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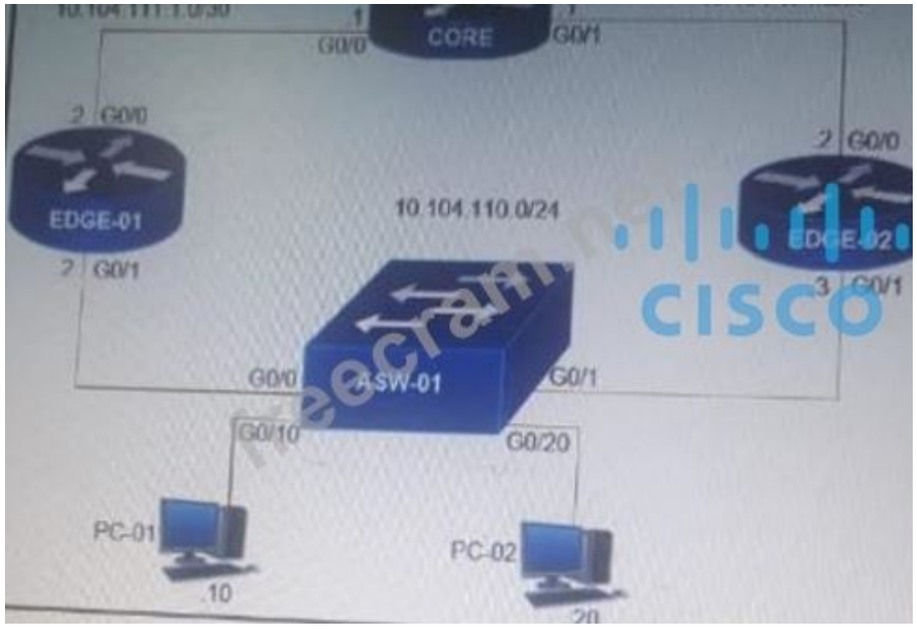
NEW QUESTION: 1
An engineer must configure a ACL that permits packets which include an ACK In the TCP header. Which entry must be Included In the ACL?
A. access-list 10 permit tcp any any eq 21 established
B. access-list 10 permit ip any any eq 21 tcp-ack
C. access-list 110 permit tcp any any eq 21 established
D. access-list 110 permit tcp any any eq 21 tcp-ack
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

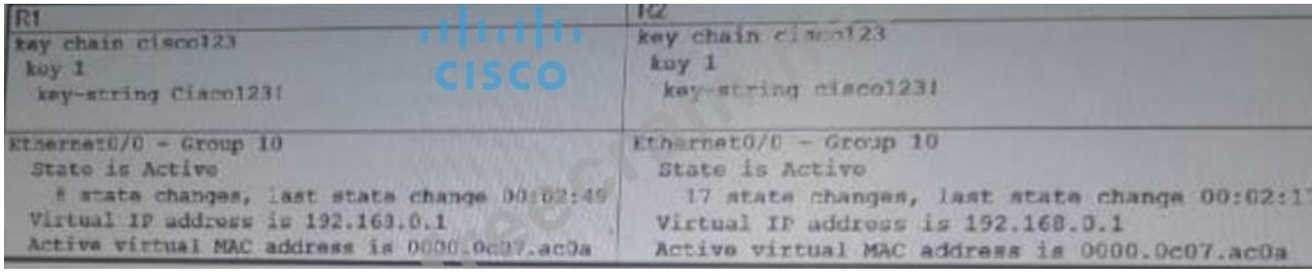
NEW QUESTION: 2
Refer to the exhibit.



Edge-01 is currently operational as the HSRP primary with priority 110. Which command on Edge-02 causes it to take over the forwarding role when Edge-01 is down?

A. standby 10 priority
B. standby 10 preempt
C. standby 10 track
D. standby 10 timers
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The preempt command enables the HSRP router with the highest priority to immediately become the active router.

NEW QUESTION: 3
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is installing a new pair of routers in a redundant configuration. Which protocol ensures that traffic is not disrupted in the event of a hardware failure?
A. HSRPv1
B. GLBP
C. VRRP
D. HSRPv2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.acXX (XX is the hexadecimal group number) so it is using HSRPv1.
Note: HSRP Version 2 uses a new MAC address which ranges from 0000.0C9F.F000 to 0000.0C9F.FFFF.

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which two statements about AAA authentication are true? (Choose two)
A. Local user names are case-insensitive
B. TACACS+ authentication uses an RSA server to authenticate users
C. RADIUS authentication queries the router's local username database
D. KRB5 authentication disables user access when an incorrect password is entered
E. Local authentication is maintained on the router
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which two components are supported by LISP? (choose two)
A. proxy ETR
B. egress tunnel router

C. route reflector
D. HMAC algorithm
E. spoke
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_lisp/configuration/xe-3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irl-overview.h
An Egress Tunnel Router (ETR) connects a site to the LISP-capable part of a core network (such as the Internet), publishes EID-to-RLOC mappings for the site, responds to Map-Request messages, and decapsulates and delivers LISP-encapsulated user data to end systems at the site.
A LISP proxy ETR (PETR) implements ETR functions on behalf of non-LISP sites. A PETR is typically used when a LISP site needs to send traffic to non-LISP sites but the LISP site is connected through a service provider that does not accept nonroutable EIDs as packet sources. PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites

NEW QUESTION: 6
What is a fact about Cisco EAP-FAST?
A. It does not require a RADIUS server certificate.
B. It requires a client certificate.
C. It is an IETF standard.
D. It operates in transparent mode.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
EAP-FAST is also designed for simplicity of deployment since it does not require a certificate on the wireless LAN client or on the RADIUS infrastructure yet incorporates a built-in provisioning mechanism.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-fixed/72788-CSSC-Deployment-Guide.h

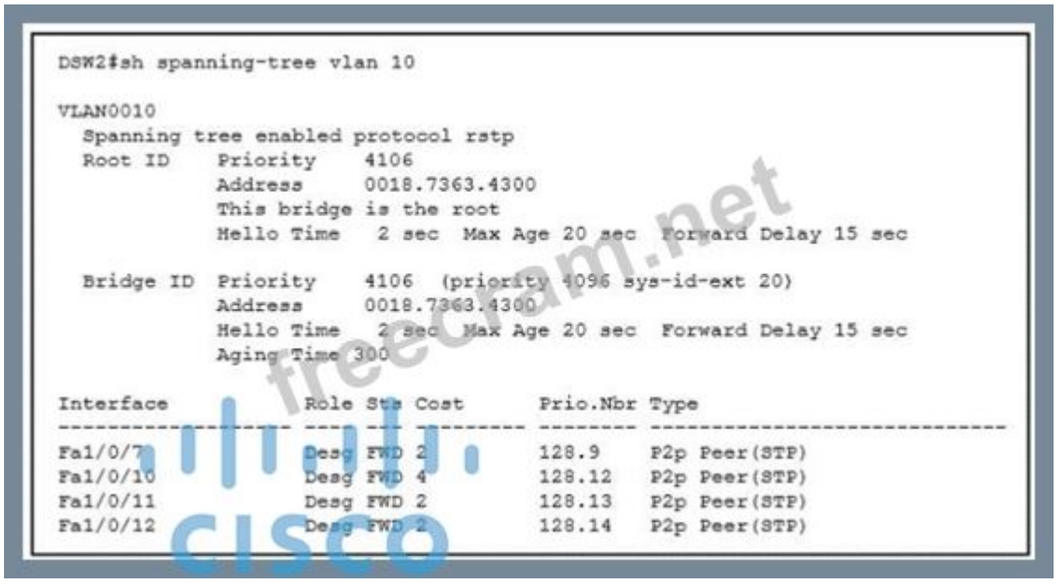
NEW QUESTION: 7
What is calculated using the numerical values of the transmitter power level, cable loss, and antenna gain?
A. EIRP
B. dBi
C. RSSI
D. SNR
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Once you know the complete combination of transmitter power level, the length of cable, and the antenna gain, you can figure out the actual power level that will be radiated from the antenna. This is known as the effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP), measured in dBm.
EIRP is a very important parameter because it is regulated by governmental agencies in most countries. In those cases, a system cannot radiate signals higher than a maximum allowable EIRP. To find the EIRP of a system, simply add the transmitter power level to the antenna gain and subtract the cable loss.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which statement about an RSPAN session configuration is true?
A. A fitter mutt be configured for RSPAN Regions
B. Only one session can be configured at a time
C. A special VLAN type must be used as the RSPAN destination.
D. Only incoming traffic can be monitored
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
in all participating switches -> This VLAN can be considered a special VLAN type -> Answer 'A special VLAN type must be used as the RSPAN destination' is correct.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x_3560x/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guide/3750xscg/swspan.html We can configure multiple RSPAN sessions on a switch at a time, then continue configuring multiple RSPAN sessions on the other switch without any problem -> Answer 'Only one session can be configured at a time' is not correct.
This is how to configure Remote SPAN (RSPAN) feature on two switches. Traffic on FastEthernet0/1 of Switch 1 will be sent to Fa0/10 of Switch2 via VLAN 40.
+ Configure on both switches
Switch1,2(config)#vlan 40
Switch1,2(config-vlan)#remote-span
+ Configure on Switch1
Switch1(config)# monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet 0/1
Switch1(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 40
+ Configure on Switch2
Switch2(config)#monitor session 5 source remote vlan 40
Switch2(config)# monitor session 5 destination interface FastEthernet 0/10

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which statement about agent-based versus agentless configuration management tools is true?
A. Agentless tools require no messaging systems between master and slaves.
B. Agentless tools use proxy nodes to interface with slave nodes.
C. Agent-based tools do not require a high-level language interpreter such as Python or Ruby on slave nodes.
D. Agent-based tools do not require installation of additional software packages on the slave nodes.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Agentless tool means that no software or agent needs to be installed on the client machines that are to be managed. Ansible is such an agentless tool. In contrast to agentless tool, agent-based tool requires software or agent to be installed on the client. Therefore the master and slave nodes can communicate directly without the need of high-level language interpreter.
An agentless tool uses standard protocols, such as SSH, to push configurations down to a device (and it can be considered a "messaging system").

NEW QUESTION: 10

Refer to the exhibit.



```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

VLAN0010
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
  Root ID     Priority    4106
              Address     0018.7363.4300
              This bridge is the root
              Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID   Priority    4106  (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 20)
              Address     0018.7363.4300
              Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
              Aging Time 300

Interface        Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
---------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
Fa1/0/7          Desg FWD 2         128.9    P2p Peer(STP)
Fa1/0/10         Desg FWD 4         128.12   P2p Peer(STP)
Fa1/0/11         Desg FWD 2         128.13   P2p Peer(STP)
Fa1/0/12         Desg FWD 2         128.14   P2p Peer(STP)
```

What is the result when a switch that is running PVST+ is added to this network?

A. DSW2 operates in Rapid PVST+ and the new switch operates in PVST+

B. Both switches operate in the PVST+ mode

C. Spanning tree is disabled automatically on the network

D. Both switches operate in the Rapid PVST+ mode.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

From the output we see DSW2 is running in RSTP mode (in fact Rapid PVST+ mode as Cisco does not support RSTP alone). When a new switch running PVST+ mode is added to the topology, they keep running the old STP instances as RSTP (in fact Rapid PVST+) is compatible with PVST+.

NEW QUESTION: 11

What is used to measure the total output energy of a Wi-Fi device?

A. dBi

B. EIRP

C. mW

D. dBm

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Output power is measured in mW (milliwatts). answer 'dBi' milliwatt is equal to one thousandth (103) of a watt.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which method displays text directly into the active console with a synchronous EEM applet policy?

A. event manager applet boom

event syslog pattern 'UP'

action 1.0 gets 'logging directly to console'
B. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 syslog priority direct msg 'log directly to console'
C. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 puts 'logging directly to console'
D. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 string 'logging directly to console'
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To enable the action of printing data directly to the local tty when an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet is triggered, use the action puts command in applet configuration mode.
The following example shows how to print data directly to the local tty:

```
Router(config-applet)# event manager applet puts
Router(config-applet)# event none
Router(config-applet)# action 1 regexp "(.*) (.*) (.*)" "one two three" _match _sub1
Router(config-applet)# action 2 puts "match is $_match"
Router(config-applet)# action 3 puts "submatch 1 is $_sub1"
Router# event manager run puts
match is one two three
submatch 1 is one
Router#
```


The action puts command applies to synchronous events. The output of this command for a synchronous applet is directly displayed to the tty, bypassing the syslog.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/eem/command/eem-cr-book/eemcr- a1.html

NEW QUESTION: 13
Which unit measures the power of a radio signal with reference to 1 milliwatt?
A. dBw
B. dBm
C. mW
D. dBi
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
dBm is an abbreviation for "decibels relative to one milliwatt," where one milliwatt (1 mW) equals 1/1000 of a watt. It follows the same scale as dB. Therefore 0 dBm = 1 mW, 30 dBm = 1 W, and -20 dBm = 0.01 mW

NEW QUESTION: 14

When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experience for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

A. Not all of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.

B. Not all of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.

C. All of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.

D. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

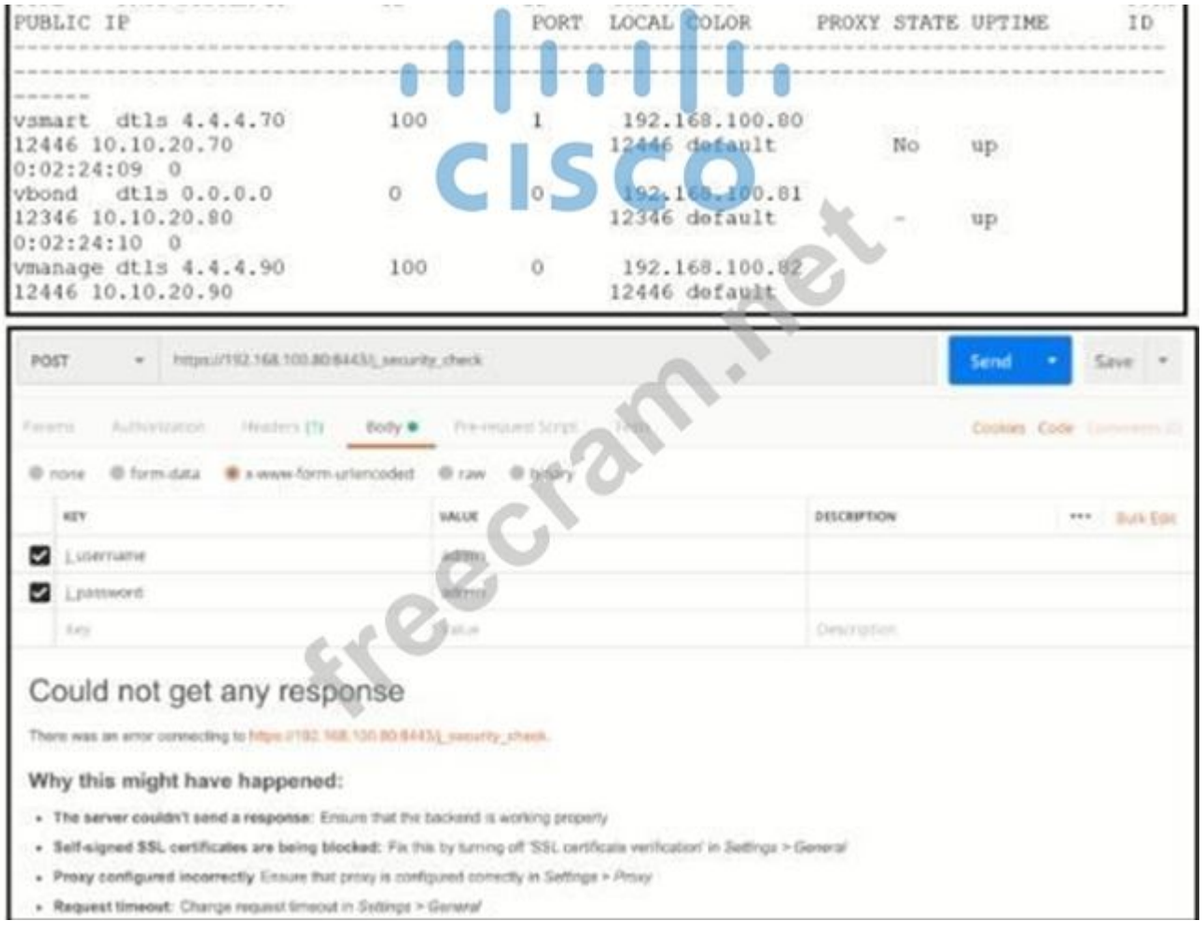
Explanation

A prerequisite for configuring Mobility Groups is "All controllers must be configured with the same virtual interface IP address". If all the controllers within a mobility group are not using the same virtual interface, inter-controller roaming may appear to work, but the handoff does not complete, and the client loses connectivity for a period of time. -> Answer B is correct.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-5/configguide/b_cg85/mobility_groups.html

NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit.



