

300-410 Dumps

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

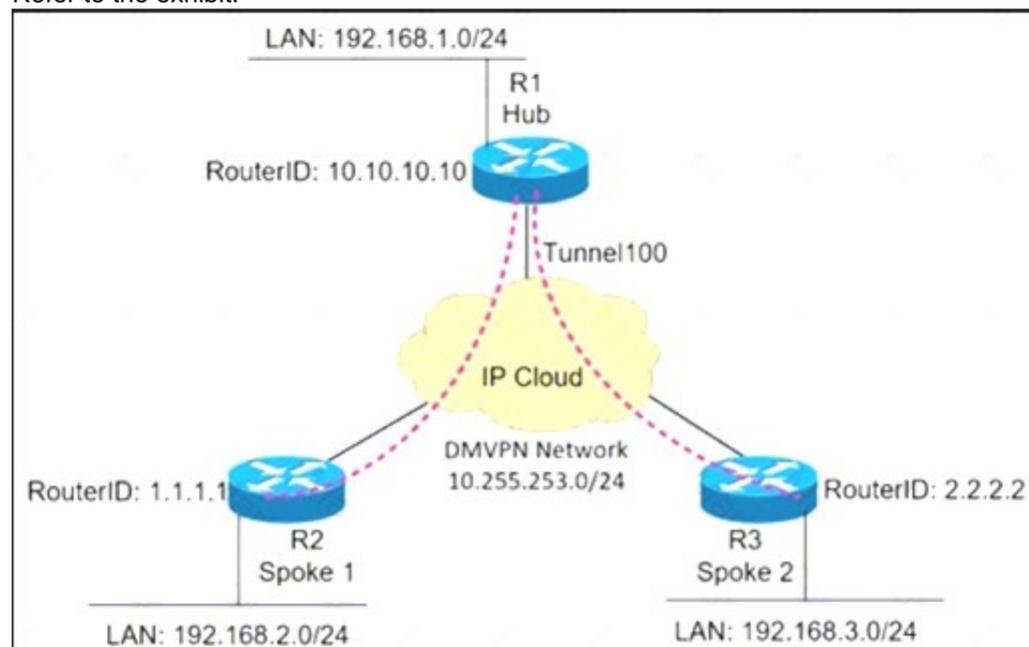
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NEW QUESTION 1

- (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
```

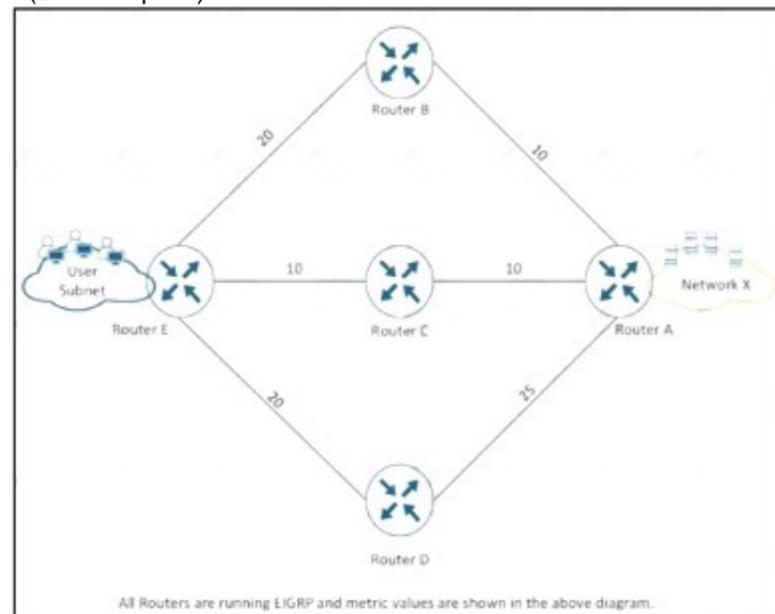
A network administrator sets up an OSPF routing protocol for a DMVPN network on the hub router. Which configuration required to establish a DMVPN tunnel with multiple spokes?

- 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. The IT manager received reports from users about slow application through network x. which action resolves the issue?

- A. Use the variance 2 command to enable load balancing.
- B. Increase the bandwidth from the service provider.
- C. Move the servers into the users subnet.
- D. Upgrade the IOS on router E.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

- (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 2 name ISP2
```

The administrator noticed that the connection was flapping between the two ISPs instead of switching to ISP2 when the ISP1 failed. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Include a valid source-interface keyword in the icmp-echo statement.
- B. Reference the track object 1 on the default route through ISP2 instead of ISP1.
- C. Modify the static routes to refer both to the next hop and the outgoing interface.
- D. Modify the threshold to match the administrative distance of the ISP2 route.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routing/200785-ISP-Failover-withdefault-routes-using-l.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

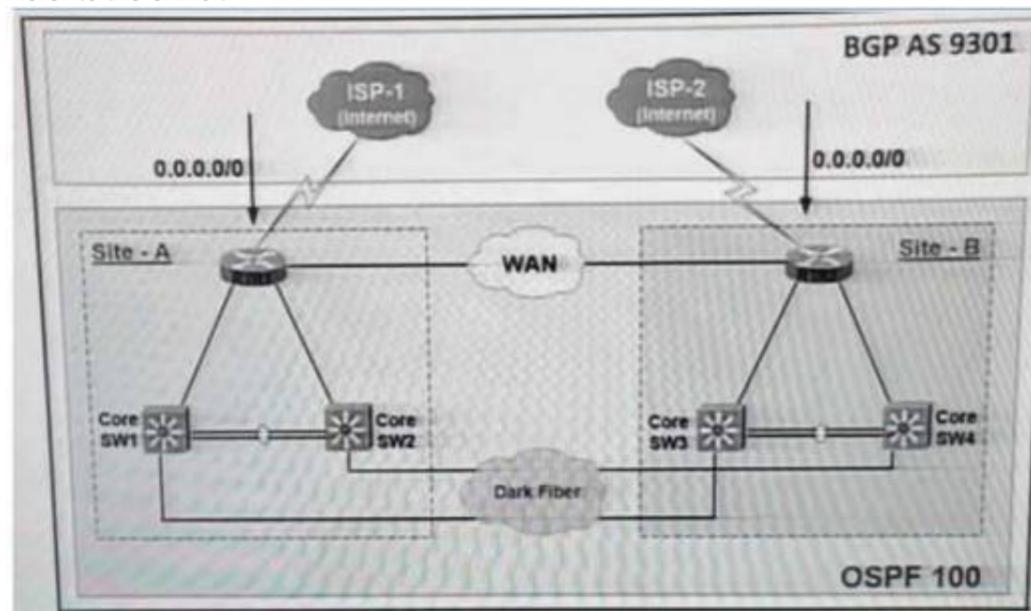
- A. Redistribute the static metric in EIGRP.
- B. Add the eigrp stub connected static command.
- C. Redistribute the connected metric in EIGRP.
- D. Remove the eigrp stub connected command.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Note:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

An engineer notices that R1 does not hold enough log messages to identify the root cause during troubleshooting. Which command resolves this issue?

- A. #logging buffered 4096 critical
- B. (config)#logging buffered 16000 informational
- C. #logging buffered 16000 critical
- D. (config)#logging buffered 4096 informational

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (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
```

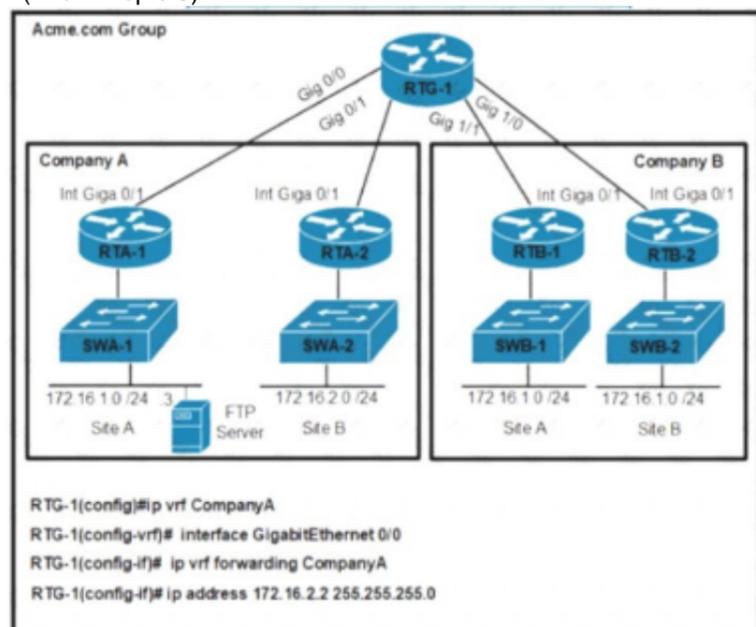
R1 is configured with uRPF, and ping to R1 is failing from a source present in the R1 routing table via the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Remove the access list from the interface GigabitEthernet 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 10

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a per VRF for TACACS+ for company A. Which configuration on RTG-1 accomplishes the task?

- aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.1 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
ip vrf forwarding CompanyA
- aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.3 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
ip vrf forwarding CompanyA
- aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.1 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
ip vrf CompanyA
- aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ Tacacscluster
server-private 172.16.1.3 port 49 key routing
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
ip vrf CompanyA

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
!
```

The none area 0 routers in OSPF still receive more specific routes of 10.1.1.0.10.1.2.0.10.1.3.0 from area 1. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure route summarization on OSPF-enabled interfaces.
- B. Summarize by using the summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.252.0 command.
- C. Summarize by using the area range command on ABRs
- D. Configure the summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.252.0 command under OSPF process.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

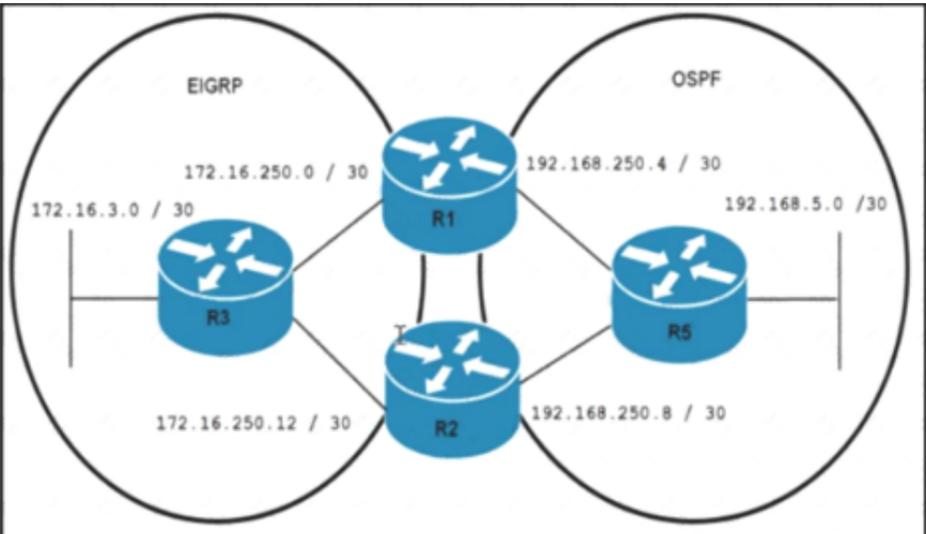
- A. debug condition interface
- B. debug condition ip
- C. debug condition ospf neighbor
- D. debug condition session-id ADJCHG
- E. debug condition all

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 3)

| | |
|--|--|
| <pre>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</pre> | <pre>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) 0 172.16.3.1 0/0 1 192.168.250.9 66 msec 2 192.168.250.6 6 msec 3 192.168.250.9 8 msec 4 172.16.250.2 33 msec 5 172.16.250.14 88 msec 6 172.16.250.2 11 msec R5#</pre> |
| <pre>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</pre> | |



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
```

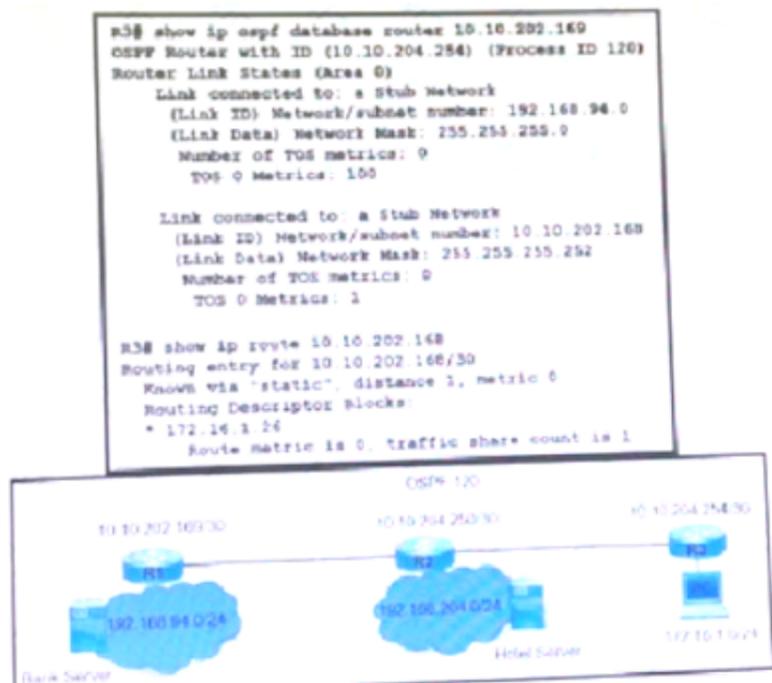
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer finds that PC1 is accessing the hotel website to do the booking but fails to make payment. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Allow stub network 10.10.202.168/30 on router R3 OSPF.
- B. Decrease the AD to 5 OSPF route 192.168.94.0 on R1.

- C. Increase the AD to 200 of static route 192.168.94.0 on R3.
- D. Configure a reverse route on R1 for PC1 172.16.1.0/24.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a function of IPv6 Source Guard?

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

Answer: A

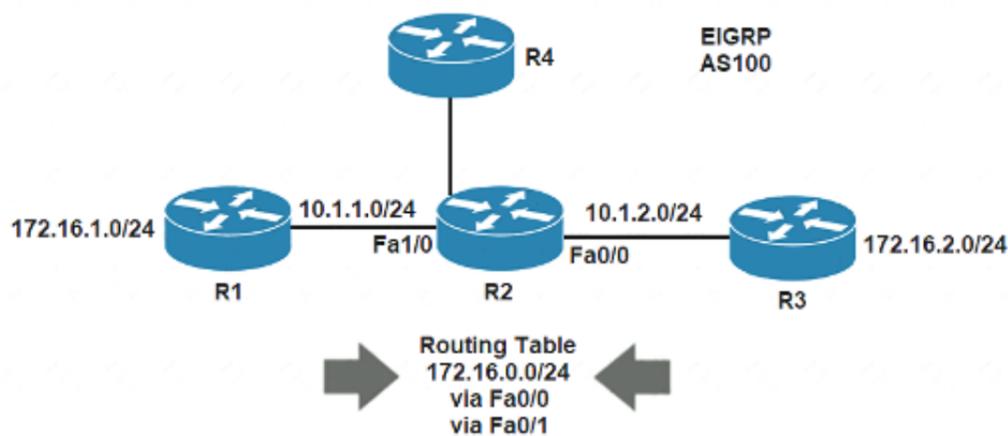
Explanation:

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 in conjunction with IPv6 neighbor discovery (ND) inspection or IPv6 address glean, both of which detect existing addresses on the link and store them into the binding table.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



R4 is experiencing packet drop when trying to reach 172.16.2.7 behind R2. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Insert a /16 floating static route on R2 toward R3 with metric 254
- B. Insert a /24 floating static route on R2 toward R3 with metric 254
- C. Enable auto summarization on all three routers R1, R2, and R3
- D. Disable auto summarization on R2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 3)

What are the two prerequisites to enable BFD on Cisco routers? (Choose two)

- A. A supported IP routing protocol must be configured on the participating routers.
- B. OSPF Demand Circuit must run BFD on all participating routers.
- C. ICMP must be allowed on all participating routers.
- D. UDP port 1985 must be allowed on all participating routers.
- E. Cisco Express Forwarding and IP Routing must be enabled on all participating routers.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 38

- (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

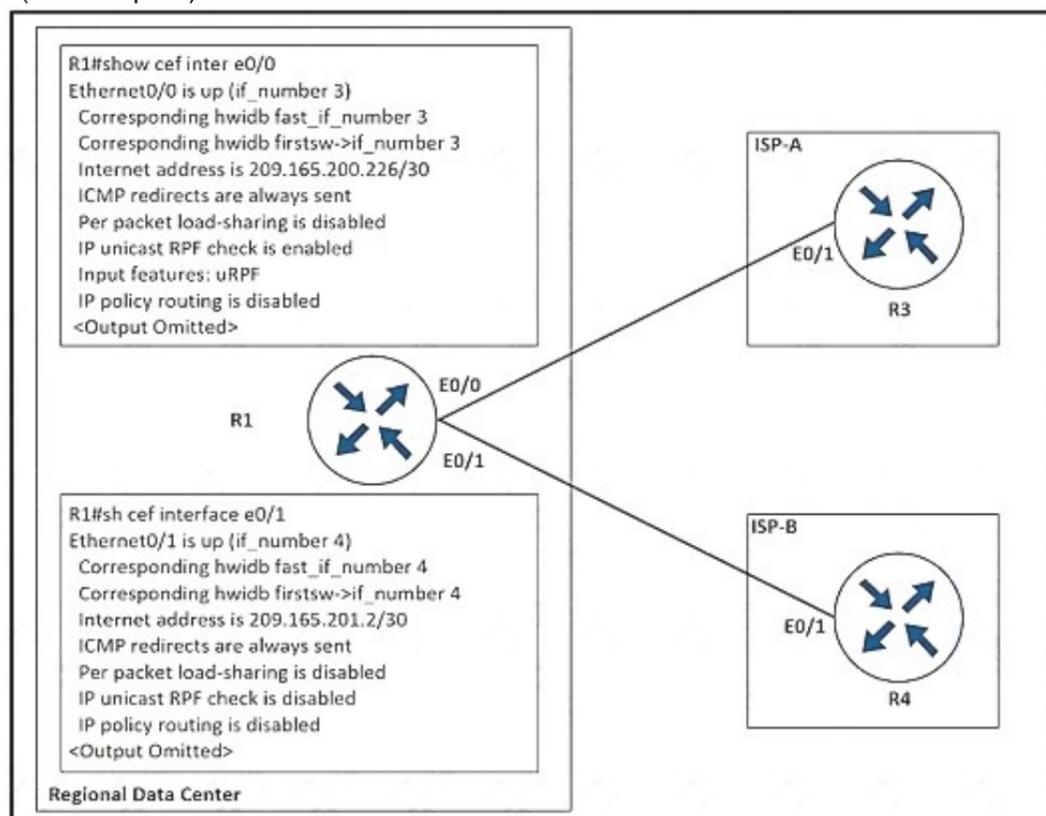
Explanation:

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 42

- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
CPE# ping 10.0.2.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.2.4, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
1/1/1 ms
CPE# copy flash:/packages.conf tftp://10.0.2.4/
Address or name of remote host [10.0.2.4]?
Destination filename [packages.conf]?
%Error opening tftp://10.0.2.4/packages.conf (Undefined error)
```

