      IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
Ethernet1/0    203.0.113.1 YES manual up      up
Loopback1      172.16.50.1 YES manual up      up
Loopback2      172.16.100.1 YES manual up      up
Loopback3      172.16.150.1 YES manual up      up

R1# show ip eigrp neighbors
EIGRP-IPv4 Neighbors for AS(1)
H Address          Interface Hold Uptime   SRTT  RTO  Q Seq
  0/ 203.0.113.2    Et1/0 14 00:31:16 1018 5000 0 34

R1# show ip eigrp topo all-links
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Table for AS(1)/ID(172.16.10.1)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - reply Status, s - via Status

P 192.168.10.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600, serno 34
  via 203.0.113.2 (409600/128256), Ethernet1/0
P 172.16.100.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256, serno 32
  via Connected, Loopback2
P 192.168.30.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600, serno 36
  via 203.0.113.2 (409600/128256), Ethernet1/0
P 203.0.113.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 261600, serno 33
  via Connected, Ethernet1/0
P 172.16.150.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256, serno 31
  via Connected, Loopback3
P 172.16.50.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256, serno 30
  via Connected, Loopback1
P 192.168.20.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600, serno 35
  via 203.0.113.2 (409600/128256), Ethernet1/0
```

Routers R1 and R2 have established a network adjacency using EIGRP, and both routers are advertising subnets to its neighbor. After issuing the show ip EIGRP topology all-links command in R1, some prefixes are no showing R2 as a successor. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Rectify the incorrect router ID in R2.
- B. Resolve the incorrect metric on the link.
- C. Enable split-horizon.
- D. Configure the network statement on the neighbor.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 166

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](#))

Upload Software Images for Devices in Install Mode

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

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-andmanagement/dna-center/1-2-10/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_2_10/b_dnac_ug_1_2_10_chapter_0100.html

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NEW QUESTION: 167

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator is troubleshooting a time synchronization problem for the router time to another Cisco IOS XE-based device that has recently undergone hardening. Which action resolves the issue?

- A.** Allow NTP in the ingress ACL on 10.1.225.40 by permitting UDP destined to port 123.
- B.** NTP service is disabled and must be enabled on 10.1.225.40.
- C.** Ensure that the CPE router has a valid route to 10.1.255.40 for NTP and rectify if not reachable.
- D.** Allow NTP in the ingress ACL on 10.1.255.40 by permitting TCP destined to port 123.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 168

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

- A.** Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.
- B.** Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
- 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: 169

Refer to the exhibit.

```

L    172.1.12.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C    172.1.13.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L    172.1.13.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
O    192.168.1.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.12.1, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/0
O    192.168.2.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.12.1, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/0
O    192.168.3.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.13.2, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/1
O    192.168.4.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.13.2, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/1
    192.168.5.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    192.168.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
    192.168.6.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    192.168.6.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1

```

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

► Boston Router

```

router ospf 1
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000

```

► SanFrancisco Router

```

router ospf 1
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000

```

► All Routers

```

router ospf 1
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100

```

► All Routers

```

router ospf 1
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000

```

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 170

Which two protocols are used by a P router to transfer VPN traffic between PE routers in an MPLS network?

(Choose two.)

A. RSVP

B. MP-BGP

C. BGP

D. LDP

E. OSPF

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 171

Which mechanism must be chosen to optimize the reconvergence time for OSPF at company location

407173257 that is less CPU-intensive than reducing the hello and dead timers?

- A. OSPF demand circuit
- B. Dead Peer Detection keepalives
- C. SSO
- D. BFD

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 172

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

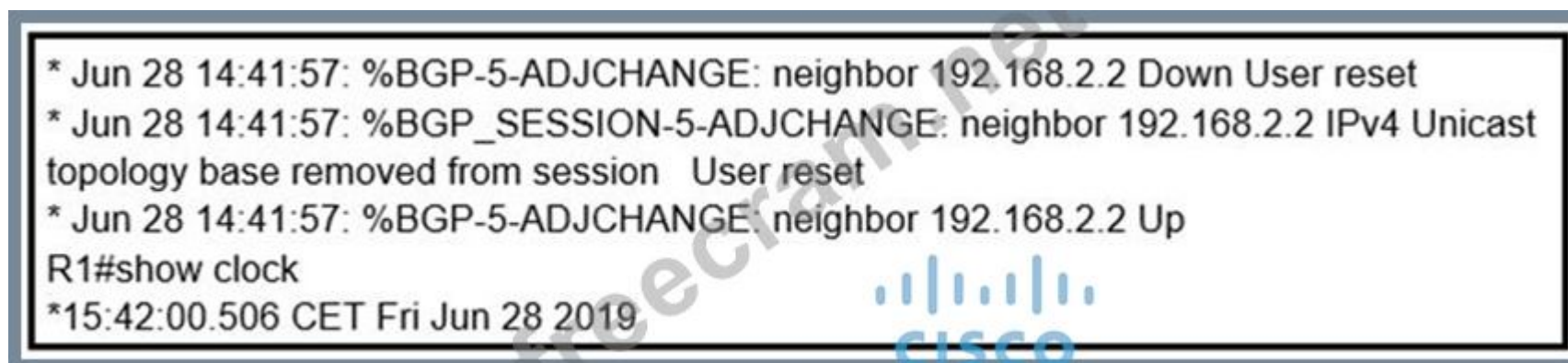
- A. IPv6 Source Guard
- B. IPv6 Destination Guard
- C. IPv6 Prefix Guard
- D. Binding Table Recovery

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ipv6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-snooping.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 173

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k_r3-9/system_management/command/reference/yr39xr12k_chapter4.html#wp1784026936

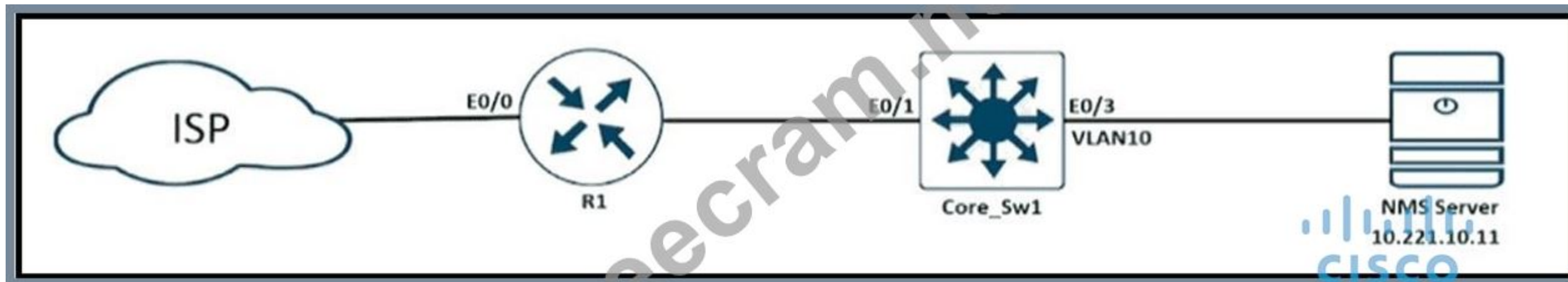
By default, syslog and debug messages are stamped by UTC, regardless of the time zone that device configured. You should append localtime key word to "service timestamp {log | debug} datetime msec" global command to change that behavior.

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-system-clock/ta-p/3132258>

https://www.cisco.com/E-Learning/bulk/public/tac/cim/cib/using_cisco_ios_software/cmdrefs/service_timestamps.htm

NEW QUESTION: 174

Refer to the exhibit.



During ISP router maintenance, the network produced many alerts because of the flapping interface. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

- A. snmp trap link-status down
- B. snmp trap ip verify drop-rate
- C. ip verify drop-rate notify hold-down 60
- D. no snmp trap link-status

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

NEW QUESTION: 175

A customer reports that traffic is not passing on an EIGRP enabled multipoint interface on a router configured as below:

```
interface Serial0/0
```

```
no ip address
```

```
interface Server0/0/0.9 multipoint
```

```
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.248
```

```
ip split-horizon eigrp 1
```

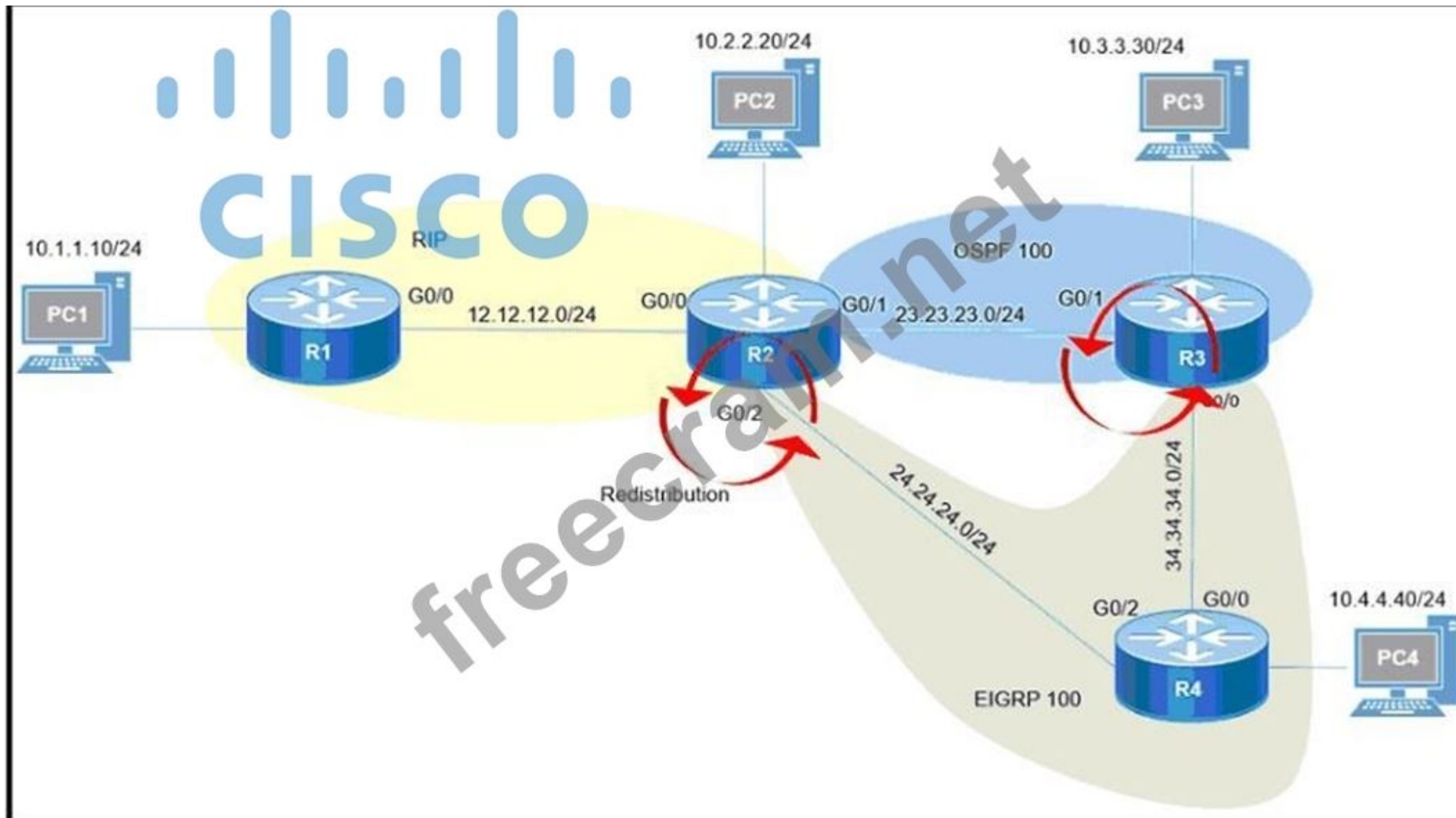
Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Disable split horizon
- B. Enable split horizon
- C. Disable poison reverse
- D. Enable poison reverse

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 176

Refer to the exhibit.



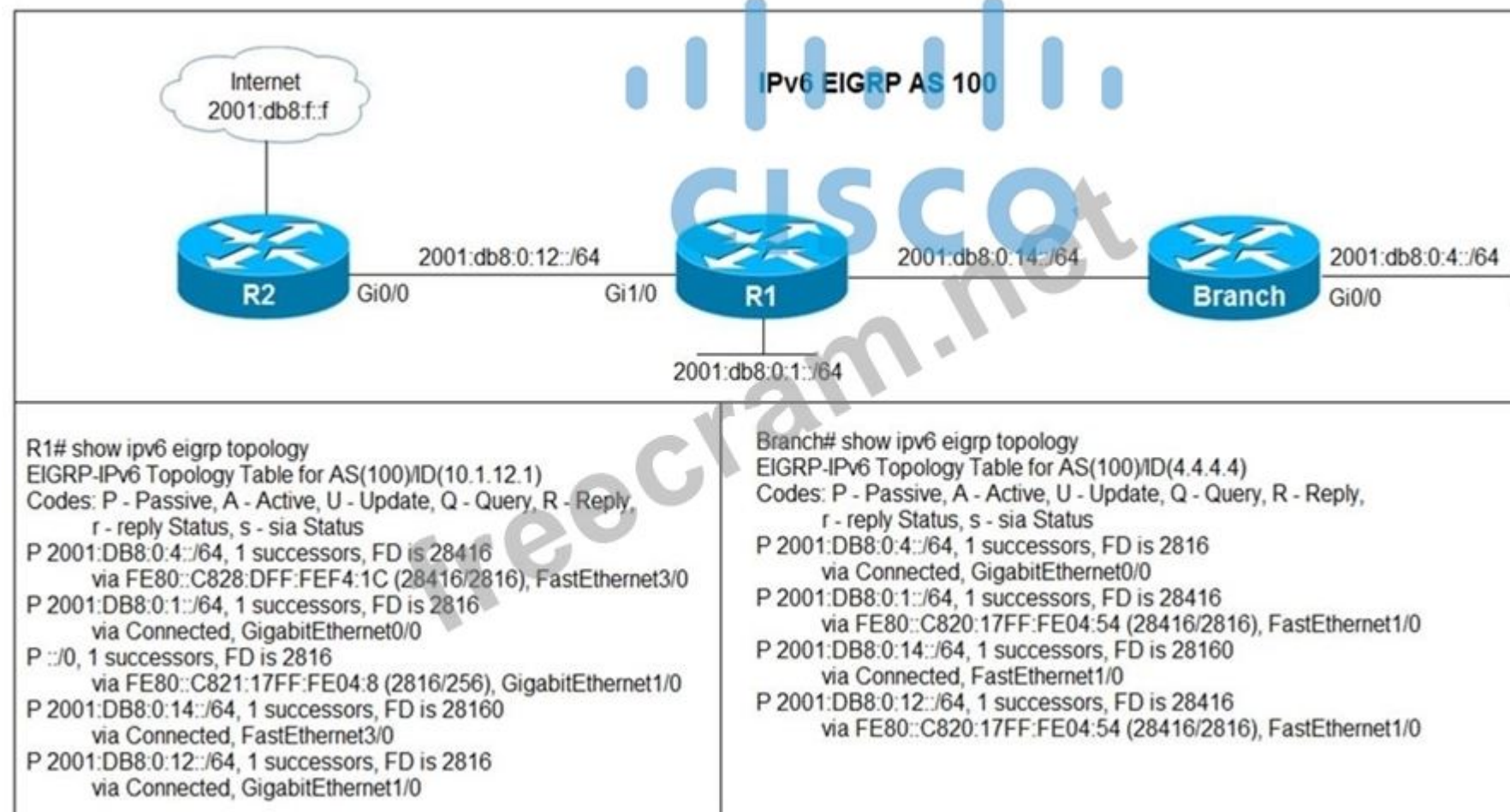
After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?

- A. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.
- B. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.
- C. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.
- D. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 177

Refer to the exhibit.



Users in the branch network of 2001:db8:0:4::/64 report that they cannot access the Internet. Which command is issued in IPv6 router EIGRP 100 configuration mode to solve this issue?

- A. Issue the eigrp command on R2.
- B. Issue the no neighbor stub command on R2.
- C. Issue the no eigrp stub command on R1.
- D. Issue the eigrp stub command on R1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

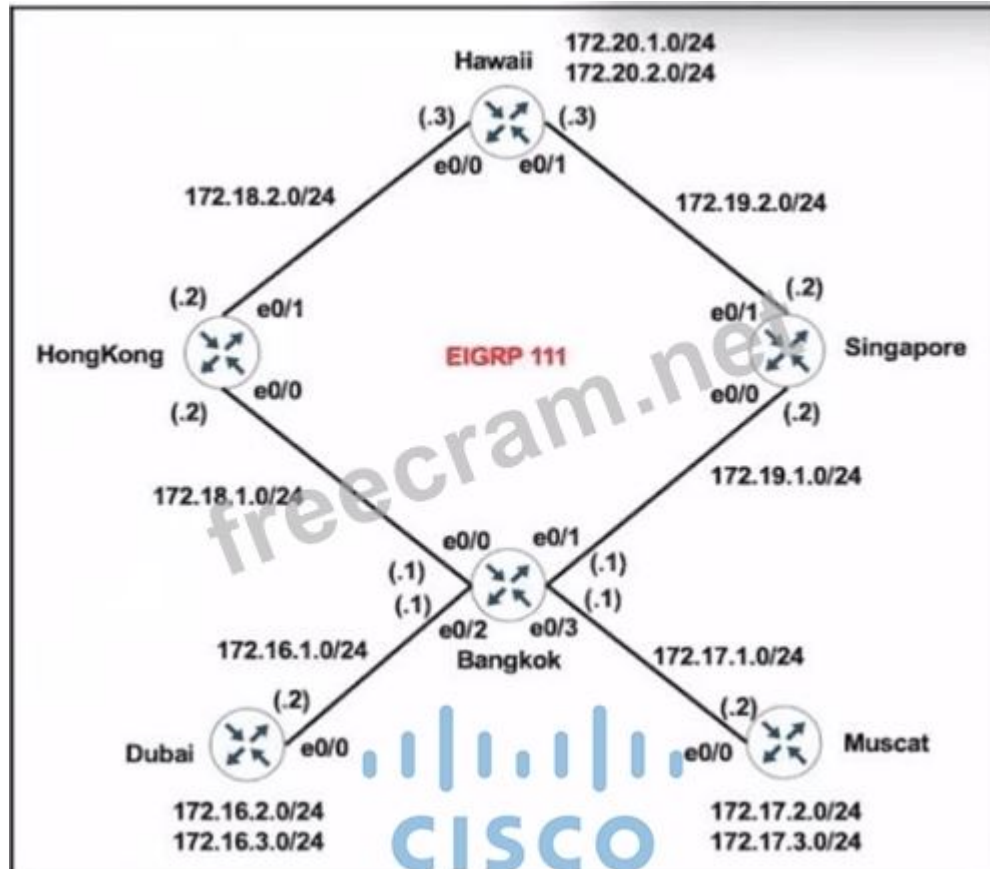
NEW QUESTION: 178

Which OS1 model is used to insert an MPLS label?

- A. between Layer 1 and Layer 2
- B. between Layer 5 and Layer 6
- C. between Layer 2 and Layer 3
- D. between Layer 3 and Layer 4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 179



Refer to the exhibit. Bangkok is using ECMP to reach the 172.20.2.0/24 network. The network administrator must configure it in such a way that traffic from 172.16.2.0/24 network uses the Singapore router as the preferred route. Which set of configurations accomplishes this task?

Bangkok

```
access-list 101 permit ip 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 172.20.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.19.1.2
!
interface Ethernet0/2
ip policy route-map PBR1
```

A.

```
bangkok
access-list 101 permit ip 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 172.20.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
access-list 101 permit ip 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 172.20.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.19.1.2
!
interface Ethernet0/1
```

B.

```
ip policy route-map PBR1
```

Dubai

```
access-list 101 permit ip 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 172.20.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.19.1.2
```

```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip policy route-map PBR1
```

C.



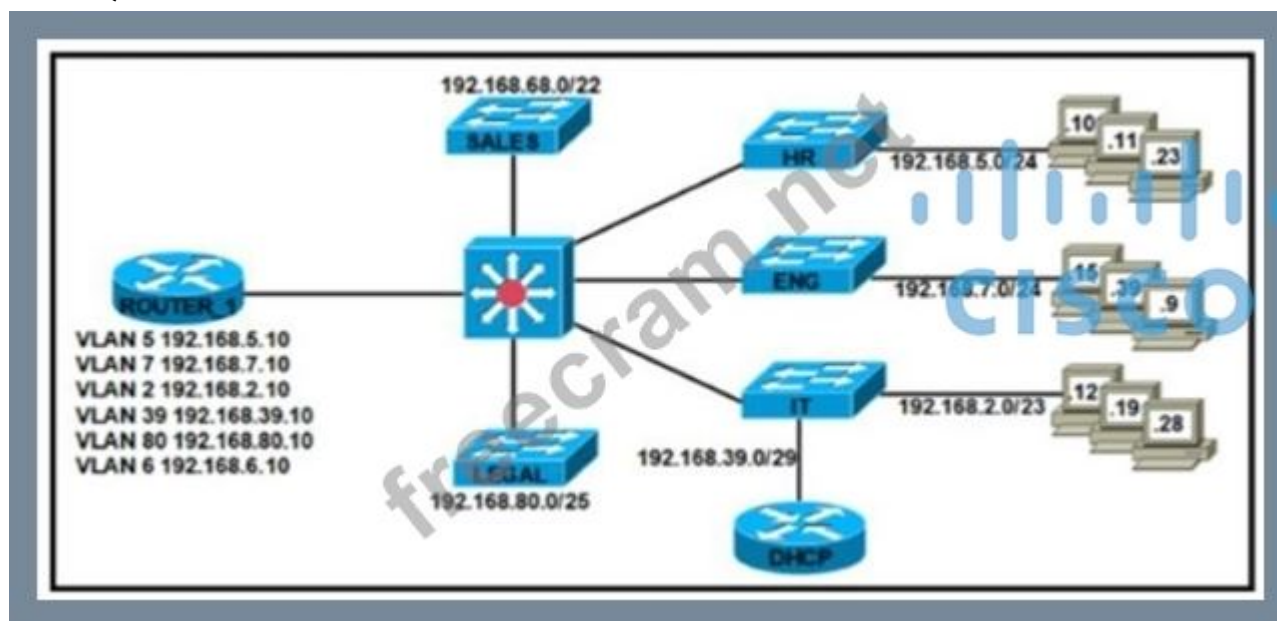
Dubai