What step resolves the authentication issue?

A. target 192 168 100 82 in the URI

B. change the port to 12446

C. restart the vsmart host
D. use basic authentication
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

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

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?
A. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a database is checked?
B. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checked. If that check fail. a local database is checked.
C. A local database is checked first. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADUIS server is checked.
D. A local database is checked first. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The "aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+" command is broken down as follows:
+ The 'aaa authentication' part is simply saying we want to configure authentication settings.
+ The 'login' is stating that we want to prompt for a username/password when a connection is made to the device.
+ The 'default' means we want to apply for all login connections (such as tty, vty, console and aux). If we use this keyword, we don't need to configure anything else under tty, vty and aux lines. If we don't use this keyword then we have to specify which line(s) we want to apply the authentication feature.
+ The 'local group tacacs+" means all users are authenticated using router's local database (the first method). If the credentials are not found on the local database, then the TACACS+ server is used (the second method).

NEW QUESTION: 17
Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.31
ip nat pool CISCO 209.165.201.1 209.165.201.30 netmask 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside source list 1 pool CISCO
```

What are two effect of this configuration? (Choose two.)

A. The 10.1.1.0/27 subnet is assigned as the inside global address range.
B. The 209.165.201.0/27 subnet is assigned as the outside local address range.
C. Inside source addresses are translated to the 209.165.201.0/27 subnet.
D. It establishes a one-to-one NAT translation.
E. The 10.1.1.0/27 subnet is assigned as the inside local addresses.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
What is the function of a control-plane node in a Cisco SD-Access solution?
A. to run a mapping system that manages endpoint to network device relationships
B. to implement policies and communicate with networks outside the fabric
C. to connect external Layer 3 networks to the SD Access fabric.
D. to connect APs and wireless endpoints to the SD-Access fabric
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Control-Plane Nodes - Map System that manages Endpoint to Device relationships Fabric Border Nodes - A Fabric device (e.g. Core) that connects External L3 network(s) to the SDA Fabric Fabric Edge Nodes - A Fabric device (e.g. Access or Distribution) that connects Wired Endpoints to the SDA Fabric Fabric Wireless Controller - A Fabric device (WLC) that connects APs and Wireless Endpoints to the SDA Fabric Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/m/hr_hr/training-events/2019/cisco-connect/pdf/VH-Cisco-SD-Access-Connecting

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which feature is supported by EIGRP but is not supported by OSPF?
A. equal-cost load balancing
B. route summarization
C. unequal-cost load balancing
D. route filtering
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20
A. They enable programmers to change or write their own application within the device operating system.
B. They create more secure and efficient SNMP OIDs.
C. They make the CLI simpler and more efficient.
D. They provide a standardized data structure, which results in configuration scalability and consistency.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) is a language which is only used to describe data models (structure). It is not XML or JSON.

NEW QUESTION: 21

What is an emulated machine that has dedicated compute, memory, and storage resources and a fully installed operating system?

A. virtual machine

B. host

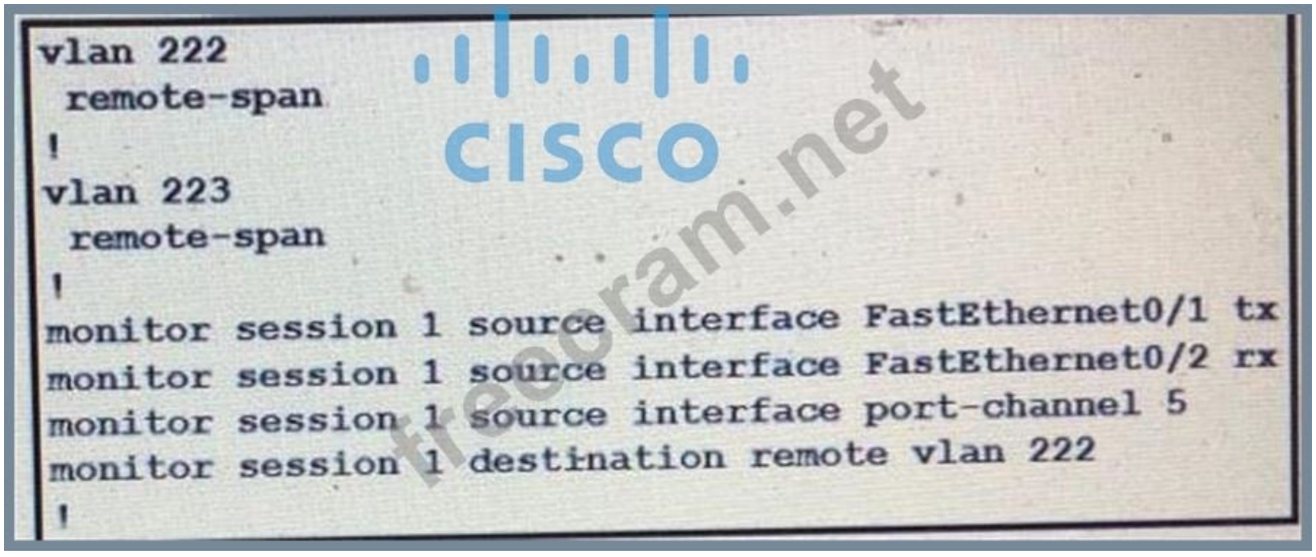
C. container

D. mainframe

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer to the exhibit.



What happens to access interfaces where VLAN 222 is assigned?

A. STP BPDU guard is enabled

B. A description "RSPAN" is added

C. They are placed into an inactive state

D. They cannot provide PoE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

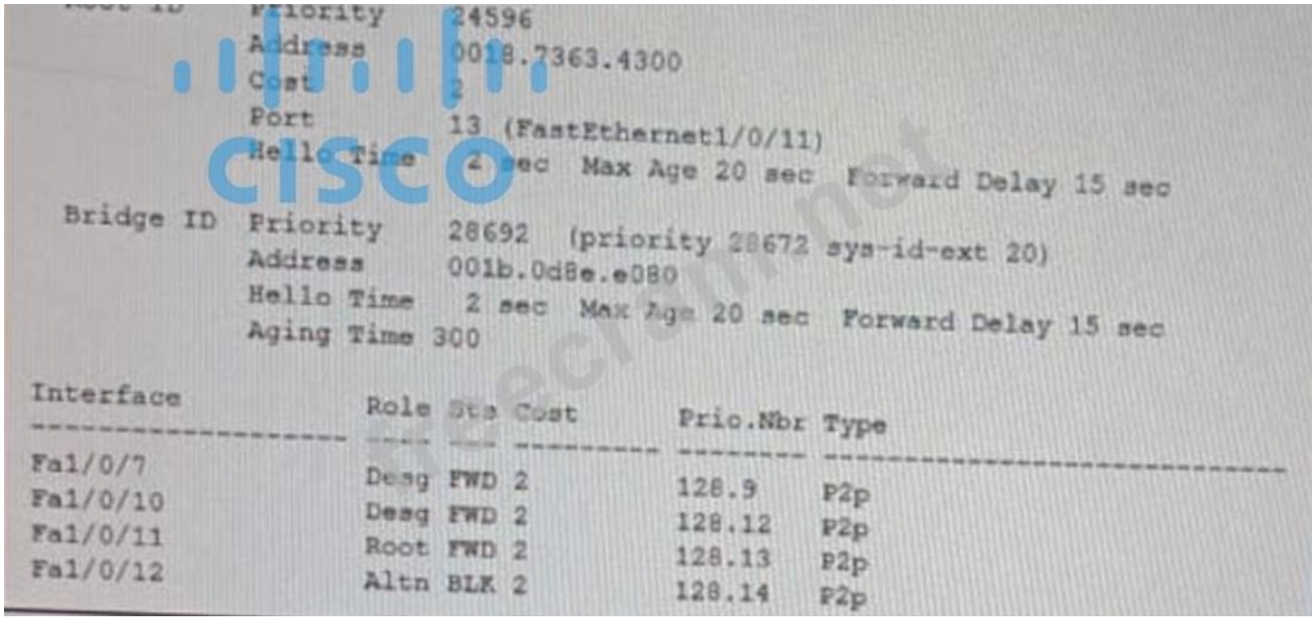
Access ports (including voice VLAN ports) on the RSPAN VLAN are put in the inactive state.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x_3560x/software/release/12-2_55_se/configura

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to the exhibit.



```
          Priority    24596
          Address     0018.7363.4300
          Cost        2
          Port        13 (FastEthernet1/0/11)
          Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority    28692  (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 20)
          Address     001b.0d8e.e080
          Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
          Aging Time 300

Interface        Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
---------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
Fa1/0/7          Desg FWD 2         128.9    P2p
Fa1/0/10         Desg FWD 2         128.12   P2p
Fa1/0/11         Root FWD 2         128.13   P2p
Fa1/0/12         Altn BLK 2         128.14   P2p
```

What does the output confirm about the switch's spanning tree configuration?

A. The spanning-tree mode stp ieee command was entered on this switch

B. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST.

C. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST+.

D. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is IEEE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The default spanning-tree mode in Cisco switch is PVST+. This spanning-tree mode is based on the IEEE 802.1D standard and Cisco proprietary extensions. PVST+ is same as standard IEEE 802.1D but it runs on each VLAN. In the output we see the line "Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee" under "VLAN 20" so it can say the switch is running in PVST+ mode.

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

A. The control plane node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database

B. The border node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database

C. The border node is required for communication between fabric and nonfabric devices.

D. Fabric endpoints are connected directly to the border node

E. Traffic within the fabric always goes through the control plane node

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which encryption hashing algorithm does NTP use for authentication?

A. MD5

B. SSL

C. AES128

D. AES256

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Which NGFW mode block flows crossing the firewall?
A. Passive
B. Tap
C. Inline tap
D. Inline
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) provides six interface modes which are: Routed, Switched, Inline Pair, Inline Pair with Tap, Passive, Passive (ERSPAN).
When Inline Pair Mode is in use, packets can be blocked since they are processed inline When you use Inline Pair mode, the packet goes mainly through the FTD Snort engine When Tap Mode is enabled, a copy of the packet is inspected and dropped internally while the actual traffic goes through FTD unmodified
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/firepower-ngfw/200924-configuringfirepower- threat-defense-int.html

NEW QUESTION: 27
How is a data modeling language used?
A. To enable data to be easily structured, grouped validated, and replicated
B. To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed.
C. To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure.
D. To provide human readability to scripting languages
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Customer needs are fast evolving. Typically, a network center is a heterogenous mix of various devices at multiple layers of the network. Bulk and automatic configurations need to be accomplished. CLI scraping is not flexible and optimal. Re-writing scripts many times, even for small configuration changes is cumbersome. Bulk configuration changes through CLIs are error-prone and may cause system issues. The solution lies in using data models-a programmatic and standards-based way of writing configurations to any network device, replacing the process of manual configuration. Data models are written in a standard, industry-defined language. Although configurations using CLIs are easier (more human-friendly), automating the configuration using data models results in scalability.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/ncs1000/60x/b_Datamodels_cg_ncs1000/b_Datamodels_cg_ncs1

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which outbound access list, applied to the WAN interface of a router, permits all traffic except for http traffic sourced from the workstation with IP address 10.10.10.1?
A)

```
ip access-list extended 100
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended 200
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 eq 80 any
permit ip any any
```

C)

```
ip access-list extended NO_HTTP
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
```

D)

```
ip access-list extended 10
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state down

B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state unreachable

C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state unreachable

D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state down

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

B. The FIB includes many routes a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.

C. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route

D. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

FIB is used for forwarding,

RIB is derived from the control plane,

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which two sources cause interference for Wi-Fi networks? (Choose two).

A. mirrored wall

B. 900MHz baby monitor

C. fish tank

D. DECT 6.0 cordless

E. Incandesent lights

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Windows can actually block your WiFi signal. How? Because the signals will be reflected by the glass.

Some new windows have transparent films that can block certain wave types, and this can make it harder for your WiFi signal to pass through.

Tinted glass is another problem for the same reasons. They sometimes contain metallic films that can completely block out your signal. Mirrors, like windows, can reflect your signal. They're also a source of electromagnetic interference because of their metal backings.

Reference: https://dis-dot-dat.net/what-materials-can-block-a-wifi-signal/ An incandescent light bulb, incandescent lamp or incandescent light globe is an electric light with a wire filament heated until it glows. WiFi operates in the gigahertz microwave band. The FCC has strict regulations on RFI (radio frequency interference) from all sorts of things, including light bulbs -> Incandesent lights do not interfere Wi-Fi networks.

