300-410 Dumps

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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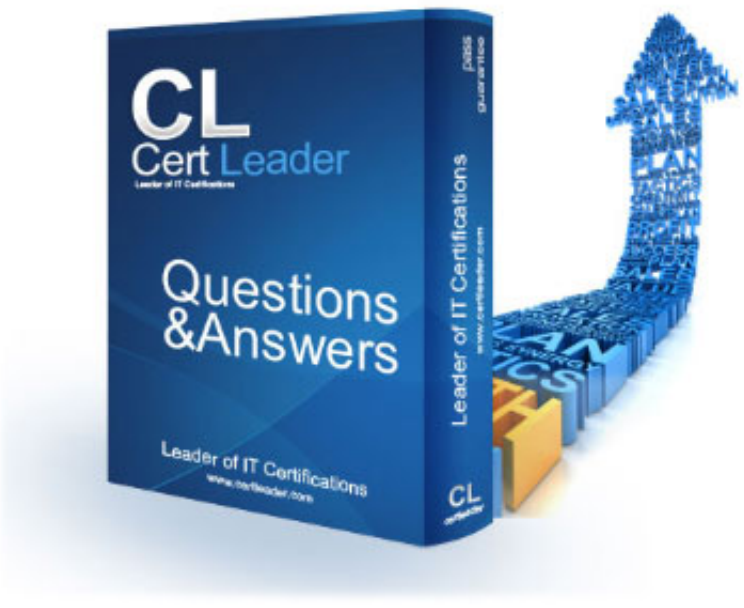
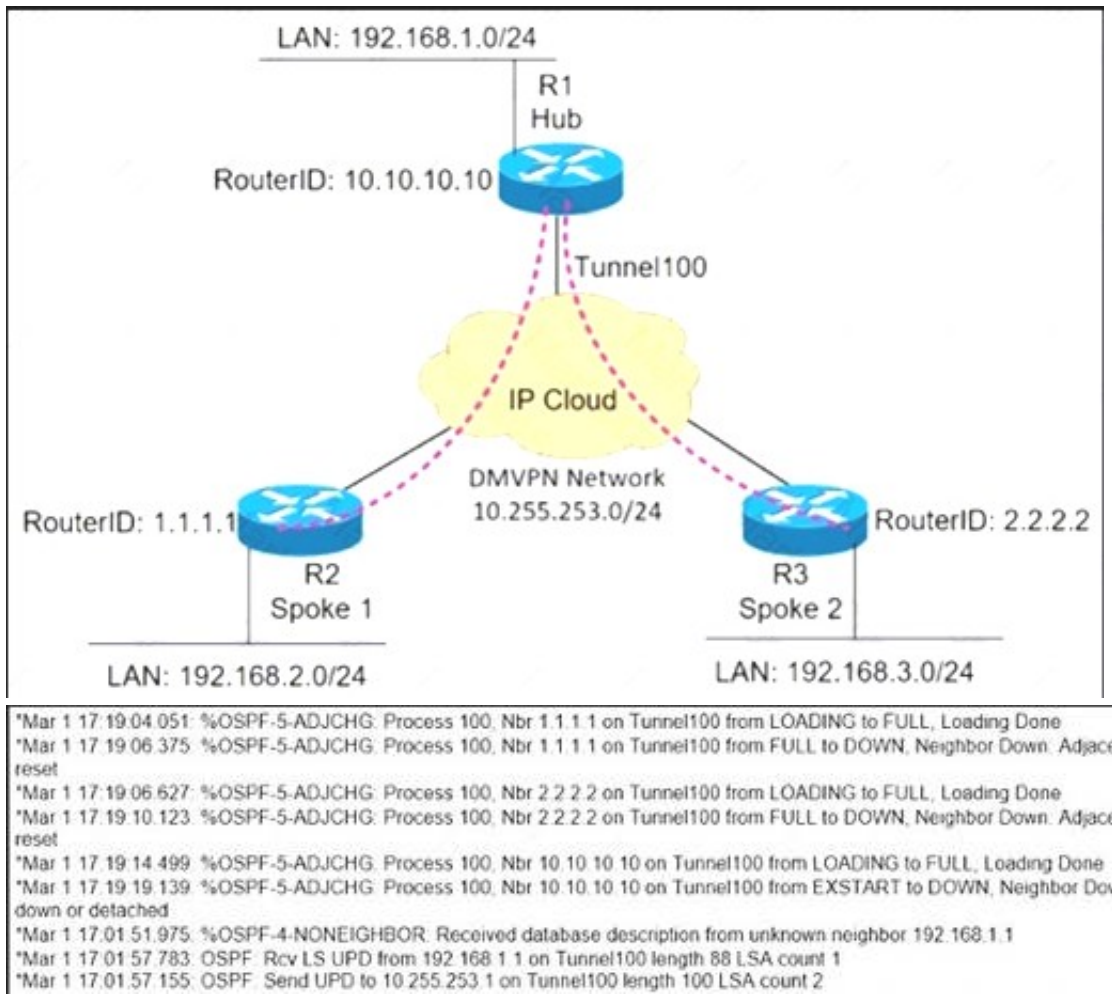


NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



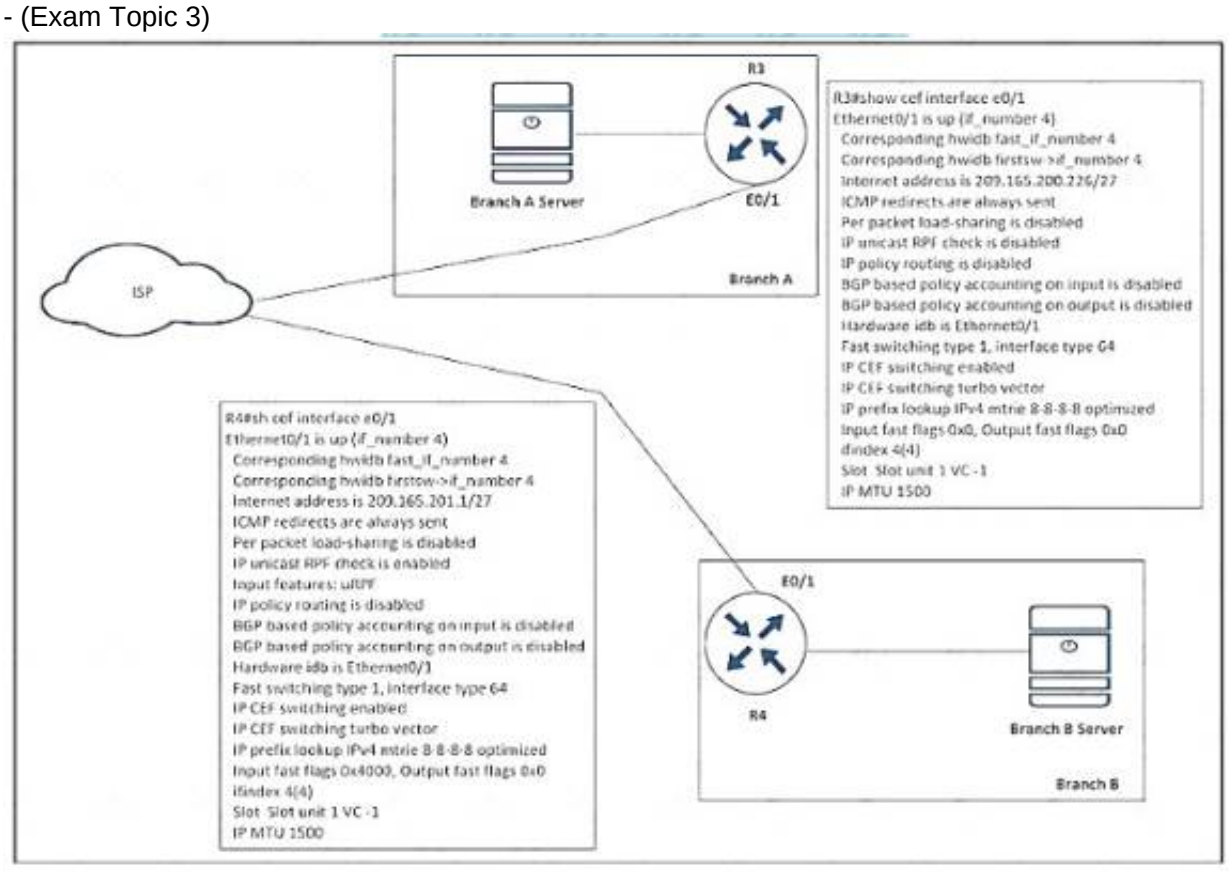

```
*Mar 1 17:19:04.051: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:06.375: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Tunnel100 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Adjacency forced to reset
*Mar 1 17:19:06.627: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:10.123: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Tunnel100 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Adjacency forced to reset
*Mar 1 17:19:14.499: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 10.10.10.10 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:19.139: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 10.10.10.10 on Tunnel100 from EXSTART to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
*Mar 1 17:01:51.975: %OSPF-4-NONEIGHBOR: Received database description from unknown neighbor 192.168.1.1
*Mar 1 17:01:57.783: OSPF: Rcv LS UPD from 192.168.1.1 on Tunnel100 length 88 LSA count 1
*Mar 1 17:01:57.155: OSPF: Send UPD to 10.255.253.1 on Tunnel100 length 100 LSA count 2
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

```
R4
interface ethernet0/1
  ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

B)

```
R4
interface ethernet0/1
 ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

C)

```
R3
interface ethernet0/1
 ip verify unicast source reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

D)

```
R3
interface ethernet0/1
  ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 3)

A. Redistribute the static metric in EIGRP.
B. Add the eigrp stub connected static command.
C. Redistribute the connected metric in EIGRP.
D. Remove the eigrp stub connected command.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured VRF-Lite on a router for VRF blue and VRF red. OSPF must be enabled on each VRF to peer to a directly connected router in each VRF.
Which configuration forms OSPF neighbors over the network 10.10.10.0/28 for VRF blue and 192.168.0.0/30 for VRF red?

○
```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

○
```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
```

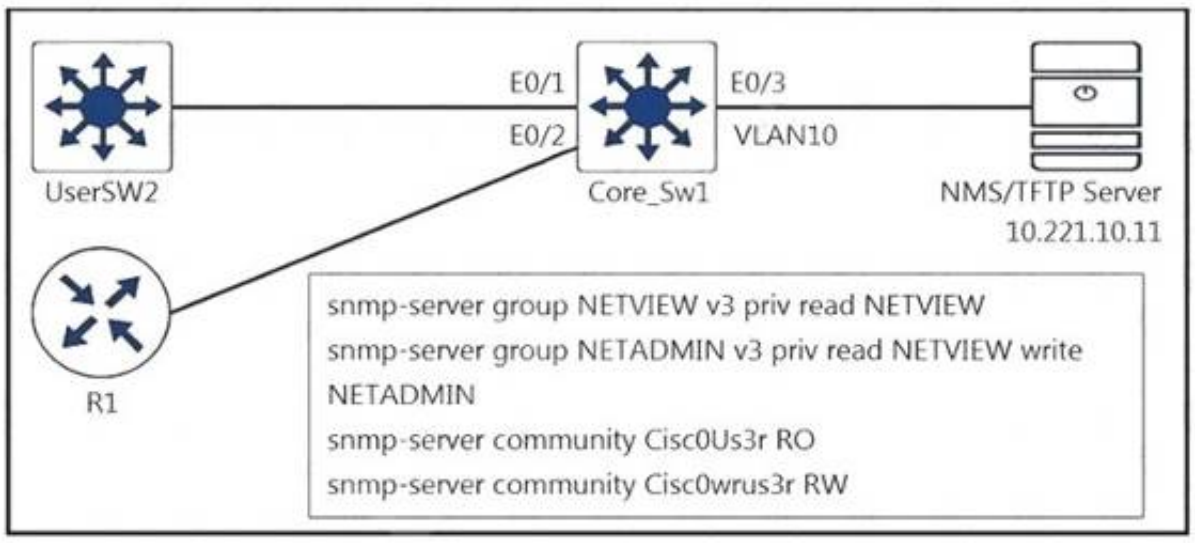
○
```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
```

○
```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

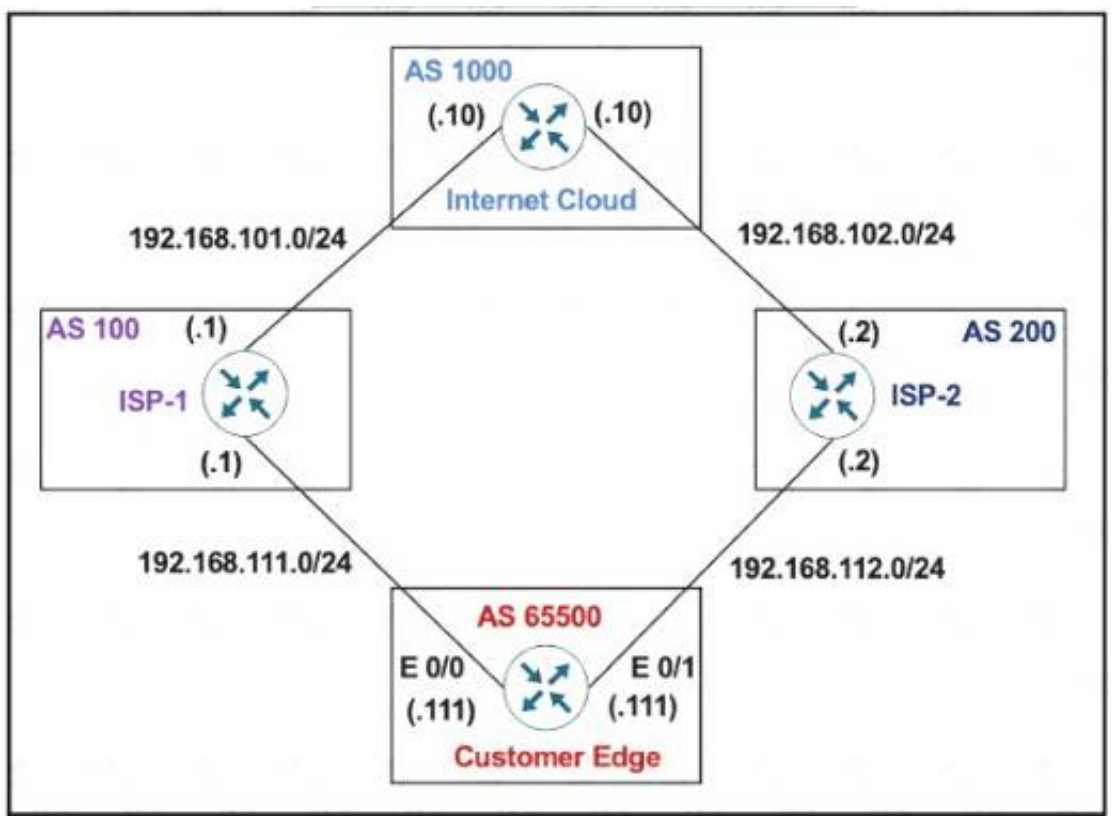


A junior engineer configured SNMP to network devices. Malicious users have uploaded different configurations to the network devices using SNMP and TFTP servers.
Which configuration prevents changes from unauthorized NMS and TFTP servers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



The Customer Edge router (AS 65500) wants to use ASC100 as the preferred ISP for all external routes.

```
Customer Edge
route-map SETLP
 set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out
 neighbor 192.168.112.2 remote-as 200
```

This configuration failed to send routes to AS 100 as the preferred path. Which set of configuration resolves the issue?

```
route-map SETLP
 set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out

route-map SETLP
 set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP in

route-map SETPP
 set as-path prepend 111 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP out

route-map SETPP
 set as-path prepend 100 100
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP in
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#
router ospf 1
redistribute rip subnets
network 131.108.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
network 131.108.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
distribute-list 1 out
!
access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.0.255
```

The R1 OSPF neighbor is not receiving type 5 external LSAs for 132.108.2.0/24 and 132.108.3.0/24 networks. Which configuration command resolves the issue?

A. access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.1.255
B. access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.3.255
C. access-list 1 permit 132.108.2.0 0.0.0.255
D. access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.3.255

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip interface GigabitEthernet0/0 | include drops
 0 verification drops
 0 suppressedverification drops
R1#show ip interface GigabitEthernet0/1 | include drops
 5 verification drops
 0 suppressedverification drops
```

R1 is configured with uRPF, and ping to R1 is failing from a source present in the R1 routing table via the GigatxtEthernet 0/0 interface. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove the access list from the interface GigabrtEthernet 0/0
B. Modify the uRPF mode from strict to loose
C. Enable Cisco Express Forwarding to ensure that uRPF is functioning correctly
D. Add a floating static route to the source on R1 to the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer must override the normal routing behavior of a router for Telnet traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.10 from 10.10.1.0/24 via a next hop of 10.4.4.4. which is directly connected to the router that is connected to the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet Which configuration reroutes traffic according to this requirement?

```
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
!
route-map POLICY permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop recursive 10.4.4.4

access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
!
route-map POLICY permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 10.4.4.4
route-map POLICY permit 20

access-list 100 deny tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
!
route-map POLICY permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 10.4.4.4
route-map POLICY permit 20

access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 hodt 10.10.10.10 eq 23
!
route-map POLICY permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop recursive 10.4.4.4
route-map POLICY permit 20
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator must implement IPv6 in the network to allow only devices that not only have registered IP addresses but are also connecting from assigned locations. Which security feature must be implemented?

A. IPv6 Snooping
B. IPv6 Destination Guard
C. IPv6 Prefix Guard
D. IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard

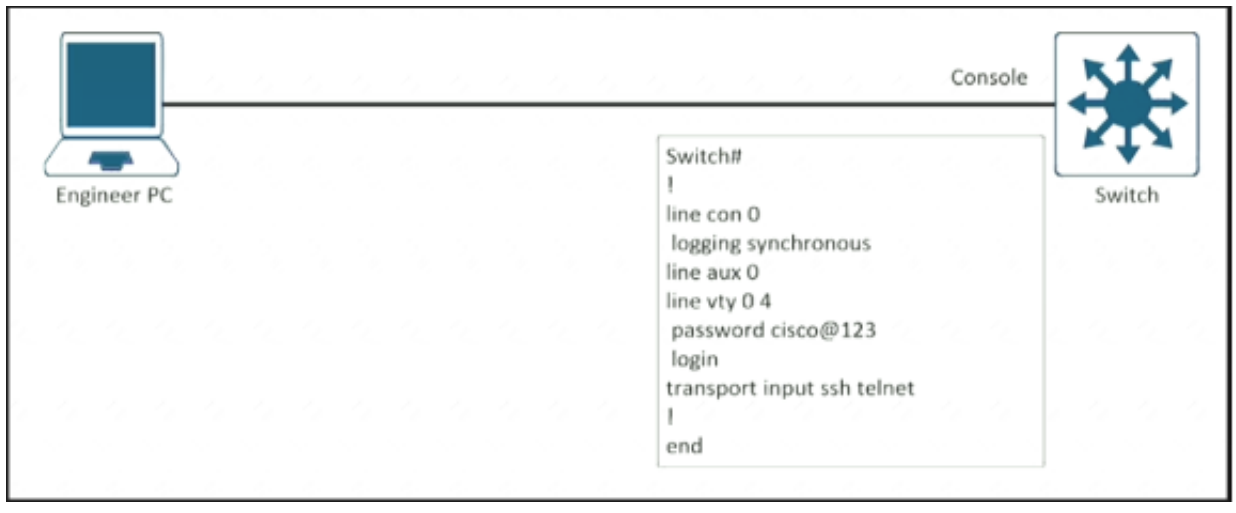
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which IPv6 first hop security feature controls the traffic necessary for proper discovery of neighbor device operation and performance?

A. RA Throttling
B. Source or Destination Guard
C. ND Multicast Suppression
D. IPv6 Snooping

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must block access to the console ports for all corporate remote Cisco devices based on the recent corporate security policy but the security team stilt can connect through the console port. Which configuration on the console port resolves the issue?

A. transport input telnet
B. login and password
C. no exec
D. exec 0.0

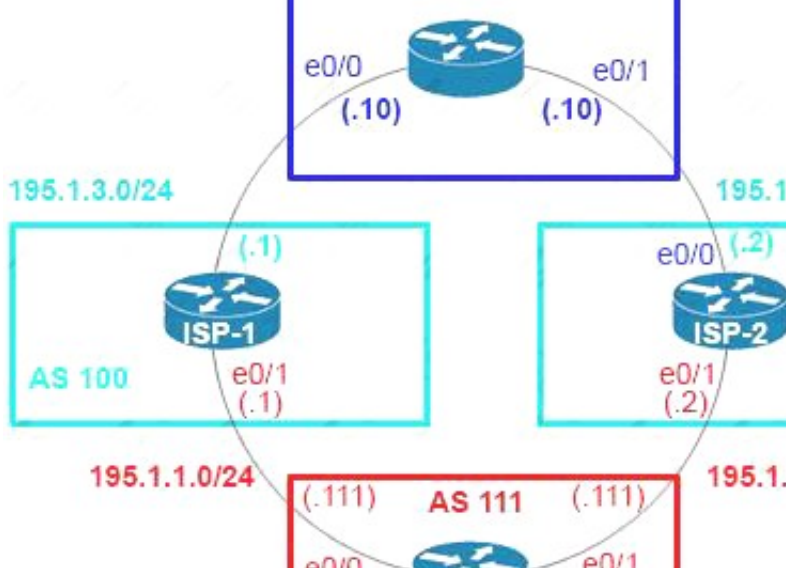
Answer: C

Explanation:
"no exec" will disable access to a line. It is used if we want to allow only outgoing session (and disable incoming session) so this command will block all console port access.
There is no "exec 0 0" command. We can only find the "exec prompt" command in IOS Version 15.4(2)T4.

```
Router(config-line)#exec ?
  prompt  EXEC prompt
  <cr>

Router(config-line)#exec pro
Router(config-line)#exec prompt ?
  timestamp  Print timestamps for show commands

Router(config-line)#exec prompt
```

The most similar command is "exec-timeout 0 0" command, which is used to prevent Telnet/SSH sessions from timing out.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

AS111

```
Router bgp 111
 Neighbor 195.1.1.1 remote-as 100
 Neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
 Neighbor 195.1.2.2 remote-as 200
 Neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```

AS111 is receiving its own routes from AS200 causing a loop in the network. Which configuration provides loop prevention?

A)
```
router bgp 111
  neighbor 195.1.1.1 as-override
  neighbor 195.1.2.2 as-override
```
B)
```
router bgp 111
 neighbor 195.1.1.1 as-override
 no neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```
C)
```
router bgp 111
 no neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
 no neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```
D)
```
router bgp 111
 neighbor 195.1.2.2 as-override
 no neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A router discards BGP network prefixes if it sees its ASN in AS-Path as a loop prevention mechanism. The “allowas-in” feature allows routes to be received and processed even if router detects its own ASN in AS-Path.

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
March 10 19:28:53.254 GMT: %SNMP-3-AUTHFAIL: Authentication
failure for SNMP request from host 10.1.1.1

snmp-server community public RO 15
snmp-server community private RW 16
!
logging snmp-authfail
!
access-list 15 permit 10.1.1.1

access-list 16 permit 10.1.1.2
```

Refer to the exhibit Which action resolves the issue?