The administrator is trying to overwrite an existing file on the TFTP server that was previously uploaded by another router. However, the attempt to update the file fails. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Make the packages.conf file executable by all on the TFTP server
- B. Make the packages.conf file writable by all on the TFTP server
- C. Make sure to run the TFTP service on the TFTP server
- D. Make the TFTP folder writable by all on the TFTP server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
RouterA#show snmp community
Community name: ILMI
Community Index: ILMI
Community SecurityName: ILMI
storage-type: read-only active

Community name: ccnp
Community Index: ccnp Community SecurityName: ccnp
storage-type: nonvolatile active access-list: 4

RouterA#show ip access-lists
Standard IP access list 4
10 permit 172.16.1.1
20 permit 172.16.2.2
30 permit 172.16.3.3
Extended IP access list BRANCHES
10 permit ip 172.16.4.4 any (95 matches)
20 deny ip any any (95 matches)
```

Refer to the exhibit The SNMP server with IP address 172.16.4.4 cannot access host router A Which configuration command on router A resolves the issue?

- A. snmp-server community ccnp
- B. access-list 4 permit 172.16.4.0 0.0.0.3
- C. access-list 4 permit host 172.16.4.4
- D. snmp-server host 172.16.4.4 ccnp

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R3#copy tftp flash:
Address or name of remote host [172.16.2.19]?
Source filename [c2600-i-mz.121.T.bin]? c2600-i-mz.121-1.T.bin
Destination filename [c2600-i-mz.121-1.T.bin]?
Loading c2600-i-mz.121-1.T.bin from 172.16.2.19(via GigabitEthernet0/0): !
%Error copying tftp://172.16.2.19/c2600-i-mz.121-1.T.bin (Not enough space
on device)
R3#
```



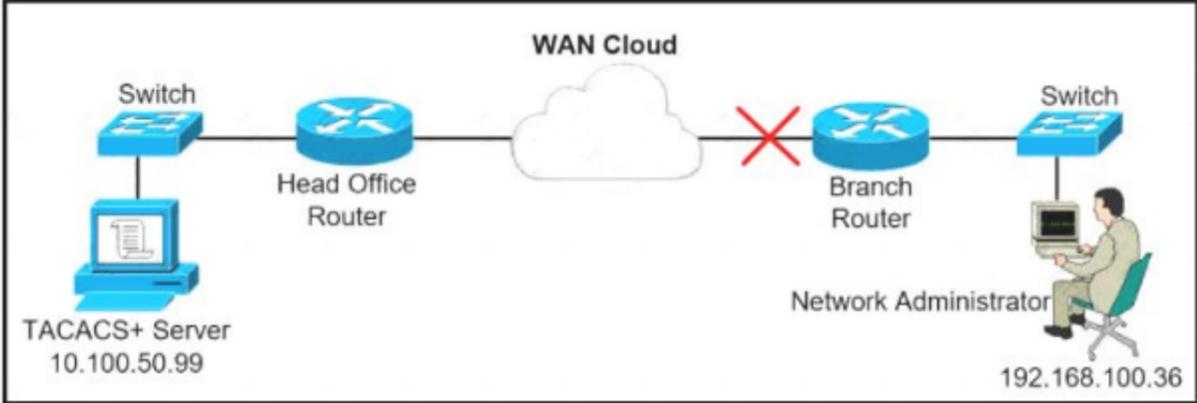
Refer to the exhibit. The engineer is getting an error when trying to transfer a new IOS file to the router. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Delete some files on the router flash memory.
- B. Delete some files on the router NVRAM.
- C. Remove any access-list filtering the TFTP file transfer.
- D. Split the file into parts to transfer them one by one.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 3)



A network administrator is trying to access a branch router using TACACS+ username and password credentials, but the administrator cannot log in to the router because the WAN connectivity is down. The branch router has following AAA configuration:

```
aaa new-model
aaa authorization commands 15 default group tacacs+
aaa accounting commands 1 default stop-only group tacacs+
aaa accounting commands 15 default stop-only group tacacs+
tacacs-server host 10.100.50.99
tacacs-server key Ci$co123
```

Which command will resolve this problem when WAN connectivity is down?

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

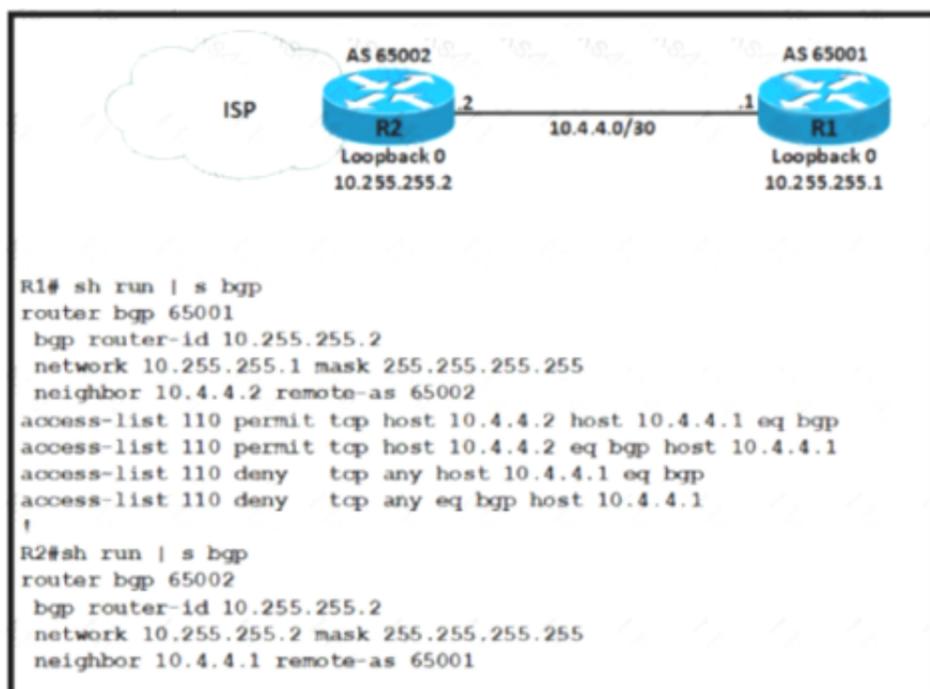
Answer: A

Explanation:

With the "aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local " command configured, when logging in, the password supplied will be attempted to be verified by the TACACS+ server before access is granted. If the server is unavailable/unreachable, then the switch will fall back to using the local authentication database.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 3)



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

```

*Dec 21 12:08:59.991: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x6A8B3998.1) NSF delete stale NSF not active
*Dec 21 12:08:59.995: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x44397103.1) NSF no stale paths state is NSF not active
*Dec 21 12:08:59.995: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x6A8B3998.1) Resetting ALL counters.
*Dec 21 12:09:09.819: BG-3-NOTIFICATION: sent to neighbor 10.4.4.2 passive 2/3 (BGP identifier wrong) 4 bytes 0AFFFF02
*Dec 21 12:09:09.823: BGP-4-MSGDUMP: unsupported or mal-formatted message received from 10.4.4.2
*Dec 21 12:09:12.443: 8BGP SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast topology base removed from session BGP Notification received
*Dec 21 12:09:00.191: BGP: br global 10.4.4.2 Open active delayed 12280ms (35000ms max, 60% jitter)
  
```

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

A)

```

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

B)

```

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

C)

```

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

D)

```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 62

- (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”

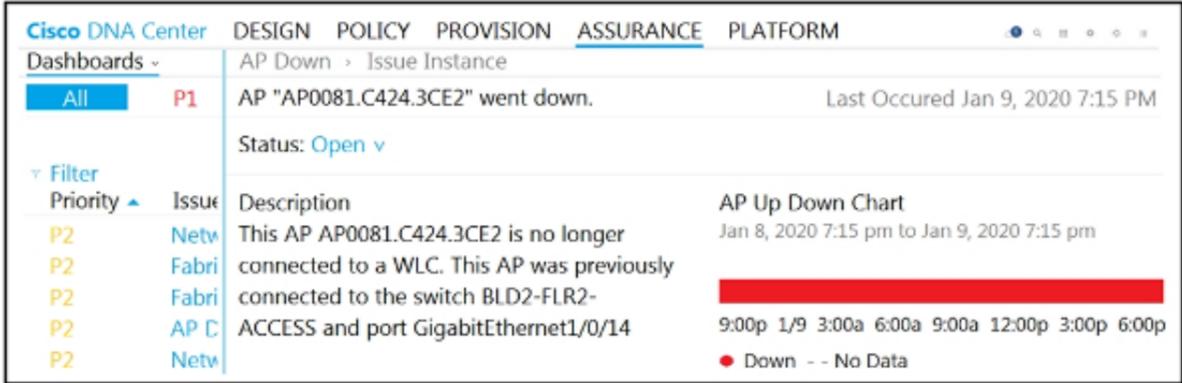
- A. R3(config)#ip route 192.168.10.1 255.255.265.255 10.10.10.2 track 20
- B. R2(config)#ip route 10.10 10 3 255 255.255 255 10.0.0.6
- C. R3(config)#track(20 ip sla 20 reachability
- D. R6(config)#ip route 10.10.10 3 255.255.255.255 10.0.0.30

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



The AP status from Cisco DNA Center Assurance Dashboard shows some physical connectivity issues from access switch interface G1/0/14. Which command generates the diagnostic data to resolve the physical connectivity issues?

- A. test cable diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
- B. Check cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
- C. show cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
- D. Verify cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) feature allows you to determine if a cable is OPEN or SHORT when it is at fault.

To start the TDR test, perform this task:

Step 1 (Starts the TDR test): test cable-diagnostics tdr {interface {interface-number}}

Step 2 (Displays the TDR test counter information): show cable-diagnostics tdr {interface interface-number}

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9600/software/release/16-11/configuration_guide/int_hw/b_1611_int_and_hw_9600_cg/checking_port_status_and_connectivity.pdf

Text, table Description automatically generated

TDR test started on interface Gi1/0/14
A TDR test can take a few seconds to run on an interface
Use 'show cable-diagnostics tdr' to read the TDR results.

Wait 10 seconds and then issue the command to show the cable diagnostics result:

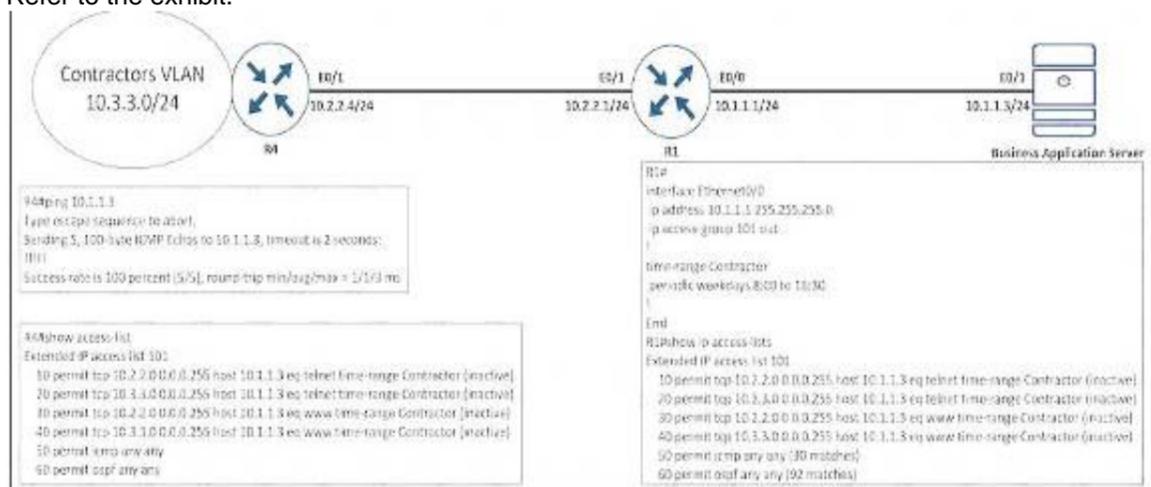
```
TDR test last run on: December 05 16:50:53
Interface Speed Local pair Pair length Remote pair Pair status
Gi1/0/14 1000M Pair A 19 +/- 10 meters Pair B Normal
          Pair B 19 +/- 10 meters Pair A Normal
          Pair C 19 +/- 10 meters Pair D Normal
          Pair D 19 +/- 10 meters Pair C Normal
```

Notice that the results are "Normal" in the above example. Other results can be:
+ Open: Open circuit. This means that one (or more) pair has "no pin contact".
+ Short: Short circuit.
+ Impedance Mismatched: Bad cable.]

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting failed access by contractors to the business application server via Telnet or HTTP during the weekend. Which configuration resolves the issue?