Note:

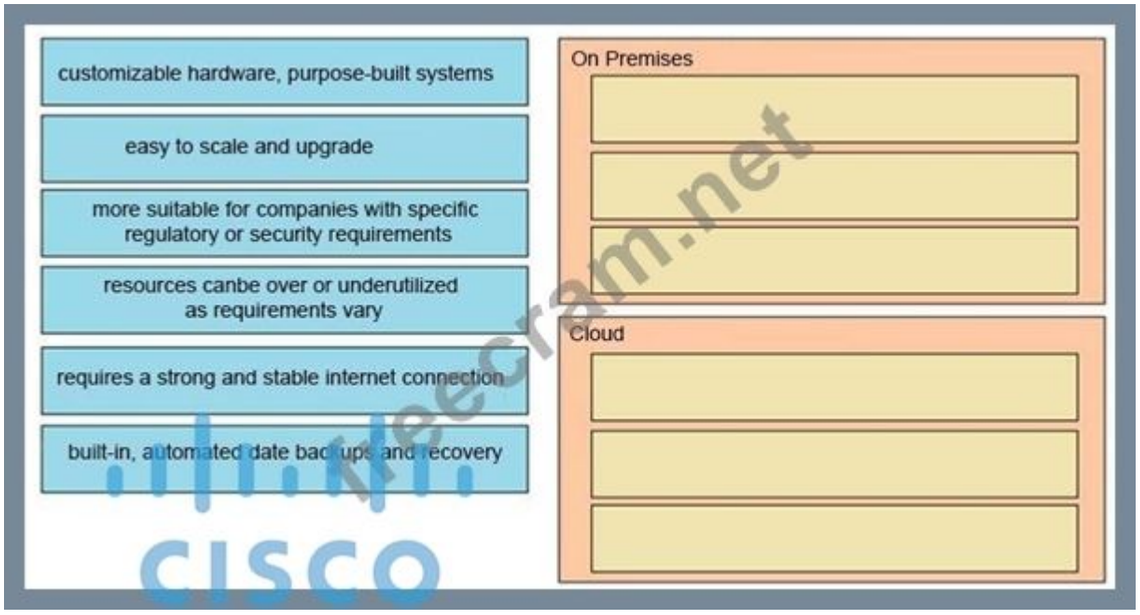
+ Many baby monitors operate at 900MHz and won't interfere with Wi-Fi, which uses the 2.4GHz band. + DECT cordless phone 6.0 is designed to eliminate wifi interference by operating on a different frequency.

There is essentially no such thing as DECT wifi interference.

NEW QUESTION: 32
What is the primary effect of the spanning-tree portfast command?
A. It enables BPDU messages
B. It minimizes spanning-tree convergence time
C. It immediately puts the port into the forwarding state when the switch is reloaded
D. It immediately enables the port in the listening state
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Portfast feature should only be used on edge ports (ports directly connected to end stations). Neither edge ports or PortFast enabled ports generate topology changes when the link toggles so we cannot say Portfast reduces the STP convergence time.
PortFast causes a switch or trunk port to enter the spanning tree forwarding state immediately, bypassing the listening and learning states so answer 'It immediately puts the port into the forwarding state when the switch is reloaded ' is the best choice.

NEW QUESTION: 33
How are the Cisco Express Forwarding table and the FIB related to each other?
A. Cisco Express Forwarding uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions correct
B. The FIB is used to populate the Cisco Express Forwarding table
C. There can be only one FIB but multiple Cisco Express Forwarding tables on IOS devices
D. The Cisco Express Forwarding table allows route lookups to be forwarded to the route processor for processing before they are sent to the FIB
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table - CEF uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and these changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/routers/12000-series-routers/47321- ciscoef.html

NEW QUESTION: 34
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right



Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which statement about multicast RPs is true?

A. RPs are required only when using protocol independent multicast dense mode.
B. RPs are required for protocol independent multicast sparse mode and dense mode.
C. By default, the RP is needed periodically to maintain sessions with sources and receivers
D. By default, the RP is needed only to start new sessions with sources and receivers.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

A rendezvous point (RP) is required only in networks running Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM).
By default, the RP is needed only to start new sessions with sources and receivers.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions_docs/ip_multicast/White_papers /rps.html
For your information, in PIM-SM, only network segments with active receivers that have explicitly requested multicast data will be forwarded the traffic. This method of delivering multicast data is in contrast to the PIM dense mode (PIM-DM) model. In PIM-DM, multicast traffic is initially flooded to all segments of the network. Routers that have no downstream neighbors or directly connected receivers prune back the unwanted traffic.

NEW QUESTION: 36

What is a characteristic of MACsec?

A. 802.1AE provides encryption and authentication services
B. 802.1AE is bult between the host and switch using the MKA protocol, which negotiates encryption keys based on the master session key from a successful 802.1X session
C. 802.1AE is bult between the host and switch using the MKA protocol using keys generated via the Diffie-Hellman algorithm (anonymous encryption mode)
D. 802.1AE is negotiated using Cisco AnyConnect NAM and the SAP protocol
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using out-of-band methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA and MACsec are implemented after successful authentication using the 802.1x Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP-TLS) or Pre Shared Key (PSK) framework.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9300/software/release/16-9/configuration_guide/sec/

NEW QUESTION: 37
Refer to the exhibit.

Which HTTP JSON response does the python code output give?
A. NameError: name 'json' is not defined
B. 7.0(3)I7(4)
C. KeyError 'kickstart_ver_str'
D. 7.61
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38
what is a benefit of using a Type 2 hypervisor instead of a Type 1 hypervisor?
A. better application performance
B. Improved security because the underlying OS is eliminated

C. Improved density and scalability
D. ability to operate on hardware that is running other OSs
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.
In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.
In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. A big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).
Type 1 is more efficient and well performing, it is also more secure than type 2 because the flaws and vulnerabilities that are endemic to Operating Systems are often absent from Type 1, bare metal hypervisors. Type 1 has better performance, scalability and stability but supported by limited hardware.

NEW QUESTION: 39
What is a VPN in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?
A. attribute to identify a set of services offered in specific places in the SD-WAN fabric
B. virtual channel used to carry control plane information
C. virtualized environment that provides traffic isolation and segmentation in the SD-WAN fabric
D. common exchange point between two different services
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40
A. EIGRP is more prone to routing loops than OSPF
B. EIGRP has a full map of the topology, and OSPF only knows directly connected neighbors
C. EIGRP supports equal or unequal path cost, and OSPF supports only equal path cost.
D. EIGRP uses more CPU and memory than OSPF
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
OSPF maintains information about all the networks and running routers in its area. Each time there is a change within the area, all routers need to re-sync their database and then run SPF again. This process makes it more CPU intensive. EIGRP, on the other hand, has triggered and incremental updates. Therefore EIGRP is more efficient in terms of CPU usage and memory.

NEW QUESTION: 41
Which exhibit displays a valid JSON file?

A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

How does the EIGRP metric differ from the OSPF metric?

A. The EIGRP metric is calculated based on bandwidth only. The OSPF metric is calculated on delay only.

B. The EIGRP metric is calculated based on delay only. The OSPF metric is calculated on bandwidth and delay.

C. The EIGRP metric Is calculated based on bandwidth and delay. The OSPF metric is calculated on bandwidth only.

D. The EIGRP metric Is calculated based on hop count and bandwidth. The OSPF metric is calculated on bandwidth and delay.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

By default, EIGRP metric is calculated:

metric = bandwidth + delay

While OSPF is calculated by:

OSPF metric = Reference bandwidth / Interface bandwidth in bps

(Or Cisco uses 100Mbps (108) bandwidth as reference bandwidth. With this bandwidth, our equation would be: Cost = 108/interface bandwidth in bps)

NEW QUESTION: 43

Which two pieces of information are necessary to compute SNR? (Choose two.)

A. EIRP

B. noise floor

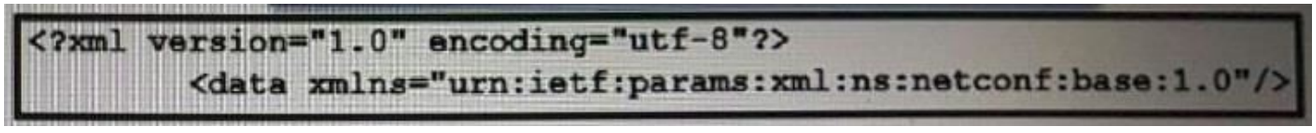
C. antenna gain

D. transmit power

E. RSSI

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44



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

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

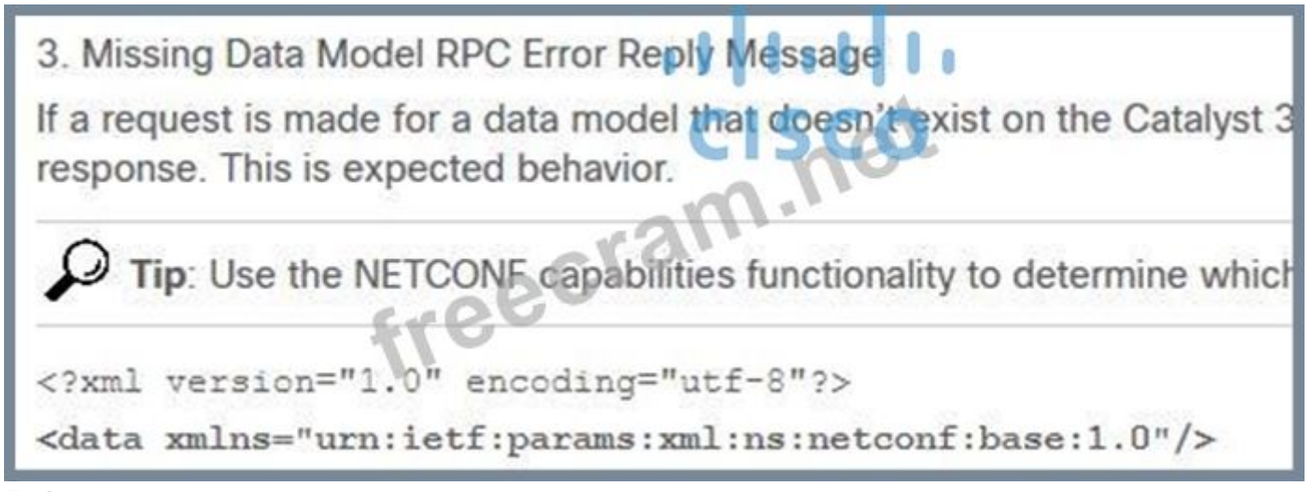
B. The device received a valid NETCONF request and serviced it without error.

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

D. The NETCONF running datastore is currently locked.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

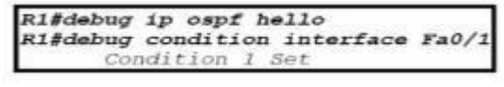


Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 45

Refer to the exhibit.



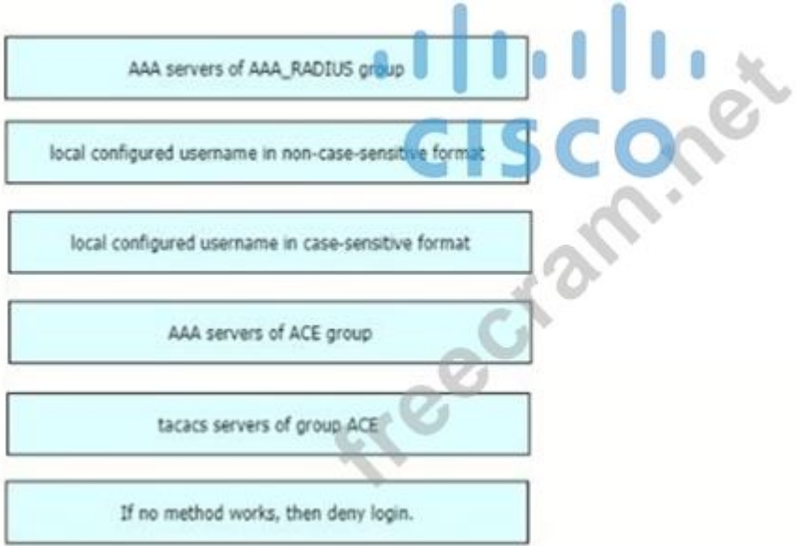
Which statement about the OPSF debug output is true?

A. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent to received on interface Fa0/1.
B. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent or received on all interfaces.
C. The output displays OSPF hello messages which router R1 has sent received on interface Fa0/1.
D. The output displays OSPF hello and LSACK messages which router R1 has sent or received.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
This combination of commands is known as "Conditional debug" and will filter the debug output based on your conditions. Each condition added, will behave like an 'And' operator in Boolean logic. Some examples of the "debug ip ospf hello" are shown below:

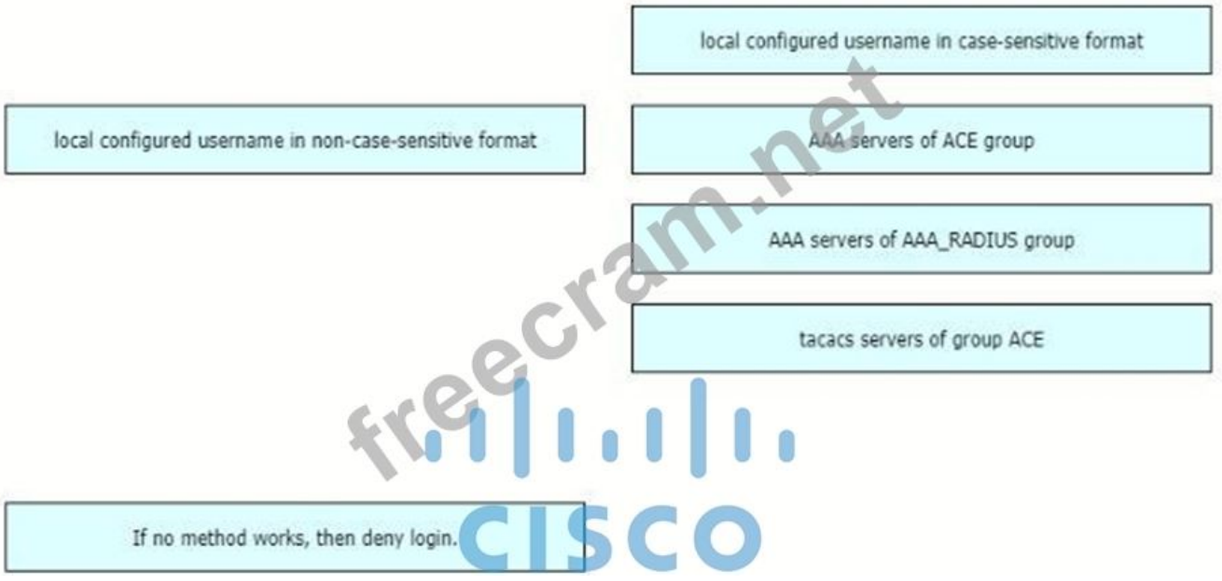
```
*Oct 12 14:03:32.595: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from
192.168.12.2
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Rcv hello from 1.1.1.1 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from
192.168.12.1
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Mismatched hello parameters from 192.168.12.1
```

NEW QUESTION: 46
An engineer creates the configuration below. Drag and drop the authentication methods from the left into the order of priority on the right. Not all options are used.

```
R1#sh run | i aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group ACE group AAA_RADIUS local-case
aaa session-id common
R1#
```



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 47

Refer to the exhibit.

What is the JSON syntax that is formed from the data?

A. Make":'Gocar, "Model': "Zoom", "Features": ["Power Windows", "Manual Dnve", "Auto AC"]}

B. 'Make ": "Gocar1, "Model": "Zoom", "Features": ["Power Windows", "Manual Drive", "Auto AC"]

C. {"Make": Gocar, "Model": Zoom, "Features": Power Windows, Manual Drive, Auto AC}

D. ("Make":["Gocar", "Model": "Zoom"], Features": ["Power Windows", "Manual Drive", "Auto AC"]}

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

JSON syntax structure: + uses curly braces {} to hold objects and square brackets [] to hold arrays + JSON data is written as key/value pairs + A key/value pair consists of a key (must be a string in double quotation marks ""), followed by a colon :, followed by a value. For example: "name":"John" + Each key must be unique + Values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null + Multiple key/value within an object are

separated by commas , JSON can use arrays. Arrays are used to store multiple values in a single variable. For example:

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

In the above example, "cars" is an array which contains three values "Ford", "BMW" and "Fiat".