```
access-list 101 permit ip 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 172.20.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR1 permit 10
match ip address 101
set ip next-hop 172.19.1.2
set ip next-hop peer-address
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip policy route-map PBR1
```

D.

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

NEW QUESTION: 180



Refer to the exhibit. After an engineer configured a new Cisco router as a DHCP server, users reported two primary issues:

Devices in the HR subnet have intermittent connectivity problems.

Workstations in the LEGAL subnet cannot obtain IP addresses.

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

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

    ip dhcp pool HR
      network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
      default-router 192.168.5.10

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
  encapsulation dot1Q 5
  ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
  ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
    encapsulation dot1Q 80
    ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
    ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
    !
    ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.10
    !
    ip dhcp pool LEGAL
      network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
      default-router 192.168.80.10
    !
    ip dhcp pool HR
      network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
      default-router 192.168.5.10
```

```

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
  encapsulation dot1Q 5
  ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
  ip helper-address 192.168.93.100
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
  encapsulation dot1Q 80
  ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
  ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
  !
  ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.5.1 192.168.5.1
  ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.10
  !
  ip dhcp pool LEGAL
  network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
  default-router 192.168.80.10
  !
  ip dhcp pool HR
  network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
  default-router 192.168.5.10

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
  encapsulation dot1Q 5
  ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
  ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
  encapsulation dot1Q 80
  ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
  ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
  !
  ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.5.1 192.168.5.5
  ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.110
  !
  ip dhcp pool LEGAL
  network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
  default-router 192.168.80.10
  !
  ip dhcp pool HR
  network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
  default-router 192.168.5.10

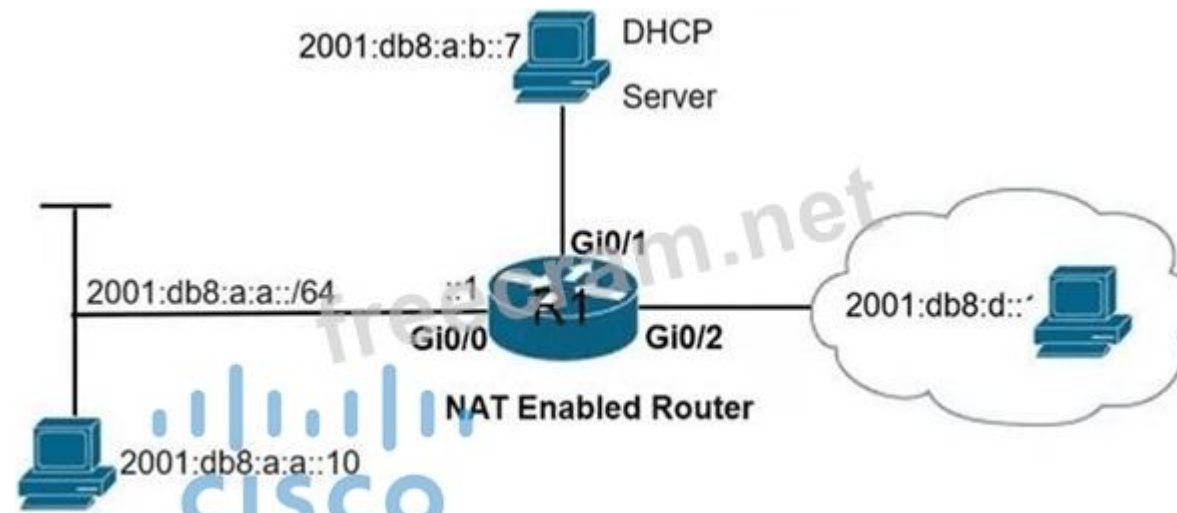
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 181

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

- A. Remove sequence 30 and add it back to the IPv6 traffic filter as sequence 5.
- B. Remove sequence 20 and add it back to the IPv6 traffic filter as sequence 5.
- C. Remove sequence 20 for sequence 40 in the access list to allow Telnet.
- D. Remove sequence 10 to add the PC source IP address and add it back as sequence 10.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 182

An engineer configures PBR on R5 and wants to create a policy that matches traffic destined toward 10.10.10.0/24 and forward 10.1.1.1. The traffic must also have its IP precedence set to 5.All other traffic should be forward toward 10.1.1.2 and have its IP precedence set to 0.Which configuration meets the requirements?

A. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 100set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0

B. access-list 1 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255access-list 2 permit anyroute-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20match ip address 2set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0route-map CCNP permit 30

C. access-list 1 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0

D. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 100set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1set ip precedence 0!route-map CCNP permit 20set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 30

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 183

Refer to the exhibits.

London – “show ip route” output

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.1.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks

C 172.1.11.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

L 172.1.11.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

C 172.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1

L 172.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1

D 172.1.13.0/24 [90/76800] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/0

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks

C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0

L 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

C 172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1

L 172.16.2.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1

R 172.16.3.0/24 [120/1] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:08, Ethernet0/0

R 172.16.4.0/24 [120/1] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:08, Ethernet0/0

D 172.16.5.0/24 [90/156160] via 172.1.12.3, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/1

D 172.16.6.0/24 [90/156160] via 172.1.12.3, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/1

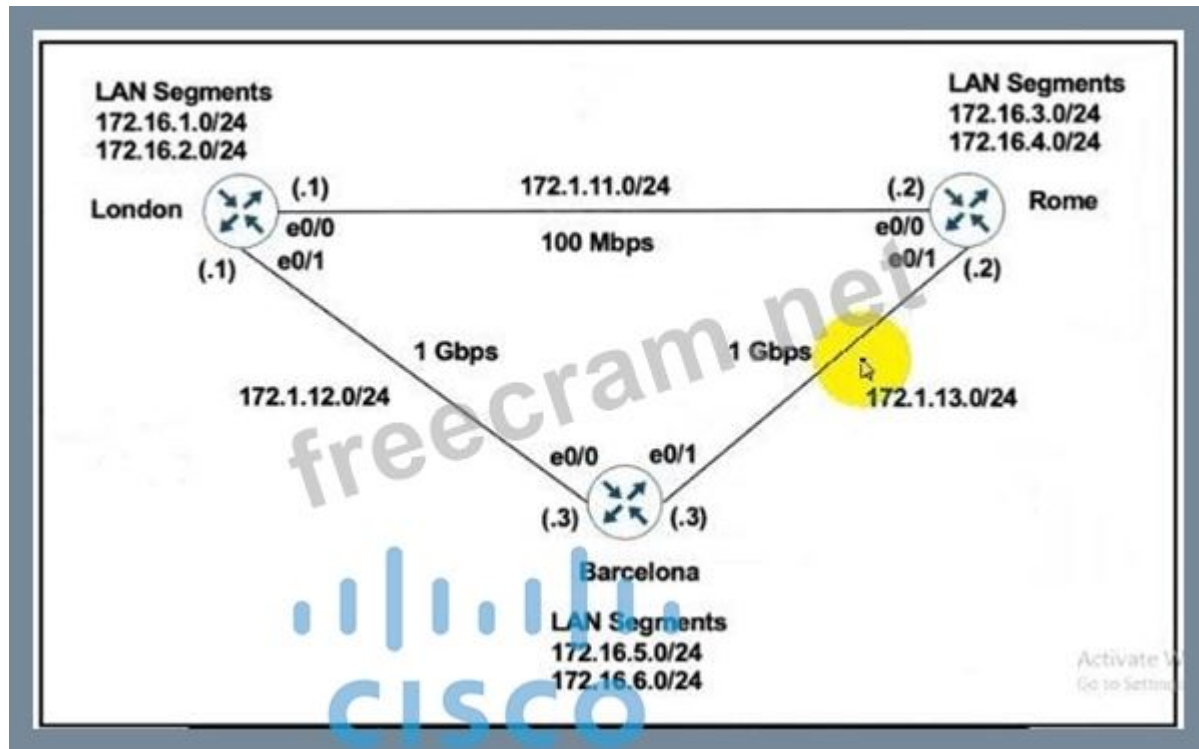
Rome - “show run | section router” output

router eigrp 111

network 172.1.0.0

network 172.16.0.0

no auto-summary



London must reach Rome using a faster path via EIGRP if all the links are up but it failed to take this path Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Change the administrative distance of RIP to 150
- B. Use the network statement on London to inject the 172 16 X 0/24 networks into EIGRP.
- C. Use the network statement on Rome to inject the 172 16 X 0/24 networks into EIGRP
- D. Increase the bandwidth of the link between London and Barcelona

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 184

In which two ways does the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table operate? (Choose two.)

- A. by IPv6 routing protocols to securely build neighborships without the need of authentication
- B. by the recovery mechanism to recover the binding table in the event of a device reboot
- C. by IPv6 HSRP to make sure neighbors are authenticated before being used as gateways
- D. by various IPv6 guard features to validate the data link layer address
- E. by storing hashed keys for IPsec tunnels for the built-in IPsec features

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Overview of the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table

A database table of IPv6 neighbors connected to the device is created from information sources such as NDP snooping. This database, or binding table, is used by various IPv6 guard features to validate the link-layer address (LLA), the IPv4 or IPv6 address, and the prefix binding of the neighbors to prevent spoofing and redirect attacks.

IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table Recovery Mechanism The IPv6 first-hop security binding table recovery mechanism enables the binding table to recover in the event of a device reboot.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/15-s/ipv6-fhs-bind-table.html

NEW QUESTION: 185

An engineer must configure a Cisco router to initiate secure connections from the router to other devices in the network but kept failing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a source port for the SSH connection to initiate
- B. Configure a TACACS+ server and enable it

- C. Configure transport input ssh command on the console
- D. Configure a domain name
- E. Configure a crypto key to be generated

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

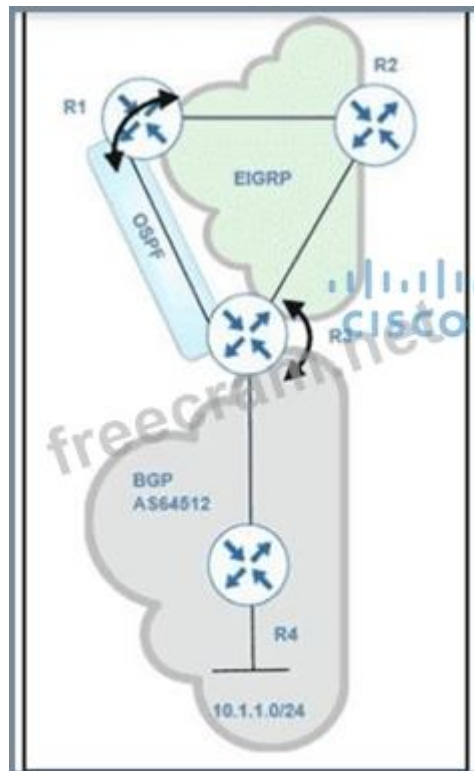
Follow these guidelines when configuring the switch as an SSH server or SSH client:

- + An RSA key pair generated by a SSHv1 server can be used by an SSHv2 server, and the reverse.+ If the SSH server is running on a stack master and the stack master fails, the new stack master uses the RSA key pair generated by the previous stack master
- + If you get CLI error messages after entering the crypto key generate rsa global configuration command, an RSA key pair has not been generated. Reconfigure the hostname and domain, and then enter the crypto key generate rsa command.+ When generating the RSA key pair, the message No host name specified might appear. If it does, you must configure a hostname by using the hostname global configuration command.+ When generating the RSA key pair, the message No domain specified might appear. If it does, you must configure an IP domain name by using the ip domain-name global configuration command.+ When configuring the local authentication and authorization authentication method, make sure that AAA is disabled on the console.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/3.2_0_se/multibook/configuration_guide/b_consolidated_config_guide_3850_chapter_01100

NEW QUESTION: 186

Refer to exhibit.



Routing protocols are mutually redistributed on R3 and R1. Users report intermittent connectivity to services hosted on the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix. Significant routing update changes are noticed on R3 when the show ip route profile command is run. How must the services be stabilized?

- A. The issue with using BGP must be resolved by using another protocol and redistributing it into EIGRP on R3
- B. The routing loop must be fixed by reducing the admin distance of iBGP from 200 to 100 on R3
- C. The routing loop must be fixed by reducing the admin distance of OSPF from 110 to 80 on R3
- D. The issue with using iBGP must be fixed by running eBGP between R3 and R4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

After redistribution, R3 learns about network 10.1.1.0/24 via two paths:+ Internal BGP (iBGP): advertised from R4 with AD of 200 (and metric of 0)+ OSPF: advertised from R1 with AD of 110 (O E2) (and metric of 20)Therefore R3 will choose the path with the lower AD via OSPF

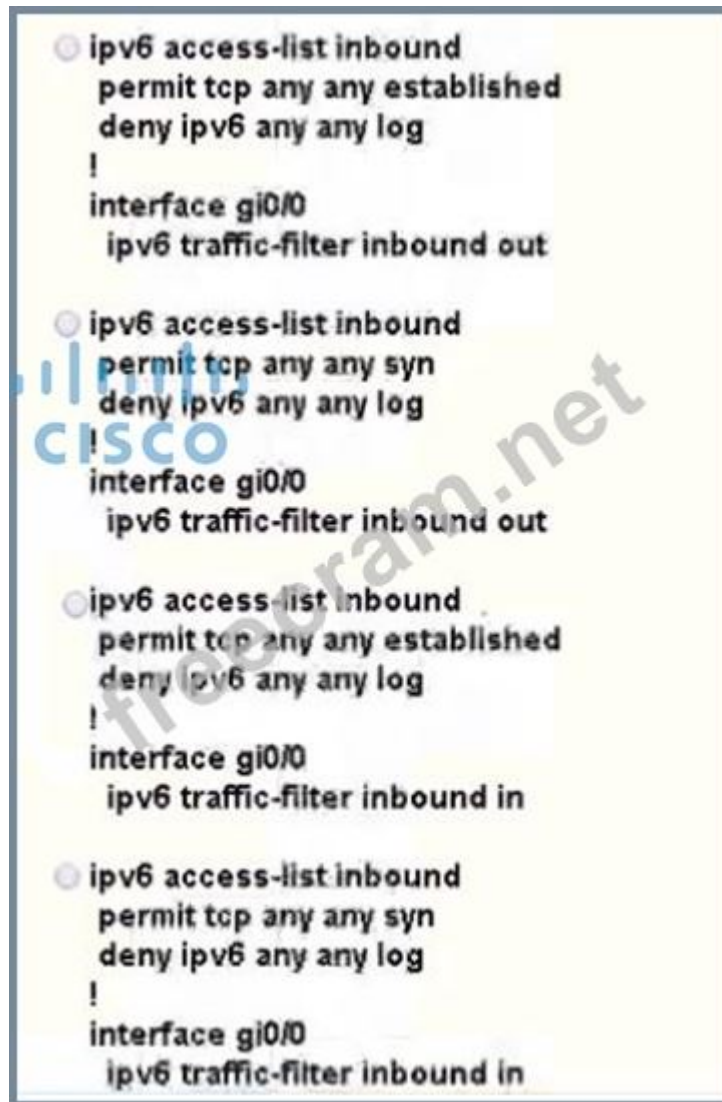
But this is a looped path which is received from R3 -> R2 -> R1 -> R3. So when the advertised route from R4 is expired, the looped path is also expired soon and R3 willreinstall the main path from R4. This is the cause of intermittent connectivity.In order to solve this issue, we can lower the AD of iBGP to a value which is lower than 110 so that it is preferred over OSPF-advertised route.

NEW QUESTION: 187

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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: 188

Refer to Exhibit.



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

- A. Configure router with NetFlow data
- B. Configure router with the telemetry data
- C. Configure router with routing to reach Cisco DNA Center
- D. Configure router with SNMPv2c or SNMPv3 traps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 189

Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator is troubleshooting OSPF adjacency issue by going through the console logs in the router, but due to an overwhelming log message stream it is impossible to capture the problem. Which two commands reduce console log messages to relevant OSPF neighbor problem details so that the issue can be resolved? (Choose two)

- A. debug condition session-id ADJCHG
- B. debug condition ip
- C. debug condition interface
- D. debug condition all
- E. debug condition ospf neighbor

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 190



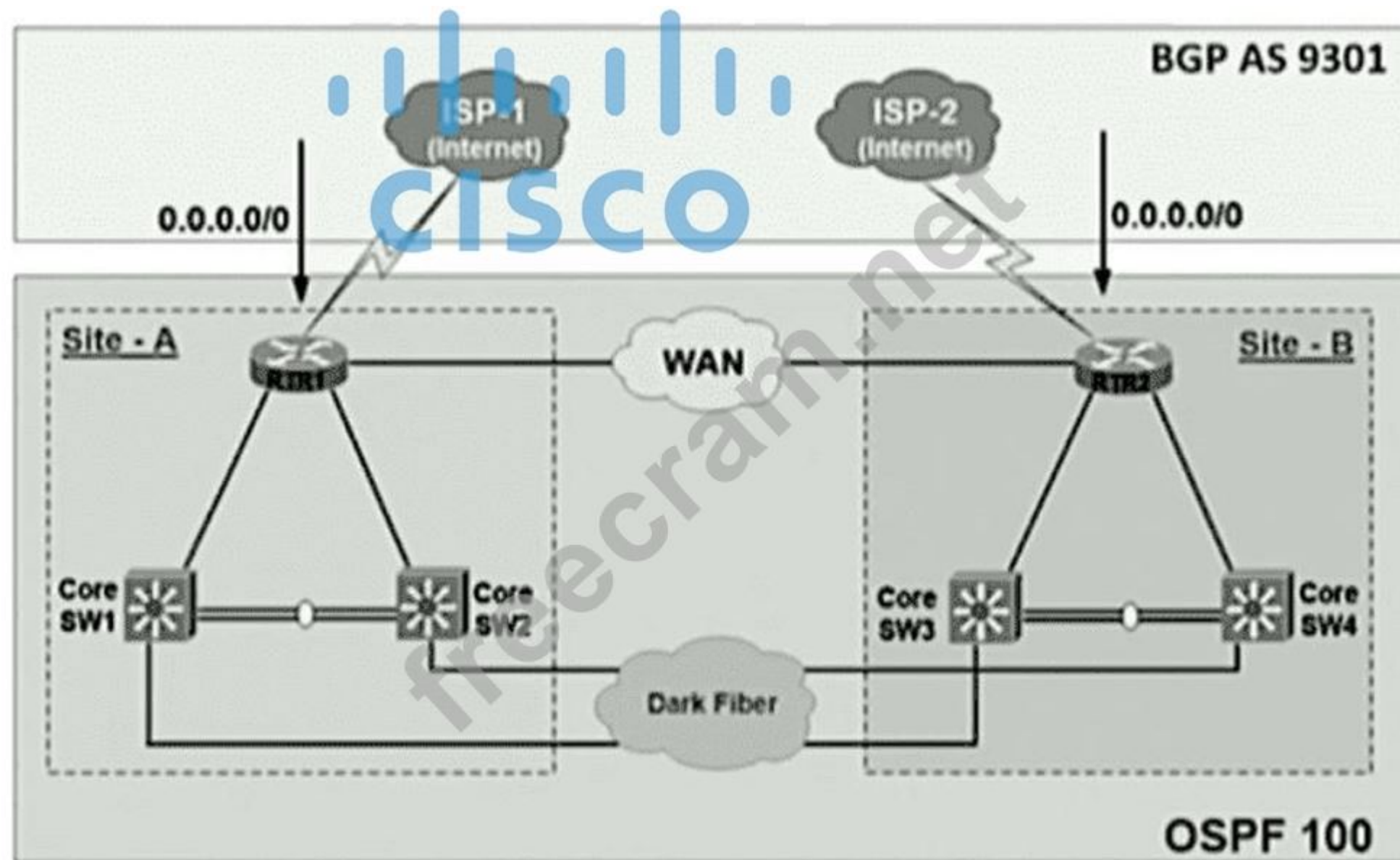
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is investigating an OSPF issue reported by the Cisco DNA Assurance Center. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. One of the neighbor links is down Bring the interface up by running shut and no shut
- B. One of the interfaces is using the wrong authentication Match interface authentication on both links
- C. One of the interfaces is using the wrong MTU Match interface MTU on both links
- D. An ACL entry blocking multicast on the interfaces Allow multicast through the interface ACL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 191

Refer to the exhibit.



The Internet traffic should always prefer Site-A ISP-1 if the link and BGP connection are up; otherwise, all Internet traffic should go to ISP-2. Redistribution is configured between BGP and OSPF routing protocols and it is not working as expected. What action resolves the issue?

- A. Set metric-type 2 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 1 at Site-B RTR2
- B. Set OSPF cost 100 at Site-A RTR1, and set OSPF Cost 200 at Site-B RTR2
- C. Set OSPF cost 200 at Site: A RTR1 and set OSPF Cost 100 at Site-B RTR2
- D. Set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 2 at Site-B RTR2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

OSPF type 1 route is always preferred over a type 2 route for the same destination so we can set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1 so that it is preferred over Site-B RTR2.

Note:

Routes are redistributed in OSPF as either type 1 (E1) routes or type 2 (E2) routes, with type 2 being the default.

- A type 1 route has a metric that is the sum of the internal OSPF cost and the external redistributed cost.
- A type 2 route has a metric equal only to the redistributed cost.
- If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 2 then every router in the OSPF domain will see the same cost to reach the external networks.
- If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 1, then the cost to reach the external networks could vary from router to router.

NEW QUESTION: 192

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

- A. Packets are not forwarded to the specific next hop.
- B. Packets are forwarded based on the routing table.
- C. Packets are forwarded based on a static route.
- D. Packets are forwarded to the specific next hop.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The set ip default next-hop command verifies the existence of the destination IP address in the routing table, and...+ if the destination IP address exists, the command does not policy route the packet, but forwards the packet based on the routing table.+ if the destination IP address does not exist, the command policy routes the packet by sending it to the specified next hop.

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

NEW QUESTION: 193

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)

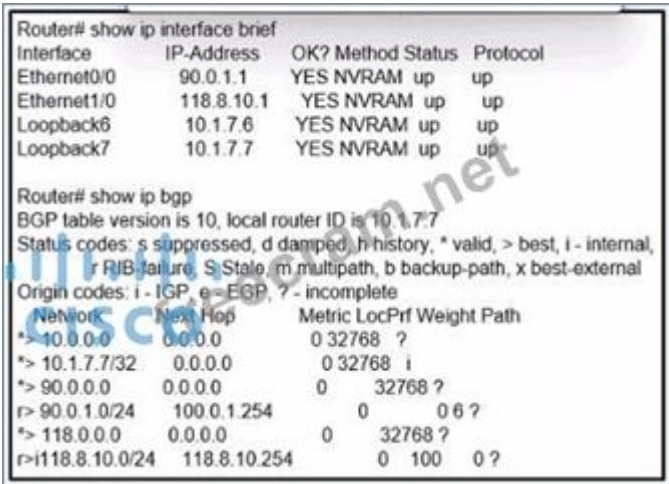
IPv6 ND inspection learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables. IPv6 ND inspection analyzes neighbor discovery messages in order to build a trusted binding table database, and IPv6 neighbor discovery messages that do not have valid bindings are dropped.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

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/15-s/ip6f-15-s-book/ip6-snooping.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 194

Refer to the exhibit.



Which action adds the 10 1 7.6-32 route to the BGP table?

- A. Add a static roue for the 10 1 7 &32 network
- B. Add the network 10.1.7.6 mask 255.255.255.255 backdoor command
- C. Add summaty-address10.1.7.6.255.255.2550
- D. Add the network 10.1.7.6 mask 255.255.255.255 command

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 195

Which protocol is used in a DMVPN network to map physical IP addresses to logical IP addresses?

- A. NHRP
- B. LLDP
- C. EIGRP
- D. BGP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 196

Refer to the exhibit.

Network > Device 360

	DEVICE_AVAILABILITY:REACHABLE	Event	8:52:52.443 PM
Notice	DUAL:NBRCHANGE	Syslog	8:46:37.210 PM
Notice	DUAL:NBRCHANGE	Syslog	8:46:37.207 PM

● DUAL_NBRCHANGE Jan 11, 2022 8:46:37 PM

Detailed Information

Severity	Notice
Mnemonic	NBRCHANGE
Facility	DUAL
Message Text	682: *Jan 11 15:41:03.036: EIGRP-IPv4 88: Neighbor 172.16.33.2 (GigabitEthernet2.10) is down: authentication mode changed
Message Type	Syslog

R1 test its directly connected EIGRP peer 172.16.33.2 (SW1). Which configuration resolves the issue1?

- A. key chain EIGRP key 1 key-string Cisco !interface Gigabit Ethernet 2.10 IP authentication mode eigrp 88 md5 IP authentication key-chain eigrp 88 EIGRP
- B. key chain EIGRP key1 key-string Cisco !interface Gigabit Ethernet 2 IP authentication mode eigrp 88 md5 IP authentication key-chain elgrp 88 Cisco
- C. key chain EIGRP key 1 key-string Cisco!interface Gigabit Ethernet 2 IP authentication mode elgrp 88 md5 IP authentication key-chain elgrp 88 EIGRP
- D. key chain EIGRP key1 key-string Cisco!interface Gigabit Ethernet 2.10 IP authentication mode eigrp 88 md5 IP authentication key-chain eigrp 88 Cisco

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 197

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. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command
- B. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
- C. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used
- 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: 198

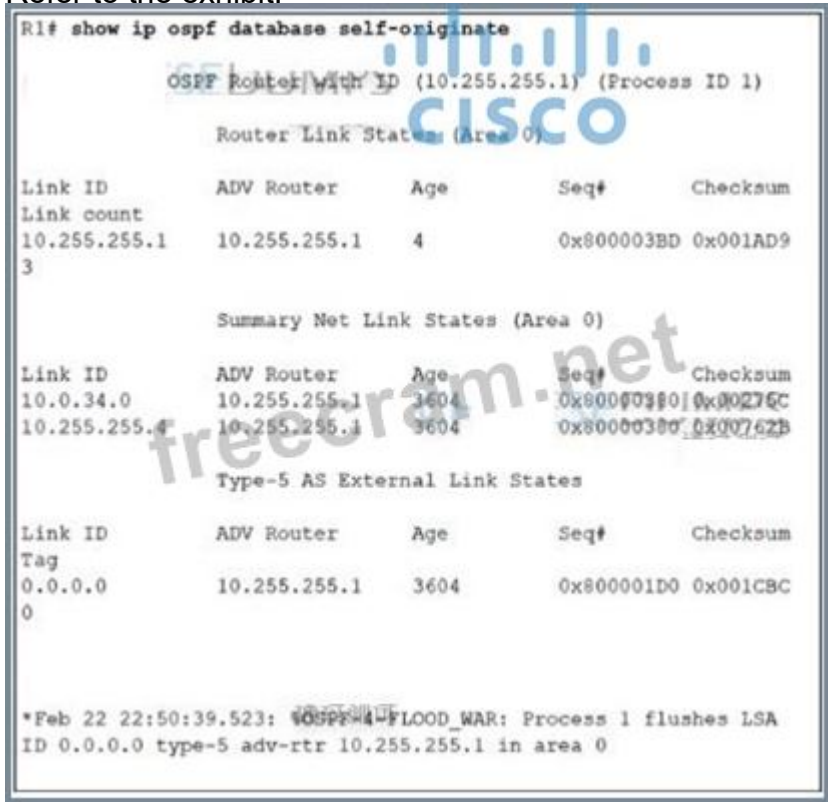
configuration on the hub router meets this requirement?

- A. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode gre multipoint
- B. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode ip
- C. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
- D. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode dmvrp

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 199

Refer to the exhibit.



After configuring OSPF in R1, some external destinations in the network became unreachable. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Increase the SPF delay interval on R1 to synchronize routes.
- B. Change the R1 router ID from 10.255.255.1 to a unique value and clear the process.
- C. Clear the OSPF process on R1 to flush stale LSAs sent by other routers.
- D. Disconnect the router with the OSPF router ID 0.0.0.0 from the network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 200

What does the MP-BGP OPEN message contain?

- A. MPLS labels and the IP address of the router that receives the message
- B. IP routing information and the AS number to which the router belongs
- C. the version number and the AS number to which the router belongs
- D. NLRI, path attributes, and IP addresses of the sending and receiving routers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 201

An engineer is implementing a coordinated change with a server team. As part of the change, the engineer must configure interlace GigabitEthernet2 in an existing VRF " RED " then move theinterface to an existing VRF " BLUE " when the server team is ready. The engineer configured interface GigabitEthemet2 in VRF " RED "

```
interface GigabitEthernet2
description Migration ID: B410A60D0806G06
vrf forwarding RED
ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254
negotiation auto
```

Which configuration completes the change?

- A. interface GigabitEthernet2no ip addressvrf forwarding BLUE
- B. interface GigabitEthernet2no vrf forwarding REDvrf forwarding BLUEip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254
- C. interface GigabitEthernet2no vrf forwarding REDvrf forwarding BLUE
- D. interface GigabitEthernet2no ip addressip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254vrf forwarding BLUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When assigning an interface to a VRF, the IP address will be removed so we have to reassign the IP address to that interface.

NEW QUESTION: 202

What are the two reasons for RD and VPNv4 addresses in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN? (Choose two.)

- A. RD is prepended to each prefix to make routes unique.
- B. They are on a CE device to use for static configuration.
- C. They are used for a BGP session with the CE device.
- D. When the PE redistributes customer routes into MP-BGP, they must be unique.
- E. VPN RT communities are used to identify customer unique routes.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 203

An engineer configured routing between multiple OSPF domains and introduced a routing loop that caused network instability. Which action resolves the problem?

- A. Set a tag using the network command in a domain and use the route-map command to deny the matching tag when exiting toward a different domain
- B. Set a tag using the redistribute command toward a domain and deny inbound m the other domain by a matching tag
- C. Set a tag using the network command in a domain and use the route-map command to deny the matching tag when entering into a different domain
- D. Set a tag using the redistribute command toward a different domain and deny the matching tag when exiting from that domain

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 204

A customer reports to the support desk that they cannot print from their PC to the local printer id:401987778.

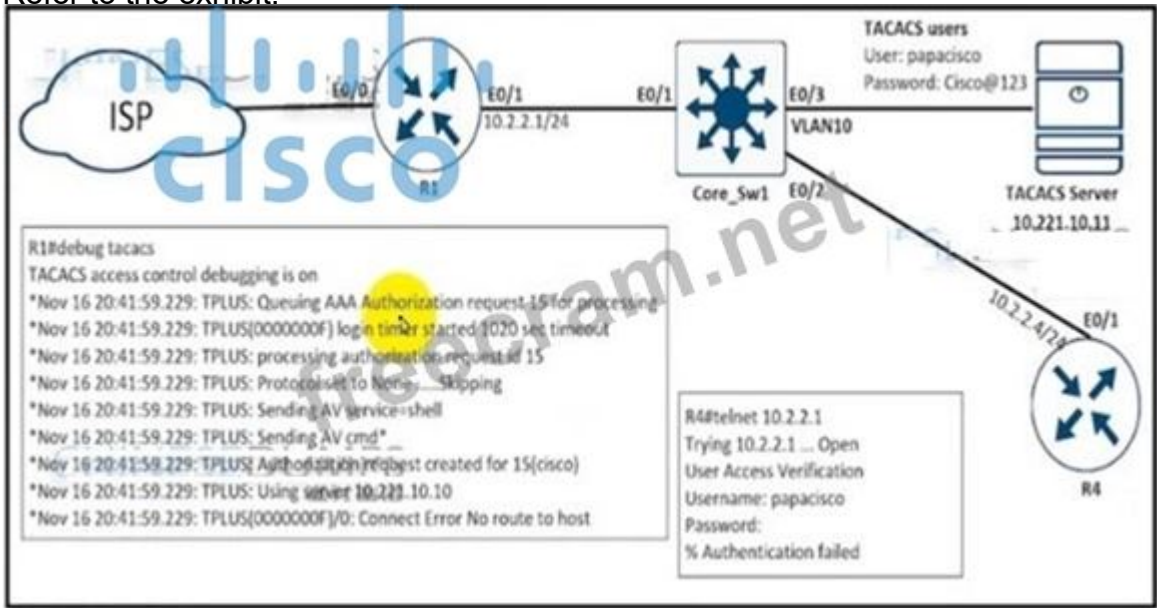
Which tool must be used to diagnose the issue using Cisco DNA Center Assurance?

- A. device trace
- B. ACL trace
- C. path trace
- D. application trace

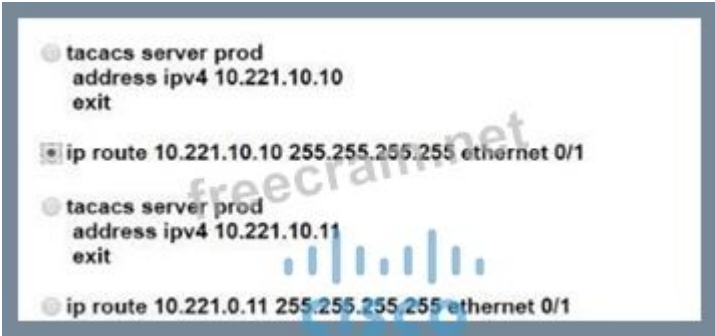
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 205

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is trying to connect to R1 via Telnet with no success. Which configuration resolves the issue?

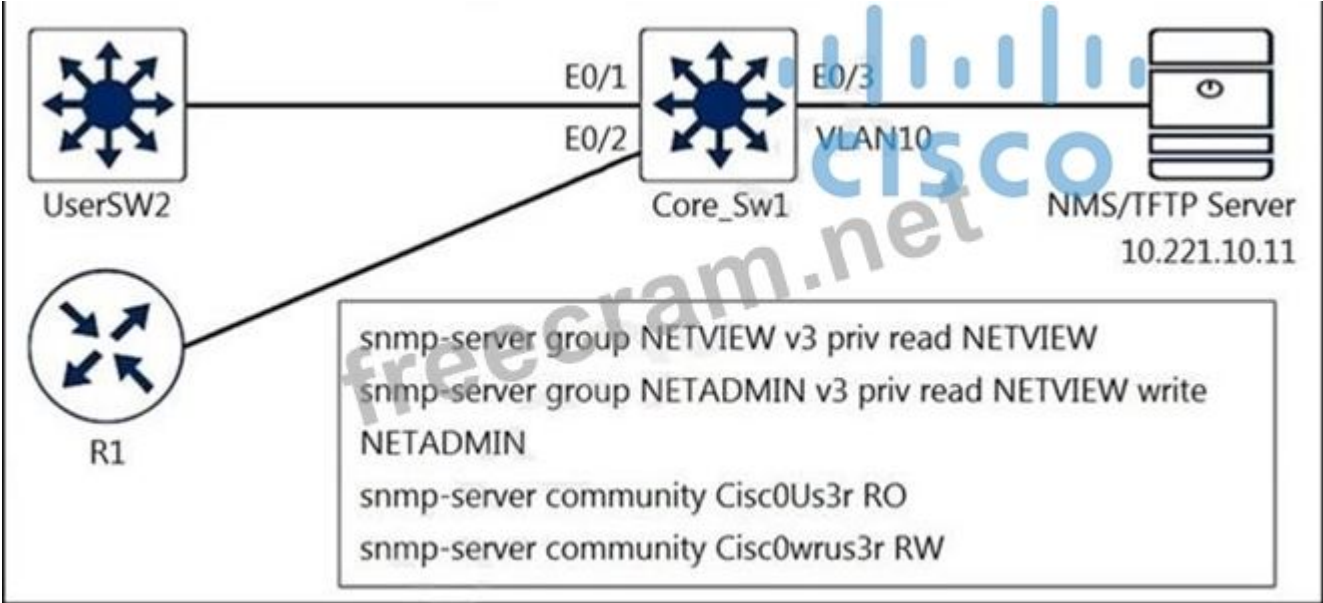


- A. Option D
- B. Option B

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

NEW QUESTION: 206

Refer to the exhibit.



A junior engineer configured SNMP to network devices. Malicious users have uploaded different configurations to the network devices using SNMP and TFTP servers.

Which configuration prevents changes from unauthorized NMS and TFTP servers?

- A. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11access-list 20 deny any log!snmp-server group NETVIEW v3 priv read NETVIEW access 20snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 20snmp-server community Cisc0Us3r RO 20snmp-server community Cisc0wrus3r RW 20snmp- server tftp-server-list 20
- B. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11
- C. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11access-list 20 deny any log!snmp-server group NETVIEW v3 priv read NETVIEW access 20snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 20snmp-server community Cisc0wrus3r RO 20snmp-server community Cisc0Us3r RW 20snmp- server tftp-server-list 20
- D. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11access-list 20 deny any log

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 207

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

```
*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Report, reqid 29548, errstat 0,
erridx 0
internet.6.3.15.1.1.4.0 = 3
```

```
*Sep 26 19:50:43.508: SNMP: Packet sent via UDP to 192.168.1.2
process_mgmt_req_int: UDP packet being de-queued
```

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

- A. debug snmpv3 engine-id
- B. debug snmp packet
- C. debug snmp engine-id
- D. snmp user
- E. showsnmpv3 user

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 208

What are two features of BFD? (Choose two.)

- A. scalable
- B. intensive on CPU for Layer 2 links
- C. replaces hello messages
- D. reliable
- E. requires routing protocols

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```
config t
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
```

```
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
  destination 172.16.10.2
  transport udp 2055
exit
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
  exporter EXPORTER-1
  record v4_r1
exit
!
flow monitor v4_r1
!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0.1
  ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
  ip flow monitor v4_r1 input
```



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

- A. Modify the flow transport command transport udp 2055 to move under flow monitor profile.
- B. Modify the interlace command to Ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 Input.
- C. Modify the udp port under flow exporter profile to Ip transport udp 4739.
- D. Modify the flow record command record v4_r1 to move under flow exporter profile.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 210

Refer to the exhibit.