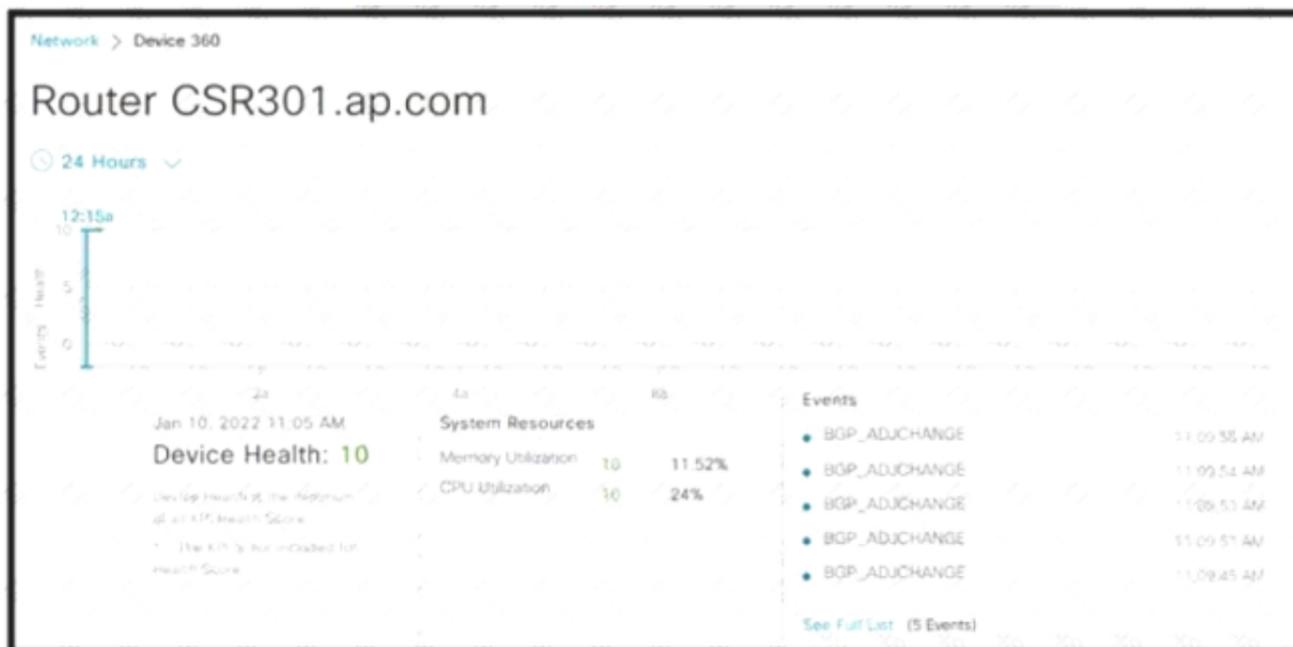
- A) R1
time-range Contractor
no periodic weekdays 8:00 to 16:30
periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30
- B) R4
time-range Contractor
no periodic weekdays 17:00 to 23:59
periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30
- C) R4
no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor
- D) R1
no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 3)



```
atomic-aggregate, best
  Extended Community: RT:1:4099
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Jul 28 2022 15:17:49 UTC

router#
router#sh ip bgp 10.140.217.0/24
% Network not in table
router#

router#sh ip bgp 10.140.217.0/24
BGP routing table entry for 10.140.217.0/24, version 685
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    5      11
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65396, (aggregated by 65396 10.140.210.2), imported path from
1:4099:10.140.217.0/24 (Guest_VN)

    10.140.212.5 from 10.140.212.5 (10.140.210.2)
    Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external,
atomic-aggregate, best
  Extended Community: RT:1:4099
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Jul 31 2022 18:32:12 UTC
```

Refer to the exhibit. In Cisco 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 73

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which routing protocol is used by the PE router to advertise routes to a CE router without redistribution or static after removing the RD tag from the P router?

- A. IS-IS
- B. OSPF
- C. BGP IPv4
- D. MP-BGP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which protocol must be secured with MD-5 authentication across the MPLS cloud to prevent hackers from introducing bogus routers?

- A. MP-BGP
- B. LSP
- C. RSVP
- D. LDP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

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

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

```

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

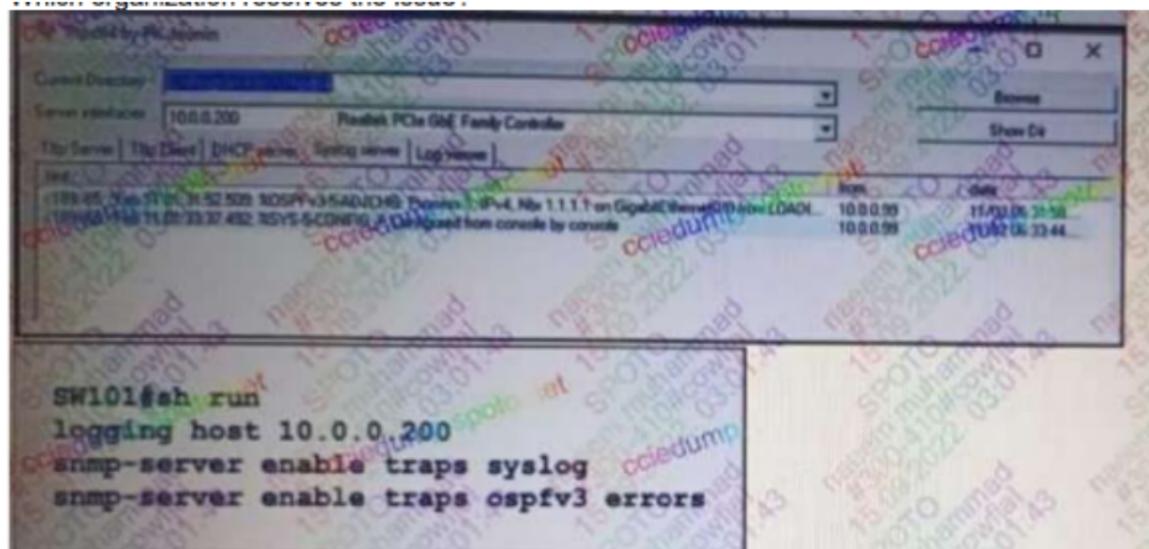
- A. ip sla schedule 10 start-time now
- B. ip sla schedule 10 start-time pending life forever
- C. ip sla schedule 10 no timeout
- D. ip sla schedule 10 no threshold

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

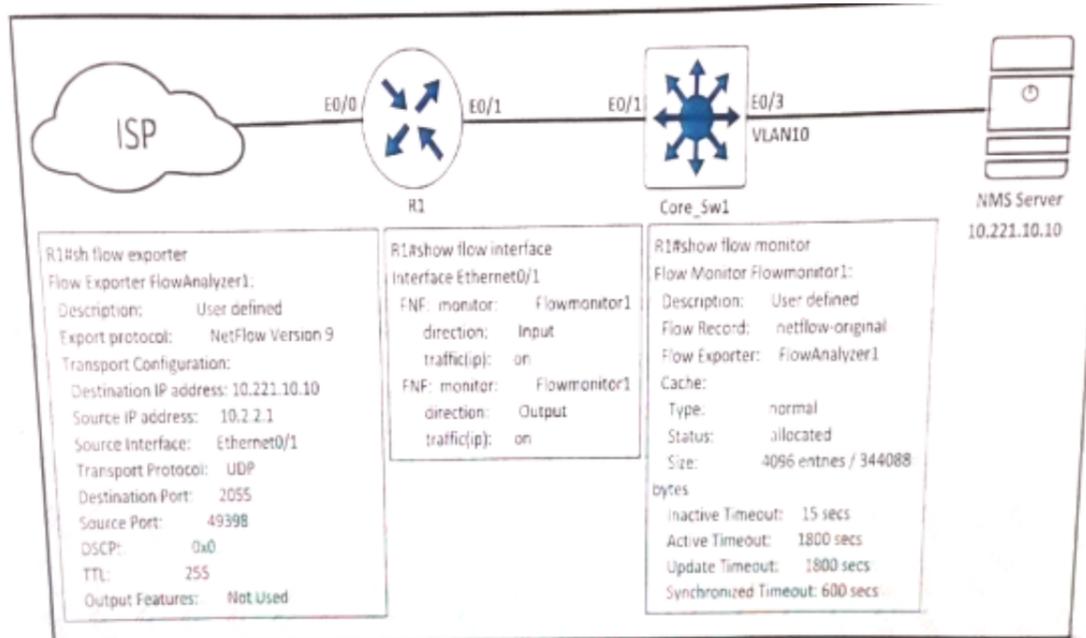
- A. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change
- B. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change restart-status-change
- C. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change neighbor-state-change.
- D. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change neighbor-state-change

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is the purpose of an OSPF sham-link?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

R2#show running-config interface fastEthernet 0/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 116 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
ip mtu 1400
ip ospf area 1
duplex full
speed auto
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 area 0
ip ospf 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    1     BDR   0/1

R1#show running-config interface fastEthernet 1/0
Building configuration...

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

R1#show ip ospf neighbor

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

Which action restores OSPF adjacency between R1 and R2?

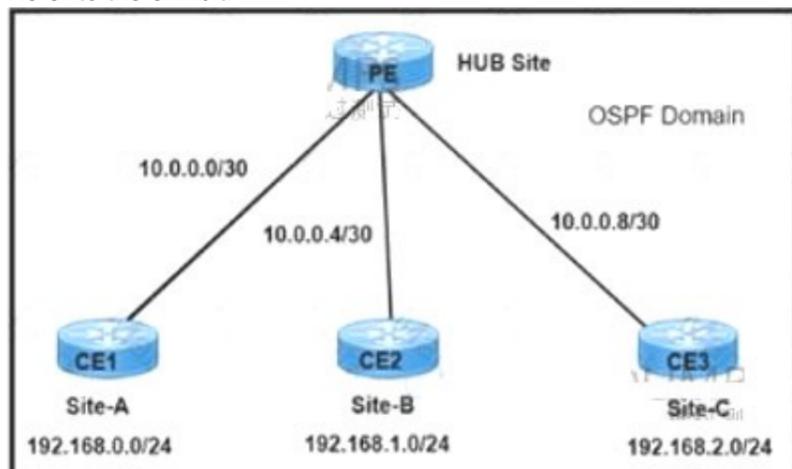
- A. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1300
- B. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1300
- C. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1500
- D. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1500

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- > Site-A: must be restricted to access to any users at Site-B or Site-C.
- > Site-B and Site-C must be able to communicate between sites and share routes using OSPF.

```

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

Which configuration meets the requirements?

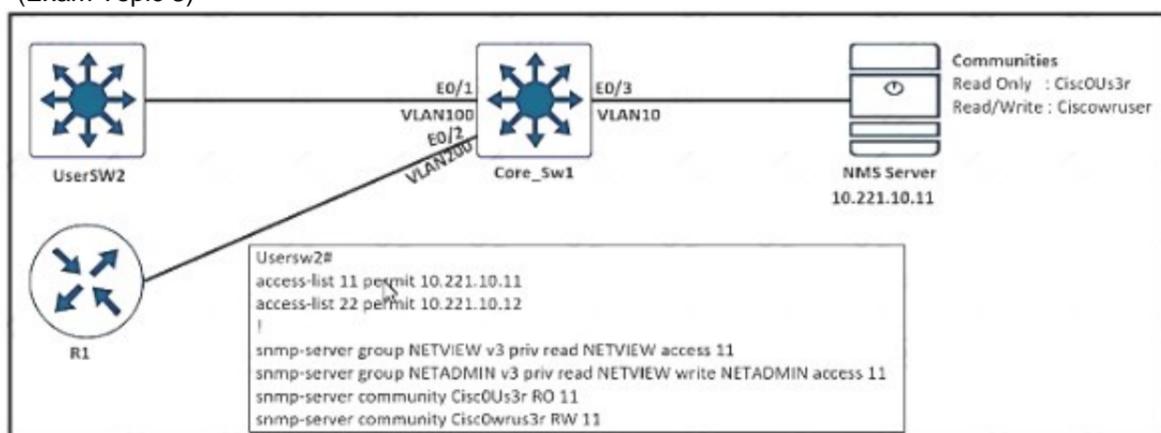
- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
 PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
 PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
 PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1
- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
 PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
 PE(config)#router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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 3)



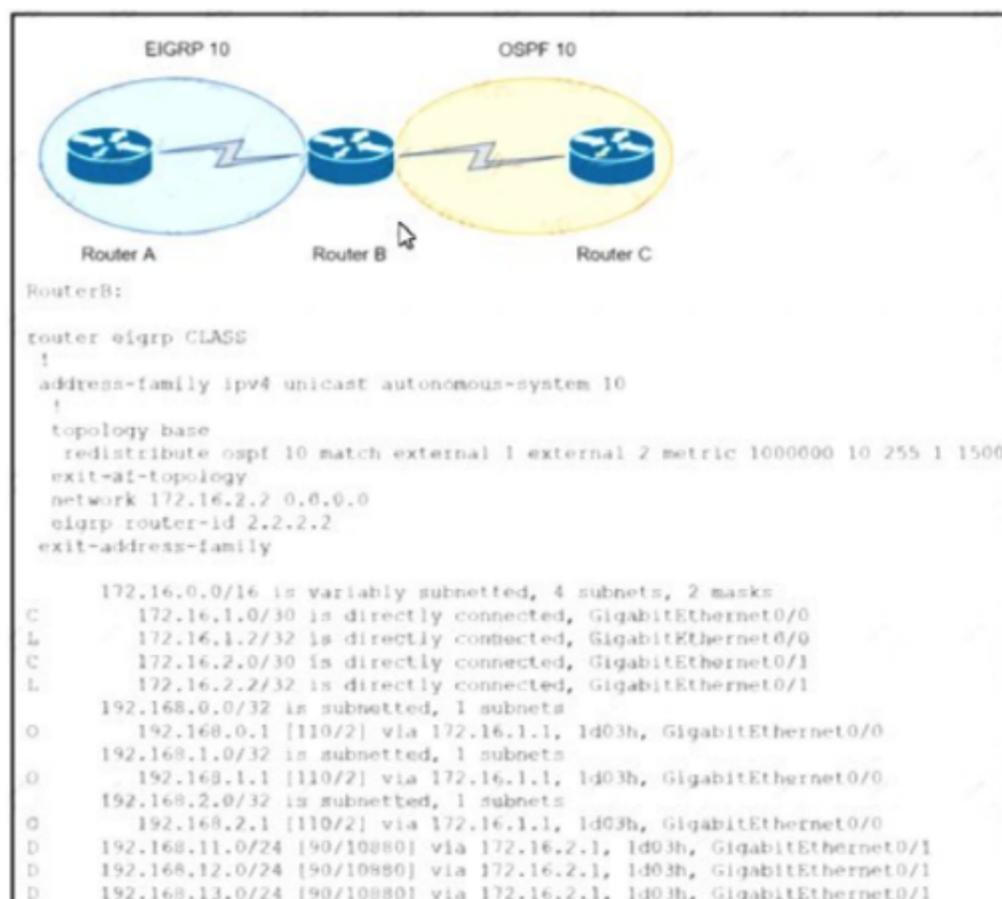
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP Communities on UserSW2 switch, but the SNMP server cannot upload modified configurations to the switch. Which configuration resolves this issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured route exchange between two different companies for a migration project EIGRP routes were learned in router C but no OSPF routes were learned in router A. Which configuration allows router A to receive OSPF routes?

