Cisco.350-401.v2021-08-08.q131

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https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.350-401.v2021-08-08.q131.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Which NGFW mode block flows crossing the firewall?
A. Passive
B. Tap
C. Inline tap
D. Inline
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 2
Refer to the exhibit.

A port channel is configured between SW2 and SW3. SW2 is not running a Cisco operating system. When all physical connections are mode, the port channel does not establish. Based on the configuration excerpt of SW3, what is the cause of the problem?

A. The port-channel should be set to auto.

B. The port channel on SW2 is using an incompatible protocol.

C. The port-channel interface lead balance should be set to src-mac

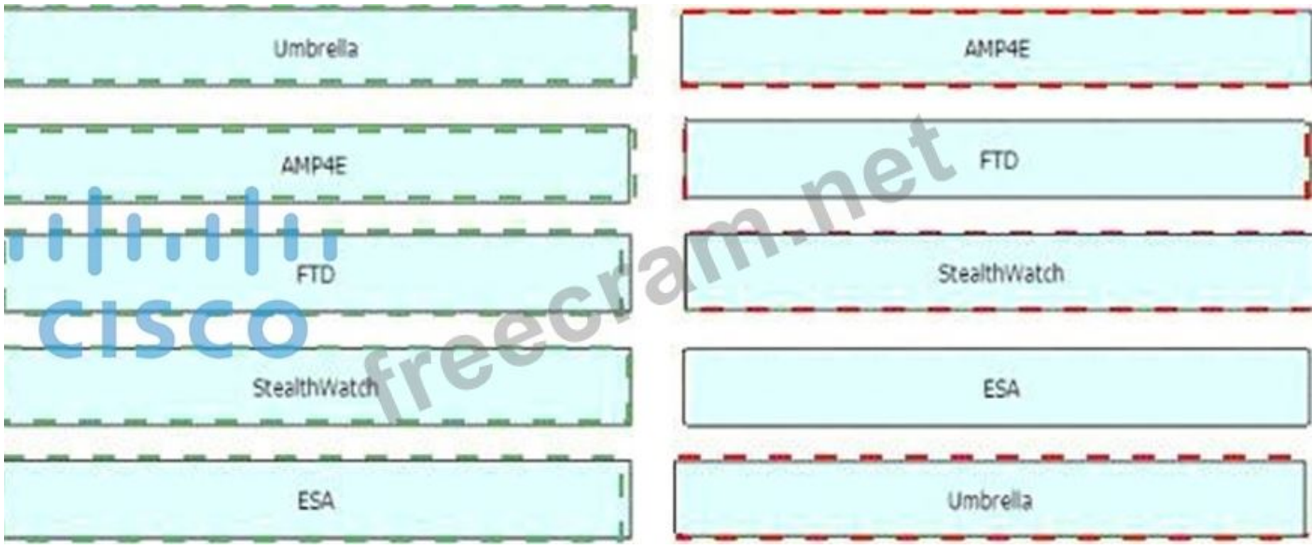
D. The port-channel trunk is not allowing the native VLAN.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

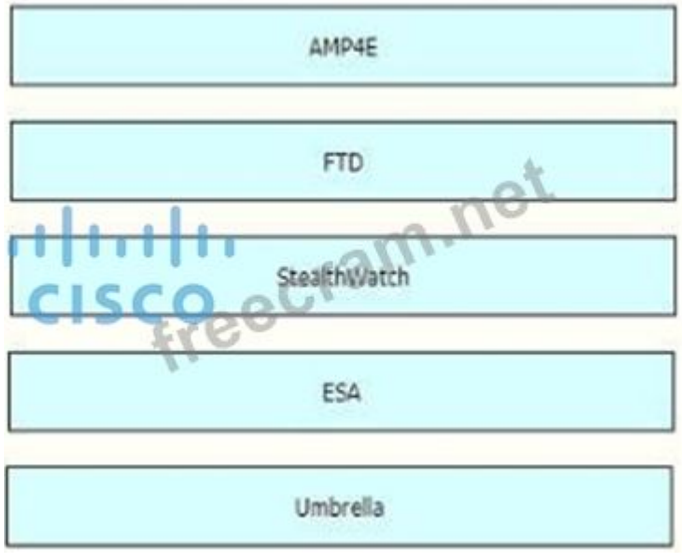
NEW QUESTION: 3

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

Answer:

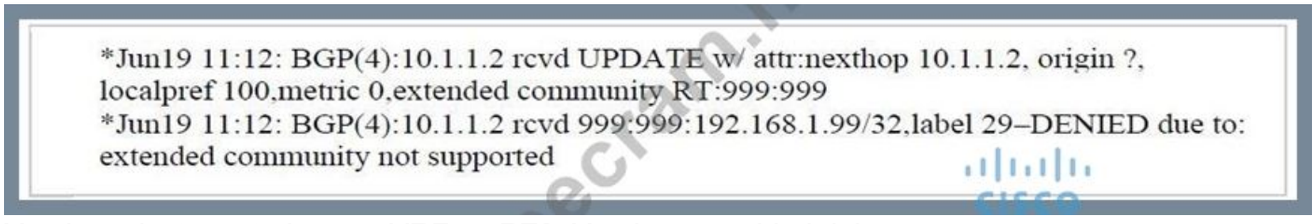


Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 4

Refer to the exhibit.



You have just created a new VRF on PE3. You have enabled debug

ip bgp vpnv4 unicast updates on PE1, and you can see the route in the debug, but not in the BGP VPNv4 table.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two)

A. After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE1, the route will be accepted

B. VPNv4 is not configured between PE1 and PE3

C. address-family ipv4 vrf is not configured on PE3

D. PE1 will reject the route due to automatic route filtering

E. After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE3, the route will be accepted

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Because some PE routers might receive routing information they do not require, a basic requirement is to be able to filter the MP-iBGP updates at the ingress to the PE router so that the router does not need to keep this information in memory.

The Automatic Route Filtering feature fulfills this filtering requirement. This feature is available by default on all PE routers, and no additional configuration is necessary to enable it. Its function is to filter automatically VPN-IPv4 routes that contain a route target extended community that does not match any of the PE's configured VRFs. This effectively discards any unwanted VPN-IPv4 routes silently, thus reducing the amount of information that the PE has to store in memory -> Answer 'PE1 will reject the route due to automatic route filtering' is correct.

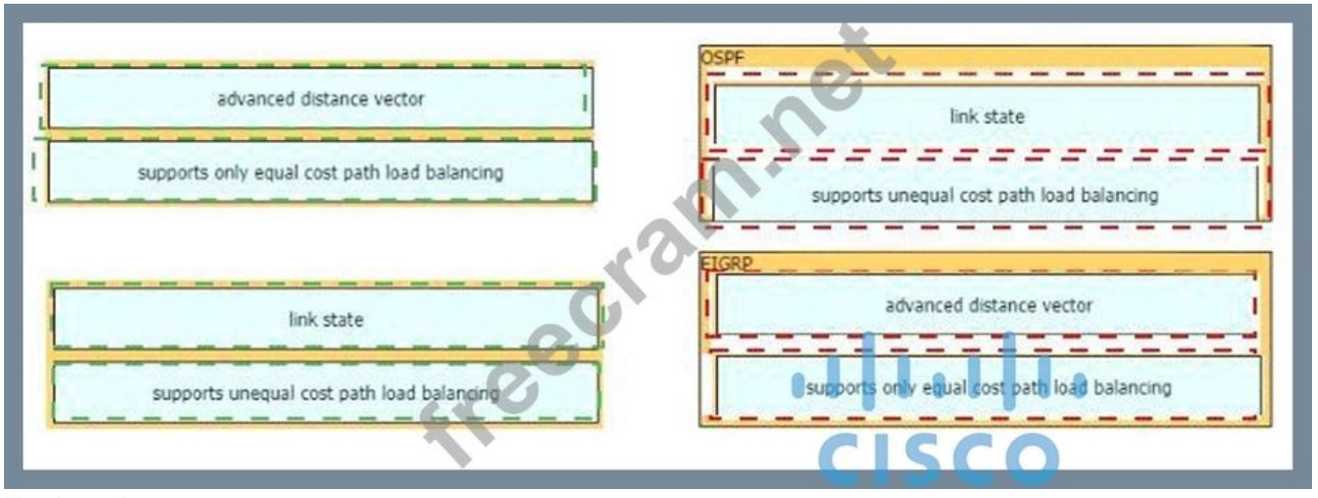
Reference: MPLS and VPN Architectures Book, Volume 1

The reason that PE1 dropped the route is there is no "route-target import 999:999" command on PE1 (so we see the "DENIED due to: extended community not supported" in the debug) so we need to type this command to accept this route -> Answer 'After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE1, the route will be accepted' is correct.

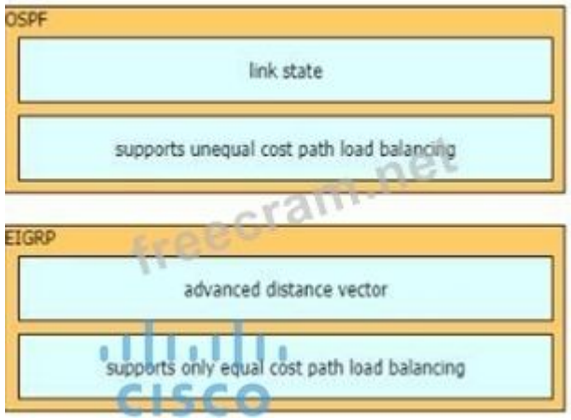
NEW QUESTION: 5

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

Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 6

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state down

B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state unreachable

C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state unreachable

D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state down

Answer: (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: 7

Which level message does the WLC send to the syslog server?

A. syslog level errors and less severity messages

B. syslog level errors messages

C. syslog level errors and greater severity messages

D. all syslog levels messages

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The purpose of Port Fast is to minimize the time interfaces must wait for spanning-tree to converge, it iseffective only when used on interfaces connected to end stations.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3560/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guid

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which exhibit displays a valid JSON file?

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

A. The access point is part of the fabric underlay
B. The WLC is part of the fabric underlay
C. The access point is part the fabric overlay
D. The wireless client is part of the fabric overlay
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Access Points
+ AP is directly connected to FE (or to an extended node switch)
+ AP is part of Fabric overlay
Reference: https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2018/pdf/BRKEWN-2020.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 11
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
20 deny ip any any
```

An engineer must modify the access control list EGRESS to allow all IP traffic from subnet 10.1.10.0/24 to 10.1.2.0/24. The access control list is applied in the outbound direction on router interface GigabitEthemet 0/1.
Which configuration commands can the engineer use to allow this traffic without disrupting existing traffic flows?
A)

```
config t
    ip access-list extended EGRESS
    permit ip 10.1.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
config t
    ip access-list extended EGRESS
    5 permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

C)

```
config t
    ip access-list extended EGRESS2
     permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
     permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
     deny ip any any
    !
    interface g0/1
     no ip access-group EGRESS out
     ip access-group EGRESS2 out
```

D)

```
config t
    ip access-list extended EGRESS
    permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

A. Option B

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

NEW QUESTION: 12
What are two common sources of interference for WI-FI networks? (Choose two.)
A. radar
B. LED lights
C. rogue AP
D. conventional oven
E. fire alarm
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
According to the Meraki webpage, radar and rogue AP are two sources of Wireless Interference.
Interference between different WLANs occurs when the access points within range of each other are set to the same RFchannel.
Note: Microwave ovens (not conventional oven) emit damaging interfering signals at up to 25 feet or so from an operatingoven. Some microwave ovens emit radio signals that occupy only a third of the 2.4-GHz band, whereas others occupy theentire band.
Reference: https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2351131&seqNum=2

NEW QUESTION: 13
Which protocol does REST API rely on to secure the communication channel?
A. TCP
B. HTTPS
C. SSH
D. HTTP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The REST API accepts and returns HTTP (not enabled by default) or HTTPS messages that contain JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents. You can use any programming language to generate the messages and the JSON or XML documents that contain the API methods or Managed Object (MO) descriptions.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01.html

NEW QUESTION: 14
After a redundant route processor failure occurs on a Layer 3 device, which mechanism allows for packets to be forwarded from a neighboring router based on the most recent tables?

A. RPVST+
B. NSF
C. BFD
D. RP failover
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which requirement for an Ansible-managed node is true?
A. It must have an Ansible Tower installed.
B. It must be a Linux server or a Cisco device.
C. It must support ad hoc commands.
D. It must have an SSH server running.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
How does Protocol Independent Multicast function?
A. It uses the multicast routing table to perform the multicast forwarding function.
B. It uses unicast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.
C. In sparse mode it establishes neighbor adjacencies and sends hello messages at 5-second intervals.
D. It uses broadcast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

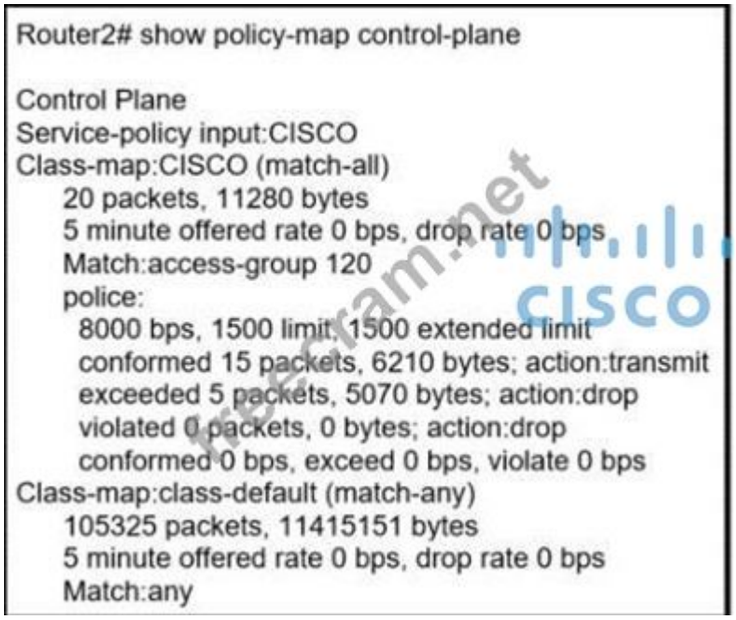
NEW QUESTION: 17
Which QoS queuing method transmits packets out of the interface in the order the packets arrive?
A. custom
B. weighted- fair
C. FIFO
D. priority
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
- FIFO (first-in, first-out). FIFO entails no concept of priority or classes of traffic. With FIFO, transmission of packets out the interface occurs in the order the packets arrive.

First-in, first-out (FIFO): FIFO entails no concept of priority or classes of traffic. With FIFO, transmission of packets out the interface occurs in the order the packets arrive, which means no QoS.

NEW QUESTION: 18
What is a VPN in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?
A. virtualized environment that provides traffic isolation and segmentation in the SD-WAN fabric
B. attribute to identify a set of services offered in specific places in the SD-WAN fabric
C. common exchange point between two different services
D. virtual channel used to carry control plane information
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19
An engineer must protect their company against ransom ware attacks. Which solution allows the engineer to block the execution stage and prevent file encryption?
A. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Malicious Activity Protection engineer enabled.
B. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Exploit Prevention engine enabled.
C. Use Cisco Firepower and block traffic to TOR networks.
D. Use Cisco Firepower with Intrusion Policy and snort rules blocking SMB exploitation.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Ransomware are malicious software that locks up critical resources of the users.
Ransomware uses well-established public/private key cryptography which leaves the only way of recovering the files being the payment of the ransom, or restoring files from backups.
Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) for Endpoints Malicious Activity Protection (MAP) engine defends your endpoints by monitoring the system and identifying processes that exhibit malicious activities when they execute and stops them from running. Because the MAP engine detects threats by observing the behavior of the process at run time, it can generically determine if a system is under attack by a new variant of ransomware or malware that may have eluded other security products and detection technology, such as legacy signature-based malware detection. The first release of the MAP engine targets identification, blocking, and quarantine of ransomware attacks on the endpoint.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/security/ampfor- endpoints/white-paper-c11-740980.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 20



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures CoPP and enters the show command to verify the implementation. What is the result of the configuration?

A. ICMP will be denied based on this configuration.

B. All traffic will be policed based on access-list 120.

C. If traffic exceeds the specified rate, it will be transmitted and remarked.

D. Class-default traffic will be dropped.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21

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

A. time zone

B. hop count

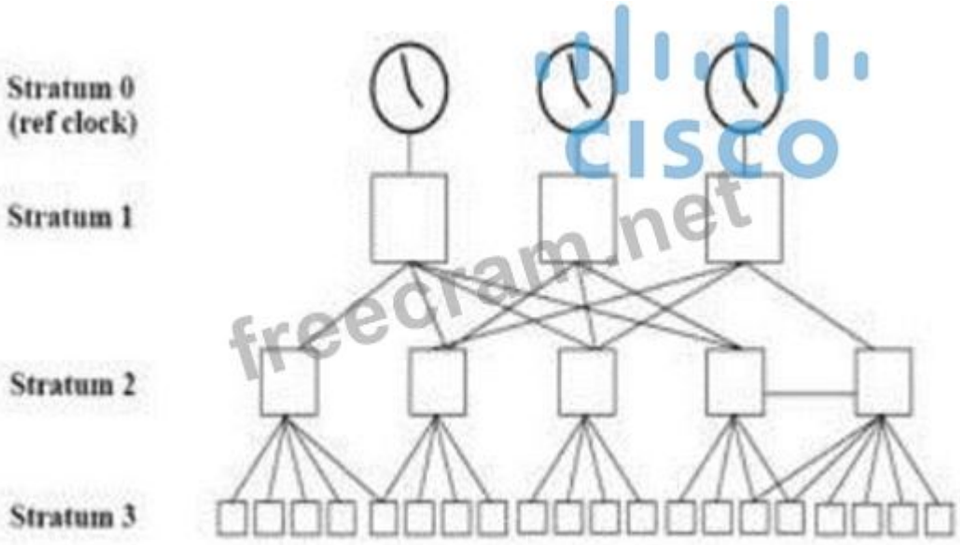
C. stratum

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: 22
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: 23
Refer to the exhibit.

Which JSON syntax is derived from this data?

A)

