

300-730 Dumps

Implementing Secure Solutions with Virtual Private Networks (SVPN)

<https://www.certleader.com/300-730-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

```
HUB#show ip nhrp
10.0.0.2/32 via 10.0.0.2
  Tunnel0 created 00:02:09, expire 00:00:01
  Type: dynamic, Flags: unique registered used nhop
  NBMA address: 2.2.2.1
10.0.0.3/32 via 10.0.0.3
  Tunnel0 created 00:13:25, 01:46:34
  Type: dynamic, Flags: unique registered used nhop
  NBMA address: 3.3.3.1
```

The DMVPN tunnel is dropping randomly and no tunnel protection is configured. Which spoke configuration mitigates tunnel drops?

A.

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 20
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
 ip nhrp registration timeout 120
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

A. interface Tunnel0

```
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 120
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
 ip nhrp registration timeout 120
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

B. interface Tunnel0

```
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 120
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
 ip nhrp registration timeout 20
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

D.

```
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
  ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
  ip nhrp network-id 1
  ip nhrp holdtime 120
  ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
  ip nhrp registration timeout 150
  ip nhrp shortcut
  tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
  tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

Which statement about GETVPN is true?

- A. The configuration that defines which traffic to encrypt originates from the key server.
- B. TEK rekeys can be load-balanced between two key servers operating in COOP.
- C. The pseudotime that is used for replay checking is synchronized via NTP.
- D. Group members must acknowledge all KEK and TEK rekeys, regardless of configuration.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface: Tunnell
  Crypto map tag: Tunnell-head-0, local addr 192.168.0.1

protected vrf: (none)
local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0/0/0)
current_peer 192.168.0.2 port 500
  PERMIT, flags={origin_is_acl,}
  #pkts encaps: 0, #pkts encrypt: 0, #pkts digest: 0
  #pkts decaps: 0, #pkts decrypt: 0, #pkts verify: 0
  #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
  #pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts compr. failed: 0
  #pkts not decompressed: 0, #pkts decompress failed: 0
  #send errors 0, #recv errors 0

local crypto endpt.: 192.168.0.1, remote crypto endpt.: 192.168.0.2
plaintext mtu 1438, path mtu 1500, ip mtu 1500, ip mtu idb GigabitEthernet1
current outbound spi: 0x3D05D003(1023791107)
PFS (Y/N): N, DH group: none
```

Which two tunnel types produce the show crypto ipsec sa output seen in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. crypto map
- B. DMVPN
- C. GRE
- D. FlexVPN
- E. VTI

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two parameters help to map a VPN session to a tunnel group without using the tunnel-group list? (Choose two.)

- A. group-alias
- B. certificate map
- C. optimal gateway selection
- D. group-url
- E. AnyConnect client version

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

Which method dynamically installs the network routes for remote tunnel endpoints?

- A. policy-based routing
- B. CEF
- C. reverse route injection
- D. route filtering

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_vpnnav/configuration/12-4t/sec-vpn-availability-12-4t-book/sec-rev-rte-inject.html