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

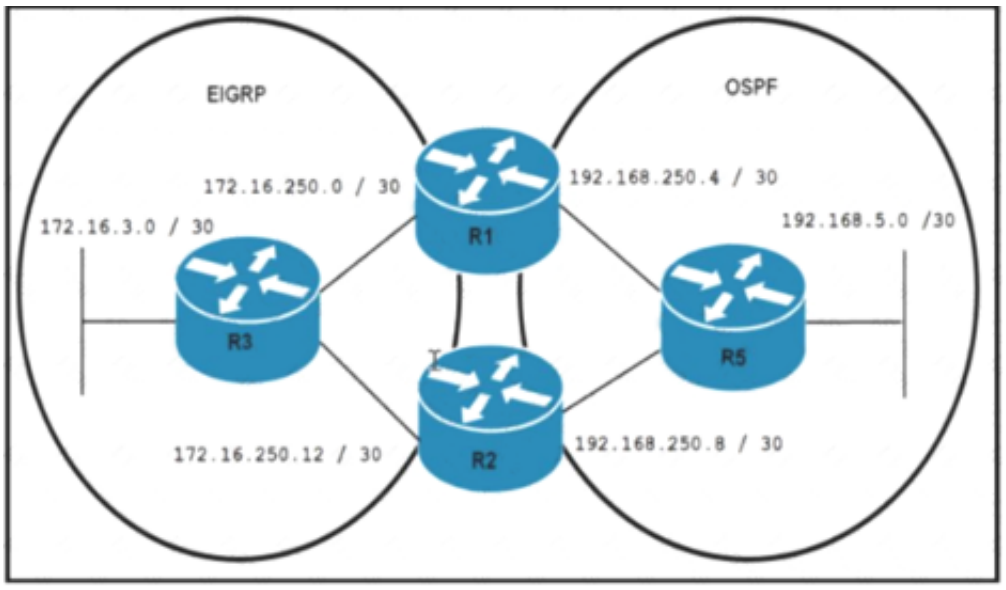
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

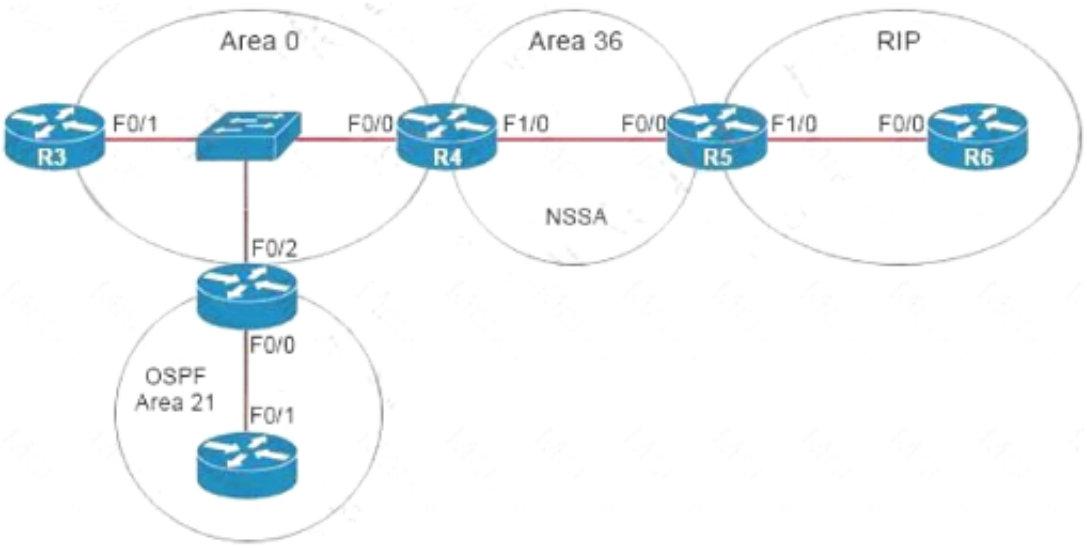
D)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



R5# show ip ospf 1 | begin Area 36
Area 36
Number of interfaces in this area is 2
It is a NSSA area
Area has no authentication
SPF algorithm last executed 00:32:46.376 ago
SFF algorithm executed 13 times
Area ranges are
172.16.0.0/16 Passive Advertise

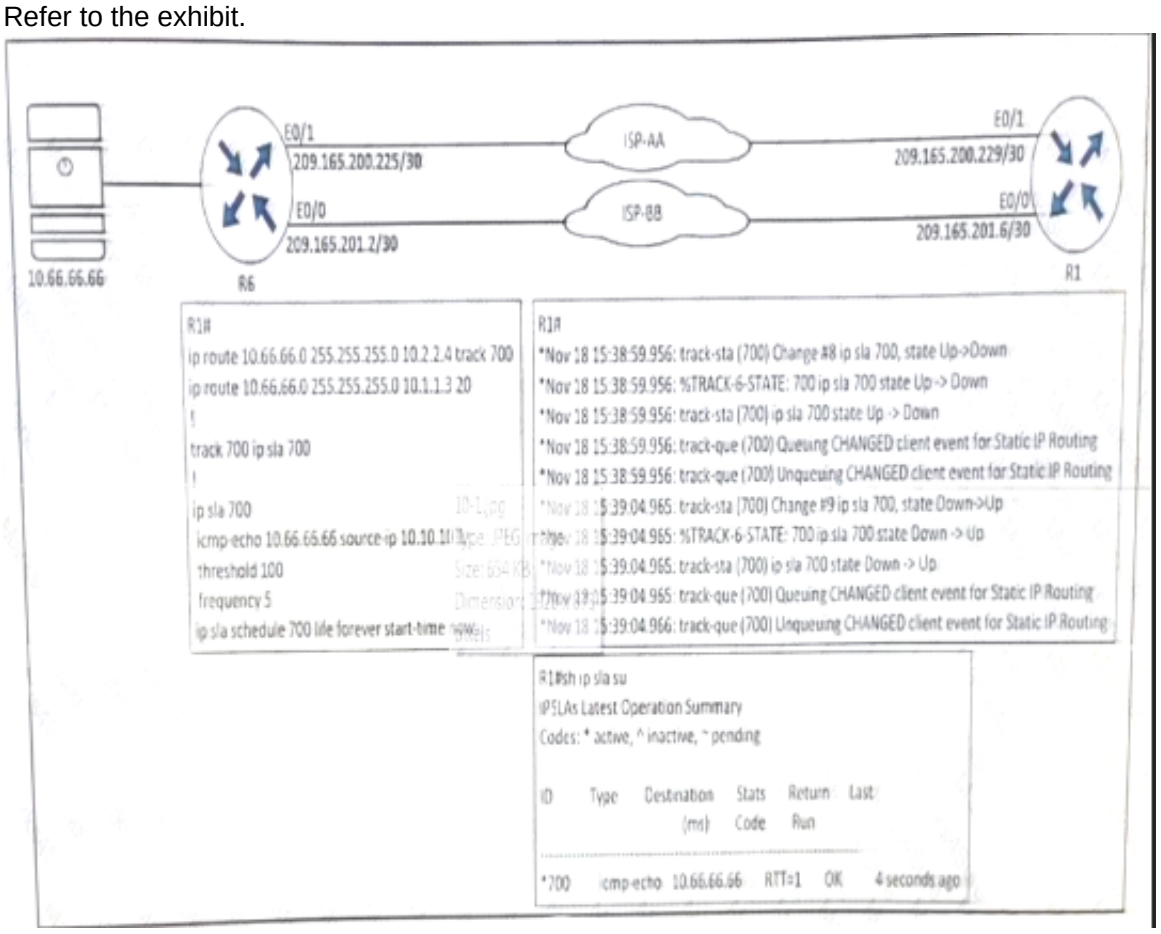
The network engineer configured the summarization of the RIP routes into the OSPF domain on R5 but still sees four different 172.16.0.0/24 networks on R4. Which action resolves the issue?

A. R5(config)#router ospf 1 R5(config-router)#no areaR5(config-router)#summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0
B. R4(config)#router ospf 99R4(config-router)#network 172.16.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 56R4(config-router)#area 56 range 172.16.0.0 255,255.255.0
C. R4(config)#router ospf 1 R4(config-router)#no areaR4(config-router)#summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.252.0
D. R5(config)#router ospf 99R5(config-router)#network 172.16.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 56R5(config-router)#area 56 range 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0

Answer: A

Explanation:
Area 36 is a NSSA so R5 is an ASBR so we can summarize external routes using the “summaryaddress” command. The command “area area-id range” can only be used on ABR so it is not correct.
The summarization must be done on the ASBR which is R5, not R4 so the correct answer must be started with “R5(config)#router ospf 1”.
Note: The “no area” command is used to remove any existing “area …” command (maybe “area 56 range …” command).

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured IP SLA on R1 to avoid the ISP link flapping problem. but it is not working as designed IP SLA should wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection and then revert to the primary link after waning 20 seconds, when the primary link is available and stabilized. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. R1(config)#ip sla 700R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 30 up 20
B. R1(config)#ip sla 700R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 20 up 30
C. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700R1(config-track)#delay down 30 up 20
D. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700R1(config-track)#delay down 20 up 30

Answer: C

Explanation:
“wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection” -> delay down 30 “then revert to the primary link after waiting 20 seconds” -> up 20
Under the track object, you can specify delays so we have to configure delay under “track 700 ip sla 700” (not under “ip sla 700”).

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
*17:40:07.826: AAA/BIND(00000055): Bind i/f
*17:40:07.826: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (00000055): Pick method list 'default'
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 85 for processing
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: TPLUS(00000055) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 85
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 85()
*17:40:07.826: Using server 10.106.60.182
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT/225FE2DC: Started 5 sec timeout
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: socket event 2
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: wrote entire 38 bytes request
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: Would block while reading
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: read entire 12 header bytes (expect 6 bytes data)
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: read entire 18 bytes response
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/225FE2DC: Processing the reply packet
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS: received bad AUTHEN packet: length = 6, expected 43974
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS: Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys).
```

An engineer is troubleshooting a TACACS problem. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure a matching TACACS server IP.
B. Configure a matching preshared key.
C. Generate authentication from a relative source interface.
D. Apply a configured AAA profile to the VTY.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
https://community.cisco.com/t5/network-access-control/issues-with-tacacs-authentication/td-p/3412001 The last line shows us the reason, which is “Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys)” so the most likely
cause of this problem is key mismatch.

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Exam Topic 3)
The summary route is not shown in the RouterB routing table after this below configuration on Router_A.

```
interface ethernet 0
 description location ID:S4289T9E09F39
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0
```

Which Router_A configuration resolves the issue by advertising the summary route to Router B?

```
interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.16.96.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0
```

```
interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.16.81.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0
```

```
interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.16.79.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0
```

```
interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.18.81.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C

D. Option D

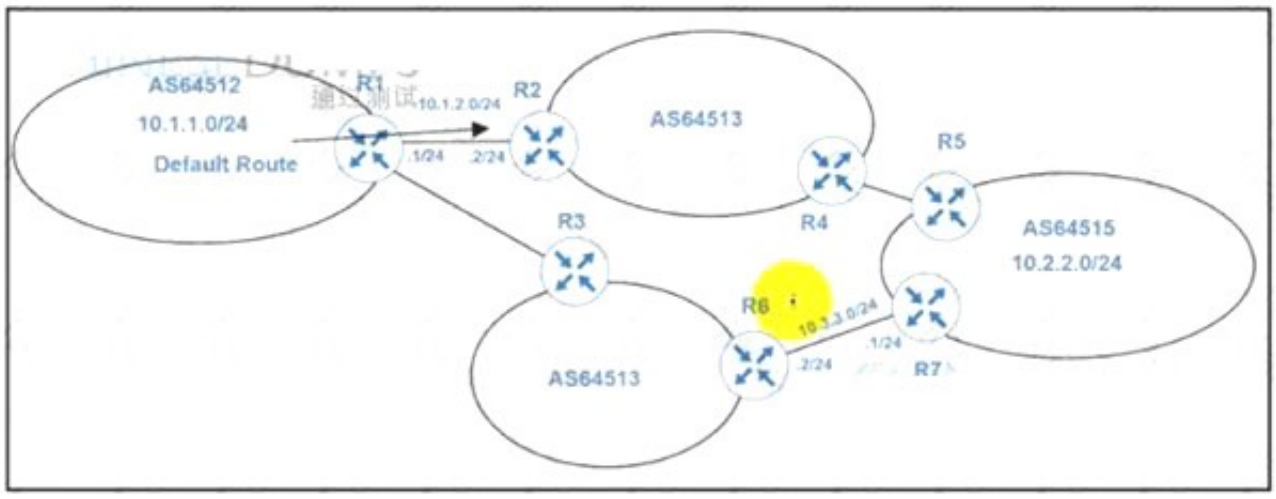
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer is creating a policy that overrides normal routing behavior.if the route to a destination of 10.100.100.0/24 is withdrawn from the routing Table, the policy must direct traffic to a next hop of 10.1 1.1. if the route is present in the routing table, then normal forwarding must occur. Which configuration meets the requirements?

A. access-list 100 permit ip any any!route-map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1
B. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!Route-map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100set ip default next-hop 10.1.1.1
C. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!route-map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1!route map POLICY permit 20
D. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!route map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100Set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1!route-map POLICY permit 20

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



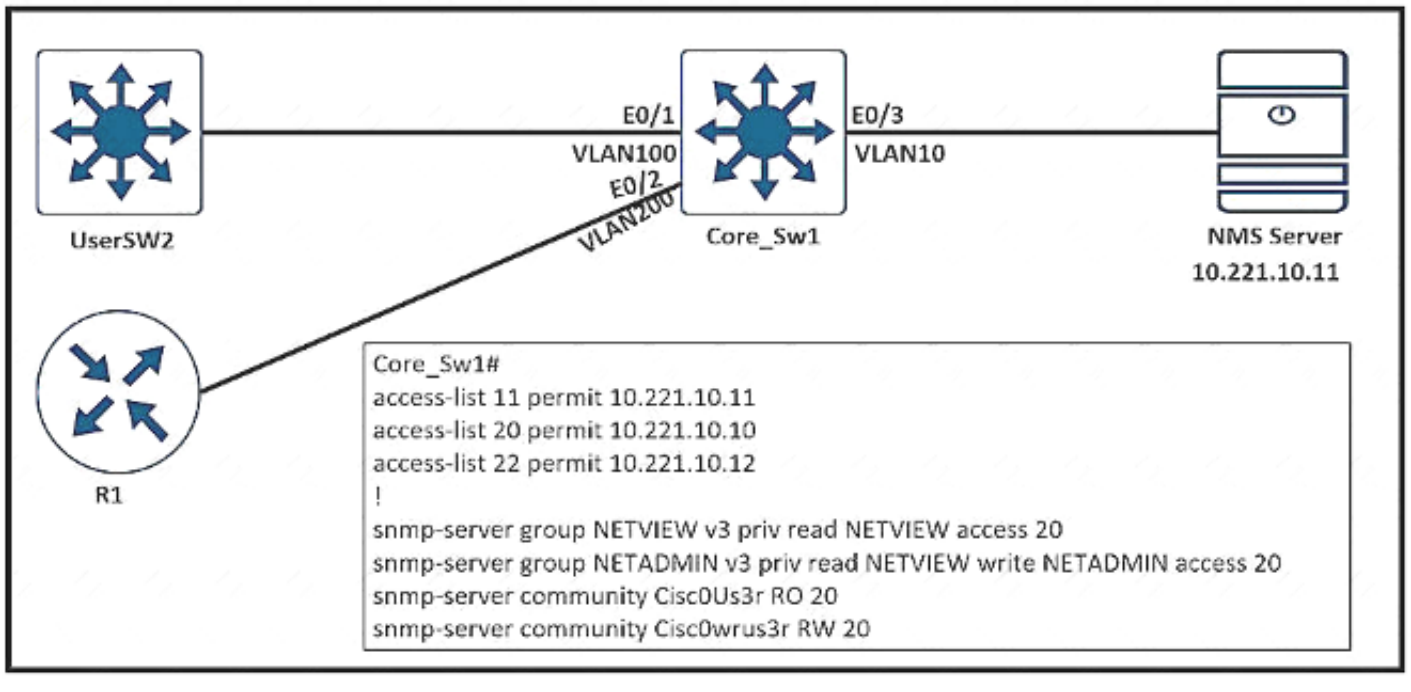
An engineer must configure PBR on R1 to reach to 10.2.2.0/24 via R3 AS64513 as the primary path and a backup route through default route via R2 AS64513. All BGP routes are in the routing table of R1. but a static default route overrides BGP routes. Which PBR configuration achieves the objective?

```
access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 10.3.3.1

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map PBR permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop recursive 10.3.3.1

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.0
!
route-map PBR permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop recursive 10.3.3.1

access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.0
!
route-map PBR permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 10.3.3.1
```

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

Answer: B

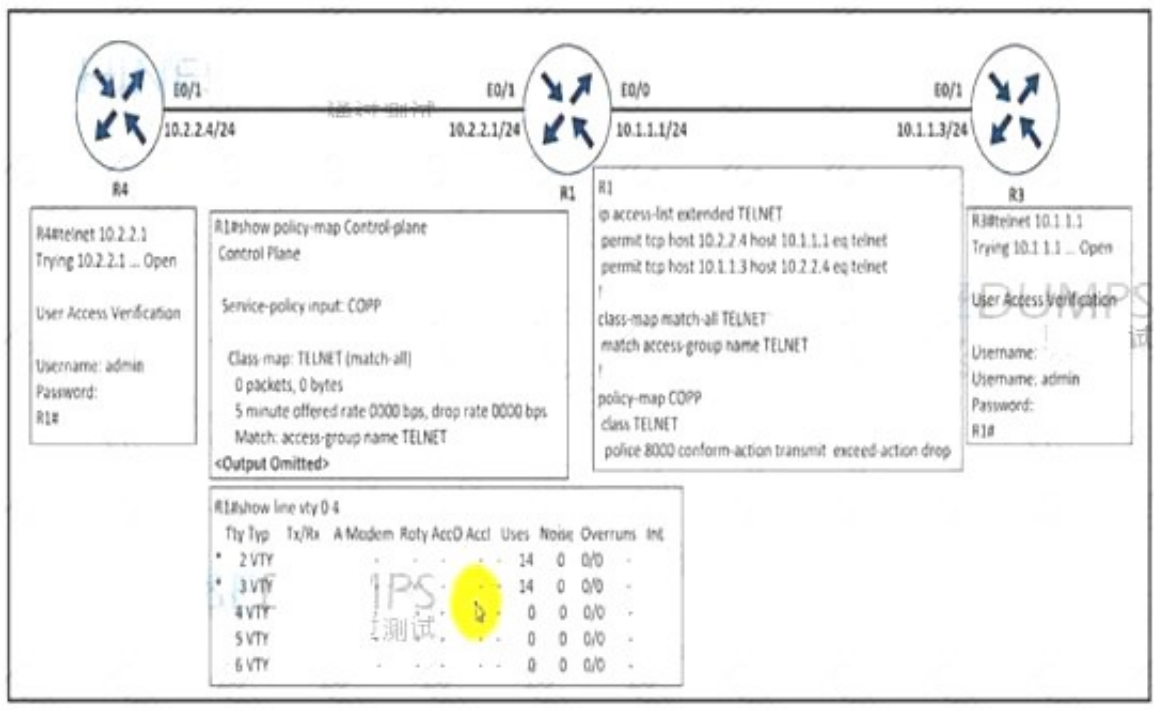
NEW QUESTION 54
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer implemented CoPP to limit Telnet traffic to protect the router CPU. It was noticed that the Telnet traffic did not pass through CoPP Which configuration resolves the issue?

!
policy-map COPP
class TELNET
police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit

policy-map COPP
class TELNET
police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop

ip access-list extended TELNET
permit tcp host 10.2.2.1 host 10.2.2.4 eq telnet
permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet

ip access-list extended TELNET
permit tcp host 10.2.2.4 host 10.2.2.1 eq telnet
permit tcp host 10.1.1.3 host 10.1.1.1 eq telnet

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured CoPP so that all HTTP and HTTPS traffic from the administrator device located at 172.16 1.99 toward the router CPU is limited to 500 kbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must be dropped.
access-list 100 permit ip host 172.16.1.99 any

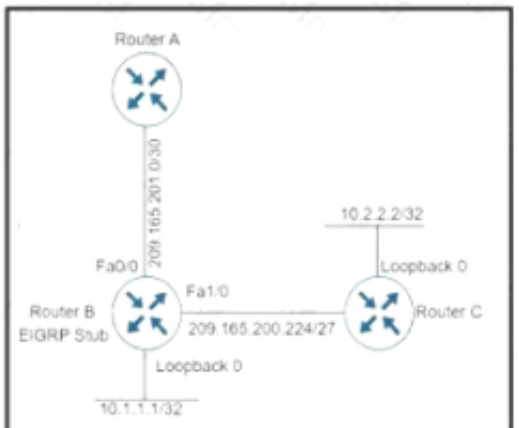
```
!
class-map CM-ADMIN match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ADMIN
police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
interface E0/0
service-policy input PM-COPP
```

CoPP failed to capture the desired traffic and the CPU load is getting higher. Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. interface E0/0no service-policy input PM-COPP!control-planeservice-policy input PM-COPP
B. policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ADMINno police 500000 conform-action transmit police 500 conform-action transmit!control-planeservice-policy input PM-COPP
C. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.16.1.99 any eq 80
D. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.16.1.99 any eq 80access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.16.1.99 any eq 443
E. policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ADMINno police 500000 conform-action transmit police 500 conform-action transmit

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
RouterA#sh ip route eigrp

Gateway of last resort is not set
10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

D       10.1.1.1 [90/156160] via 209.165.201.2, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/0

*****Configuration of RouterB*****

interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
!
router eigrp 100
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
 network 209.165.201.0 0.0.0.3
 eigrp stub connected static
!
```

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
!
router eigrp 100
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
 network 209.165.201.0 0.0.0.3
 eigrp stub connected static
!
ip route 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.226
```

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

A)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
 eigrp stub connected
```

B)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
```

C)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.31
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
```

D)

```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
 eigrp stub static
```

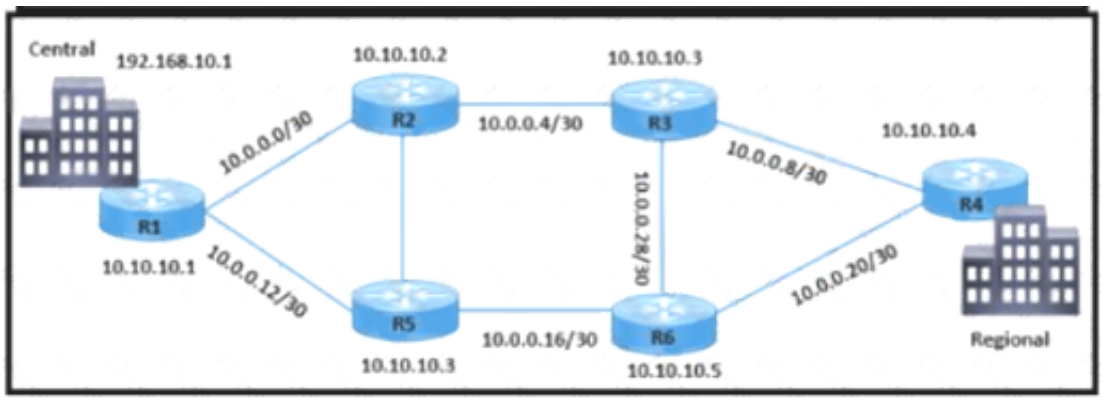
A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R3#show ip sla statistics
IPSLAs Latest Operation Statistics
IPSLA operation id: 10
Type of operation: icmp-echo
        Latest RTT: 24 milliseconds
Latest operation start time: *21:26:43.211 UTC Sat Sep 18 2021
Latest operation return code: OK
Number of successes: 75
Number of failures: 0
Operation time to live: Forever

IPSLA operation id: 20
Type of operation: icmp-echo
        Latest RTT: NoConnection/Busy/Timeout
Latest operation start time: *21:26:47.499 UTC Sat Sep 18 2021
Latest operation return code: No connection
Number of successes: 128
Number of failures: 459
Operation time to live: Forever
```

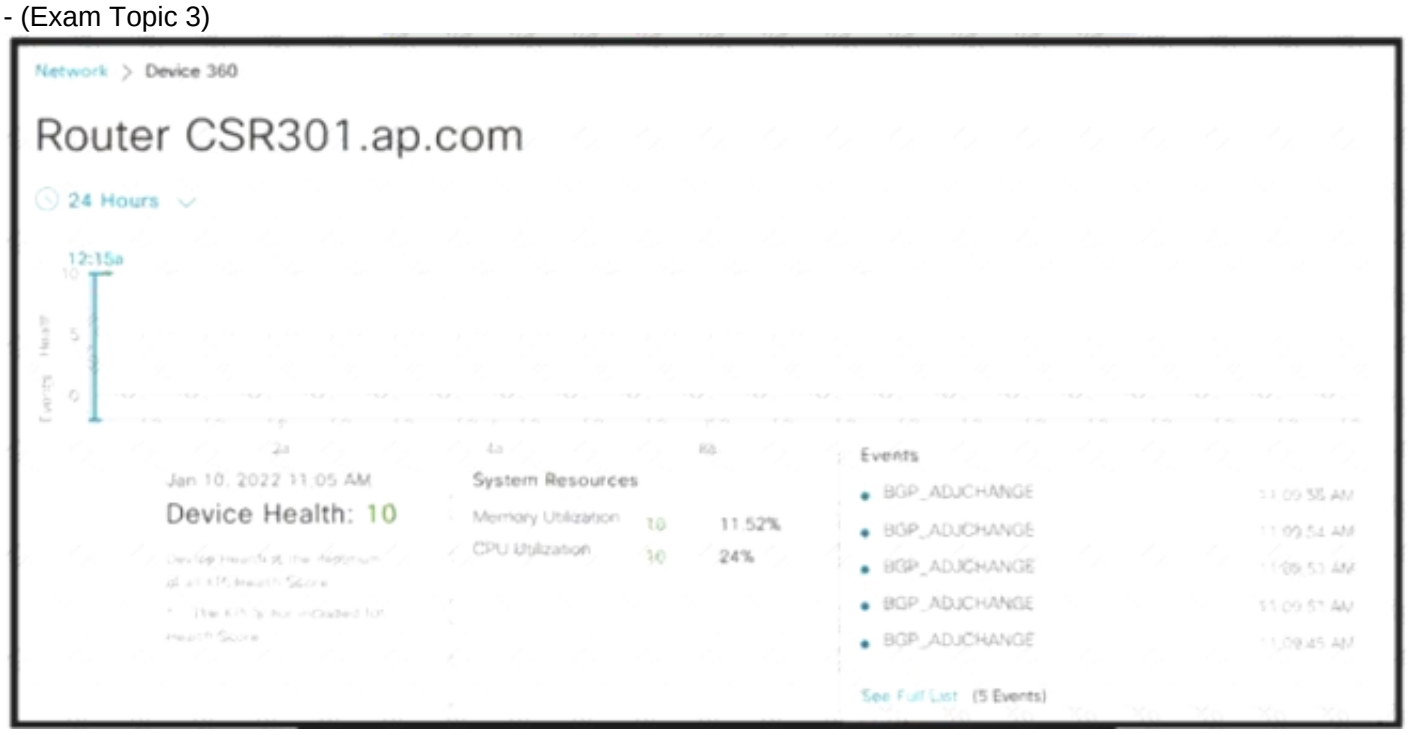


Refer to me exhibit Traffic from R3 to the central site does not use alternate paths when R3 cannot reach 10 10 10 2 Traffic on R3 destined to R4 takes an alternate route via 10 10 10.6 when 10 10 10 4 is not accessible from R3 Which configuration switches traffic destined to 10 10 10 2 from R3 on the alternate path''

A. R3(config)#ip route 192.168.10.1 255.255.265.255 10.10.10.2 track 20
B. R2(config)#ip route 10.10 10 3 255 255.255 255 10.0.0.6
C. R3(config)#track(20 ip sla 20 reachability
D. R6(config)#ip route 10.10.10 3 255.255.255.255 10.0.0.30

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. In Cuco DNA Center, a network engineer identifies that BGP-learned networks are repeatedly withdrawn from peers. Which configuration must the engineer apply to resolve the Issue?