```
{[{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}
```

B)

```
{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Video games'}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Reading'}]}
```

C)

```
{[{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Hobbies': 'Video games'}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Hobbies': 'Reading'}]}
```

D)

```
{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}
```

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which method does the enable secret password option use to encrypt device passwords?

A. CHAP

B. MD5

C. PAP

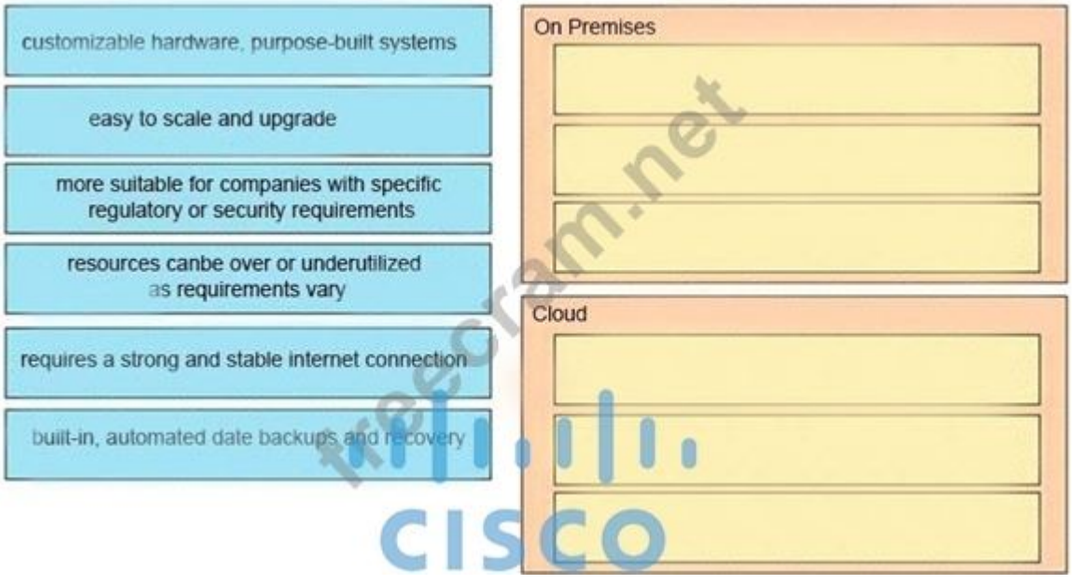
D. AES

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

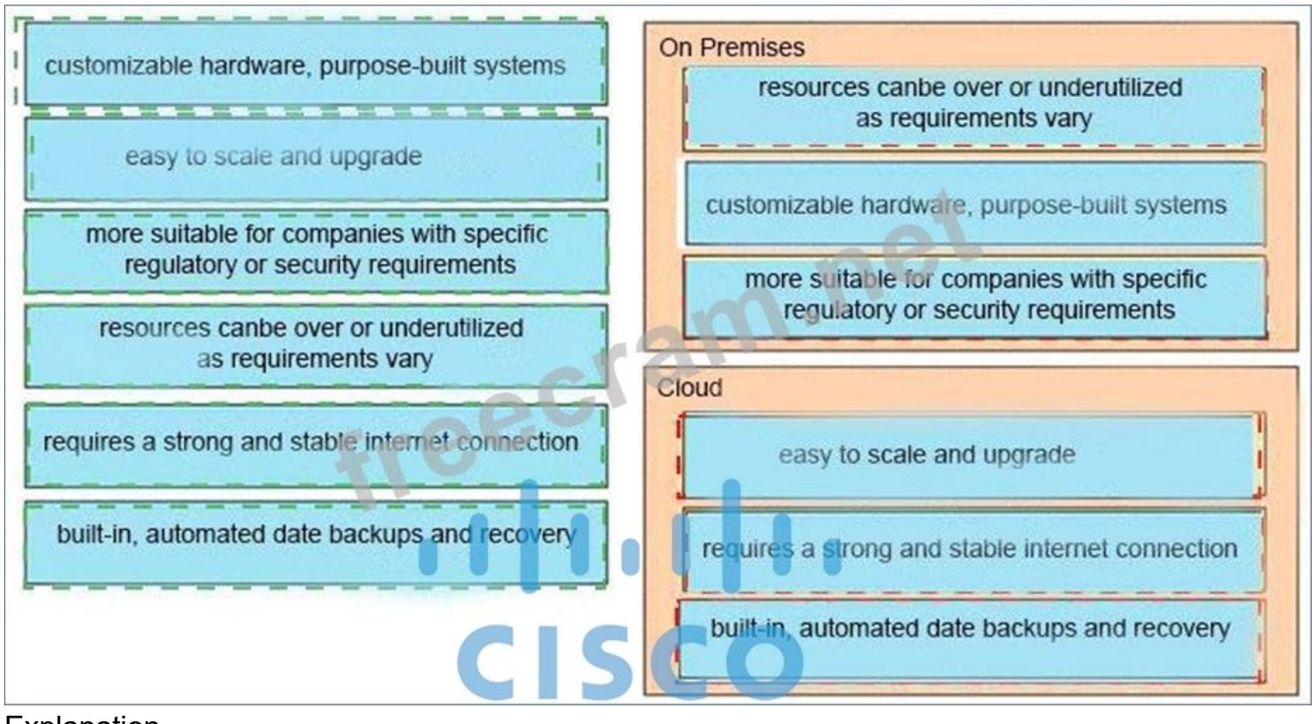
NEW QUESTION: 25

DRAG DROP

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



Answer:



Explanation

On Premises:+ resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary+ customizable hardware, purpose-built systems+ more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirementsCloud:+ 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: 26

Which tool is used in Cisco DNA Center to build generic configurations that are able to be applied on device with similar network settings?

A. Command Runner

B. Template Editor
C. Application Policies
D. Authentication Template
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Cisco DNA Center provides an interactive editor called Template Editor to author CLI templates. Template Editor is a centralized CLI management tool to help design a set of device configurations that you need to build devices in a branch. When you have a site, office, or branch that uses a similar set of devices and configurations, you can use Template Editor to build generic configurations and apply the configurations to one or more devices in the branch.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systemsmanagement/ network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-3/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_3/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_3_chapter_0111.html

NEW QUESTION: 27
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
As these wireless networks grow especially in remote facilities where IT professionals may not always be onsite, it becomes even more important to be able to quickly identify and resolve potential connectivity issuesideally before the users complain or notice connectivity degradation. To address these issues we have created Cisco's Wireless Service Assurance and a new AP mode called "sensor"mode. Cisco's Wireless Service Assurance platform has three components, namely, Wireless PerformanceAnalytics, Real-time Client Troubleshooting, and Proactive Health Assessment. Using a supported AP ordedicated sensor the device can actually function much like a WLAN client would associating andidentifying client connectivity issues within the network in real time without requiring an IT or technician to beon site.
Reference:
https://content.cisco.com/chapter.sjs?uri=/searchable/chapter/content/dam/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/techn

NEW QUESTION: 28
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: 29

Refer to the exhibit.

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

TACACS+ Server Passwords

username tommy password 0 Tommy

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

A. Cisco

B. local

C. 0 Cisco

D. Tommy

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

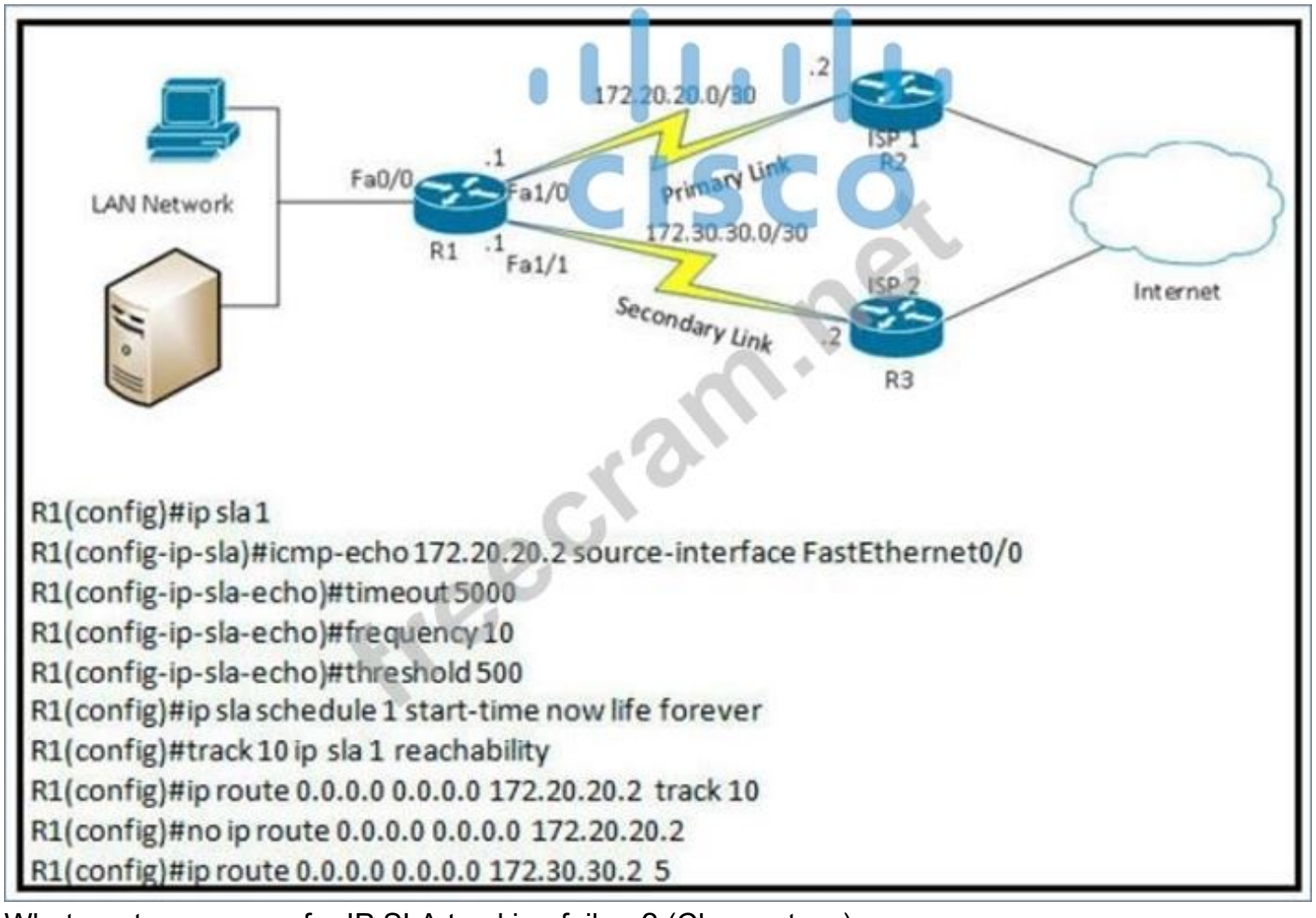
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-access-control-system-tacac In this question, there are two different passwords for user "tommy": + In the TACACS+ server, the password is "Tommy" + In the local database of the router, the password is "Cisco".
From the 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: 30

A. mandatory
B. enable
C. comeback-time
D. SA teardown protection
E. saquery-retry-time
F. association-comeback
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Refer to exhibit.



What are two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure? (Choose two)

A. The source-interface is configured incorrectly
B. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo

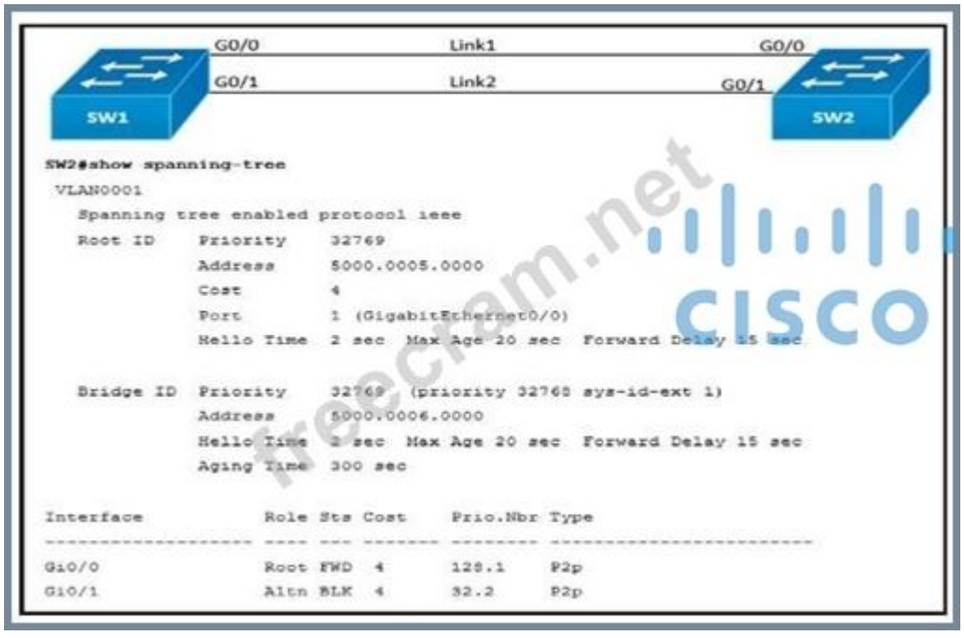
C. A route back to the R1 LAN network is missing in R2
D. The default route has wrong next hop IP address
E. The threshold value is wrong
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Timeout (in milliseconds) sets the amount of time an IP SLAs operation waits for a response from its request packet. In other words, the timeout specifies how long the router should wait for a response to its ping before it is considered failed.Threshold (in milliseconds too) sets the upper threshold value for calculating network monitoring statistics created by an IP SLAs operation. Threshold is used to activate a response to IP SLA violation, e.g. send SNMP trap or start secondary SLA operation. In other words, the threshold value is only used to indicate over threshold events, which do not affect reachability but may be used to evaluate the proper settings for the timeout command.
For reachability tracking, if the return code is OK or OverThreshold, reachability is up; if not OK, reachability is down.
This
tutorial can help you revise IP SLA tracking topic:
http://www.firewall.cx/cisco-technical-knowledgebase/cisco-routers/813-cisco-router-ipsla-basic.html and
http://www.ciscozine.com/using-ip-sla-to-change-routing/
Note: Maybe some of us will wonder why there are these two commands:
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10 R1(config)#no ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 In fact the two commands:
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 are different. These two static routes can co-exist in the routing table. Therefore if the tracking goes down, the first command will be removed but the second one still exists and the backup path is not preferred. So we have to remove the second one.

NEW QUESTION: 32
An engineer must configure HSRP group 300 on a Cisco IOS router. When the router is functional, it must be the active HSRP router The peer router has been configured using the default priority value. Which three commands are required? (Choose three.)
A. standby version 1
B. standby 300 priority 110
C. standby 300 timers 1 110
D. standby 300 preempt

E. standby 300 priority 90
F. standby version 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33
In a Cisco SD-Access solution, what is the role of the Identity Services Engine?
A. it is used to analyze endpoint to app flows and monitor fabric status.
B. It provides GUI management and abstraction via apps that share context.
C. It is leveraged for dynamic endpoint to group mapping and policy definition.
D. It manages the LISP EID database.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Refer to the exhibit.



Link1 is a copper connection and Link2 is a fiber connection. The fiber port must be the primary port for all forwarding. The output of the show spanning-tree command on SW2 shows that the fiber port is blocked by spanning tree. An engineer enters the spanning- tree port-priority 32 command on GO/1 on SW2, but the port remains blocked. Which command should be entered on the ports that are connected to Link2 to resolve the issue?
A. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1.
B. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 224 on SW1.
C. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 4 on SW2.
D. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 64 on SW2.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
SW1 needs to block one of its ports to SW2 to avoid a bridging loop between the two switches.

Unfortunately, it blocked the fiber port Link2. But how does SW2 select its blocked port? Well, the answer is based on the BPDUs it receives from SW1. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' BPDU is superior than another if it has:
1. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower Root Bridge ID
2. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower path cost to the Root
3. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower Sending Bridge ID
4. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower Sending Port ID These four parameters are examined in order. In this specific case, all the BPDUs sent by SW1 have the same Root Bridge ID, the same path cost to the Root and the same Sending Bridge ID.
The only parameter left to select the best one is the Sending Port ID (Port ID = port priority + port index). And the port index of Gi0/0 is lower than the port index of Gi0/1 so Link 1 has been chosen as the primary link. Therefore we must change the port priority to change the primary link. The lower numerical value of port priority, the higher priority that port has. In other words, we must change the port-priority on Gi0/1 of SW1 (not on Gi0/1 of SW2) to a lower value than that of Gi0/0.

NEW QUESTION: 35
Which IPv6 migration method relies on dynamic tunnels that use the 2002::/16 reserved address space?
A. GRE
B. 6RD
C. 6to4
D. ISATAP
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
6to4 tunnel is a technique which relies on reserved address space 2002::/16 (you must remember this range). These tunnels determine the appropriate destination address by combining the IPv6 prefix with the globally unique destination 6to4 border router's IPv4 address, beginning with the 2002::/16 prefix, in this format: 2002:border-router-IPv4-address::/48
For example, if the border-router-IPv4-address is 64.101.64.1, the tunnel interface will have an IPv6 prefix of 2002:4065:4001:1::/64, where 4065:4001 is the hexadecimal equivalent of
64.101.64.1. This technique allows IPv6 sites to communicate with each other over the IPv4 network without explicit tunnel setup but we have to implement it on all routers on the path.

NEW QUESTION: 36
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 A

B. Option C

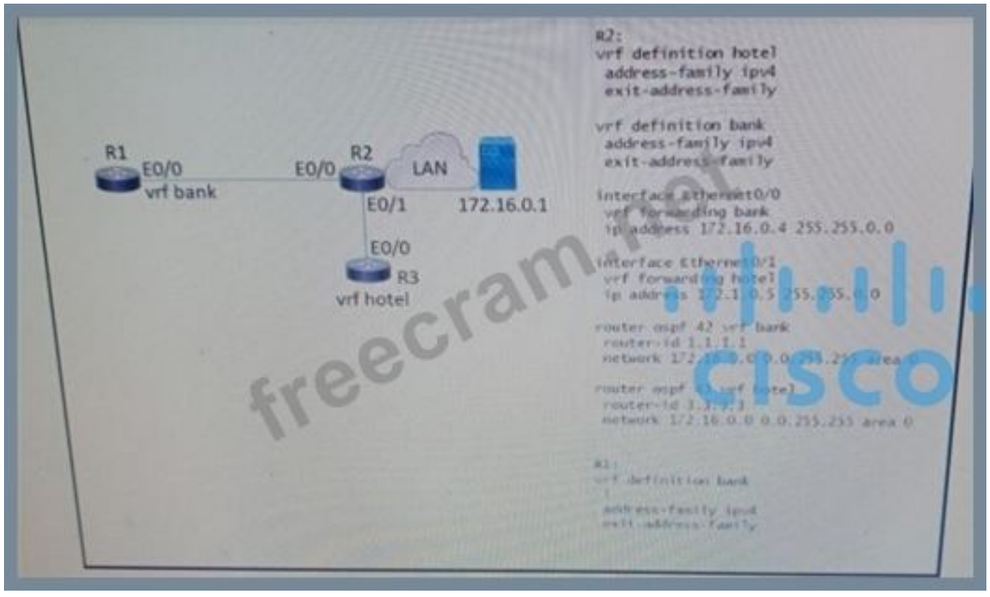
C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option A

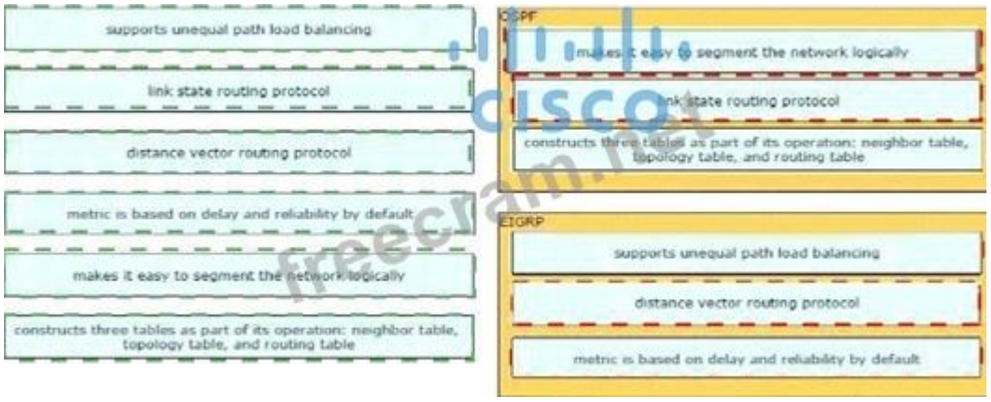
D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38

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

Answer:



Explanation

OSPF: SEGMENT, LINK STATE, TABLES

EIGRP: UNEQUAL PATH, DISTANCE VECTOR, METRIC

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which two statements about VRRP are true? (Choose two)

A. Three versions of the VRRP protocol have been defined.

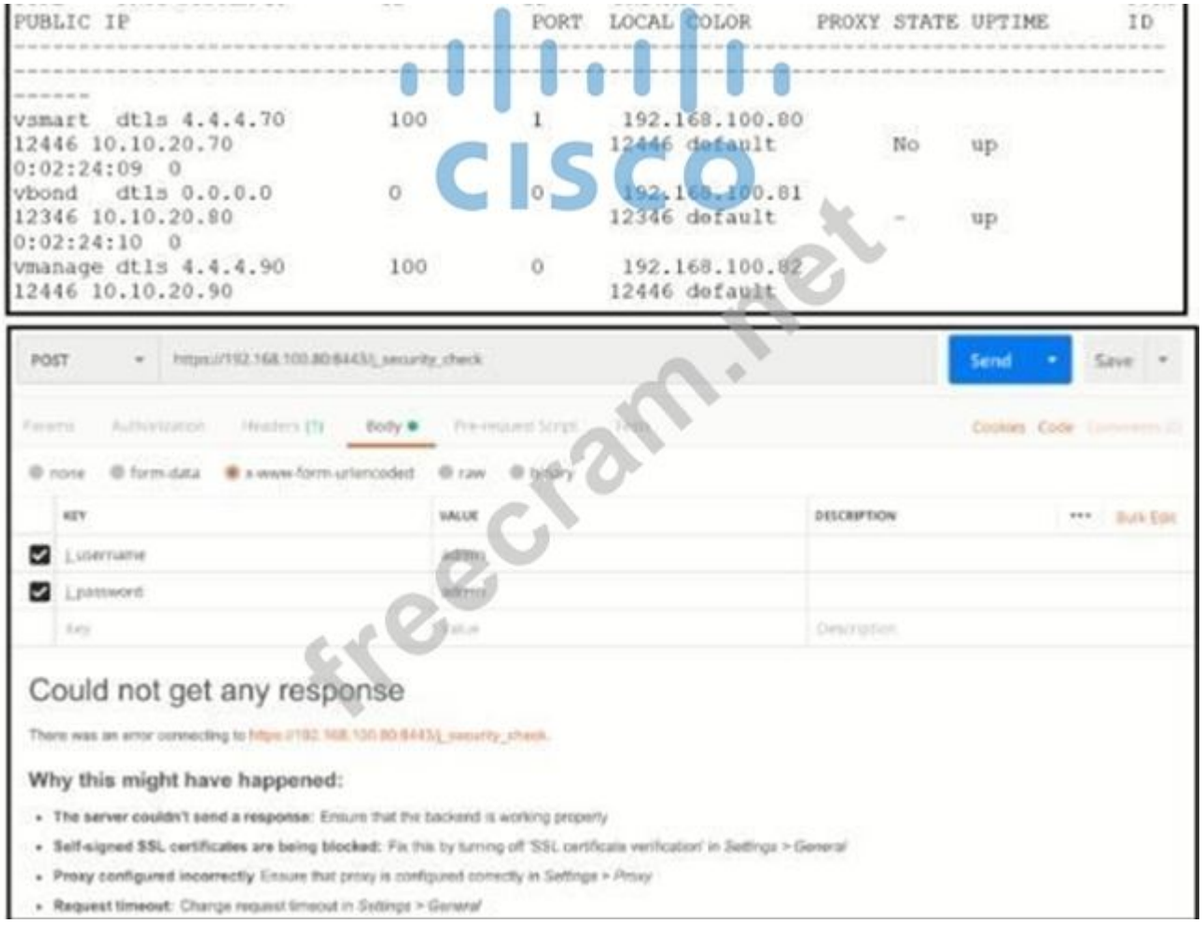
B. The TTL for VRRP packets must be 255.

C. Its IP address number is 115.

D. It is assigned multicast address 224.0.0.9.

E. It supports both MD5 and SHA1 authentication.
F. It is assigned multicast address 224.0.0.8.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40
Refer to the exhibit.



What step resolves the authentication issue?
A. target 192 168 100 82 in the URI
B. restart the vsmart host
C. change the port to 12446
D. use basic authentication
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41
Which statement describes the IP and MAC allocation requirements for virtual machines on types 1 hypervisors?
A. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes.
B. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP address but shares the MAC address with the physical server
C. Each virtual machines requires a unique IP address but shares the MAC address with the address of the physical server.