Note: Although our correct answer above does not have curly braces to hold objects but it is still the best choice here.

NEW QUESTION: 48

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

A. URI

B. HTTP method

C. body

D. header

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

A. APs that operate in FlexConnect mode cannot detect rogue Aps.

B. FlexConnect mode is a feature that is designed to allow specified CAPWAP-enabled APs to exclude themselves from managing data traffic between clients and infrastructure.

C. FlexConnect mode is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments.

D. FlexConnect mode is used when the APs are set up in a mesh environment and used to bridge between each other.

E. When connected to the controller, FlexConnect APs can tunnel traffic back to the controller.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

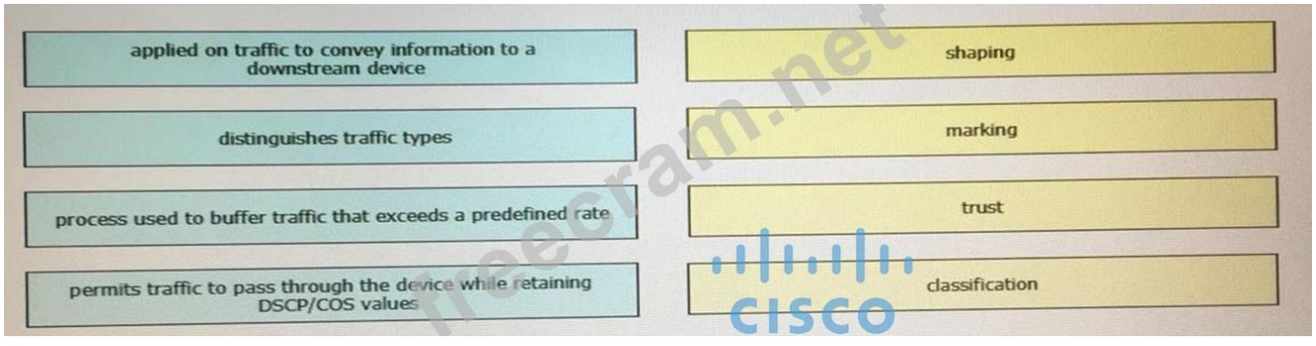
NEW QUESTION: 50

A. Layer 3

B. inter-xTR
C. auto anchor
D. fast roam
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2018/pdf/BRKEWN-2020.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 51
Which First Hop Redundancy Protocol should be used to meet a design requirements for more efficient default bandwidth usage across multiple devices?
A. GLBP
B. LCAP
C. HSRP
D. VRRP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The main disadvantage of HSRP and VRRP is that only one gateway is elected to be the active gateway and used to forward traffic whilst the rest are unused until the active one fails.
Gateway Load Balancing Protocol (GLBP) is a Cisco proprietary protocol and performs the similar function to HSRP and VRRP but it supports load balancing among members in a GLBP group.

NEW QUESTION: 52
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.



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

NEW QUESTION: 53
Refer to the exhibit.
https://mydevice.mycompany.com/getstuff?queryName=errors&queryResults=yes

Which network script automation option or tool is used in the exhibit?
A. NETCONF
B. EEM
C. Python
D. REST correct
E. Bash script
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

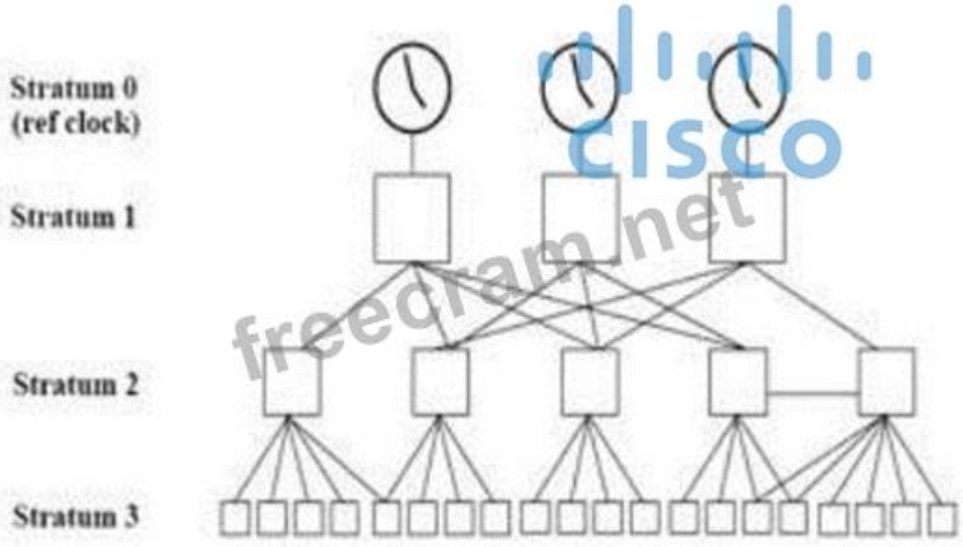
NEW QUESTION: 54
How does SSO work with HSRP to minimize network disruptions?
A. It enables HSRP to elect another switch in the group as the active HSRP switch.
B. It ensures fast failover in the case of link failure.
C. It enables data forwarding along known routes following a switchover, white the routing protocol reconverges.
D. It enables HSRP to failover to the standby RP on the same device.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
SSO HSRP alters the behavior of HSRP when a device with redundant Route Processors (RPs) is configured for stateful switchover (SSO) redundancy mode. When an RP is active and the other RP is standby, SSO enables the standby RP to take over if the active RP fails.
The SSO HSRP feature enables the Cisco IOS HSRP subsystem software to detect that a standby RP is installed and the system is configured in SSO redundancy mode. Further, if the active RP fails, no change occurs to the HSRP group itself and traffic continues to be forwarded through the current active gateway device.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipapp_fhrp/configuration/15-s/fhp-15-s-book/fhp-hsrp-sso.htm

NEW QUESTION: 55
In OSPF, which LSA type is responsible for pointing to the ASBR router?
A. type 1
B. type 2
C. type 3
D. type 4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Summary ASBR LSA (Type 4) - Generated by the ABR to describe an ASBR to routers in other areas so that routers in other areas know how to get to external routes through that ASBR. For example, suppose R8 is redistributing external route (EIGRP, RIP...) to R3. This makes R3 an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR). When R2 (which is an ABR) receives this LSA Type
1 update, R2 will create LSA Type 4 and flood into Area 0 to inform them how to reach R3. When R5 receives this LSA it also floods into Area 2.

In the above example, the only ASBR belongs to area 1 so the two ABRs (R2 & R5) send LSA Type 4 to area 0 & area 2 (not vice versa). This is an indication of the existence of the ASBR in area 1.
Note:
+ Type 4 LSAs contain the router ID of the ASBR.
+ There are no LSA Type 4 injected into Area 1 because every router inside area 1 knows how to reach R3. R3 only uses LSA Type 1 to inform R2 about R8 and inform R2 that R3 is an ASBR.

NEW QUESTION: 56
Which IPv6 migration method relies on dynamic tunnels that use the 2002::/16 reserved address space?
A. GRE
B. 6RD
C. 6to4
D. ISATAP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
6to4 tunnel is a technique which relies on reserved address space 2002::/16 (you must remember this range). These tunnels determine the appropriate destination address by combining the IPv6 prefix with the globally unique destination 6to4 border router's IPv4 address, beginning with the 2002::/16 prefix, in this format: 2002:border-router-IPv4-address::/48
For example, if the border-router-IPv4-address is 64.101.64.1, the tunnel interface will have an IPv6 prefix of 2002:4065:4001:1::/64, where 4065:4001 is the hexadecimal equivalent of 64.101.64.1. This technique allows IPv6 sites to communicate with each other over the IPv4 network without explicit tunnel setup but we have to implement it on all routers on the path.

NEW QUESTION: 57
Which measure is used by an NTP server to indicate its closeness to the authoritative time source?
A. time zone
B. hop count
C. stratum
D. latency
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The stratum levels define the distance from the reference clock. A reference clock is a stratum 0 device that is assumed to be accurate and has little or no delay associated with it. Stratum 0 servers cannot be used on the network but they are directly connected to computers which then operate as stratum-1 servers. A stratum 1 time server acts as a primary network time standard.



A stratum 2 server is connected to the stratum 1 server; then a stratum 3 server is connected to the stratum 2 server and so on. A stratum 2 server gets its time via NTP packet requests from a stratum 1 server. A stratum 3 server gets its time via NTP packet requests from a stratum-2 server...

NEW QUESTION: 58
An engineer is configuring local web authentication on a WLAN. The engineer chooses the Authentication radio button under the Layer 3 Security options for Web Policy. Which device presents the web authentication for the WLAN?
A. local WLC
B. RADIUS server
C. anchor WLC
D. ISE server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A)

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

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

B)

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

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

C)

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

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

D)

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 60

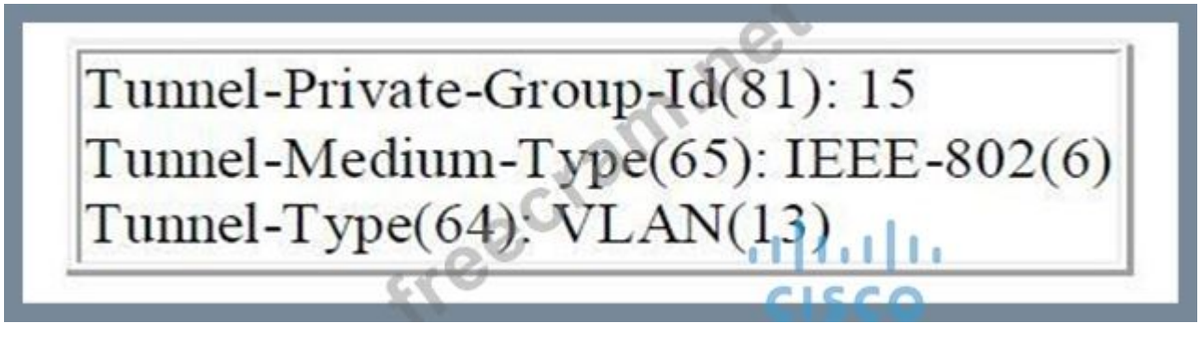
Refer to the exhibit.

```
(WLC) >show interface summary
Interface Name                Vlan Id
------------------------      -------
deadnet                       999
users1                        14
users2                        15
users3                        16

(WLC) >show wlan 1
WLAN Identifier . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Network Name (SSID) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . wlan1
AAA Policy Override . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Enabled
Interface . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . deadnet
FlexConnect Local Switching . . . . . . . . . . Enabled
FlexConnect Central Association . . . . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect Central Dhcp Flag . . . . . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect nat-pat Flag . . . . . . . . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect DNS Override Flag . . . . . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect PPPoE pass-through . . . . . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect local-switching IP-source-guar . . Disabled
FlexConnect Vlan based Central Switching . .  Enabled
FlexConnect Local Authentication . . . . . .  Disabled
FlexConnect Learn IP Address . . . . . . . .  Enabled

(WLC) >show ap config general ________
AP Mode . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . FlexConnect
FlexConnect Vlan mode : . . . . . . . . . . . . . Enabled
            Native ID : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
            WLAN 1 : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 (AP-Specific)
FlexConnect VLAN ACL Mappings
Vlan : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
            Ingress ACL : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . None
            Egress ACL : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . None
VLAN with least priority : . . . . . . . . . . . . 13
FlexConnect Group . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . flexgroup1
Group VLAN ACL Mappings
Vlan : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11
            Ingress ACL : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . None
            Egress ACL : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . None
Vlan : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12
```

A wireless client is connecting to FlexAP1 which is currently working standalone mode. The AAA authentication processis returning the following AVPs:



Which three behaviors will the client experience? (Choose three.)

A. While the AP is in standalone mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 15.

B. While the AP is in standalone mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 10.

C. When the AP transitions to connected mode, the client will be de-authenticated.

D. While the AP is in standalone mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 13.

E. When the AP is in connected mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 13.

F. When the AP transitions to connected mode, the client will remain associated.

G. When the AP is in connected mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 15.

H. When the AP is in connected mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 10.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

+ From the output of WLC show interface summary, we learned that the WLC has four VLANs: 999, 14, 15 and 16. + From the show ap config general FlexAP1 output, we learned that FlexConnect AP has four VLANs: 10, 11, 12 and 13. Also the WLAN of FlexConnect AP is mapped to VLAN 10 (from the line WLAN 1: ..... 10 (AP-Specific)).

From the reference at:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise

NEW QUESTION: 61

Refer to the exhibit.

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

What does the snippet of code achieve?

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 62

What is the difference between CEF and process switching?

A. CEF processes packets that are too complex for process switching to manage.

B. CEF is more CPU-intensive than process switching.

C. CEF uses the FIB and the adjacency table to make forwarding decisions, whereas process switching punts each packet.

D. Process switching is faster than CEF.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Punt is often used to describe the action of moving a packet from the fast path (CEF) to the route processor for handling.

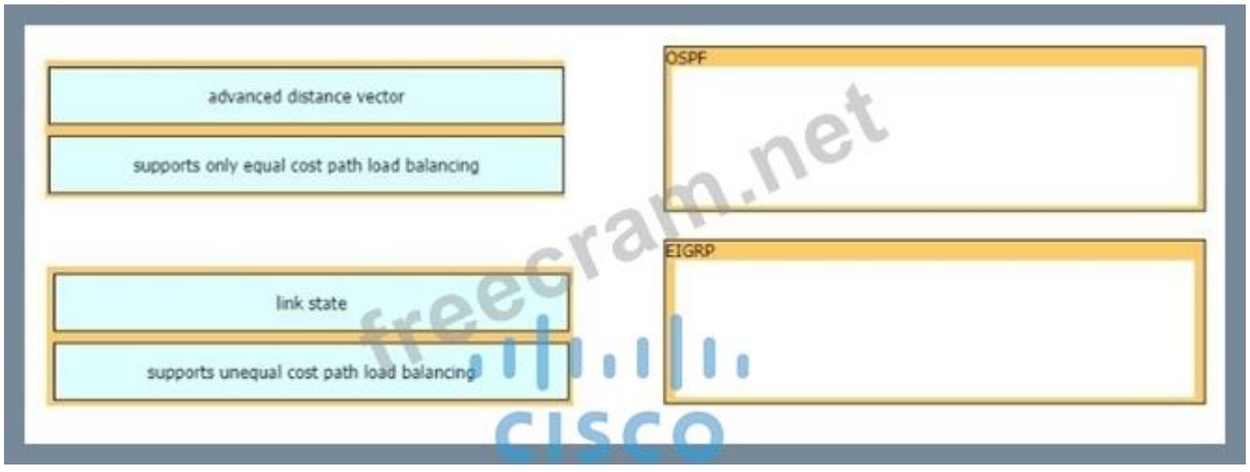
Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) provides the ability to switch packets through a device in a very quick and efficient way while also keeping the load on the router's processor low. CEF is made up of two different main components: the Forwarding Information Base Adjacency Table.

Process switching is the slowest switching methods (compared to fast switching and Cisco Express Forwarding) because it must find a destination in the routing table. Process switching must also construct a new Layer 2 frame header for every packet. With process switching, when a packet comes in, the scheduler calls a process that examines the routing table, determines which interface the packet should be switched to and then switches the packet. The problem is, this happens for the every packet.