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
!
aaa authorization network local-group-author-list local
!
crypto pki trustpoint trustpoint1
  enrollment url http://192.168.3.1:80
  revocation-check crl
!
crypto pki certificate map certmap1 1
  subject-name co cisco
!
crypto ikev2 authorization policy author-policy1
  ipv6 pool v6-pool
  ipv6 dns 2001:DB8:1::11 2001:DB8:1::12
  ipv6 subnet-acl v6-acl
!
crypto ikev2 profile ikev2-profile1
  match certificate certmap1
  authentication local rsa-sig
  authentication remote rsa-sig
  pki trustpoint trustpoint1
  aaa authorization group cert list local-group-author-list
  author-policy1
  virtual-template 1
!
crypto ipsec transform-set transform1 esp-aes esp-sha-hmac
!
crypto ipsec profile ipsec-profile1
  set transform-set trans transform1
  set ikev2-profile ikev2-profile1
!
interface Ethernet0/0
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1::1/32
!
interface Virtual-Template1 type tunnel
  ipv6 unnumbered Ethernet0/0
  tunnel mode ipsec ipv6
  tunnel protection ipsec profile ipsec-profile1
!
ipv6 local pool v6-pool 2001:DB8:1::10/32 48
!
ipv6 access-list v6-acl
  permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8:1::20 any
  permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8:1::30 any
```

What is configured as a result of this command set?

- A. FlexVPN client profile for IPv6
- B. FlexVPN server to authorize groups by using an IPv6 external AAA
- C. FlexVPN server for an IPv6 dVTI session
- D. FlexVPN server to authenticate IPv6 peers by using EAP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_ike2vpn/configuration/xs-3s/sec-flex-vpn-xe-3s-book/sec-cfg-flex-clnt.html

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two types of web resources or protocols are enabled by default on the Cisco ASA Clientless SSL VPN portal? (Choose two.)

- A. HTTP
- B. ICA (Citrix)
- C. VNC
- D. RDP
- E. CIFS

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa94/config-guides/cli/vpn/asa-94-vpn-config/webvpn-configure-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

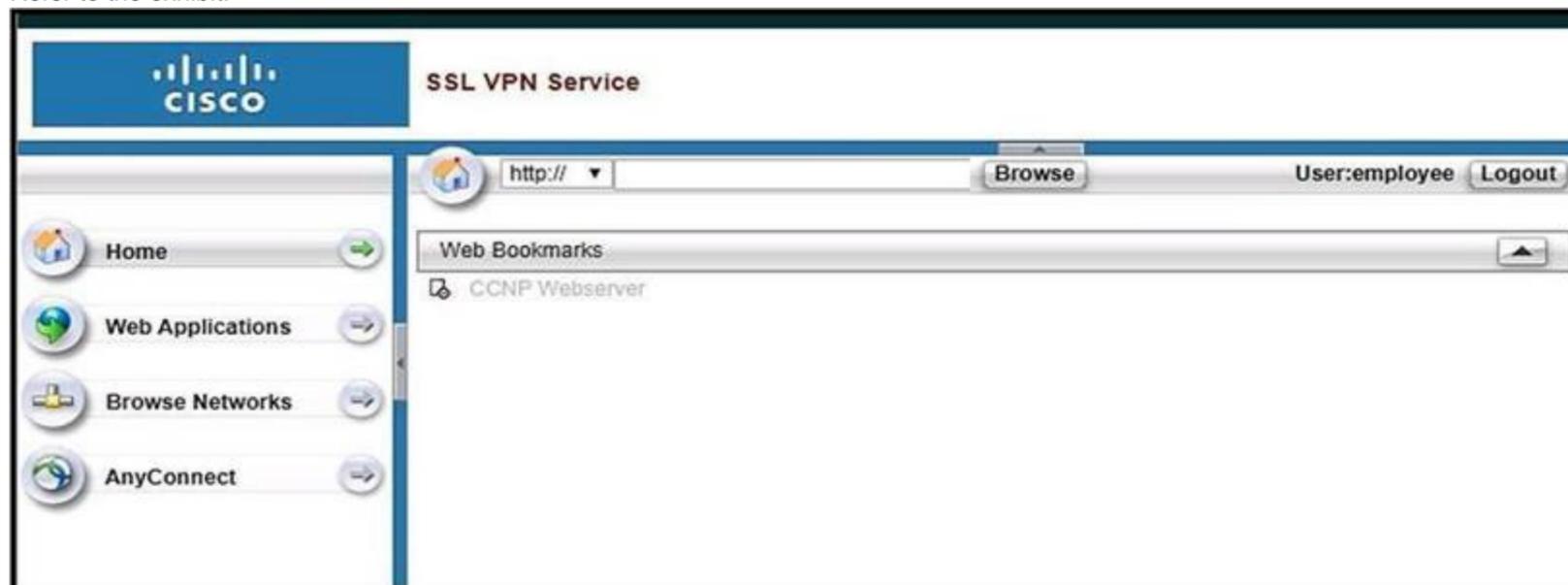
Cisco AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client has been configured to use IKEv2 for one group of users and SSL for another group. When the administrator configures a new AnyConnect release on the Cisco ASA, the IKEv2 users cannot download it automatically when they connect. What might be the problem?

- A. The XML profile is not configured correctly for the affected users.
- B. The new client image does not use the same major release as the current one.
- C. Client services are not enabled.
- D. Client software updates are not supported with IKEv2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the exhibit, why are users unable to access CCNP Webserver bookmark?

- A. The URL is being blocked by a WebACL.
- B. The ASA cannot resolve the URL.
- C. The bookmark has been disabled.
- D. The user cannot access the URL.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.



The customer must launch Cisco AnyConnect in the RDP machine. Which IOS configuration accomplishes this task?

- A. `crypto vpn anyconnect profile Profile 1 flash:RDP.xml`
`webvpn context Context1`
`svc platform win seq 1`
`policy group PolicyGroup1`
`functions svc-enabled`
- B.

crypto vpn anyconnect profile Profile 1 flash:RDP.xml
webvpn context Context1
browser-attribute import flash:RDP.xml

- C. crypto vpn anyconnect profile Profile 1 flash:RDP.xml
webvpn context Context1
policy group PolicyGroup1
svc profile Profile1
- D. crypto vpn anyconnect profile Profile 1 flash:RDP.xml
webvpn context Context1
policy group PolicyGroup1
svc module RDP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/vpn/starting-anyconnect-vpn-through-rdp-session-on-cisco-891/td-p/2128284>

NEW QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
tunnel-group IKEV2 type remote-access
tunnel-group IKEV2 general-attributes
address-pool split
default-group-policy GroupPolicy1
tunnel-group IKEV2 webvpn-attributes
group-alias ikev2 enable

-----

-<HostEntry>
<HostName>ikev2</HostName>
<HostAddress>10.106.45.221</HostAddress>
<UserGroup>ikev2</UserGroup>
<PrimaryProtocol>IPsec</PrimaryProtocol>
</HostEntry>
```