R3#show ip cef		
Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
0.0.0.0/0	no route	
0.0.0.0/8	drop	
0.0.0.0/32	receive	
127.0.0.0/8	drop	
172.16.1.0/30	172.16.3.254	GigabitEthernet0/2
	172.16.4.254	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.3.252/30	attached	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.252/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.253/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.254/32	attached	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.255/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.4.252/30	attached	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.252/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.253/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.254/32	attached	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.255/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.222.254/32	172.16.4.254	GigabitEthernet0/3
192.168.100.0/24	172.16.3.254	GigabitEthernet0/2
192.168.200.0/24	172.16.3.254	GigabitEthernet0/2
192.168.222.0/24	172.16.4.254	GigabitEthernet0/3
224.0.0.0/4	drop	
224.0.0.0/24	receive	
Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
240.0.0.0/4	drop	
255.255.255.255/32	receive	

An engineer recently implemented uRPF by configuring the ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx command on interface gi0/3 The engineer noticed right after implementing F that an inbound packet on the giO-3 interface with a source address of 172 16 3 251 was dropped. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure uRPF loose mode to forward the packet.
- B. Permit the 172.16.3.251 in the inbound ACL on interface gi0/3.
- C. Permit the 172.16.3.251 in the inbound ACL on interface gi0/3 to allow 172.16.3.251.
- D. Configure uRPF strict mode to forward the packet

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Option A configures uRPF loose mode to forward the packet. This mode allows the router to check if there is a route in the routing table that matches the source IP address of the incoming packet, regardless of the interface that

is used to reach the source. This mode is suitable for networks that have asymmetric routing, where the incoming and outgoing interfaces for a packet may differ². Option B permits the 172.16.3.251 in the inbound ACL on interface gi0/3. This option does not resolve the issue, because it only allows the packet to pass the ACL check, but not the uRPF check. The packet will still be dropped by uRPF if there is no route to reach the source IP address via the same interface³. Option C permits the 172.16.3.251 in the inbound ACL on interface gi0/3 to allow 172.16.3.251. This option is redundant and incorrect, because it repeats the same IP address twice in the ACL statement. It also does not resolve the issue for the same reason as Option B³. Option D configures uRPF strict mode to forward the packet. This option does not resolve the issue, because it is the same mode that was already configured on the interface. Strict mode requires that the router has a route to reach the source IP address via the same interface where the packet was received. If this condition is not met, the packet will be dropped⁴.

NEW QUESTION: 211

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

Neighbor Solicitation	ICMPv6 Type 134
Neighbor Advertisement	ICMPv6 Type 137
Router Advertisement	ICMPv6 Type 135
Redirect Message	ICMPv6 Type 133
Router Solicitation	ICMPv6 Type 136

Answer:

Neighbor Solicitation	Router Solicitation
Neighbor Advertisement	Router Advertisement
Router Advertisement	Neighbor Solicitation
Redirect Message	Neighbor Advertisement
Router Solicitation	Redirect Message

Explanation:
Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Router Solicitation
Router Advertisement
Neighbor Solicitation
Neighbor Advertisement
Redirect Message

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NEW QUESTION: 212

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

- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.15 area 0

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 213

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

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 a prefix list instead of an access list in the route map.
- B. Add this statement to the route map: route-map RM-OSPF-DL deny 20.
- C. Change sequence 10 in the route-map command from permit to deny.
- D. Use an extended access list instead of a standard access list.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 214

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

```

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

```

The network administrator is not getting the desired results. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

- A. control-plane no service-policy input PM-CoPP! interface Ethernet 0/0 service-policy input PM-CoPP

- B.** control-planeno service-policy input PM-CoPPservice-policy input PM-CoPP
- C.** no access-list 101access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1,1.1 any eq 23access-list 101 deny tcp host 172,16.1.1 any eq 23access-list 101 permit ip any any
- D.** no access-list 101access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1.1.1 any eq 23access-list 101 deny tcp host 172.16.1.1 any eq 23access-list 101 permit ip any any!interface E0/0service-policy input PM-CoPP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Packets that match a deny rule are excluded from that class and cascade to the next class (if one exists) for classification. Therefore if we don't want to CoPP traffic from 10.1.1.1/32 and 172.16.1.1/32, we must "deny" them in the ACL.

NEW QUESTION: 215

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Spoke# show dmvpn
Tunnel0, Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:2,
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
-----
1 172.18.16.2 192.168.1.1 UP 01:05:35 S
1 172.18.46.2 192.168.1.4 UP 00:00:25 D
```

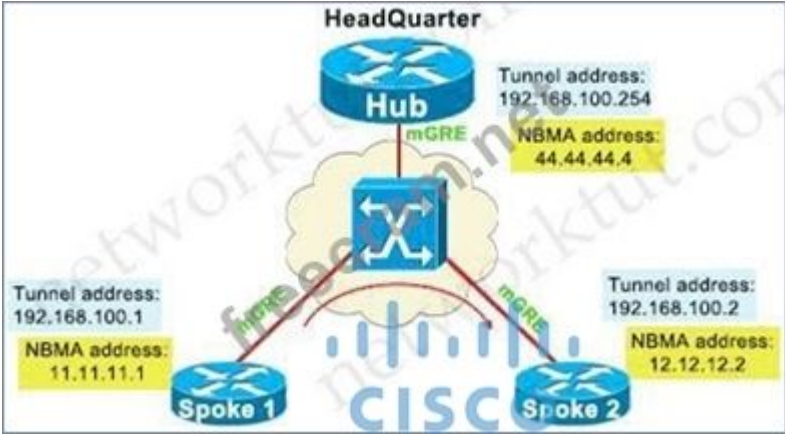
An engineer has configured DMVPN on a spoke router. What is the WAN IP address of another spoke router within the DMVPN network?

- A.** 172.18.46.2
- B.** 192.168.1.4
- C.** 172.18.16.2
- D.** 192.168.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

From the output we can see there are 2 NHRP Peers. The first one with the NBMA Address of 172.18.16.2 and the "Attribute" (Attrb) of Static (S) so we can deduce it is the Hub device.

Therefore the second one must be the remaining Spoke device with the attribute of Dynamic (D).



-- > S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete
N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket
Ent -- > Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer
NHS Status: E -- > Expecting Replies, R -- > Responding, W -- > Waiting UpDn Time -- > Up or Down Time for a Tunnel
==
Interface: Tunnel1, IPv4 NHRP Details
Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:2,
Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb

1 44.44.44.4 192.168.100.254 UP 00:03:40 S
1 12.12.12.2 192.168.100.2 UP 00:03:20 D

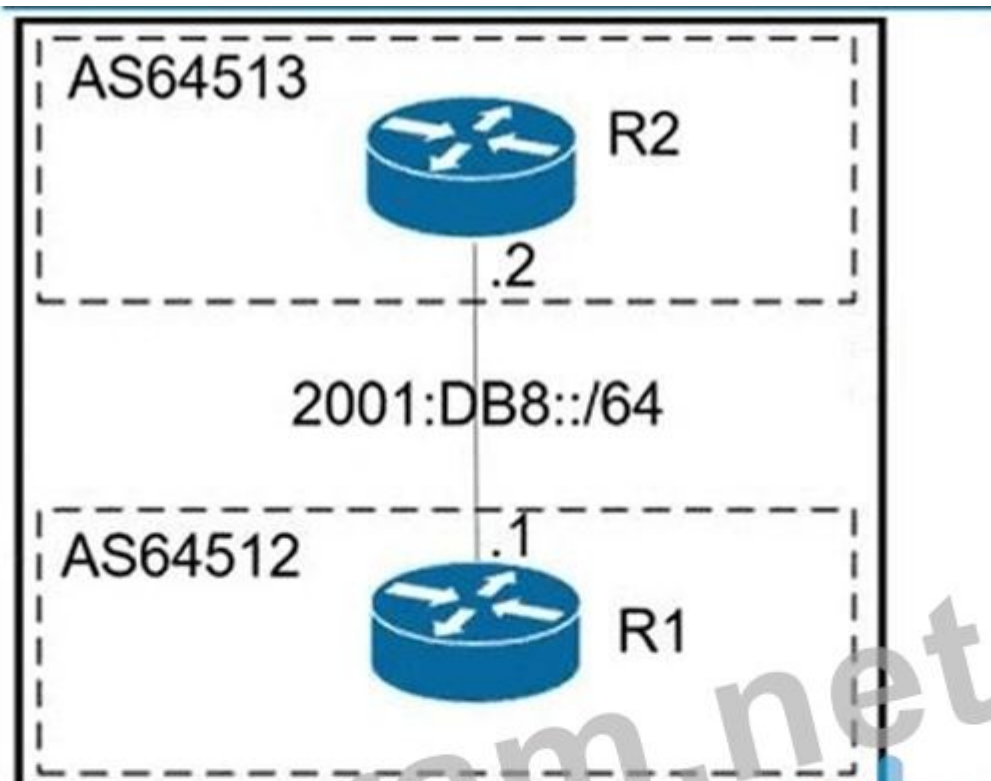
NEW QUESTION: 216

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.** Cisco Easy VPN
- B.** DMVPN
- C.** GETVPN
- D.** FlexVPN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 217



```
R1#show ipv6 access-list
```

```
IPv6 access list inbound-acl
```

```
  permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 eq bgp host 2001:DB8::1 (75 matches) sequence 20
```

```
  permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 host 2001:DB8::1 eq bgp (17 matches) sequence 30
```

```
  deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/32 any (77 matches) sequence 40
```

```
  permit ipv6 any (20 matches) sequence 1000
```

```
R1#ping ipv6 2001:DB8::2
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8::2, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
.....  
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)  
R1#show ipv6 access-list  
IPv6 access list inbound-acl  
  permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 eq bgp host 2001:DB8::1 (77 matches) sequence 20  
  permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 host 2001:DB8::1 eq bgp (19 matches) sequence 30  
  deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/32 any (95 matches) sequence 40  
  permit ipv6 any (23 matches) sequence 1000  
R1#
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer applied filter on R1. The interface flapped between R1 and R2 and cleaning the BGP session did not restore the BGP session and failed. Which action must the engineer take to restore the BGP session from R2 to R1?

- A. Swap the source and destination IP addresses in the IPv6 traffic filter
- B. ICMPv6 must be permitted by the IPv6 traffic filter
- C. Enable the BGP session, which went down when the session was cleared.
- D. Apply the IPv6 traffic filter in the outbound direction on the interface

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 218

```

R4#
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 10.1.1.14 255.255.255.252
ip access-group VENDOR in
ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 EIGRPKEY
speed 100
full-duplex
!
interface loopback 100
ip address 10.199.100.1 255.255.255.255
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.1.1.8 0.0.0.3
network 10.1.1.12 0.0.0.3
no auto-summary
eigrp router-id 100.4.4.4
neighbor 10.1.1.13 FastEthernet1/0
redistribute connected
!
router bgp 65001
no synchronization
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 100.4.4.4 mask 255.255.255
neighbor 10.1.1.13 remote-as 65001
no auto-summary
!
ip access-list extended VENDOR
permit tcp 192.168.32.0 0.0.7.255 host 10.199.100.1 eq 22 time-range VENDOR_ACCESS
!
time-range VENDOR_ACCESS
periodic weekend 22:00 to 23:00

```

Refer to the exhibit A network engineer received a call from the vendor for a failed attempt to remotely log in to their managed router loopback interface from 192.168.40.15 Which action must the network engineer take to resolve the issue?

- A. The source IP summarization must be updated to include the vendor source IP address
- B. The time-range configuration must be changed to use absolute instead of periodic
- C. The IP access list VENDOR must be applied to interface loopback 100
- D. The EIGRP configuration must be updated to include a network statement for loopback 100

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 219

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets
 network 131.108.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
 network 131.108.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
 distribute-list 1 out
!
access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.0.255
```



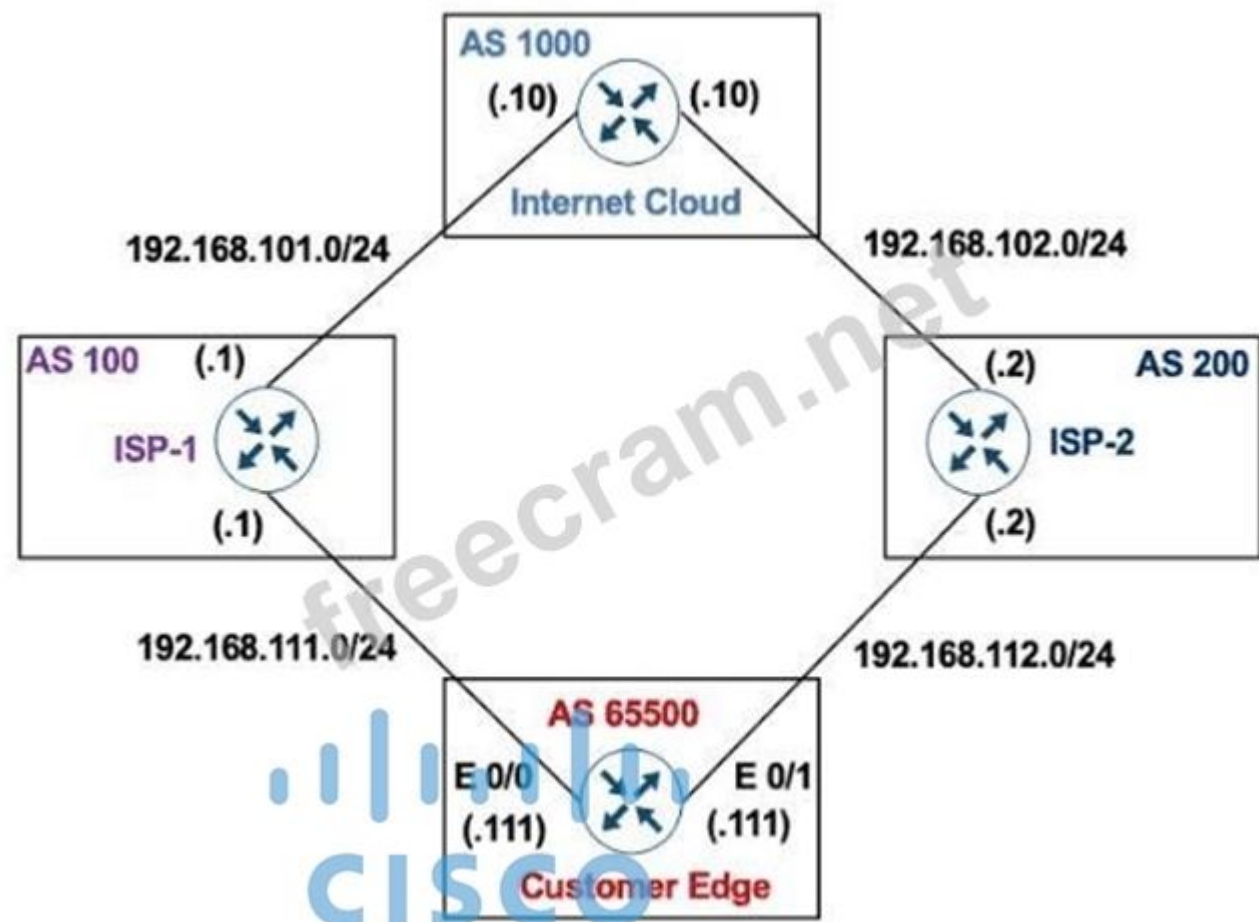
The R1 OSPF neighbor is not receiving type 5 external LSAs for 132.108.2.0/24 and 132.108.3.0/24 networks. Which configuration command resolves the issue?

- A. access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.3.255
- B. access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.1.255
- C. access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.3.255
- D. access-list 1 permit 132.108.2.0 0.0.0.255

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 220

Refer to the exhibit.



The Customer Edge router (AS 65500) wants to use ASC100 as the preferred ISP for all external routes.

```
Customer Edge
route-map SETLP
set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out
neighbor 192.168.112.2 remote-as 200
```

This configuration failed to send routes to AS 100 as the preferred path. Which set of configuration resolves the issue?

☐

```
route-map SETLP
set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out
```

☐

```
route-map SETLP
set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP in
```

☐

```
route-map SETPP
set as-path prepend 111 111
!
router bgp 65500
neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP out
```

☐

```
route-map SETPP
set as-path prepend 100 100
!
router bgp 65500
neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP in
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 221

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router ospfv3 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
passive-interface Loopback0
exit-address-family
address-family ipv6 unicast
passive-interface Loopback0
exit-address-family
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/64
ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 10
ospfv3 10 ipv6 area 0
interface GigabitEthernet2
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 enable
ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 10
ospfv3 10 ipv6 area 0
```

An administrator must configure the router with OSPF for IPv4 and IPv6 networks under a single process.

The OSPF adjacencies are not established and did not meet the requirement. Which action resolves the issue?

- A.** Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.
- B.** Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, for the IPv6 address and remove process route ID with IPv6 address.
- C.** Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1 for the IPv4 address, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.
- D.** Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and configure an additional router ID with IPv6 address.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

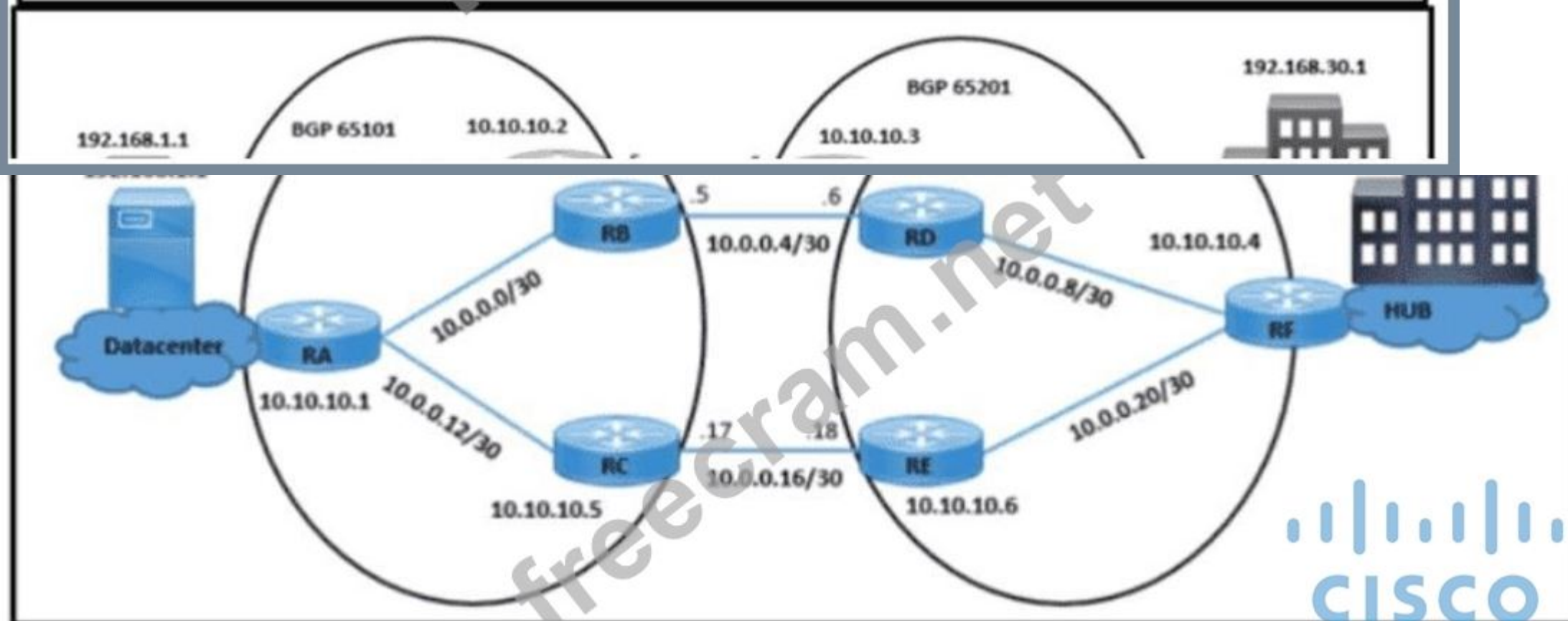
NEW QUESTION: 222