A)

```
router bgp 100
 bgp graceful-restart
```

B)

```
router bgp 100
 bgp dampening
```

C)

```
route-map Dampening permit 10
 set dampening 15 750 2000 60
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.140.212.5 route-map Dampening in
```

D)

```
route-map Dampening permit 10
 set dampening 15 750 2000 60
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.140.212.5 route-map Dampening out
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing to limit OSPF traffic to be policed to 1 Mbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must also be allowed at this point for traffic analysis. The router configuration is:

```
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-OSPF match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
```

The Control Plane Policing failed to monitor and police OSPF traffic. Which configuration resolves this issue?

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
access-list 101 permit tcp any any range 22 23
!
!
class-map CM-MGMT
 no match access-group 100
 match access-group 101
!
control-plane
 no service-policy output PM-COPP
 service-policy input PM-COPP
```

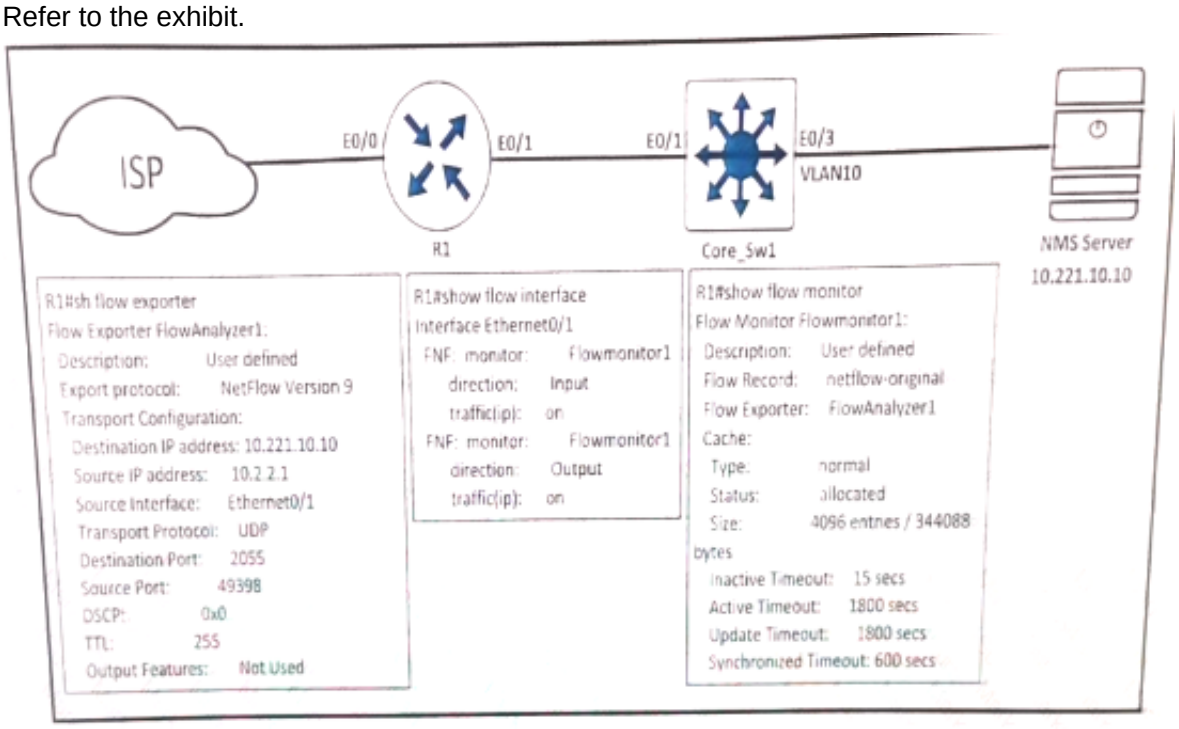
```
No access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179
access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 23
access-list 100 permit ospf any any

control-plane
 no service-policy output PM-COPP
 service-policy input PM-COPP
```

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
access-list 101 permit tcp any any range 22 23
!
!
class-map CM-MGMT
 no match access-group 100
 match access-group 101
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from ethernet 0/0 of R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. flow monitor Flowmonitor1 source Ethernet0/0
B. interface Ethernet0/1ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
C. interface Ethernet0/0ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
D. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1 source Ethernet0/0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show running-config | section ospf
 ip ospf l area 1
 ip ospf l area 1
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 area i stub no-summary
R2#show ip ospf interface brief
Interface    PID   Area  IP Address/Mask    Cost  State Nbrs F/C
Lo0          1     1     10.0.0.2/32        1     Loop  0/0
Fa0/0        1     1     10.10.10.1/30      1     DR    0/1
R2#show running-config interface fastEthernet 0/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 116 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
 ip mtu 1400
 ip ospf1 area 1
 duplex ful
end

R2#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID  Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
10.0.0.1       1   EXSTART/BDR     00:00:37    10.10.10.2      FastEthernet0/0
```

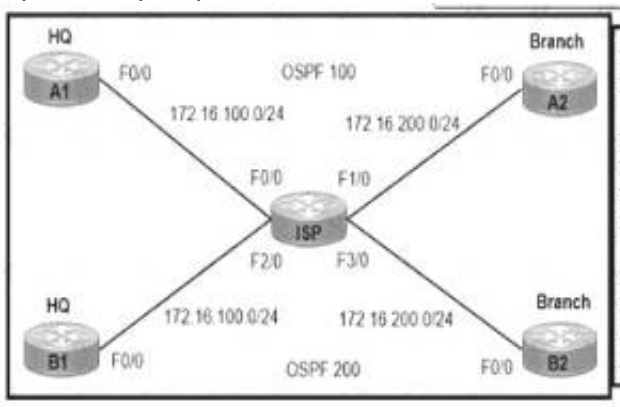
```
R1#show running-config | section ospf
 ip ospf l area 0
 ip ospf l area 1
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 1 stub no-summary
R1#show ip ospf interface brief
Interface    PID   Area  IP Address/Mask    Cost  State Nbrs F/C
Lo0          1     0     10.0.0.1/32        1     LOOP  0/0
Lo0          1     1     10.10.10.2/30 Fai/o 1    BDR   0/1
R1#show running-config interface fastEthernet 1/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 115 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf1 area 1
 duplex auto
 speed auto
end

R1#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
10.10.10.1 R1#    1   EXCHANGE/DR     00:00:39    10.10.10.1      FastEthernet1/0
```

Which action restores OSPF adjacency between R1 and R2?

A. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1300
B. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1300
C. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1500
D. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1500

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
ISP(config)# ip vrf EA
ISP(config-vrf)# ip vrf EB

ISP(config-if)# router ospf 100 vrf EA
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# exit

ISP(config-if)# router ospf 200 vrf EB
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# end
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is provisioning end-to-end traffic service for two different enterprise networks with these requirements
- The OSPF process must differ between customers on HQ and Branch office routers, and adjacencies should come up instantly.
- The enterprise networks are connected with overlapping networks between HO and a branch office Which configuration meets the requirements for a customer site?

A)

```
ISP(config)#int f3/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA2_Branch
ISP(config-if)#ip address 172.16.200.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

B)

```
ISP(config)#int f2/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA1_HQ
ISP(config-if)#ip address 172.16.100.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

C)

```
ISP(config-vrf)#int f0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EB
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EB1_HQ
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.100.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

D)

```
ISP(config-if)#int f1/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA2_Branch
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.200.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Exam Topic 3)
How is the LDP router ID used in an MPLS network?

A. The MPLS LOP router ID must match the IGP router ID.
B. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID oven d a loopback is configured.
C. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID
D. The force keyword changes the router ID to the speeded address without causing any impact.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company is expanding business by opening 35 branches over the Internet. A network engineer must configure DMVPN at the branch routers to connect with the hub router and allow NHRP to add spoke routers securely to the multicast NHRP mappings automatically Which configuration meets this requirement at the hub router?

A)

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp nhs dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode mgre auto
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp registration no-unique
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode gre nmba
```

C)

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

D)

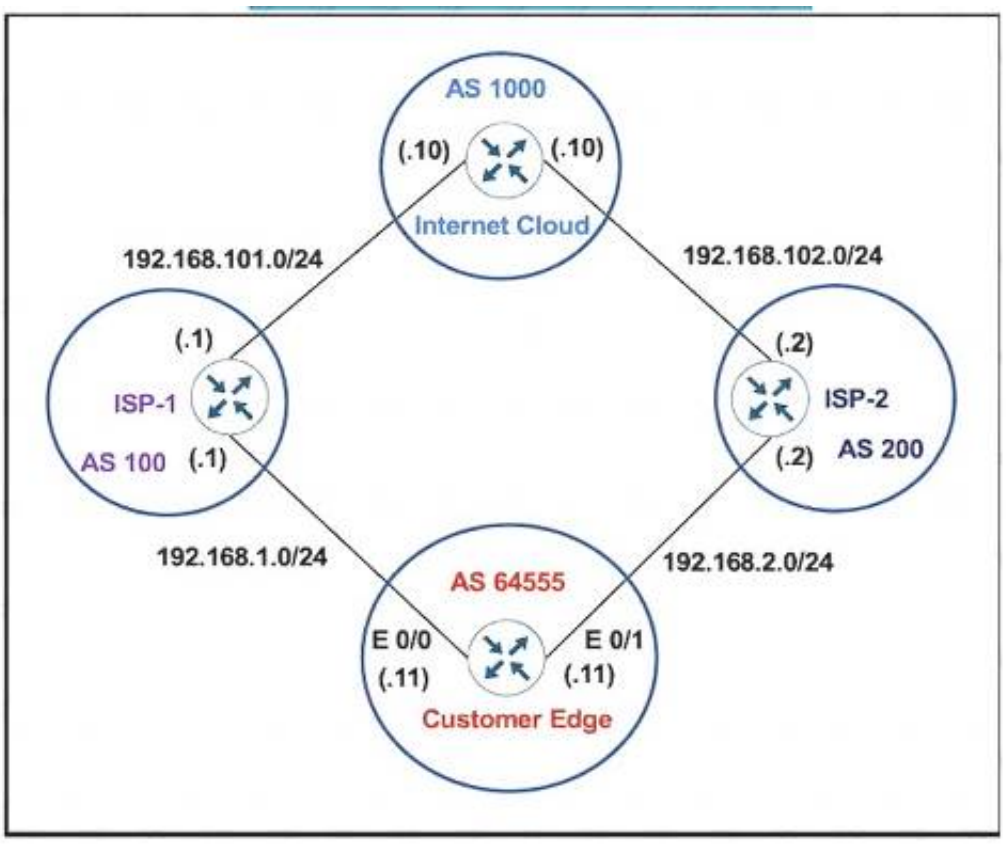
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication KEY1
 ip nhrp map multicast 224.0.0.0
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 tunnel mode gre ipv4
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The command “ip nhrp map multicast dynamic” allows NHRP to automatically add spoke routers to the multicast NHRP mappings.

NEW QUESTION 101
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer lo lhe exhibit. The Customer Edge rouler wants to use AS 100 as the preferred ISP for all external routes and ISP-2 as a backup.

```
Customer-Edge

route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 111
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS in
```

After this configuration, all the backup routes have disappeared from the BGP table on the Customer Edge router. Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Customer Edge router?

A)

```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 111
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 route-map SETAS in
```

B)

```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 200
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS in
```

C)

```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 200
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS out
```

D)

```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 111
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS out
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

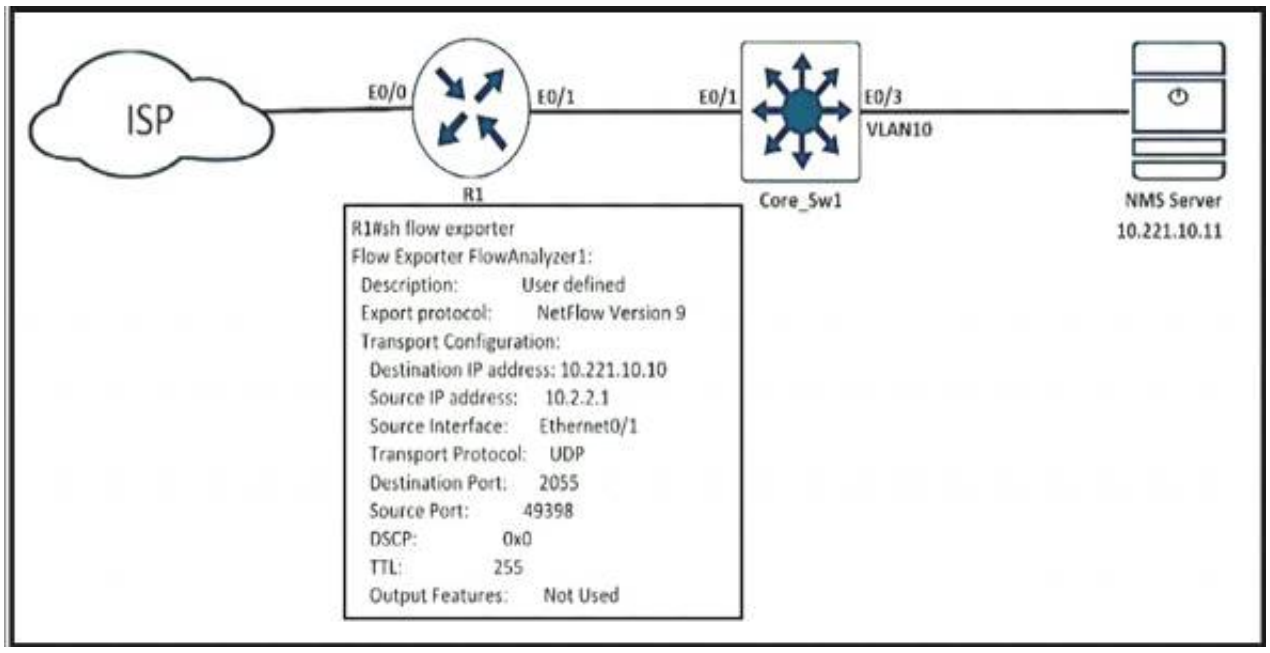
```
ip prefix-list DMZ-STATIC seq 5 permit 10.1.1.0/24
!
route-map DMZ permit 10
     match ip addresss prefix-list DMZ-STATIC
!
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
redistribute static route-map DMZ
!
ip route 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.20.20.1
```

The static route is not present in the routing table of an adjacent OSPF neighbor router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the next hop of 10.20.20.1 in the prefix list DMZ-STATIC
B. Configure the next-hop interface at the end of the static router for it to get redistributed
C. Configure a permit 20 statement to the route map to redistribute the static route
D. Configure the subnets keyword in the redistribution command

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



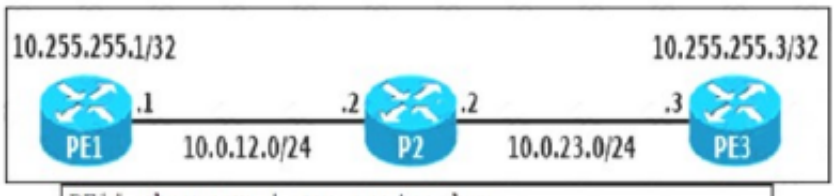
An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. flow monitor Flowmonitor1 destination 10.221.10.11
B. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1 destination 10.221.10.11
C. interface Ethernet0/1flow-destination 10.221.10.11
D. interface Ethernet0/0flow-destination 10.221.10.11

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the output we notice that the destination IP address is not correct. The NMS server IP address should be 10.221.10.11, not 10.221.10.10. Therefore we have to change this information under “flow exporter …” configuration.
NetFlow configuration reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/ ios/fnetflow/configuration/15-mt/fnf-15-mt-book/cfg-de-fnflow-exprts.html

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
PE1# show run | sec router bgp
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 10.255.255.3 remote-as 65000
 neighbor 10.255.255.3 update-source Loopback0
```

```
1/1/1 ms
PE1# debug ip tcp transactions
PE1# debug ip icmp

[...snip...]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP: sending SYN, seq 379810712, ack 0
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: Connection to 10.255.255.3:179,
advertising MSS 1460
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: state was CLOSED -> SYNSENT [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: ICMP: dst (10.255.255.1) administratively
prohibited unreachable rcv from 10.0.12.2
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: ICMP destination unreachable
received
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: Released port 21381 in Transport Port
Agent for TCP IP type 1 delay 240000
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: state was SYNSENT -> CLOSED [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCB 0xE35A92B8 destroyed
```

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator is troubleshooting a BGP peering between PE1 and PE3 that is unable to establish Which action resolves the issue?

A. P2 must have a route to PE3 to establish a BGP session to PE1
B. Disable sending ICMP unreachables on P2 to allow PE1 to establish a session with PE3
C. Ensure that the PE3 loopback address is used as a source for BGP peering to PE1
D. Remove the traffic filtering rules on P2 blocking the BGP communication between PE1 and PE3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer requested a GRE tunnel through the provider network between two customer sites using loopback to hide internal networks. Which configuration on R2 establishes the tunnel with R1?

A. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1400R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360 R2(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.20.1 R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 192.168.10.1
B. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1400R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360 R2(config-if)# tunnel source 10.10.2.2R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.10.1.1
C. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1500R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360 R2(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.20.1 R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.10.1.1
D. R2(config)# interface Tunnel 1R2(config-if)# ip address 172.20.1.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)# ip mtu 1500R2(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1360 R2(config-if)# tunnel source 10.10.2.2 R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.10.1.1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which IPv6 feature enables a device to reject traffic when it is originated from an address that is not stored in the device binding table?

A. IPv6 Snooping
B. IPv6 Source Guard
C. IPv6 DAD Proxy
D. IPv6 RA Guard

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-src-guar

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

Configuration Output:

```
aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ admin
server name admin
!
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet1
aaa authentication login admin group tacacs+ local enable
aaa session-id common
!
tacacs server admin
address ip 10.11.15.6
key 7 01150F165E1C07032D
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication admin
```

Debug Output:

```
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/BIND(0000001A): Bind i/f
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (0000001A): Pick method list 'admin'
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status GET_PASSWORD
Oct 22 12:39:02.327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:39:02.327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status FAIL - bad password
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 129
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

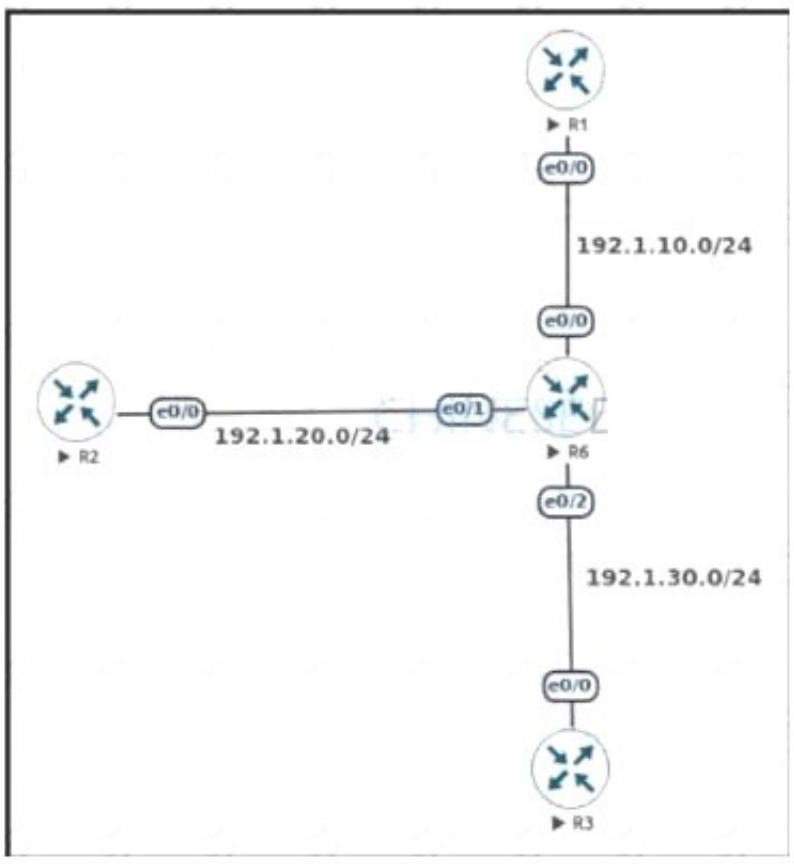
```
ip sla 1
 icmp-echo 8.8.8.8
 threshold 1000
 timeout 2000
 frequency 5
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
!
track 1 ip sla 1
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 203.0.113.1 name ISP1 track 1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.51.100.1 name ISP2 track 1
```

An administrator configures a router to stop using a particular default route if the DNS server 8.8.8.8 is not reachable through that route. However, this configuration did not work as desired and the default route still works even if the DNS server 8.8.8 8 is unreachable. Which two configuration changes resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure two static routes for the 8.8.8.8/32 destination to match the IP SLA probe for each ISP.
B. Associate every IP SLA probe with the proper WAN address of the router.
C. Reference the proper exit interfaces along with the next hops in both static default routes.
D. Use a separate track object to reference the existing IP SLA 1 probe for every static route.
E. Use a separate IP SLA probe and track object for every static route

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure DMVPN Phase 3 hub-and-spoke topology to enable a spoke-to-spoke tunnel. Which NHRP configuration meets the requirement on R6?

```
Interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e 0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1

interface Tunnel1
 ip nhrp authentication Cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 ip nhrp redirect

interface Tunnel1
 ip nhrp authentication Cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 ip nhrp shortcut

Interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e 0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
crypto isakmp policy 1
 authentication pre-share
crypto isakmp key cisco47 address 0.0.0.0
!
crypto ipsec transform-set trans2 esp-des esp-md5-hmac
mode transport
!
crypto ipsec profile vpnprof
 set transform-set trans2
!
interface Tunnel0
 bandwidth 1000
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip mtu 1400
 ip nhrp authentication donttell
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 99
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 no ip split-horizon eigrp 1
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 delay 1000
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 tunnel key 100000
 tunnel protection ipsec profile vpnprof
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 172.17.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/1
 ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255
!
```

A network administrator must configure DMVPN tunnels between the hub and spoke with dynamic spoke-to-spoke tunnel capabilities using EIGRP. Which tunnel interface command must the network administrator configure to establish an EIGRP peer?

A. no ip next-hop-self eigrp 1
B. ip next-hop-self eigrp 1
C. no Ip nhrp ntxt-hop-self
D. ip nhrp next-hop-self

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Exam Topic 3)
R1 and R2 are configured as eBGP neighbor , R1 is in AS100 and R2 is in AS200. R2 is advertising these networks to R1:

```
172.16.16.0/20
172.16.3.0/24
172.16.4.0/24
192.168.1.0/24
192.168.2.0/24
172.16.0.0/16
```

The network administrator on R1 must improve convergence by blocking all subnets of 172-16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in, Which set of configurations accomplishes the task on R1?

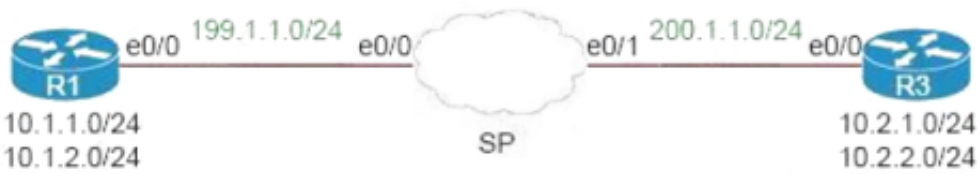
A. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23 ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200 neighbor

192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in
B. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 ge 23 ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200 neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in
C. access-list 1 deny 172.16.0.0 0.0.254.255 access-list 1 permit any!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200neighbor 192.168.100.2 distribute-list 1 in
D. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200 neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Blocking all subnets of 172.16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in" would block 172.16.16.0/20.
The first prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23" means "all networks that fall within the 172.16.0.0/16 range AND that have a subnet mask of /23 or less" are denied.
The second prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32" means allows all other prefixes.

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



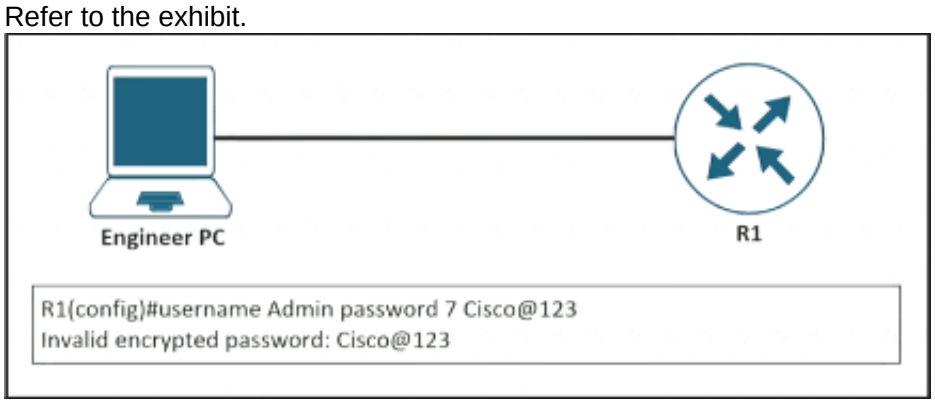
An engineer must configure a LAN-to-LAN IPsec VPN between R1 and the remote router. Which IPsec Phase 1 configuration must the engineer use for the local router?

A. crypto isakmp policy 5authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash sha group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
B. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5 group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
C. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5 group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 199.1.1.1
D. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123! address 199.1.1.1

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the "crypto isakmp key … address " command, the address must be of the IP address of the other end (which is 200.1.1.3 in this case) so Option A and Option B are correct. The difference between these two options are in the hash SHA or MD5 method but both of them can be used although SHA is better than MD5 so we choose Option A the best answer.
Note: Cisco no longer recommends using 3DES, MD5 and DH groups 1, 2 and 5.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_imgmt/configuration/xe-16- 5/sec-ipsec-management-xe-16-5-book/sec-ipsec-usability-enhance.html

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

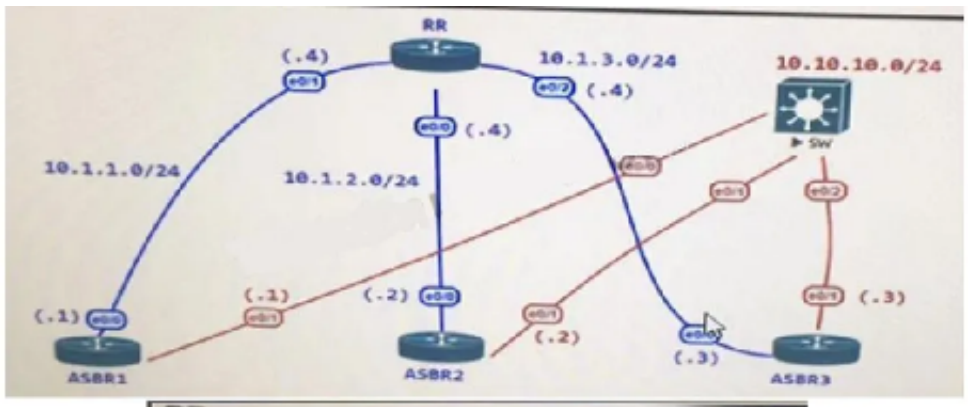


An engineer is trying to add an encrypted user password that should not be visible in the router configuration. Which two configuration commands resolve the issue? (Choose two)

A. password encryption aes
B. username Admin password Cisco@maedeh motamedi
C. username Admin password 5 Cisco@maedeh motamedi
D. username Admin secret Cisco@maedeh motamedi
E. no service password-encryption
F. service password-encryption

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



RR

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100
```

ASBR2

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.4 remote-as 100
```

ASBR3

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.2.4 remote-as 100
```

ASBR4

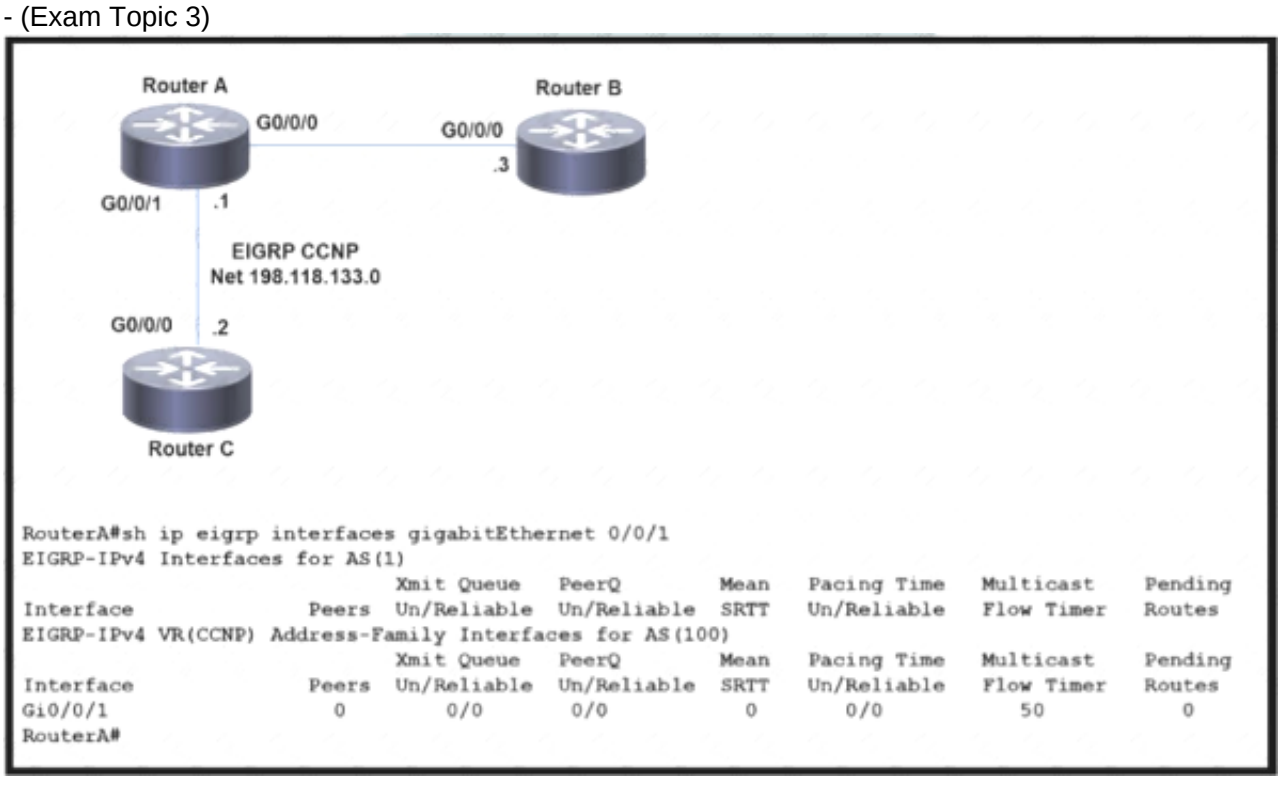
```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.3.4 remote-as 100
```

The administrator configured the network devise for end-to-end reachability, but the ASBRs are not propagation routes to each other. Which set of configuration resolves this issue?

A. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client
B. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self
C. router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0neighbor 10.1.2.2 update-source Loopback0neighbor 10.1 3.3 update-source Loopback0
D. router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihopneighbor 1021.2.2 ebgp-multihopneighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
RouterA#sh ip eigrp interfaces gigabitEthernet 0/0/1
EIGRP-IPv4 Interfaces for AS(1)
                              Xmit Queue   PeerQ        Mean   Pacing Time   Multicast    Pending
Interface              Peers  Un/Reliable  Un/Reliable  SRTT   Un/Reliable   Flow Timer   Routes
EIGRP-IPv4 VR(CCNP) Address-Family Interfaces for AS(100)
                              Xmit Queue   PeerQ        Mean   Pacing Time   Multicast    Pending
Interface              Peers  Un/Reliable  Un/Reliable  SRTT   Un/Reliable   Flow Timer   Routes
Gi0/0/1                  0        0/0          0/0        0        0/0           50           0
RouterA#
```

Refer to the exhibit EIGRP adjacency between router A and router C is not working as expected Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two)
A)

```
Router C
router eigrp CCNP
  address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
    topology base
    exit-af-topology
    network 198.18.133.0
  exit-address-family
```

B)

```
Router C
router eigrp CCNP
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
 af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  hold-time 90
 exit-af-interface
 topology base
 exit-af-topology
exit-address-family
```

C)

```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  hello-interval 15
 topology base
 exit-af-topology
 network 192.18.133.0
exit-address-family
```

D)

```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
  address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
    topology base
    exit-af-topology
    network 198.18.133.0
  exit-address-family
```

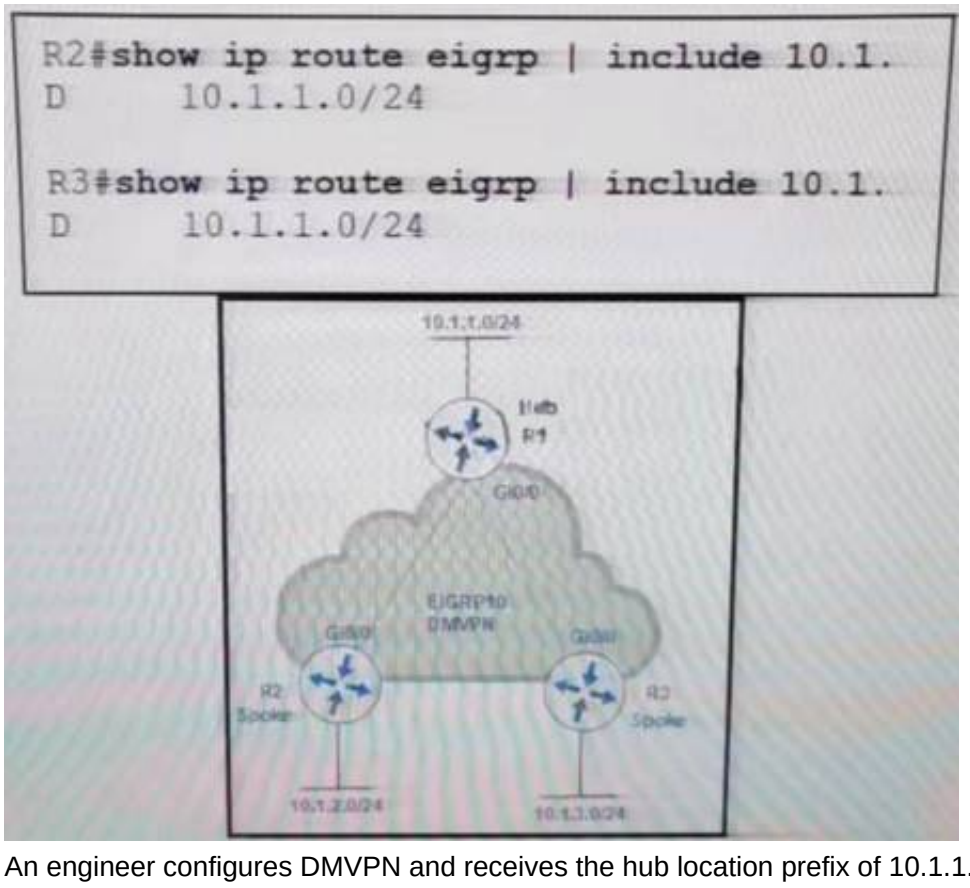
E)

```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 10
af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  hello-interval 15
  hold-time 90
 exit-af-interface
 topology base
 exit-af-topology
 network 198.18.133.0
exit-address-family
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures DMVPN and receives the hub location prefix of 10.1.1.0724 on R2 and R3 The R3 prefix of 10 1.3.0/24 is not received on R2. and the R2 prefix 10.1,2.0/24 is not received on R3. Which action reserves the issue?

A. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers it should be disabled with the command no ip split-horizon eigrp 10 on the tunnel interface of R1
B. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified to enable a tunnel connection between R2 and R3 and neighbor relationship confirmed by use of the show ip eigrp neighbor command
C. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers it should be disabled with the no ip split-horizon eigrp 10 command on the Gi0/0 interface of R1.
D. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified with a manual neighbor relationship configured between R2 and R3 and confirmed bb use of the show ip eigrp neighbor command.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this topology, the Hub router will receive advertisements from R2 Spoke router on its tunnel interface. The problem here is that it also has a connection with R3 Spoke on that same tunnel interface. If we don't disable split-horizon, then the Hub will not relay routes from R2 to R3 and the other way around. That is because it received those routes on the same interface tunnel and therefore
it cannot advertise back out that same interface (split-horizon rule). Therefore we must disable splithorizon on the Hub router to make sure the Spokes know about each other.

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
*Sep 3 23:18:21.264: EIGRP: Neighbor (10.1.2.192) not yet found
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: Going down: Peer 10.1.2.1 total=2 stub 0, iidb-stub=0 iid-all=0
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: EIGRP: Handle deallocation failure [1]
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: EIGRP: Neighbor 10.1.2.1 went down on Tunnel1
*Sep 3 23:19:22.943: EIGRP: New peer 10.1.2.1
*Sep 3 23:19:22.943: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 3111: Neighbor 10.1.2.1 (Tunnel1) is up: new adjacency
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration command establishes an EIGRP neighbor adjacency between the hub and spoke?

A. connected 10.1.2.192 command on spoke router
B. network 10.1.2.192 command on spoke router
C. eigrp-peer 10.1.2.192 command on the hub router
D. neighbor 10.1.2.192 command on hub router

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which mechanism must be chosen to optimize the reconvergence time for OSPF at company location 407173257 that is less CPU-intensive than reducing the hello and dead timers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured R1 to authenticate Telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using TACACS+. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing toward R1(192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123.

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

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

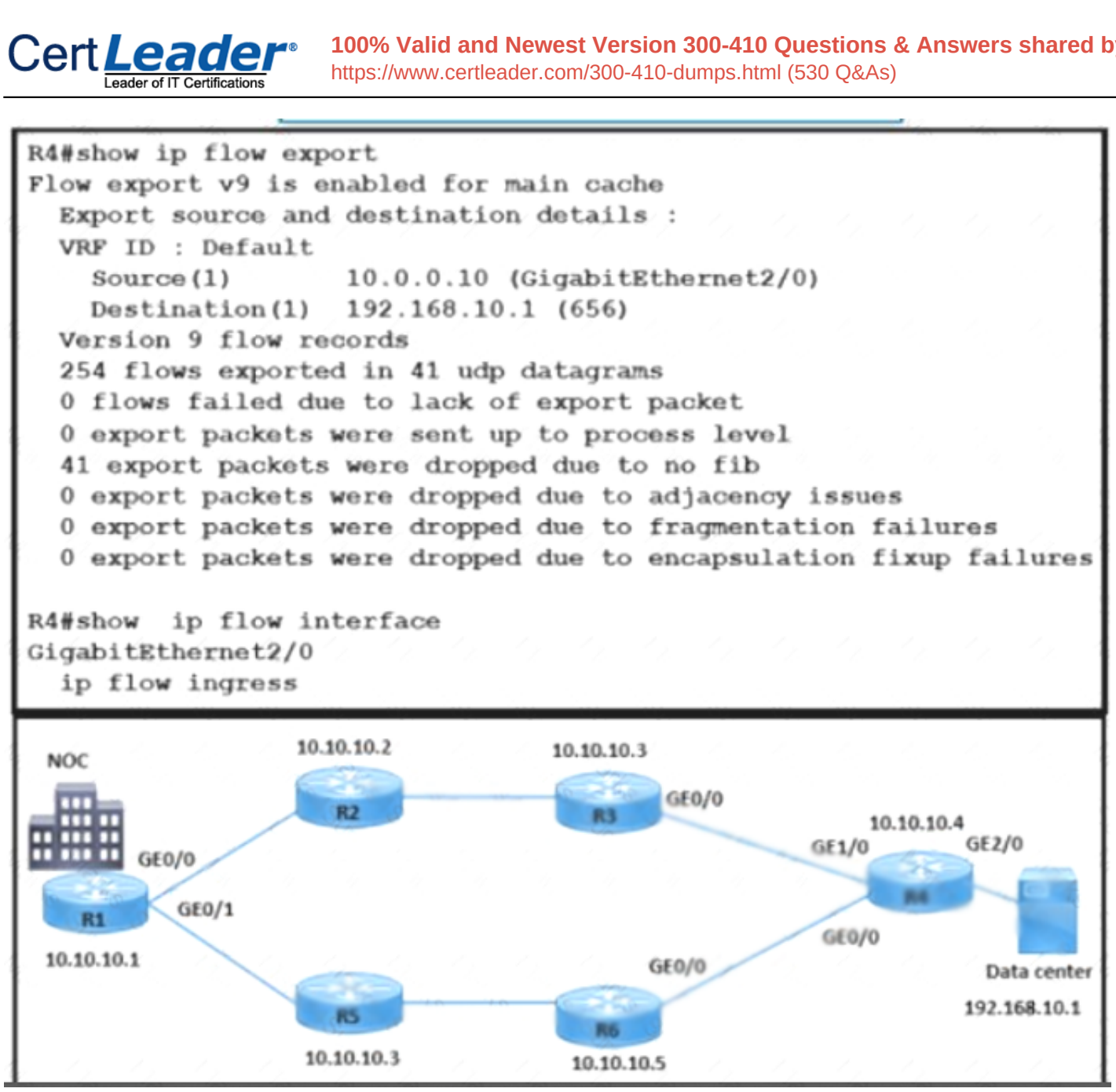
A. ip tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123
B. line vty 0 4login authentication TAC-SERV
C. line vty 0 4login authentication telnet
D. tacacs-server host 192.168.1.5 key Cisco123

Answer: C

Explanation:
The last command "aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV" created the method list name telnet so we need to assign it to line vty.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/identity-services-engine/200208- Configure-ISE-2-0-IOS-TACACS-Authentic.html

NEW QUESTION 167
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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



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

```
R4(config)#int gigabitEthernet 1/0
R4(config-if)#ip flow ingress
```

B)

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

C)

```
R4(config)#int gigabitEthernet 2/0
R4(config-if)#ip flow egress
```

D)

```
R3(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip flow egress
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show ip bgp 10.0.0.0/8
BGP routing table entry for 10.0.0.0/8, version 0
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
100
192.168.10.20 (inaccessible) from 192.168.20.20 (192.168.20.20)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal rx
pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting a prefix advertisement issue from R3, which is not directly connected to R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 64512
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.20 next-hop-self
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 64512
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.20.20 next-hop-self
```

C)

```
R2(config)#router bgp 64512
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.20.10 next-hop-self
```

D)

```
R2(config)#router bgp 64512
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.20 next-hop-self
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is considered the primary advantage of running BFD?

A. reduction in time needed to detect Layer 2 switched neighbor failures
B. reduction in time needed to detect Layer 3 routing neighbor failures
C. reduction in CPU needed to detect Layer 2 switch neighbor failures
D. reduction in CPU needed to detect Layer 3 routing neighbor failures

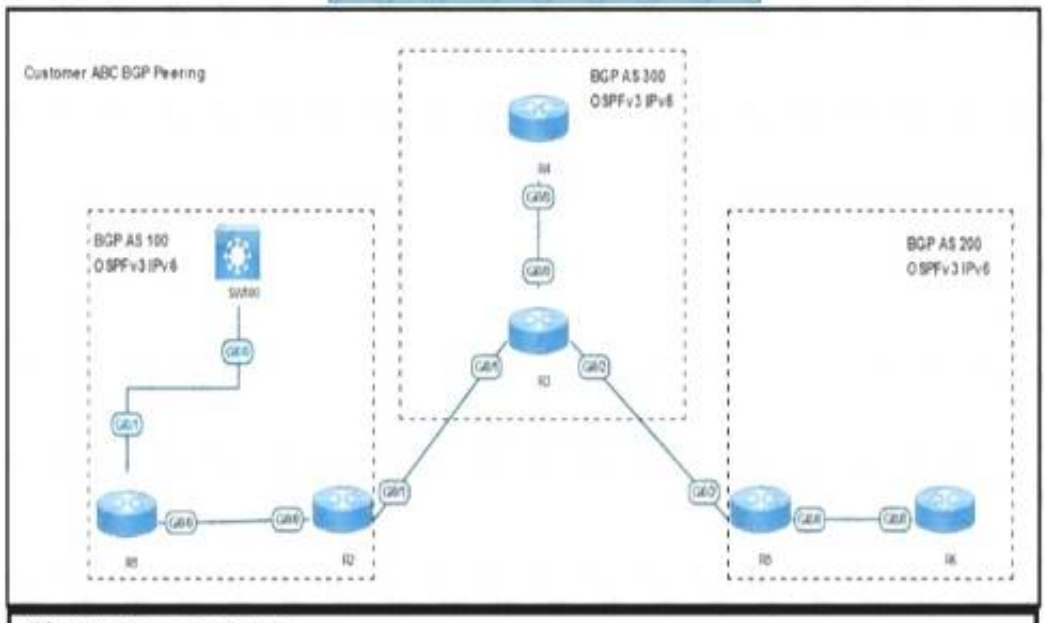
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are two characteristics of a VRF instance? (Choose two)

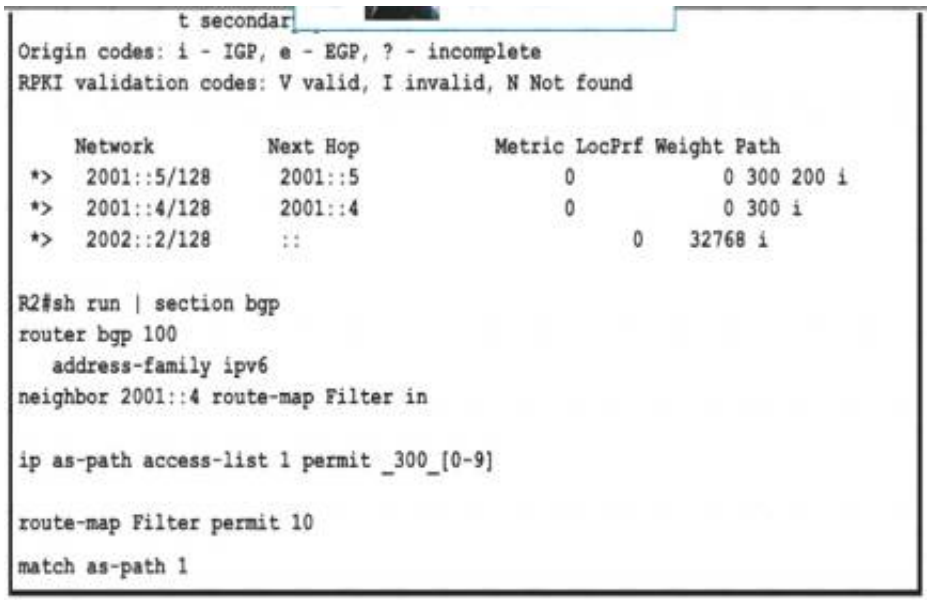
A. It is defined by the VPN membership of a customer site attached to a P device.
B. Each VRF has a different set of routing and CEF tables.
C. AII VRFS share customers routing and CEF tables.
D. An interface must be associated to one VRF
E. A customer site can be associated to different VRFs.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 179
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
R2#sh ip bgp ipv6 uni
BGP table version is 45, local router ID is 2.2.22.22
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,
              t secondary path,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```



Refer to the exhibit R2 has been receiving routes from R4 that originated outside AS300 A network engineer configured an AS-Path ACL to avoid adding these routes to the R2 BGP table but the routes are still present in the R2 routing table Which action resolves the issue?

A. Replace as-path access-list 1 with the ip as-path access-list 1 permit A300$ command
B. Replace as-path access-list 1 with the ip as-path access-list 1 permit ..300." command
C. Replace as-path access-list 1 with the ip as-path access-list 1 permit A300_ command.
D. Replace as-path access-list 1 with the ip as-path access-list 1 permit A300." command

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 183
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which configuration feature should be used to block rogue router advertisements instead of using the IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature?

A. VACL blocking broadcast frames from nonauthorized hosts
B. PVLANs with promiscuous ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
C. PVLANs with community ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
D. IPv4 ACL blocking route advertisements from nonauthorized hosts

Answer: B

Explanation:
The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature provides support for allowing the network administrator to block or reject unwanted or rogue router advertisement guard messages that arrive at the network device platform. Router Advertisements are used by devices to announce themselves on the link. The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature analyzes these router advertisements and filters out router advertisements that are sent by unauthorized devices.
Certain switch platforms can already implement some level of rogue RA filtering by the administrator configuring Access Control Lists (ACLs) that block RA ICMP messages that might be inbound on “user” ports.
Reference: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6104

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of an end device configured with DHCPv6 guard?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The DHCPv6 Guard feature blocks reply and advertisement messages that come from unauthorized DHCP servers and relay agents.
Packets are classified into one of the three DHCP type messages. All client messages are always switched regardless of device role. DHCP server messages are only processed further if the device role is set to server. Further processing of server messages includes DHCP server advertisements (for source validation and server preference) and DHCP server replies (for permitted prefixes).
If the device is configured as a DHCP server, all the messages need to be switched, regardless of the device role configuration.

NEW QUESTION 187
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Configuration
flow exporter Flow-to-collector
 destination 192.168.100.17 vrf Mgmt-intf
 transport udp 2601
 export-protocol netflow-v5
!
flow monitor My-netflow
 exporter Flow-to-collector
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
!
! and the management-interface is configured as follows:
interface GigabitEthernet0
 description Management-Interface
 vrf forwarding Mgmt-intf
 ip address 192.168.100.50 255.255.255.0
 negotiation auto

router#sh flow exporter statis
Flow Exporter Flow-to-collector:
  Packet send statistics (last cleared 1w4d ago):
    Successfully sent:         0              (0 bytes)
    Reason not
given:          8696868              (11473678976 bytes)
  Client send statistics:
    Client: Flow Monitor OeKB-netflow
      Records added:           256783312
        - failed to send:      256783312
      Bytes added:             2783766384
        - failed to send:      2783766384
router#
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured NetFlow data, but the data is not visible at the NetFlow collector. Which configuration allows the router to send the records?

A. Configure the management interface in the global routing table to send the records.
B. Configure a different interface to send the records.
C. Configure the NetFlow collector to listen at export-protocol netflow-v5.
D. Rectify NetFlow collector reachability from the management interface.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which two components are required for MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration? (Choose two)

A. Use pseudowire for Layer 2 routes
B. Use MP-BGP for customer routes
C. Use OSPF between PE and CE
D. Use a unique RD per customer VRF
E. Use LDP for customer routes

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 193
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

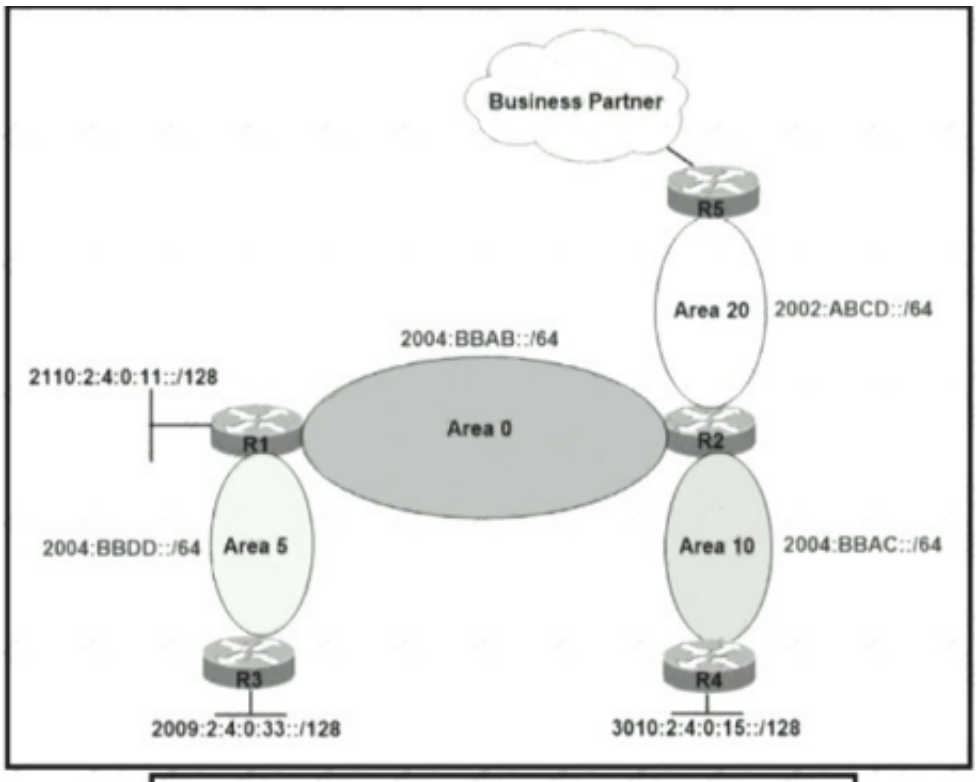
```
ip vrf CCNP
 rd 1:1
interface Ethernet1
 ip vrf forwarding CCNP
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet2
 ip vrf forwarding CCNP
 ip address 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.252
```

Which configuration enables OSPF for area 0 interfaces to adjacency with a neighboring router with the same VRF?

A. router ospf 1 vrf CCNP interface Ethernet1ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0 interface Ethernet2 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
B. router ospf 1 interface Ethernet1ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0 interface Ethernet2 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
C. router ospf 1 vrf CCNP network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0network 10.2.2.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
D. router ospf 1 vrf CCNPnetwork 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



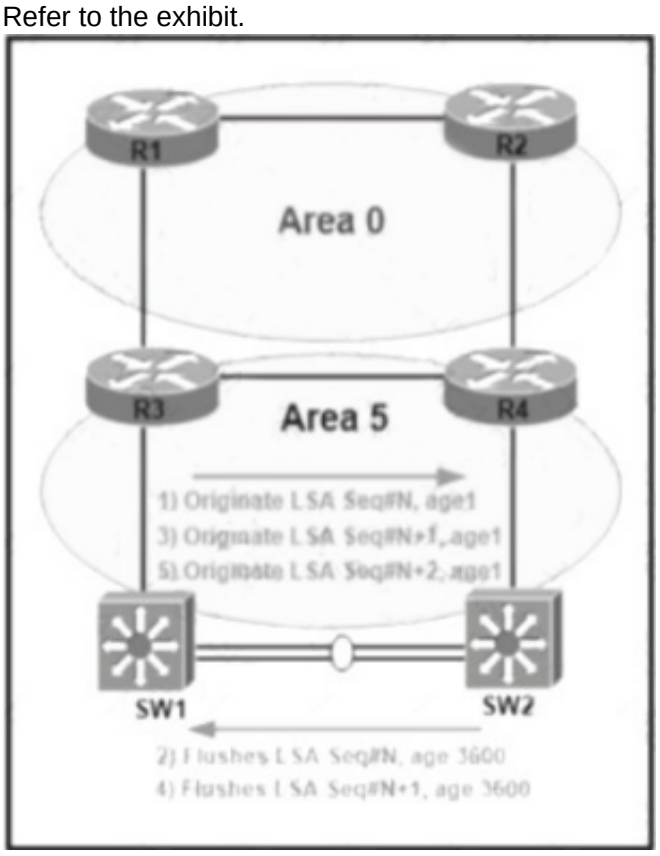