D. Each virtual machine requires a unique MAC address but shares the IP address with the physical server.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
A virtual machine (VM) is a software emulation of a physical server with an operating system.
From an application's point of view, the VM provides the look
and feel of a real physical server, including all its components, such as CPU, memory, and network interface cards (NICs).
The virtualization software that creates VMs and performs the hardware abstraction that allows multiple VMs to run concurrently is known as a hypervisor.
There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.
In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.
In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).

NEW QUESTION: 42
Which two statements about VRF-lite are true? (Choose two)
A. It can support multiple customers on a single switch
B. It supports most routing protocols, including EIGRP, ISIS, and OSPF
C. It should be used when a customer's router is connected to an ISP over OSPF
D. It can increase the packet switching rate
E. It supports MPLS-VRF label exchange and labeled packets
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
In VRF-Lite, Route distinguisher (RD) identifies the customer routing table and allows customers to be assigned overlapping addresses. Therefore it can support multiple customers with overlapping addresses -> Answer 'It can support multiple customers on a single switch' is correct.

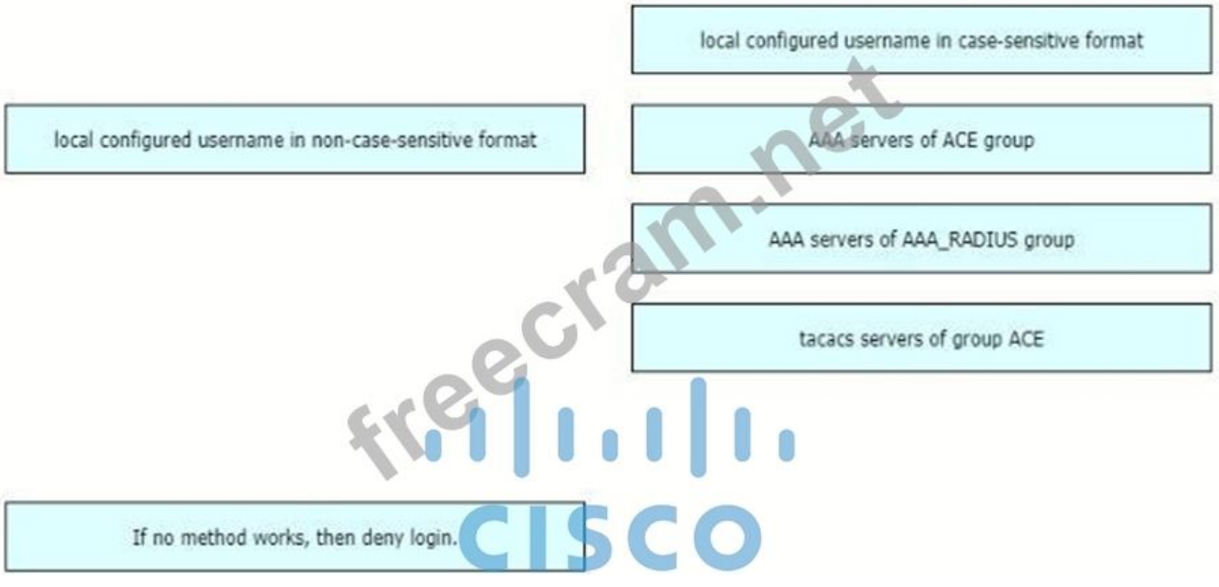
VRFs are commonly used for MPLS deployments, when we use VRFs without MPLS then we call it VRF lite ->Answer 'It supports MPLS-VRF label exchange and labeled packets' is not correct.
- VRF-lite does not support IGRP and ISIS. (-> Answer 'It supports most routing protocols, including EIGRP,ISIS, and OSPF' is not correct) - The capability vrf-lite subcommand under router ospf should be used when configuring OSPF as the routing protocol between the PE and the CE. - VRF-lite does not affect the packet switching rate. (-> Answer 'It can increase the packet switching rate' is not correct) Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/12-2/25ew/configuration/guide/conf/vrf.html#w

NEW QUESTION: 43
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:

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 44

Refer to the exhibit.

Which HTTP JSON response does the python code output give?

A. 7.0(3)I7(4)

B. 7.61

C. KeyError 'kickstart_ver_str'

D. NameError: name 'json' is not defined

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which QoS mechanism will prevent a decrease in TCP performance?

A. Shaper

B. Rate-Limit

C. Policer

D. Fair-Queue

E. WRED

F. LLQ

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) is just a congestion avoidance mechanism. WRED drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Edge routers assign IP precedences to packets as they enter the network. When a packet arrives, the following events occur:

The average queue size is calculated.

2. If the average is less than the minimum queue threshold, the arriving packet is queued.

3. If the average is between the minimum queue threshold for that type of traffic and the maximum threshold for the interface, the packet is either dropped or queued, depending on the packet drop probability for that type of traffic.

4. If the average queue size is greater than the maximum threshold, the packet is dropped.

WRED reduces the chances of tail drop (when the queue is full, the packet is dropped) by selectively dropping packets when the output interface begins to show signs of congestion (thus it can mitigate congestion by preventing the queue from filling up). By dropping some packets early rather than waiting until the queue is full,

WRED avoids dropping large numbers of packets at once and minimizes the chances of global synchronization. Thus, WRED allows the transmission line to be used fully at all times.
WRED generally drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Packets with a higher IP precedence are less likely to be dropped than packets with a lower precedence. Thus, the higher the priority of a packet, the higher the probability that the packet will be delivered.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos_conavd/configuration/15- mt/qos-conavd-15-mt-book/qos-conavd-cfg-wred.html WRED is only useful when the bulk of the traffic is TCP/IP traffic. With TCP, dropped packets indicate congestion, so the packet source will reduce its transmission rate. With other protocols, packet sources may not respond or may resend dropped packets at the same rate. Thus, dropping packets does not decrease congestion.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos_conavd/configuration/xe-16/qos-conavd-xe-16-book/qos-conavd-oview.html
Note: Global synchronization occurs when multiple TCP hosts reduce their transmission rates in response to congestion. But when congestion is reduced, TCP hosts try to increase their transmission rates again simultaneously (known as slow-start algorithm), which causes another congestion. Global synchronization produces this graph:

NEW QUESTION: 46
When reason could cause an OSPF neighborship to be in the EXSTART/EXCHANGE state?
A. Mismatched OSPF network type
B. Mismatched areas
C. Mismatched MTU size
D. Mismatched OSPF link costs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor. The states are Down -> Attempt (optional) -> Init -> 2-Way -> Exstart -> Exchange -> Loading -> Full. Short descriptions about these states are listed below:
Down: no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor.
Attempt: only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.
Init: specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet
2-Way: indicates bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.
Exstart: Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR.
Exchange: OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets
Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other (Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml) Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State the problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run

OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor's router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces don't match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger that the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighboring router ignores the packet.

NEW QUESTION: 47
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: 48
Which technology does VXLAN use to provide segmentation for Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic?
A. bridge domain
B. VRF
C. VNI

D. VLAN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49
What is the purpose of an RP in PIM?
A. ensure the shortest path from the multicast source to the receiver.
B. send join messages toward a multicast source SPT
C. receive IGMP joins from multicast receivers.
D. secure the communication channel between the multicast sender and receiver.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50
A. permit tcp host 209.165.200 225 lt 80 host 209.165.201.25
B. permit tcp host 209 165 200 225 eq 80 host 209.165.201.25
C. permit tcp host 209.165.200.225 host 209.165.201.25 eq 80
D. permit tcp host 209 165.201 25 host 209.165.200.225 eq 80
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51
Which DHCP option helps lightweight APs find the IP address of a wireless LAN controller?
A. Option 150
B. Option 43
C. Option 67
D. Option 60
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52
What is the purpose of the LISP routing and addressing architecture?
A. It creates two entries for each network node, one for Its identity and another for its location on the network.
B. It allows LISP to be applied as a network visualization overlay though encapsulation.
C. It allows multiple Instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router.
D. It creates head-end replication used to deliver broadcast and multicast frames to the entire network.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) solves this issue by separating the location and identity of a device through the Routing locator (RLOC) and Endpoint identifier (EID):
+ Endpoint identifiers (EIDs) - assigned to end hosts. + (RLOCs) - assigned to devices (primarily routers) that make up the global routing system.

NEW QUESTION: 53
Which DNS lookup does an access point perform when attempting CAPWAP discovery?

A. CISCO-DNA-CONTROLLER.local
B. CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.local
C. CISCO-CONTROLLER.local
D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.local
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The Lightweight AP (LAP) can discover controllers through your domain name server (DNS). For the access point (AP) todo so, you must configure your DNS to return controller IP addresses in response to CISCO-LWAPP-CONTROLLER.localdomain, where localdomain is the AP domain name. When an AP receives an IP address and DNSinformation from a DHCP server, it contacts the DNS to resolve CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When theDNS sends a list of controller IP addresses, the AP sends discovery requests to the controllers.
The AP will attempt to resolve the DNS name CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the AP is able toresolve this name to one or more IP addresses, the AP sends a unicast CAPWAP Discovery Message to the resolved IPaddress(es). Each WLC that receives the CAPWAP Discovery Request Message replies with a unicast CAPWAP DiscoveryResponse to the AP.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/107606-dns-wlc-confi

NEW QUESTION: 54
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 32, local router ID is 192.168.101.5
Status codes: S suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*    192.168.102.0    192.168.101.18           80             0 64517 i
*                     192.168.101.14           80         0 64516 i
*                     192.168.101.10                      0 64515 64515 i
*>                    192.168.101.2                   32768 64513 i
*                     192.168.101.6            80         0 64514 64514 i
```

Which IP address becomes the active next hop for 192.168.102 0/24 when 192.168.101.2 fails?
A. 192.168.101.18
B. 192.168.101.6
C. 192.168.101.10
D. 192.168.101.14
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The '>' shown in the output above indicates that the path with a next hop of 192.168.101.2 is the current best path.
Path Selection Attributes: Weight > Local Preference > Originate > AS Path > Origin > MED > External > IGP Cost > eBGP Peering > Router ID BGP prefers the path with highest weight but the weights here are all 0 (which indicate all routes that are not originated by the local router) so we need to check the Local Preference.
Answer

'192.168.101.18' path without LOCAL_PREF (LocPrf column) means it has the default value of 100.
Therefore we can find the two next best paths with the next hop of 192.168.101.18 and 192.168.101.10.
We have to move to the next path selection attribute: Originate. BGP prefers the path that the local router originated (which is indicated with the "next hop 0.0.0.0"). But none of the two best paths is self-originated.
The AS Path of the next hop 192.168.101.18 is shorter than the AS Path of the next hop 192.168.101.10 then the next hop 192.168.101.18 will be chosen as the next best path.