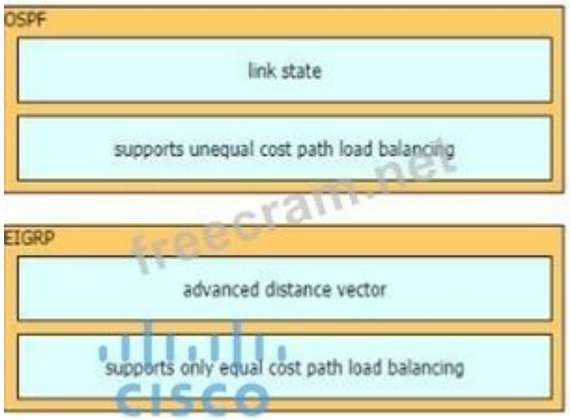
Reference: http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/acl-logging.html

NEW QUESTION: 63

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



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 64

Which feature is supported by EIGRP but is not supported by OSPF?

A. equal-cost load balancing

B. route filtering

C. unequal-cost load balancing

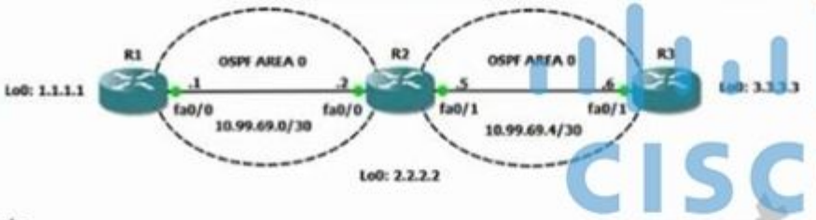
D. route summarization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

EIGRP support unequal-cost load balancing via the "variance ..." while OSPF only supports equalcost load balancing.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1#traceroute
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 3.3.3.3
Source address: 1.1.1.1
Numeric display [n]:
Timeout in seconds: [3]:
Probe count [3]:
Minimum Time to Live [1]:
Maximum Time to Live [30]:
Port Number [33434]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]: Record
Number of hops [9]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose [RV]:
Type escape sequence to abort.

Continued --->
```

```
Tracing the route to 3.3.3.3

  1 10.99.69.2  36 msec
Received packet has options
Total option bytes = 40, padded length=40
  Record route:
    (10.99.69.1) <*>
    (0.0.0.0)
    (0.0.0.0)
   End of list