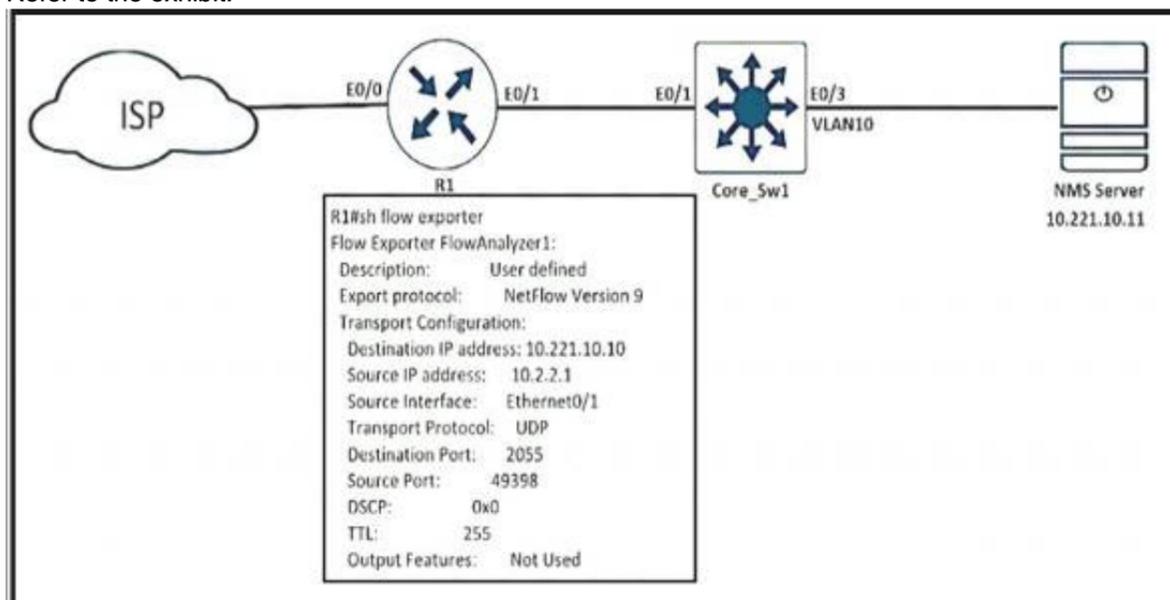
- A. (config-router-af)#redistribute ospf 10 1000000 10 255 1 1500
- B. (config-router-af-topology)#redistribute ospf 10 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500
- C. (config-router-af-topology)#redistribute connected
- D. (config-router-af-topology)#no redistribute ospf 10 match external 1 external 2 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106

- (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 111

- (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 114

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show ip rip database
10.0.0.0/8 auto-summary
10.1.1.0/24 directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
10.1.3.0/24
[2] via 10.1.12.2, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet1/0
10.1.12.0/24 directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0
10.1.23.0/24
[1] via 10.1.12.2, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet1/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. A customer reports that networks in the 10.0.1.0/24 space do not appear in the RIP database. What action resolves the issue?

- A. Remove summarization of 10.0.0.0/8.
- B. Permit 10.0.1.0/24 address in the ACL.
- C. Remove ACL on R1 blocking 10.0.1.0/24 network.
- D. Configure 10.0.1.0/24 network under RIP.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
100.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C 100.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
D 100.2.2.2 [90/156160] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/0
D 100.3.3.3 [90/158720] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:44, FastEthernet1/0
[90/158720] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:44, FastEthernet0/0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 4 masks
D 10.1.1.8/30 [90/30720] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:44, FastEthernet1/0
C 10.1.1.12/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C 10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 10.1.1.4/30 [90/30720] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:45, FastEthernet0/0
C 10.100.1.40/32 is directly connected, Loopback40
D EX 10.1.1.80/29 [170/33280] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:45, FastEthernet1/0
[170/33280] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:45, FastEthernet0/0
C 10.100.1.50/32 is directly connected, Loopback50
C 10.100.1.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback10
S 10.100.1.0/24 is a summary, 00:00:48, Null0
C 10.100.1.30/32 is directly connected, Loopback30
C 10.100.1.20/32 is directly connected, Loopback20
C 10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
D EX 10.247.10.0/30 [170/2174976] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:46, FastEthernet1/0
[170/2174976] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 must advertise all loopback interfaces IP addresses to neighbors, but EIGRP neighbors receive a summary route. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Redistribute connected routes into EIGRP Enable
- B. EIGRP on loopback Interfaces.
- C. Disable auto summarization on R1.
- D. Remove the 10.100.1.0/24 static route.

Answer: D

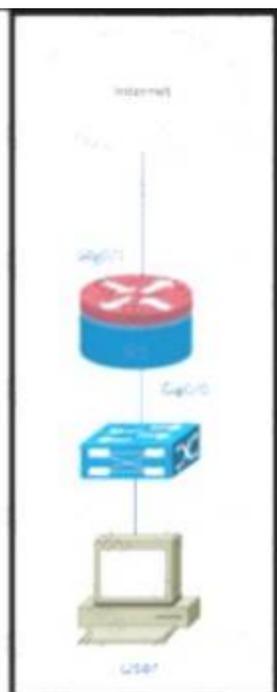
NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show time-range
time-range entry: timer (active)
periodic weekend 9:00 to 17:00
used in: IP ACL entry
used in: IP ACL entry

R1#show ip access-list interface gig0/0

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



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

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

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

Answer: D

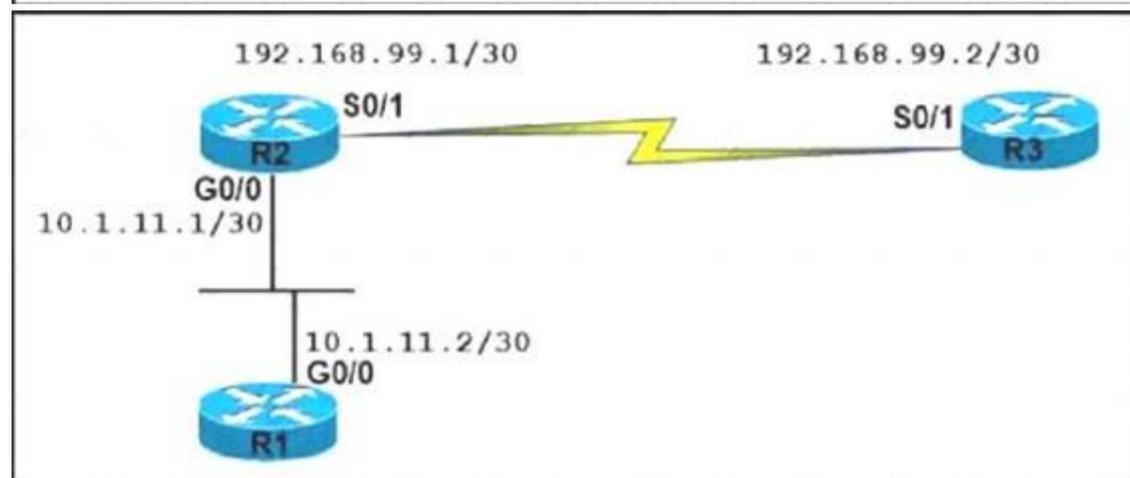
NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID   Pri  State           Dead Time   Address      Interface
192.168.99.2  1    EXCHANGE/      00:00:36   192.168.99.1  Serial0/1
router-6#

R3# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID   Pri  State           Dead Time   Address      Interface
192.168.99.1  1    EXSTART/       00:00:33   192.168.99.2  Serial0/1
```



An OSPF neighbor relationship between R2 and R3 is showing stuck in EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. The neighbor is established between R1 and R2. The network engineer can ping from R2 to R3 and vice versa, but the neighbor is still down. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Restore the Layer 2/Layer 3 connectivity issue in the ISP network.
 B. Match MTU on both router interfaces or ignore MTU.
 C. Administrative "shut then no shut" both router interfaces.
 D. Enable OSPF on the interface, which is required.

Answer: B

Explanation:

After two OSPF neighboring routers establish bi-directional communication and complete DR/BDR election (on multi-access networks), the routers transition to the exstart state. In this state, the neighboring routers establish a master/slave relationship and determine the initial database descriptor (DBD) sequence number to use while exchanging DBD packets.

Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State

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

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

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

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

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

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

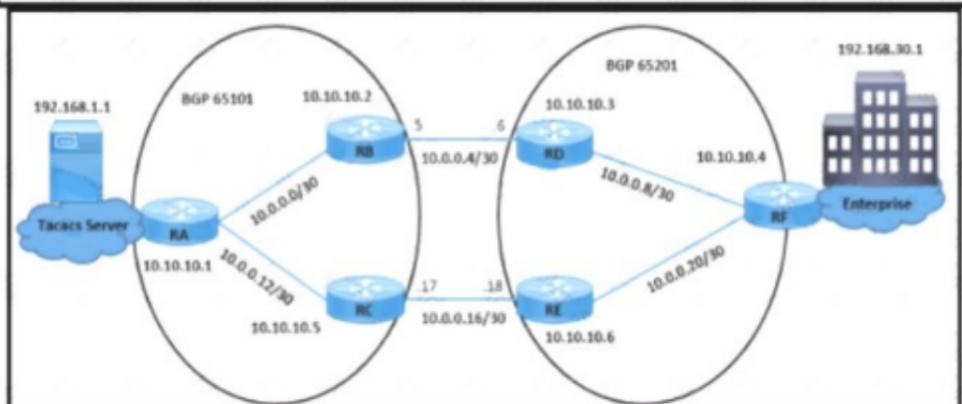
- A. Configure active FTP traffic.
- B. Modify FTP-SERVER access list to remove established at the end.
- C. Modify traffic filter FTP-SERVER in to the outbound direction.
- D. Configure to permit TCP ports higher than 1023.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
RF#traceroute 192.168.1.1
 1 10.0.0.9 40 msec 28 msec 24 msec
 2 * * *
 3 * * *
RE#show ip prefix-list detail
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: Customer
ip prefix-list Customer:
  count: 2, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 10, refcount: 3
  seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32 (hit count: 5, refcount: 1)
  seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 26, refcount: 1)
RC#show ip prefix-list detail
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: Customer
ip prefix-list Customer:
  count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 10 - 10, refcount: 4
  seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 7, refcount: 1)
```



Refer to the exhibit The enterprise users fail to authenticate with the TACACS server when a direct fiber link fails between RB and RD The NOC team observes

- > Users connected on AS65201 fail to authenticate with TACACS server 192.168.1.1
- > Users connected on AS65101 successfully authenticate with TACACS server 192.168.1.1
- > All AS65101 and AS65201 users are configured to authenticate with the TACACS server

Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A) RC(config)# ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 permit 192.168.30.1/32
- B) RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.18 prefix-list Customer in
- C) RF(config)#no ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32
- D) RF(config)#router bgp 65201
RF(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.17 prefix-list Customer out

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RR# show running-config
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1:12::2/64
 ipv6 traffic-filter ACL in
!
ipv6 access-list ACL
 sequence 10 permit tcp any any eq 22
 sequence 20 permit tcp any eq 22 any
 sequence 30 permit tcp any any eq bgp
 sequence 40 permit tcp any eq bgp any
 sequence 50 permit udp any any eq ntp
 sequence 60 permit udp any eq ntp any
 sequence 70 permit udp any any eq snmp
 sequence 80 deny ipv6 any any log

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

*Feb 23 00:23:17.211: %IPV6_ACL-6-ACCESSLOGDP: list ACL/80
denied icmpv6 2001:DB8:1:12::1 -> FF02::1:FF00:2 (135/0), 7321
packets
```

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv6 inspect udp idle-time 3600
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall tcp
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall udp

!

ipv6 access-list ipv6-internet
deny ipv6 any FEC0::/10
deny ipv6 any FF00::/8
permit ipv6 any FF02::/16
permit ipv6 any FF0E::/16
permit udp any any eq domain log

!

Interface gi0/1
ipv6 traffic-filter ipv6-internet in
ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall in
ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall out
```

A network administrator configured name resolution for IPv6 traffic to be allowed through an inbound access list. After the access list is applied to resolve the issue, name resolution still did not work. Which action does the network administrator take to resolve the name resolution problem?