NEW QUESTION: 55
Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

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

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

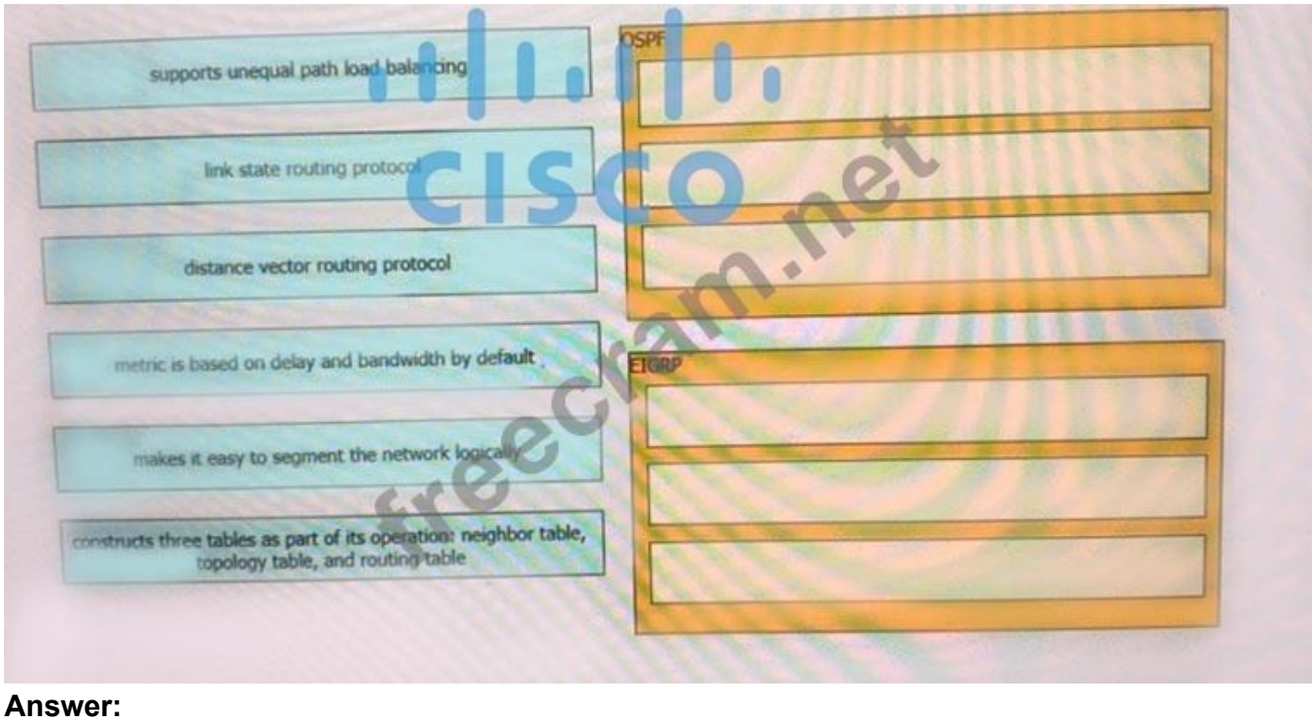

A. Full on both routers
B. not established
C. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers
D. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
On Ethernet interfaces the OSPF hello intervl is 10 second by default so in this case there would be a Hello interval mismatch -> the OSPF adjacency would not be established.

NEW QUESTION: 56
What is the difference between the enable password and the enable secret password when service password encryption is enable on an IOS device?
A. The enable password is encrypted with a stronger encryption method.
B. There is no difference and both passwords are encrypted identically.
C. The enable password cannot be decrypted.
D. The enable secret password is protected via stronger cryptography mechanisms.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

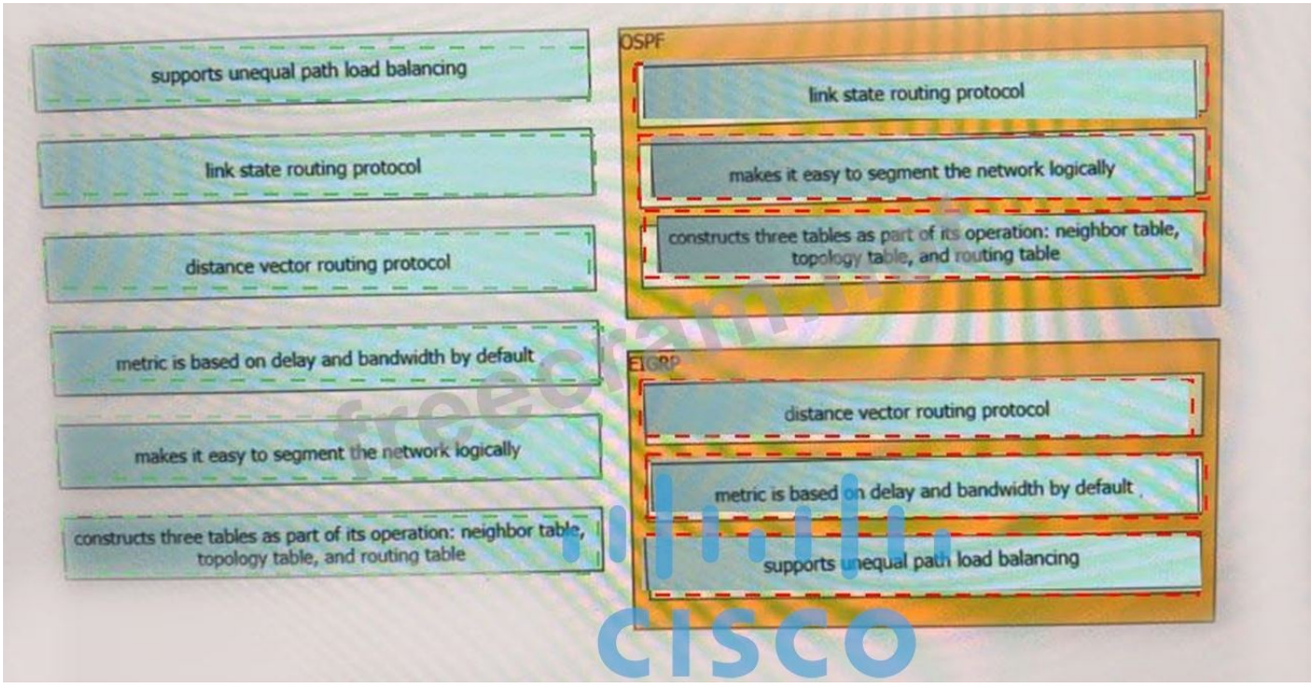
Explanation
The "enable secret" password is always encrypted (independent of the "service passwordencryption" command) using MD5 hash algorithm. The "enable password" does not encrypt the password and can be view in clear text in the running-config. In order to encrypt the "enable password", use the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

NEW QUESTION: 57
Which QoS component alters a packet to change the way that traffic is treated in the network?
A. Marking
B. Classification
C. Shaping
D. Policing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
QoS Packet Marking refers to changing a field within a packet either at Layer 2 (802.1Q/p CoS, MPLS EXP) or Layer 3 (IP Precedence, DSCP and/or IP ECN).
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos_mqc/configuration/xe-16/qosmqc- xe-16-book/qos-mrkg.html

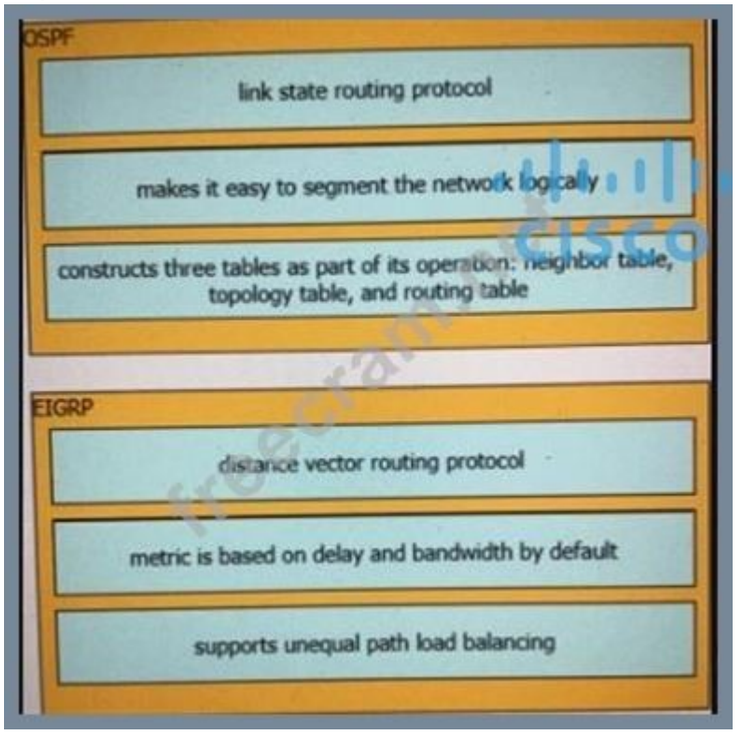
NEW QUESTION: 58
Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



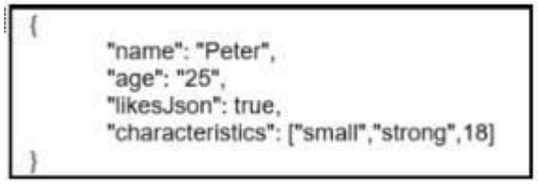
NEW QUESTION: 59

Which data is properly formatted with JSON?

A)

B)

C)



D)

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

A. container

B. Type 1 hypervisor

C. hardware pass-thru

D. Type 2 hypervisor

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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: 61

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version                     : 2
Configuration Revision          : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally   : 255
Number of existing VLANs        : 8
VTP Operating Mode              : Transparent
VTP Domain Name                 : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode                : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                     : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation            : Disabled
MD5 digest                      : 0xE5 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xE5 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38

SwitchC#show vlan brief

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

SwitchC#show int trunk
Port        Mode         Encapsulation  Status        Native vlan
Gig1/1      on           802.1q         trunking      1
Gig1/2      on           802.1q         trunking      1

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

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

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

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


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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 62
What is a characteristic of para-virtualization?
A. Para-virtualization guest servers are unaware of one another
B. Para-virtualization allows direct access between the guest OS and the hypervisor
C. Para-virtualization allows the host hardware to be directly accessed
D. Para-virtualization lacks support for containers
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Paravirtualization works differently from the full virtualization. It doesn't need to simulate the hardware for the virtual machines. The hypervisor is installed on a physical server (host) and a guest OS is installed into the environment. Virtual guests aware that it has been virtualized, unlike the full virtualization (where the guest doesn't know that it has been virtualized) to take advantage of the functions.
In full virtualization, guests will issue a hardware calls but in paravirtualization, guests will directly communicate with the host (hypervisor) using drivers.

NEW QUESTION: 63
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. dynamic NAT

B. NAT64

C. PAT

D. static NAT

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

A customer has deployed an environment with shared storage to allow for the migration of virtual machines between servers with dedicated operating systems that provide the virtualization platform. What is this operating system described as?

A. hosted virtualization

B. type 1 hypervisor

C. container oriented

D. decoupled

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Hosted virtualization is type 2 hypervisor. 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: 65

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

FlexConnect is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments. It enables customers to configure and control access points in a branch or remote office from the corporate office through a wide area network (WAN) link without deploying a controller in each office.

The FlexConnect access points can switch client data traffic locally and perform client authentication locally when their connection to the controller is lost. When they are connected to the controller, they can also send traffic back to the controller. In the connected mode, the FlexConnect access point can also perform local authentication.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which feature must be configured to allow packet capture over Layer 3 infrastructure'?

A. VSPAN

B. IPSPAN

C. RSPAN

D. ERSPAN

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Encapsulated remote SPAN (ERSPAN): encapsulated Remote SPAN (ERSPAN), as the name says, brings generic routing encapsulation (GRE) for all captured traffic and allows it to be extended across Layer 3 domains.

NEW QUESTION: 67

What are two reasons a company would choose a cloud deployment over an on-prem deployment? (Choose Two)

A. In a cloud environment, the company controls technical issues. On-prem environments rely on the service provider to resolve technical issue.

B. Cloud costs adjust up or down depending on the amount of resources consumed. On- Prem costs for hardware, power, and space are ongoing regardless of usage

C. Cloud deployments require long implementation times due to capital expenditure processes. On-Prem deployments can be accomplished quickly using operational expenditure processes.

D. Cloud resources scale automatically to an increase in demand. On-prem requires additional capital expenditure.

E. In a cloud environment, the company is in full control of access to their data. On-prem risks access to data due to service provider outages

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

AWS Auto Scaling monitors your applications and automatically adjusts capacity to maintain steady, predictable performance at the lowest possible cost. Using AWS Auto Scaling, it's easy to setup application scaling for

NEW QUESTION: 68
Which two statements about EIGRP load balancing are true? (Choose two)
A. Cisco Express Forwarding is required to load-balance across interfaces
B. A path can be used for load balancing only if it is a feasible successor
C. EIGRP supports unequal-cost paths by default
D. Any path in the EIGRP topology table can be used for unequal-cost load balancing
E. EIGRP supports 6 unequal-cost paths
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
EIGRP provides a mechanism to load balance over unequal cost paths (or called unequal cost load balancing) through the "variance" command. In other words, EIGRP will install all paths with metric < variance * best metric into the local routing table, provided that it meets the feasibility condition to prevent routing loop. The path that meets this requirement is called a feasible successor. If a path is not a feasible successor, it is not used in load balancing.
Note: The feasibility condition states that, the Advertised Distance (AD) of a route must be lower than the feasible distance of the current successor route.

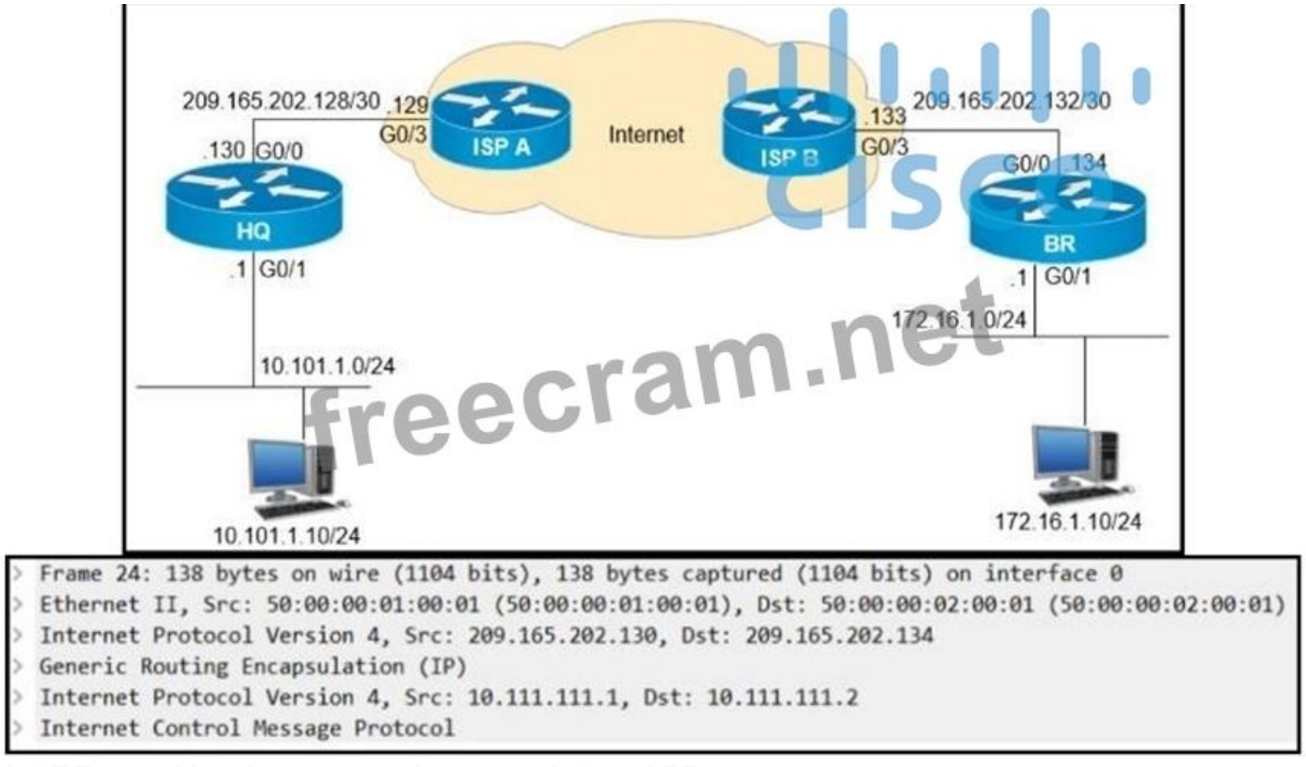
NEW QUESTION: 69
What function does vxlan perform in an SD-Access deployment?
A. systems management and orchestration
B. policy plane forwarding
C. control plane forwarding
D. data plane forwarding
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70
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: 71

Refer to the exhibit.