----output omitted---

  2 10.99.69.6  !A
Received packet has options
Total option bytes = 40, padded length=40
  Record route:
    (10.99.69.1)
    (10.99.69.5) <*>
    (0.0.0.0)
    (0.0.0.0)
  End of list
  !A
----output omitted---
```

The traceroute fails from R1 to R3. What is the cause of the failure?

A. The loopback on R3 Is in a shutdown stale.
B. An ACL applied Inbound on loopback0 of R2 Is dropping the traffic.
C. An ACL applied Inbound on fa0/1 of R3 is dropping the traffic.
D. Redistribution of connected routes into OSPF is not configured.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
We see in the traceroute result the packet could reach 10.99.69.5 (on R2) but it could not go any further so we can deduce an ACL on R3 was blocking it.
Note: Record option displays the address(es) of the hops (up to nine) the packet goes through.

NEW QUESTION: 66
Which two LISP infrastructure elements are needed to support LISP to non-LISP internetworking? (Choose two)
A. PETR
B. PITR
C. MR
D. MS
E. ALT
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
https://netmindblog.com/2019/12/04/lisp-locator-id-separation-protocol-part-ii-pxtr/

NEW QUESTION: 67
Which two entities are Type 1 hypervisors? (Choose two.)
A. Oracle VM VirtualBox
B. Microsoft Hyper-V
C. VMware server
D. VMware ESX
E. Microsoft Virtual PC
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
A bare-metal hypervisor (Type 1) is a layer of software we install directly on top of a physical server and its underlying hardware. There is no software or any operating system in between, hence the name bare-metal hypervisor. A Type 1 hypervisor is proven in providing excellent performance and stability since it does not run inside Windows or any other operating system. These are the most common type 1 hypervisors:
+ VMware vSphere with ESX/ESXi
+ KVM (Kernel-Based Virtual Machine)
+ Microsoft Hyper-V
+ Oracle VM
+ Citrix Hypervisor (formerly known as Xen Server)

NEW QUESTION: 68
Which statement about route targets is true when using VRF-Lite?
A. When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP standard communities.
B. Route targets control the import and export of routes into a customer routing table.
C. Route targets allow customers to be assigned overlapping addresses.
D. Route targets uniquely identify the customer routing table.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Answer 'Route targets allow customers to be assigned overlapping addresses' and answer 'Route targets uniquely identify the customer routing table' are not correct as only route distinguisher (RD) identifies the customer routing table and "allows customers to be assigned overlapping addresses".
Answer 'When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP standard communities' is not correct as "When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP extended communities"

NEW QUESTION: 69
Refer to the exhibit.

Assuming that R is a CE router, which VRF is assigned to Gi0/0 on R1?
A. VRF VPN_B
B. Default VRF
C. Management VRF
D. VRF VPN_A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
There is nothing special with the configuration of Gi0/0 on R1. Only Gi0/0 interface on R2 is assigned to VRF VPN_A. The default VRF here is similar to the global routing table concept in Cisco IOS

NEW QUESTION: 70
A. faster deployment times because additional infrastructure does not need to be purchased
B. lower latency between systems that are physically located near each other
C. less power and cooling resources needed to run infrastructure on-premises
D. ability to quickly increase compute power without the need to install additional hardware
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

The difference between on-premise and cloud is essentially where this hardware and software resides. On-premise means that a company keeps all of this IT environment onsite either managed by themselves or a third-party. Cloud means that it is housed offsite with someone else responsible for monitoring and maintaining it.

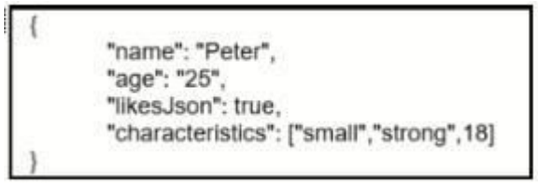
NEW QUESTION: 71
A network is being migrated from IPV4 to IPV6 using a dual-stack approach. Network management is already 100% IPV6 enabled. In a dual-stack network with two dual-stack NetFlow collections, how many flow exporters are needed per network device in the flexible NetFlow configuration?
A. 4
B. 1
C. 2
D. 8
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?
A. Ansible lacs redundancy support for the master server. Chef runs two masters in an active/active mode.
B. The Ansible server can run on Linux, Unix or Windows. The Chef server must run on Linux or Unix.
C. Ansible pushes the configuration to the client. Chef client pulls the configuration from the server.
D. Ansible uses Ruby to manage configurations. Chef uses YAML to manage configurations.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 73
Which data is properly formatted with JSON?
A)


B)


C)



D)

A. Option

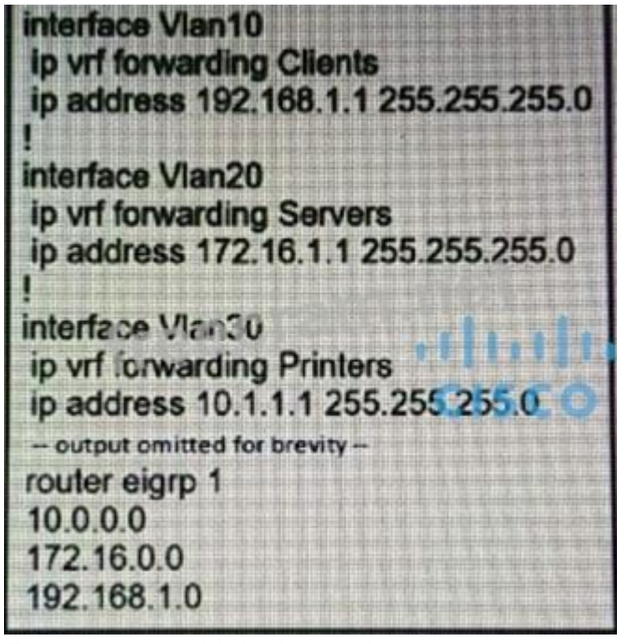
B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

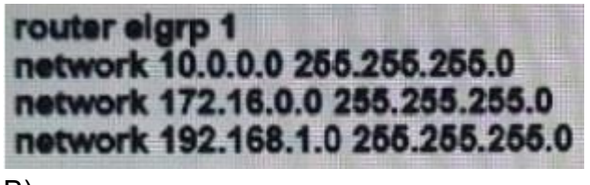
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74



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

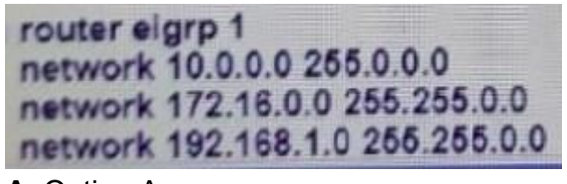
A)



B)

C)

D)



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

In a Cisco SD-Access wireless architecture, which device manages endpoint ID to Edge Node bindings?

A. fabric control plane node

B. fabric wireless controller

C. fabric border node

D. fabric edge node.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

SD-Access Wireless Architecture Control Plane Node -A Closer Look

Fabric Control-Plane Node is based on a LISP Map Server / Resolver
Runs the LISP Endpoint ID Database to provide overlay reachability information + A simple Host Database, that tracks Endpoint ID to Edge Node bindings (RLOCs) + Host Database supports multiple types of Endpoint ID (EID), such as IPv4 /32, IPv6 /128* or MAC/48 + Receives prefix registrations from Edge Nodes for wired clients, and from Fabric mode WLCs for wireless clients + Resolves lookup requests from FE to locate Endpoints + Updates Fabric Edge nodes, Border nodes with wireless client mobility and RLOC information
Reference: https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/latam/docs/2018/pdf/BRKEWN-2020.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 76
To increase total throughput and redundancy on the links between the wireless controller and switch, the customer enabled LAG on the wireless controller Which EtherChannel mode must be configured on the switch to allow the WLC to connect?
A. Active
B. Auto
C. Passive
D. On
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

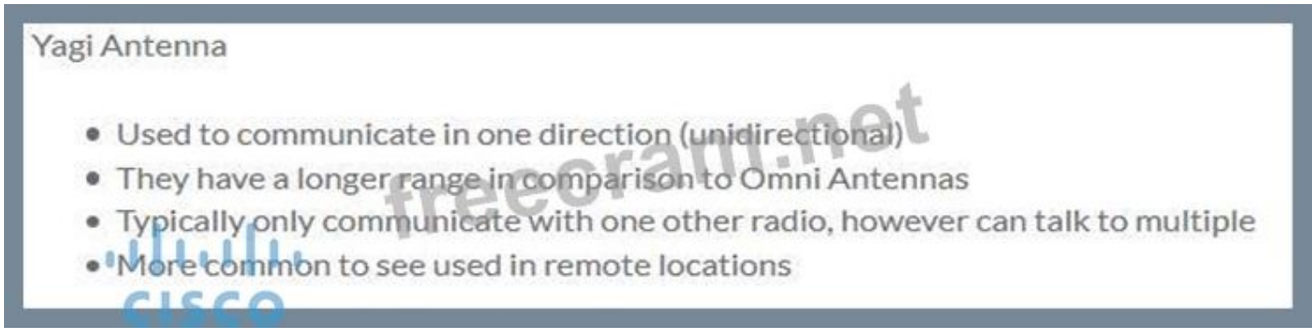
NEW QUESTION: 77
Refer to the exhibit.

What ate two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)
A. R1 becomes the standby router.
B. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when Rl comes back online.
C. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.

D. R1 becomes the active router.
E. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78
What is the structure of a JSON web token?
A. three parts separated by dots: header payload, and signature
B. header and payload
C. three parts separated by dots: version header and signature
D. payload and signature
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
JSON Web Token (JWT) is an open standard (RFC 7519) that defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object. This information can be verified and trusted because it is digitally signed. JWTs can be signed using a secret (with the HMAC algorithm) or a public/private key pair using RSA or ECDSA.
JSON Web Tokens are composed of three parts, separated by a dot (.): Header, Payload, Signature.
Therefore, a JWT typically looks like the following:
xxxxx.yyyyy.zzzzz
The header typically consists of two parts: the type of the token, which is JWT, and the signing algorithm being used, such as HMAC SHA256 or RSA.
The second part of the token is the payload, which contains the claims. Claims are statements about an entity (typically, the user) and additional data.
To create the signature part you have to take the encoded header, the encoded payload, a secret, the algorithm specified in the header, and sign that.
Reference: https://jwt.io/introduction/

NEW QUESTION: 79
Which antenna type should be used for a site-to-site wireless connection?
A. Omnidirectional
B. dipole
C. patch
D. Yagi
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 80

A. association-comeback

B. mandatory

C. SA teardown protection

D. comeback-time

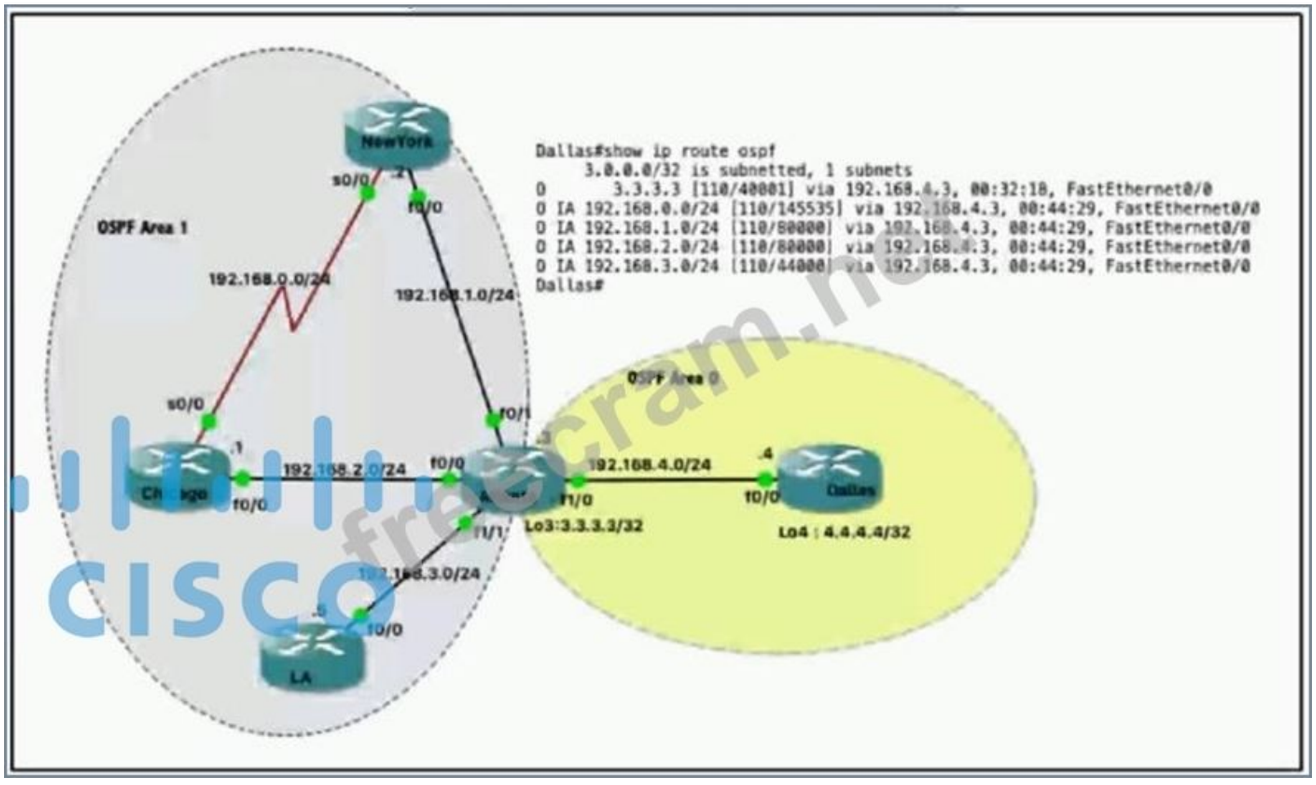
E. saquery-retry-time

F. enable

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 81

Refer to the exhibit.



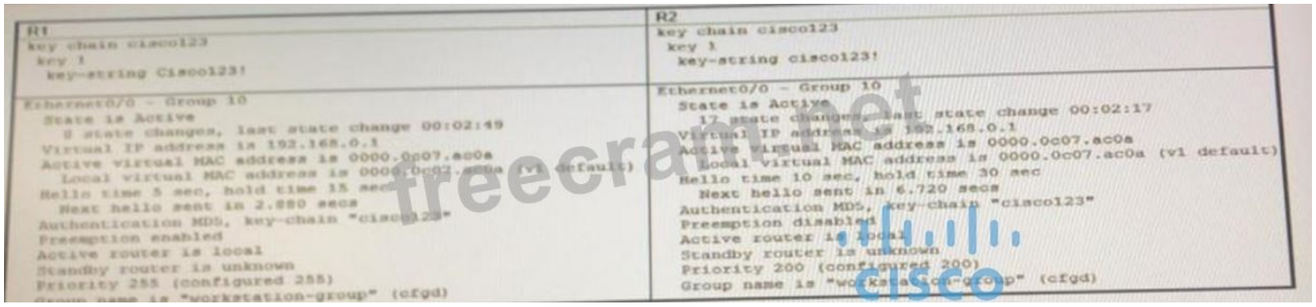
Which command when applied to the Atlanta router reduces type 3 LSA flooding into the backbone area and summarizes the inter-area routes on the Dallas router?

A. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0

B. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0

C. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
D. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

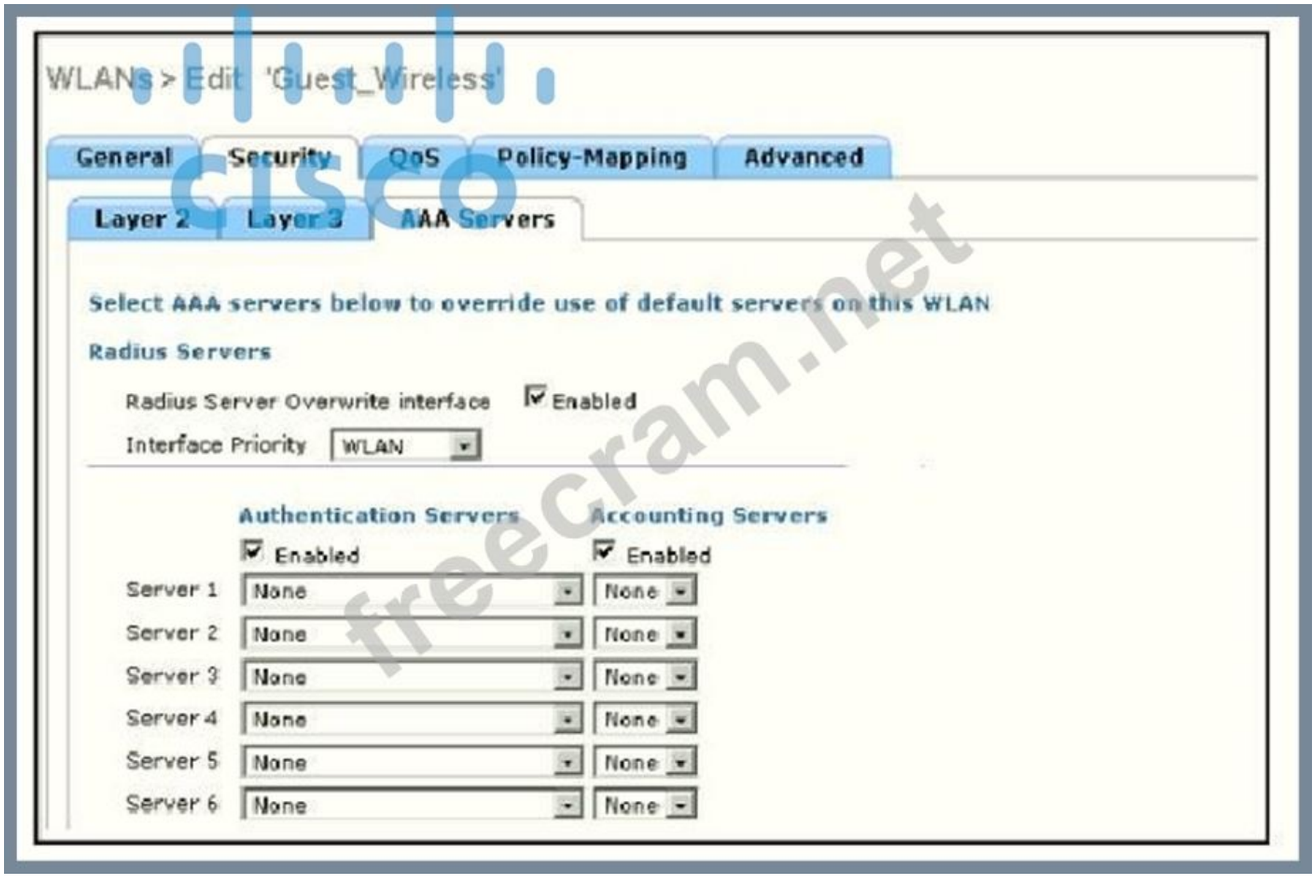
NEW QUESTION: 82
Refer to the Exhibit.



An engineer is installing a new pair of routers in a redundant configuration. When checking on the standby status of each router the engineer notices that the routers are not functioning as expected. Which action will resolve the configuration error?
A. configure matching hold and delay timers
B. configure matching key-strings
C. configure matching priority values
D. configure unique virtual IP addresses
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
From the output exhibit, we notice that the key-string of R1 is Cisco123! (letter C is in capital) while that of R2 is cisco123!. This causes a mismatch in the authentication so we have to fix their key-strings.
key-string [encryption-type] text-string: Configures the text string for the key. The text-string argument is alphanumeric, case-sensitive, and supports special characters.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/6-x/security/configuration/guide/b_Ci

NEW QUESTION: 83
When a wired client connects to an edge switch in an SDA fabric, which component decides whether the client has access to the network?
A. edge node
B. control-plane node
C. Identity Service Engine
D. RADIUS server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration

B. the controller virtual interface

C. any interface configured on the WLC

D. the controller management interface

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85

Why is an AP joining a different WLC than the one specified through option 43?

A. The AP multicast traffic unable to reach the WLC through Layer 3.

B. The WLC is running a different software version.

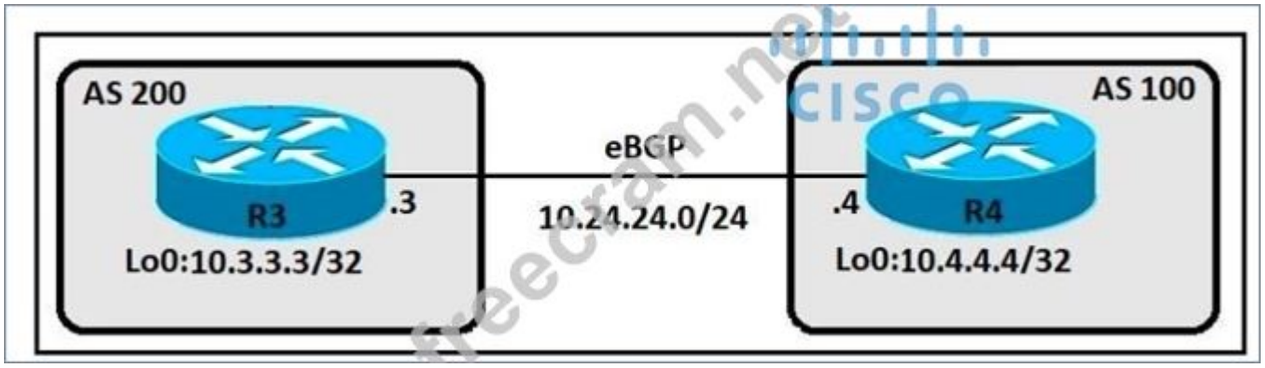
C. The API is joining a primed WLC

D. The APs broadcast traffic is unable to reach the WLC through Layer 2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

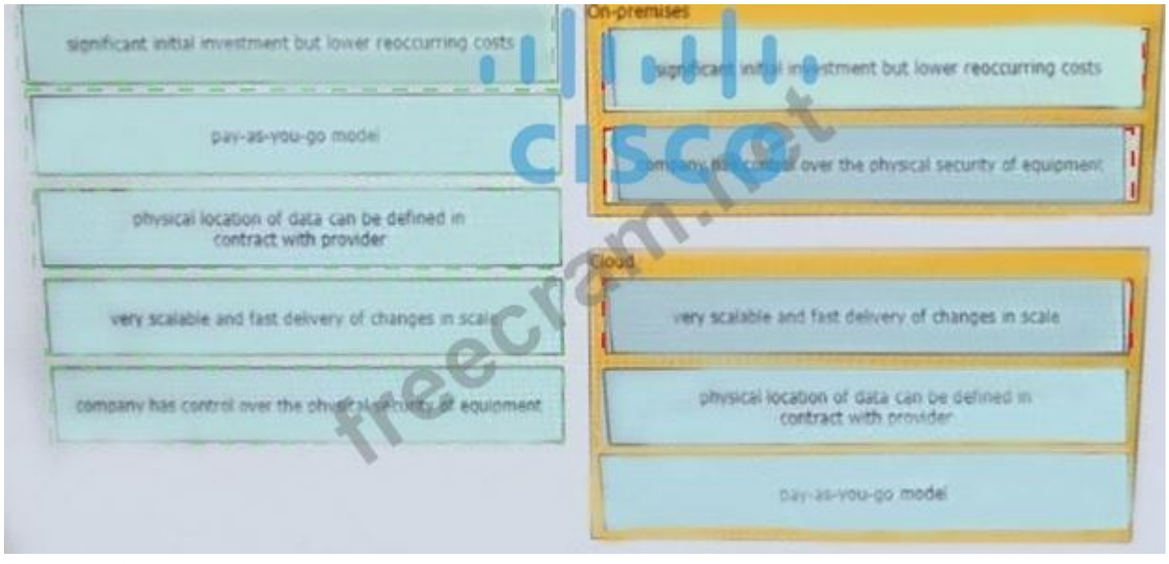
NEW QUESTION: 87
Which access point mode allows a supported AP to function like a WLAN client would, associating and identifying client connectivity issues?
A. client mode
B. SE-connect mode
C. sensor mode
D. sniffer mode
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
An lightweight AP (LAP) operates in one of six different modes:
+ Local mode (default mode): measures noise floor and
interference, and scans for intrusion detection (IDS) events every

180 seconds on unused channels
+ Flex Connect, formerly known as Hybrid Remote Edge AP (HREAP), mode: allows data traffic to be switched locally and not go back to the controller. The Flex Connect AP can perform standalone client authentication and switch VLAN traffic locally even when it's disconnected to the WLC (Local Switched). Flex Connect AP can also tunnel (via CAPWAP) both user wireless data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).
+ Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS
+ Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.
+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.
+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

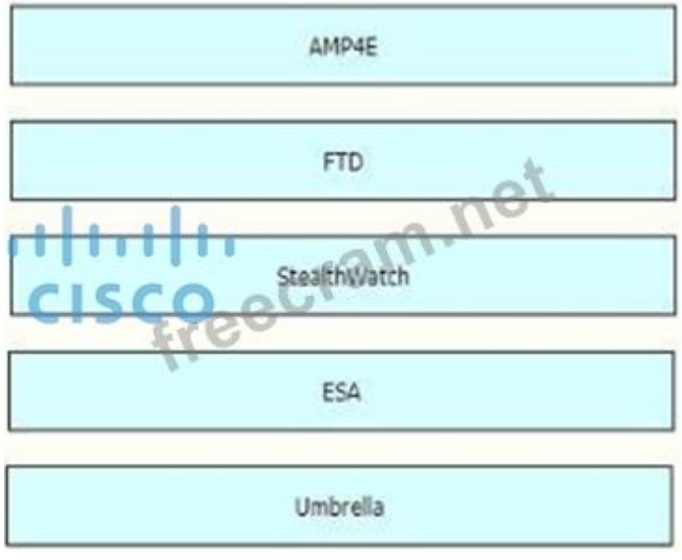
NEW QUESTION: 88
A customer has completed the installation of a Wi-Fi 6 greenfield deployment at their new campus. They want to leverage Wi-Fi 6 enhanced speeds on the trusted employee WLAN. To configure the employee WLAN, which two Layer 2 security policies should be used? (Choose two.)
A. WPA2 (AES) jWEP
B. 802.1X
C. OPEN
D. WPA (AES)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Drag and drop the threat defense solutions from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

Answer:



Explanation



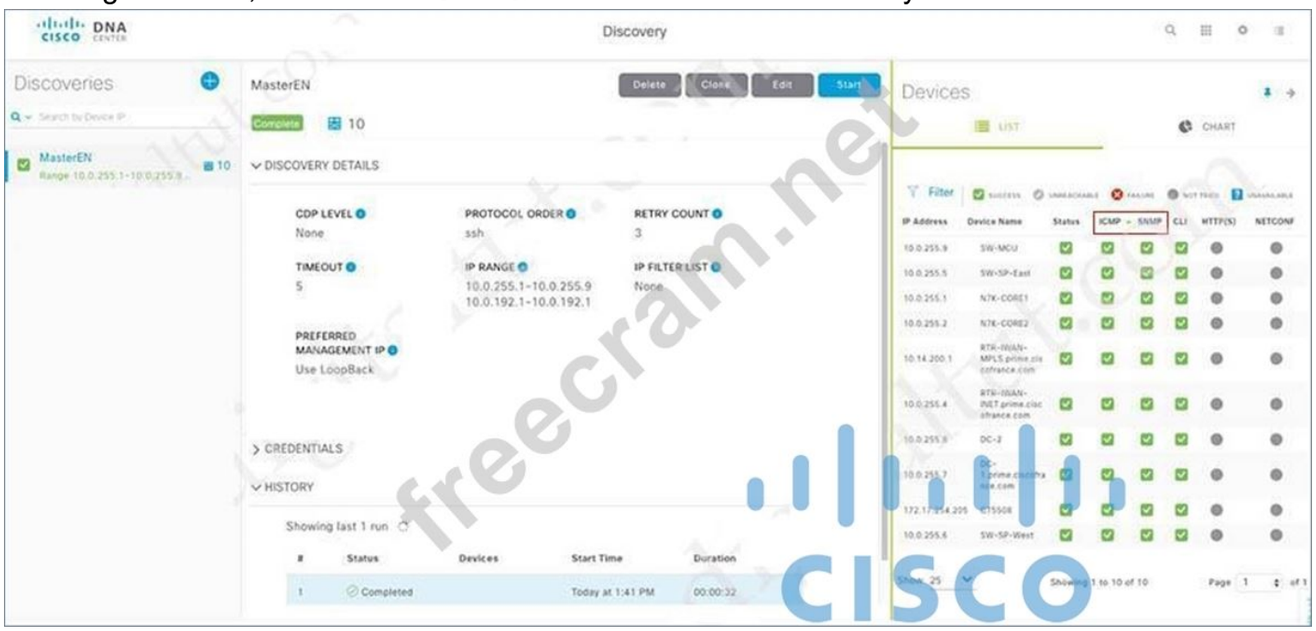
NEW QUESTION: 90

A. ICMP: Discovery

B. UDP 67: DHCP

C. TCP 23: Telnet

D. UDP 6007: NetFlow
E. UDP 162: SNMP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
In the figure below, we can see ICMP & SNMP can reach to underlay switches.



NEW QUESTION: 91
Which two characteristics define the Intent API provided by Cisco DNA Center? (Choose two.)
A. northbound API
B. business outcome oriented
C. device-oriented
D. southbound API
E. procedural
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The Intent API is a Northbound REST API that exposes specific capabilities of the Cisco DNA Center platform. The Intent API provides policy-based abstraction of business intent, allowing focus on an outcome rather than struggling with individual mechanisms steps.
Reference:
https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!cisco-dna-center-platform-overview/intent-api-northbound

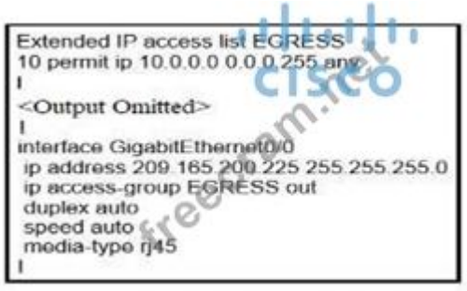
NEW QUESTION: 92
Which protocol infers that a YANG data model is being used?
A. SNMP
B. NX-API
C. REST
D. RESTCONF
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
YANG (Yet another Next Generation) is a data modeling language for the definition of data sent over network management protocols such as the NETCONF and RESTCONF.

NEW QUESTION: 93
Refer to the exhibit.

Which password allows access to line con 0 for a username of "tommy" under normal operation?
A. Cisco
B. local
C. 0 Cisco
D. Tommy
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-access-control-system-tacac In this question, there are two different passwords for user "tommy": + In the TACACS+ server, the password is "Tommy" + In the local database of the router, the password is "Cisco".

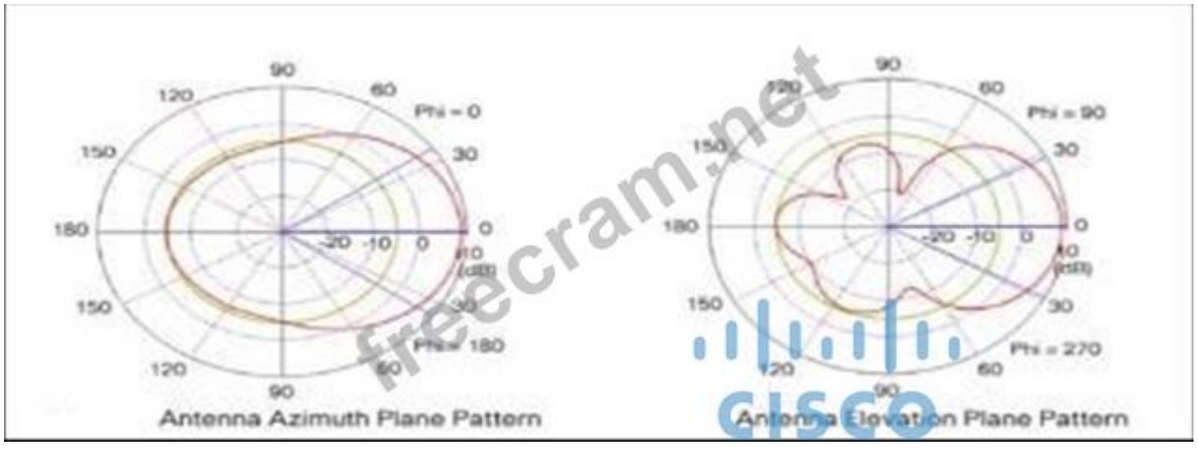
From the line "login authentication local" we know that the router uses the local database for authentication so the password should be "Cisco".
Note: "... password 0 ..." here means unencrypted password.

NEW QUESTION: 94
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must block all traffic from a router to its directly connected subnet 209.165.200.0/24. The engineer applies access control list EGRESS in the outbound direction on the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface of the router However, the router can still ping hosts on the 209.165.200.0/24 subnet. Which explanation of this behavior is true?
A. Access control lists that are applied outbound to a router interface do not affect traffic that is sourced from the router.
B. Only standard access control lists can block traffic from a source IP address.
C. After an access control list is applied to an interface, that interface must be shut and no shut for the access control list to take effect.
D. The access control list must contain an explicit deny to block traffic from the router.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 95
Refer to the exhibit.

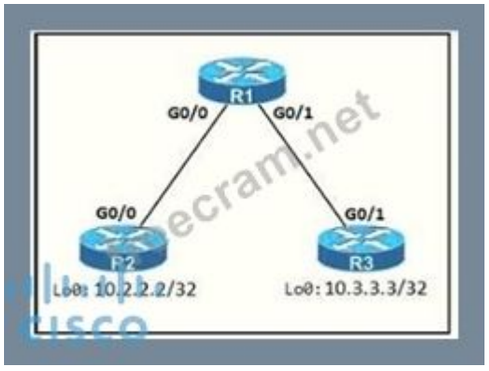


Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?
A. Omnidirectional
B. Patch
C. Yagi

D. Dipole
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96
An engineer configures a WLAN with fast transition enabled Some legacy clients fail to connect to this WLAN Which feature allows the legacy clients to connect while still allowing other clients to use fast transition based on then OLTIs?
A. over the DS
B. adaptive R
C. 802.11V
D. 802.11k
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 97
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny Telnet traffic from the loopback interface of router R3 to the loopback interface of router R2 during the weekend hours. All other traffic between the loopback interfaces of routers R3 and R2 must be allowed at all times. Which command accomplish this task?
A)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic Saturday Sunday 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

B)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic Friday Sunday 00:00 to 00:00

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

C)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

D)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

We cannot filter traffic that is originated from the local router (R3 in this case) so we can only configure the ACL on R1 or R2. "Weekend hours" means from Saturday morning through Sunday night so we have to configure: "periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59".

Note: The time is specified in 24-hour time (hh:mm), where the hours range from 0 to 23 and the minutes range from 0 to 59.

NEW QUESTION: 98

What is a Type 1 hypervisor?

A. runs directly on a physical server and depends on a previously installed operating system

B. runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system

C. runs on a virtual server and depends on an already installed operating system

D. run on a virtual server and includes its own operating system

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

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

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. A big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).

NEW QUESTION: 99

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. Gigabit Ethernet0/0 and GigabitEthemet0/1

B. only GigabitEthernet0/1

C. GigabitEthemet0/1 and GigabitEthernet0/1.40

D. only GigabttEthernet0/0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 100

Refer to the exhibit. Both controllers are in the same mobility group. Which result occurs when client 1 roams between APs that are registered to different controllers in the same WLAN?

A. Client 1 contact controller B by using an EoIP tunnel.

B. CAPWAP tunnel is created between controller A and controller B.

C. Client 1 users an EoIP tunnel to contact controller A.

D. The client database entry moves from controller A to controller B.

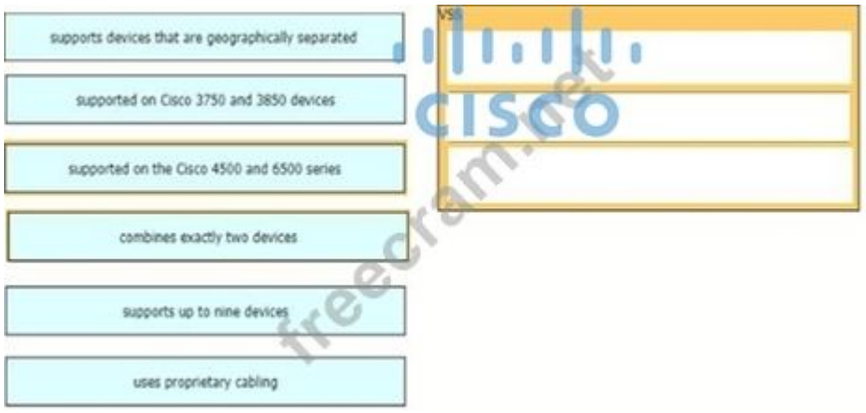
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

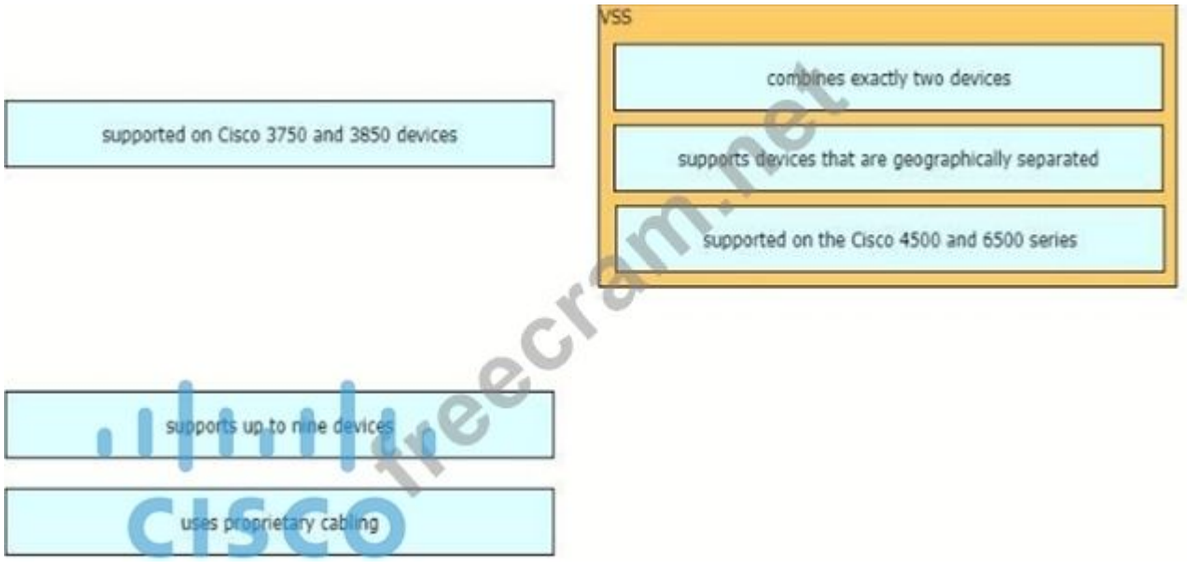
This is called Inter Controller-L2 Roaming. Inter-Controller (normally layer 2) roaming occurs when a client roam between two APs registered to two different controllers, where each controller has an interface in the client subnet. In this instance, controllers exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and the client database entry is moved from the original controller to the new controller.

NEW QUESTION: 101

Drag and drop the descriptions of the VSS technology from the left to the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 102

Which two methods are used by an AP that is typing to discover a wireless LAN controller? (Choose two.)

A. DHCP Option 43

B. querying other APs

C. Cisco Discovery Protocol neighbour

D. broadcasting on the local subnet

E. DNS lookup cisco-DNA-PRIMARY.localdomain

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

A. CDP

B. SNMP

C. LLDP

D. ping

E. NETCONF

F. a specified range of IP addresses

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

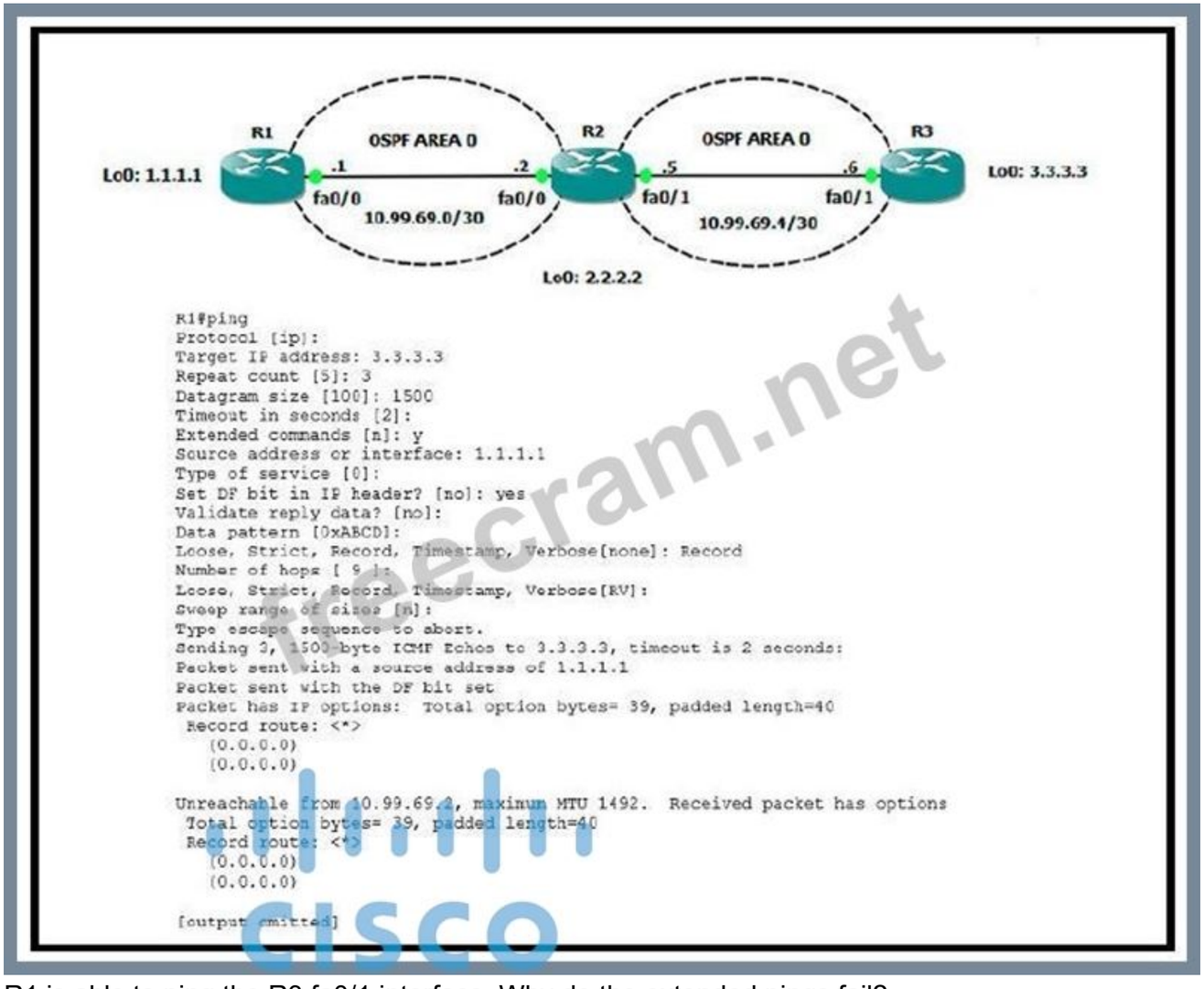
Explanation

There are three ways for you to discover devices:

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

NEW QUESTION: 104

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. The maximum packet size accepted by the command is 1476 bytes.

B. R3 is missing a return route to 10.99.69.0/30

C. R2 and R3 do not have an OSPF adjacency
D. The DF bit has been set
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
If the DF bit is set, routers cannot fragment packets. From the output below, we learn that the maximum MTU of R2 is 1492 bytes while we sent ping with 1500 bytes. Therefore these ICMP packets were dropped.
Note: Record option displays the address(es) of the hops (up to nine) the packet goes through.

NEW QUESTION: 105
Which access controls list allows only TCP traffic with a destination port range of 22-433, excluding port 80?
A. Deny tcp any any eq 80
Permit tcp any any gt 21 it 444
B. Permit tcp any any ne 80
C. Permit tcp any any range 22 443
Deny tcp any any eq 80
D. Deny tcp any any ne 80
Permit tcp any any range 22 443
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Although the statement "permit tcp any any gt ... lt ..." seems to be correct but in fact it is not.
Each ACL statement only supports either "gt" or "lt" but not both:
In fact answer 'Permit tcp any any range 22 443
Deny tcp any any eq 80
eq 80.

NEW QUESTION: 106
Refer to the exhibit.

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

A. Indirect

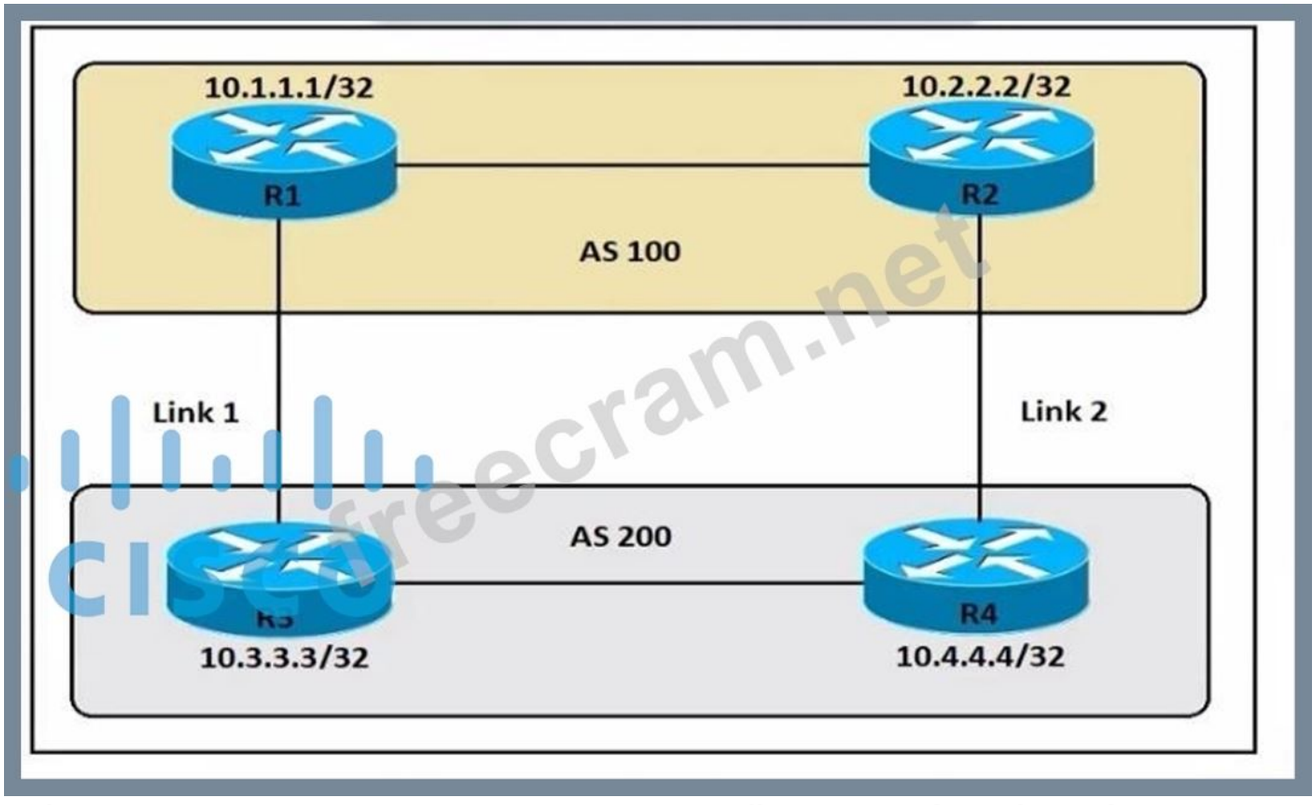
B. Intracontroller

C. Layer 2 intercontroller

D. Layer 3 intercontroller

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 107



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 form AS 100 chooses link 2 an enter all BGP neighbor relationship have been formed and that attributes have not been changed on any of the router.

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 108

Which statement about Cisco Express Forwarding is true?

A. It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane.

B. it maintains two tables in the data plane the FIB and adjacency table.

C. It makes forwarding decisions by a process that is scheduled through the IOS scheduler.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which outcome is achieved with this Python code?

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

A. connects to a Cisco device using Telnet and exports the routing table information

B. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the routing table information

C. displays the output of the show command in a formatted way

D. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the BGP table for the prefix

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110

A. Each HSRP group reinitializes because the virtual MAC address has changed.

B. No changes occur because version 1 and 2 use the same virtual MAC OUI.

C. No changes occur because the standby router is upgraded before the active router.

D. Each HSRP group reinitializes because the multicast address has changed.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 111
Which method of account authentication does OAuth 2.0 use within REST APIs?
A. username/role combination
B. access tokens
C. cookie authentication
D. basic signature workflow
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/ftd-api/guide/ftd-rest-api/auth-ftd-rest-api.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 112
Refer to the exhibit.