```

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

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

```



Refer to the exhibit. A customer finds that traffic from the application server (192.168.1.1) to the HUB site passes through a congested path that causes random packet drops. The NOC team influences the BGP path with MED on

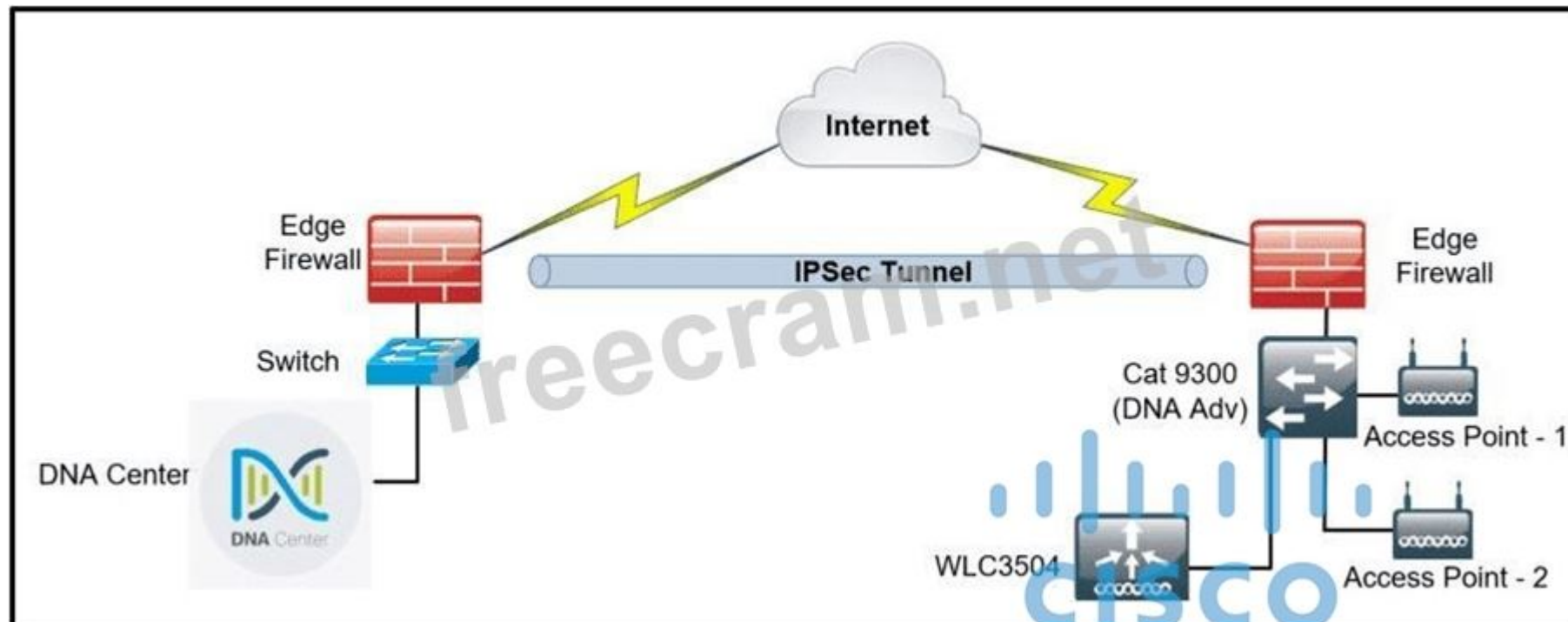
RB. but RD still sees that traffic coming from RA is not taking an alternate route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A.
- ```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 weight 50
```
- B.
- ```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-map HIGH-LP out
```
- C.
- ```
RD(config)#router bgp 65201
RD(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.2 weight 65535
```
- D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 223

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. Copy the .cert file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.
- B. Delete the WLC 3504 from Cisco DNA Center and add it to Cisco DNA Center again.
- C. Add the WLC 3504 under the hierarchy of the Catalyst 9300 connected devices.
- D. Copy the .pern file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.

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

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/109597-csr-chained-certificates-wlc-00.html#anc12>

#### NEW QUESTION: 224

How is a preshared key "Test" for all the remote VPN routers configured In a DMVPN using GRE over IPsec set up?

- A. crypto Ipsec key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
- B. authentication pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
- C. crypto isakmp key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
- D. set pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 225

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

- \* Standard pings to all router interfaces, including loopbacks, are successful.
- \* Data traffic is unaffected.
- \* SNMP connectivity is intermittent.
- \* SSH is either slow or disconnects frequently.

Which command must be configured first to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. show ip route
- B. show policy-map control-plane
- C. show interface | inc drop
- D. show policy-map

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 226

What does the PE router convert the Ipv4 prefix to within an MPLS VPN?

- A. VPN-IPv4 prefix combined with the 64-bit route distinguisher
- B. 48-bit route combining the IP and PE router-id
- C. prefix that combines the ASN, PE router-id, and IP prefix
- D. eBGP path association between the PE and CE sessions

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

The IP prefix is a member of the IPv4 address family. After the PE device learns the IP prefix, the PE converts it into a VPN-IPv4 prefix by combining it with an 8-byte route distinguisher (RD). The generated prefix is a member of the VPN-IPv4 address family. It uniquely identifies the customer address, even if the customer site is using globally nonunique (unregistered private) IP addresses. The route distinguisher used to generate the VPN-IPv4 prefix is specified by a configuration command associated with the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance on the PE device.

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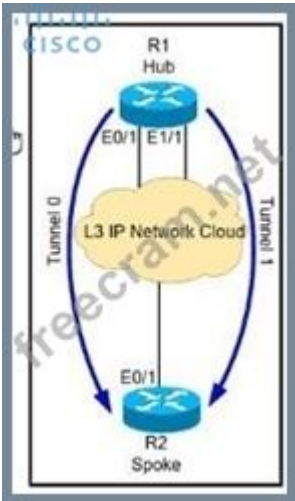
#### NEW QUESTION: 227

Which two statements about VRF-Lite configurations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Each customer has its own dedicated TCAM resources
- B. Each customer has its own private routing table.
- C. Different customers can have overlapping IP addresses on different VPNs
- D. They support a maximum of 512.000 routes
- E. They support the exchange of MPLS labels
- F. They support IS-IS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 228



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

- A. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN shared
- B. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN multipoint
- C. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN unique
- D. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN tunnel1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 229

Compliance Summary > Startup vs Running Configuration

Change History (Running Config)

In Sync

Out Of Sync

Show difference from Startup

Show difference from previous Running

Running Config (338 Lines) - January 07, 2022 05:14 AM

Running Config (342 Lines) - January 07, 2022 05:27 AM

|                                              |                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 85 no mop sysid                              | 85 no mop sysid                                                 |
| 86 interface GigabitEthernet2                | 86 interface GigabitEthernet2                                   |
| 87 ip address 172.16.1.42 255.255.255.252    | 87 ip address 172.16.1.42 255.255.255.252                       |
|                                              | 88 ip access-group DHA in                                       |
| 88 negotiation auto                          | 89 negotiation auto                                             |
| 89 ipv6 enable                               | 90 ipv6 enable                                                  |
| 90 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0                      | 91 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0                                         |
| 161 700 permit tcp any any eq 80             | 162 700 permit tcp any any eq 8443                              |
| 162 800 deny udp any any eq domain           | 163 800 deny udp any any eq domain                              |
| 163 900 deny udp any eq bootpc any eq bootps | 164 900 deny udp any eq bootpc any eq bootps                    |
|                                              | 165 ip access-list extended DHA                                 |
| 164 ip radius source-interface Loopback8     | 166 30 deny tcp host 172.16.100.5 host 10.228.200.250 eq telnet |
| 165 logging source-interface Loopback8       | 167 20 permit ip any any                                        |
| 166 logging host 10.228.200.251              | 168 ip radius source-interface Loopback8                        |
|                                              | 169 logging source-interface Loopback8                          |
|                                              | 170 logging host 10.228.200.251                                 |

Refer to the exhibit. After an engineer updates the configuration on the device, they noticed unexpected behavior. Which command resolves the issue by completely replacing the startup configuration?

- A. copy running-config startup-config
- B. configure replace nvram:startup-config
- C. copy system:running.config nvram:startup-config
- D. configure replace nvram:private-config

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

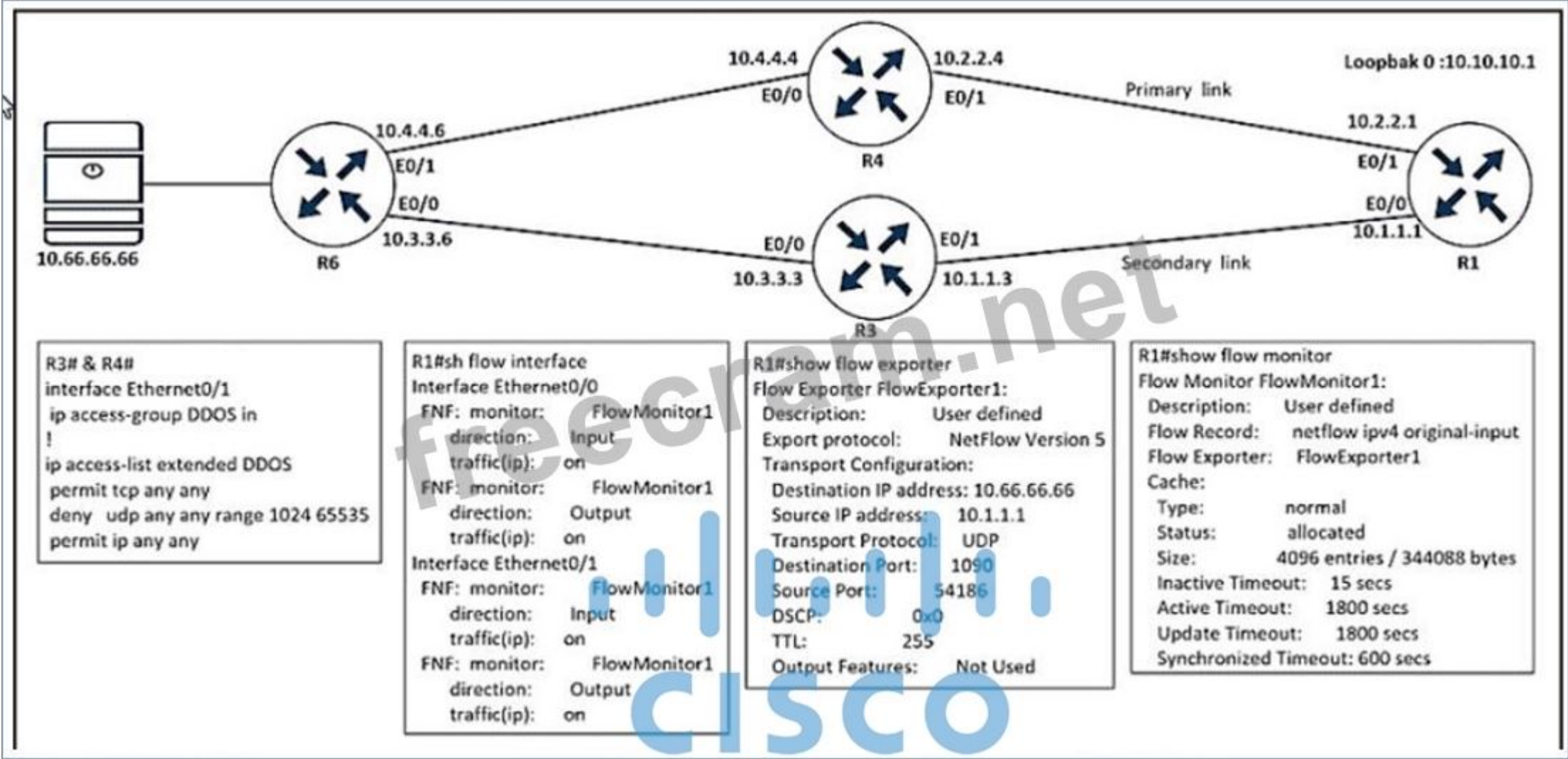
NEW QUESTION: 230

What are the two reasons for RD and VPNv4 addresses in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN? (Choose two.)

- A. They are used for a BGP session with the CE device.
- B. When the PE redistributes customer routes into MP-BGP, they must be unique.
- C. RD is prepended to each prefix to make routes unique.
- D. They are on a CE device to use for static configuration.
- E. VPN RT communities are used to identify customer unique routes.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 231



Refer to the exhibit An engineer configured NetFlow but cannot receive the flows from R1 Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two )

- R4(config)#ip access-list extended DDOS  
R4(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit udp any host 10.66.66.66 eq 1090
- A. R4(config)#flow exporter FlowExporter1  
R4(config-flow-exporter)#destination 10.66.66.66
- R3(config)#ip access-list extended DDOS  
R3(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit udp any host 10.66.66.66 eq 1090
- C. R1(config)#flow exporter FlowExporter1  
R1(config-flow-exporter)#destination 10.66.60.66
- D. R3(config)#flow exporter FlowExporter1  
R3(config-flow-exporter)#destination 10.66.66.66
- E.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 232

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

- A. It extends the IP address to identify which VFP instance it belongs to.
- B. It manages the import and export of routes between two or more VRF instances
- C. It enables multicast distribution for VRF-Lite setups to enhance EGP routing protocol capabilities
- D. It enables multicast distribution for VRF-Lite setups to enhance IGP routing protocol capabilities

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 233

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

- A. RT must be globally unique within the same VPN
- B. Each RT value must be identical to an RD value within the same VPN.
- C. RT values must be Afferent from the RD values in the same VPN
- D. RT must be globally identical within the same VPN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 234

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

- A. nonbroadcast multiaccess
- B. forwarding information base
- C. policy-based routing
- D. packet switching

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 235**

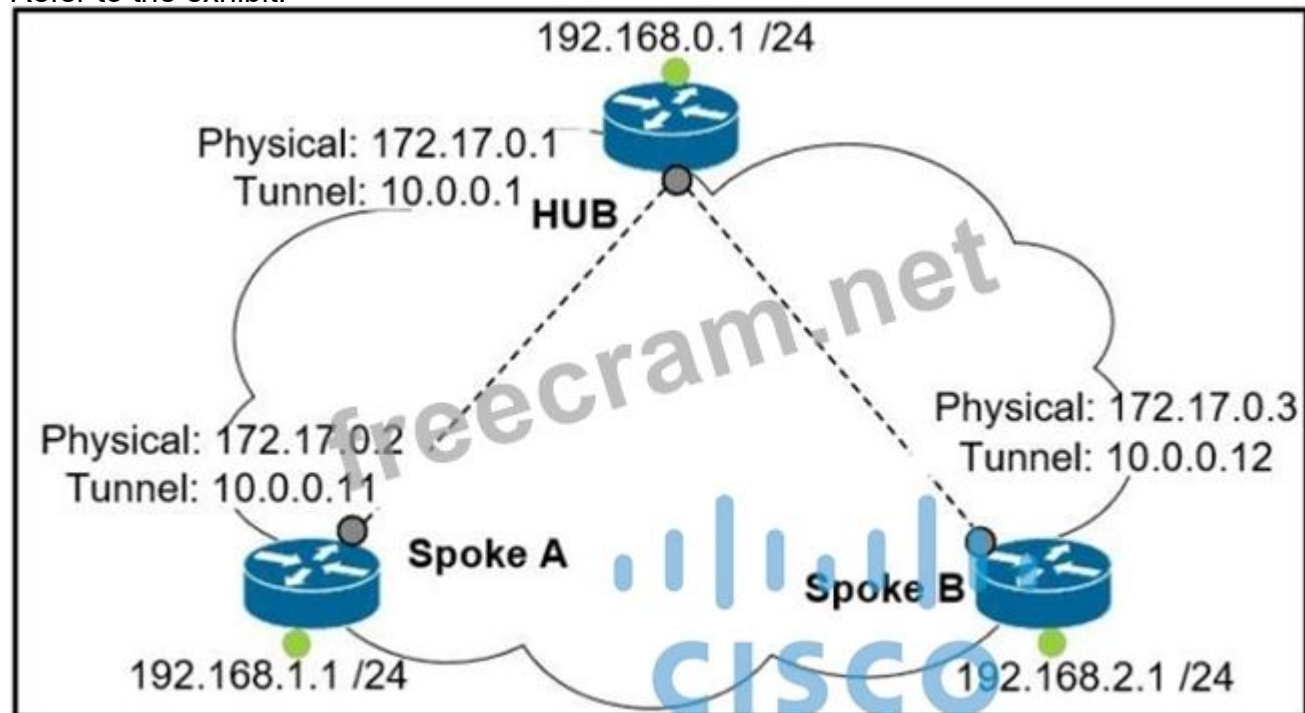
What are the two prerequisites to enable BFD on Cisco routers? (Choose two)

- A. OSPF Demand Circuit must run BFD on all participating routers.
- B. A supported IP routing protocol must be configured on the participating routers.
- C. Cisco Express Forwarding and IP Routing must be enabled on all participating routers.
- D. UDP port 1985 must be allowed on all participating routers.
- E. ICMP must be allowed on all participating routers.

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

**NEW QUESTION: 236**

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

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

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

A. Option A

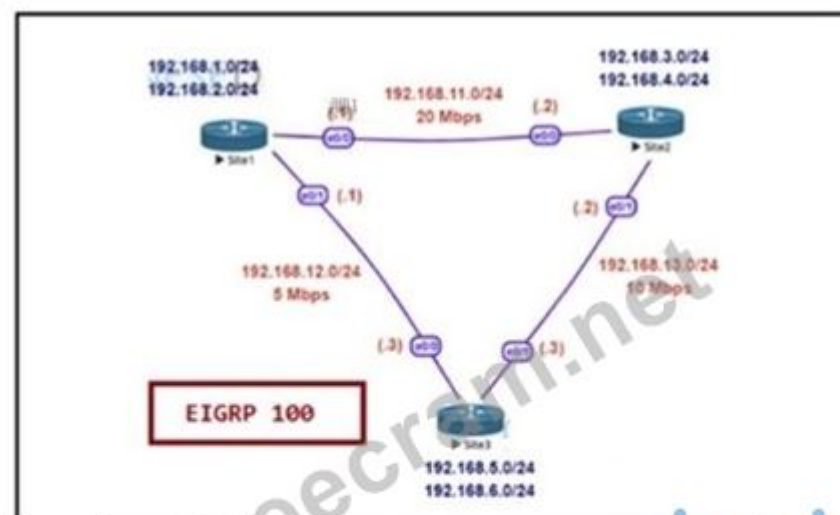
B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 237



Site1 - Show ip route

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

```

```

D 192.168.13.0/24 [90/563200] via 192.168.12.3, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/1
 [90/307200] via 192.168.11.2, 00:00:23, Ethernet0/0

```

#### Site1 - Show ip eigrp topology

```

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

```

#### Site1 - Show run | section router eigrp

```

router eigrp 100
 variance 2
 network 192.168.1.0
 network 192.168.2.0
 network 192.168.11.0
 network 192.168.12.0

```

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



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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 238

```
CPE# copy flash:packages.conf ftp://192.0.2.40/
Address or name of remote host [192.0.2.40]?
Destination filename [packages.conf]?
Writing packages.conf
%Error opening ftp://192.0.2.40/packages.conf (Incorrect
Login/Password)
CPE#
```

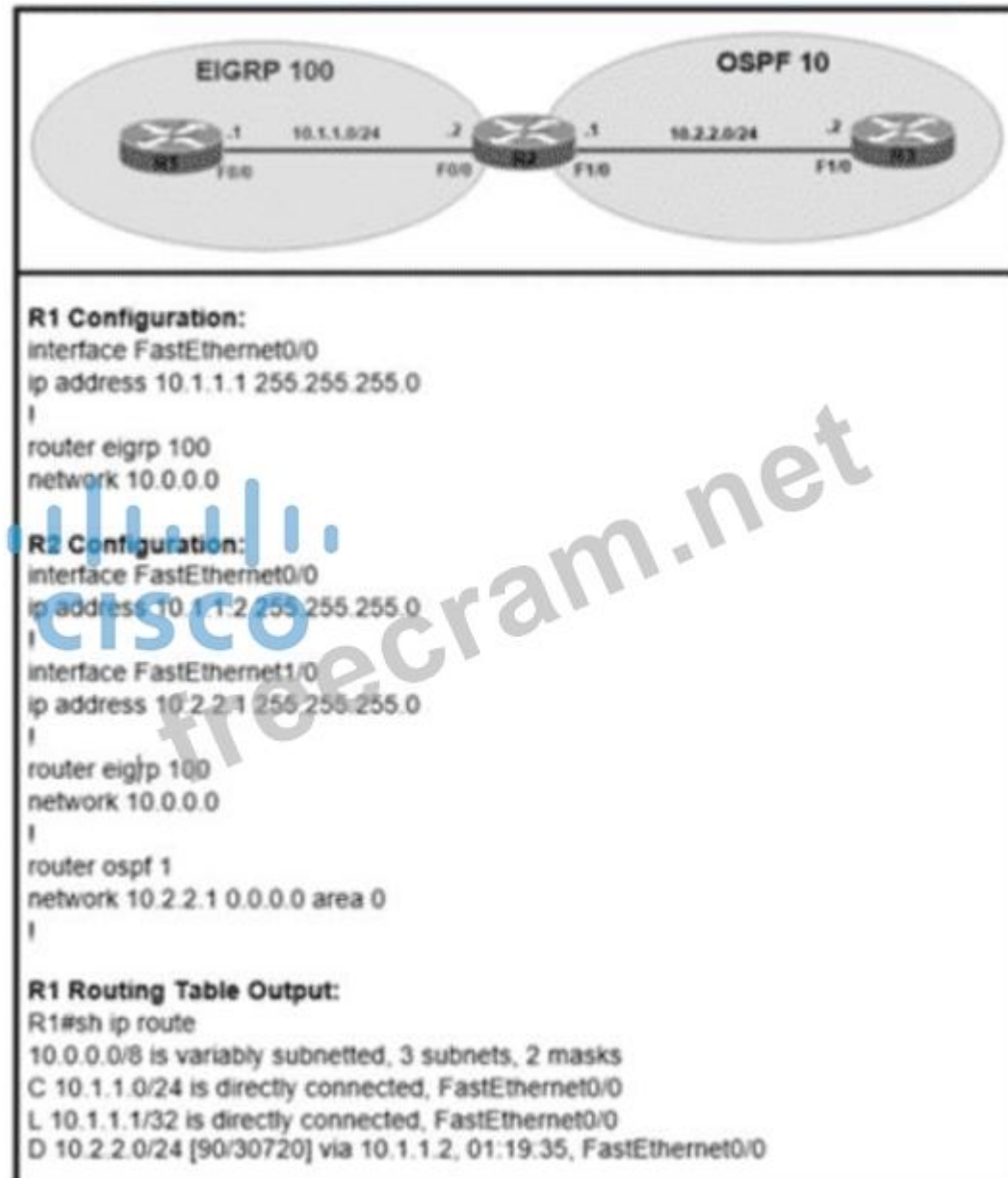
Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must upload the packages.conf file to an FTP server. However, the FTP server rejected anonymous service and required users to authenticate. What are the two ways to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a user on the router matching the username and password on the FTP server and log in before attempting the copy
- B. Use the copy flash-packages.conf ftp: command instead and enter the FTP server credentials when prompted.
- C. Use the copy flash:packages.conf scp: command instead and enter the FTP server credentials when prompted.
- D. Enter the FTP server credentials directly in the FTP URL using the ftp://username:password@192.0.2.40/syntax .
- E. Use the ftp username and ftp password configuration commands to specify valid FTP server credentials.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 239

:590



Refer to the exhibit The R2 OSPF route 10 2 2 0/24 shows in the R1 EIGRP routing table without route redistribution performed between OSPF and EIGRP routing protocols Which configuration is required on router R2 to resolve the issue?

- A. Replace the network 10.0.0.0 command with FastEthernet0/0network in EIGRP 100.
- B. passive-interface FastEthernet 0/0 command in OSPF1.
- C. Addthe passive-interface FastEthernet 1/0 command in EIGRP 100
- D. Add the no auto-summary command in EIGRP 100.

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

NEW QUESTION: 240

```
R1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
 no auto-summary
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 172.16.0.0
 neighbor 192.168.12.2 FastEthernet0/0

R2
interface Loopback0
 ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 172.16.0.0
 neighbor 192.168.12.1 FastEthernet0/0
 passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 cannot establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action establishes EIGRP adjacency?

- A. Remove the passive-interface command from the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
- B. Remove the current autonomous system number on one of the routers and change to a different value.
- C. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
- D. Add the passive-interface command to the R1 configuration so that it matches the R2 configuration.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 241

```

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

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

```

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

- A. Configure the management interface in the global routing table to send the records.
- B. Rectify NetFlow collector reachability from the management interface.
- C. Configure a different interface to send the records.
- D. Configure the NetFlow collector to listen at export-protocol netflow-v5.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 242

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router#show ip eigrp interfaces
EIGRP-IPv4 Interfaces for AS(1)
Interface Xmit Queue PeerQ Mean Pacing Time Multicast
 Peers Un/Reliable Un/Reliable SRTT Un/Reliable Flow
Lo0 0 0/0 0/0 0 0/0 0 0
Fa0/0 1 0/0 0/0 7 0/2 50 0

Router#show running-config | section eigrp
router eigrp 1
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255
 network 192.168.2.2 0.0.0.0
 network 192.168.12.2 0.0.0.0

Router#show running-config interface Fa0/3
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 93 bytes
interface FastEthernet0/3
 ip vrf forwarding CLIENT1

```

While troubleshooting an EIGRP neighbor adjacency problem, the network engineer notices that the interface connected to the neighboring router is not participating in the EIGRP process. Which action resolves the issues?

- A. Configure the network command to network 172.16.0.1 0.0.0.0
- B. Configure the network command under EIGRP address family vrf CLIENT1
- C. Configure EIGRP metrics on interface FastEthernet0/3
- D. Configure the network command under EIGRP address family ipv4

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

```

router eigrp 1
!
address-family ipv4 vrf CLIENT1
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255
 no auto-summary
 autonomous-system 1
 exit-address-family

```

#### NEW QUESTION: 243

Refer to the exhibit.

```

interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group 101 in
!
time-range Office-hour
 periodic weekdays 08:00 to 17:00
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ssh time-range Office-hour

```

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

- A. Modify the access list to use the correct IP address.
- B. Configure the correct time range.

- C. Modify the access list to correct the subnet mask
- D. Configure the access list in the outbound direction.

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

To ACL should be permit tcp 101 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0

#### NEW QUESTION: 244

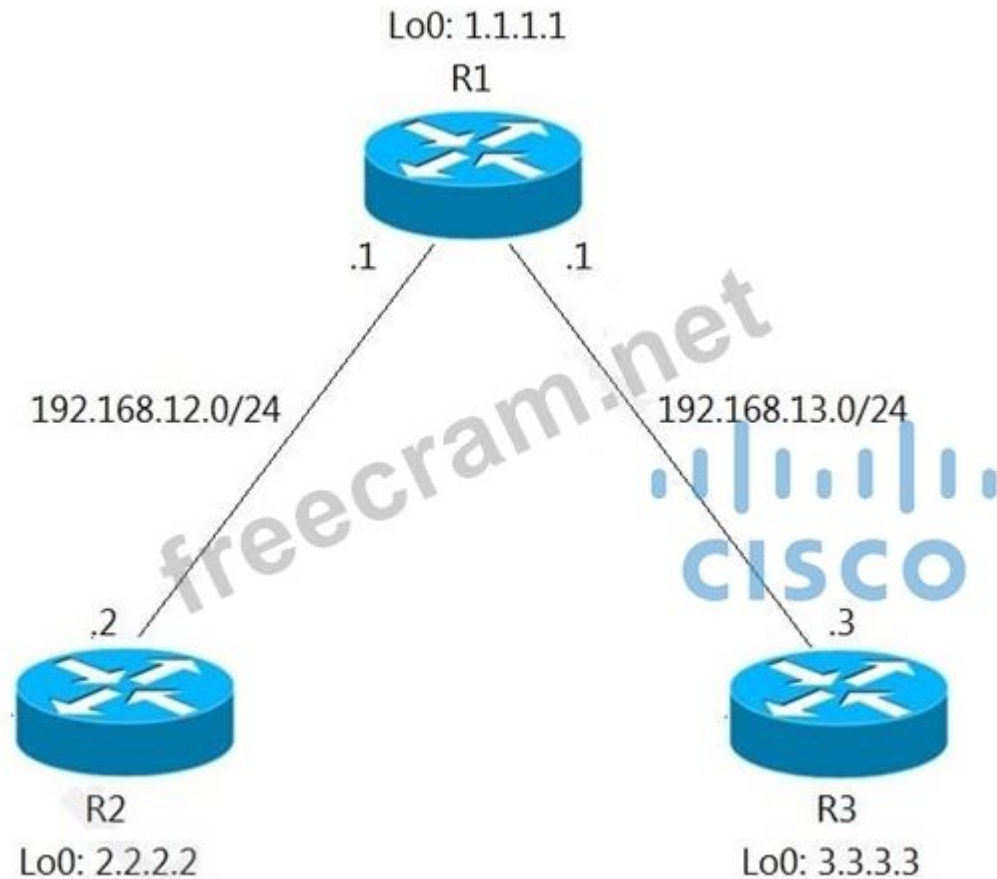
How is the LDP router ID used in an MPLS network?

- A. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID even if a loopback is configured.
- B. The force keyword changes the router ID to the specified address without causing any impact.
- C. The MPLS LDP router ID must match the IGP router ID.
- D. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 245

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

- A. Add a static route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.
- B. Use a leak map on R1 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the distribute list command toward R3.
- C. Use a leak map on R3 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the EIGRP stub feature.
- D. Add a static null route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.

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

The EIGRP stub feature is useful to prevent unnecessary EIGRP queries and to filter some routes that you advertise. What if you want to configure your router as a stub router but still make an exception to some routes that it

advertises? That is possible with the leak-map feature. This is how to configure leak-map in this question:

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard R2_L0
R1(config-std-nacl)#permit host 2.2.2.2
R1(config)#route-map R2_L0_LEAK
R2(config-route-map)#match ip address R2_L0
R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#eigrp stub leak-map R2_L0_LEAK
```

#### NEW QUESTION: 246

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

The connected routers do not show up as OSPF neighbors. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Change the R1 hello timer to 20.
- B. Change the R2 hello timer to 20.
- C. Change the R2 dead timer to 20.
- D. Change the R1 dead timer to 20.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 247

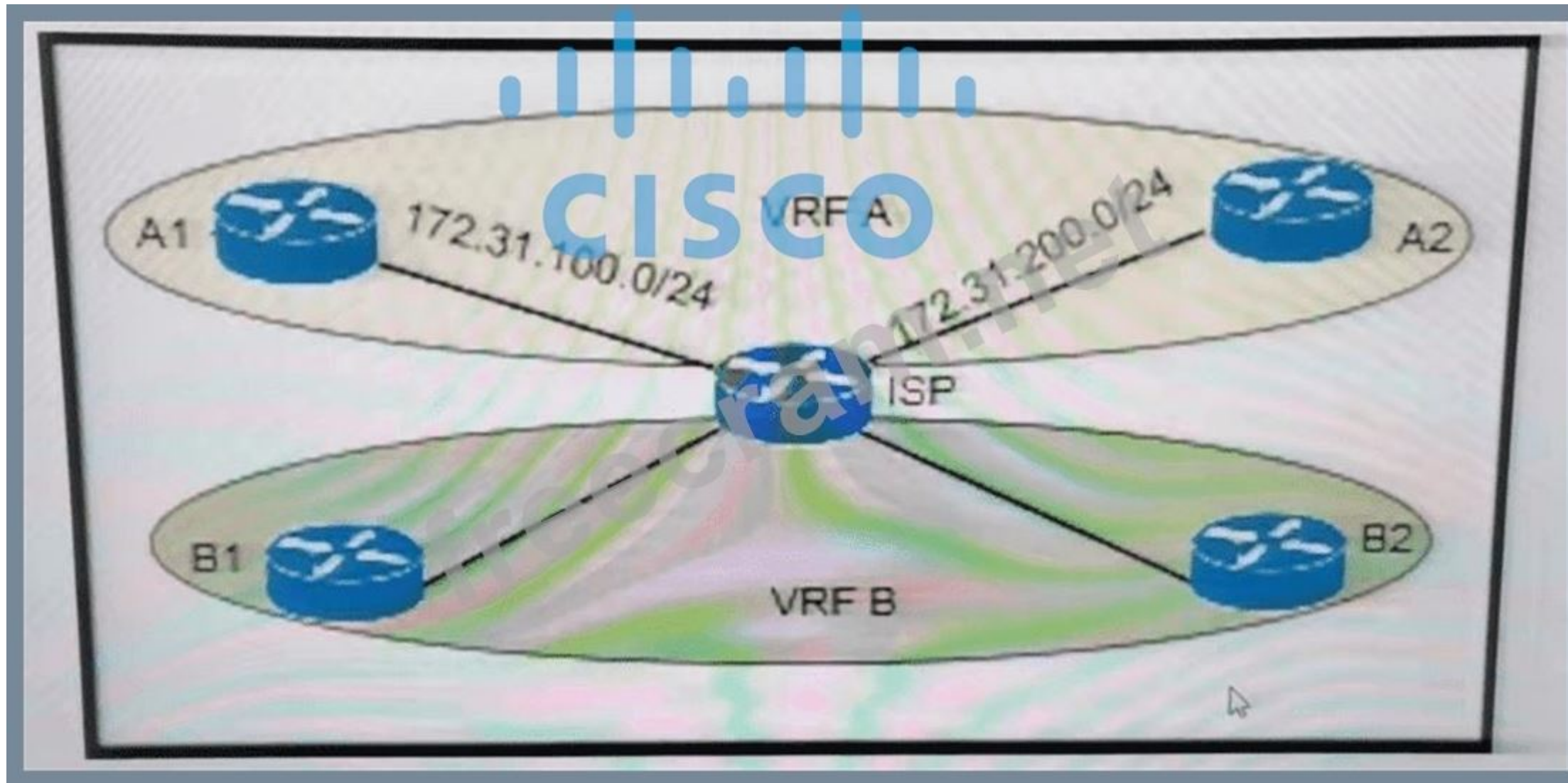
Which feature is required for IPv6 Source Guard to block traffic arriving on the server interface from unknown sources?

- A. IPv6 RA Guard
- B. Dynamic ARP Inspection
- C. IPv6 ND Inspection
- D. DHCPv6 Guard

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 248

Refer to the exhibit. The ISP router is fully configured for customer A and customer B using the VRF-Lite feature. What is the minimum configuration required for customer A to communicate between routers A1 and A2?



**A.** A1interface fa0/0description To- > ISPip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net

172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0A2interface fa0/0description To- > ISPip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0 no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

**B.** A1interface fa0/0description To- > ISPip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!

router ospf 100net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0A2interfacefa0/0description To- > ISPip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

**C.** A1interface fa0/0description To- > ISPip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net

172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0A2interface fa0/0description To- > ISPip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0 no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

**D.** A1interface fa0/0description To- > ISPip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!

router ospf 100 vrf A net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0A2interface fa0/0description To- > ISPip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100 vrf A net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

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

A1 and A2 routers do not know they belong to VRF A. The two

interfaces of ISP (which are connected to A1 & A2) should be configured like this (we only show the configure of one interface):

ISP router:

```
interface g0/0
```

```
description ISP- > To_CustomerA
```

```
ip vrf forwarding A
```

```
ip address 172.31.100.2 255.255.255.0
```

router ospf 100 vrf A  
network 172.31.200.2 0.0.0.255 area 0

NEW QUESTION: 249

Refer to the exhibit.



Why is user authentication being rejected?

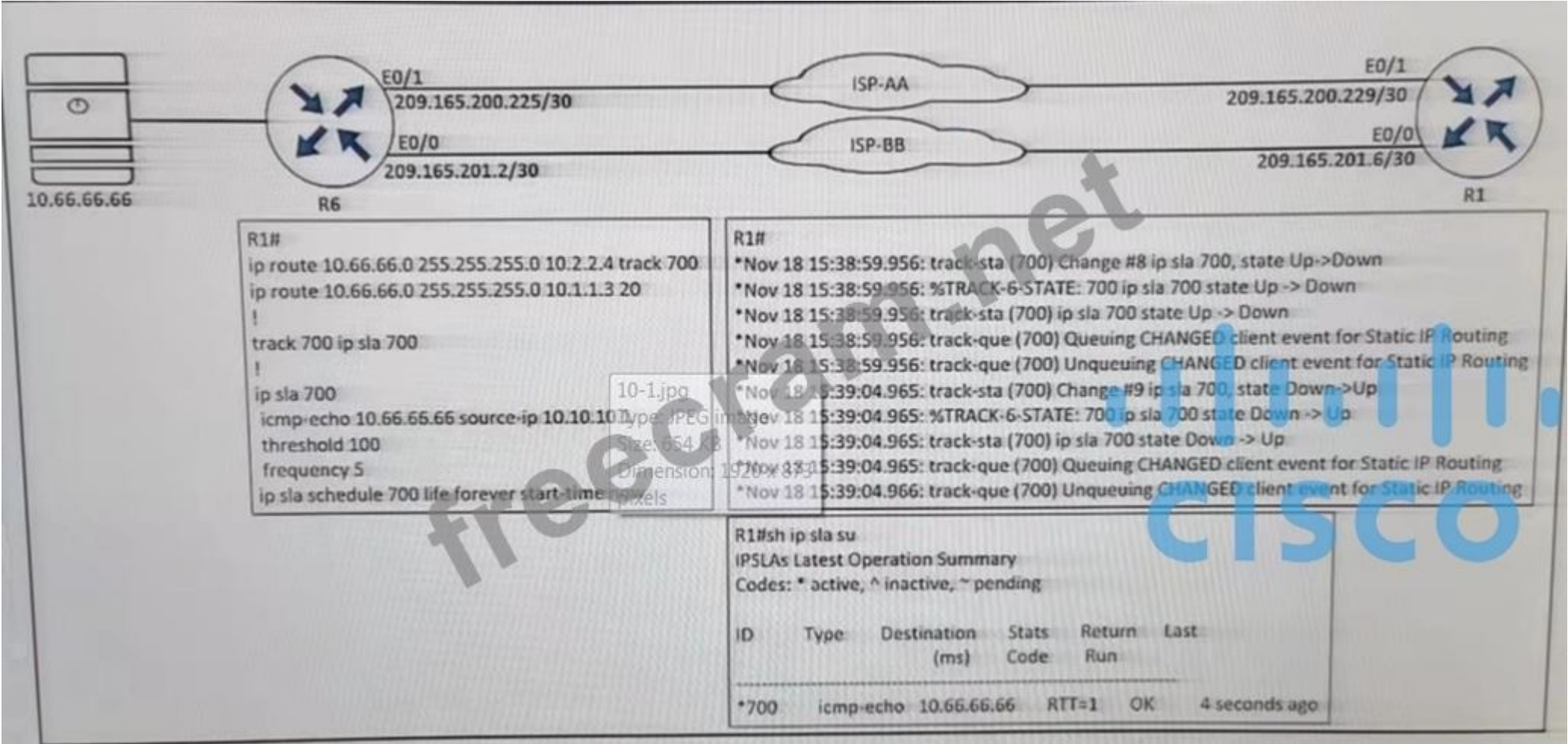
- A. The TACACS+ server expects "user", but the NT client sends "domain/user".
- B. The TACACS+ server refuses the user because the user is set up for CHAP.
- C. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is in the local database.
- D. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is not in the local database.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-accesscontrol- system-tacacs-/13864-tacacs-pppdebug.html>

NEW QUESTION: 250

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured IP SLA on R1 to avoid the ISP link flapping problem. but it is not working as designed IP SLA should wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection and then revert to the primary link

after waning 20 seconds, when the primary link is available and stabilized. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. R1(config)#ip sla 700R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 30 up 20
- B. R1(config)#ip sla 700R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 20 up 30
- C. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700R1(config-track)#delay down 30 up 20
- D. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700R1(config-track)#delay down 20 up 30

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

"wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection" -> delay down 30

"then revert to the primary link after waiting 20 seconds" -> up 20

Under the track object, you can specify delays so we have to configure delay under "track 700 ip sla 700" (not under "ip sla 700").

#### NEW QUESTION: 251

What is a MPLS PHP label operation?

- A. PE removes the outer label before sending to the P router.
- B. Downstream node signals to remove the label.
- C. It improves P router performance by not performing multiple label lookup.
- D. It uses implicit-NULL for traffic congestion from source to destination forwarding

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 252

Which IPv6 feature enables a device to reject traffic when it is originated from an address that is not stored in the device binding table?

- A. IPv6 Snooping
- B. IPv6 Source Guard
- C. IPv6 DAD Proxy
- D. IPv6 RA Guard

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

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6\\_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-src-guard.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-src-guard.html)

#### NEW QUESTION: 253

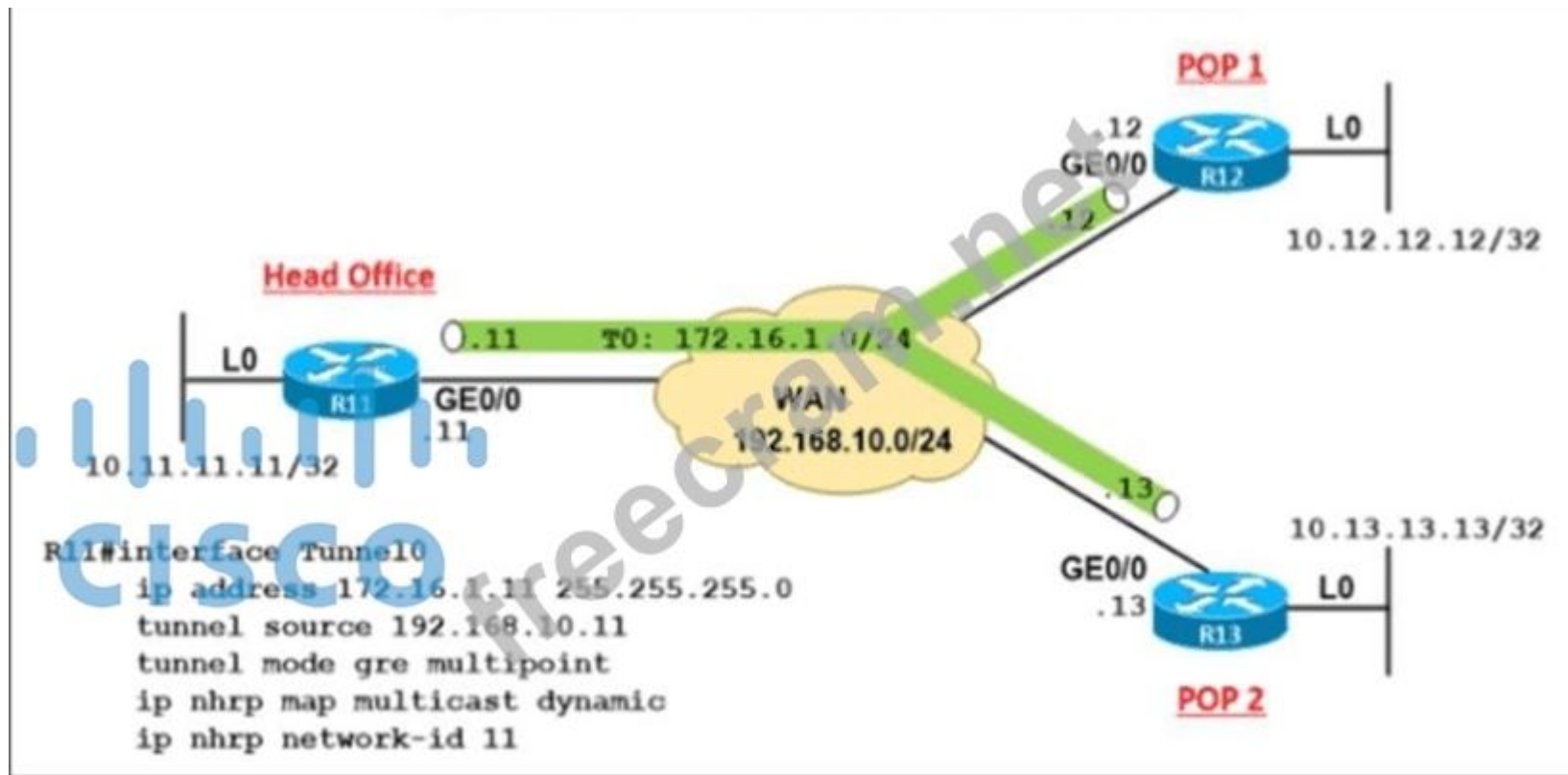
Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?

- A. shared risk link group-disjoint
- B. linecard-disjoint
- C. lowest-repair-path-metric
- D. interface-disjoint

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

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute\\_eigrp/configuration/xe-3s/asr1000/ire- xe-3s-asr1000/ire-ipfrr.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_eigrp/configuration/xe-3s/asr1000/ire- xe-3s-asr1000/ire-ipfrr.html)

#### NEW QUESTION: 254



Refer to the exhibit A company builds WAN infrastructure between the head office and POPs using DMVPN hub-and-spoke topology to provide end-to-end communication All POPs must maintain point-to-point connectivity with the head office Which configuration meets the requirement at routers R12 and R13?

○ R12#  
interface Tunnel0  
ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11  
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11  
ip nhrp network-id 12  
ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11

R13#  
interface Tunnel0  
ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11  
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11  
ip nhrp network-id 13  
ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11

○ R12#  
interface Tunnel0  
ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11  
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11  
ip nhrp network-id 12  
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11

R13#  
interface Tunnel0  
ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11  
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11  
ip nhrp network-id 13  
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11

☐ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp network-id 11
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11
```

☐ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp network-id 11
ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11
```

A. Option C

B. Option B

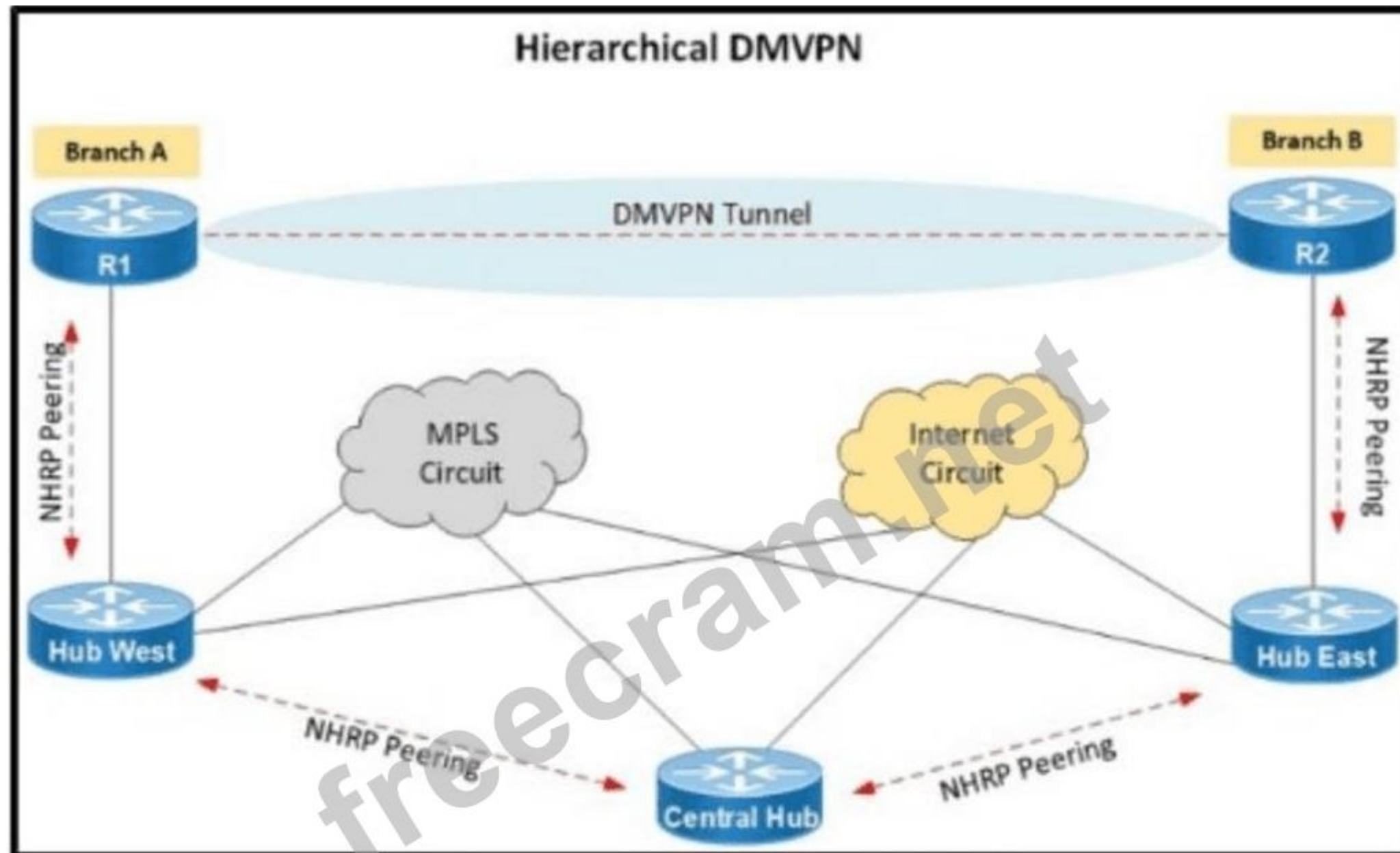
C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 255**

Refer to the exhibit.



Hub

```
interface Tunnel10
 ip address 192.168.0.X 255.255.255.0
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 tunnel source Loopback 0
 ip nhrp redirect
 ip nhrp network-id 10
```

An engineer configures DMVPN on devices Hub West and Hub East. Which two additional configurations must be on devices Hub West and Hub East as part of the template to configure hierarchical DMVPN? (Choose two.)

A. interface Tunnel10

ip nhrp map multicast dynamic

**B.** interface Tunnel10

ip nhrp shortcut

**C.** interface Tunnel10

ip nhrp nhs 192.168.0.1

**D.** interface Tunnel10

ip nhrp map 192.168.0.1 172.16.0.2

**E.** interface Tunnel10

ip nhrp nhs 192.168.0.1 nbma 172.16.0.2 multicast

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In a Hierarchical DMVPN deployment (often referred to as DMVPN Phase 3), regional hubs (like Hub West and Hub East) play a dual role. They function as a Hub for the branch routers in their local region and as a Spoke (Next Hop Client) to the Central Hub.

To support this hierarchical structure and the Phase 3 functionality shown in the topology, the following configurations are required on the regional hubs:

1. ip nhrp map multicast dynamic (Option A):

\* Role: Hub Role.

\* Explanation: Since Hub West and Hub East act as hubs for their respective branches (Branch A and Branch B), they must be able to forward multicast traffic (such as EIGRP or OSPF Hello packets) to their spokes. Because branches have dynamic IP addresses, the hub cannot use static maps; it must use the dynamic keyword to automatically map multicast traffic to the NBMA addresses of spokes as they register.

2. ip nhrp shortcut (Option B):

\* Role: Spoke/Client Role.

\* Explanation: This is the defining command for DMVPN Phase 3 on the client side. In this hierarchy, Hub West and Hub East are clients of the Central Hub. When the Central Hub sends an NHRP Redirect (which is already configured in the exhibit 's snippet), the ip nhrp shortcut command allows the regional hubs to process that redirect and initiate a direct " shortcut " tunnel to other hubs or spokes, bypassing the Central Hub for the data plane.

Why other options are not the primary focus for the " Hierarchical/Phase 3 " template:

\* Option C, D, and E: These relate to basic NHRP registration (pointing to the NHS). While Hub West and Hub East do need to point to the Central Hub to function, the question specifically asks about the configuration for Hierarchical DMVPN . Options A and B are the specific enhancements that enable the Phase 3 " Hub-and-Spoke-and-Hub " traffic flow and shortcutting capabilities.

## NEW QUESTION: 256

Refer to the exhibit.

### Configuration Output:

```
aaa new-model

aaa authentication login default local
aaa authentication login VTY_AUTH local
aaa authorization exec default none
aaa authorization exec VTY_AUTH local
aaa accounting exec default start-stop group radius
```

```
password 7 K0AyUubDifOgO4s
authorization exec VTY_AUTH
login authentication VTY_AUTH
```

### Debug Output:

```
%AA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (000004B6): Pick method list 'default'
%AA/AUTHOR (0x4B6): Pick method list 'VTY_AUTH'
%AA/AUTHOR/EXEC(000004B6): Authorization FAIL FD
```

Which action resolves the failed authentication attempt to the router?

- A. Configure aaa authorization login command on line vty 0 4
- B. Configure aaa authorization login command on line console 0
- C. Configure aaa authorization console global command
- D. Configure aaa authorization console command on line vty 0 4

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

In the debug output, we see that the Authorization (not Authentication) failed so we need to correct the authorization. In order to enable authorization, we must use the global command "aaa authorization console" first.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/security/a1/sec-a1-cr-book/sec-cr-a1.html>

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#### NEW QUESTION: 257

```
R3#show cef interface gi0/3
GigabitEthernet0/3 is up (if number 5)
 Corresponding hwidb fast_if number 5
 Corresponding hwidb firstsw->if number 5
 Internet address is 172.16.4.253/30
 ICMP redirects are never sent
 Per packet load-sharing is disabled
 IP unicast RPF check is enabled
 Input features: uRPF
 IP policy routing is disabled
 BGP based policy accounting on input is disabled
 BGP based policy accounting on output is disabled
 Hardware idb is GigabitEthernet0/3
 Fast switching type 1, interface type 27
 IP CEF switching enabled
 IP CEF switching turbo vector
 IP prefix lookup IPv4 ntrie 8-8-8-8 optimized
 Input fast flags 0x4000, Output fast flags 0x0
 ifindex 5(5)
 Slot Slot unit VC -1
 IP MTU 1500
R3#show run int gi0/3
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 162 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
 ip address 172.16.4.253 255.255.255.252
 ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
end
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implements uRPF to increase security and stop incoming spoofed IP packets. Some asymmetrically routed packets are also blocked after the configuration. Which command resolves the issue?

- A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
- B. ip verify unicast reverse-path any
- C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
- D. ip verify unicast reverse-path

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 258

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

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

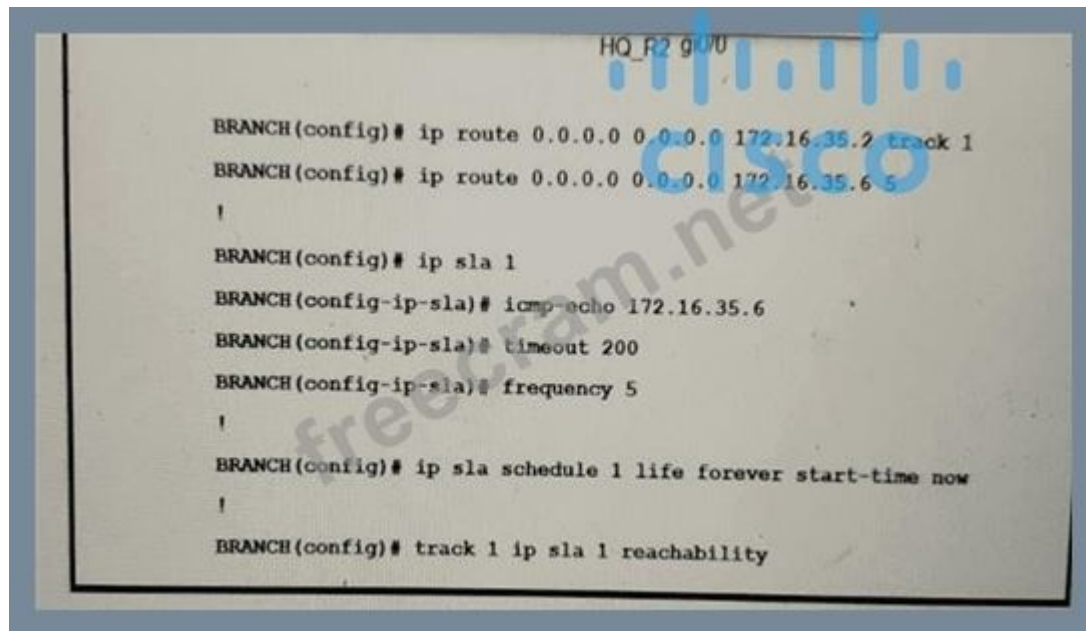
after bgp session are UP.I configured the CoPP to drop 10.3.3.3 bgp traffic (R3).  
R3 bgp traffic that matched the ACL 100 is dropped and the state is in IDLE

```

access-list 100 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 any eq bgp
access-list 100 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 eq bgp any
!
class-map match-all class-bgp
match access-group 100
!
policy-map policy-bgp
class class-bgp
drop
!
control-plane
service-policy input policy-bgp
!
The 10.3.3.3 neighbor goes to IDLE
```

### NEW QUESTION: 259

Refer to Exhibit.



Traffic from the branch network should route through HQ R1 unless the path is unavailable. An engineer tests this functionality by shutting down interface on the BRANCH router toward HQ\_R1 router but 192.168.20.0/24 is no longer reachable from the branch router. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?

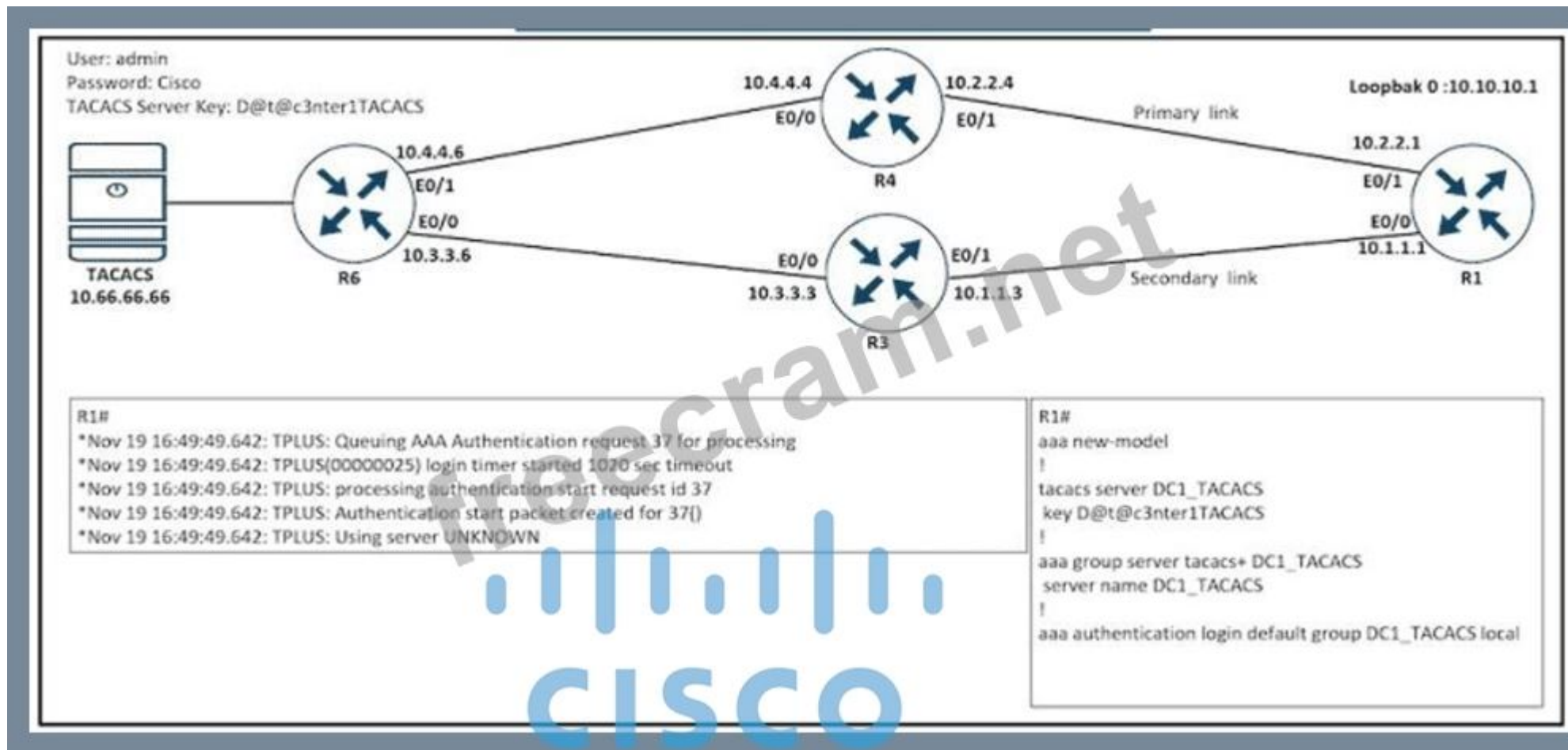
- A. HQ\_R1(config)# ip sla responderHQ\_R1(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.2
- B. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.1
- C. HQ\_R2(config)# ip sla responderHQ\_R2(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.5
- D. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.2

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

In the configuration above, the engineer has made a mistake as he was tracking 172.16.35.6 (the backup path) instead of tracking the main path (172.16.35.2). Therefore, when he shut down the main path, the track 1 was still up so traffic still went through the main path -> it failed.