```
R2#sh ipv6 route ospf
O   2002:ABCD::/64 [110/1]
     via FastEthernet0/1, directly connected
O   2004:BBAB::/64 [110/1]
     via FastEthernet0/0, directly connected
O   2004:BBAC::/64 [110/1]
     via FastEthernet1/0, directly connected
O   3010:2:4:0:15::/128 [110/1]
     via FE80::C804:1DFF:FE20:8, FastEthernet0/0
```

A network engineer applied a filter for LSA traffic on OSPFv3 interarea routes on the area 5 ABR to protect advertising the internal routes of area 5 to the business partner network. All other areas should receive the area 5 internal routes. After the respective route filtering configuration is applied on the ABR, area 5 routes are not visible on any of the areas. How must the filter list be applied on the ABR to resolve this issue?

A. in the “in” direction for area 5 on router R1
B. in the “out” direction for area 5 on router R1
C. in the “in” direction for area 20 on router R2
D. in the “out” direction for area 20 on router R2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An error message "an OSPF-4-FLOOD_WAR” is received on SW2 from SW1. SW2 is repeatedly receiving its own link-state advertisement and flushes it from the network. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Change area 5 to a normal area from a nonstub area
B. Resolve different subnet mask issue on the link
C. Configure Layer 3 port channel on interfaces between switches
D. Resolve duplicate IP address issue in the network

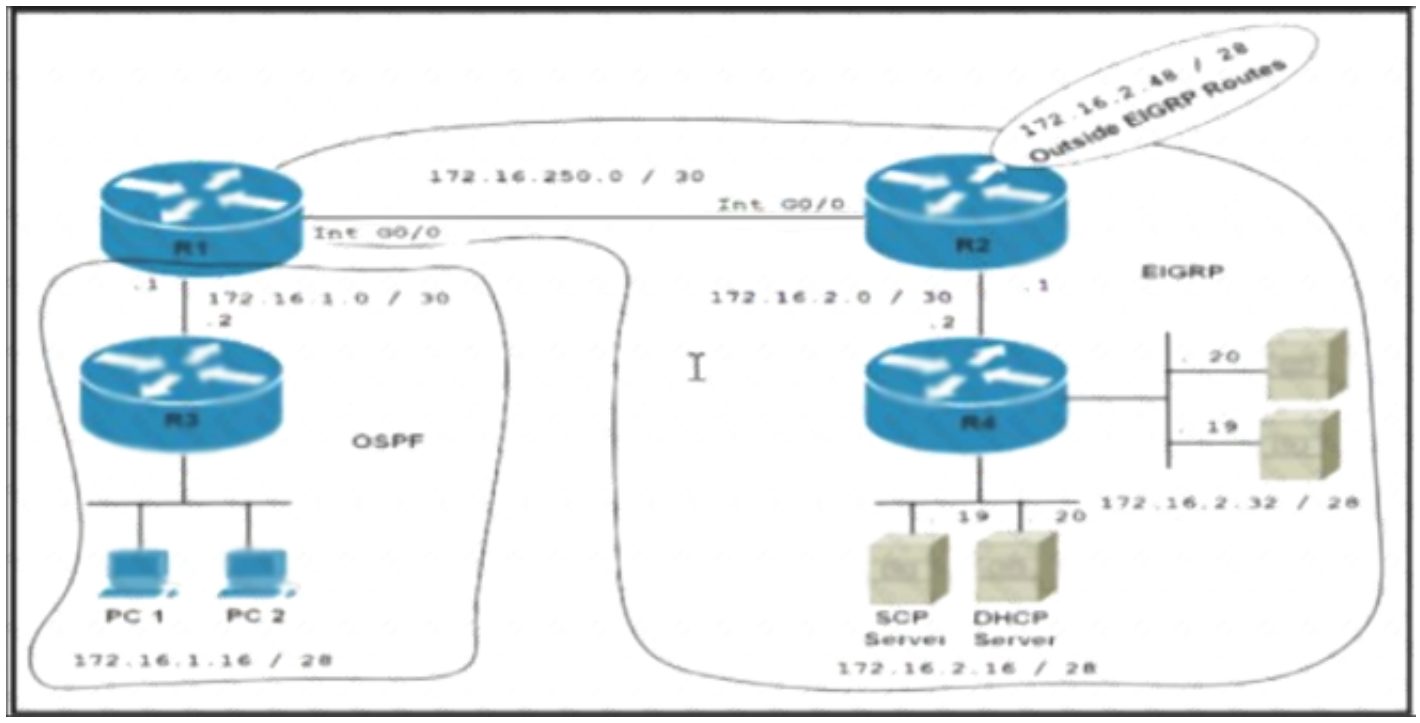
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

```
R3#sh ip route

Gateway of last resort is not set

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



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
CPE# show snmp mib ifmib ifindex detail
Description              ifIndex  Active  Persistent  Saved  TrapStatus
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Loopback1                8        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet1         1        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet3         3        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet3.123     10       yes     disabled    no     disabled
VoIP-Null0               5        yes     disabled    no     enabled
Loopback0                7        yes     disabled    no     enabled
Null0                    6        yes     disabled    no     enabled
Loopback2                9        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet4         4        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet2         2        yes     disabled    no     enabled
```

Refer to the exhibit. After reloading the router an administrator discovered that the interface utilization graphs displayed inconsistencies with their previous history in the NMS. Which action prevents this issue from occurring after another router reload in the future?

A. Rediscover all the router interfaces through SNMP after the router is reloaded
B. Save the router configuration to startup-config before reloading the router
C. Configure SNMP to use static OIDs referring to individual router interfaces
D. Configure SNMP interface index persistence on the router

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer failed to run diagnostic commands on devices using Cisco DNA Center. Which action in Cisco DNA Center resolves the issue?

A. Enable Command Runner
B. Enable APIs
C. Enable CDP
D. Enable Secure Shell

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which two labet distribution methods are used by routers in MPLS? (Choose two)

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

Answer: DE

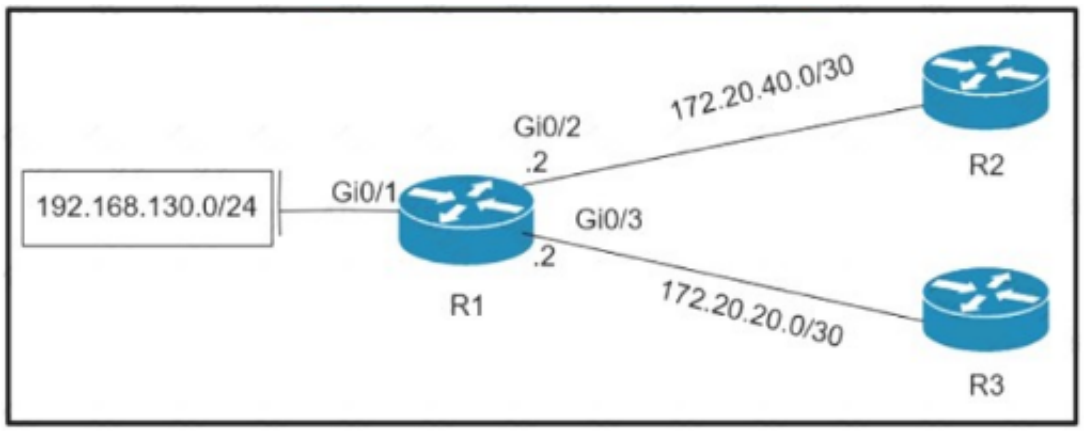
NEW QUESTION 216
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are the two goals of micro BFD sessions? (Choose two.)

A. The high bandwidth member link of a link aggregation group must run BFD
B. Run the BFD session with 3x3 ms hello timer
C. Continuity for each member link of a link aggregation group must be verified
D. Eny member link on a link aggregation group must run BFD
E. Each member link of a link aggregation group must run BFD.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bfd/configuration/xe-16-8/irb-xe-16-8-book/irb-micr

NEW QUESTION 221
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



Which policy configuration on R1 forwards any traffic that is sourced from the 192 168 130 0'24 network to R2?

A)

```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.1
```

B)

```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1
```

C)

```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2
```

D)

```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.2
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Exam Topic 3)
How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN differentiate the IP address space used between each VPN?

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

Answer: A

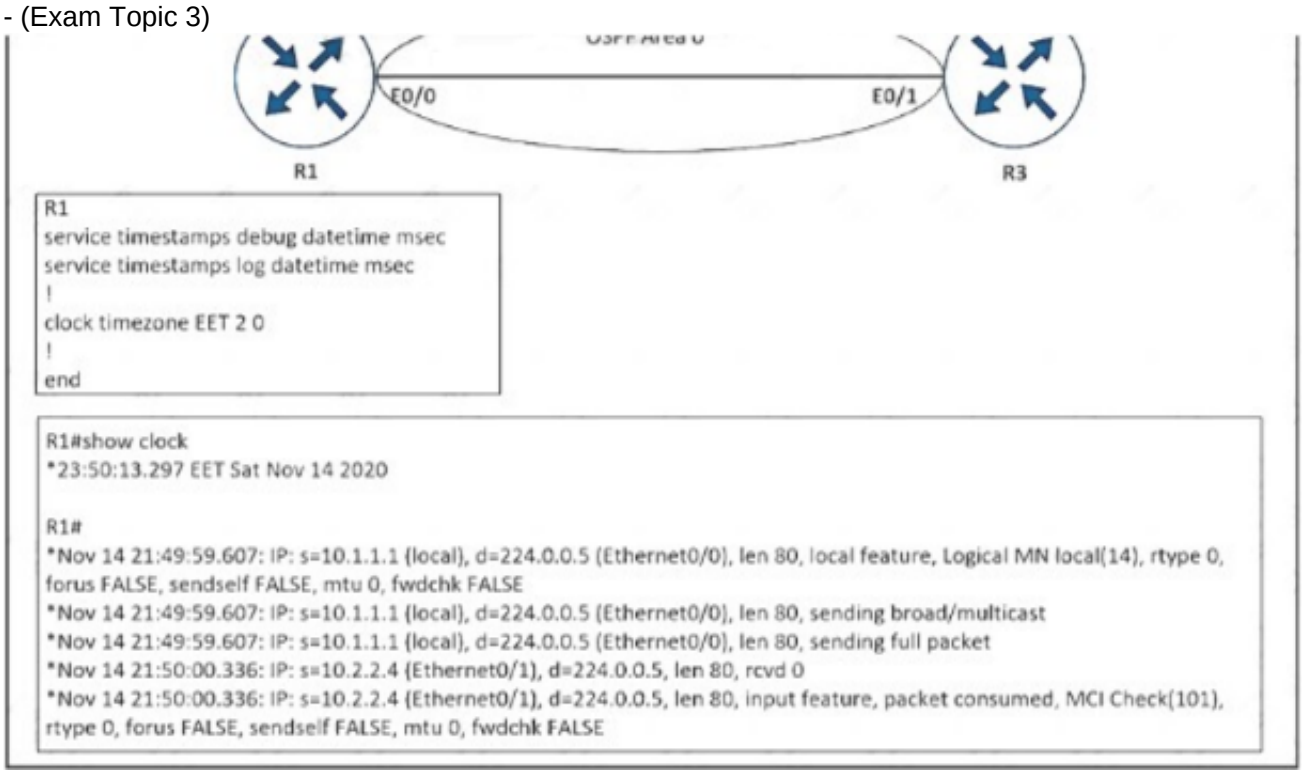
NEW QUESTION 228
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator must optimize the segment size of the TCP packet on the DMVPN IPsec protected tunnel interface, which carries application traffic from the head office to a designated branch. The TCP segment size must not overwhelm the MTU of the outbound link. Which configuration must be applied to the router to improve the application performance?

```
interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp packet-size 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption

interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp payload-size 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption

interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption

interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp max-segment 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Exam Topic 3)

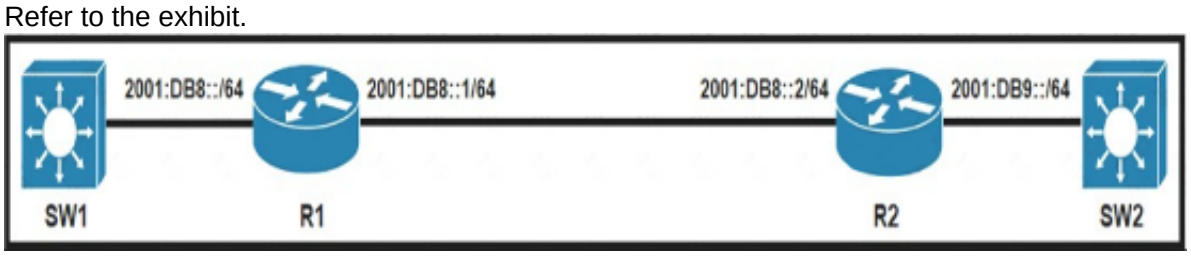


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer cannot determine the time of the problem on R1 due to a mismatch between the router local clock and legs. Which command synchronizes the time between new log entries and the local clock on R1?

A. service timestamps debug datetime msec show.timezone
B. service timestamps log datetime locatetime msec
C. service timestamps datebug datetime localtime msec
D. service timestamps log datetime msec show-timezone

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 233
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must advertise routes into IPv6 MP-BGP and failed. Which configuration resolves the issue on R1?

A. router bgp 65000no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 multicast network 2001:DB8::/64
B. router bgp 65000no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 unicast network 2001:DB8::/64
C. router bgp 64900no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 unicast network 2001:DB8::/64
D. router bgp 64900no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 multicastneighbor 2001:DB8:7000::2 translate-update ipv6 multicast

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which set of commands restore reachability to loopback0?
A)

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

B)

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

C)

```
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf interface area 10
```

D)

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

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

Answer: A

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

```
R1#sh run | b interface
interface Loopback0
 ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
```

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 241
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator performed a Compact Flash Memory upgrade on a Cisco Catalyst 6509 Switch. Everything is functioning normally except SNMP, which was configured to monitor the bandwidth of key interfaces but the interface indexes are changed. Which global configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The SNMP ifIndex persistence feature provides an interface index (ifIndex) value that is retained and used when the router reboots. The ifIndex value is a unique identifying number associated with a physical or logical interface. In the following example, SNMP ifIndex persistence is enabled for all interfaces:
router(config)# snmp-server ifindex persist

NEW QUESTION 244
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which 0S1 model is used to insert an MPLS label?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 248
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured R1 for Control Plane Policing so that the inbound Telnet traffic is policed to 100 kbps. This policy must not apply to traffic coming in from 10.1.1.1/32 and 172.16.1.1/32. The administrator has configured this:

```
access-list 101 permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 any eq 23
access-list 101 permit tcp host 172.16.1.1 any eq 23
!
class-map CoPP-TELNET
match access-group 101
!
policy-map PM-CoPP
class CoPP-TELNET
police 100000 conform transmit exceed drop
!
control-plane
service-policy input PM-CoPP
```

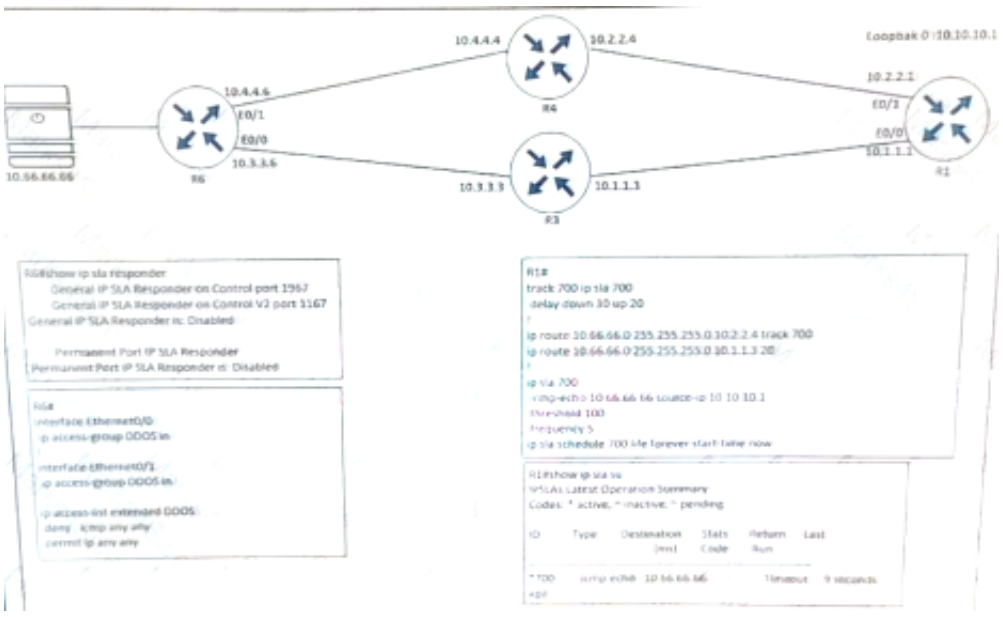
The network administrator is not getting the desired results. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

A. control-planeno service-policy input PM-CoPP!interface Ethernet 0/0service-policy input PM-CoPP
B. control-planeno service-policy input PM-CoPP service-policy input PM-CoPP
C. no access-list 101access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1,1.1 any eq 23access-list 101 deny tcp host 172,16.1.1 any eq 23 access-list 101 permit ip any any
D. no access-list 101access-list 101 deny tcp host 10,1.1.1 any eq 23access-list 101 deny tcp host 172.16.1.1 any eq 23 access-list 101 permit ip any any!interface E0/0service-policy input PM-CoPP

Answer: C

Explanation:
Packets that match a deny rule are excluded from that class and cascade to the next class (if one exists) for classification. Therefore if we don’t want to CoPP traffic from 10.1.1.1/32 and 172.16.1.1/32, we must “deny” them in the ACL.

NEW QUESTION 252
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. R6(config)# ip sla responder
B. R6(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo ip address 10.10.10.1 port 5000
C. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOSR6(config ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.66 66.66 host 10.10.10.1
D. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOSR6(confg ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.10.10.1 host 10.66.66.66

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this IP SLA tracking, we don't need a IP SLA Responder so the command "ip sla responder" on R6 is not necessary.
We also notice that the ACL is blocking ICMP packets on both interfaces E0/0 & E0/1 of R6 so we need to allow ICMP from source 10.10.10.1 to destination 10.66.66.66.

NEW QUESTION 253
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
Description **** WAN link ****
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.2555.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/1
Description **** LAN Network ****
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.2555.0
!
!
router ospf 1
router-id 4.4.4.4
log-adjacency-changes
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 10
!
```

A)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network broadcast
```

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

C)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network point-to-point
```

D)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf interface area 10
```

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 255
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured CoPP so that all routing protocol traffic toward the router CPU is limited to 1 mbps. All traffic that exceeds this limit must be dropped. The router is running BGP and OSPF Management traffic for Telnet and SSH must be limited to 500kbps.
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit tcp any any range 22 23 access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-ROUTING match access-group 100 class-map CM-MGMT match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ROUTING
police 1000000 conform-action transmit class CM-MGMT
police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
No traffic is filtering through CoPP,which is resulting in high CPU utilization,which configuration resolves the issue ?

A. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit ospf any anyaccess-list 101 Permit tcp any any range 22 23!class-map CM-MGMTno match access-group 100 match access-group 101
B. control-planeno service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP
C. No access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 22 access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 23 access-list 100 permit ospf any any
D. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit ospf any anyaccess-list 101 Permit tcp any any range 22 23!class-map CM-MGMTno match access-group 100 match access-group 101!control-planeno service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP

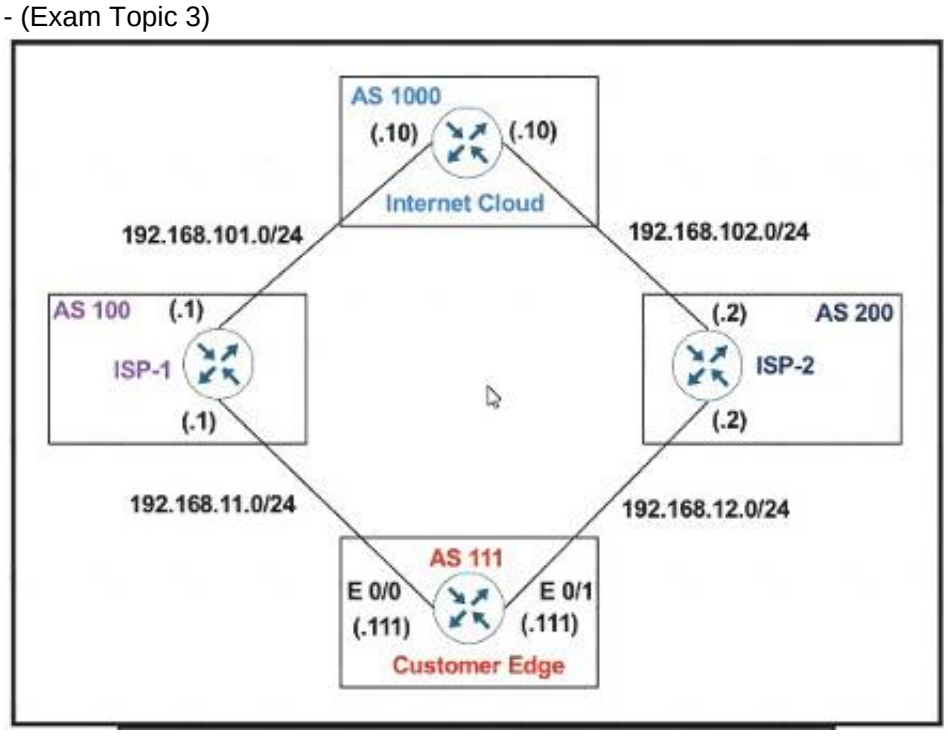
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 256
- (Exam Topic 3)
How is a preshared key "Test'' for all the remote VPN rooters configured In a DMVPN using GRE over IPsec set up?

A. authentication pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
B. set pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
C. crypto Ipsec key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
D. crypto isakmp key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 260
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
ISP-1

ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111
!
router bop 100
 neighbor 192.168.101.10 remote-as 1000
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 remote-as 111
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 filter-list 1 in
```

Refer to the exhibit. AS 111 mut not be used as a transit AS, but ISP-1 is getting ISP-2 routes from AS 111. Which configuration stops Customer AS from being used as a transit path on ISP-1?

A. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
B. ip as-path access-list 1 permit_111_
C. ip as-path access-list 1 permit."
D. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111$

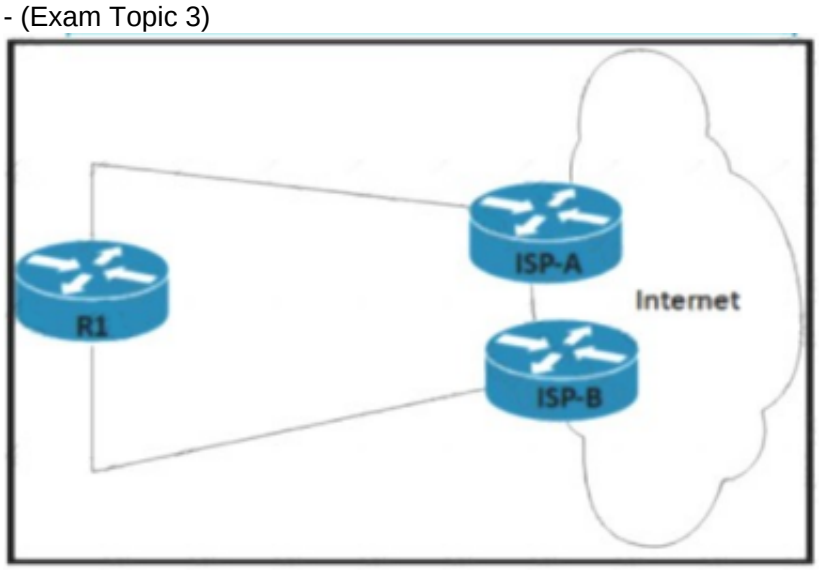
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 261
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a MPLS PHP label operation?