The customer can establish a Cisco AnyConnect connection without using an XML profile. When the host "ikev2" is selected in the AnyConnect drop down, the connection fails. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The HostName is incorrect.
- B. The IP address is incorrect.
- C. Primary protocol should be SSL.
- D. UserGroup must match connection profile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/security-documents/anyconnect-xml-settings/ta-p/3157891>

NEW QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibit.

```

IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Processing IKE_AUTH message
IKEv2:IPsec policy validate request sent for profile CloudOne with psh index 1.

IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):
IKEv2:(SA ID = 1):[IPsec -> IKEv2] Callback received for the validate proposal - FAILED.

IKEv2-ERROR:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):: There was no IPSEC policy found for received TS
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Sending TS unacceptable notify
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Get my authentication method
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):My authentication method is 'PSK'
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Get peer's preshared key for 68.72.250.251
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Generate my authentication data
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Use preshared key for id 68.72.250.250, key len 5
IKEv2:[IKEv2 -> Crypto Engine] Generate IKEv2 authentication data
IKEv2:[Crypto Engine -> IKEv2] IKEv2 authentication data generation PASSED
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Get my authentication method
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):My authentication method is 'PSK'
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Generating IKE_AUTH message
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Constructing IDr payload: '68.72.250.250' of type 'IPv4 address'
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Building packet for encryption.
Payload contents:
VID IDr AUTH NOTIFY(TS_UNACCEPTABLE)

IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Sending Packet [To 68.72.250.251:500/From 68.72.250.250:500/VRF i0:f0]
Initiator SPI : 3D527B1D50DBEEF4 - Responder SPI : 8C693F77F2656636 Message id: 1
IKEv2 IKE_AUTH Exchange RESPONSE
Payload contents:
ENCR
    
```

Based on the debug output, which type of mismatch is preventing the VPN from coming up?

- A. interesting traffic
- B. lifetime
- C. preshared key
- D. PFS

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the responder's policy does not allow it to accept any part of the proposed Traffic Selectors, it responds with a TS_UNACCEPTABLE Notify message.

NEW QUESTION 13

Refer to the exhibit.

```

*Nov 26 00:52:20.002: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Received Packet [From 10.10.10.1:500/To 10.10.10.2:500/VRF i0:f0]
Initiator SPI : D5684E1462991856 - Responder SPI : 2162145C95256F6A Message id: 1
IKEv2 IKE_AUTH Exchange RESPONSE
*Nov 26 00:52:20.002: IKEv2-PAK:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Next payload: ENCR, version: 2.0 Exchange type: IKE_AUTH, flags: RESPONDER MSG-RESPONSE Message id: 1, length: 236
Payload contents:
VID Next payload: IDr, reserved: 0x0, length: 20
IDr Next payload: AUTH, reserved: 0x0, length: 12
  Id type: IPv4 address, Reserved: 0x0 0x0
AUTH Next payload: SA, reserved: 0x0, length: 28
  Auth method PSK, reserved: 0x0, reserved: 0x0
SA Next payload: TSi, reserved: 0x0, length: 40
  last proposal: 0x0, reserved: 0x0, length: 35
  Proposal: 1, Protocol id: ESP, SPI size: 4, #trans: 3 last transform: 0x3, reserved: 0x0: length: 8
    type: 1, reserved: 0x0, id: 3DES
    last transform: 0x3, reserved: 0x0: length: 8
    type: 3, reserved: 0x0, id: SHA96
    last transform: 0x0, reserved: 0x0: length: 8
    type: 5, reserved: 0x0, id: Don't use ESN
  TSi Next payload: TSr, reserved: 0x0, length: 24
    Num of TSs: 1, reserved 0x0, reserved 0x0
    TS type: TS_IPV4_ADDR_RANGE, proto id: 0, length: 16
    start port: 0, end port: 65535
    start addr: 30.30.30.0, end addr: 30.30.30.255
  TSr Next payload: NOTIFY, reserved: 0x0, length: 24
    Num of TSs: 1, reserved 0x0, reserved 0x0
    TS type: TS_IPV4_ADDR_RANGE, proto id: 0, length: 16
    start port: 0, end port: 65535
    start addr: 20.20.20.0, end addr: 20.20.20.255
NOTIFY(SET_WINDOW_SIZE) Next payload: NOTIFY, reserved: 0x0, length: 12
  Security protocol id: Unknown - 0, spi size: 0, type: SET_WINDOW_SIZE
NOTIFY(ESP_TFC_NO_SUPPORT) Next payload: NOTIFY, reserved: 0x0, length: 8
  Security protocol id: Unknown - 0, spi size: 0, type: ESP_TFC_NO_SUPPORT
NOTIFY(NON_FIRST_FRAGS) Next payload: NONE, reserved: 0x0, length: 8
  Security protocol id: Unknown - 0, spi size: 0, type: NON_FIRST_FRAGS

*Nov 26 00:52:20.003: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Process auth response notify
*Nov 26 00:52:20.003: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Searching policy based on peer's identity '10.10.10.1' of type 'IPv4 address'
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2-ERROR:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):: Failed to locate an item in the database
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Verification of peer's authentication data FAILED
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Auth exchange failed
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2-ERROR:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):: Auth exchange failed
Router#
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Abort exchange
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Deleting SA
    
```