A GRE tunnel has been created between HO and BR routers.

What is the tunnel IP on the HQ router?

A. 10.111.111.1

B. 10.111.111.2

C. 209.165.202.130

D. 209.165.202.134

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

In the above output, the IP address of "209.165.202.130" is the tunnel source IP while the IP 10.111.1.1 is the tunnel IP address.

An example of configuring GRE tunnel is shown below:

R1 (GRE config only) interface s0/0/0 ip address 63.1.27.2 255.255.255.0 **interface tunnel0** **ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0** **tunnel mode gre ip** //this command can be ignored **tunnel source s0/0** **tunnel destination 85.5.24.10**	**R2** (GRE config only) interface s0/0/0 ip address 85.5.24.10 255.255.255.0 **interface tunnel1** **ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0** **tunnel source 85.5.24.10** **tunnel destination 63.1.27.2**

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which deployment option of Cisco NQFW provides scalability?
A. clustering
B. Inline tap
C. high availability
D. tap
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

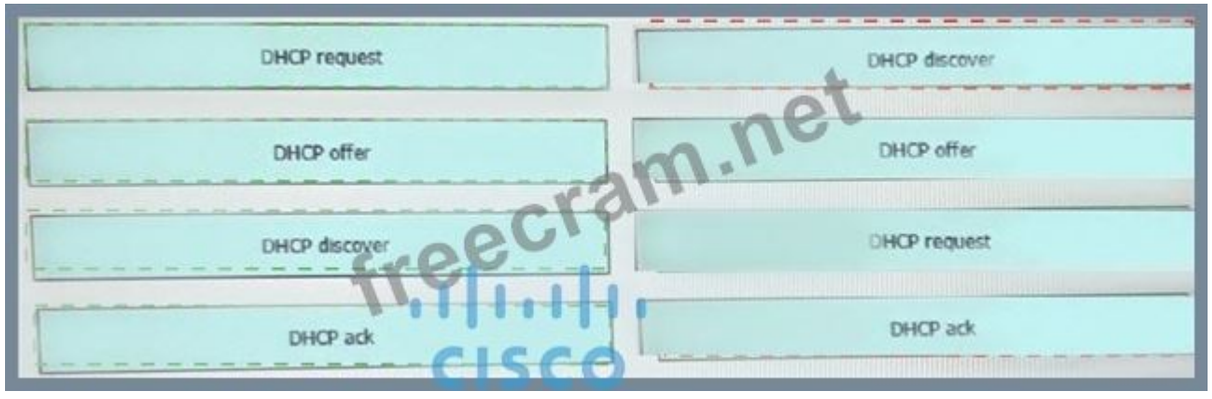
NEW QUESTION: 73
Which tunneling technique is used when designing a Cisco SD-Access fabric data plane?
A. LISP
B. VRF Lite
C. VRF
D. VXLAN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation

Chapter	Section
SD-Access Operational Planes	Control Plane – LISP
	Data Plane – VXLAN
	Policy Plane – Cisco TrustSec
	Management Plane – Cisco DNA Center

The tunneling technology used for the fabric data plane is based on Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN). VXLAN encapsulation is UDP based, meaning that it can be forwarded by any IP-based network (legacy or third party) and creates the overlay network for the SD-Access fabric. Although LISP is the control plane for the SD-Access fabric, it does not use LISP data encapsulation for the data plane; instead, it uses VXLAN encapsulation because it is capable of encapsulating the original Ethernet header to perform MAC-in-IP encapsulation, while LISP does not. Using VXLAN allows the SD-Access fabric to support Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual topologies (overlays) and the ability to operate over any IP-based network with built-in network segmentation (VRF instance/VN) and built-in group-based policy.
Reference: CCNP and CCIE Enterprise Core ENCOR 350-401 Official Cert Guide

NEW QUESTION: 74
Drag and drop the DHCP messages that are exchanged between a client and an AP into the order they are exchanged on the right.

Answer:



Explanation

There are four messages sent between the DHCP Client and DHCP Server: DHCPDISCOVER, DHCPO FFER, DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

This process is often abbreviated as DORA (for Discover, Offer, Request, Acknowledgement).

NEW QUESTION: 75

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. ISE server

B. local WLC

C. RADIUS server

D. anchor WLC

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

"The next step is to configure the WLC for the Internal web authentication. Internal web authentication is the defaultweb authentication type on WLCs." In step 4 of the link above, we will configure Security as described in this question. Therefore we can deduce thisconfiguration is for Internal web authentication.

This paragraph was taken from the link

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wlan-security/69340-web-auth-config.html#c5 :

NEW QUESTION: 76

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

A. vBond

B. vSmart

C. vManage

D. vEdge

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 77

Which statement about VXLAN is true?

A. VXLAN uses TCP 35 the transport protocol over the physical data cento network

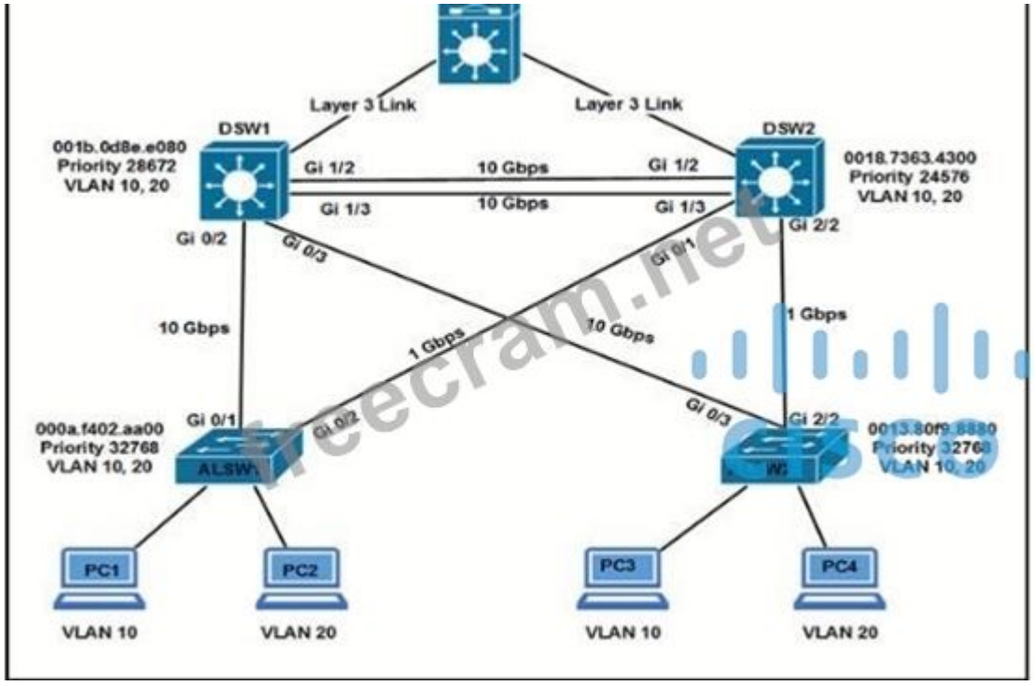
B. VXLAN extends the Layer 2 Segment ID field to 24-bits. which allows up to 4094 unique Layer 2 segments over the same network.
C. VXLAN encapsulates a Layer 2 frame in an IP-UDP header, which allows Layer 2 adjacency across router boundaries.
D. VXLAN uses the Spanning Tree Protocol for loop prevention.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
802.1Q VLAN identifier space is only 12 bits. The VXLAN identifier space is 24 bits. This doubling in size allows the VXLAN ID space to support 16 million Layer 2 segments -> Answer 'VXLAN extends the Layer 2 Segment ID field to 24-bits, which allows up to 4094 unique Layer 2 segments over the same network' is not correct.
VXLAN is a MAC-in-UDP encapsulation method that is used in order to extend a Layer 2 or Layer 3 overlay network over a Layer 3 infrastructure that already exists.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/vlan/212682-virtualextensible-lan-and-ethernet-virt.html

NEW QUESTION: 78
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: 79



A. DSW2(config-if)#interface gi1/3
B. DWS1(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 0
C. DSW1(config-if)#interface gi1/3
D. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 16
E. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 128
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80

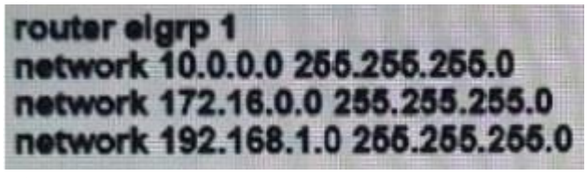
A. Device ID
B. Enterprise Identifier
C. LISP ID
D. Routing Locator
E. Resource Location
F. Endpoint Identifier
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) is a network architecture and protocol that implements the use of two namespaces instead of a single IP address:
+ Endpoint 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

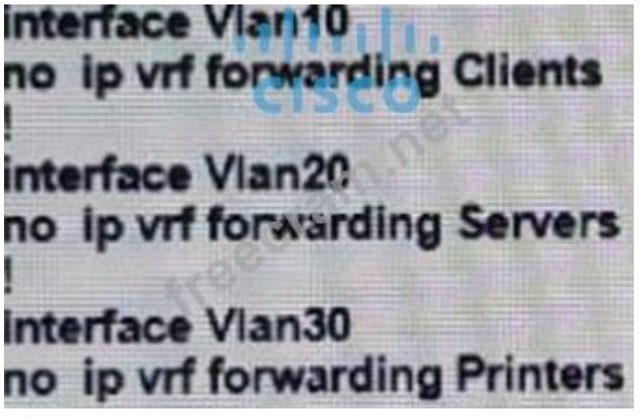
NEW QUESTION: 81

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)

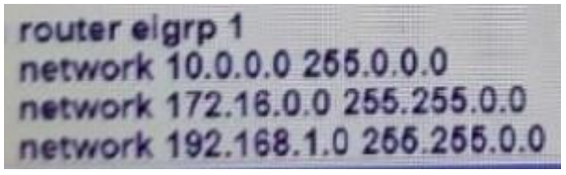


B)



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: 82

Which statement about the default QoS configuration on a Cisco switch is true?

A. The Port Cos value is 0

B. Port trust is enabled

C. The Cos value of each tagged packet is modified

D. All traffic is sent through four egress queues

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 83

When configuration WPA2 Enterprise on a WLAN, which additional security component configuration is required?

A. NTP server

B. PKI server

C. RADIUS server

D. TACACS server

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

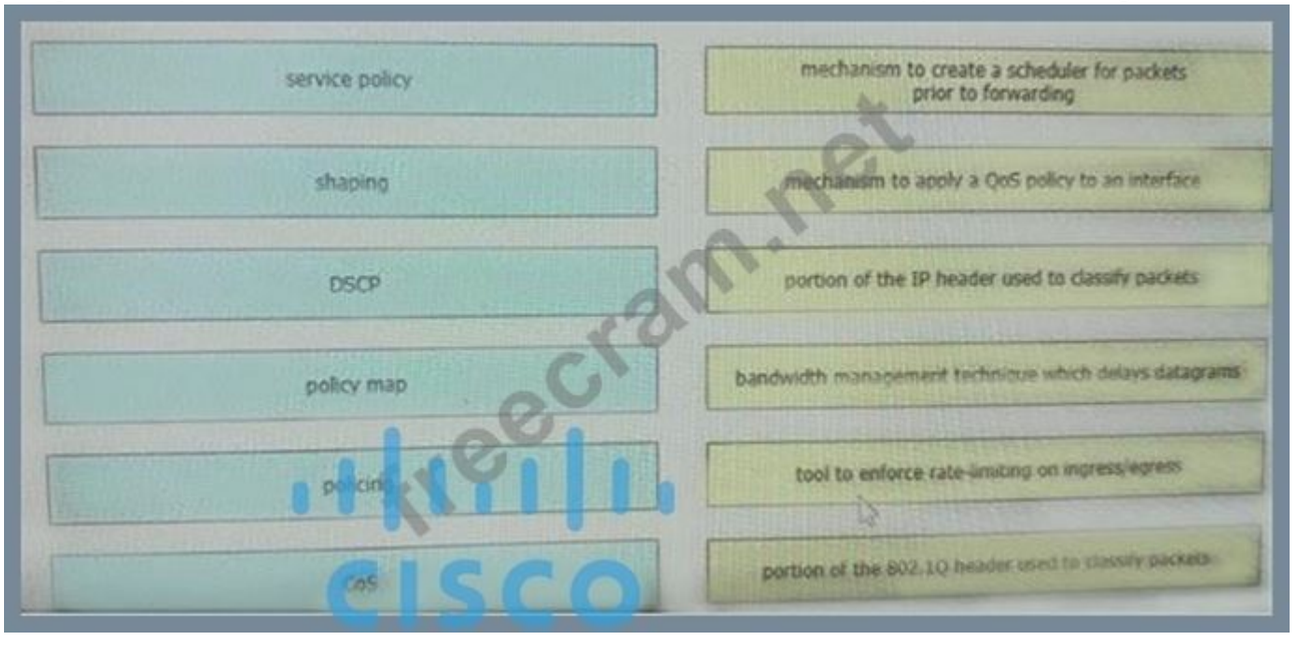
Deploying WPA2-Enterprise requires a RADIUS server, which handles the task of authenticating network users access. Theactual authentication process is based on the 802.1X policy and comes in several different systems

labelled EAP. Becauseeach device is authenticated before it connects, a personal, encrypted tunnel is effectively created between the device andthe network.
Reference: https://www.securew2.com/solutions/wpa2-enterprise-and-802-1x-simplified/

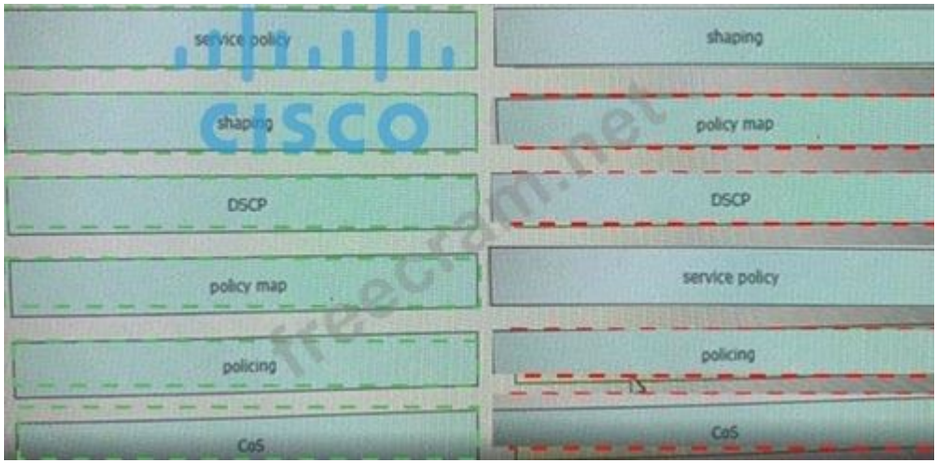
NEW QUESTION: 84
A network administrator is implementing a routing configuration change and enables routing debugs to track routing behavior during the change. The logging output on the terminal is interrupting the command typing process. Which two actions can the network administrator take to minimize the possibility of typing commands incorrectly? (Choose two.)
A. Press the TAB key to reprint the command in a new line
B. Configure the logging synchronous command under the vty
C. increase the number of lines on the screen using the terminal length command
D. Configure the logging synchronous global configuration command
E. Configure the logging delimiter feature
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85
Under which network conditions is an outbound QoS policy that is applied on a router WAN interface most beneficial?
A. under traffic classification and marking conditions
B. under interface saturation conditions
C. under network convergence conditions
D. under all network conditions
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86
Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right



Answer:



Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which variable in an EEM applet is set when you use the sync yes option?

A. $_cli_result

B. $_exit_status

C. $_string_result

D. $_result

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

With Synchronous (sync yes), the CLI command in question is not executed until the policy exits. Whether or not the command runs depends on the value for the variable _exit_status. If _exit_status is 1, the command runs, if it is 0, the command is skipped.

NEW QUESTION: 88

What does the Cisco DNA Center use to enable the delivery of applications through a network and to yield analytics for innovation?