A. Downstream node signals to remove the label.
B. It improves P router performance by not performing multiple label lookup.
C. It uses implicit-NULL for traffic congestion from source to destination forwarding
D. PE removes the outer label before sending to the P router.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 262
- (Exam Topic 3)

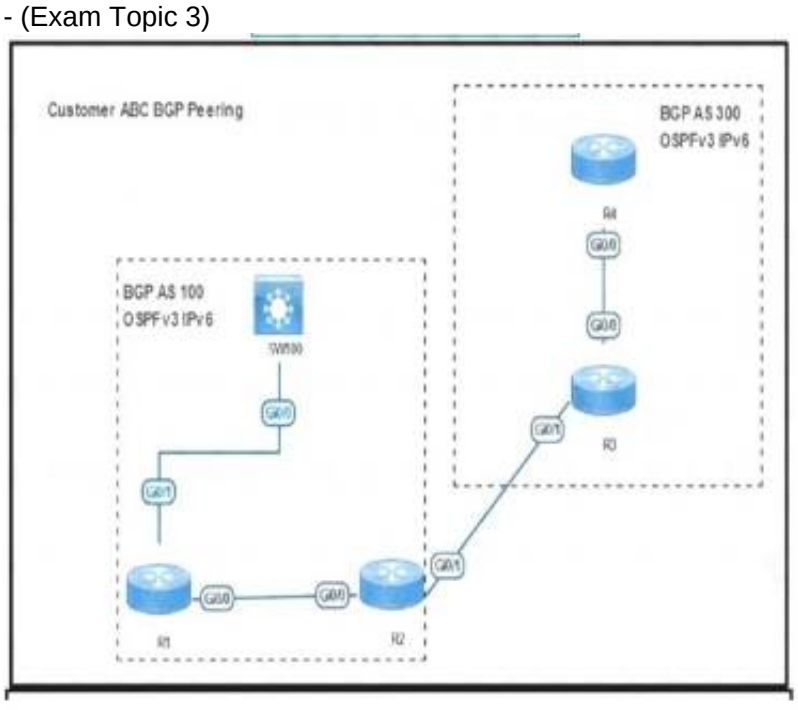


Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 peers with two ISPs using static routes to get to the internet. The requirement is that R1 must prefer ISP-A under normal circumstances and failover to ISP-B if the connectivity to ISP-A is lost. The engineer observes that R1 is load balancing traffic across the two ISPs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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 263
- (Exam Topic 3)



```
SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 uni summ
BGP router identifier 100.0.0.1, local AS number 100
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor        V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA1
                4      100       6       5        1    0    0 00:00:58            0

SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 unicast
SW100#

R1#sh ip bgp ipv6 uni
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
     Network          Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
 * i  2001::4/128     2001::4            0    100      0 300 i
 *>i  2002::2/128     2001::2            0    100      0 i
R1#
R1#sh ipv6 route
O   2001::2/128 [110/1]
     via FE80::5200:C3FF:FE01:E600, GigabitEthernet0/0
B   2002::2/128 [200/0]
     via 2001::2
```

Refer to the exhibit SW100 cannot receive routes from R1 Which configuration resolves the issue?

R1
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
neighbor 2001::2 route-reflector-client
neighbor 2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA2 route-reflector-client

R2
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
neighbor 2001::2
neighbor 2001::1 next-hop-self

R1
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
neighbor 2001::2 route-reflector-client
neighbor 2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA2 route-reflector-client

R2
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
neighbor 2001::2
neighbor 2001::1 as-override

R1
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
no synchronization

R2
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
no synchronization
SW100
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
no synchronization

R1
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
redistribute connected

R2
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
redistribute connected

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

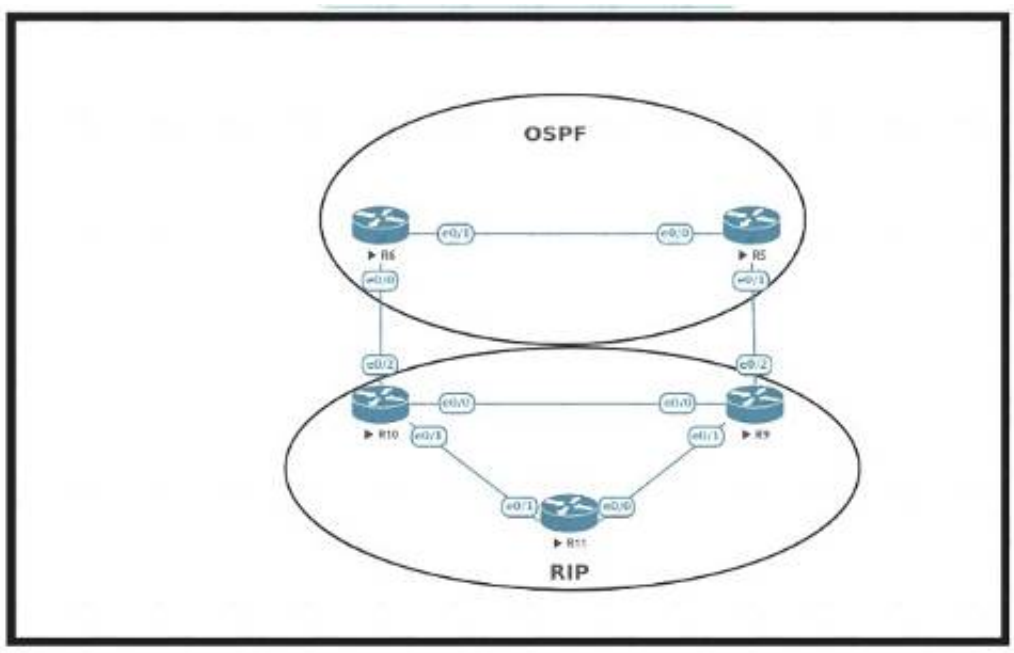
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 266
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router translates the customer routing information into VPNv4 routes to exchange VPNv4 routes with other devices through MP-BGP?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure OSPF with R9 and R10 and configure redistribution between OSPF and RIP causing a routing loop Which configuration on R9 and R10 meets this objective?

A)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 deny 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 permit 20
!
router ospf 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

B)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 permit 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 permit 20
!
router ospf 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

C)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 deny 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 deny 20
!
router ospf 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

D)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 deny 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 permit 20
!
router rip 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configures PBR on R5 and wants to create a policy that matches traffic destined toward 10.10.10.0/24 and forward 10.1.1.1. The traffic must also have its IP precedence set to 5.All other traffic should be forward toward 10.1.1.2 and have its IP precedence set to 0.Which configuration meets the requirements?

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

B. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 100 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1 set ip precedence 0!route-map CCNP permit 20 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 30
C. access-list 1 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1 set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0
D. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 100 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1 set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 273
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

User Access Verification

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 274
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router# show logging

Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 0 messages rate-limited, 0 flushes, 0

overruns, xml disabled, filtering disabled)



No Active Message Discriminator.
No Inactive Message Discriminator.

    Console logging: level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,

                     filtering disabled

    Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged, xml disabled,

                     filtering disabled

    Buffer logging:  level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,

                    filtering disabled

    Exception Logging: size (8192 bytes)

    Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled

    Persistent logging: disabled
```

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

A. term no monitor

B. logging console 2
C. no logging console
D. logging console 5

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 277
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
GigabitEthernet2 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.16.1.42/30, Interface ID 8, Area 1
  Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.100.7, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID    Cost    Disabled    Shutdown      Topology Name
        0           1         no          no            Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.100.7, Interface address 172.16.1.42
  Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.100.5, Interface address 172.16.1.41
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, wait 40, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
    Hello due in 00:00:01

  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 172.16.100.5  (Backup Designated Router)
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
  Cryptographic authentication enabled
    Sending SA: key 1, Algorithm HMAC-SHA-256 - key chain ospf
    Rollover in progress, 1 neighbor(s) using the old key(s):
      key id 1 algorithm MD5
CSR103#
CSR103#
CSR103#sh ip ospf nei

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

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

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

B)

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

C)

```
int GigabitEthernet 2
 ip ospf key 1 cisco
 ip ospf authentication
```

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 280
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

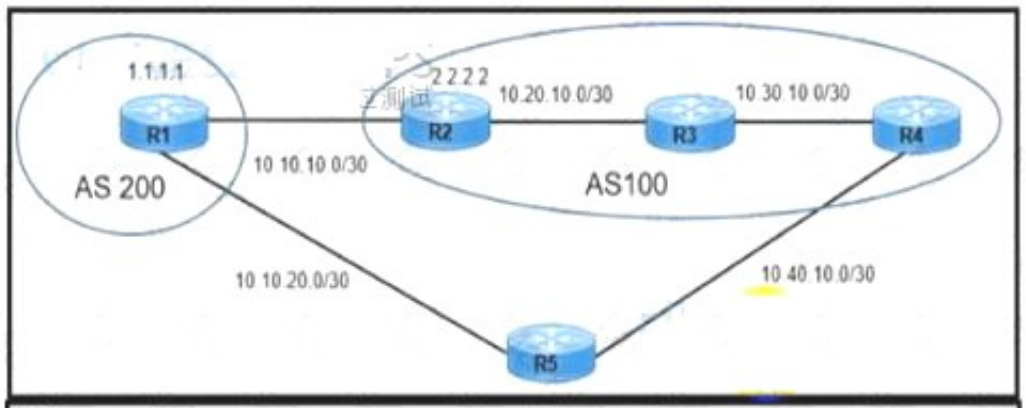
```
Tunnel source 199.1.1.1, destination 200.1.1.3
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP
  Key disabled, sequencing disabled
 Checksumming of packets disabled
Tunnel TTL 255, Fast tunneling enabled
Tunnel transport MTU 1476 bytes
Tunnel transmit bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
Tunnel receive bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
```

An engineer must establish a point-to-point GRE VPN between R1 and the remote site. Which configuration accomplishes the task for the remote site?

A. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 199.1.1.1tunnel destination 200.1.1.3ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
B. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 200.1.1.3tunnel destination 199.1.1.1ip address 192.168.1.1.255.255.255.0
C. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 200.1.1.3tunnel destination 199.1.1.1ip address 192.168.1.3.255.255.255.0
D. Interface Tunnel lunnel source 199.1.1.1tunnel destination 200.1.1.3ip address 192.168.1.1.255.255.255.0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 284
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the Exhibit.




```
R2#                                          R1#
router eigrp 100                             router eigrp 100
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3                   network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3
network 10.20.10.0 0.0.0.3                   network 10.10.20.0 0.0.0.3
!                                            network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
router ospf 100                              !
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0            router ospf 100
network 10.20.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0            network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
!                                            network 10.10.20.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
!                                            !
!                                            router bgp 200
router bgp 100                               distance 100 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3
distance 100 10.20.10.0 0.0.0.3              distance 100 10.20.10.0 0.0.0.3
distance 100 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3              neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 200               neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 200            network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.20.10.0 mask 255.255.255.252      network 10.20.10.0 mask 255.255.255.252
```

R1 and R2 use IGP protocol to route traffic between AS 100 and AS 200 despite being configured to use BGP. Which action resolves the issue and ensures the use of BGP?

A. Configure distance to 100 under the EIGRP process of R1 and R2.
B. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100 and AS 200.
C. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100.
D. Configure distance to 100 under the OSPF process of R1 and R2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1 (config)# ip vrf CCNP
R1 (config-vrf)# rd 1:100
R1 (config-vrf)# exit
R1 (config)# interface Loopback0
R1 (config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1 (config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CCNP
R1 (config-if)# exit
R1 (config)# exit
R1# ping vrf CCNP 10.1.1.1
% Unrecognized host or address, or protocol not running.
```

Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

A. interface Loopback0 vrf forwarding CCNP
B. interface Loopback0ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
C. interface Loopback0ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 vrf forwarding CCNP
D. interface Loopback0ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0ip vrf forwarding CCNP

Answer:

B

Explanation:
From the exhibit, we learn that the command “ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0” has been issued before the command “ip vrf forwarding CCNP”. But the second command removed the IP address configured in the first command so we have to retype the IP address command.

NEW QUESTION 293
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the corresponding MPLS components on the right.

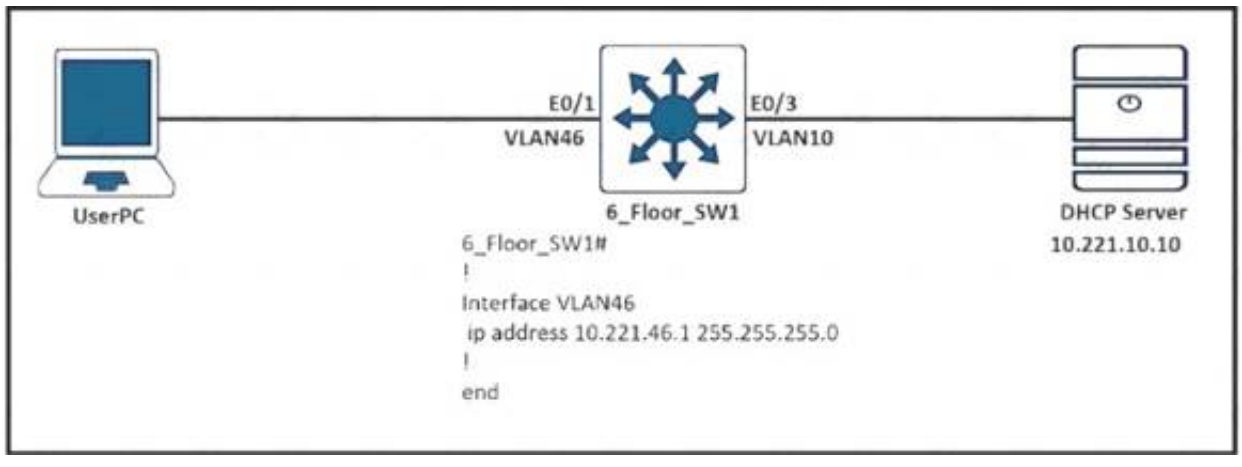
FEC	routers in the core of the provider network known as P routers
LSP	all traffic to be forwarded using the same path and same label
LER	routers that connect to the customer routers known as PE routers
LSR	used for exchanging label mapping information between MPLS enabled routers
LDP	path along which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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Table Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 297
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

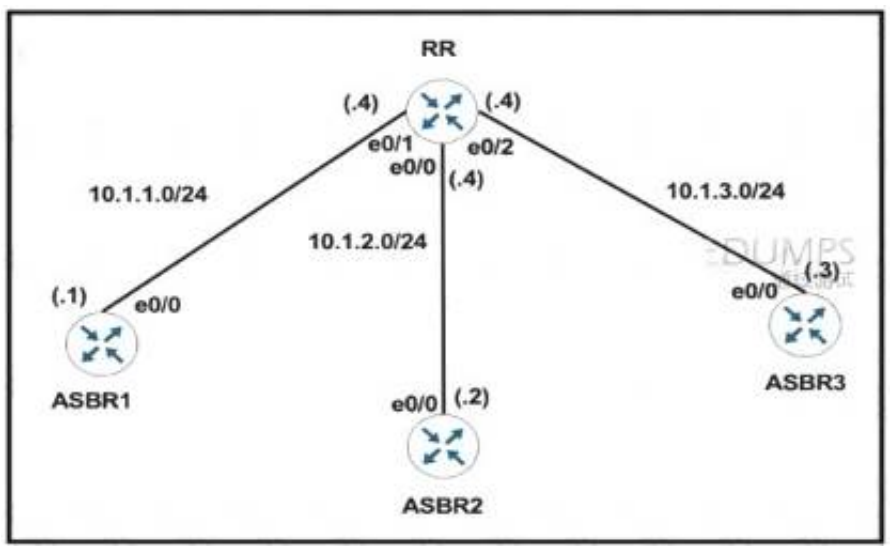


Users in VLAN46 cannot get the IP from the DHCP server. Assume that all the parameters are configured properly in VLAN 10 and on the DHCP server Which command on interlace VLAN46 allows users to receive IP from the DHCP server?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 299
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



RR Configuration:

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor IBGP peer-group
 neighbor IBGP route-reflector-client
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100
```

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

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self
```

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor IBGP update-source Loopback0
```

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor IBGP next-hop-self
```

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group IBGP
 neighbor 10.1.2.2 peer-group IBGP
 neighbor 10.1.3.3 peer-group IBGP
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 304
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Refer to the exhibit. Which action limits the access to R2 from 192.168.12.1?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 306
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: B

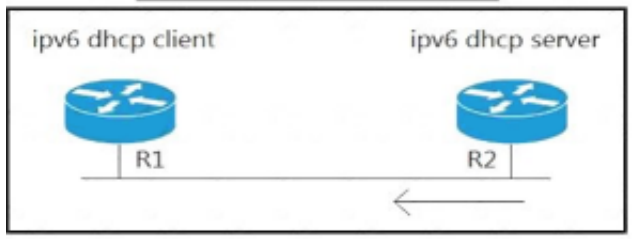
NEW QUESTION 309
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

ipv6 dhcp server:

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

ipv6 dhcp client:

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

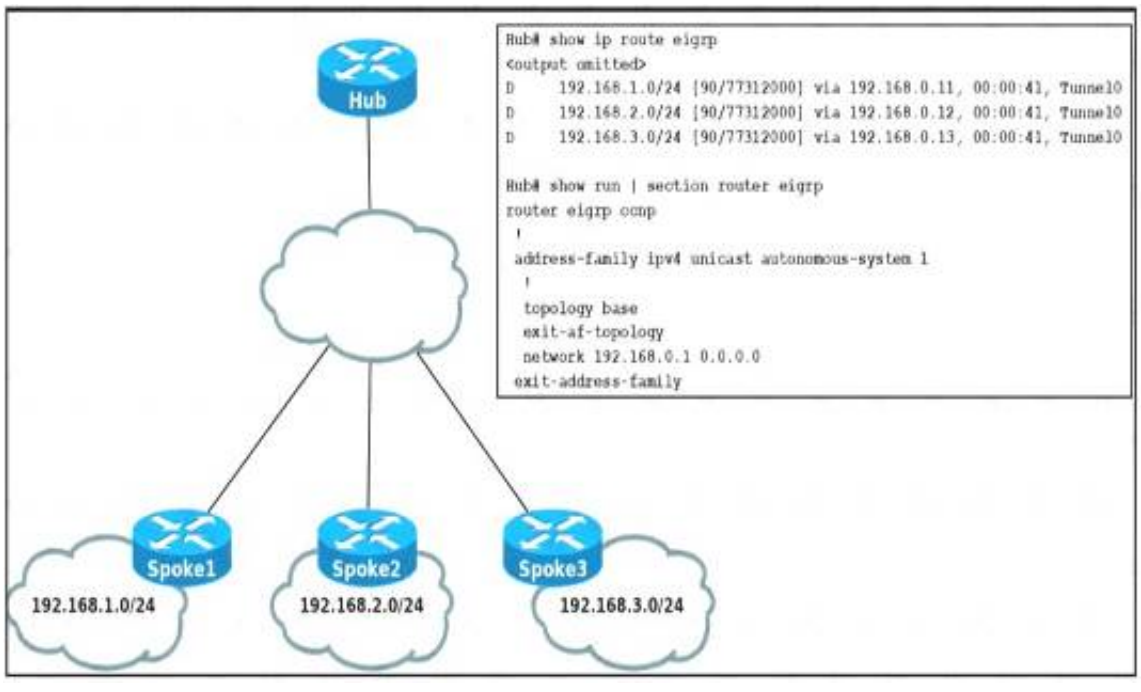


A network administrator is troubleshooting IPv6 address assignment for a DHCP client that is not getting an IPv6 address from the server.
Which configuration retrieves the client IPv6 address from the DHCP server?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 313
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

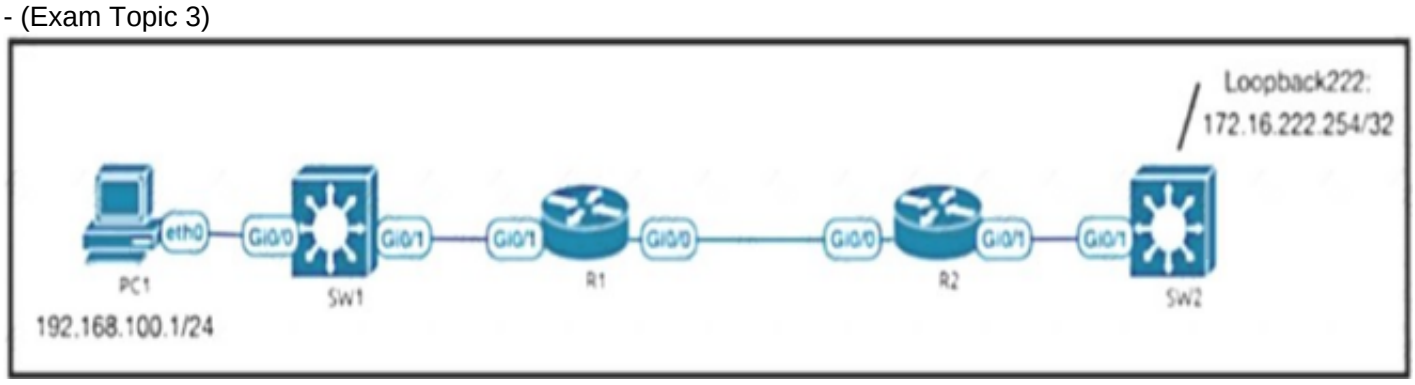


Spoke routers do not learn about each other's routes in the DMVPN Phase2 network. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove default route from spoke routers to establish a spoke-to-spoke tunnel.
B. Configure a static route in each spoke to establish a spoke-to-spoke tunnel.
C. Rectify incorrect wildcard mask configured on the hub router network command.
D. Disable EIGRP split horizon on the TunnelO interface of the hub router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 318
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit R2 can reach Loopback222, but R1 SW1 and PC1 cannot communicate with 172.16.222 254 R1 and R2 configurations are shown here

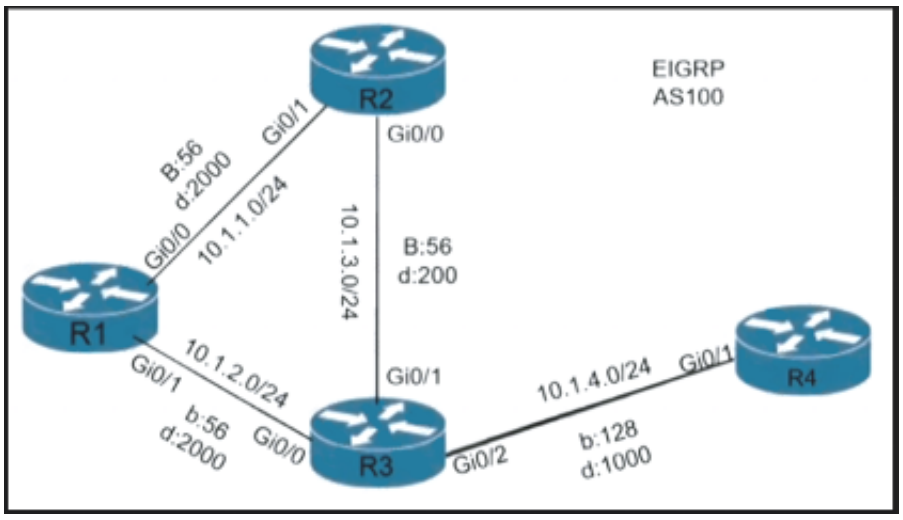
```
R1#show run | sec router eigrp
router eigrp VR1
 !
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 1
  !
  topology base
  exit-af-topology
  network 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.0
  network 192.168.100.0
  network 192.168.200.0
  network 192.168.255.91 0.0.0.0
 exit-address-family

R2(config)#do show run | sec router eigrp
router eigrp 1
 network 172.16.1.2 0.0.0.0
 network 172.16.222.0 0.0.0.255
 network 192.168.222.254 0.0.0.0
```

Which EIGRP configuration command resolves the issue?

A. R2(config-router) # redistribute static
B. R1(conftg-router)# network 172.16.222.254 0.0.0.0
C. R1 (config-router)# network 172.16.222.264 255.255.255.255
D. R1(config-router)# redistribute static

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 323
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

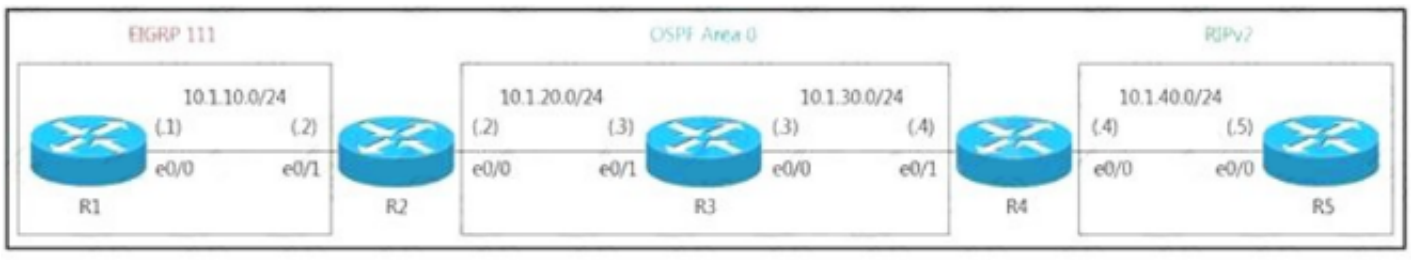


A loop occurs between R1, R2, and R3 while EIGRP is run with poison reverse enabled. Which action prevents the loop between R1, R2, and R3?

A. Configure route tagging
B. Enable split horizon
C. Configure R2 as stub receive-only
D. Configure route filtering

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 328
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.




```
R2
route-map E20 permit 10
 set tag 111
!
router eigrp 111
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 111 route-map E20 subnets

R4
router rip
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets
```

R5 should not receive any routes originated in the EIGRP domain. Which set of configuration changes removes the EIGRP routes from the R5 routing table to fix the issue?

A. R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111route-map O2R permit 20!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
B. R2route-map E20 deny 20 R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
C. R4route-map O2R permit 10 match tag 111route-map O2R deny 20!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
D. R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this question, routes from EIGRP domain are redistributed into OSPF (with tag 111) then RIPv2 but without any filtering so R5 learns all routes from both EIGRP and OSPF domain. If we only want R5 to learn routes from OSPF domain then we must filter out routes with tag 111 and permit other routes. The line “route-map O2R permit 20” is important to allow other routes because of the implicit deny all at the end of each route-map.

NEW QUESTION 331
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RtrA#show ip eigrp topology all-links
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS(1)/ID(10.1.6.1)
.....snip.....
P 10.200.1.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 21026560
via 10.1.1.2 (21026560/20514560), Serial1/0
via 10.1.2.2 (46740736/20514560), Serial1/1
via 10.1.3.2 (46740736/46228736), Serial1/2
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 332
- (Exam Topic 3)
In a DMVPN network, the Spoke1 user observed that the voice traffic is coming to Spoke2 users via the hub router. Which command is required on both spoke routers to communicate directly to one another?

A. ip nhrp map dynamic
B. ip nhrp shortcut
C. ip nhrp nhs multicast
D. ip nhrp redirect

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 335
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
CPE# show ip route static
<output omitted>
S*    0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Dialer0
S     198.51.100.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.1.1
S     203.0.113.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.1

CPE# show run | section router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute static subnets

CPE# show ip ospf database | begin Type-5
      Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum Tag
198.51.100.0    192.168.0.1     14          0x80000001 0x0007D0 0
203.0.113.0     192.168.0.1     14          0x80000001 0x009C5C 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. The default route is not advertised to the neighboring router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the redistribute static metric 200 subnets command under OSPF.
B. Configure OSPF on the Dialer0 interface.
C. Configure the network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command under OSPF.
D. Configure the default-information originate command under OSPF.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 336
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the ICMPv6 neighbor discovery messages from the left onto the correct packet types on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

NEW QUESTION 338
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network engineer must configure a DMVPN network so that a spoke establishes a direct path to another spoke if the two must send traffic to each other. A spoke must send traffic directly to the hub if required Which configuration meets this requirement?