The IKEv2 site-to-site VPN tunnel between two routers is down. Based on the debug output, which type of mismatch is the problem?

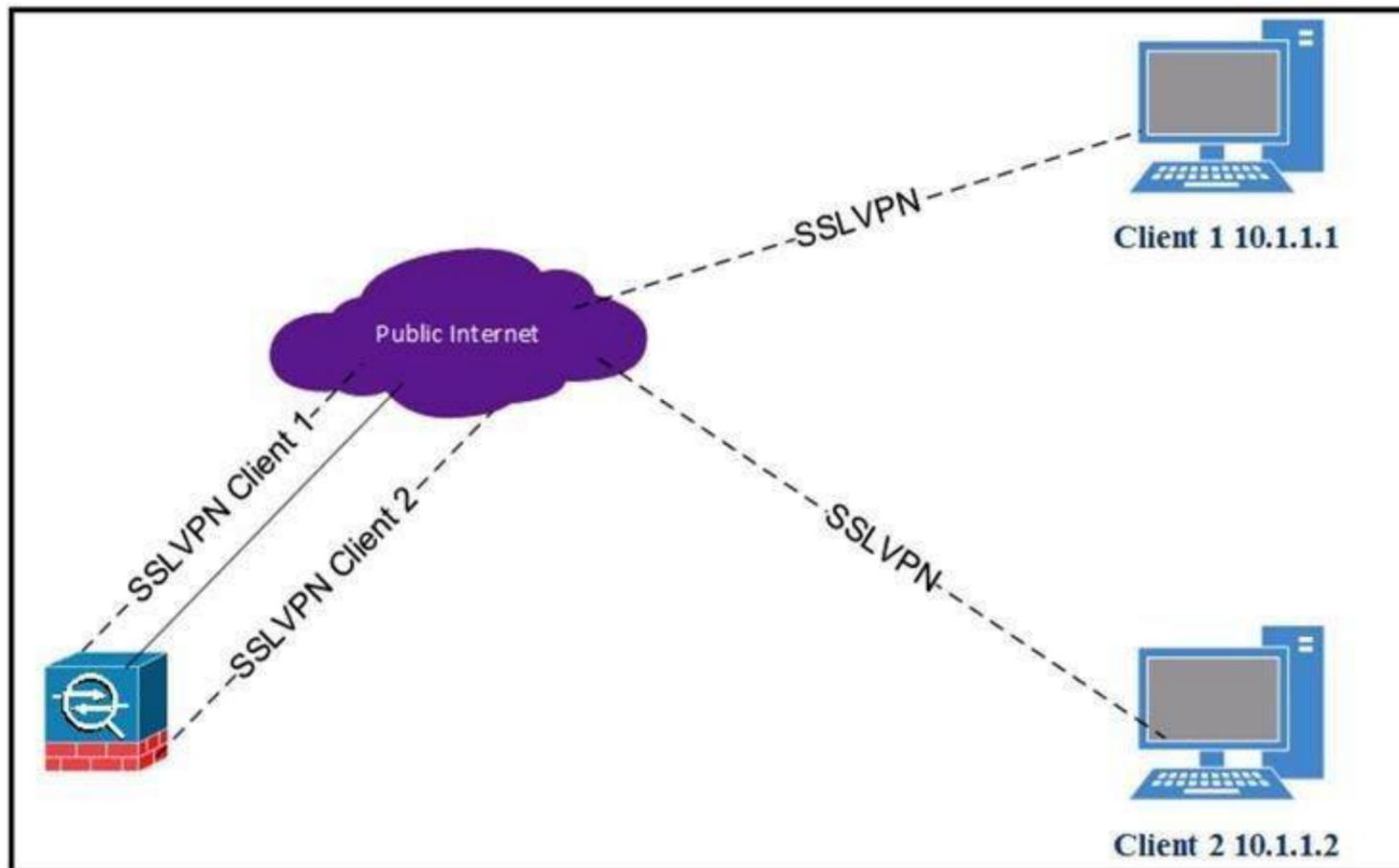
- A. preshared key

- B. peer identity
- C. transform set
- D. ikev2 proposal

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

Refer to the exhibit.



Client 1 cannot communicate with client 2. Both clients are using Cisco AnyConnect and have established a successful SSL VPN connection to the hub ASA. Which command on the ASA is missing?

- A. dns-server value 10.1.1.2
- B. same-security-traffic permit intra-interface
- C. same-security-traffic permit inter-interface
- D. dns-server value 10.1.1.3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22

Refer to the exhibit.

An SSL client is connecting to an ASA headend. The session fails with the message "Connection attempt has timed out. Please verify Internet connectivity." Based on how the packet is processed, which phase is causing the failure?

- A. phase 9: rpf-check
- B. phase 5: NAT
- C. phase 4: ACCESS-LIST
- D. phase 3: UN-NAT

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25

Which redundancy protocol must be implemented for IPsec stateless failover to work?

- A. SSO
- B. GLBP
- C. HSRP
- D. VRRP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/vpn/ipsec-negotiation-ike-protocols/17826-ipsec-feat.html>

NEW QUESTION 29

What uses an Elliptic Curve key exchange algorithm?

- A. ECDSA
- B. ECDHE
- C. AES-GCM
- D. SHA

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://blog.cloudflare.com/a-relatively-easy-to-understand-primer-on-elliptic-curve-cryptography/>

NEW QUESTION 30

Which VPN solution uses TBAR?

- A. GETVPN
- B. VTI
- C. DMVPN
- D. Cisco AnyConnect

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_getvpn/configuration/xe-3s/sec-get-vpn-xe-3s-book/sec-get-vpn.html

NEW QUESTION 35

Which two commands help determine why the NHRP registration process is not being completed even after the IPsec tunnel is up? (Choose two.)