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

### NEW QUESTION: 260



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

- ☐ `aaa group server tacacs+ DC1_TACACS`  
`server name DC1_TACACS`
- ☐ `tacacs server DC1_TACACS`  
`address ipv4 10.66.66.66`  
`key D@t@c3nter1TACACS`
- ☐ `aaa group server tacacs+ DC1_TACACS`  
`server name DC1_TACACS`
- ☐ `tacacs server DC1_TACACS`  
`address ipv4 10.60.66.66`  
`key D@t@c3nter1TACACS`

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 261

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

|                              |                                                                |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| label edge router            | allows an LSR to remove the label before forwarding the packet |
| label switch router          | accepts unlabeled packets and imposes labels                   |
| forwarding equivalence class | group of packets that are forwarded in the same manner         |
| penultimate hop popping      | receives labeled packets and swaps labels                      |

Answer:



Explanation:

- + allows an LSR to remove the label before forwarding the packet: penultimate hop popping
- + accepts unlabeled packets and imposes labels: label edge router
- + group of packets that are forwarded in the same manner: forwarding equivalence class
- + receives labeled packets and swaps labels: label switch router

Explanation:

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

A forwarding equivalence class (FEC) is a term

NEW QUESTION: 262

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show running-config | section ospf
ip ospf 1 area 1
ip ospf 1 area 1
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
area 1 stub no-summary
R2#show ip ospf interface brief
Interface PID Area IP Address/Mask Cost State Nbrs F/C
Lo0 1 1 10.0.0.2/32 1 Loop 0/0
Fa0/0 1 1 10.10.10.1/30 1 DR 0/1

R2#show running-config interface fastEthernet 0/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 116 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
ip mtu 1400
ip ospf 1 area 1
duplex full
end

R2#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
10.0.0.1 1 EXSTART/BDR 00:00:37 10.10.10.2 FastEthernet0/0

R1#show running-config | section ospf
ip ospf 1 area 0
ip ospf 1 area 1
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
area 1 stub no-summary
R1#show ip ospf interface brief
Interface PID Area IP Address/Mask Cost State Nbrs F/C
Lo0 1 0 10.0.0.1/32 1 LOOP 0/0
Lo0 1 1 10.10.10.2/30 Fa0/0 1 BDR 0/1

R1#show running-config interface fastEthernet 1/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 115 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252
ip ospf 1 area 1
duplex auto
speed auto
end

R1#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
10.10.10.1 R1# 1 EXCHANGE/DR 00:00:39 10.10.10.1 FastEthernet1/0
```

Which action restores OSPF adjacency between R1 and R2?

- A. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1300
- B. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1300
- C. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1500
- D. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1500

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

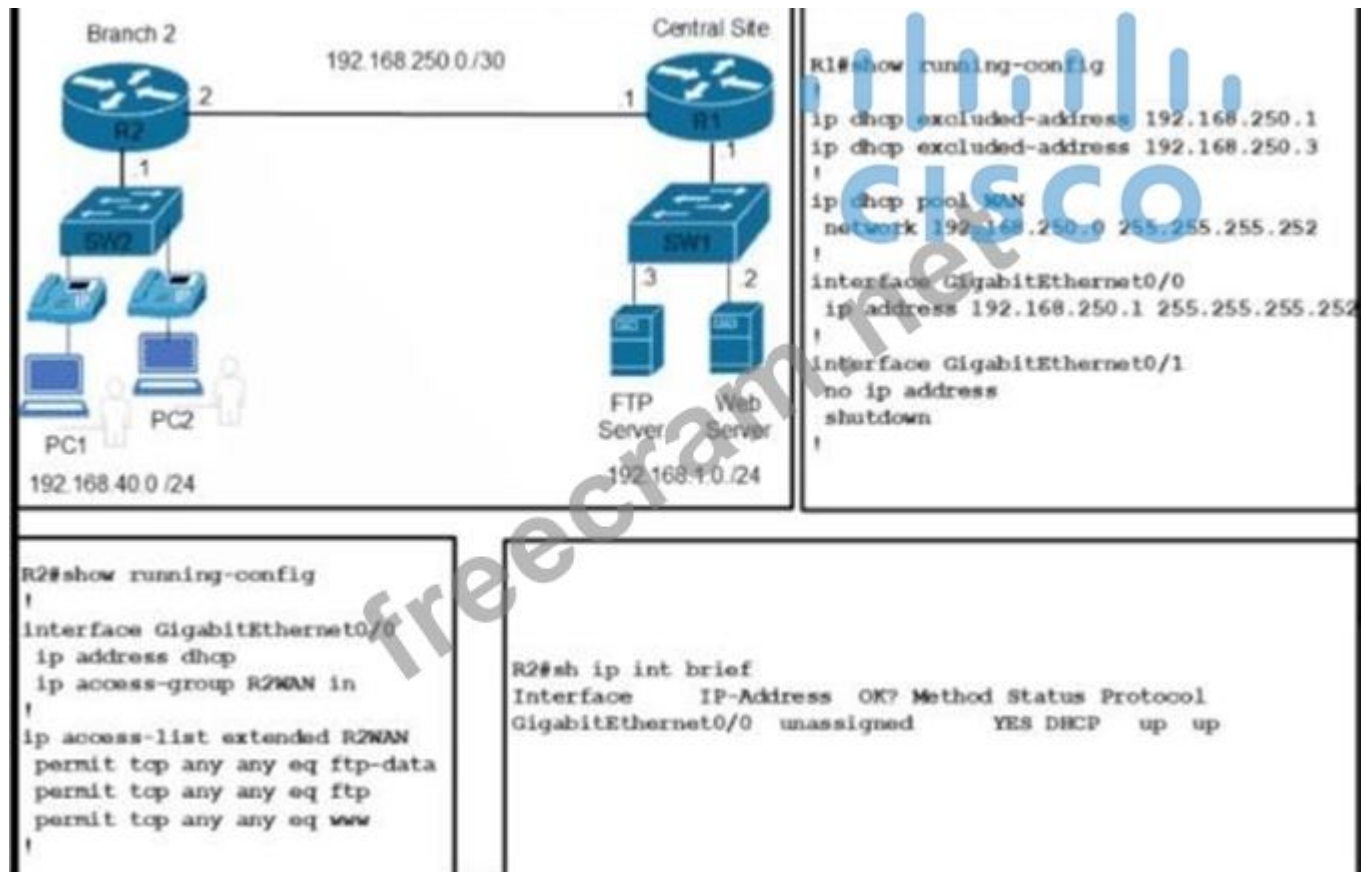
NEW QUESTION: 263

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

- A. ip nhrp registration no-registration
- B. ip nhrp registration no-unique
- C. ip nhrp registration ignore
- D. ip nhrp registration dynamic

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 264



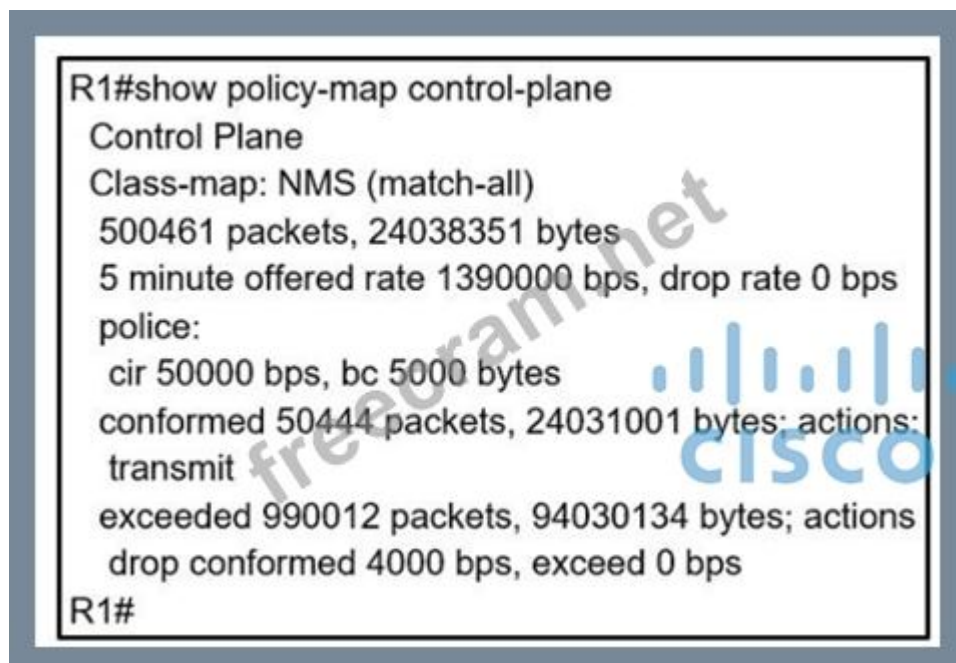
Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration is required for R2 to get the IP address from the DHCP server?

- A. ip access-list extended R2WANpermit udp any any eq 68
- B. interface GigabitEthernet0/0ip access-group R2WAN out
- C. ip access-list extended R2WANpermit tcp any any eq 68
- D. ip access-list extended R2WANpermit udp any any eq 67

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 265

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. Remove the exceed-rate command in the class map.
- B. Remove the class map NMS from being part of control plane policing.
- C. Configure the CIR rate to a lower value that accommodates all the NMS tools
- D. Separate the NMS class map in multiple class maps based on the specific protocols with appropriate CoPP actions

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

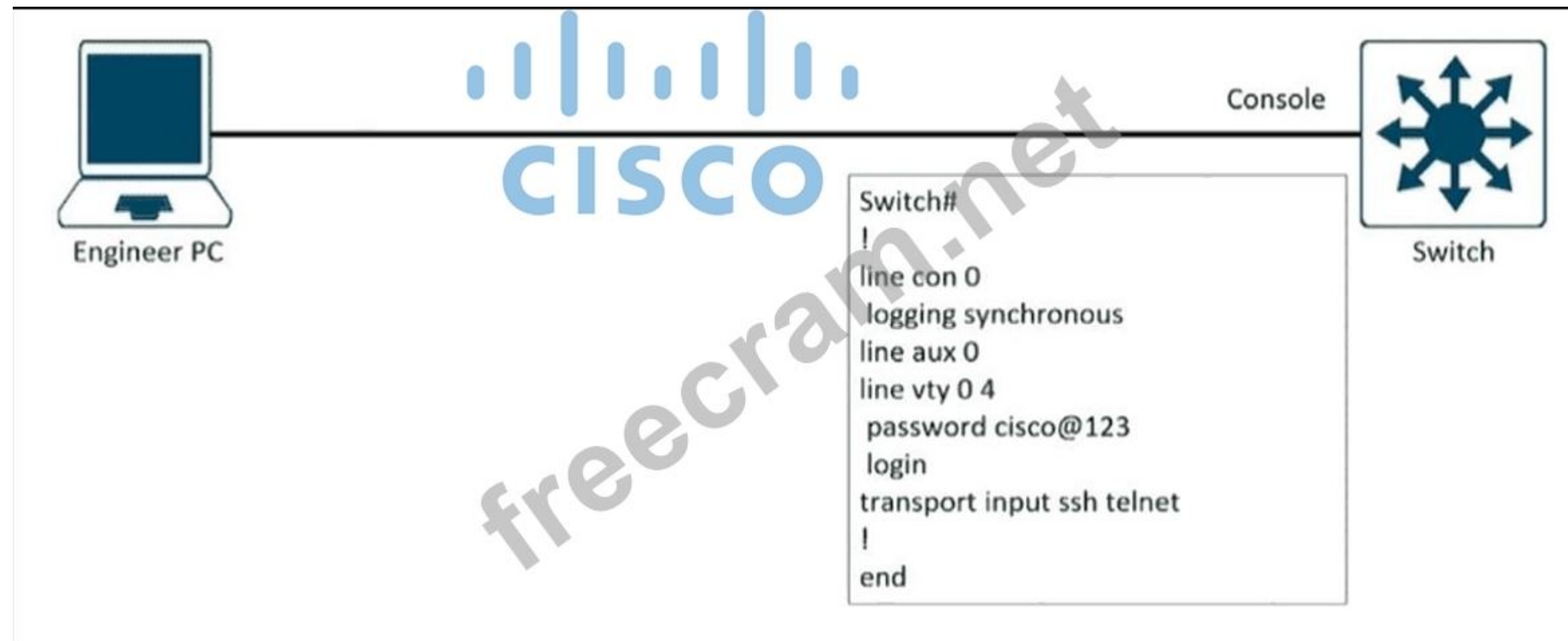
Reference:

[https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/copp\\_best\\_practices](https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/copp_best_practices)

The class-map NMS in the exhibit did not classify traffic into specific protocols so many packets were dropped. We should create some class-map to classify the receiving traffic. It is also a recommendation of CoPP/CPP policy: "Developing a CPP policy starts with the classification of the control plane traffic. To that end, the control plane traffic needs to be first identified and separated into different class maps."

#### NEW QUESTION: 266

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. transport input telnet
- B. login and password
- C. no exec
- D. exec 0.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

"no exec" will disable access to a line. It is used if we want to allow only outgoing session (and disable incoming session) so this command will block all console port access. There is no "exec 0 0" command. We can only find the "exec prompt" command in IOS Version 15.4(2)T4.

```
Router(config-line)#exec ?
 prompt EXEC prompt
 <cr>

Router(config-line)#exec pro
Router(config-line)#exec prompt ?
 timestamp Print timestamps for show commands

Router(config-line)#exec prompt
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 267

Refer to the exhibit.



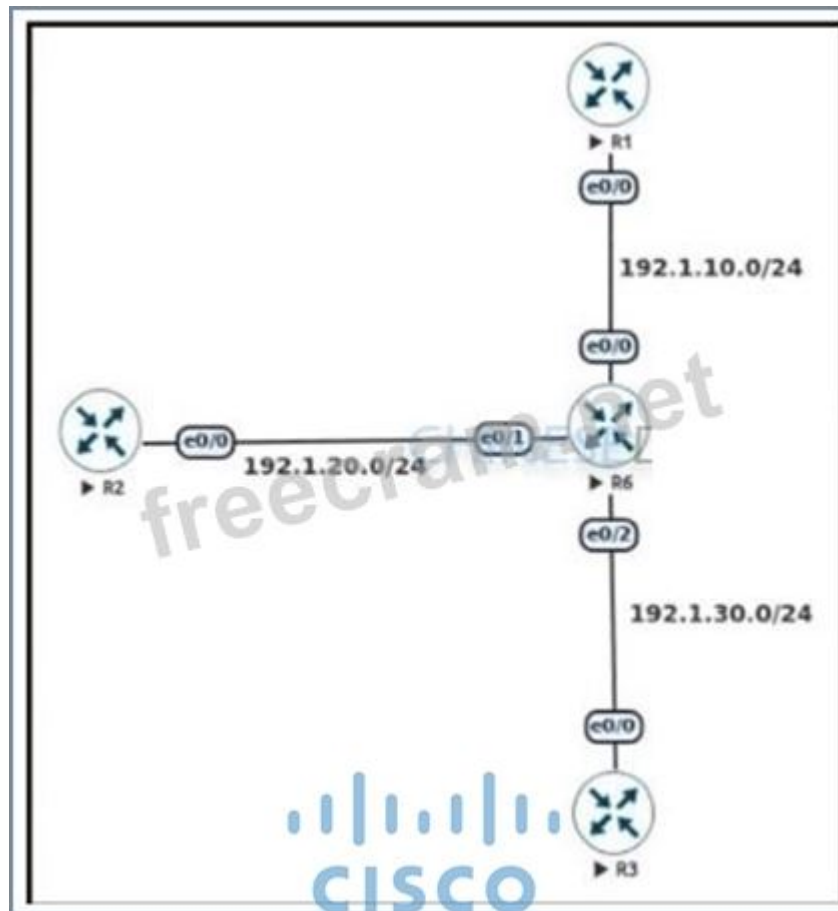
An engineer implemented CoPP but did not see OSPF traffic going through it. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. policy-map COPP class OSFP police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop
- B. control-plane service-policy input COPP
- C. ip access-list extended OSPF permit ospf any any
- D. class-map match-all OSFP match access-group name OSPF

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 268

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure DMVPN Phase 3 hub-and-spoke topology to enable a spoke-to-spoke tunnel.  
Which NHRP configuration meets the requirement on R6?

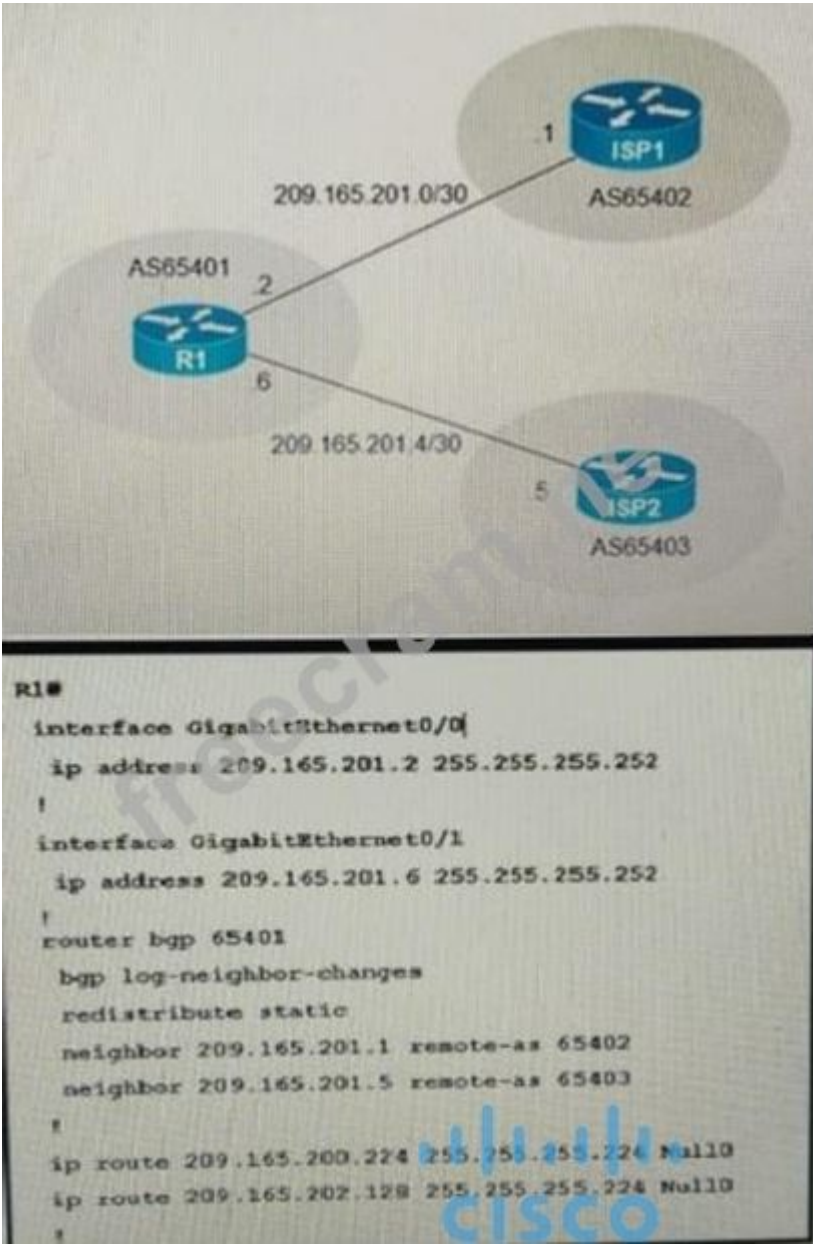
- ☐ Interface Tunnel1  
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
tunnel source e 0/0  
tunnel mode gre multipoint  
ip nhrp network-id 1
- ☐ interface Tunnel1  
ip nhrp authentication Cisco123  
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic  
ip nhrp network-id 1  
ip nhrp holdtime 300  
ip nhrp redirect
- ☐ interface Tunnel1  
ip nhrp authentication Cisco123  
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic  
ip nhrp network-id 1  
ip nhrp holdtime 300  
ip nhrp shortcut
- ☐ Interface Tunnel 1  
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
tunnel source e 0/1  
tunnel mode gre multipoint  
ip nhrp network-id 1  
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2

- A. Option A
- B. Option C

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

NEW QUESTION: 269

Refer to the exhibit.



A company with autonomous system number AS65401 has obtained IP address block 209.165.200.224/27 from ARIN. The company needed more IP addresses and was assigned block 209.165.202.128/27 from ISP2. An engineer at ISP1 reports they are receiving ISP2 routes from AS65401. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

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

A.

B.

```

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

```

C.

```

ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.1
ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.5

```

D.

```

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 100 209.165.201.5

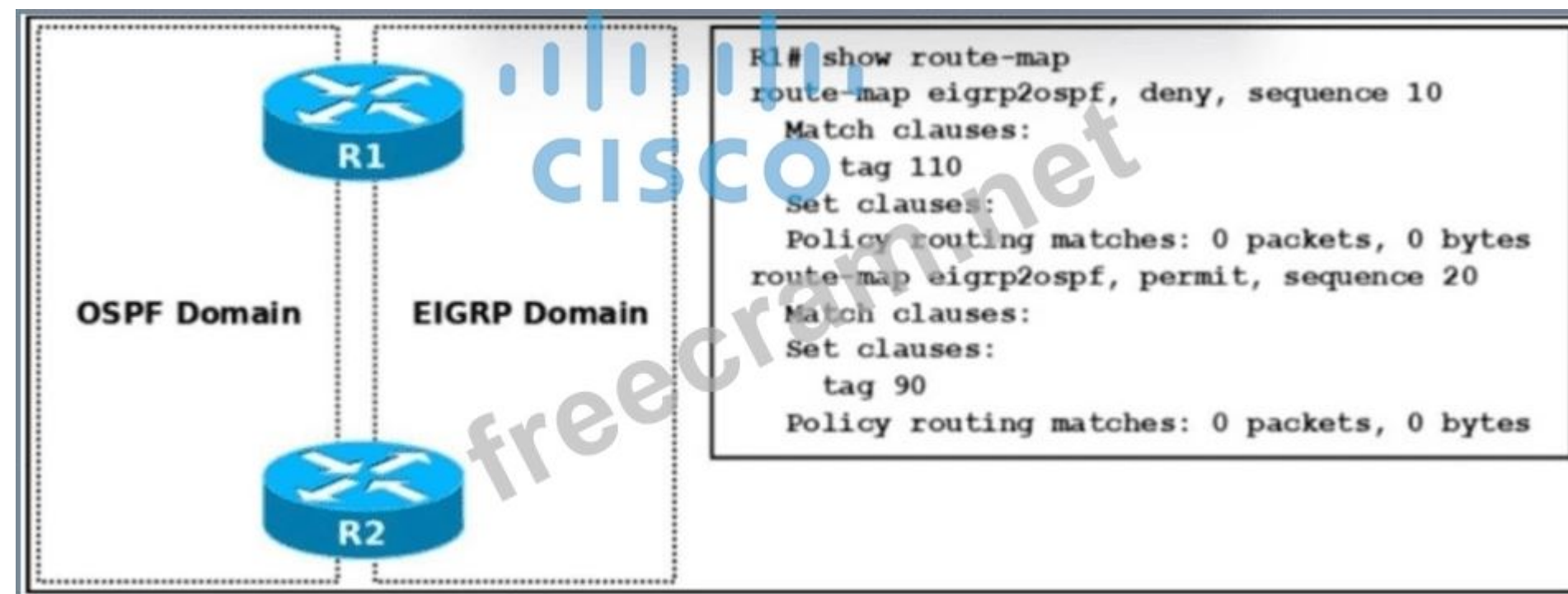
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/23675-27.html>

NEW QUESTION: 270

:593



Refer to the exhibit. Which two configurations are required on R2 to prevent a routing loop caused by the redistribution from OSPF back into EIGRP? (Choose two.)

- ☐ route-map eigrp2ospf permit 10  
set tag 90  
route-map eigrp2ospf deny 20  
match tag 110
- ☐ route-map ospf2eigrp deny 10  
match tag 90  
route-map ospf2eigrp permit 20  
set tag 110
- ☐ router ospf 1  
redistribute eigrp 1 route-map ospf2eigrp
- ☐ router eigrp 1  
redistribute ospf 1 metric 100000 1 255 1 1500 route-map eigrp2ospf
- ☐ router eigrp 1  
redistribute ospf 1 metric 100000 1 255 1 1500 route-map ospf2eigrp

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 271

Which feature is used by LDP in the forwarding path within the MPLS cloud?

- A. IP forwarding  
B. TDP  
C. LSP  
D. TTL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 272

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 deny 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
R1(config)#ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8
R1(config)#router eigrp 10
R1(config-router)#distribute-list prefix EIGRP in Ethernet0/0
R1#show ip route eigrp
```

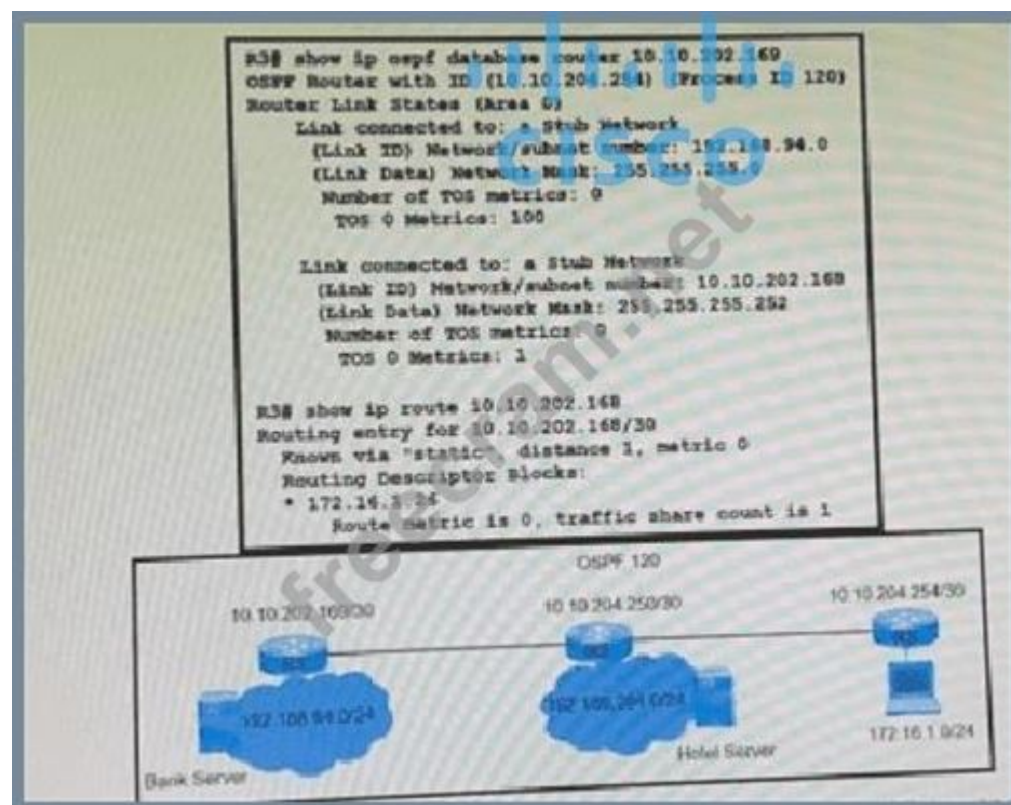
A prefix list is created to filter routes inbound to an EIGRP process except for network 10 prefixes After the prefix list is applied no network 10 prefixes are visible in the routing table from EIGRP. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9.
- B. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
- C. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
- D. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 5 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 no ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 273

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer finds that PC1 is accessing the hotel website to do the booking but fails to make payment.

Which action resolves the issue?

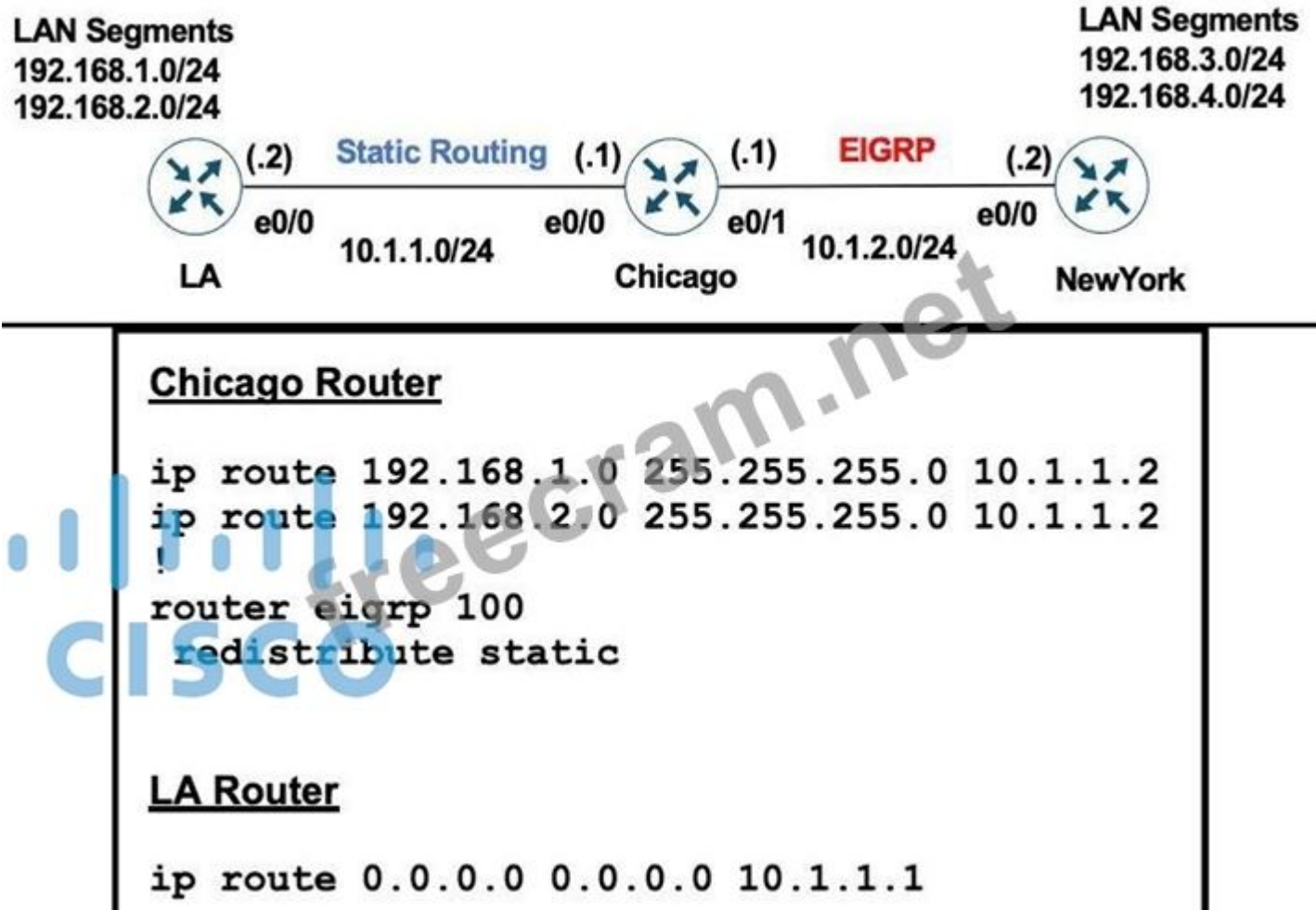
- A. Decrease the AD to 5 OSPF route 192.168.94.0 on R1.

- B. Increase the AD to 200 of static route 192.168.94.0 on R3.
- C. Allow stub network 10.10.202.168/30 on router R3 OSPF.
- D. Configure a reverse route on R1 for PC1 172.16.1.0/24.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 274

Refer to the exhibits.



A user on the 192.168.1.0/24 network can successfully ping 192.168.3.1, but the administrator cannot ping 192.168.3.1 from the LA router. Which set of configurations fixes the issue?

- Chicago Router

router eigrp 100  
redistribute connected
- A. 

Chicago Router

ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2  
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
- B. 

LA Router

ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1  
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
- C.