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

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

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

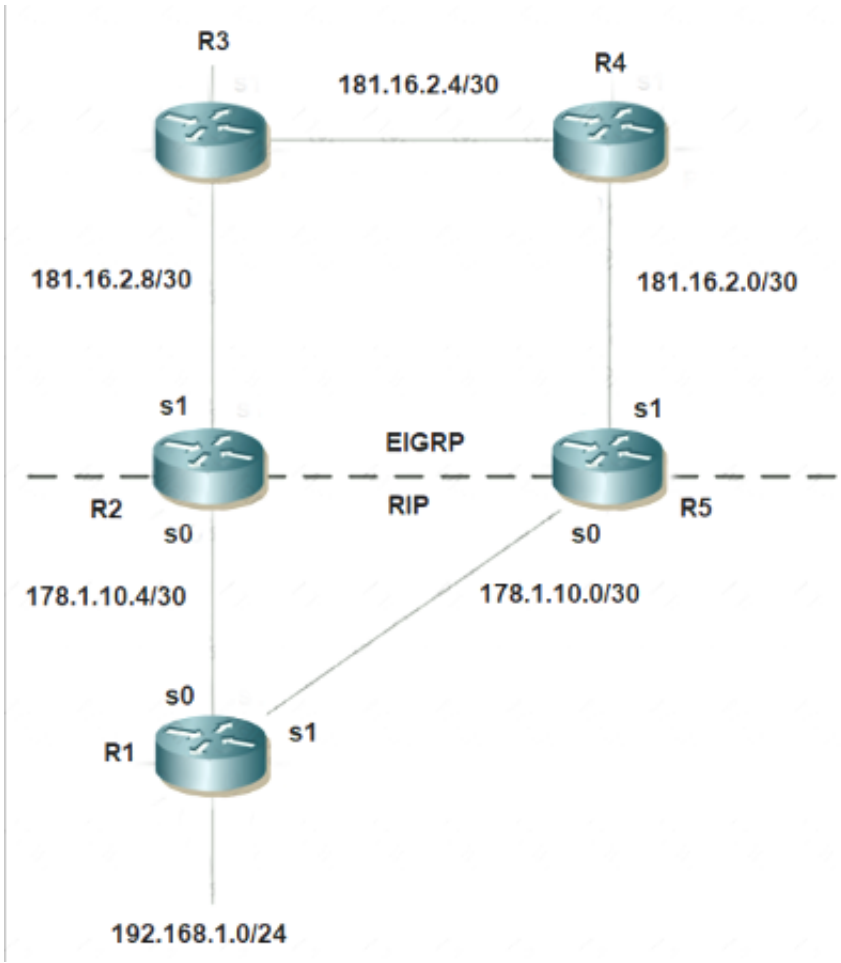
```
ip vrf 1
ip vrf 2
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0
 no shut
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0.1
 encapsulation dot1Q 1
 ip vrf forwarding 1
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
int GigabitEthernet0/0.2
 encapsulation dot1Q 2
 ip vrf forwarding 2
 ip address 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.0
```

A. Option A

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 345
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



Mutual redistribution is enabled between RIP and EIGRP on R2 and R5. Which configuration resolves the routing loop for the 192.168.1.0/24 network?

A. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any
B. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any
C. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any
D. R2:router eigrp 7network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 7network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/enhanced-interior-gateway-routing-protocol-eigrp/8606-redist.ht

NEW QUESTION 347
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/122_55_se/configuration/guid

NEW QUESTION 350
- (Exam Topic 2)

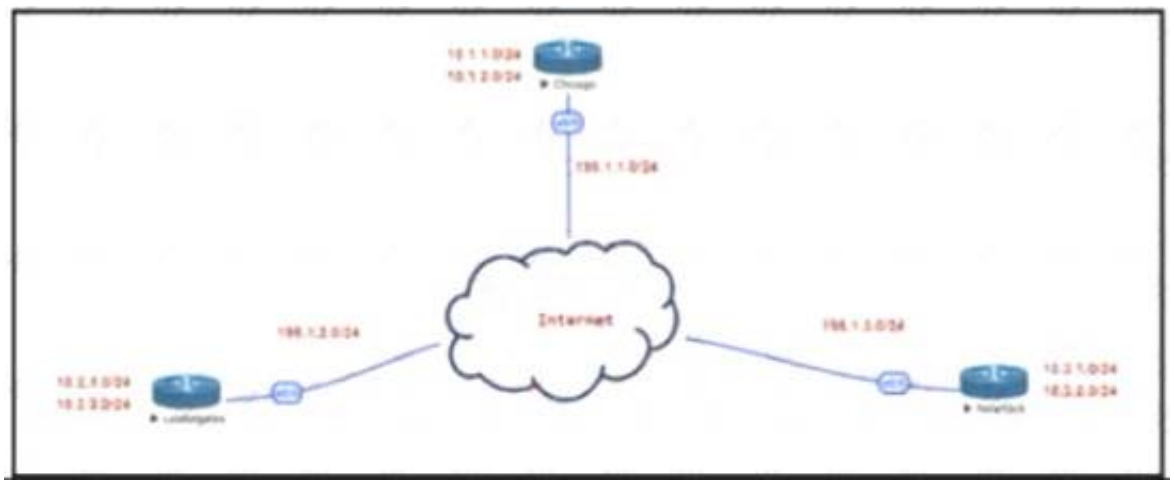
```
R1
interface Loopback0
   ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
   ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
   no auto-summary
   network 192.168.12.0
   network 172.16.0.0
   neighbor 192.168.12.2 FastEthernet0/0

R2
interface Loopback0
   ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
   ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
   network 192.168.12.0
   network 172.16.0.0
   neighbor 192.168.12.1 FastEthernet0/0
   passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 cannot establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action establishes EIGRP adjacency?

A. Remove the current autonomous system number on one of the routers and change to a different value.
B. Remove the passive-interface command from the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
C. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
D. Add the passive-interface command to the R1 configuration so that it matches the R2 configuration.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 353
- (Exam Topic 2)




```
Chicago

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

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

A. Interface Tunnel1no ip split-horizon eigrp 111
B. Interface Tunnel1Ip next-hop-self elgrp 111
C. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel mode Ipsec Ipv4
D. Interface Tunnel1tunnel protection ipsec profile IPSec-PROFILE

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 355
- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
If a router is configured to get the time from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, the times in the router's log entries may be different from the time on the

systemclock if the [localtime] option is not in the service timestamps log command. To solve this issue, add the [localtime] option to the service timestamps log command. Thetimes should now be synchronized between the system clock and the log message timestamps.
Reference:
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-syst

NEW QUESTION 360
- (Exam Topic 2)

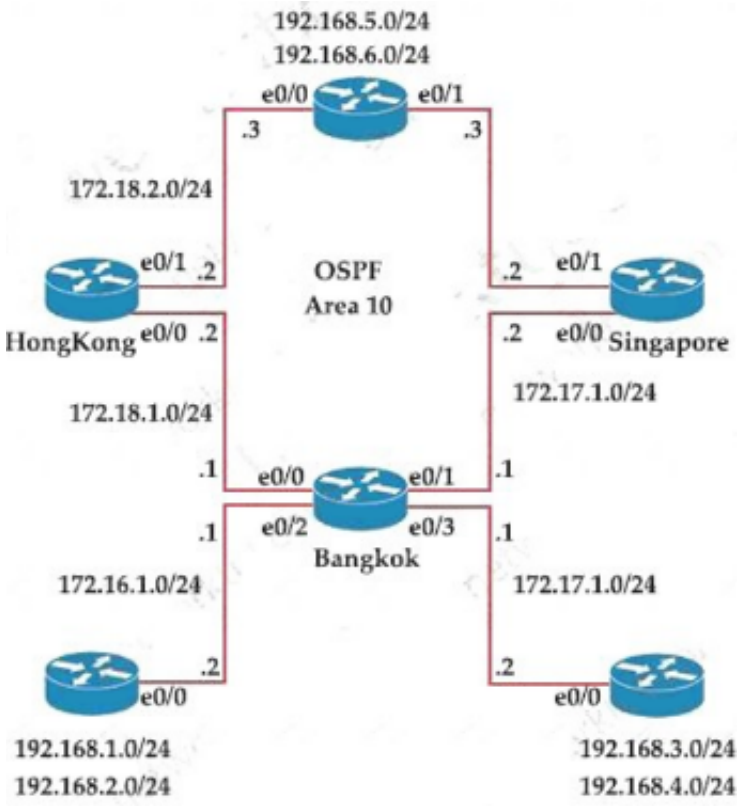
```
ipv6 access-list inbound
 permit tcp any any
 deny ipv6 any any log
!
interface gi0/0
 ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
```

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

A. ipv6 access-list inbound permit tcp any any syn deny ipv6 any any log!interface gi0/0ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
B. ipv6 access-list inbound permit tcp any any syn deny ipv6 any any log!interface gi0/0ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in
C. ipv6 access-list inbound permit tcp any any established deny ipv6 any any log!interface gi0/0ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in
D. ipv6 access-list inbound permit tcp any any established deny ipv6 any any log!interface gi0/0ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 365
- (Exam Topic 2)
Exhibit:



Bangkok is using ECMP to reach to the 192.168.5.0/24 network. The administrator must configure Bangkok in such a way that Telnet traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and192.168.4.0/24 networks uses the HongKong router as the preferred router. Which set of configurations accomplishes this task?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
We need to use Policy Based Routing (PBR) here on Bangkok router to match the traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 & 192.168.4.0/24 and “set ip next-hop” to HongKong router(172.18.1.2 in this case).
Note: Please notice that we have to apply the PBR on incoming interface e0/3 to receive traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.4.0/24.

NEW QUESTION 368
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from the left onto the definitions on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 369
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer must configure a Cisco router to initiate secure connections from the router to other devices in the network but kept failing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure a source port for the SSH connection to initiate
B. Configure a TACACS+ server and enable it
C. Configure transport input ssh command on the console
D. Configure a domain name
E. Configure a crypto key to be generated

Answer: DE

Explanation:
Follow these guidelines when configuring the switch as an SSH server or SSH client:
+ An RSA key pair generated by a SSHv1 server can be used by an SSHv2 server, and the reverse.+ If the SSH server is running on a stack master and the stack master fails, the new stack master uses the RSA key pair generated by the previous stack master
+ If you get CLI error messages after entering the crypto key generate rsa global configuration command, an RSA key pair has not been generated. Reconfigure thehostname and domain, and then enter the crypto key generate rsa command.+ When generating the RSA key pair, the message No host name specified might appear. If it does, you must configure a hostname by using the hostname globalconfiguration command.+ When generating the RSA key pair, the message No domain specified might appear. If it does, you must configure an IP domain name by using the ip domain-nameglobal configuration command.+ When configuring the local authentication and authorization authentication method, make sure that AAA is disabled on the console.
Reference:https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/3.2_0_se/multibook/co

NEW QUESTION 371
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to Exhibit.

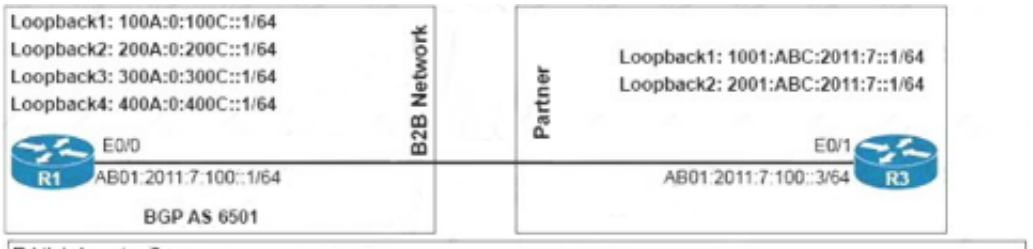
```
Jan 9 15:29:29.713: DHCP_SNOOPING: process new DHCP packet, message type: DHCPINFORM, input interface:
Po2, MAC da: ffff.ffff.ffff, DHCP yiaddr: 0.0.0.0, DHCP siaddr: 0.0.0.0, DHCP giaddr: 0.0.0.0
Jan 9 15:29:29.713: DHCP_SNOOPING_SW: bridge packet get invalid mat entry: FFFF.FFFF.FFFF, packet is
flooded to ingress VLAN: (1)
Jan 9 15:29:29.722: DHCP_SNOOPING_SW: bridge packet send packet to cpu port: Vlan1.
Jan 9 15:29:31.509: DHCPSNOOP(hlfm_set_if_input): Setting if_input to Po2 for pak. Was Vl1
Jan 9 15:29:31.509: DHCPSNOOP(hlfm_set_if_input): Setting if_input to Vl1 for pak. Was Po2
Jan 9 15:29:31.509: DHCPSNOOP(hlfm_set_if_input): Setting if_input to Po2 for pak. Was Vl1Jan 9
15:29:31.517: DHCP_SNOOPING: received new DHCP packet from input interface (Port-channel2)
```

A network administrator enables DHCP snooping on the Cisco Catalyst 3750-X switch and configures the uplink port (Port-channel2) as a trusted port. Clients are not receiving an IP address, but when DHCP snooping is disabled, clients start receiving IP addresses. Which global command resolves the issue?

A. No ip dhcp snooping information option
B. ip dhcp snooping
C. ip dhcp relay information trust portchannel2
D. ip dhcp snooping trust

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 374
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1#sh bgp ipv6 sum
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 6501
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor                V    AS  MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
AB01:2011:7:100::3      4  6502        0       0        1    0    0 never     Idle
```

```
R1#debug ip bgp all
* Nov 8 17:22:11.223: BGP: AB01:2011:7:100::3 active went from Idle to Active
* Nov 8 17:22:11.223: BGP: AB01:2011:7:100::3 open active, local address AB01:2011:7:100::1
* Nov 8 17:22:11.224: BGP: AB01:2011:7:100::3 open failed: Connection refused by remote host
* Nov 8 17:22:11.224: BGP: AB01:2011:7:100::3 Active open failed - tcb is not available, open
active delayed 11264 ms (35000ms max, 60% jitter)
* Nov 8 17:22:11.224: BGP: ses global AB01:2011:7:100::3 (0xC3F49FF0:0) act Reset (Active open failed)
* Nov 8 17:22:11.232: BGP: AB01:2011:7:100::3 active went from Active to Idle
* Nov 8 17:22:11.232: BGP: nrb global AB01:2011:7:100::3 Active open failed - open timer running
```

```
R1#ping ipv6 AB01:2011:7:100::3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to AB01:2011:7:100::3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
```

An engineer configured BGP between routers R1 and R3 The BOP peers cannot establish neighbor adjacency to be able to exchange routes. Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. R3router bgp 6502 address-family ipv6neighbor AB01:2011:7:100::1 activate
B. R1router bgp 6501 address-family ipv6neighbor AB01:2011:7:100;:3 activate
C. R3router bgp 6502neighbor AB01:2011:7:100::1 ebgp-muttlhop 255
D. R1router bgp 6501 neighborAB01:2011:7:100::3ebgp-multihop255

Answer: A

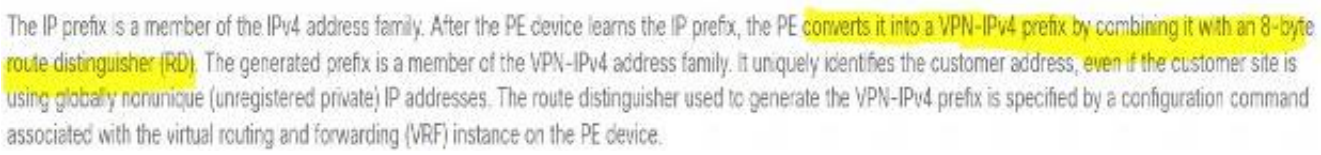
Explanation:
From the output, we learned that R1 was trying to establish BGP neighbor relationship with R3 but failed. Both of them were using physical interface to establish neighbor relationship so we don't need the "… ebgp-multihop" command here. The only reasonable answer is R3 has not been configured to activate BGP neighbor relationship with R1.

NEW QUESTION 375
- (Exam Topic 2)
What does the PE router convert the Ipv4 prefix to within an MPLS VPN?

A. VPN-IPv4 prefix combined with the 64-bit route distinguisher
B. 48-bit route combining the IP and PE router-id
C. prefix that combines the ASN, PE router-id, and IP prefix
D. eBGP path association between the PE and CE sessions

Answer: A

Explanation:


The IP prefix is a member of the IPv4 address family. After the PE device learns the IP prefix, the PE converts it into a VPN-IPv4 prefix by combining it with an 8-byte route distinguisher (RD). The generated prefix is a member of the VPN-IPv4 address family. It uniquely identifies the customer address, even if the customer site is using globally nonunique (unregistered private) IP addresses. The route distinguisher used to generate the VPN-IPv4 prefix is specified by a configuration command associated with the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance on the PE device.

NEW QUESTION 376
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map FILTER1 deny 10
match ip address 1
!
router eigrp 1
distribute-list route-map FILTER1 in
```

Which action restores the routes from neighbors while still filtering 1.1.1.0/24?

A. Add a second line in the access list to permit any.
B. Modify the route map to permit the access list instead of deny it
C. Modify the access list to deny instead of permit it.
D. Add a second sequence in the route map permit 20

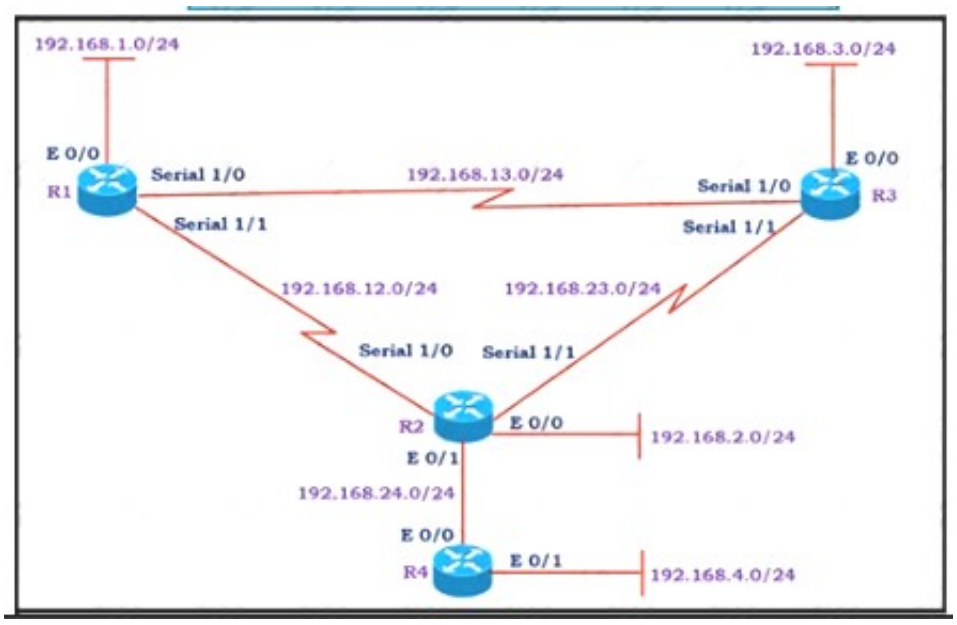
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 379
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer configured two routers connected to two different service providers using BGP with default attributes. One of the links is presenting high delay, which causes slowness in the network. Which BGP attribute must the engineer configure to avoid using the high-delay ISP link if the second ISP link is up?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 381
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.




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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 383
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer configured access list NON-CISCO in a policy to influence routes

```
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 5
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-list): NON-CISCO
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
    ip next-hop 192.168.1.5
  Policy routing matches: 388213827 packets, 222009685077 bytes
```

What are the two effects of this route map configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Packets are not evaluated by sequence 10.
B. Packets are evaluated by sequence 10.
C. Packets are forwarded to the default gateway.

D. Packets are forwarded using normal route lookup.
E. Packets are dropped by the access list.

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 388
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

Which action resolves the failed authentication attempt to the router?

A. Configure aaa authorization login command on line vty 0 4
B. Configure aaa authorization login command on line console 0
C. Configure aaa authorization console global command
D. Configure aaa authorization console command on line vty 0 4

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the debug output, we see that the Authorization (not Authentication) failed so we need to correct the authorization. In order to enable authorization, we must use the global command “aaa authorization console” first.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/security/a1/sec-a1-cr-book/sec-cr-a1.html

NEW QUESTION 393
- (Exam Topic 2)
What does IPv6 Source Guard utilize to determine if IPv6 source addresses should be forwarded?

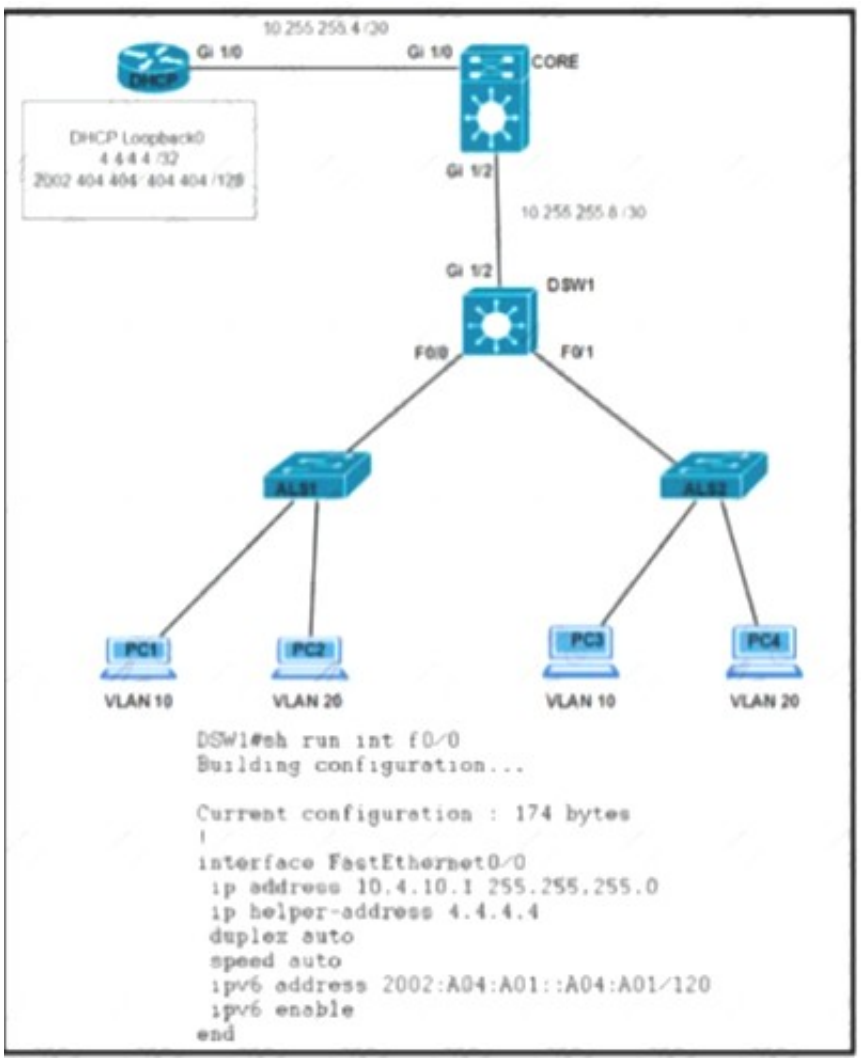
A. ACE
B. ACLS
C. DHCP
D. Binding Table

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 394
- (Exam Topic 2)
Clients on ALS2 receive IPv4 and IPv6 addresses but clients on ALS1 receive only IPv4 addresses and not IPv6 addresses. Which action on DSW1 allows clients on ALS1 to receive IPv6 addresses?