- A. Remove ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall in from interface gi0/1
- B. Add permit udp any eq domain any log in the access list.
- C. inspect ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall udp 53 in global config.
- D. Add permit any eq domain 53 any log in the access list.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community Public RO 90
snmp-server community Private RW 90
R1#show access-list 90
Standard IP access list 90
  permit 10.11.110.11
  permit 10.11.111.12
```

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

The administrator has configured the following on R1:

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

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

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

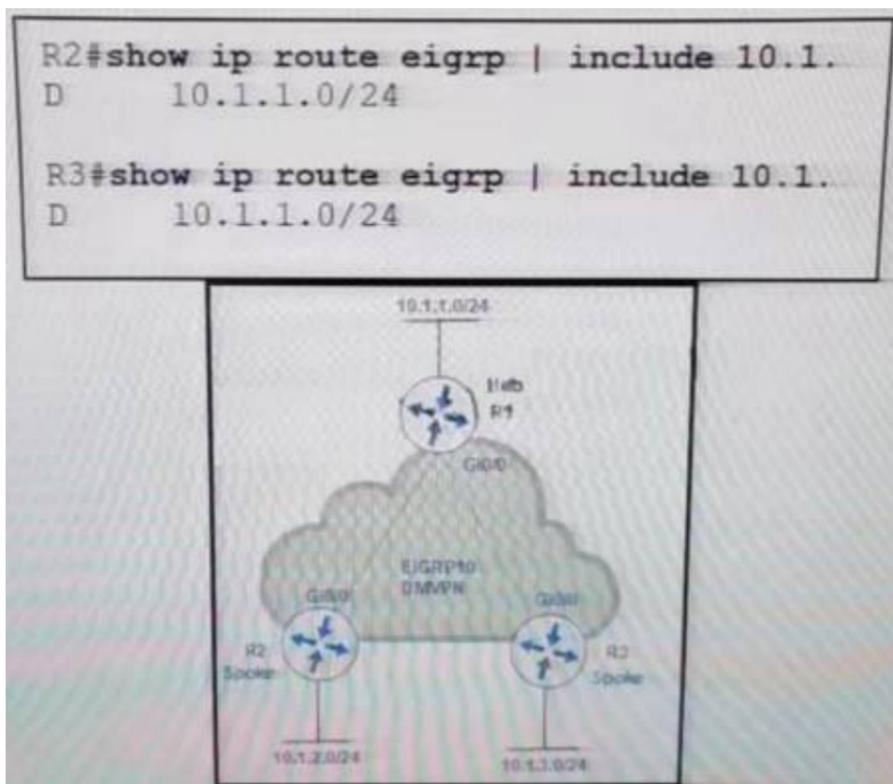
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures DMVPN and receives the hub location prefix of 10.1.1.0/24 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 resolves 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 by use of the `show ip eigrp neighbor` command.

Answer: A

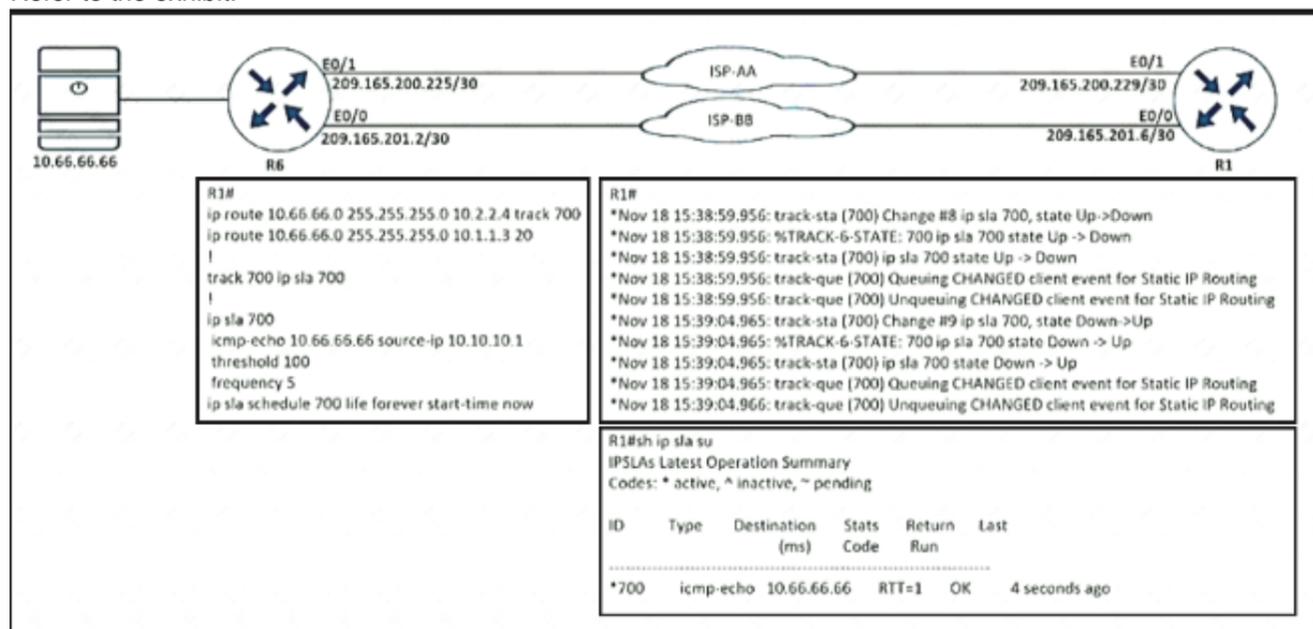
Explanation:

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 split-horizon on the Hub router to make sure the Spokes know about each other.

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



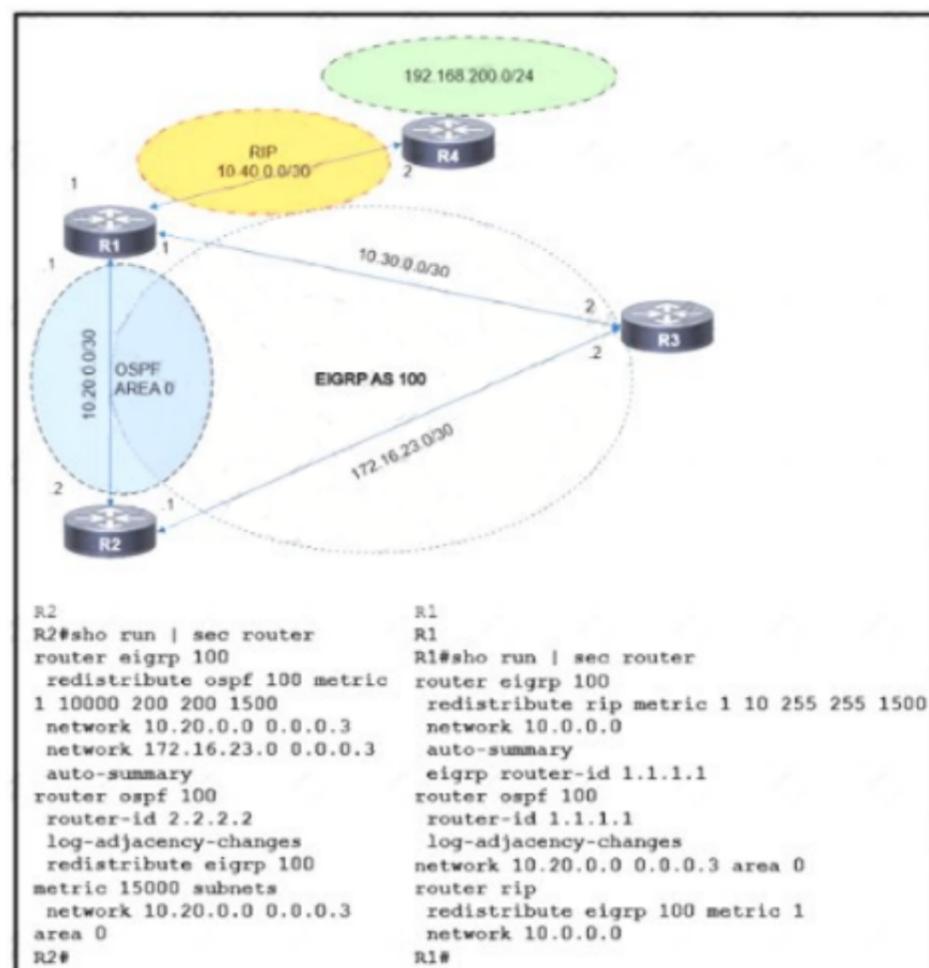
R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit The route to 192 168 200 0 is flapping between R1 and R2 Which set of configuration changes resolves the flapping route?

- R2(config)#router ospf 100
R2(config-router)#no redistribute eigrp 100
R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 100 metric 1 subnets
- R1(config)#no router rip
R1(config)#ip route 192.168.200.0 255.255.255.0 10.40.0.2
- R2(config)#router eigrp 100
R2(config-router)#no redistribute ospf 100
R2(config-router)#redistribute rip
- R1(config)#router ospf 100
R1(config-router)#redistribute rip metric 1 metric-type 1 subnets

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151

- (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:

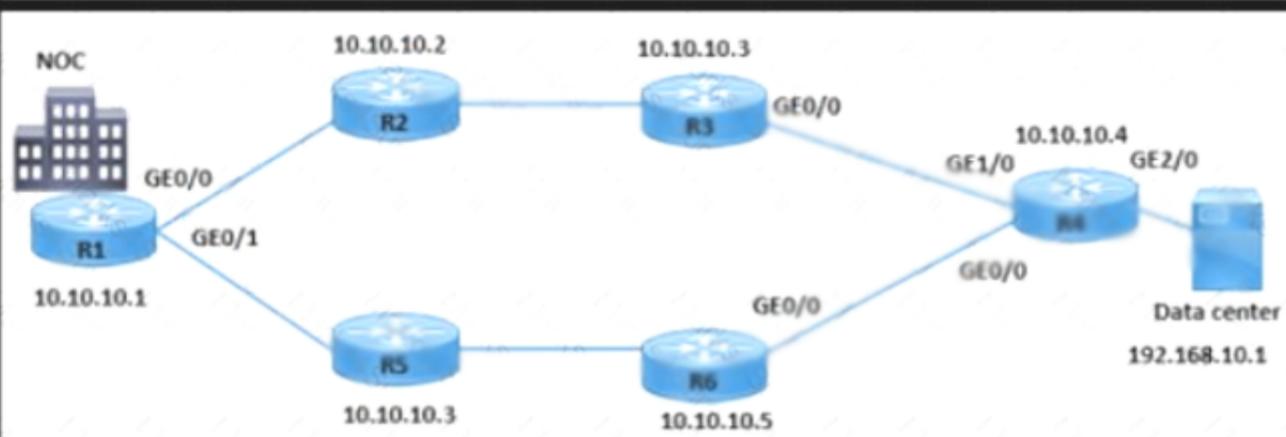
The last command “aaa authentication login telnet group TAC-SERV” created the method list name telnet so we need to assign it to line vty.
Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/identity-services-engine/200208-Configure-ISE-2-0-IOS-TACACS-Authentic.html>

NEW QUESTION 156

- (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 159

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
C    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.16.160.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    172.16.128.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback0
C    172.16.224.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback3
C    172.16.192.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback2
D    172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:01:27, Null0
```

An engineer must configure EIGRP between R1 and R2 with no summary route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A)


```
R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```
- B)


```
R2 (config)#router eigrp 1
R2 (config-router)#no auto-summary
```
- C)


```
R2 (config)#router eigrp 1
R2 (config-router)#auto-summary
```
- D)

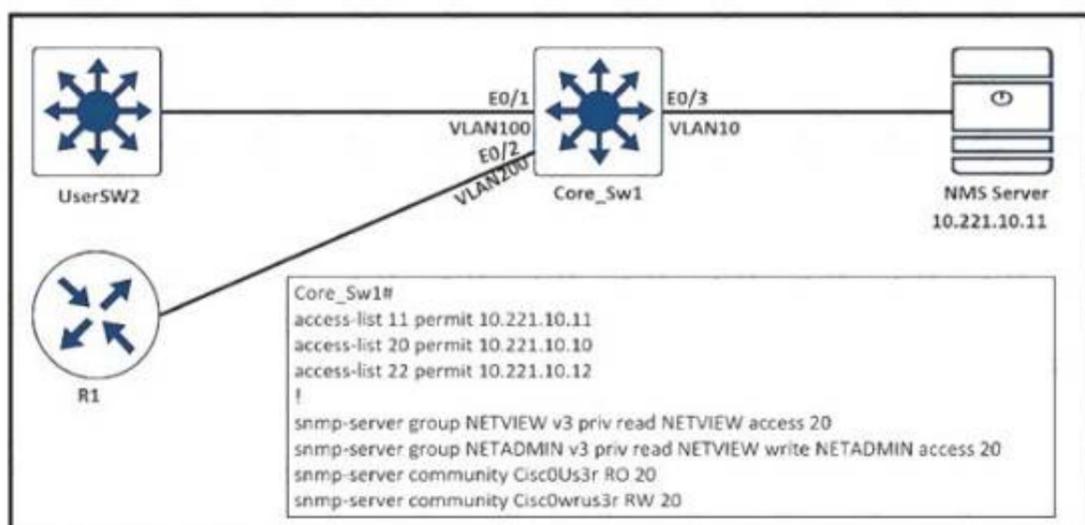

```
R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#auto-summary
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



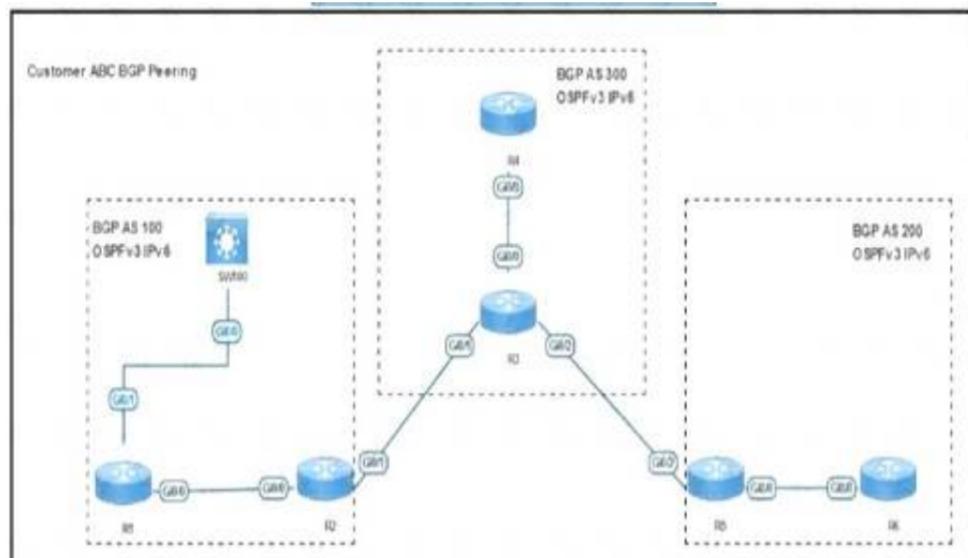
An engineer configured SNMP communities on the Core_SW1, but the SNMP server cannot obtain information from Core_SW1. Which configuration resolves this issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 164

- (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
```

```
t secondary
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 2001::5/128 2001::5        0         0 300 200 i
*> 2001::4/128 2001::4        0         0 300 i
*> 2002::2/128 ::              0        32768 i

R2#sh run | section bgp
router bgp 100
  address-family ipv6
  neighbor 2001::4 route-map Filter in

ip as-path access-list 1 permit _300_[0-9]

route-map Filter permit 10
match as-path 1
```

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 165

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

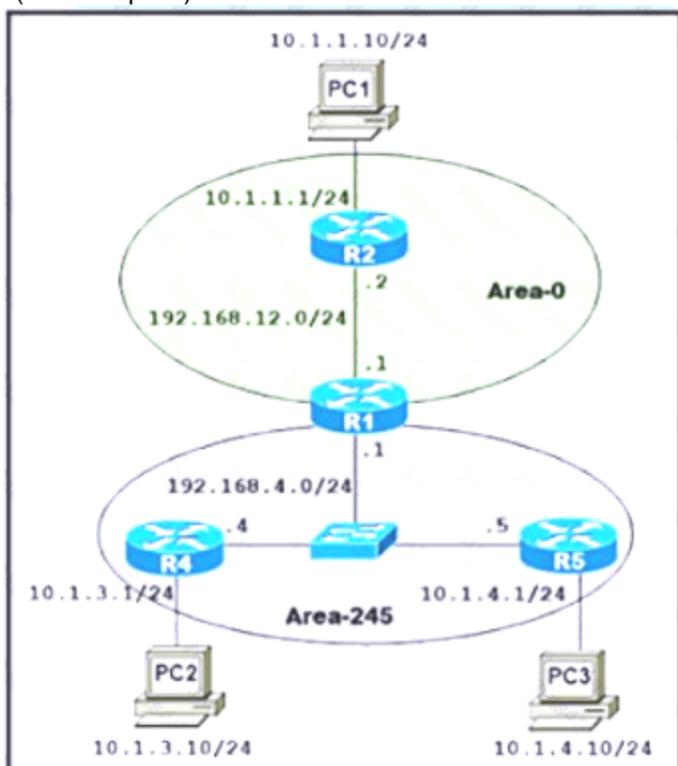
Refer to the exhibit A CoPP policy is implemented to allow specific control traffic, but the traffic is not matching as expected and is getting unexpected behavior of control traffic. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit A network administrator is troubleshooting to reduce the routing table of R4 and R5 to learn only the default route to communicate from Inter-Area and Intra-Area networks Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

- R-1#default area 245
- R-4#default area 245 default-cost
- R-5#default area 245 default-cost
- R-1#area 245 stub no-summary

B)

- R-1#area 245 stub no-summary
- R-4#area 245 stub
- R-5#area 245 stub

C)

- R-1#default area 245 default-cost
- R-4#default area 245
- R-5#default area 245

D)

- R-1#area 245 stub
- R-4#area 245 stub no-summary
- R-5#area 245 stub no-summary

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

The transfer fails. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Change the WAN ACL to permit the UDP port 69 to allow TFTP
- B. Make the permit udp any eq tftp any entry the last entry in the WAN ACL.
- C. Change the WAN ACL to permit the entire UDP destination port range
- D. Shorten the file name to the 8+3 naming convention.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard EIGRP-FILTER
R1(config-std-nacl)#deny 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.0
R1(config-std-nacl)#permit 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
R1(config)#router eigrp 10
R1(config-router)#distribute-list route-map EIGRP in
!
R1(config)#route-map EIGRP permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address EIGRP-FILTER
!
R1#show ip route eigrp | include 10.10.10.
D      10.10.10.128/25
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must filter EIGRP updates that are received to block all 10.10.10.0/24 prefixes. The engineer tests the distribute list and finds one associated prefix. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. There is a permit in the route map that allows this prefix. A deny 20 statement is required with a match condition to match a new ACL that denies all prefixes.
- B. There is a permit in the ACL that allows this prefix into EIGRP.
- C. The ACL should be modified to deny 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255.
- D. There is a permit in the route map that allows this prefix. A deny 20 statement is required with no match condition to block the prefix.
- E. There is a permit in the ACL that allows this prefix into EIGRP.
- F. The ACL should be modified to deny 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 179

- (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 184

- (Exam Topic 3)

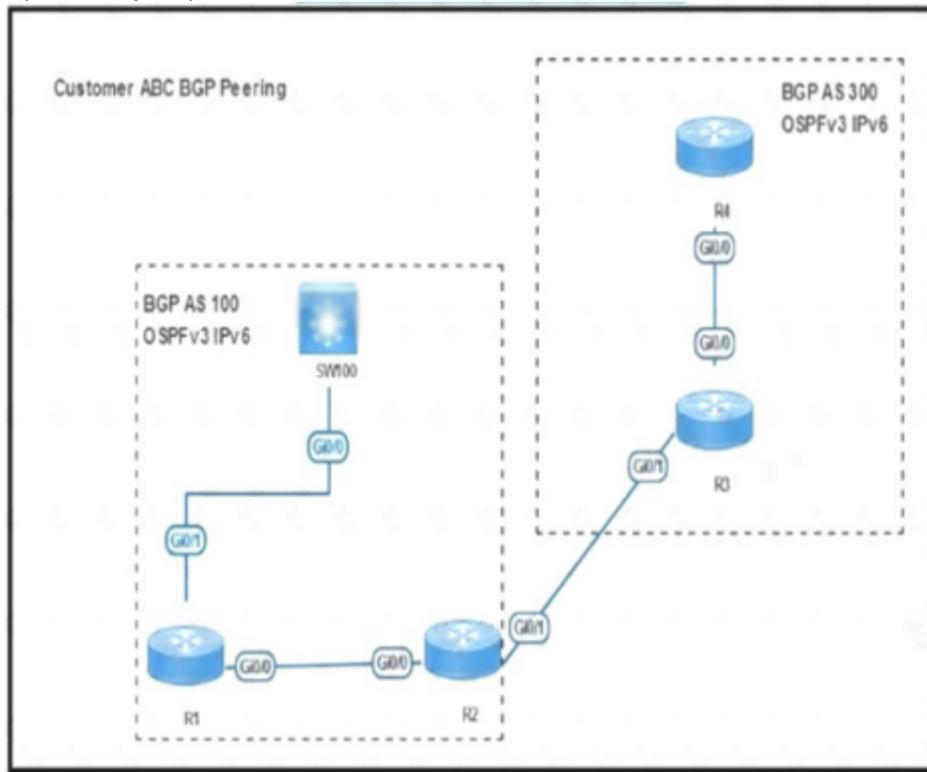
What is a characteristic of IPv6 RA Guard?

- A. RA messages are allowed from the host port to the switch
- B. It is unable to protect tunneled traffic
- C. It filters rogue RA broadcasts from connected hosts
- D. It is supported on the egress direction of the switch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185

- (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 190

- (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?

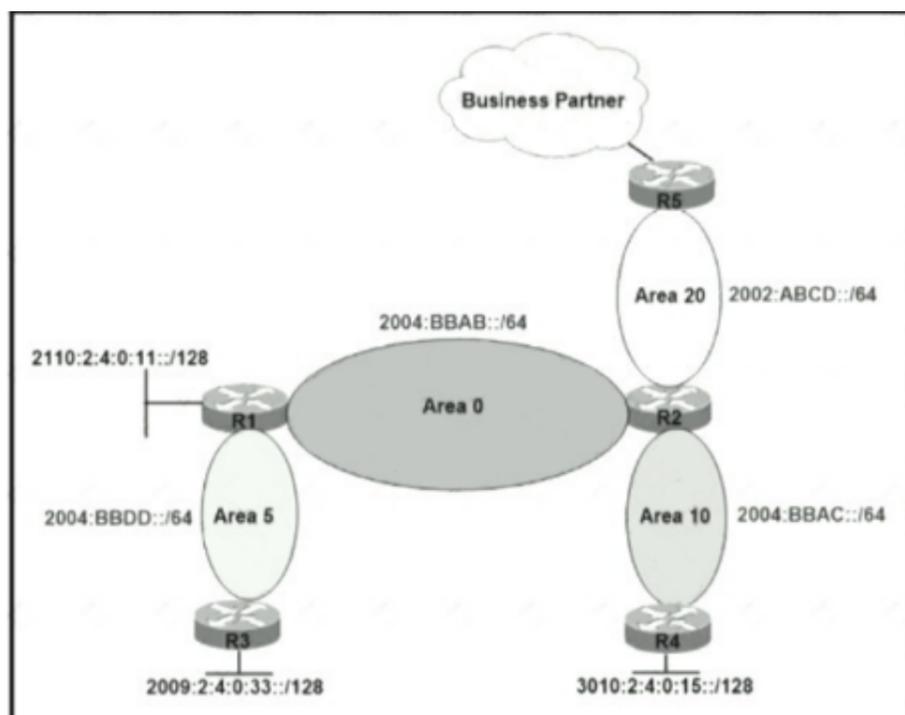
- A. router ospf 1 vrf CCNP interface Ethernet1 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0 interface Ethernet2 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
- B. router ospf 1 interface Ethernet1 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0 interface Ethernet2 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
- C. router ospf 1 vrf CCNP network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0 network 10.2.2.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
- D. router ospf 1 vrf CCNP network 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::C804:1DFP: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.

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

R1# show ip eigrp neighbors
EIGRP-IPv4 Neighbors for AS(1)
H Address          Interface Hold Uptime   SRTT  RTO  Q  Seq
(sec)      (ms)  Cnt Num
0 203.0.113.2      Et1/0 14 00:31:16 1018 5000 0 24

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

P 192.168.10.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600, serno 34
  via 203.0.113.2 (409600/128256), Ethernet1/0
P 172.16.100.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256, serno 32
  via Connected, Loopback2
P 192.168.30.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600, serno 36
  via 203.0.113.2 (409600/128256), Ethernet1/0
P 203.0.113.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 281600, serno 33
  via Connected, Ethernet1/0
P 172.16.150.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256, serno 31
  via Connected, Loopback3
P 172.16.50.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 128256, serno 30
  via Connected, Loopback1
P 192.168.20.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600, serno 35
  via 203.0.113.2 (409600/128256), Ethernet1/0
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#sh run | s bgp
router bgp 65001
no synchronization
bgp router-id 10.100.1.50
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.1.1.12 mask 255.255.255.252
network 10.100.1.50 mask 255.255.255.255
timers bgp 20 60
neighbor R2 peer-group
neighbor R4 peer-group
neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 65001
neighbor 10.1.1.2 peer-group R2
neighbor 10.1.1.14 remote-as 65001
neighbor 10.1.1.14 peer-group R4
no auto-summary
```