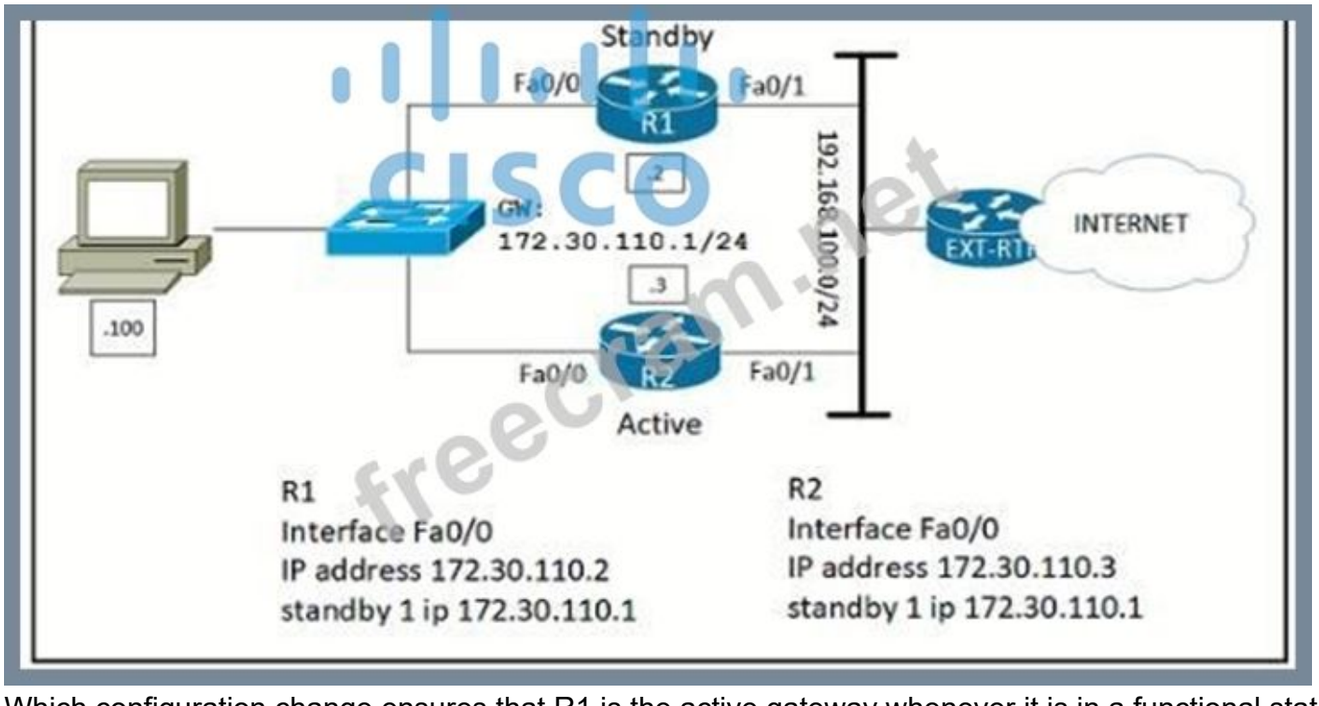
A. process adapters
B. Command Runner
C. intent-based APIs
D. domain adapters
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Cisco DNA Center open platform for intent-based networking provides 360- degree extensibility across multiple components, including:
+ Intent-based APIs leverage the controller to enable business and IT applications to deliver intent to the network and to reap network analytics and insights for IT and business innovation. These enable APIs that allow Cisco DNA Center to receive input from a variety of sources, both internal to IT and from line-of-business applications, related to application policy, provisioning, software image management, and assurance.
...
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/cloud-systemsmanagement/ dna-center/nb-06-dna-cent-plat-sol-over-cte-en.html

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which two namespaces does the LISP network architecture and protocol use? (Choose two.)
A. TLOC
B. RLOC
C. DNS
D. VTEP
E. EID
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/iosxml/ ios/iproute_lisp/configuration/xe-3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irl-overview.html

NEW QUESTION: 90
A. Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the RIB
B. It combines the source IP address subnet mask to create a hash for each destination
C. Cisco Express Forwarding can load-balance over a maximum of two destinations
D. It combines the source and destination IP addresses to create a hash for each destination
E. Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the adjacency table
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation

Cisco IOS software basically supports two modes of CEF load balancing: On per-destination or perpacket basis.
For per destination load balancing a hash is computed out of the source and destination IP address (-> Answer 'It combines the source and destination IP addresses to create a hash for each destination' is correct). This hash points to exactly one of the adjacency entries in the adjacency table (-> Answer 'Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the adjacency table' is correct), providing that the same path is used for all packets with this source/destination address pair. If per packet load balancing is used the packets are distributed round robin over the available paths. In either case the information in the FIB and adjacency tables provide all the necessary forwarding information, just like for non-load balancing operation.
The number of paths used is limited by the number of entries the routing protocol puts in the routing table, the default in IOS is 4 entries for most IP routing protocols with the exception of BGP, where it is one entry. The maximum number that can be configured is 6 different paths -> Answer 'Cisco Express Forwarding can load-balance over a maximum of two destinations' is not correct.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps2033/prod_technical_reference09186a00800afeb7.html

NEW QUESTION: 91
Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration change ensures that R1 is the active gateway whenever it is in a functional state for the 172.30.110.0724 network?
A)

R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 90

B)

```
R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 100
```

C)

```
R2
standby 1 priority 100
standby 1 preempt
```

D)

```
R2
standby 1 priority 90
standby 1 preempt
```

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 92

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

A. Stratum 0

B. Stratum 1

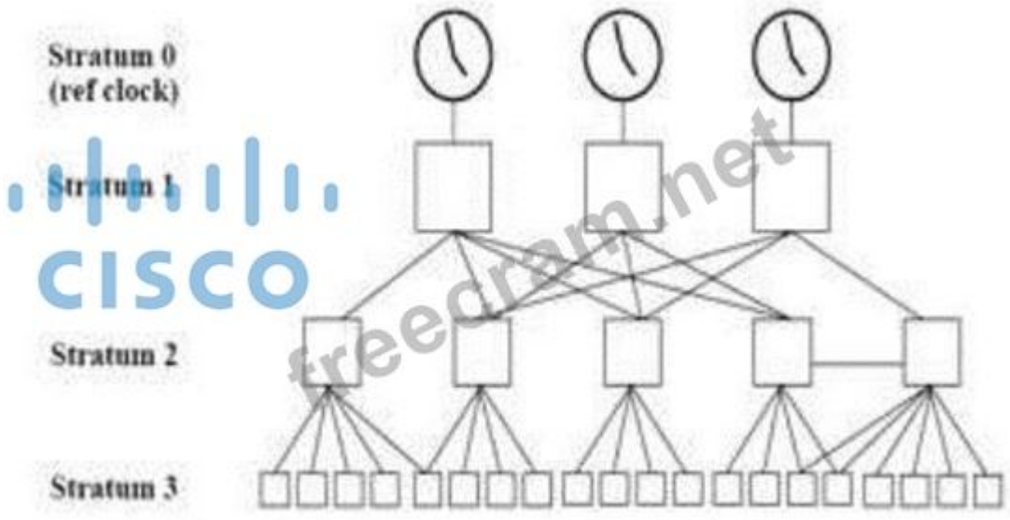
C. Stratum 14

D. Stratum 15

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

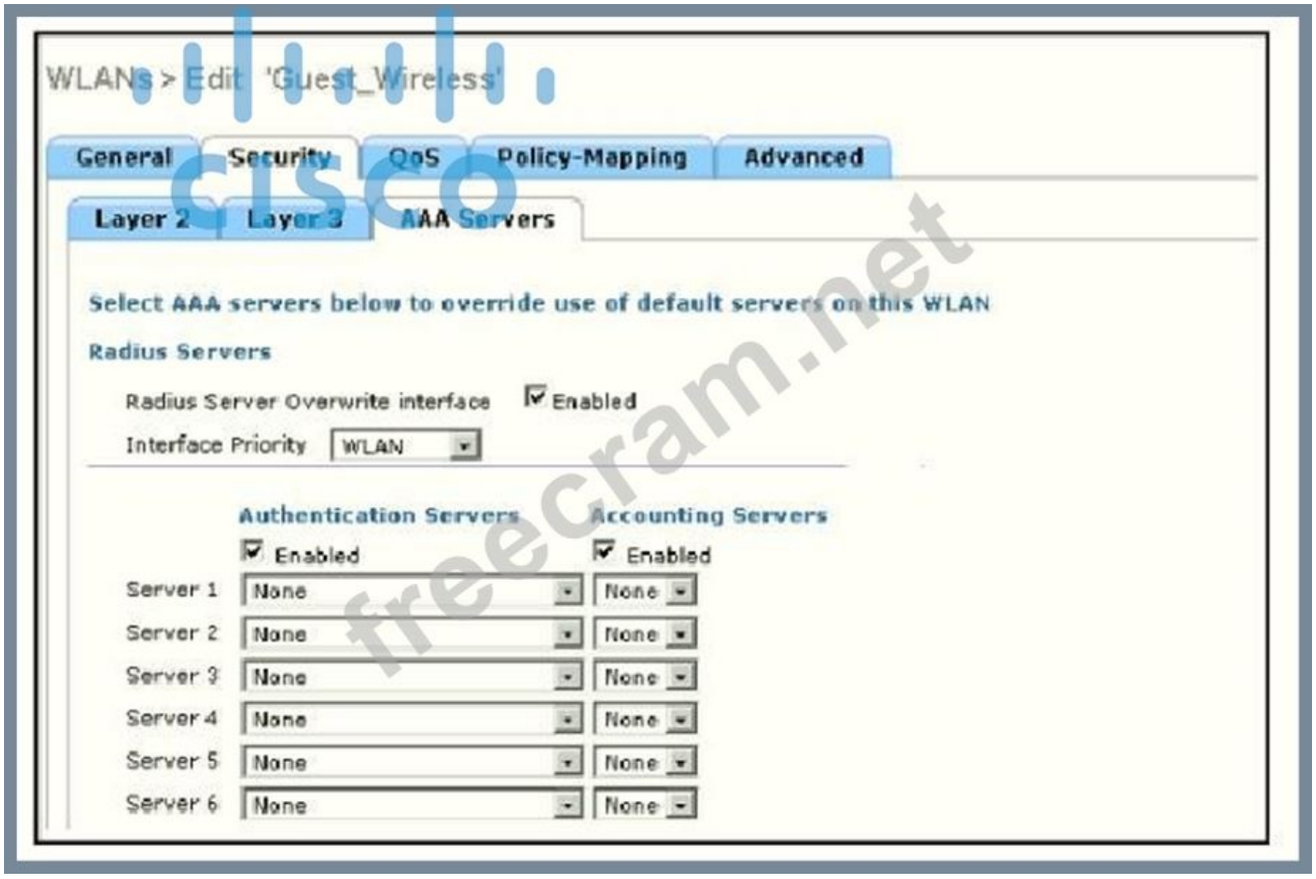
Explanation

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... A stratum server may also peer with other stratum servers at the same level to provide more stable and robust time for all devices in the peer group (for example a stratum 2 server can peer with other stratum 2 servers).
NTP uses the concept of a stratum to describe how many NTP hops away a
machine is from an authoritative time source. A stratum 1 time server
typically has an authoritative time source (such as a radio or atomic clock, or a Global Positioning System (GPS) time source) directly attached, a stratum 2 time server receives its time via NTP from a stratum 1 time server, and so on.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/con
figuration/guide/bsm/16-6-1/b-bsm-xe-16-6-1-asr920/bsm-timecalendar-
set.html

NEW QUESTION: 93
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 controller virtual interface

B. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration

C. the controller management interface

D. any interface configured on the WLC

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 94

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. REST correct

B. EEM

C. Python

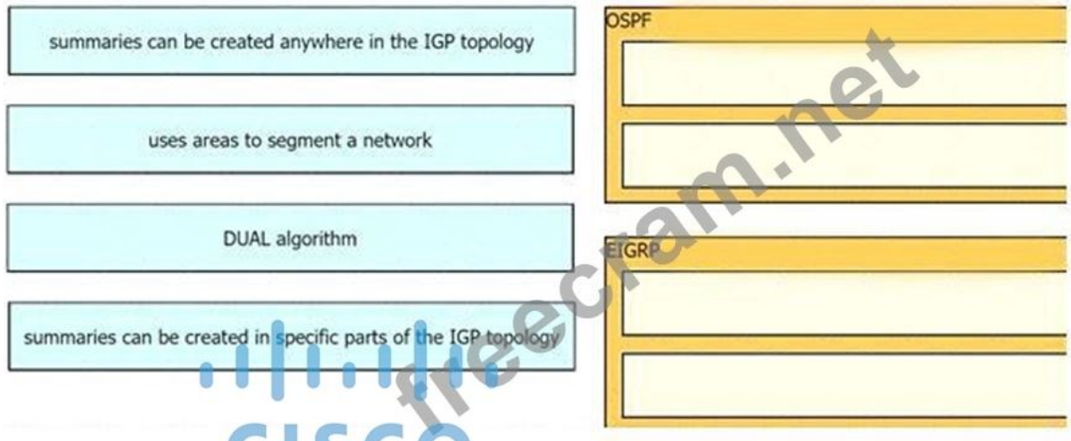
D. NETCONF

E. Bash script

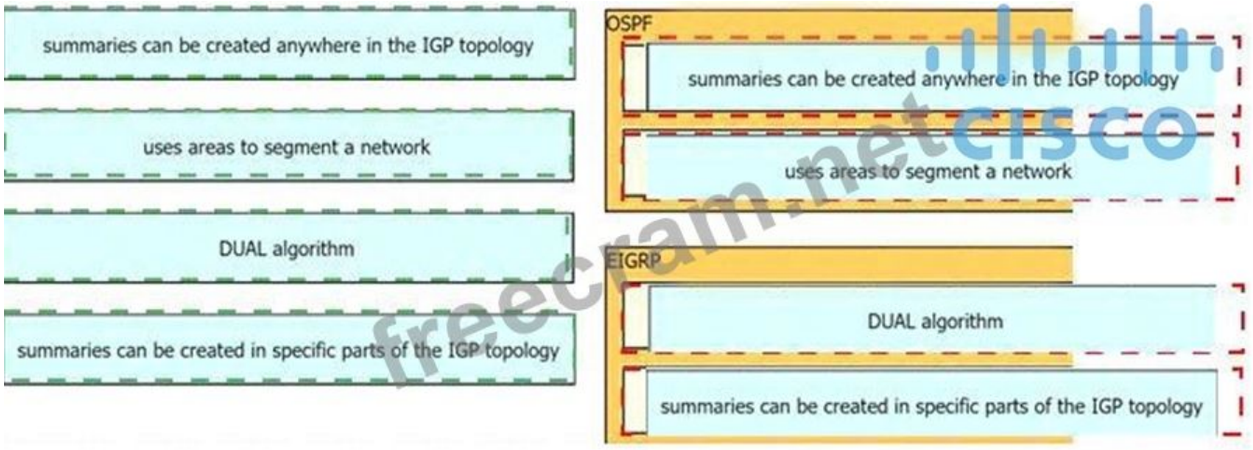
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 95

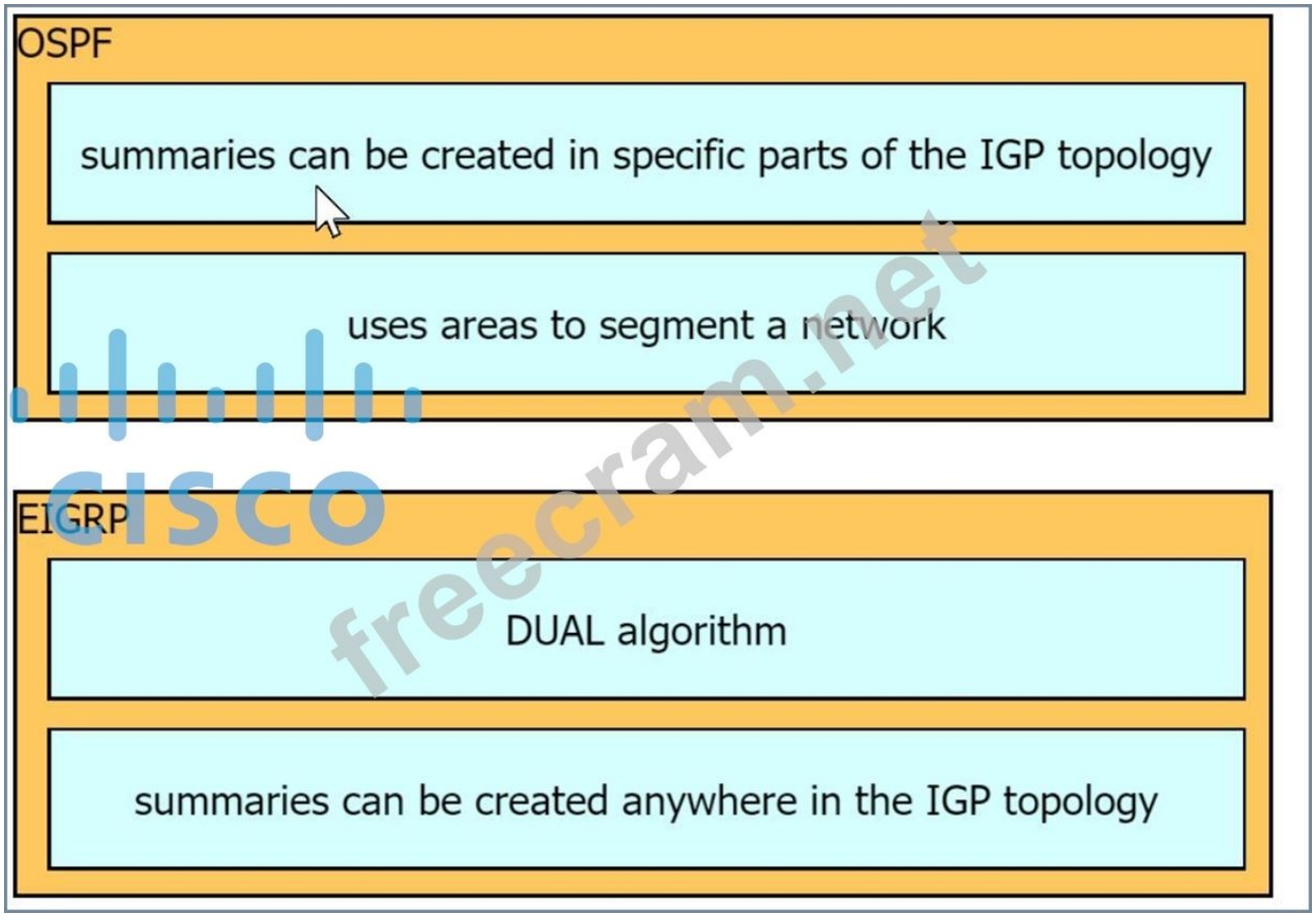
Drag and Drop the decryptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:

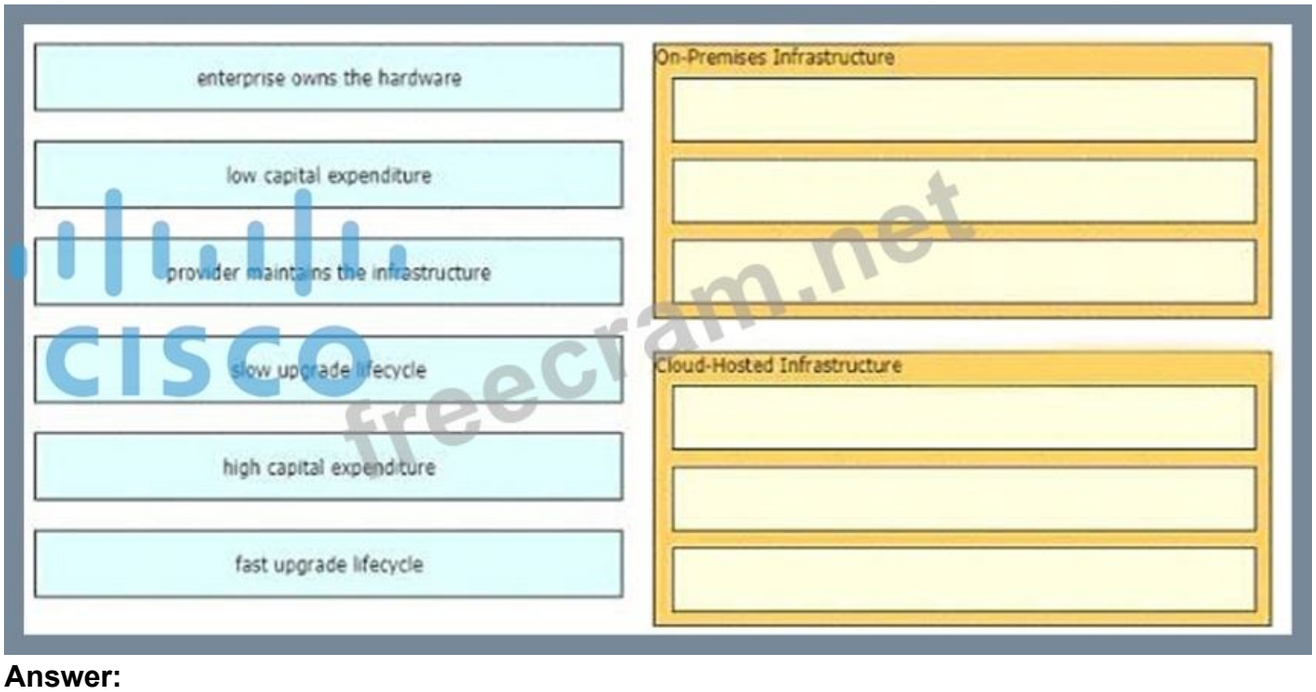


Explanation

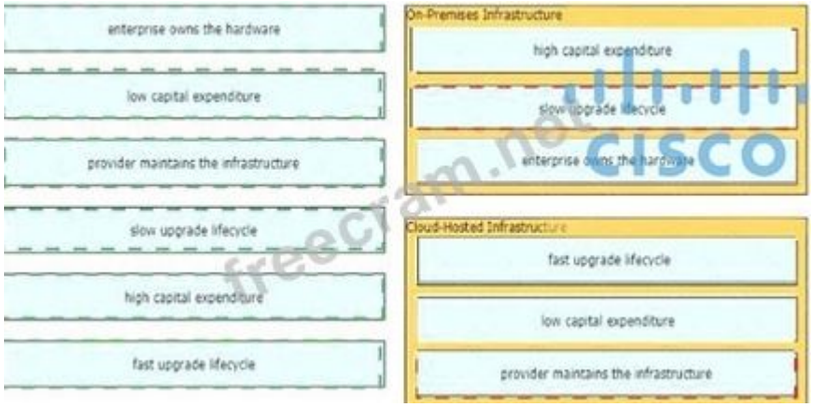


NEW QUESTION: 96

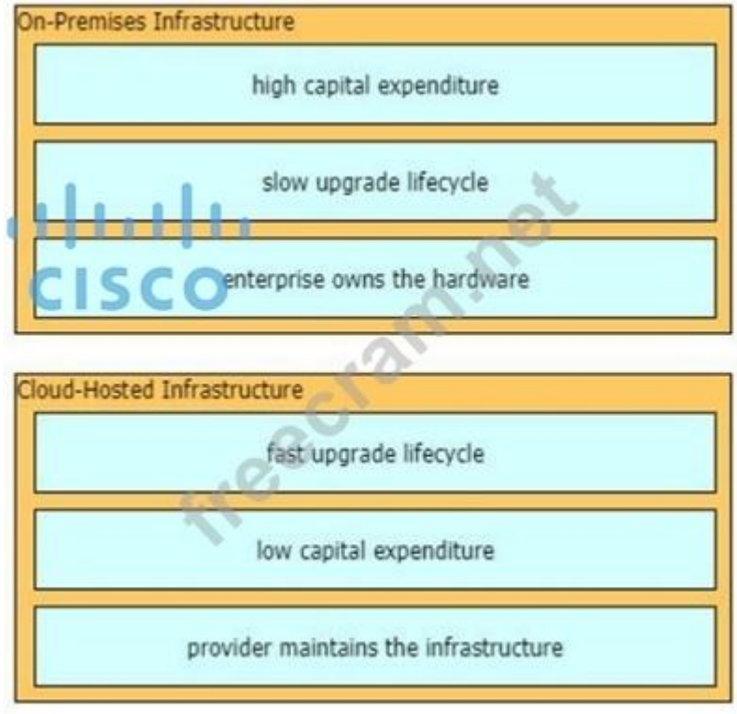
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure types on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 97

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. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

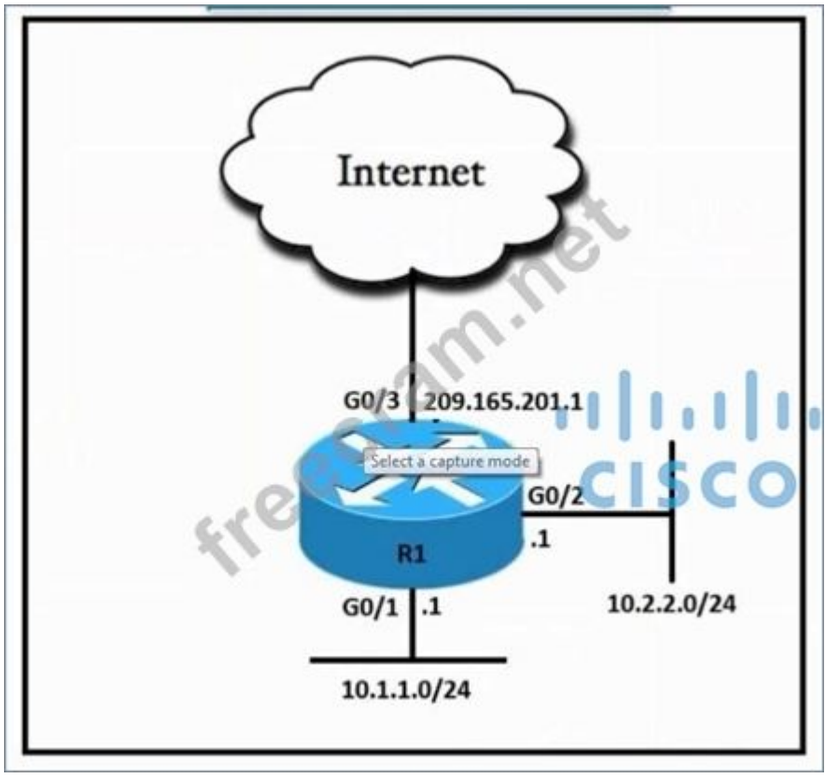
NEW QUESTION: 98

A customer requests a network design that supports these requirements:

* FHRP redundancy

* multivendor router environment
* IPv4 and IPv6 hosts
Which protocol does the design include?
A. GLBP
B. VRRP version 2
C. VRRP version 3
D. HSRP version 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Unlike HSRP or GLBP, VRPP is an open standard. Only VRRPv3 supports both IPv4 and IPv6.

NEW QUESTION: 99
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must allow all users In the 10.2.2.0/24 subnet to access the Internet. To conserve address space, the public interface address of 209.165.201.1 must be used for all external communication. Which command set accomplishes these requirements?
A)

B)

C)

D)

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The command ip nat inside source list 10 interface G0/3 overload configures NAT to overload (PAT) on the address that is assigned to the G0/3 interface.

NEW QUESTION: 100

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

A. Option D

B. Option C

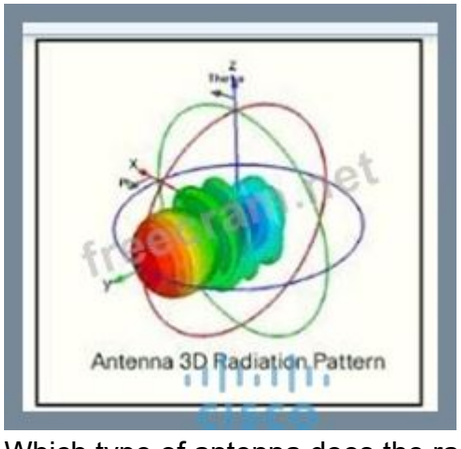
C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna does the radiation pattern represent?

A. Yagi

B. multidirectional

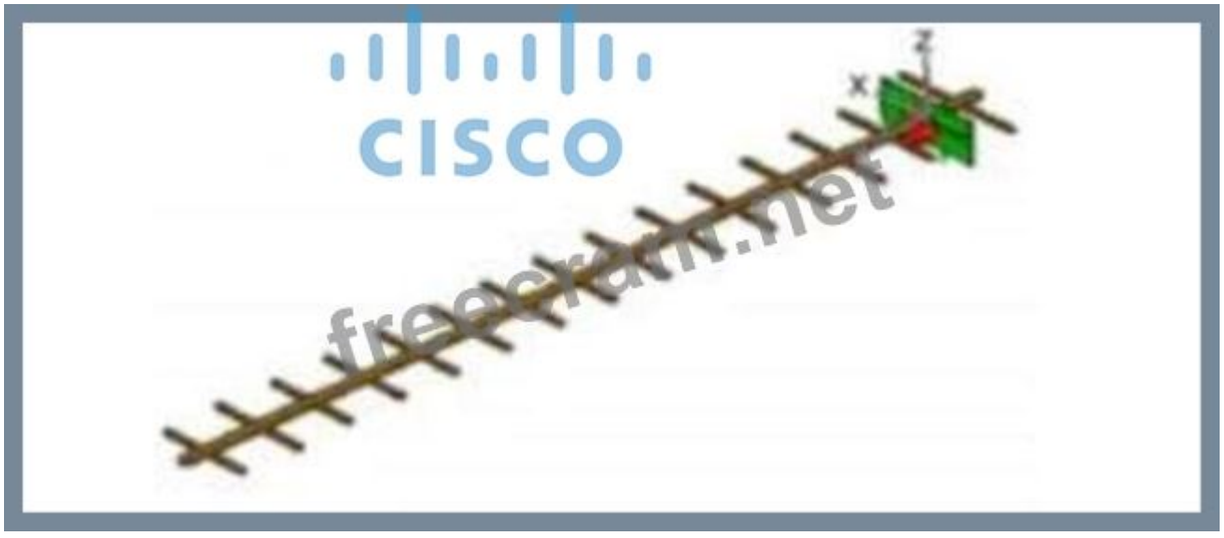
C. directional patch

D. omnidirectional

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

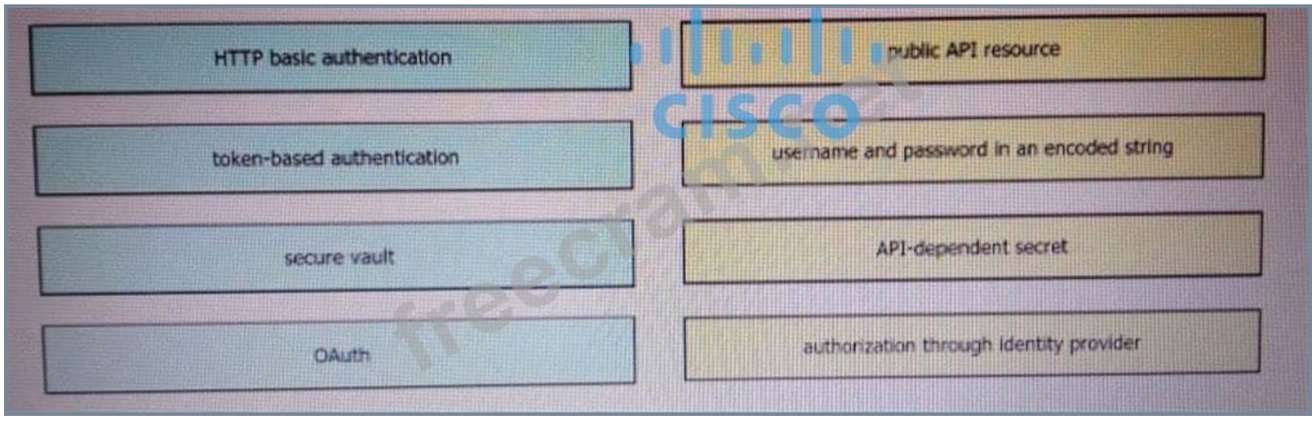
A Yagi antenna is formed by driving a simple antenna, typically a dipole or dipolelike antenna, and shaping the beam using a well-chosen series of non-driven elements whose length and spacing are tightly controlled.



Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironetantennas-accessories/prod_white_paper0900aecd806a1a3e.htm

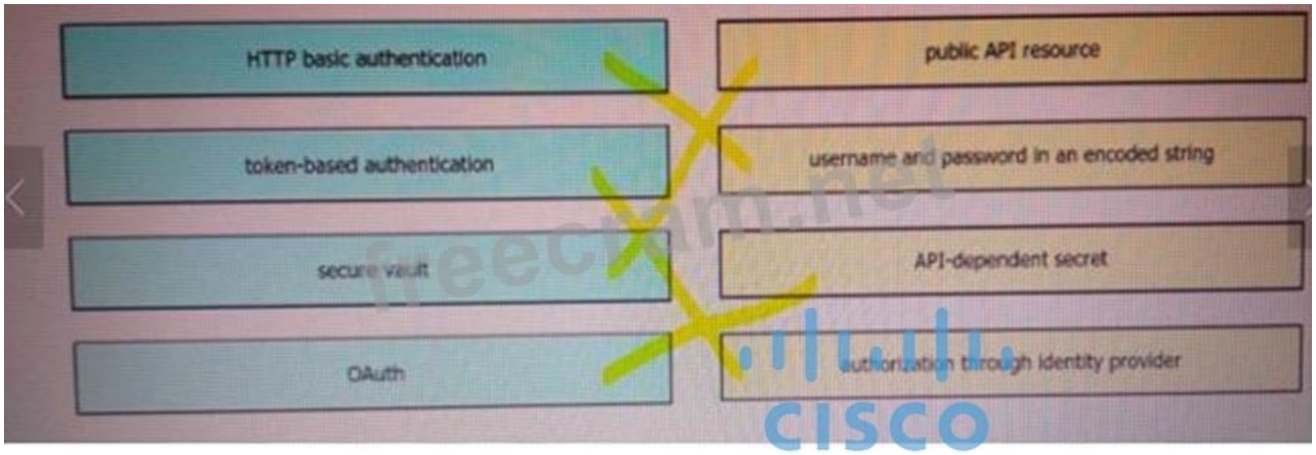
NEW QUESTION: 102

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



Answer:

Explanation



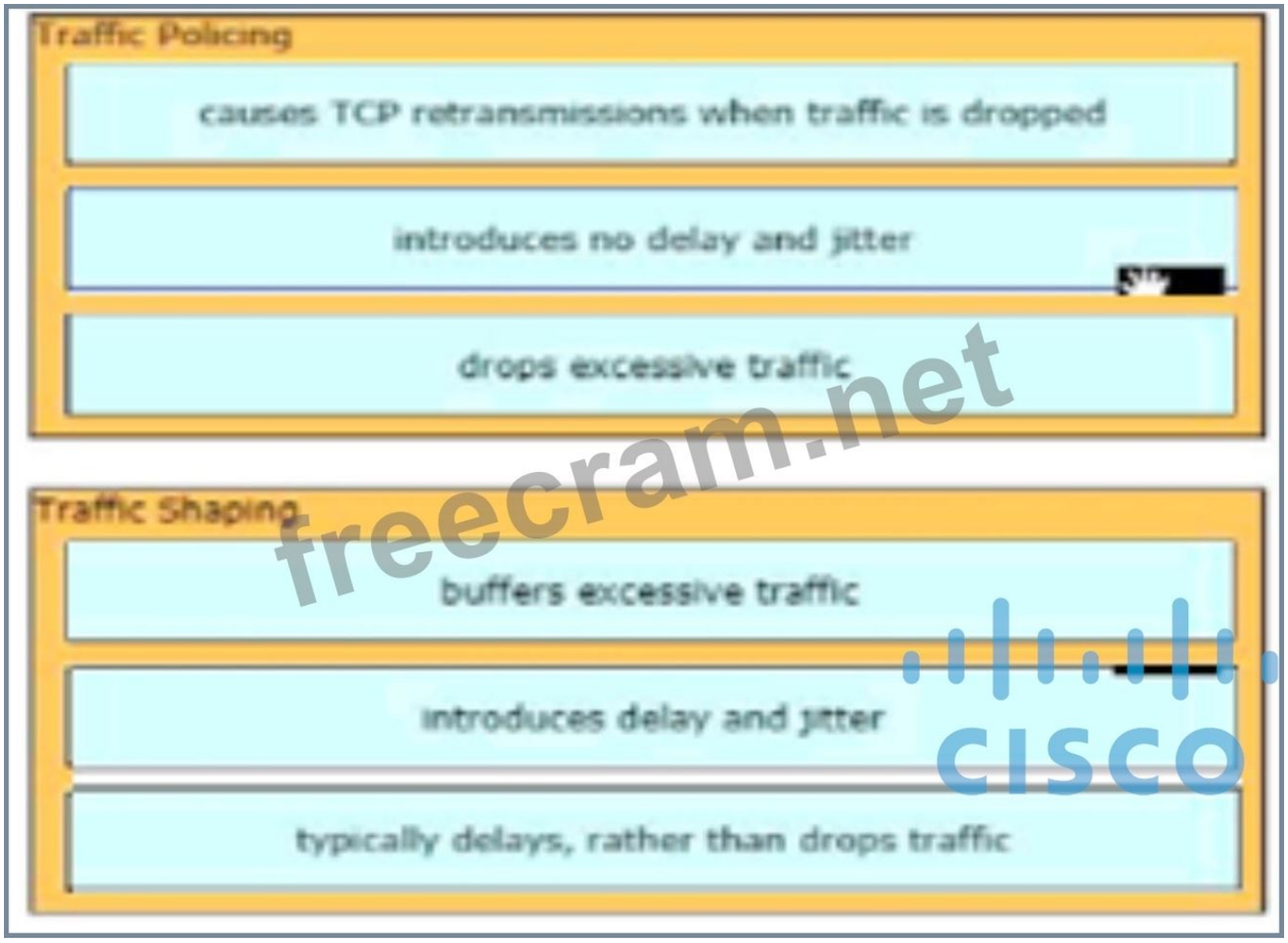
NEW QUESTION: 103

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

Answer:

Explanation

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



NEW QUESTION: 104
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: 105
Which component of the Cisco Cyber Threat Defense solution provides user and flow context analysis?
A. Cisco Firepower and FireSIGHT
B. Cisco Stealth watch system
C. Advanced Malware Protection
D. Cisco Web Security Appliance
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation
The goal of the Cyber Threat Defense solution is to introduce a design and architecture that can help facilitate the discovery, containment, and remediation of threats once they have penetrated into the network interior.
Cisco Cyber Threat Defense version 2.0 makes use of several solutions to accomplish its objectives:
* NetFlow and the Lancope StealthWatch System
- Broad visibility
- User and flow context analysis
- Network behavior and anomaly detection
- Incident response and network forensics
* Cisco FirePOWER and FireSIGHT
- Real-time threat management
- Deeper contextual visibility for threats bypassing the perimeters
- URL control
* Advanced Malware Protection (AMP)
- Endpoint control with AMP for Endpoints
- Malware control with AMP for networks and content
* Content Security Appliances and Services
- Cisco Web Security Appliance (WSA) and Cloud Web Security (CWS)
- Dynamic threat control for web traffic
- Outbound URL analysis and data transfer controls
- Detection of suspicious web activity
- Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA)
- Dynamic threat control for email traffic
- Detection of suspicious email activity
* Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE)
- User and device identity integration with Lancope StealthWatch
- Remediation policy actions using pxGrid
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/security/network_security
/ctd/ctd2-0/design_guides/ctd_2-0_cvd_guide_jul15.pdf

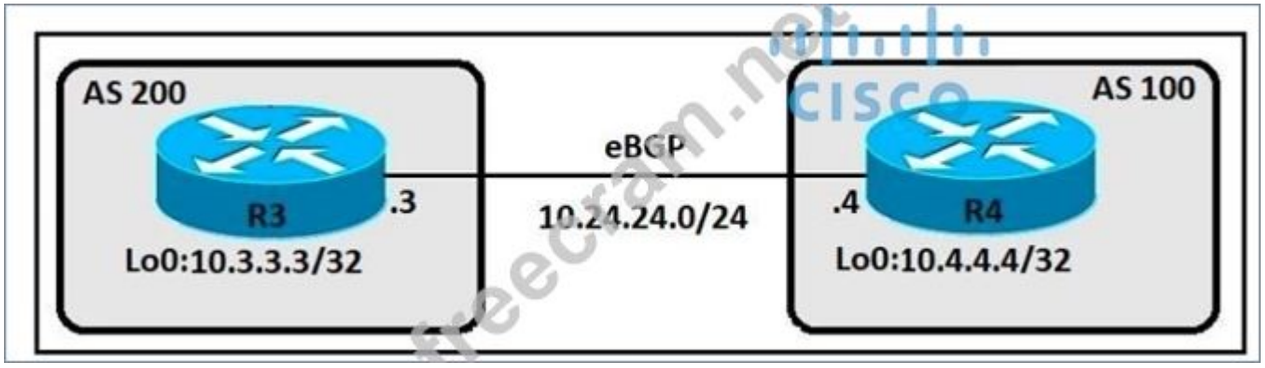
NEW QUESTION: 106
A client device roams between access points located on defferent floors in an atrium. The access points joined to the same controller and configuration in local mode. The access points are in different IP addresses, but the client VLAN in the group same. What type of roam occurs?
A. inter-controller
B. inter-subnet
C. intra-VLAN
D. intra-controller
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

Mobility, or roaming, is a wireless LAN client's ability to maintain its association seamlessly from one access point to another securely and with as little latency as possible. Three popular types of client roaming are:
Intra-Controller Roaming: Each controller supports same-controller client roaming across access points managed by the same controller. This roaming is transparent to the client as the session is sustained, and the client continues using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address.
Inter-Controller Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group and on the same subnet. This roaming is also transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP- or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active.
Inter-Subnet Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group on different subnets. This roaming is transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between the controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDA TED_chapter_01100.html
In three types of client roaming above, only with Inter-Subnet Roaming the controllers are in different subnets.

NEW QUESTION: 107
What does the LAP send when multiple WLCs respond to the CISCO_CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain hostname during the CAPWAP discovery and join process?
A. broadcast discover request
B. join request to all the WLCs
C. unicast discovery request to each WLC
D. Unicast discovery request to the first WLS that resolves the domain name
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The AP will attempt to resolve the DNS name CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the AP is able to resolve this name to one or more IP addresses, the AP sends a unicast CAPWAP Discovery Message to the resolved IP address(es). Each WLC that receives the CAPWAP Discovery Request Message replies with a unicast CAPWAP Discovery Response to the AP.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/107606-dns-wlc-confi

NEW QUESTION: 108

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 D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 109

What is a benefit of deploying an on-premises infrastructure versus a cloud infrastructure deployment?

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 110
Refer to the exhibit.

Which IPv6 OSPF network type is applied to interface Fa0/0 of R2
by default?
A. multipoint
B. broadcast
C. Ethernet
D. point-to-point
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The Broadcast network type is the default for an OSPF enabled ethernet interface (while Point-to- Point is the default OSPF network type for Serial interface with HDLC and PPP encapsulation).
Reference: https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/cisco-ios-cookbook/0596527225/ch08s15.html

NEW QUESTION: 111
Refer to the exhibit. Assuming all links are functional, which path does PC1 take to reach DSW1?
A. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW1
B. PC1 goes form ALSW1 to DSW2 to ALSW2 to DSW1
C. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to Core to DSW1
D. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to DSW1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
In the topology above, we see DSW2 has lowest priority 24576 so it is the root bridge for VLAN 10 so surely all traffic for this VLAN must go through it. All of DSW2 ports must be in forwarding state. And:
+ The direct link between DSW1 and ALSW1 is blocked by STP. + The direct link between DSW1 and ALSW2 is also blocked by STP.
Therefore PC1 must go via this path: PC1 -> ALSW1 -> DSW2 -> DSW1.

NEW QUESTION: 112
How does a fabric access point fit in the network?
A. It is in local mode an must be connected directly to the fabric border node.
B. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node.
C. It is in local mode an must connected directly to the fabric edge switch.

D. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Fabric mode APs continue to support the same wireless media services that traditional APs support; apply AVC, quality of service (QoS), and other wireless policies; and establish the CAPWAP control plane to the fabric WLC. Fabric APs join as local-mode APs and must be directly connected to the fabric edge node switch to enable fabric registration events, including RLOC assignment via the fabric WLC. The fabric edge nodes use CDP to recognize APs as special wired hosts, applying special port configurations and assigning the APs to a unique overlay network within a common EID space across a fabric. The assignment allows management simplification by using a single subnet to cover the AP infrastructure at a fabric site.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/sda-sdg-2019oct.html

NEW QUESTION: 113

Which statement about a Cisco APIC controller versus a more traditional SDN controller is true?

A. APIC does support a Southbound REST API

B. APIC supports OpFlex as a Northbound protocol

C. APIC uses a policy agent to translate policies into instructions

D. APIC uses an imperative model

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The southbound protocol used by APIC is OpFlex that is pushed by Cisco as the protocol for policy enablement across physical and virtual switches.

Southbound interfaces are implemented with some called Service Abstraction Layer (SAL), which talks to the network elements via SNMP and CLI.

Note: Cisco OpFlex is a southbound protocol in a software-defined network (SDN).

NEW QUESTION: 114

What is the role of the vsmart controller in a Cisco SD-WAN environment?

A. IT performs authentication and authorization

B. It manages the control plane.

C. It is the centralized network management system.

D. It manages the data plane.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Control plane (vSmart) builds and maintains the network topology and make decisions on the traffic flows. The vSmart controller disseminates control plane information between WAN Edge devices, implements control plane policies and distributes data plane policies to network devices for enforcement.

NEW QUESTION: 115

What does Call Admission Control require the client to send in order to reserve the bandwidth?

A. SIP flow information

B. Wi-Fi multimedia
C. VoIP media session awareness
D. traffic specification
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 116
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: 117
Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

AP 'AP2' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:54:04 PM
AP 'AP4' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:44:49 PM
AP 'AP7' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:34:32 PM

Which action reduces the user impact?
A. increase the AP heartbeat timeout
B. increase BandSelect
C. enable coverage hole detection
D. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
These message logs inform that the radio channel has been reset (and the AP must be down briefly). With dynamic channel assignment (DCA), the radios can frequently switch from one channel to another but it also makes disruption. The default DCA interval is 10 minutes, which is matched with the time of the message logs. By increasing the DCA interval, we can reduce the number of times our users are disconnected for changing radio channels.

NEW QUESTION: 118
In OSPF, which LAS type is responsible for pointing to the ASBR router?
A. type 3
B. type 4
C. type 1
D. type 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which two statements about the EEM applet configuration are true? (Choose two.)
A. The EEM applet runs after the CLI command is executed
B. The running configuration is displayed only if the letter Y is entered at the CLI
C. The EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed
D. The EEM applet requires a case-insensitive response
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
When you use the sync yes option in the event cli command, the EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed. The EEM applet should set the _exit_status variable to indicate whether the CLI command should be executed (_exit_status set to one) or not (_exit_status set to zero).
With the sync no option, the EEM applet is executed in background in parallel with the CLI command.
Reference: https://blog.ipspace.net/2011/01/eem-event-cli-command-options-and.html

NEW QUESTION: 120
Refer to the exhibit.

Based on the configuration in this WLAN security setting, Which method can a client use to authenticate to the network?

A. RADIUS token

B. username and password

C. certificate

D. text string

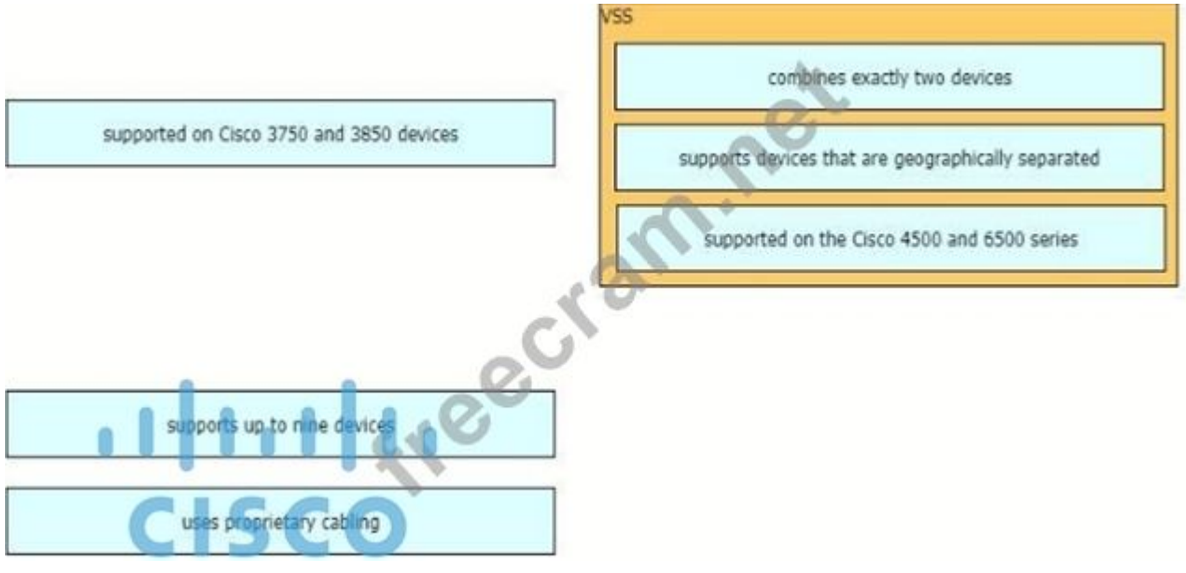
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121

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

Answer:

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 122
Witch two actions provide controlled Layer 2 network connectivity between virtual machines running on the same hypervisor? (Choose two.)
A. Use a virtual switch running as a separate virtual machine.
B. Use VXLAN fabric after installing VXLAN tunneling drivers on the virtual machines.
C. Use a single trunk link to an external Layer2 switch.
D. Use a single routed link to an external router on stick.
E. Use a virtual switch provided by the hypervisor.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 123
Which data modeling language is commonly used by NETCONF?
A. REST
B. YANG
C. HTML
D. XML
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Cisco IOS XE supports the Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) data modeling language. YANG can be used with the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) to provide the desired solution of automated and programmable network operations. NETCONF(RFC6241) is an XML-based protocol that client applications use to request information from and make configuration changes to the device. YANG is primarily used to model the configuration and state data used by NETCONF operations.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9500/software/release/16-5/configuration_guide/prog/b_165_prog_9500_cg/data_models.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 124
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: (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).
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: 125
Which two steps are required for a complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade? (Choose two.)
A. golden image selection
B. automation backup
C. proxy configuration
D. application updates
E. system update
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade includes "System Update" and "Appplication Updates"

NEW QUESTION: 126
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: 127
Which two network problems indicate a need to implement QoS in a campus network? (Choose two)
A. excess jitter
B. bandwidth-related packet loss
C. duplicate IP addresses
D. misrouted network packets
E. port flapping
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 128
Refer to the exhibit

Which two facts does the device output confirm? (Choose two)
A. The device is configured with the default HSRP priority
B. The device sends unicast messages to its peers

C. The standby device is configured with the default HSRP priority

D. The device is using the default HSRP hello timer

E. The device's HSRP group uses the virtual IP address 10.0.3.242.

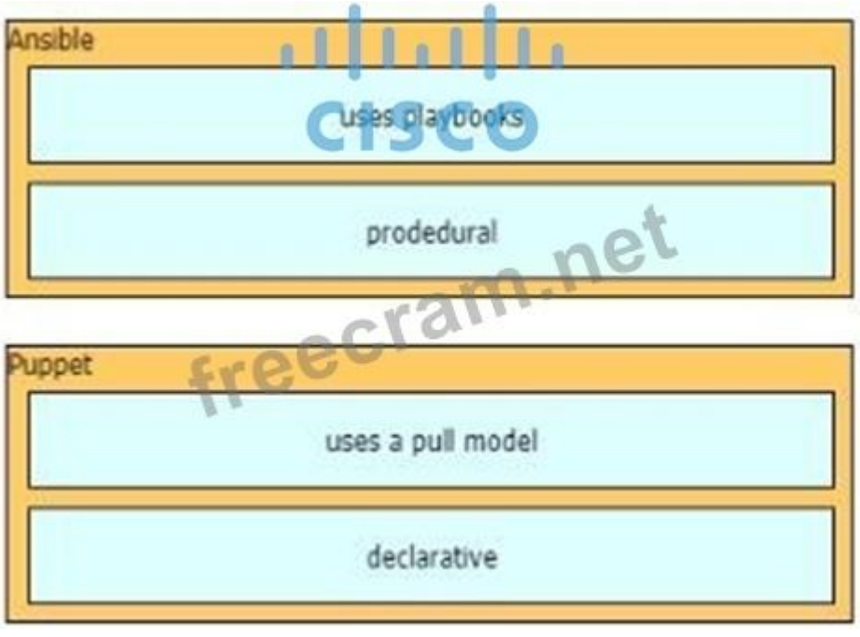
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129

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

Answer:

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 130

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
The traffic for each RSPAN session is carried over a user-specified RSPAN VLAN that is dedicated for thatRSPAN session 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/configura

NEW QUESTION: 131
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. Identity Service Engine
B. RADIUS server
C. control-plane node
D. edge node
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)