```
configure terminal
ip flow-export destination 192.168.10.1 9991
ip flow-export version 9
```

What is required to configure a second export destination for IP address 192.168.10.1?
A. Specify a VRF.
B. Specify a different UDP port.
C. Specify a different flow ID
D. Configure a version 5 flow-export to the same destination.
E. Specify a different TCP port.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
To configure multiple NetFlow export destinations to a router, use the following commands in global configuration mode:
Step 1: Router(config)# ip flow-export destination
Step 2: Router(config)# ip flow-export destination
The following example enables the exporting of information in NetFlow cache entries:
ip flow-export destination 10.42.42.1 9991 ip flow-export destination 10.0.101.254 1999 Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/12s_mdnf.html

NEW QUESTION: 113
How does Cisco Trustsec enable more access controls for dynamic networking environments and data centers?
A. classifies traffic based on advanced application recognition
B. uses flexible NetFlow
C. classifies traffic based on the contextual identity of the endpoint rather than its IP address correct
D. assigns a VLAN to the endpoint

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The Cisco TrustSec solution simplifies the provisioning and management of network access control through the use of software-defined segmentation to classify network traffic and enforce policies for more flexible access controls. Traffic classification is based on endpoint identity, not IP address, enabling policy change without net-work redesign.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Apr2016/User-to-DC_Access_Control_Using_TrustSec_Deployment_April2016.pd

NEW QUESTION: 114

What is used to validate the authenticity of the client and is sent in HTTP requests as a JSON object?

A. SSH

B. HTTPS

C. JVVT

D. TLS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

https://developer.atlassian.com/server/crowd/json-requests-and-responses/

NEW QUESTION: 115

Refer to the exhibit.

What is the JSON syntax that is formed the data?

A. Name: Bob, Johnson, Age: 76, Alive: true, Favourite Foods. [Cereal, "Mustard", "Onions}}

B. Name', 'Bob Johnson,' 'Age', 76, 'Alive', true, 'favourite Foods' 'Cereal Mustard', 'Onions'}

C. {"Name":"Bob Johnson","age":76,"alive":true,"favorite foods":["Cereal","Mustard","Onions"]}correct

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

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

"name":"Mark"

JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null.
For example:
{
"name":"John",
"age":30,
"alive":true,
"cars":["Ford", "BMW", "Fiat"]
}

NEW QUESTION: 116
Which two statements about IP SLA are true? (Choose two)
A. It uses NetFlow for passive traffic monitoring
B. It can measure MOS
C. The IP SLA responder is a component in the source Cisco device
D. It is Layer 2 transport-independent correct
E. It uses active traffic monitoring correct
F. SNMP access is not supported
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
IP SLAs allows Cisco customers to analyze IP service levels for IP applications and services, to increase productivity, to lower operational costs, and to reduce the frequency of network outages. IP SLAs uses active traffic monitoring-the generation of traffic in a continuous, reliable, and predictable manner-for measuring network performance.
Being Layer-2 transport independent, IP SLAs can be configured end-to-end over disparate networks to best reflect the metrics that an end-user is likely to experience.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipsla/configuration/15-mt/sla-15- mt-book/sla_overview.html

NEW QUESTION: 117
Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.1 host 209.165.201.6

crypto isakmp policy 5
authentication pre-share
hash sha256
encryption aes
group 14

crypto isakmp key D@t@c3nt3r address 209.165.201.6

crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac
mode transport

crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp
 set peer 209.165.201.6
 set transform-set My_Set
 match address 100

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
description outside_interface
 no switchport
 ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.252
 crypto map MAP

interface Tunnel100
ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
ip mtu 1400
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.201.6

ip route 10.20.0.0 255.255.255.0  192.168.100.2 Tunnel100
```

```
access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.6 host 209.165.201.1

crypto isakmp policy 5
authentication pre-share
hash sha256
encryption aes
group 14

crypto isakmp key D@t@c3nt3 address 209.165.201.1

crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac
mode transport

crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp
 set peer 209.165.201.1
 set transform-set My_Set
 match address 100

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
description outside_interface
 no switchport
 ip address 209.165.201.6 255.255.255.252
 crypto map MAP

interface Tunnel100
ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.0
ip mtu 1400
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
tunnel destination 209.165.201.1

ip route 10.10.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.100.1 Tunnel100
```