A) Configure DSW1(config-if)#ipv6 helper address 2002:404:404::404:404
B) Configure DSW1(dhcp-config)#default-router 2002:A04:A01::A04:A01
C) Configure DSW1(config)#ipv6 route 2002:404:404:404:404/128 FastEthernet1/0
D) Configure DSW1(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2002:404:404::404:404 GigabitEthernet1/2

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/stateful-dhcpv6-relay-configuration-example/ta-p/31493

NEW QUESTION 398
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show run | begin line
line con 0
 exec-timeout 0 0
 privilege level 15
 logging synohronous
 transport preferred telnet
 transport output none
 stopbits 0 4
line vty 0 4
 login
 transport referred telnet
 transport input none
 transport output telnet
R1#

R1#ssh -1 cisco 192.168.12.2
% ssh connections not permitted from this terminal
R1#
```

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

R1(config)#**line console 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport preferred ssh**

R1(config)#**line vty 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**

R1(config)#**line vty 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**
R1(config-line)# **transport preferred ssh**

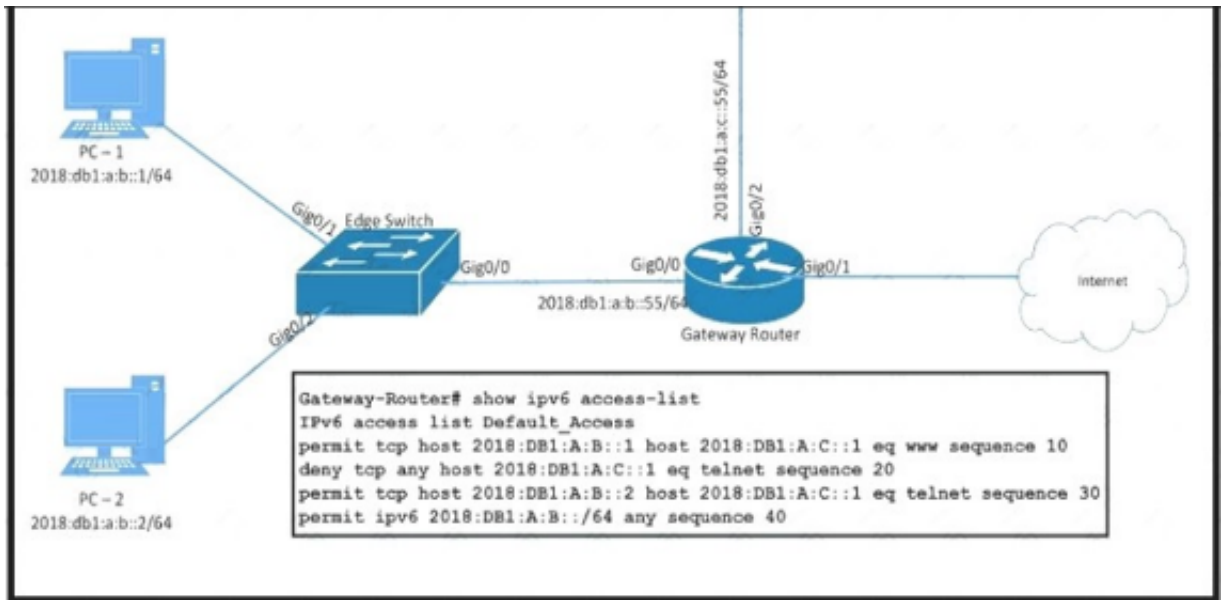
R1(config)#**line console 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://community.cisco.com/t5/other-network-architecture/out-of-band-router-access/td-p/333295 The “transport output none” command prevents any protocol connection made from R1. Therefore our SSH connection to 192.168.12.2 was refused. In order to fix this problem we can configure “transport output ssh” under “line console 0” of R1.
Note: The parameter “-l” specifies the username to log in as on the remote machine.

NEW QUESTION 401
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



PC-2 failed to establish a Telnet connection to the terminal server. Which configuration resolves the issue?

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**sequence 15 permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**no sequence 20**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**sequence 5 permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**sequence 25 permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In fact in this question both answer A and answer C are correct but we believe answer A is the better choice as it only allows PC-2 to telnet to terminal server. All other hosts are refused to telnet to terminal server via sequence 20.

NEW QUESTION 405
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which IGPs are supported by the MPLS LDP autoconfiguration feature?

A. RIPv2 and OSPF
B. OSPF and EIGRP
C. OSPF and ISIS

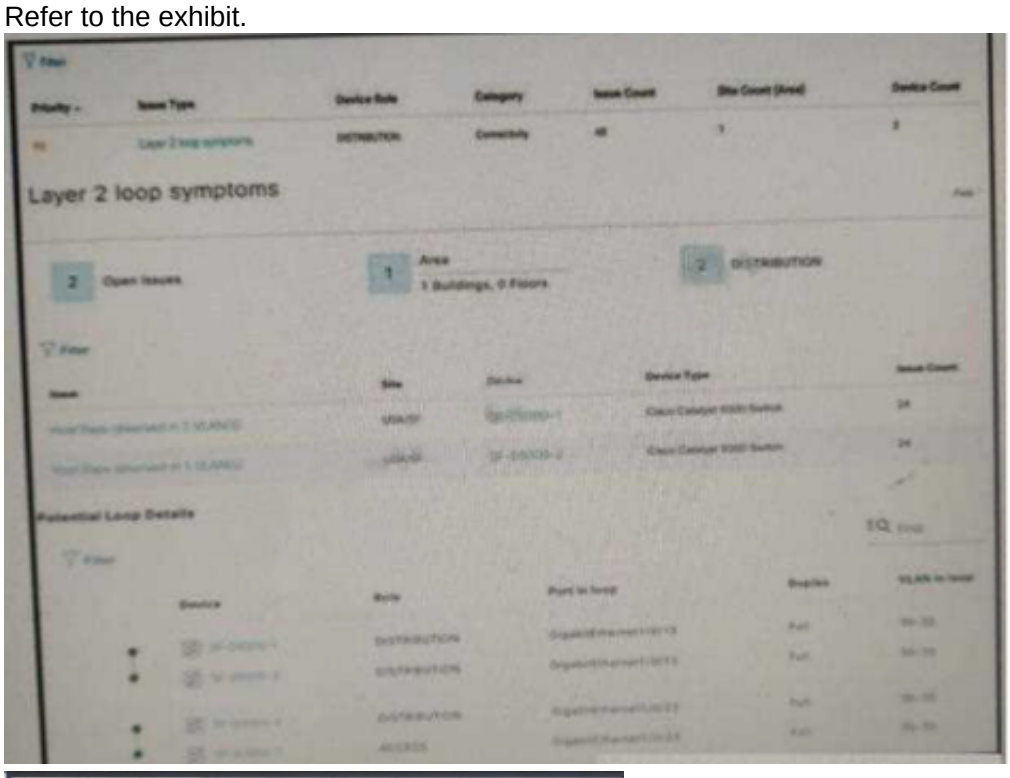
D. ISIS and RIPv2

Answer: C

Explanation:

The MPLS LDP Autoconfiguration feature enables you to globally enable Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) on every interface associated with an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) instance. This feature is supported on Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) IGPs. It provides

NEW QUESTION 410
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.




```
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/13
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 30-33
  switchport mode trunk
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/23
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 30-33
  switchport mode trunk
```

An engineer identifier a Layer 2 loop using DNAC. Which command fixes the problem in the SF-D9300-1 switch?

A. no spanning-tree uplinkfast
B. spanning-tree loopguard default
C. spanning-tree backbonesfast
D. spanning-tree portfast bpduguard

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and management/dnacenter/tech_notes/b_dnac_sda_lan_automation_deployment.html

NEW QUESTION 415
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the MPLS concepts from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

label edge router	allows an LSR to remove the label before forwarding the packet
label switch router	accepts unlabeled packets and imposes labels
forwarding equivalence class	group of packets that are forwarded in the same manner
penultimate hop popping	receives labeled packets and swaps labels

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
+ allows an LSR to remove the label before forwarding the packet: penultimate hop popping
+ accepts unlabeled packets and imposes labels: label edge router
+ group of packets that are forwarded in the same manner: forwarding equivalence class

+ receives labeled packets and swaps labels: label switch router
A label edge router (LER, also known as edge LSR) is a router that operates at the edge of an MPLS network and acts as the entry and exit points for the network.
LERspush an MPLS label onto an incoming packet and pop it off an outgoing packet.
A forwarding equivalence class (FEC) is a term

NEW QUESTION 416
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which two components are needed for a service provider to utilize the LVPN MPLS application? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

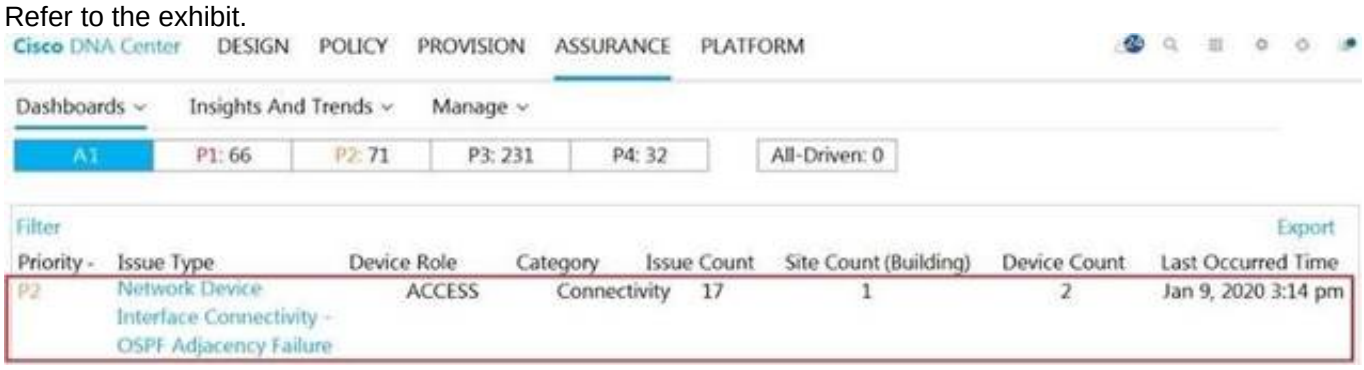
Explanation:
MPLS Network Protocols
+ IGP: OSPF, EIGRP, IS-IS on core facing and core links+ RSVP and/or LDP on core and/or core facing links
->
+ MP-iBGP on PE devices (for MPLS services), MP-BGP: Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol, used for MPLS L3 VPN -> .
Reference: https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/ifi/IN3230/h19/kursmateriell/mpls-lecture.pdf

NEW QUESTION 418
- (Exam Topic 2)
A customer reports to the support desk that they cannot print from their PC to the local printer id:401987778. Which tool must be used to diagnose the issue using Cisco DNA Center Assurance?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 420
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is using the DNA Assurance Dashboard panel to troubleshoot an OSPF adjacency that failed between Edge_NYC interface GigabitEthernet1/3 with Neighbor Edge_SNJ. The administrator observes that the neighborship is stuck in exstart state. How does the administrator fix this issue?

A. Configure to match the OSPF interface speed and duplex settings on both routers.
B. Configure to match the OSPF interface MTU settings on both routers.
C. Configure to match the OSPF interface unique IP address and subnet mask on both routers.
D. Configure to match the OSPF interface network types on both routers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13684-12.html

NEW QUESTION 425
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which Ipv6 first-hop security feature helps to minimize denial of service attacks?

A. IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard
B. IPv6 Destination Guard
C. DHCPv6 Guard
D. IPv6 MAC address filtering

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Destination Guard feature helps in minimizing denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. It performs address resolutions only for those addresses that are active on the link,and requires the FHS binding table to be populated with the help of the IPv6 snooping feature.The feature enables the filtering of IPv6 traffic based on the destinationaddress, and blocks the NDP resolution for destination addresses that are not found in the binding table. By default, the policy drops traffic coming for an unknowndestination.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/7600/ios/15S/configuration/guide/7600_15_0s_book/IPv6_Secur

NEW QUESTION 429
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which component of MPLS VPNs is used to extend the IP address so that an engineer is able to identify to which VPN it belongs?

A. VPNv4 address family
B. RD
C. RT
D. LDP

Answer: B

Explanation:

• Specify the correct route distinguisher used for that VPN. This is used to extend the IP address so that you can identify which VPN it belongs to.

```
rd <VPN route distinguisher>
```

NEW QUESTION 433
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is the output of the following command:
show ip vrf

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

Answer: A

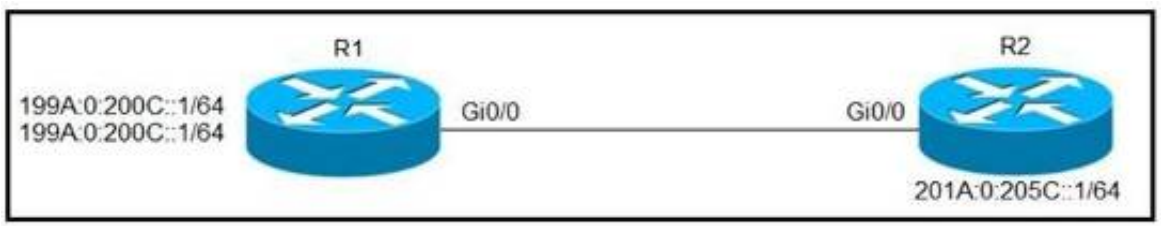
NEW QUESTION 434
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which configuration adds an IPv4 interface to an OSPFv3 process in OSPFv3 address family configuration?

A. Router ospf3 1 address-family ipv4
B. Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
C. Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
D. Router ospfv3 1 address-family ipv4 unicast

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_ospf/configuration/xe-3s/iro-xe-3s-book/ip6-route-os

NEW QUESTION 436
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

```
ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host
201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet
!
int Gi0/0
  ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in
!
```

B)

```
ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host
201A:0:205C::1/64 eq telnet
!
int Gi0/0
  ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in
!
```

C)

```
ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host
201A:0:205C::1/64
!
int Gi0/0
  ipv6 access-map Deny_Telnet in
!
```

D)

```
ipv6 access-list Deny_Telnet sequence 10 deny tcp host 198A:0:200C::1/64 host
201A:0:205C::1/64
!
int Gi0/0
  ipv6 traffic-filter Deny_Telnet in
!
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 441
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. if prefixes are not received from the BGP peer
B. if prefixes reach the maximum limit
C. if a prefix list is applied on the inbound direction
D. if prefixes exceed the maximum limit

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 443
- (Exam Topic 1)
While troubleshooting connectivity issues to a router, these details are noticed:
- Standard pings to all router interfaces, including loopbacks, are successful.
- Data traffic is unaffected.
- SNMP connectivity is intermittent.
- SSH is either slow or disconnects frequently.

Which command must be configured first to troubleshoot this issue?

A. show policy-map control-plane
B. show policy-map
C. show interface | inc drop
D. show ip route

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 448
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

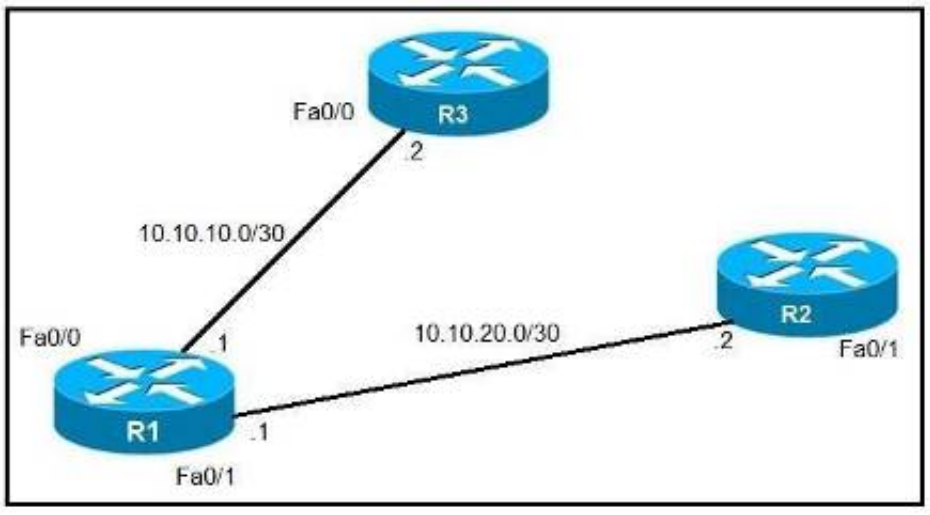
An IP SLA is configured to use the backup default route when the primary is down, but it is not working as desired. Which command fixes the issue?

A. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2 10 track 1
B. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2
C. R1(config)#ip sla track 1
D. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1.1.1.1 track 1

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 453
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. debug ip flow
B. debug ip sla error
C. debug ip routing
D. debug ip packet

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 458
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which statement about route distinguishers in an MPLS network is true?

A. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
B. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.
C. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network.
D. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 459
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

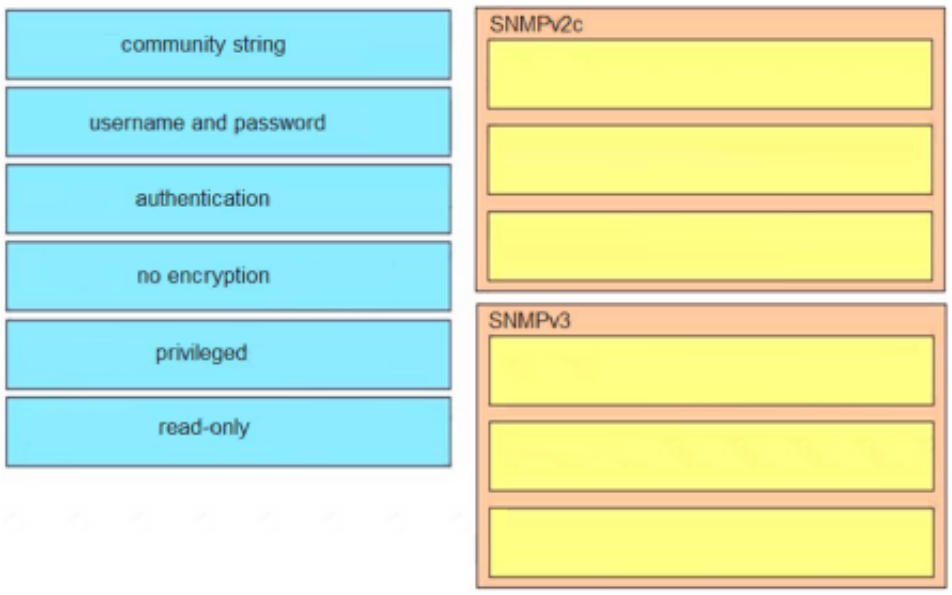
```
R1#show ip ssh
SSH Disabled – version 1.99
%Please create RSA keys to enable SSH (and of atleast 768 bits for SSH v2).
Authentication timeout: 120 secs; Authentication retries: 3
Minimum expected Diffie Hellman key size: 1024 bits
IOS Keys in SECSH format (ssh-rsa, base64 encoded) : NONE
R1#
```

An engineer is trying to connect to a device with SSH but cannot connect. The engineer connects by using the console and finds the displayed output when troubleshooting. Which command must be used in configuration mode to enable SSH on the device?

A. no ip ssh disable
B. ip ssh enable
C. ip ssh version 2
D. crypto key generate rsa

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 461
- (Exam Topic 1)
Drag and drop the SNMP attributes in Cisco IOS devices from the left onto the correct SNMPv2c or SNMPV3 categories on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 466
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Down User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session  User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Up
R1#show clock
*15:42:00.506 CET Fri Jun 28 2019
```

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k_r3-9/system_management/command/ref By default, syslog and debug messages are stamped by UTC, regardless of the time zone that device configured. You should append localtime key word to "service timestamp {log | debug} datetime msec" global command to change that behavior.
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-syst https://www.cisco.com/E-Learning/bulk/public/tac/cim/cib/using_cisco_ios_software/cmdrefs/service_timestam

NEW QUESTION 467

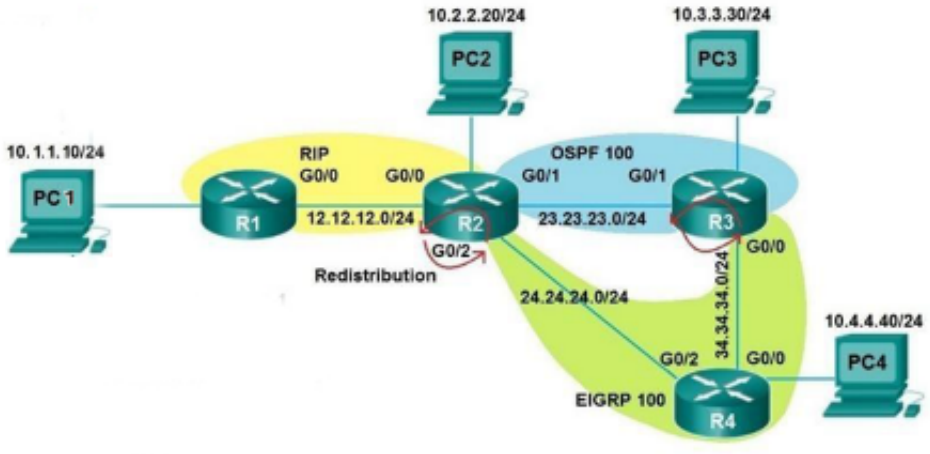
- (Exam Topic 1)
Drag and Drop the IPv6 First-Hop Security features from the left onto the definitions on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, chart Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 470
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. Filter RIP routes back into RIP when redistributing into RIP in R2
B. Filter OSPF routes into RIP FROM EIGRP when redistributing into RIP in R2.
C. Filter all routes except RIP routes when redistributing into EIGRP in R2.
D. Filter RIP AND OSPF routes back into OSPF from EIGRP when redistributing into OSPF in R2
E. Filter all routes except EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF in R3.

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 475
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which is statement about IPv6 inspection is true?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 480
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which transport layer protocol is used to form LDP sessions?

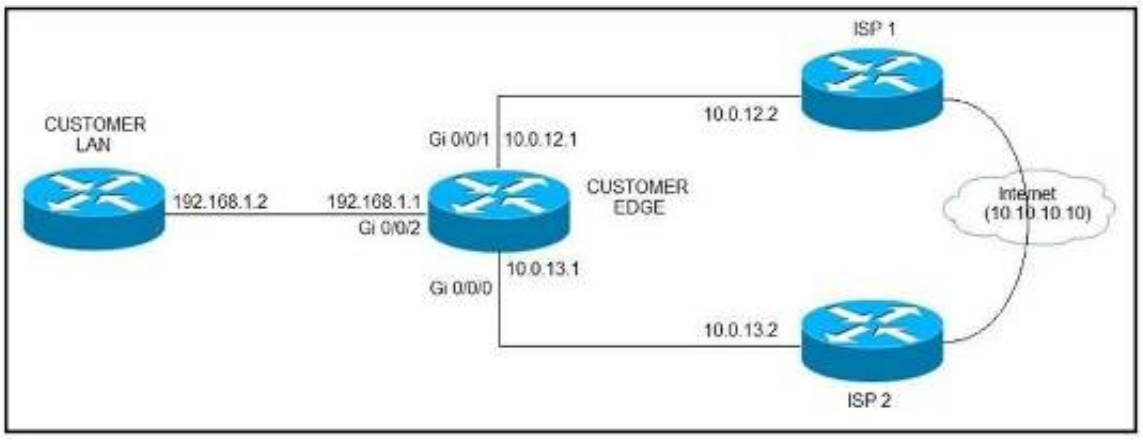
A. UDP
B. SCTP
C. TCP
D. RDP

Answer: C

Explanation:
LDP multicasts hello messages to a well-known UDP port (646) in order to discover neighbors. Once the discovery is accomplished, a TCP connection (port 646)

is established and the LDP session begins. LDP keepalives ensure the health of the session. Thanks to the LDP session, LDP messages create the label mappings required for a FEC. Withdraw messages are used when FECs need to be torn down.

NEW QUESTION 481
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.



ISP 1 and ISP 2 directly connect to the Internet. A customer is tracking both ISP links to achieve redundancy and cannot see the Cisco IOS IP SLA tracking output on the router console. Which command is missing from the IP SLA configuration?

A. Start-time 00:00
B. Start-time 0
C. Start-time immediately
D. Start-time now

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipsla/configuration/15-mt/sla-15-mt-book/sla_icmp_echo.htm

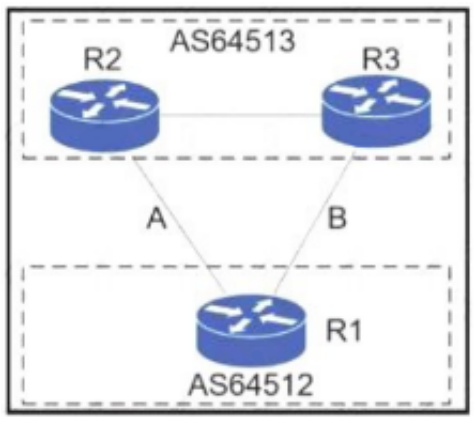
NEW QUESTION 482
- (Exam Topic 1)
When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message “Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template”.
What is the reason for the error?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
If you use tags to filter the templates, you must apply the same tags to the device to which you want to apply the templates. Otherwise, you get the following error during provisioning: Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-c

NEW QUESTION 487
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

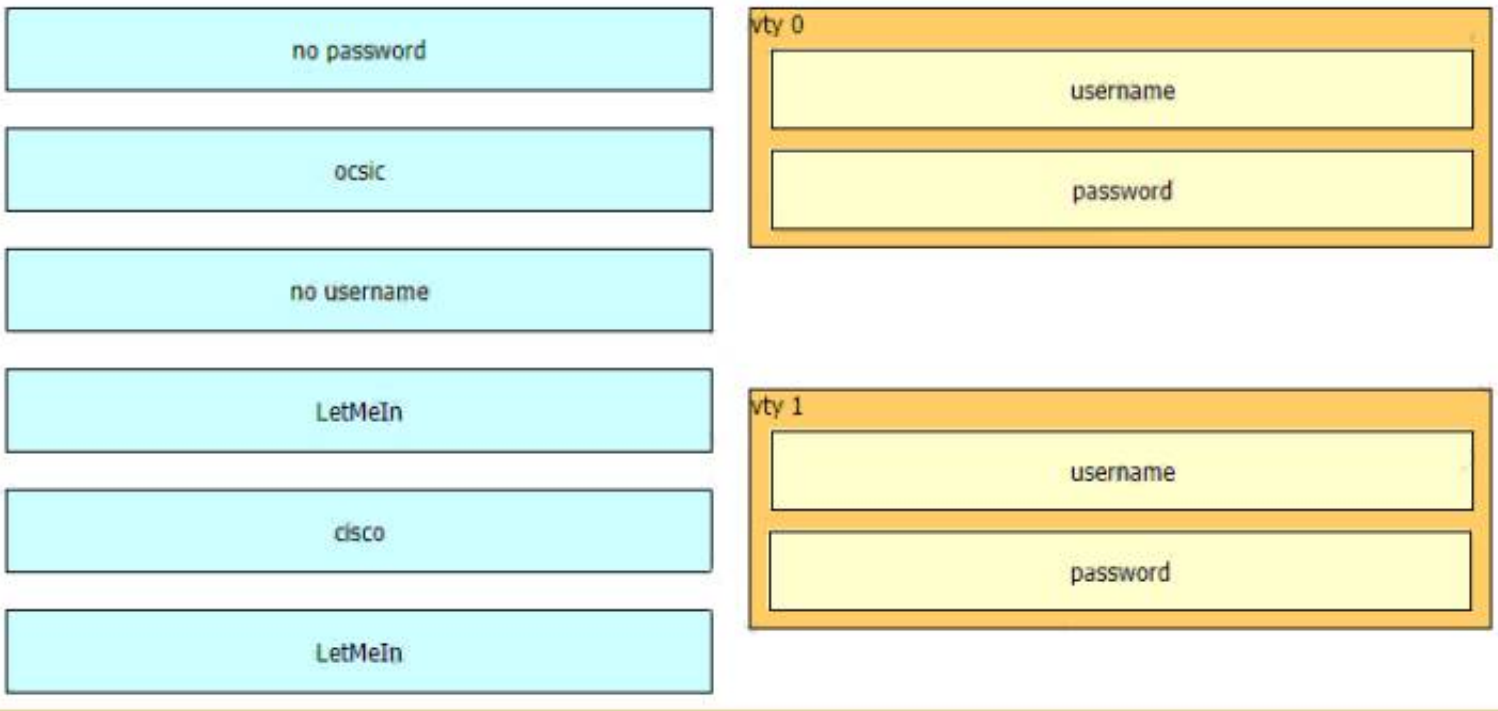
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 491
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
vty 0:
+ cisco
+ 0csic vty 1:
+ no username
+ no password
The command “aaa authentication login default none” means no authentication is required when access to the device via Console/VTY/AUX so if one interface does not specify another login authentication method (via the “login authentication …” command), it will allow to access without requiring username or password. In this case VTY 1 does not specify another authentication login method so it will use the default method (which is “none” in this case).

NEW QUESTION 496
.....

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