- A. show crypto isakmp sa
- B. show ip traffic
- C. show crypto ipsec sa
- D. show ip nhrp traffic
- E. show dmvpn detail

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 39

A Cisco ASA is configured in active/standby mode. What is needed to ensure that Cisco AnyConnect users can connect after a failover event?

- A. AnyConnect images must be uploaded to both failover ASA devices.
- B. The vpn-session-db must be cleared manually.
- C. Configure a backup server in the XML profile.
- D. AnyConnect client must point to the standby IP address.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa90/configuration/guide/asa_90_cli_config/ha_active_standby.html

NEW QUESTION 40

Which benefit of FlexVPN is a limitation of DMVPN using IKEv1?

- A. GRE encapsulation allows for forwarding of non-IP traffic.
- B. IKE implementation can install routes in routing table.
- C. NHRP authentication provides enhanced security.
- D. Dynamic routing protocols can be configured.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip access-list extended CCNP
 permit 192.168.0.10
 permit 192.168.0.11

webvpn gateway SSL_Gateway
 ip address 172.16.0.25 port 443
 ssl trustpoint AnyConnect_Cert
 inservice

webvpn context SSL_Context
 gateway SSL_Gateway

ssl authenticate verify all
 inservice

policy group SSL_Policy
 functions svc-enabled
 svc address-pool "ACPool" netmask 255.255.255.0
 svc dns-server primary 192.168.0.100
 svc default-domain cisco.com
 default-group-policy SSL_Policy
```

Cisco AnyConnect must be set up on a router to allow users to access internal servers 192.168.0.10 and 192.168.0.11. All other traffic should go out of the client's local NIC. Which command accomplishes this configuration?

- A. svc split include 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
- B. svc split exclude 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
- C. svc split include acl CCNP
- D. svc split exclude acl CCNP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

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