Chicago Router

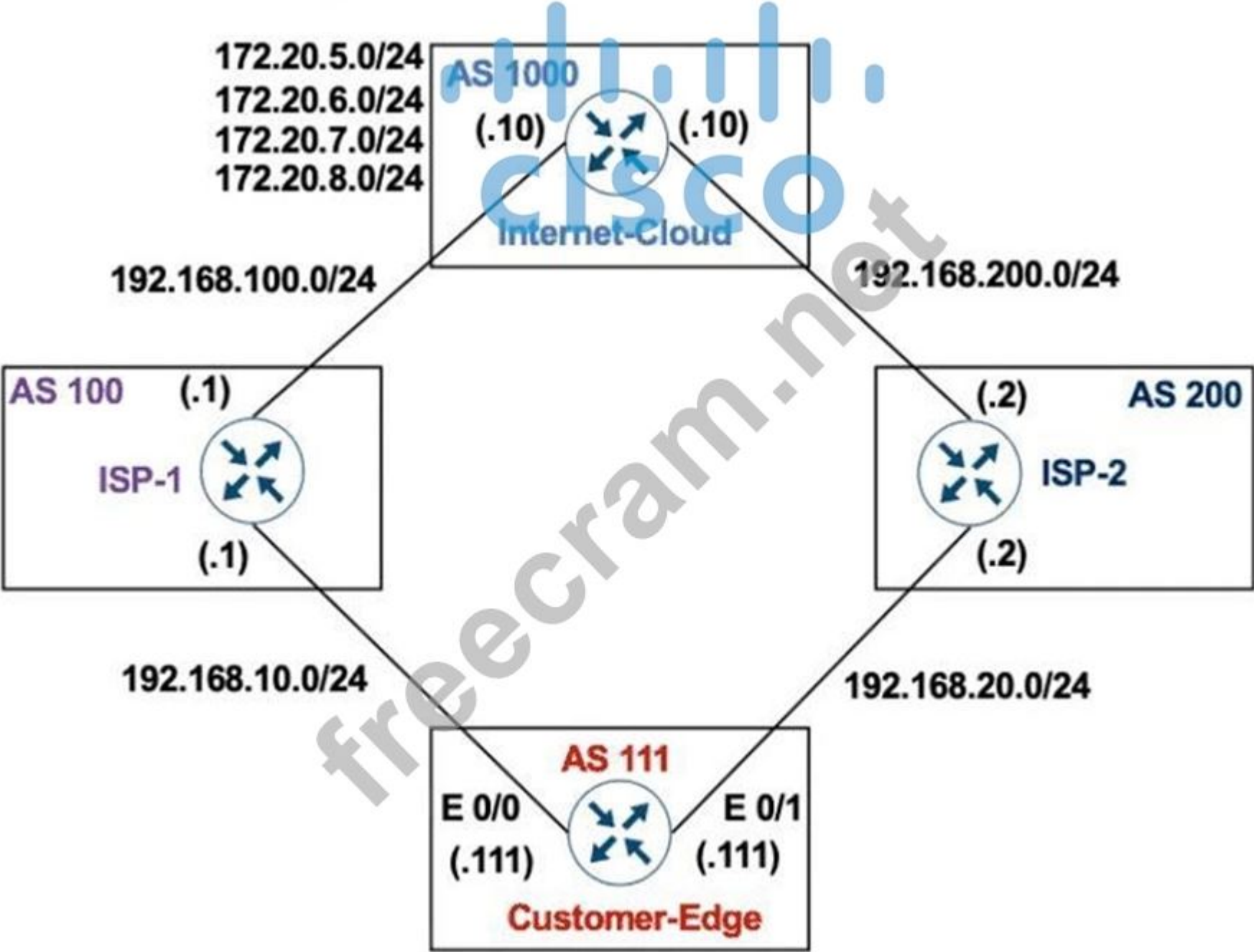
```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute static metric 10 10 10 10 10
```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 275

Refer to Exhibit:



Customer-Edge

```
ip prefix-list PLIST1 permit 172.20.5.0/24
!
route-map SETLP permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list PLIST1
 set local-preference 90
!
router bgp 111
 neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP in
 neighbor 192.168.20.2 remote-as 200
```

AS 111 wanted to use AS 200 as the preferred path for 172.20.5.0/24 and AS 100 as the backup. After the configuration, AS 100 is not used for any other routes. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. route-mmap SETLP permit 10match ip address prefix-list PLIST1set local-preference 99route-map SETLP permit 20
- B. route-map SETLP permit 10match ip address prefix-list PLIST1set local-preference 110route-map SETLP permit 20
- C. router bgp 111no neighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP inneighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP out
- D. router bap 111no neighbor 192.168.10.1 route-map SETLP inneighbor 192.168.20.2 route-map SE TLP in

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

There is an implicit deny all at the end of any route-map so all other traffic that does not match 172.20.5.0/24 would be dropped. Therefore we have to add a permitsequence at the end of the route-map to allow other traffic. The default value of Local Preference is 100 and higher value is preferred so we have to set the local preference of AS100 lower than that of AS200.

NEW QUESTION: 276

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

community string

username and password

authentication

no encryption

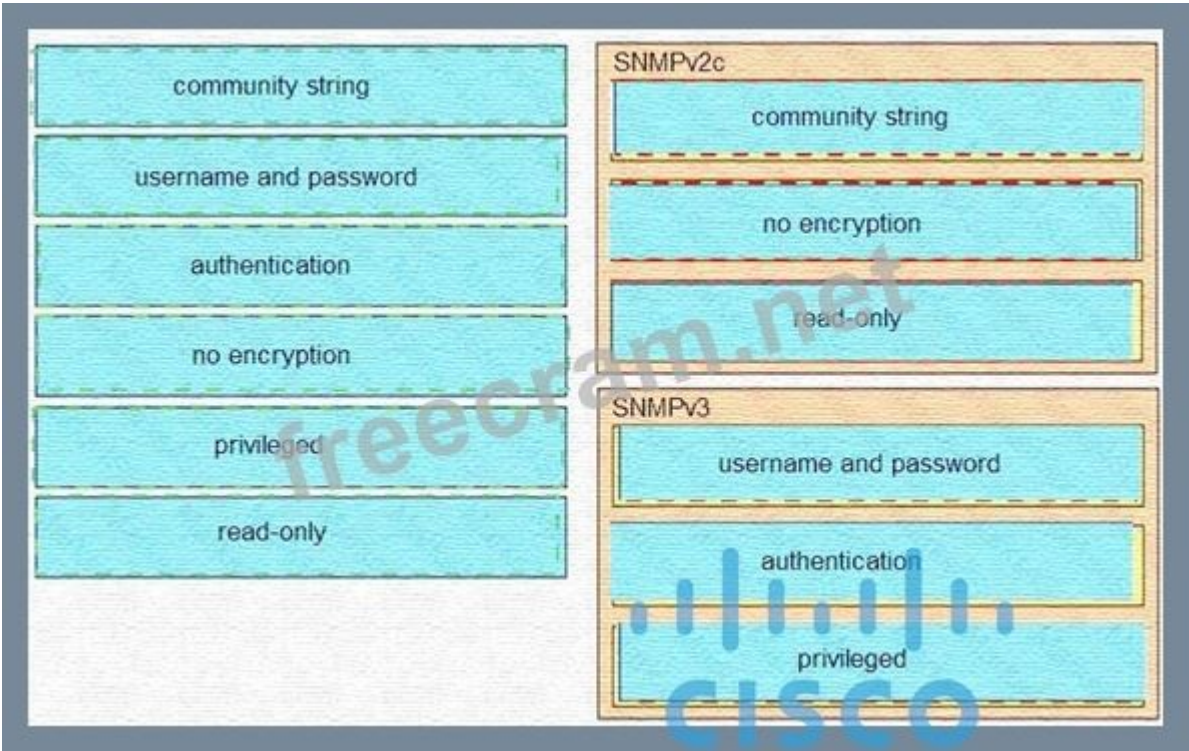
privileged

read-only

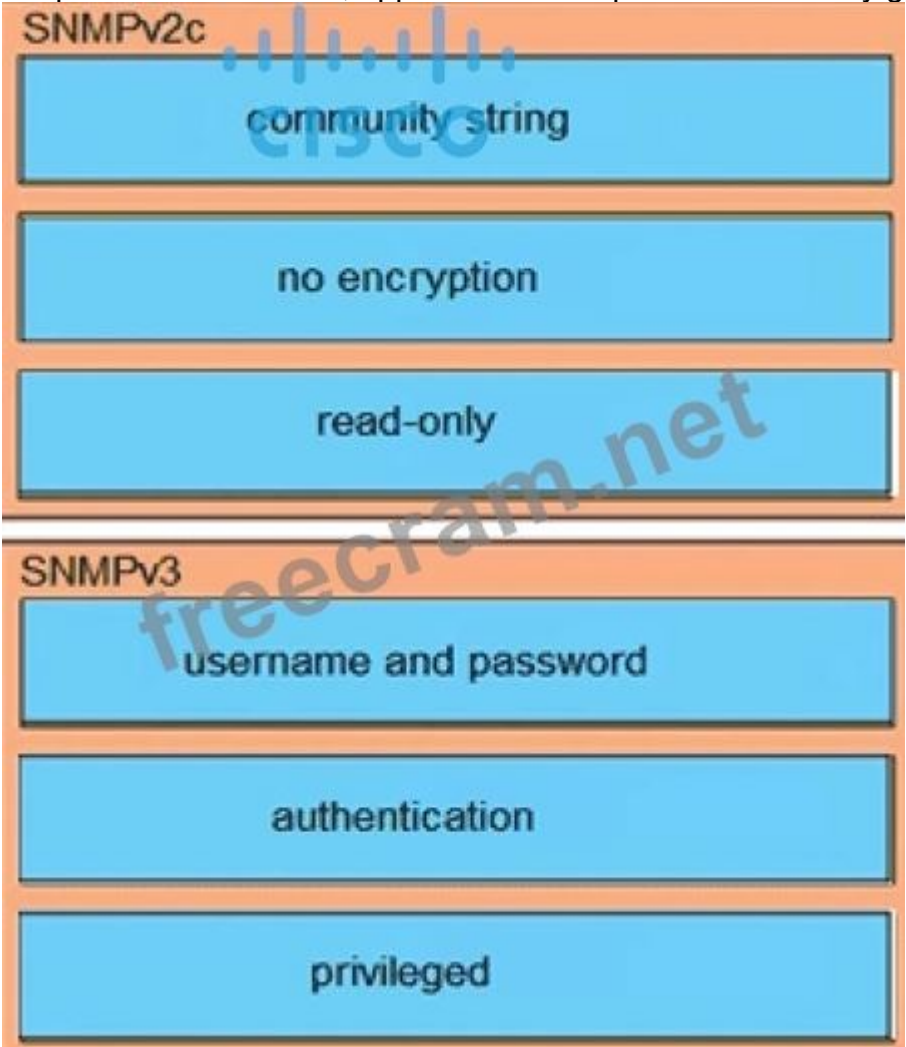
SNMPv2c

SNMPv3

Answer:

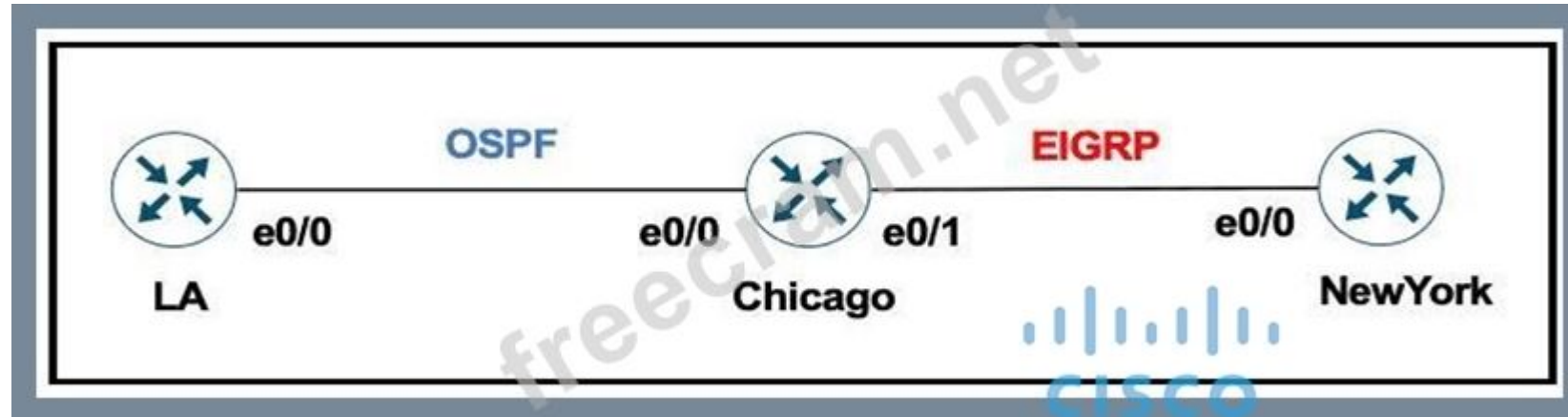


Explanation:  
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



**NEW QUESTION: 277**

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator must mutually redistribute routes at the Chicago router to the LA and NewYork routers. The configuration of the Chicago router is this:

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1
```

After the configuration, the LA router receives all the NewYork routes, but NewYork router does not receive any LA routes. Which set of configurations fixes the problem on the Chicago router?

- A. 

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 metric 20
```
- B. 

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
```
- C. 

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

**NEW QUESTION: 278**

:585

Which type of ports are protected by IPv6 Source Guard?

- A. trunk ports
- B. access ports
- C. Layer 3 ports
- D. Layer 2 ports

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 279**

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

- A. Router ospf3 1 address-family ipv4
- B. Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
- C. Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0

D. Router ospfv3 1 address-family ipv4 unicast

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute\\_ospf/configuration/xr-3s/iro-xr-3s-book/ip6-route-ospfv3-add-fam-xr.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_ospf/configuration/xr-3s/iro-xr-3s-book/ip6-route-ospfv3-add-fam-xr.html)

#### NEW QUESTION: 280

An engineer configured the wrong default gateway for the Cisco DNA Center enterprise interface during the install. Which command must the engineer run to correct the configuration?

A. sudo maglev install config update

B. sudo update config install

C. sudo maglev-config update

D. sudo maglev reinstall

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 281

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.# Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-2-10/user\\_guide/b\\_cisco\\_dna\\_center\\_ug\\_1\\_2\\_10](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-2-10/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_2_10/b_dnac_ug_1_2_10_chapter_0111.html)

/b\_dnac\_ug\_1\_2\_10\_chapter\_0111.html

#### NEW QUESTION: 282

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

A. R1(config)# ip vrf InetR1(config-vrf)#ip vrf FastEthernet0/0

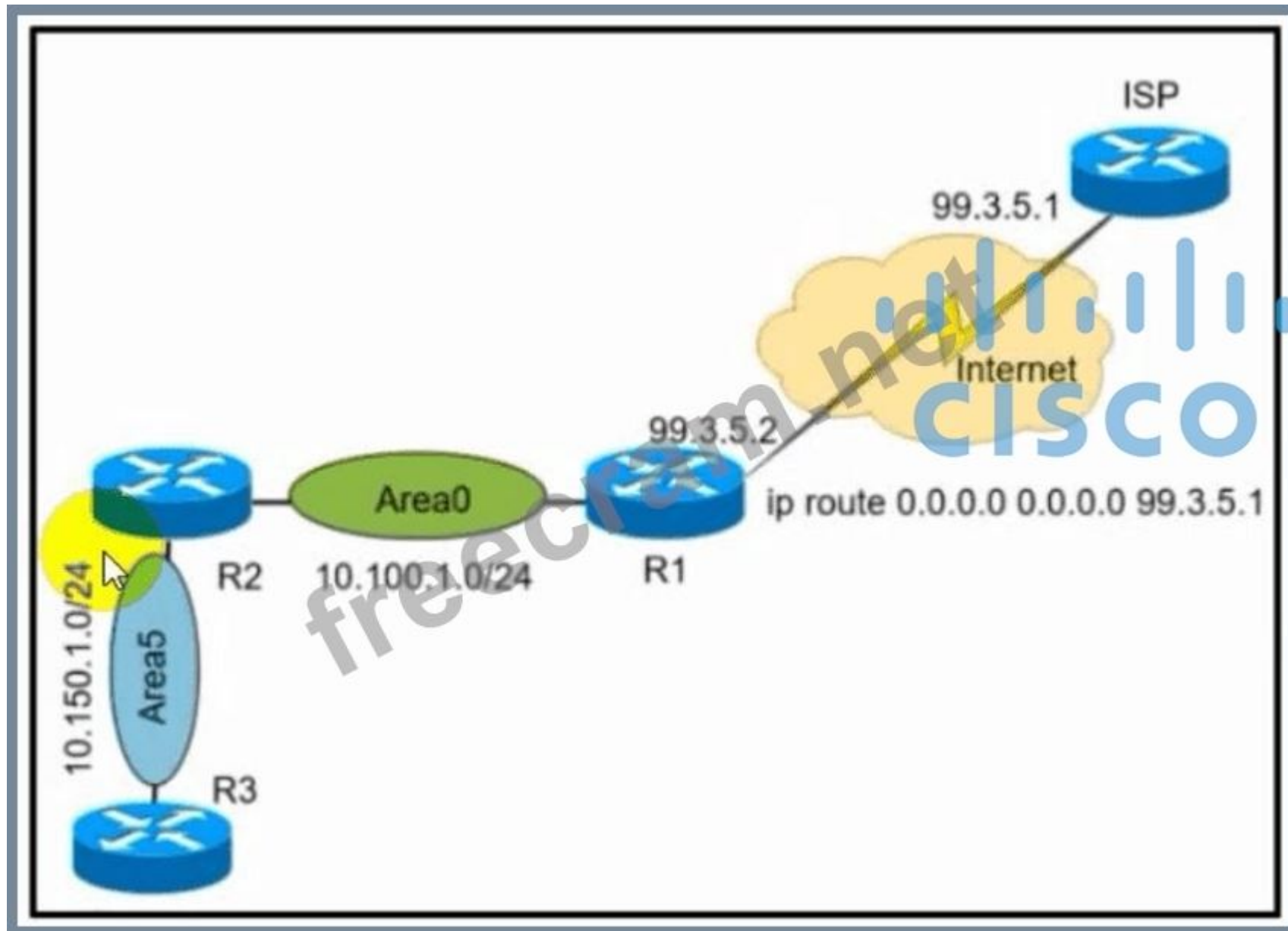
B. R1(config)#router ospf 1 vrf InetR1(config-router)#ip vrf forwarding FastEthernet0/0

C. R1(config)# ip vrf InetR1(config-vrf)#interface FastEthernet0/0R1(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding Inet

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 283



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

- A. router ospf 1 redistribute connected 0.0.0.0
- B. router ospf 1 redistribute static subnets
- C. router ospf 1 network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
- D. router ospf 1 default-information originate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 284

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

- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue  
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.15 area 0  
router ospf 2 vrf red  
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue  
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.240 area 0  
router ospf 2 vrf red  
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue  
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.252 area 0  
router ospf 2 vrf red  
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
- ☐ router ospf 1 vrf blue  
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0  
router ospf 2 vrf red  
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.15 area 0

A. Option A

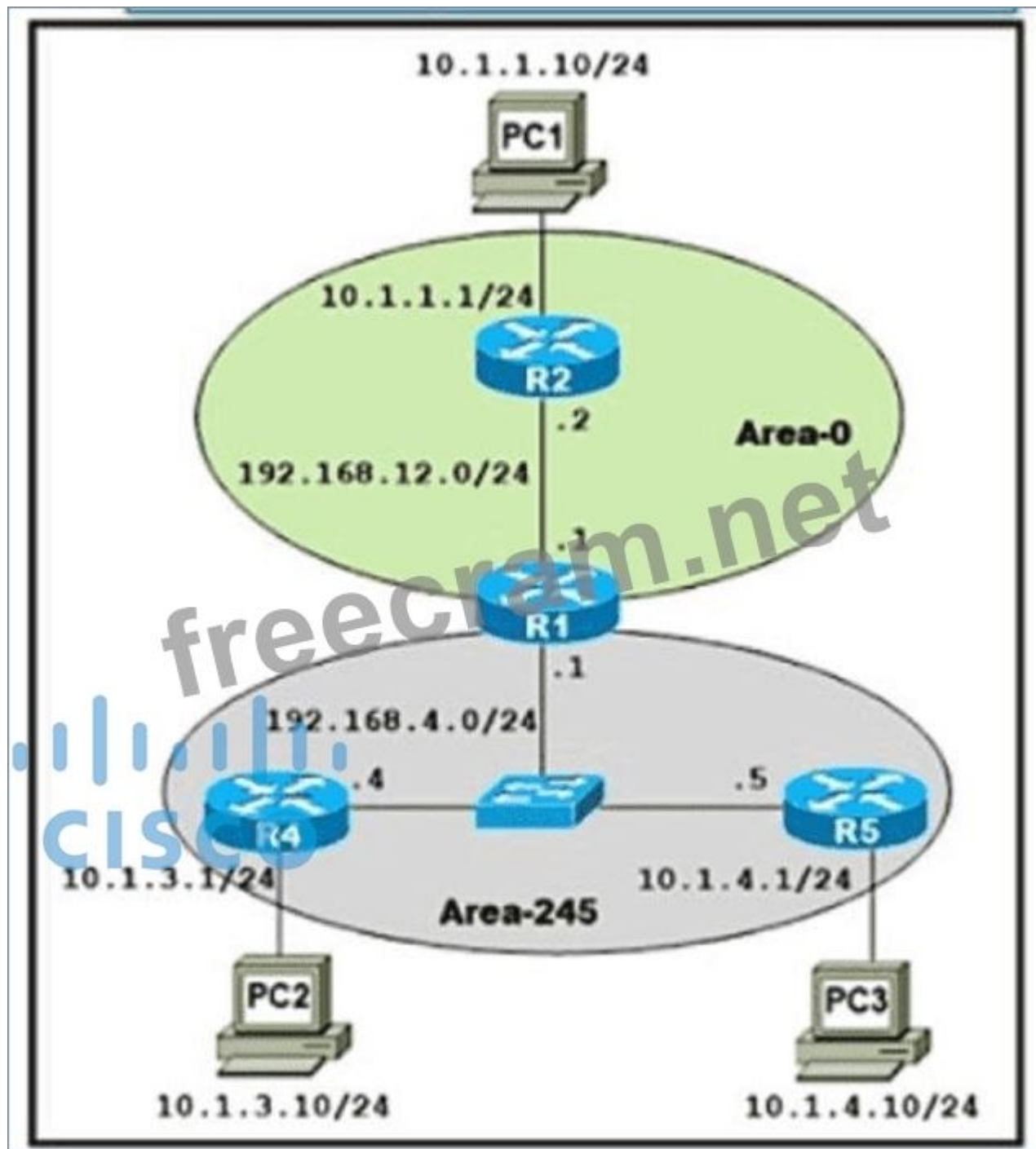
B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 285



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

```
R-1#default area 245 default-cost
R-4#default area 245
R-5#default area 245
```

A.

B. R-1#area 245 stub  
R-4#area 245 stub no-summary  
R-5#area 245 stub no-summary

C. R-1#default area 245  
R-4#default area 245 default-cost  
R-5#default area 245 default-cost  
R-1#area 245 stub no-summary

D. R-1#area 245 stub no-summary  
R-4#area 245 stub  
R-5#area 245 stub

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 286

Refer to the exhibit.



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

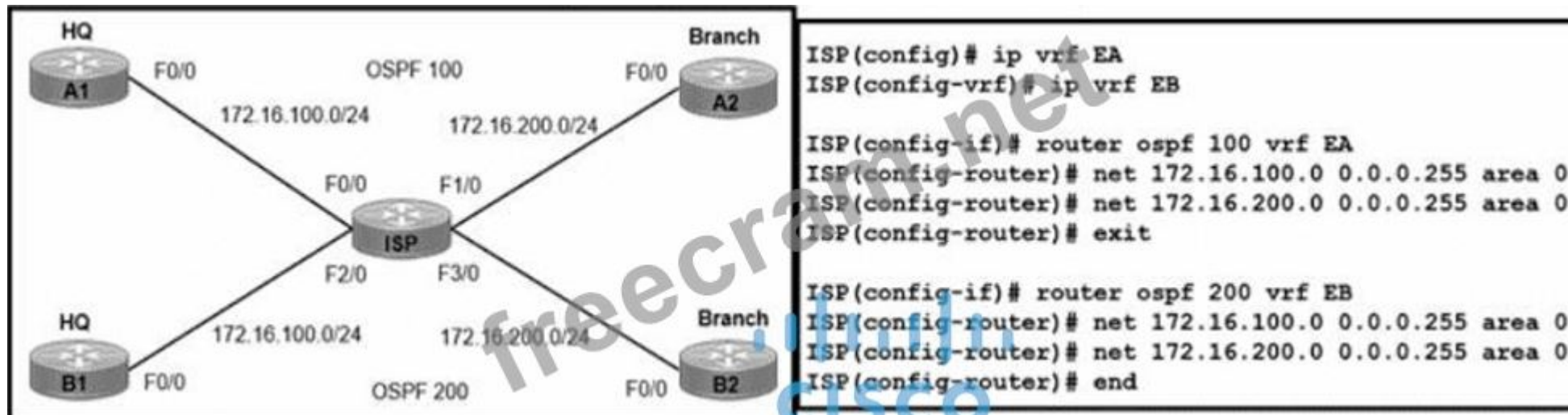
Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1source Ethernet0/0
- B. flow monitor Flowmonitor1source Ethernet0/0
- C. interface Ethernet0/0ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 inputip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
- D. interface Ethernet0/1ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 inputip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 287



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is provisioning end-to-end traffic service for two different enterprise networks with these requirements The OSPF process must differ between customers on HQ and Branch office routers, and adjacencies should come up instantly.

The enterprise networks are connected with overlapping networks between HO and a branch office Which configuration meets the requirements for a customer site?

A

```

ISP(config)#int f2/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA1_HQ
ISP(config-if)#ip address 172.16.100.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut

```

A.

```

ISP(config-vrf)#int f0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EB
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EB1_HQ
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.100.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut

```

B.