While troubleshooting a BGP route reflector configuration, an engineer notices that reflected routes are missing from neighboring routers. Which two BGP configurations are needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two)

- A. neighbor 10.1.1.14 route-reflector-client
- B. neighbor R2 route-reflector-client
- C. neighbor 10.1.1.2 allowas-in
- D. neighbor R4 route-reflector-client
- E. neighbor 10.1.1.2 route-reflector-client

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 206

- (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?

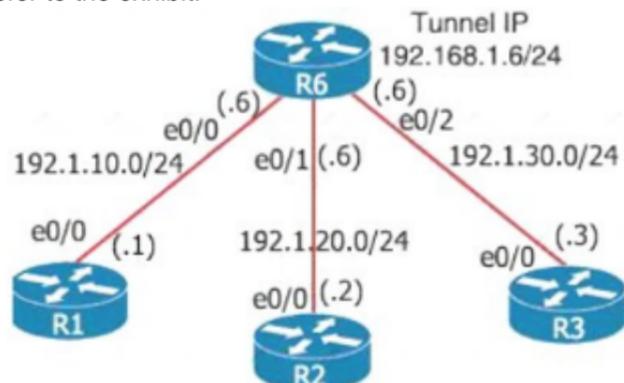
- A. Rediscover all the router interfaces through SNMP after the router is reloaded
- B. Save the router configuration to startup-config before reloading the router
- C. Configure SNMP to use static OIDs referring to individual router interfaces
- D. Configure SNMP interface index persistence on the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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must establish multipoint GRE tunnels between hub router R6 and branch routers R1, R2, and R3. Which configuration accomplishes this task on R1?

```
interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp network-id 1
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
```

C)

```
interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
```

D)

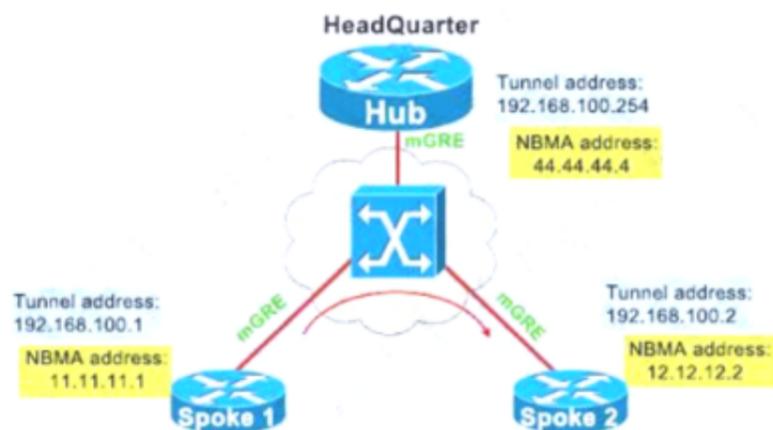
```
interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp network-id 1
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

We have an example of how to configure DMVPN Phase II and we show the configuration here for your reference:
 Diagram Description automatically generated



DMVPN Phase II – Dynamic Mapping
 Text Description automatically generated

| Hub | Spoke 1 | Spoke 2 |
|---|--|--|
| <pre>interface tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.100.254 255.255.255.0 tunnel source 44.44.44.4 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp network 10</pre> | <pre>interface tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source 11.11.11.1 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp network 10 ip nhrp map 192.168.100.254 44.44.44.4 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.100.254</pre> | <pre>interface tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.0 tunnel source 12.12.12.2 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp network 10 ip nhrp map 192.168.100.254 44.44.44.4 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.100.254</pre> |

Note: Although Phase II – Dynamic Mapping is “dynamic” but we still need to add a static entry for the hub because without that entry, the NHRP registration cannot be sent.

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator is troubleshooting a failed AAA login issue on a Cisco Catalyst c3560 switch. When the network administrator tries to log in with SSH using TACACS+ username and password credentials, the switch is no longer authenticating and is failing back to the local account. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
- B. Configure ip tacacs source-ip 192.168.100.55
- C. Configure ip tacacs-server source-ip 192.168.100.55
- D. Configure ip tacacs-server source-interface GigabitEthernet 1/1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 3)

IPv6 is enabled in the infrastructure to support customers with an IPv6 network over WAN and to connect the head office to branch offices in the local network. One of the customers is already running IPv6 and wants to enable IPv6 over the DMVPN network infrastructure between the headend and branch sites. Which configuration command must be applied to establish an mGRE IPv6 tunnel neighborship?

- A. tunnel protection mode ipv6
- B. ipv6 unicast-routing
- C. ipv6 nhrp holdtime 30
- D. tunnel mode gre multipoint ipv6

Answer: D

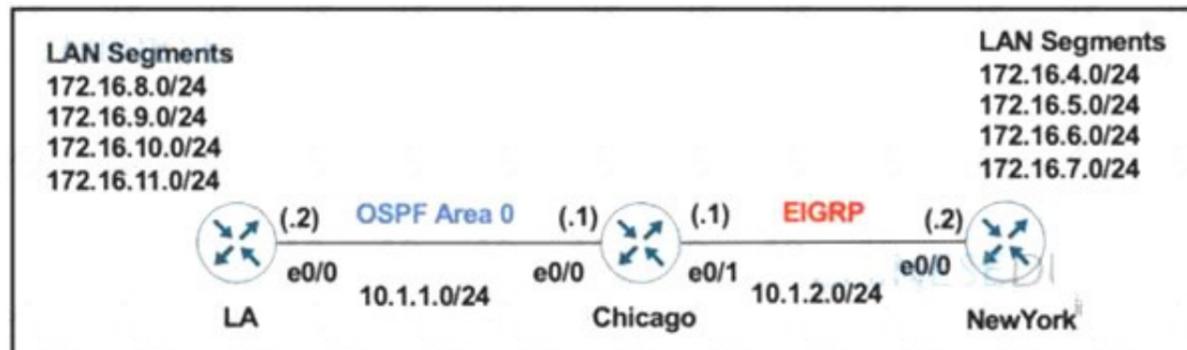
Explanation:

The command "tunnel mode gre multipoint ipv6" sets the encapsulation mode of the tunnel to mGRE IPv6.

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

After the configuration, the New York router receives all the specific LA routes but the summary route. Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Chicago router?

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

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

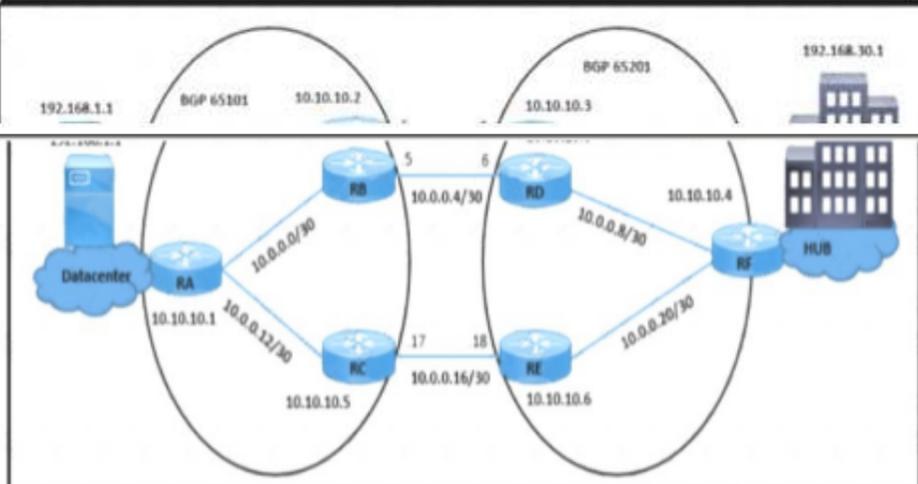
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
RD#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1
Advertised to update-groups:
 3
 65101
 10.10.10.2 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2)
  Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 100, weight 65535, valid, external,
best
 65101
 10.0.0.17 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.6 (172.16.20.1)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal

RB#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
Advertised to update-groups:
 2
Local
 10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
  Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```



Refer to the exhibit. A customer finds that traffic from the application server (192.168.1.1) to the HUB site passes through a congested path that causes random packet drops. The NOC team influences the BGP path with MED on RB. but RD still sees that traffic coming from RA is not taking an alternate route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

```
RD(config)#router bgp 65201
RD(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.2 weight 65535
```

B)

```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-map HIGH-LP out
```

C)

```
RB(config)#router bgp 65101
RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 weight 50
```

D)

```
RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 route-map HIGH-LP out
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

Lo0: 192.168.1.55
    255.255.255.128

R1
|
Admin PC
ip address:
192.168.1.200
255.255.255.128

aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default line enable
aaa authorization commands 15 default local
!
!
username admin privilege 15 password cisco123!
!
ip ssh version 2
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 any range 22 smtp
!
line vty 0 4
  access-class 101 in
  password cisco
  transport input all
  login local
  
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

R1
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
!
clock timezone EET 2 0
!
end

R1#show clock
*23:50:13.297 EET Sat Nov 14 2020

R1#
*Nov 14 21:49:59.607: IP: s=10.1.1.1 (local), d=224.0.0.5 (Ethernet0/0), len 80, local feature, Logical MN local(14), rtype 0,
forus FALSE, sendself FALSE, mtu 0, fwdchk FALSE
*Nov 14 21:49:59.607: IP: s=10.1.1.1 (local), d=224.0.0.5 (Ethernet0/0), len 80, sending broad/multicast
*Nov 14 21:49:59.607: IP: s=10.1.1.1 (local), d=224.0.0.5 (Ethernet0/0), len 80, sending full packet
*Nov 14 21:50:00.336: IP: s=10.2.2.4 (Ethernet0/1), d=224.0.0.5, len 80, rcvd 0
*Nov 14 21:50:00.336: IP: s=10.2.2.4 (Ethernet0/1), d=224.0.0.5, len 80, input feature, packet consumed, MCI Check(101),
rtype 0, forus FALSE, sendself FALSE, mtu 0, fwdchk FALSE
  
```

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 logs. 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 localtime msec
- C. service timestamps datebug datetime localtime msec
- D. service timestamps log datetime msec show-timezone

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which feature minimizes DoS attacks on an IPv6 network?

- A. IPv6 Binding Security Table
- B. IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard
- C. IPv6 Prefix Guard
- D. IPv6 Destination Guard

Answer: D

Explanation:

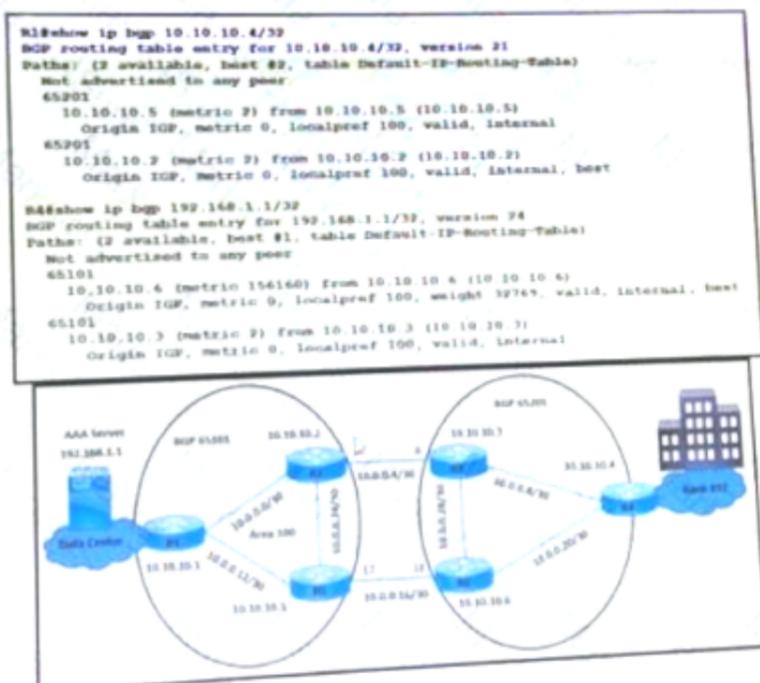
The Destination Guard feature helps in minimizing denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. It performs address resolutions only for those addresses that are active on the link, and requires the FHS binding table to be populated with the help of the IPv6 snooping feature. The feature enables the filtering of IPv6 traffic based on the destination address, 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 unknown destination.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/7600/ios/15S/configuration/guide/7600_1_5_0s_book/IPv6_Security.pdf

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



A customer reports that user traffic of bank XYZ to the AAA server is not using the primary path via the R3-R2 link. The network team observes: No fiber is cut on links R2 and R3.

As101 and AS 201 routers established BGP peering. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

```
R2(config)#route-map BGP-Path permit 10
R2(config-route-map)# set metric 200
R2(config)#router bgp 65101
R2(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-map BGP-Path out
```

B)

```
R6(config)#router bgp 65201
R6(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.5 weight 32769
```

C)

```
R4(config)#router bgp 65201
R4(config-router)#no neighbor 10.10.10.6 weight 32769
```

D)

```
R1(config)#route-map BGP-Path permit 10
R1(config-route-map)# set local-preference 200
R1(config)#router bgp 65101
R1(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 route-map BGP-Path out
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

IPv6 Source Guard uses the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table to drop traffic from unknown sources or bogus IPv6 addresses not in the binding table. The switch also tries to recover from lost address information, querying DHCPv6 server or using IPv6 neighbor discovery to verify the source IPv6 address after dropping the offending packet(s).