A network engineer must simplify the IPsec configuration by enabling IPsec over GRE using IPsec profiles. Which two configuration changes accomplish this? (Choose two).

A. Apply the crypto map to the tunnel interface and change the tunnel mode to tunnel mode ipsec ipv4.

B. Remove the crypto map and modify the ACL to allow traffic between 10.10.0.0/24 to 10.20.0.0/24.

C. Remove all configuration related to crypto map from R1 and R2 and eliminate the ACL |>]

D. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set ACL. and apply the profile to the tunnel interface

E. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set. and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which component handles the orchestration plane of the Cisco SD-WAN?

A. vBond

B. vSmart

C. vManage

D. vEdge

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

+ Orchestration plane (vBond) assists in securely onboarding the SD-WAN WAN Edge routers into the SD-WAN overlay.

The vBond controller, or orchestrator, authenticates and authorizes the SD-WAN components onto the network.

The vBond orchestrator takes an added responsibility to distribute the list of vSmart and vManage controller information to the WAN Edge routers. vBond is the only device in SD-WAN that requires a public IP address as it is the first point of contact and authentication for all SD-WAN components to join the SD-WAN fabric. All other components need to know the vBond IP or DNS information.

NEW QUESTION: 119
Which level message does the WLC send to the syslog server?
A. syslog level errors and greater severity messages
B. syslog level errors and less severity messages
C. all syslog levels messages
D. syslog level errors messages
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 120
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer must create a configuration that executes the show run command and then terminates the session when user CCNP legs in. Which configuration change is required"
A. Add the access-class keyword to the username command
B. Add the access-class keyword to the aaa authentication command
C. Add the autocommand keyword to the username command
D. Add the autocommand keyword to the aaa authentication command
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The autocommand causes the specified command to be issued automatically after the user logs in. When the command is complete, the session is terminated. Because the command can be any length and can contain embedded spaces, commands using the autocommand keyword must be the last option on the line. In this specific question, we have to enter this line username CCNP autocommand show running-config.

NEW QUESTION: 121
If a VRRP master router fails, which router is selected as the new master router?
A. router with the lowest priority
B. router with the highest loopback address
C. router with the lowest loopback address
D. router with the highest priority
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 122
What is the purpose of an RP in PIM?
A. secure the communication channel between the multicast sender and receiver.
B. ensure the shortest path from the multicast source to the receiver.
C. receive IGMP joins from multicast receivers.
D. send join messages toward a multicast source SPT
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 123
What is a requirement for an Ansible-managed node?
A. It must support ad hoc commands
B. It must have an SSH server running
C. It must be a Linux server or a Cisco device
D. It must have an Ansible Tower installed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 124
Which statement about dynamic GRE between a headend router and a remote router is true?
A. A GRE tunnel without an IP address has a status of administratively down
B. The headend router learns the IP address of the remote end router statically
C. GRE tunnels can be established when the remote router has a dynamic IP address
D. The remote router initiates the tunnel connection
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 125
Into which two pieces of information does the LISP protocol split the device identity?
(Choose two)
A. Device ID
B. Enterprise Identifier
C. LISP ID
D. Routing Locator
E. Resource Location

F. Endpoint Identifier

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

+ Endpoint identifiers (EIDs)-assigned to end hosts.

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

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_lisp/configuration/xe-3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irl-overview.html

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which feature does Cisco TrustSec use to provide scalable, secure communication throughout a network?

A. security group tag ACL assigned to each port on a switch

B. security group tag number assigned to each port on a network

C. security group tag number assigned to each user on a switch

D. security group tag ACL assigned to each router on a network

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Cisco TrustSec uses tags to represent logical group privilege. This tag, called a Security Group Tag (SGT), is used in access policies. The SGT is understood and is used to enforce traffic by Cisco switches, routers and firewalls . Cisco TrustSec is defined in three phases: classification, propagation and enforcement.

When users and devices connect to a network, the network assigns a specific security group. This process is called classification. Classification can be based on the results of the authentication or by associating the SGT with an IP, VLAN, or port-profile (-> Answer 'security group tag ACL assigned to each port on a switch' and answer 'security group tag number assigned to each user on a switch' are not correct as they say "assigned ... on a switch" only. Answer 'security group tag ACL assigned to each router on a network' is not correct either as it says "assigned to each router").

NEW QUESTION: 127

Refer to this output. What is the logging severity level?

R1#Feb 14 37:15:12:429: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN Line protocol on interface GigabitEthernet0/1. Change state to up

A. Critical

B. Alert

C. Notification

D. Emergency

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 128

How does Cisco Trustsec enable more flexible access controls for dynamic networking environments and data centers?

A. classifies traffic based an the contextual identity of the endpoint rather than its IP address
B. assigns a VLAN to the endpoint
C. uses flexible NetFlow
D. classifies traffic based on advanced application recognition
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129
Which First Hop Redundancy Protocol maximizes uplink utilization and minimizes the amount of configuration that is necessary?
A. HSRP v1
B. HSRP v2
C. GLBP
D. VRRP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)