```

ISP(config-if)#int f1/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA2_Branch
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.200.2 255.255.255.0

```

C. ISP(config-if)#no shut

```

SP(config)#int f3/0
SP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
SP(config-if)#description TO->EA2_Branch
SP(config-if)#ip address 172.16.200.2 255.255.255.0

```

D. SP(config-if)#no shut

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 288

Refer to the exhibit.

| Filter | Priority | Issue Type            | Device Role  | Category     | Issue Count | Site Count (Area) | Device Count |
|--------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
|        | High     | Layer 2 loop symptoms | DISTRIBUTION | Connectivity | 45          | 1                 | 2            |

Layer 2 loop symptoms

2 Open Issues 1 Area 1 Buildings, 0 Floors 2 DISTRIBUTION

| Filter | Issue                         | Site   | Device     | Device Type                | Issue Count |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|
|        | Port flap observed in 1 VLANs | VLAN10 | SF-D9300-1 | Cisco Catalyst 9300 Switch | 24          |
|        | Port flap observed in 1 VLANs | VLAN10 | SF-D9300-2 | Cisco Catalyst 9300 Switch | 24          |

Potential Loop Details

| Filter | Device     | Role         | Port in loop          | Duplex | VLAN in loop |
|--------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|
|        | SF-D9300-1 | DISTRIBUTION | GigabitEthernet1/0/13 | Full   | 30-33        |
|        | SF-D9300-1 | DISTRIBUTION | GigabitEthernet1/0/15 | Full   | 30-33        |
|        | SF-D9300-2 | DISTRIBUTION | GigabitEthernet1/0/23 | Full   | 30-33        |
|        | SF-D9300-2 | DISTRIBUTION | GigabitEthernet1/0/25 | Full   | 30-33        |

```

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

```

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

- A. no spanning-tree uplinkfast
- B. spanning-tree loopguard default
- C. spanning-tree backbonefast
- D. spanning-tree portfast bpduguard

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dnacenter/tech\\_notes/b\\_dnac\\_sda\\_lan\\_automation\\_deployment.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dnacenter/tech_notes/b_dnac_sda_lan_automation_deployment.html)

#### NEW QUESTION: 289

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

```

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

```

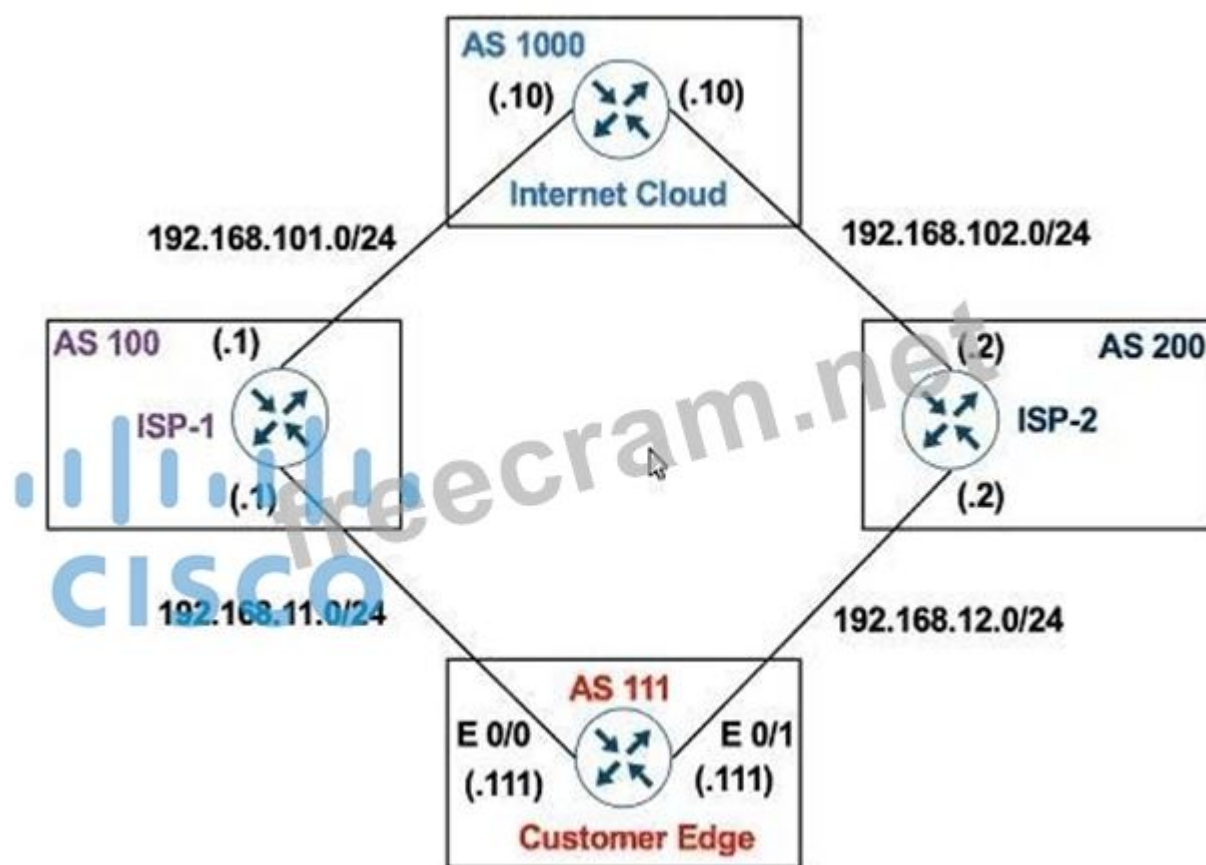
What are the two effects of this route map configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Packets are not evaluated by sequence 10.
- B. Packets are evaluated by sequence 10.
- C. Packets are forwarded to the default gateway.
- D. Packets are forwarded using normal route lookup.
- E. Packets are dropped by the access list.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 290



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

Refer to the exhibit. AS 111 must not be used as a transit AS, but ISP-1 is getting ISP-2 routes from AS 111.

Which configuration stops Customer AS from being used as a transit path on ISP-1?

- A. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111\$
- B. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^\$
- C. ip as-path access-list 1 permit."
- D. ip as-path access-list 1 permit \_111\_

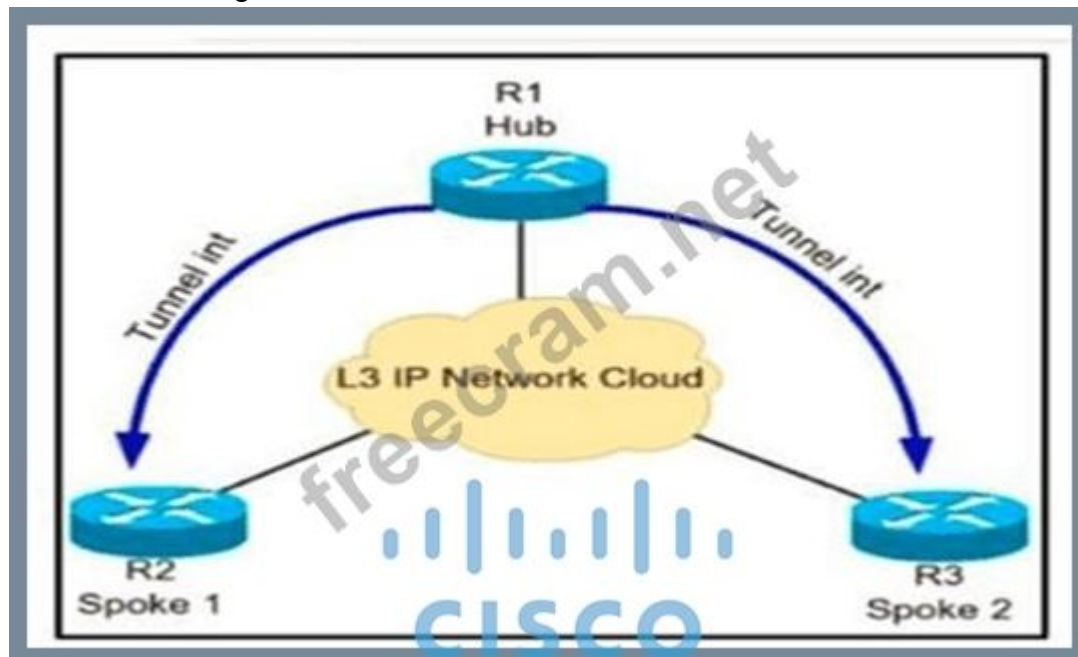
**Answer: B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 291

Refer to Exhibit.

A network administrator has successfully configured DMVPN topology between a hub and two spoke routers.

Which two configuration commands should establish direct communications between spoke 1 and spoke 2 without going through the hub? (Choose two).



- A. At the hub router, configure the ip nhrp shortcut command.
- B. At the spoke routers, configure the ip nhrp spoke-tunnel command.
- C. At the hub router, configure ip nhrp redirect the command
- D. At the spoke routers, configure the ip nhrp shortcut command.
- E. At the hub router, configure the ip nhrp spoke-tunnel command

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

To configure Spoke to Spoke communication we can configure DMVPN Phase II or Phase III. But in Phase II, the first few packets would go through Hub. In order to totally ignore the hub, we have to use DMVPN Phase III:

DMVPN Phase III is same as Phase 2 but removes some restrictions and complexities of Phase 2. Also allows greater variety of DMVPN network designs we use: + ip nhrp redirect in hub: tells the initiator spoke to look for a better path to the destination spoke than through the Hub. Upon receiving the NHRP redirect message the spokes communicate with each other over the hub and they have their NHRP replies for the NHRP Resolution Requests that they sent out. + ip nhrp shortcut in spokes: overwrite the CEF table on the spoke. It basically overrides the next-hop value for a remote spoke network from the default initial hub tunnel IP address to the NHRP resolved remote

spoke tunnel IP address)

NEW QUESTION: 292

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# Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/5242-bgp-ospf-redis.html>

NEW QUESTION: 293



Refer to the exhibit EIGRP adjacency between router A and router C is not working as expected Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two )

A. Router A  
router eigrp CCNP  
address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100  
topology base  
exit-af-topology  
network 198.18.133.0  
exit-address-family

```
Router C
router eigrp CCNP
address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
hold-time 90
exit-af-interface
topology base
exit-af-topology
exit-address-family
```



B.

```
Router C
router eigrp CCNP
address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
topology base
exit-af-topology
network 198.18.133.0
exit-address-family
```



C.

```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 10
af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
hello-interval 15
hold-time 90
exit-af-interface
topology base
exit-af-topology
network 198.18.133.0
exit-address-family
```



D.

```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
 af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 hello-interval 15
 topology base
 exit-af-topology
 network 192.18.133.0
 exit-address-family
```



E.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 294

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 0236244818115F3348
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)

Step 1: hidekeys



Example:

Device(config-archive-log-config)# hidekeys

(Optional) Suppresses the display of password information in configuration log files.

Note

Enabling the **hidekeys** command increases security by preventing password information from being displayed in configuration log files.

**NEW QUESTION: 295**

How are MPLS Layer 3 VPN services deployed?

- A.** The RD and RT values must match under the VRR
- B.** The RD and RT values under a VRF must match on the remote PE router
- C.** The import and export RT values under a VRF must always be the same.
- D.** The label switch path must be available between the local and remote PE routers.

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

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/vpn/65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65x\\_chapter\\_010.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/vpn/65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65x_chapter_010.html)

The ingress PE router must be able to reach the egress PE router for a packet to be relayed to its destination.

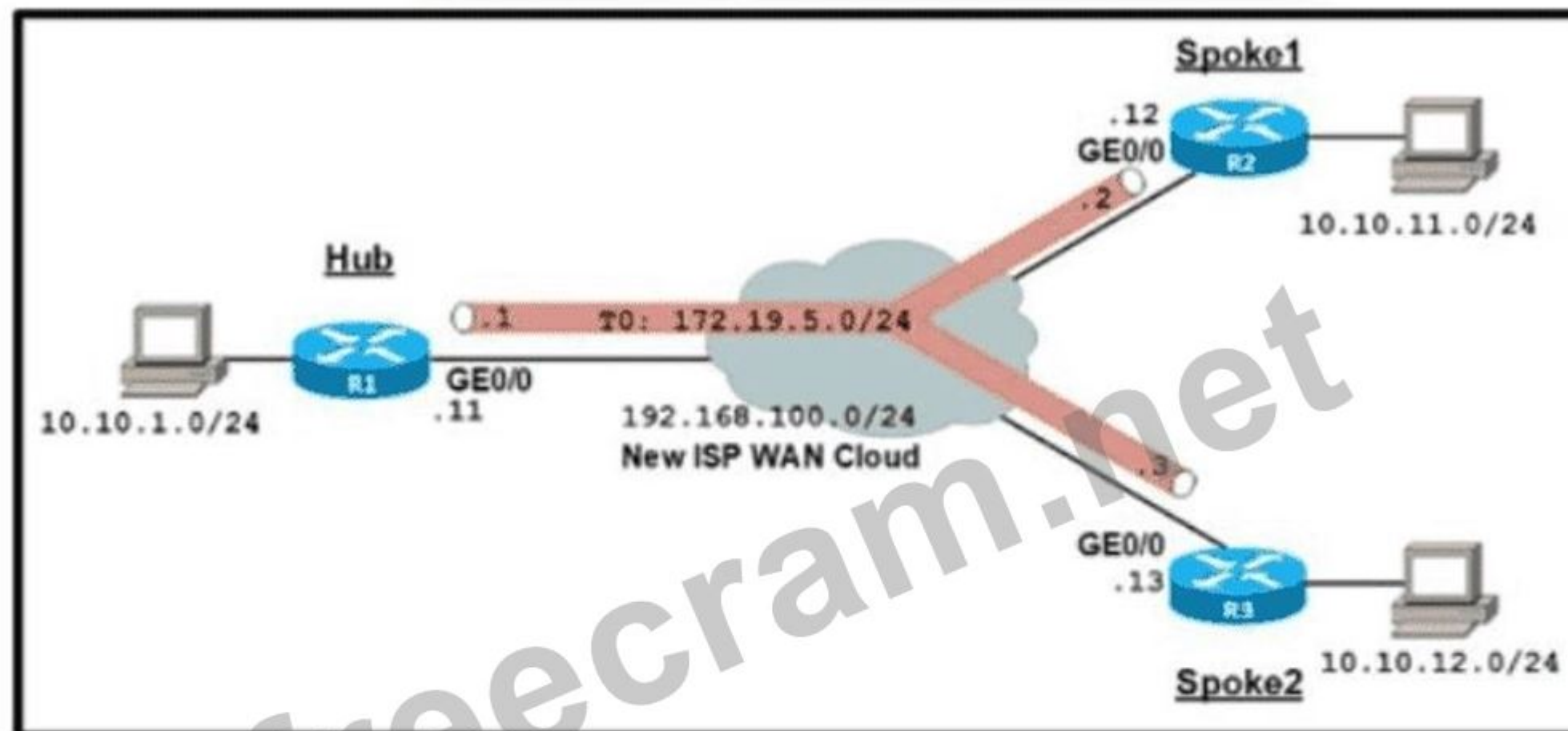
**NEW QUESTION: 296**

Which two protocols can cause TCP starvation? (Choose two)

- A.** FTP
- B.** HTTPS
- C.** TFTP
- D.** SMTP
- E.** SNMP

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

**NEW QUESTION: 297**



```

R1
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.19.5.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication t@11$C0
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 ip ospf network broadcast
 ip ospf priority 255
 tunnel source 192.168.100.11
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 tunnel key 100

```

```

R2
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.19.5.2 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication t@11$C0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.100.11
 ip nhrp map 172.19.5.1 192.168.100.11
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 ip ospf network broadcast
 ip ospf priority 0
 tunnel source 192.168.100.12
 tunnel destination 192.168.100.11
 tunnel key 100

```

```

R3
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.19.5.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication t@11$C0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.100.11
 ip nhrp map 172.19.5.1 192.168.100.11
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 ip ospf network broadcast
 ip ospf priority 0
 tunnel source 192.168.100.13
 tunnel destination 192.168.100.11
 tunnel key 100

```

Refer to the exhibit. An organization is installing a new L3 MPLS link to establish DM VPN Phase 2 tunnels between the hub and two spoke routers. Which additional configuration should the engineer implement on each device to achieve optimal routing between the spokes?

```

interface Tunnel0
 ip ospf priority 1
 ip ospf network non-broadcast

```

A.

```
interface Tunnel0
no tunnel destination 192.168.100.11
tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng
```

B.

```
interface Tunnel0
ip ospf priority 253
ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
```

C.

```
interface Tunnel0
no tunnel destination 192.168.100.11
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 298

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

- A. An interface must be associated to one VRF
- B. Each VRF has a different set of routing and CEF tables.
- C. All VRFS share customers routing and CEF tables.
- D. It is defined by the VPN membership of a customer site attached to a P device.
- E. A customer site can be associated to different VRFs.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 299

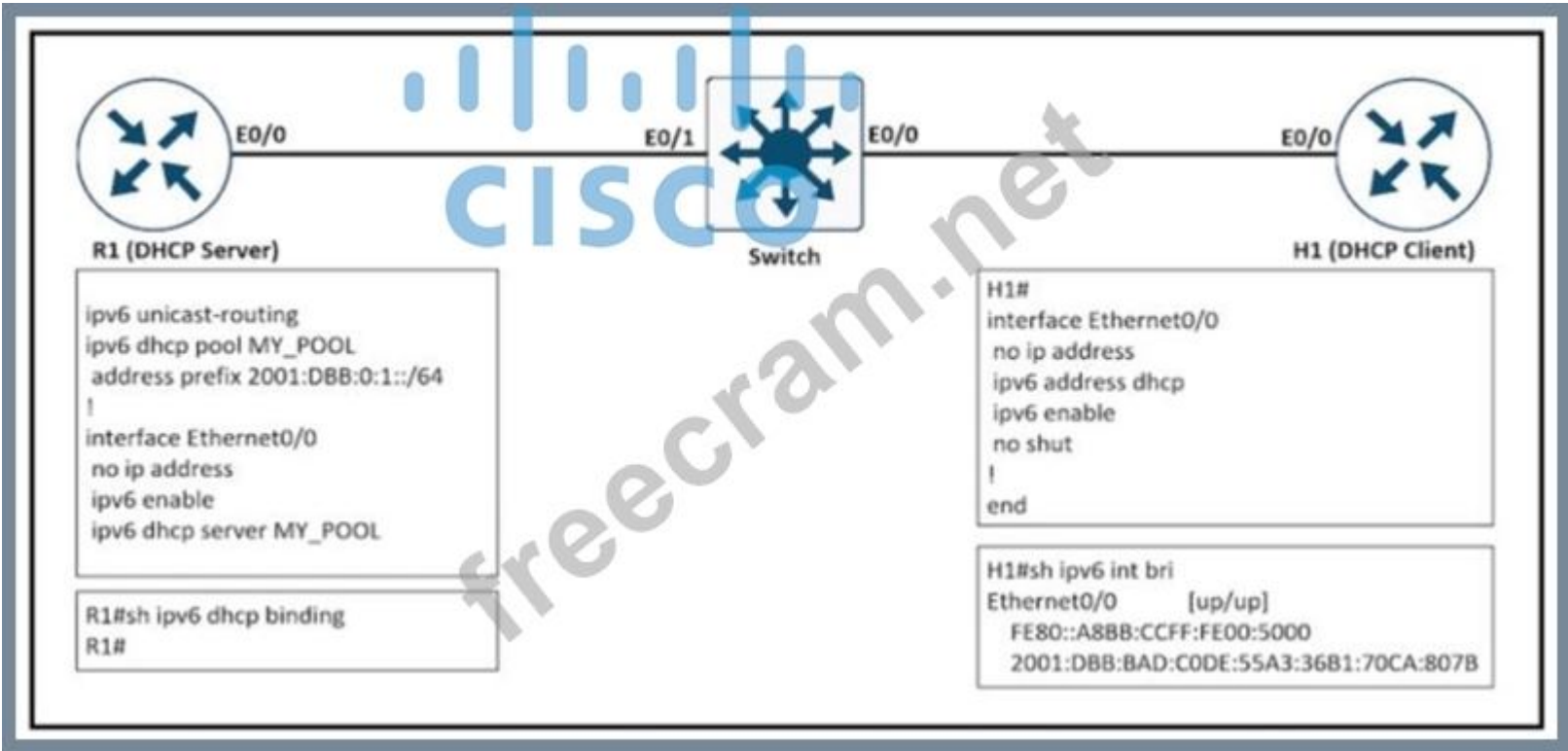
```
CPE# telnet 198.51.100.64
% telnet connections not permitted from this terminal
CPE# ssh -l admin 198.51.100.64
% ssh connections not permitted from this terminal
CPE#
```

Refer to the exhibit. After a security hardening was performed on a router, the administrator cannot access the command line of any remote device. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Modify the AAA policy to allow the user to run the Telnet and SSH commands.
- B. Remove the transport output none command from the line con 0 section.
- C. Remove the egress ACL blocking Telnet and SSH on the router interfaces.
- D. Move Telnet and SSH commands to a nonzero privilege level.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 300



Refer to the exhibit. The client server but the show command does not show the IPv6 DHCP bindings on the server. Which action resolves the issue?

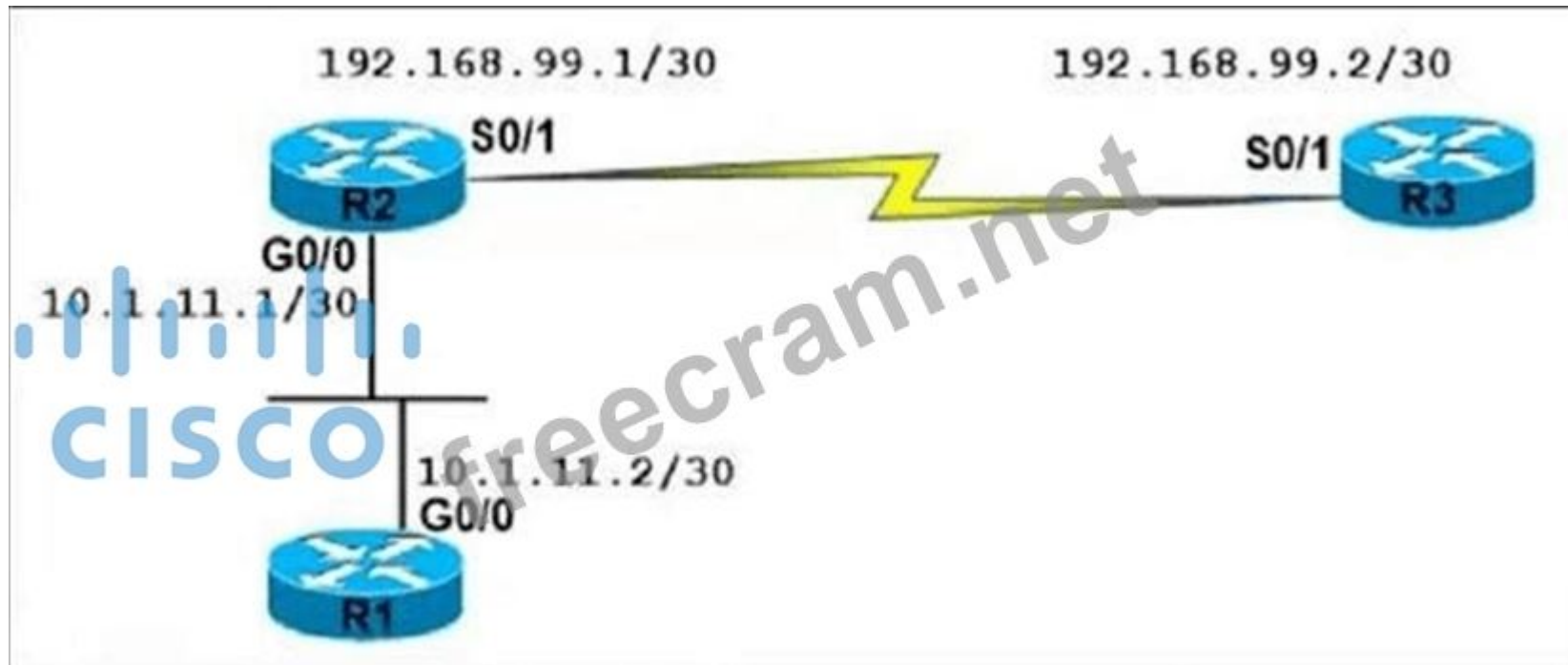
- A. Extend the DHCP lease time because R1 removed the IPv6 address earlier after the lease expired.
- B. Use the 2001:DBB:BAD:C0DE::/64 prefix for the DHCP pool on R1.
- C. Configure authorized DHCP servers to avoid IPv6 addresses from a rogue DHCP server.
- D. Configure H1 as the DHCP client that manually assigns the IPv6 address on interlace e0/0..

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 301

Refer to the exhibit.





An OSPF neighbor relationship between R2 and R3 is showing stuck in EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. The neighbor is established between R1 and R2. The network engineer can ping from R2 to R3 and vice versa, but the neighbor is still down. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Restore the Layer 2/Layer 3 connectivity issue in the ISP network.
- B. Match MTU on both router interfaces or ignore MTU.
- C. Administrative "shut then no shut" both router interfaces.
- D. Enable OSPF on the interface, which is required.

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

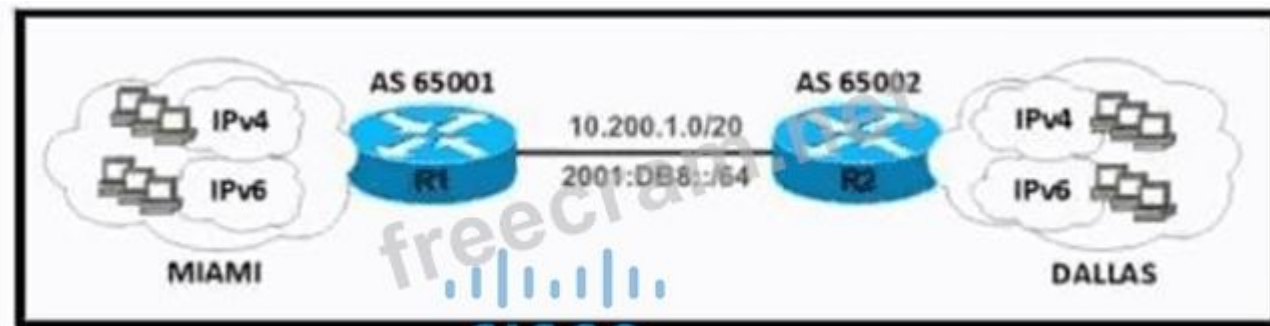
After two OSPF neighboring routers establish bi-directional communication and complete DR/BDR election (on multi-access networks), the routers transition to the exstart state. In this state, the neighboring routers establish a master/slave relationship and determine the initial database descriptor (DBD) sequence number to use while exchanging DBD packets.

Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State

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

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**NEW QUESTION: 302**



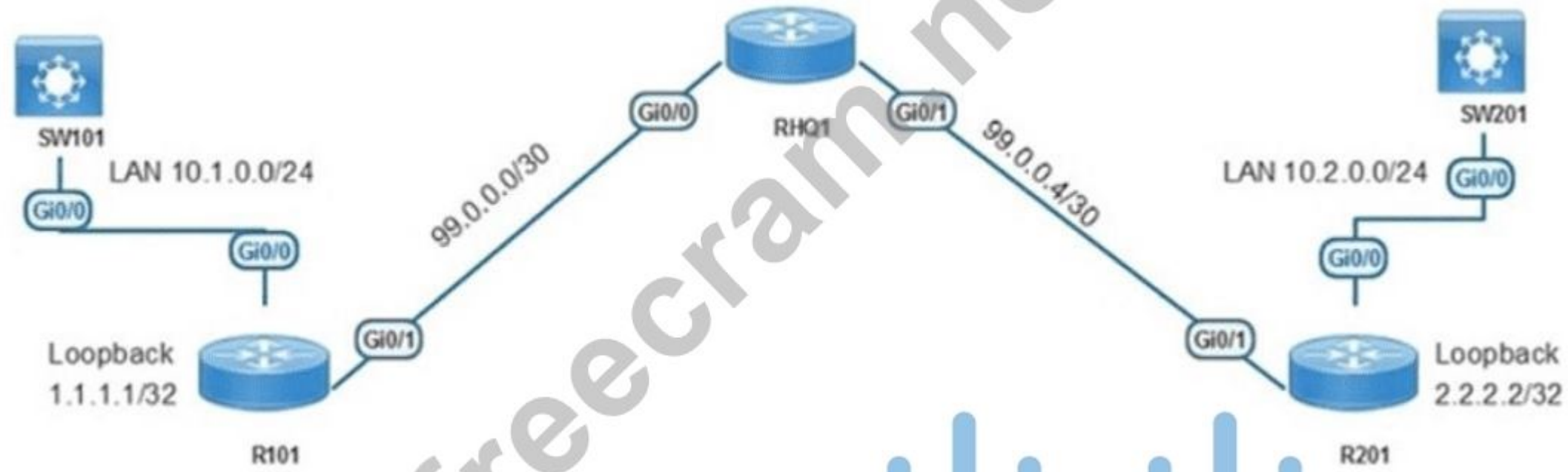
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configured routers R1 and R2 with MP-BGP. The engineer noticed that the routers cannot exchange any IPv6 routes, however, the IPv4 neighbor relationship is working fine. Which configuration must the engineer apply to router R2 to exchange IPv6 routes?

- A.** `ipv6 unicast-routing`  
`ipv6 cef`  
`interface Loopback100`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:12C::2/128`  
`interface GigabitEthernet1/0`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::2/64`  
`description AS65001 ID B466:A83D:3D7::1`  
`router bgp 65002`  
`no bgp default ipv4-unicast`  
`neighbor 2001:DB8:1::1 remote-as 65001`  
`address-family ipv4`  
`neighbor 2001:DB8:1::1 activate`
- B.** `ipv6 unicast-routing`  
`ipv6 cef`  
`interface Loopback100`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:128::2/128`  
`interface GigabitEthernet1/0`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::2/64`  
`router bgp 65002`  
`no bgp default ipv4-unicast`  
`neighbor 2001:DB8:1::1 remote-as 65001`  
`address-family ipv6`  
`network 2001:DB8:128::2/128`  
`neighbor 2001:DB8:1::1 activate`
- C.** `ipv6 unicast-routing`  
`ipv6 cef`  
`interface Loopback100`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:128::2/128`  
`interface GigabitEthernet1/0`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::2/64`  
`router bgp 65002`  
`no bgp default ipv4-unicast`  
`neighbor 2001:DB8:1::1 remote-as 65001`  
`address-family ipv6`  
`network 2001:DB8:128::2/128`
- D.** `ipv6 cef`  
`interface Loopback100`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:128::2/128`  
`interface GigabitEthernet1/0`  
`ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::2/64`  
`router bgp 65002`  
`no bgp default ipv4-unicast`  
`neighbor 2001:DB8:1::1 remote-as 65001`  
`address-family ipv6`  
`network 2001:DB8:128::2/128`  
`neighbor 2001:DB8:1::1 activate`

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

**NEW QUESTION: 303**

## Company XYZ Network



```
R101#sh run | section sla
ip sla 1
 tcp-connect 2.2.2.2 3000 source-ip 1.1.1.1
 threshold 1000
 timeout 1000
```

```
ip sla 2
 icmp-jitter 2.2.2.2 source-ip 1.1.1.1 num-packets 100 interval 10
 threshold 1000
 timeout 1000
 frequency 10
ip sla schedule 2 life forever start-time now
R101#sh ip sla summary
IPSLAs Latest Operation Summary
Codes: * active, ^ inactive, ~ pending

ID Type Destination Stats (ms) Return Code Last Run

*1 tcp-connect 2.2.2.2 - No connection 33 seconds ago
*2 icmp-jitter 2.2.2.2 RTT=4 OK 3 seconds ago
```

Refer to the exhibit While troubleshooting an issue on the network, an engineer notices that a TCP Connect operation failed on port 3000 between R101 and R201. Which command must be configured on R201 to respond to the R101 IP SLA configurations with a control connection on UDP port 1967?

- A. ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 1967
- B. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 2.2.2.2 port 3001
- C. ip sla responder
- D. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 3000

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 304

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.

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