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

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```

R2#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
1 192.168.10.1 Ser1/0 12 00:00:39 1 5000 2 0
*Jan 1 15:40:21.295: \ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan 1 15:40:51.567: \ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency
*Jan 1 15:42:11.107: \ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan 1 15:42:14.879: \ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency

R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100

```

R1 Configuration:

```

key chain cisco
key 2
  key-string abc
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco
serial restart-delay 0
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.10.0
no auto-summary

```

R2 configuration:

```

key chain cisco
key 1
  key-string 123
key 2
  key-string abc
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 192.168.10.2 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco
no fair-queue
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.10.0
no auto-summary

```

R1 and R2 are configured for EIGRP peering using authentication and the neighbors failed to come up. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure a matching key-id number on both routers
- B. Configure a matching lowest key-id on both routers
- C. Configure a matching key-chain name on both routers
- D. Configure a matching authentication type on both router

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

CPE# copy flash:packages.conf ftp://192.0.2.40/
Address or name of remote host [192.0.2.40]?
Destination filename [packages.conf]?
Writing packages.conf
%Error opening ftp://192.0.2.40/packages.conf (Incorrect
Login/Password)
CPE#

```

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must upload the packages conf Me to an FTP server. However, the FTP server rejected anonymous service and required users to authenticate What are the two ways to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Use is ftp username and ip ftp password configuration commands to specify valid FTP server credentials.
- B. Use the copy flash:packages.conf scp: command instead and enter the FTP server credentials when prompted.
- C. Enter the FTP server credentials directly In the FTP URL using the ftp://username:password@192.0.2.40/ syntax .
- D. Create a user on the router matching the username and password on the FTP server and log in before attempting the copy
- E. Use the copy flash-packages conf ftp: command instead and enter the FTP server credent-ais when prompted.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#sh ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

D    10.0.0.0/8 [90/409600] via 172.16.1.200, 00:00:28, Ethernet0/0
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L    172.16.1.100/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    192.168.1.100/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R1#
    
```

The R2 loopback interface is advertised with RIP and EIGRP using default values. Which configuration changes make R1 reach the R2 loopback using RIP?

- A. R1(config)# router rip R1(config-router)# distance 90
- B. R1(config)# router rip R1(config-router)# distance 100
- C. R1(config)# router eigrp 1R1(config-router)# distance eigrp 130 120
- D. R1(config)# router eigrp 1R1(config-router)# distance eigrp 120 120

Answer: C

Explanation:

distance (AD Number u want to change to) (neighbor IP) (Wildcard Mask) (access-list number)

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

R1#show ip route ospf

    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets
O E1   10.4.9.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
O IA   10.4.27.0 [110/2] via 10.4.15.5, 00:06:44,
FastEthernet0/1
O E1   10.4.49.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
O E1   10.4.59.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured two ASBRs, 10.4.17.6 and 10.4.15.5, in an OSPF network to redistribute identical routes from BGP. However, only prefixes from 10.4.17.6 are installed into the routing table on R1. Which action must the engineer take to achieve load sharing for the BGP-originated prefixes?

- A. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes with the iBGP metric and must be modified to Type 1 on ASBR 10.4.17.6.
- B. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes with a different admin distance and must be changed to 110 on ASBR 10.4.15.5.
- C. The admin distance of the prefixes must be adjusted to 20 on ASBR 10.4.15.5 to advertise prefixes to R1 identically from both ASBRs.
- D. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes as Type 1 and must be modified to Type 2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

CPE# show ntp associations

address      ref clock      st  when  poll reach  delay
offset  disp
-10.1.255.40 .INIT.         16      64    0  0.000
0.000 15937.
* syn.peer, * selected, * candidate, - outlier, x false-ticker,
- configured

CPE# debug ip icmp
*Feb 20 22:49:32.913: ICMP: dst (10.0.12.1) port unreachable rcv
from 10.1.255.40
*Feb 20 22:50:37.918: ICMP: dst (10.0.12.1) port unreachable rcv
from 10.1.255.40
*Feb 20 22:51:44.951: ICMP: dst (10.0.12.1) port unreachable rcv
from 10.1.255.40
    
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 3)

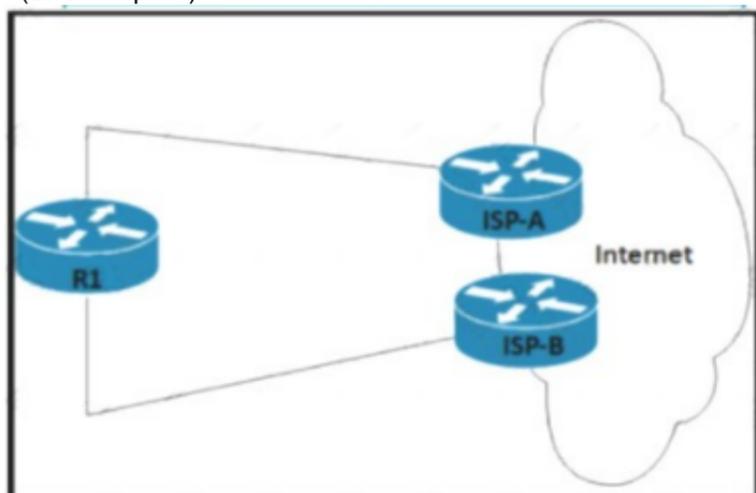
What is a MPLS PHP label operation?

- 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 261

- (Exam Topic 3)



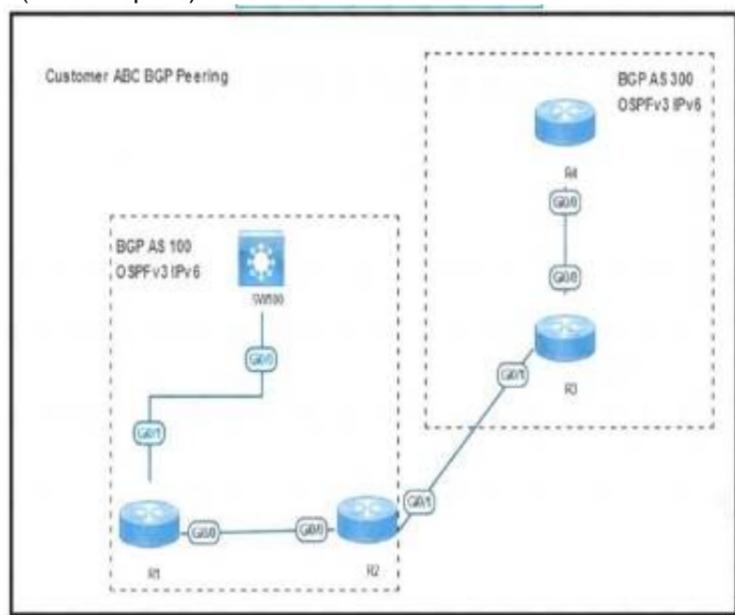
Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 peers with two ISPs using static routes to get to the internet. The requirement is that R1 must prefer ISP-A under normal circumstances and failover to ISP-B if the connectivity to ISP-A is lost. The engineer observes that R1 is load balancing traffic across the two ISPs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

- A. Configure OSPF between R1. ISP-A and ISP-B for dynamic failover if any ISP link to R1 fails
- 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 265

- (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 267

- (Exam Topic 3)

Users report issues with reachability between areas as soon as an engineer configured summary routes between areas in a multiple area OSPF autonomous system. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure the summary-address command on the ASBR.
- B. Configure the summary-address command on the ABR.
- C. Configure the area range command on the ABR.
- D. Configure the area range command on the ASBR.

Answer: C

Explanation:

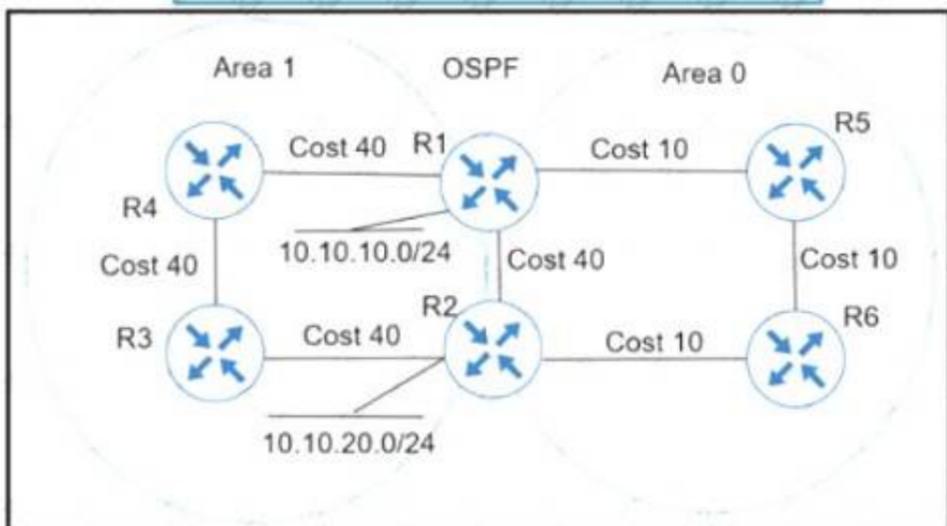
For OSPF, we can only summary at the ABR with the command “area range” or at the ASBR with the command “summary-address” -> Therefore answer A and answer B are not correct.

In this question, the most likely problem is that when doing summarization, the network mask is configured wrong and summarization doesn't work because of the misconfiguration. When configuring the area range command, make sure that the summarization mask is in the form of a prefix mask rather than a wildcard mask (that is, 255.255.255.0 instead of 0.0.0.255).

Good reference: <https://www.configrouter.com/troubleshooting-route-summarization-ospf-14082/>

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

Answer: B

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 (3192 bytes)

Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled

Persistent logging: disabled
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 278

- (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)

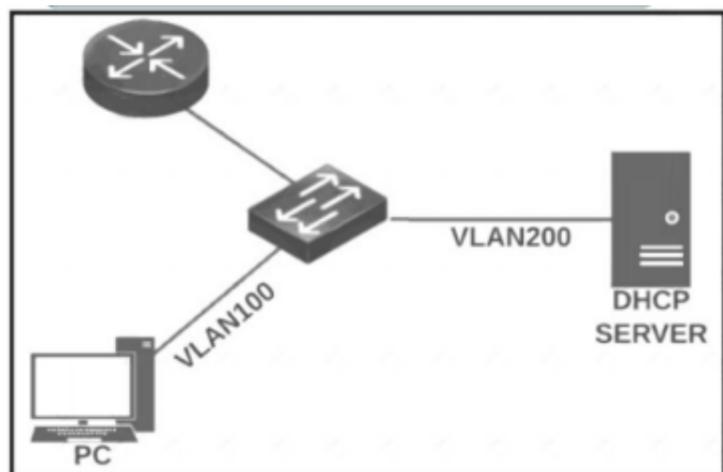
```
key chain ospf
 key 1
 key-string 7 02050D480809
 cryptographic-algorithm hmac-sha-1
 interface GigabitEthernet2
 ip ospf authentication key-chain ospf
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. APC is configured to obtain an IP address automatically, but it receives an IP address only from the 169.254.0.0 subnet. The DHCP server logs contained no DHCPDISCOVER message from the MAC address of the PC. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure an ip helper-address on the router to forward DHCP messages to the server.
- B. Configure DHCP Snooping on the switch to forward DHCP messages to the server.
- C. Configure a DHCP reservation on the server for the PC.
- D. Configure a static IP address on the PC and exclude it from the DHCP pool.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

- A. A permit 20 statement should be added before completing the ACL with the required prefixes, and then the permit 20 statement can be removed.
- B. A permit any statement should be added before completing the ACL with the required prefixes and then the permit any statement can be removed.
- C. A continue statement should be added within the permit 10 statement before completing the ACL with the required prefixes, and then the continue statement can be removed.
- D. An extended access list must be used instead of a standard access list to accomplish the task

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which control plane process allows the MPLS forwarding state to recover when a secondary RP takes over from a failed primary RP?

- A. MP-BGP uses control plane services for label prefix bindings in the MPLS forwarding table
- B. LSP uses NSF to recover from disruption *i control plane service
- C. FEC uses a control plane service to distribute information between primary and secondary processors
- D. LDP uses SSO to recover from disruption in control plane service

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 294

- (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 199.1.1.1 tunnel destination 200.1.1.3 ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
- B. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 200.1.1.3 tunnel destination 199.1.1.1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

- C. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 200.1.1.3 tunnel destination 199.1.1.1 ip address 192.168.1.3.255.255.255.0
- D. Interface Tunnel tunnel source 199.1.1.1 tunnel destination 200.1.1.3 ip address 192.168.1.1.255.255.255.0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip route ospf
      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets
O E2   10.4.9.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
      [110/200] via 10.4.15.5, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/1
O IA   10.4.27.0 [110/2] via 10.4.15.5, 00:06:44,
FastEthernet0/1
O E2   10.4.49.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
```

An engineer configures two ASBRs 10 4 17.6 and 10 4 15 5 in an OSPF network to redistribute routes from EIGRP However, both ASBRs show the EIGRP routes as equal costs even though the next-hop router 10 4 17 6 is closer to R1 How should the network traffic to the EIGRP prefixes be sent via 10 4.17.6?

- A. The administrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 10.4.15 5.
- B. The redistributed prefixes should be advertised as Type 1
- C. The ASBR 10 4 17 6 should assign a tag to match and assign a lower metnc on R1
- D. The administrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104.17.6
- E. The admitstrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104 15.5.
- F. The redistributed prefixes should be advertised as Type 1.
- G. The ASBR 10 4 17 6 should assign a tag to match and assign a tower metnc on R1
- H. The administrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104 17 6

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 300

- (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 Loopback0 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
- C. interface Loopback0 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 vrf forwarding CCNP
- D. interface Loopback0 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 ip 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 302

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#ipv6 prefix-list PRE-PEND-PREFIX permit 2001:db8:0:a::/64
R1(config)#route-map PRE-PEND permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ipv6 address prefix-list PRE-PEND-PREFIX
R1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 65412
R1(config)#router bgp 65412
R1(config-router)#address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)#neighbor 2001:db8:0:2c::2 route-map PRE-PEND out
```

R1 has a route map configured, which results in a loss of partial IPv6 prefixes for the BGP neighbor, resulting in service degradation. How can the full service be restored?

- A. The neighbor requires a soft reconfiguration, and this will clear the policy without resetting the BGP TCP connection.
- B. The prefix list requires all prefixes that R1 is advertising to be added to it, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.

- C. The route map requires a deny 20 statement without set conditions, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.
- D. The route map requires a permit 20 statement without set conditions, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is an advantage of implementing BFD?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

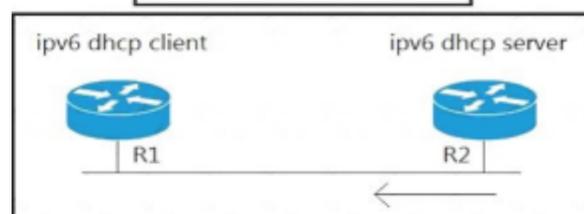
```

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.

```

router ospfv3 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
passive-interface Loopback0
exit-address-family
address-family ipv6 unicast
passive-interface Loopback0
exit-address-family
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/64
ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 10
ospfv3 10 ipv6 area 0
interface GigabitEthernet2
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 enable
ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 10
ospfv3 10 ipv6 area 0
    
```

An administrator must configure the router with OSPF for IPv4 and IPv6 networks under a single process. The OSPF adjacencies are not established and did not meet the requirement. Which action resolves the issue?

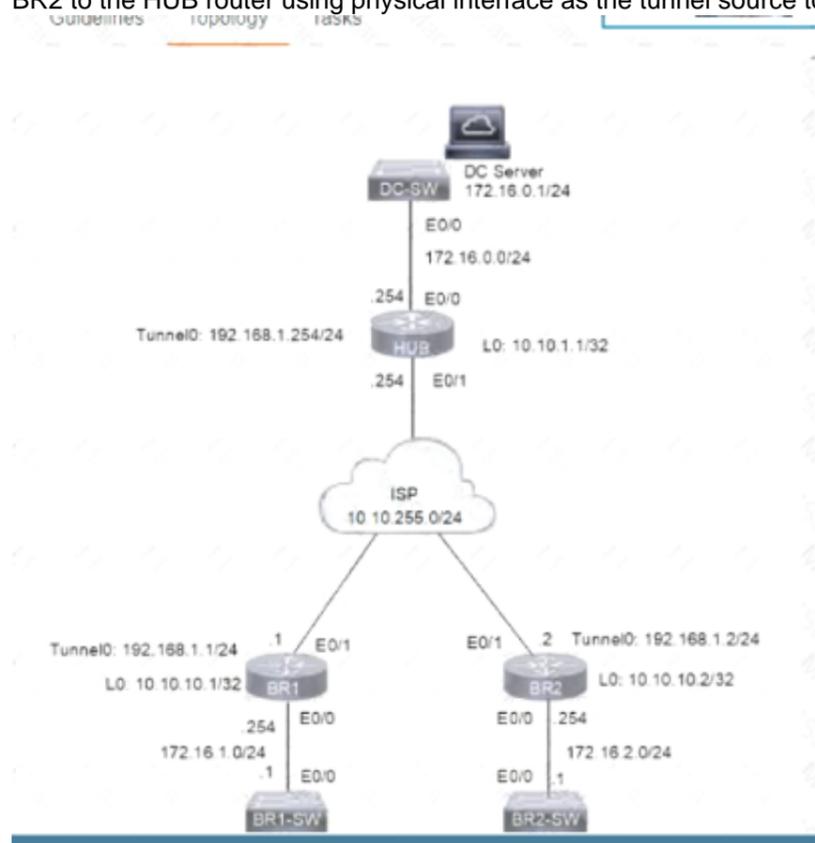
- A. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and configure an additional router ID with IPv6 address.
- B. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, for the VPv6 addressma nd remove process route ID with IPv6 address.
- C. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.
- D. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1 for the IPv4 address, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 316

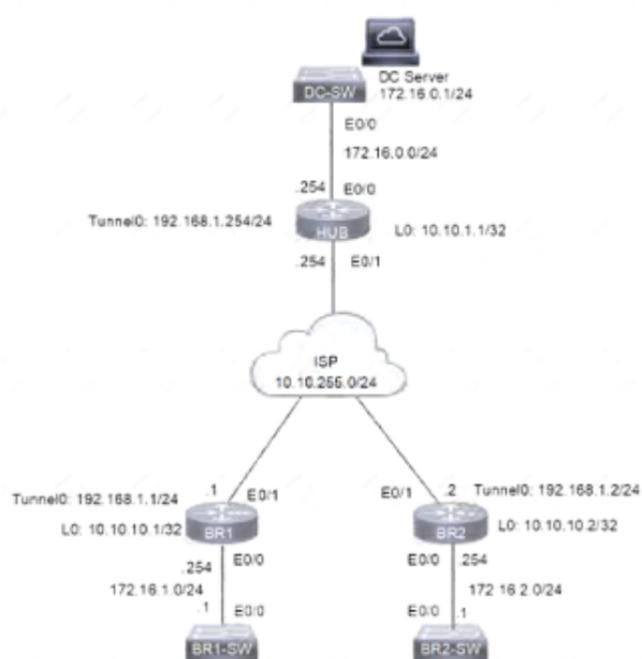
- (Exam Topic 3)

A DMVPN network is preconfigured with tunnel 0 IP address 192.168.1.254 on the HUB, IP connectivity, crypto policies, profiles, and EIGRP AS 100. The NHRP password is ccnp123, and the network ID and tunnel key is EIGRP ASN Do not introduce a static route. Configure DMVPN connectivity between routers BR1 and BR2 to the HUB router using physical interface as the tunnel source to achieve these goals:



A DMVPN network is preconfigured with tunnel 0 IP address 192.168.1.254 on the HUB, IP connectivity, crypto policies, profiles, and EIGRP AS 100. The NHRP password is **ccnp123**, and the network ID and tunnel key is **EIGRP ASN**. Do not introduce a static route. Configure DMVPN connectivity between routers BR1 and BR2 to the HUB router using physical interface as the tunnel source to achieve these goals:

1. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR1.
2. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR2.
3. Ensure that packet fragmentation is done before encryption to account for GRE and IPsec header and allow a maximum TCP segment size of 1360 on an IP MTU of 1400 on the tunnel interfaces of both branch routers.
4. Apply an IPsec profile to the tunnel. Verify that direct spoke-to-spoke tunnel is functional between branch routers BR1 and BR2



Topology Diagram

A DMVPN network is preconfigured with tunnel 0 IP address 192.168.1.254 on the HUB, IP connectivity, crypto policies, profiles, and EIGRP AS 100. The NHRP password is **ccnp123**, and the network ID and tunnel key is **EIGRP ASN**. Do not introduce a static route. Configure DMVPN connectivity between routers BR1 and BR2 to the HUB router using physical interface as the tunnel source to achieve these goals:

1. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR1.
2. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR2.
3. Ensure that packet fragmentation is done before encryption to account for GRE and IPsec header and allow a maximum TCP segment size of 1360 on an IP MTU of 1400 on the tunnel interfaces of both branch routers.
4. Apply an IPsec profile to the tunnel. Verify that direct spoke-to-spoke tunnel is functional between branch routers BR1 and BR2 by using traceroute to Ethernet 0/0 IP address to get a full score.

Submit feedback about this item.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
ON BR1

```
Current configuration : 405 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1400
 ip nhrp authentication ccnp123
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.254 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp network-id 100
 ip nhrp holdtime 5
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.254
 ip nhrp shortcut
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 delay 1000
 tunnel source 10.10.255.1
 tunnel destination 10.10.255.254
 tunnel key 100
end
BR1(config)#
BR1(config)#
```

ON BR2

DC-SW HUB BR1 BR1-SW **BR2** BR2-SW

UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel

```
Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details
Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:1,

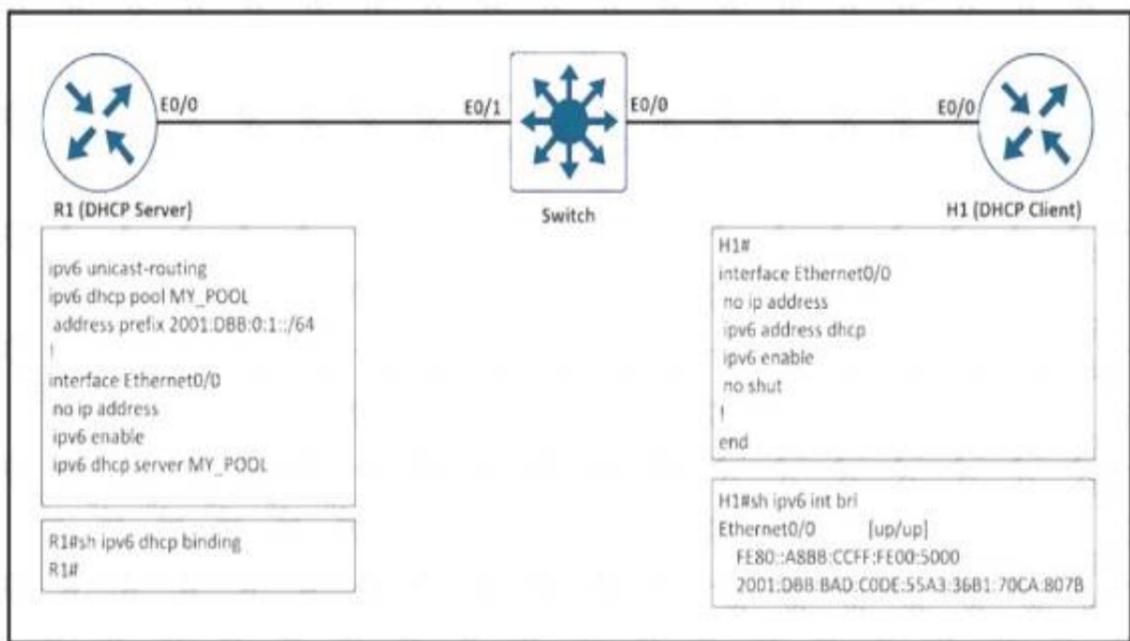
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
-----
1 10.10.255.254 192.168.1.254 NHRP 00:17:20 S

BR2(config)#do show run int tu 0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 404 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1400
 ip nhrp authentication ccnp123
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.254 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp network-id 100
 ip nhrp holdtime 5
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.254
 ip nhrp shortcut
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 delay 1000
 tunnel source 10.10.10.2
 tunnel destination 10.10.255.254
 tunnel key 100
end
```

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. The client server but the show command does not show the IPv6 DHCP bindings on the server. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Extend the DHCP lease time because R1 removed the IPv6 address earlier after the lease expired.
- B. Configure H1 as the DHCP client that manually assigns the IPv6 address on interlace e0/0..
- C. Use the 2001:DBB:BAD:C0DE::/64 prefix for the DHCP pool on R1.
- D. Configure authorized DHCP servers to avoid IPv6 addresses from a rogue DHCP server.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 322

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8
R1(config)#ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 deny 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
R1(config)#router eigrp 10
R1(config-router)#distribute-list prefix EIGRP in Ethernet0/0

R1#show ip route eigrp | include 10.
D EX 10.0.0.0/8 [170/2665332] via 192.168.10.1, 00:00:10,
Ethernet0/0
```

An engineer applies a prefix-list filter that filters most of the network 10 prefixes instead of allowing them. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Modify the ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 9 command.
- B. Modify the command Modify the Ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 32 command.
- C. Modify the Ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 command.
- D. Modify the ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 326

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

A network engineer receives a fault ticket about traffic drops from BANK SITE to BANK Users can reach BANK SITE Y from router RA as a source. Routers RB and RD are acting as route reflectors. Which configuration resolves the issue?

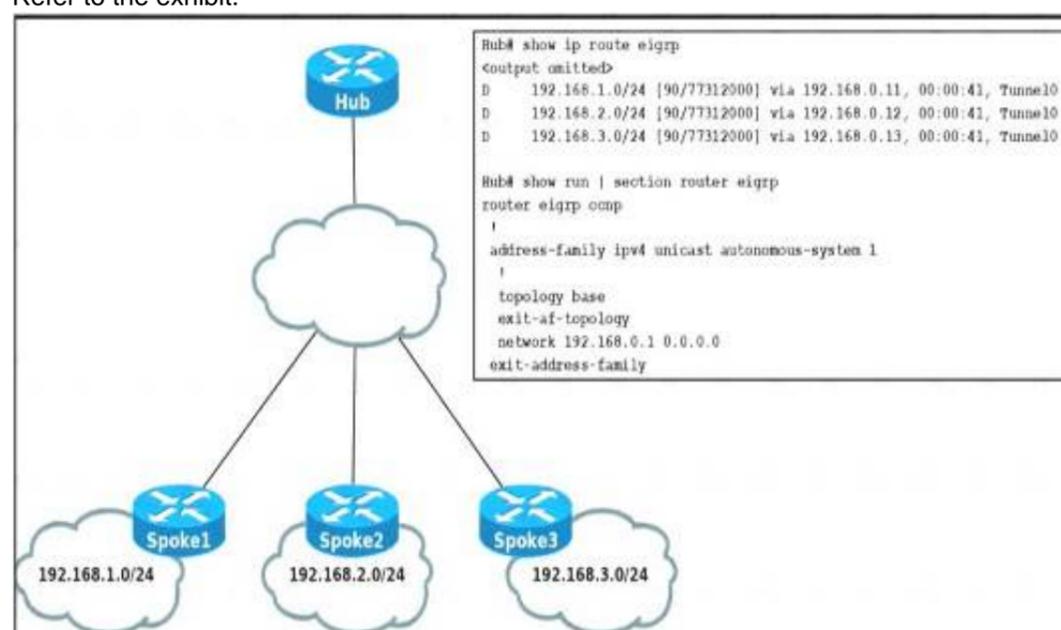
- A. RC(config)#router bgp 65201RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.4 route-reflector-client
- B. RF(config)#router bgp 65201RF(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 route-reflector-client
- C. RC(config)#router bgp 65201RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 route-reflector-client
- D. RB(config)router bgp 65201RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-reflector-client

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 327

- (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 Tunnel0 interface of the hub router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Exam Topic 3)

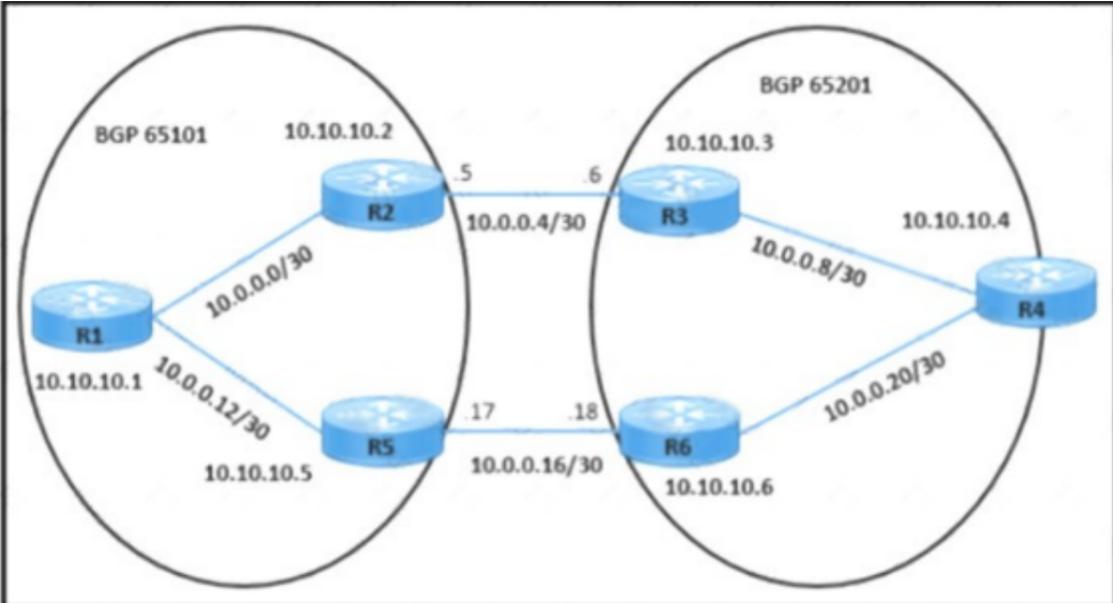
Refer to the exhibit.

```

R3#
*Sep  5 07:29:34.031: %TCP-6-BADAUTH: No MD5 digest from 10.10.10.2(179) to
10.10.10.3(60942) (RST)
R2# show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.3
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.3, remote AS 65201, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 00:02:19, last write 00:02:19, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is
60 seconds
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0

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

  Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.3
  Connections established 2; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:11:58, due to Peer closed the session
  External BGP neighbor not directly connected.
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
    
```



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

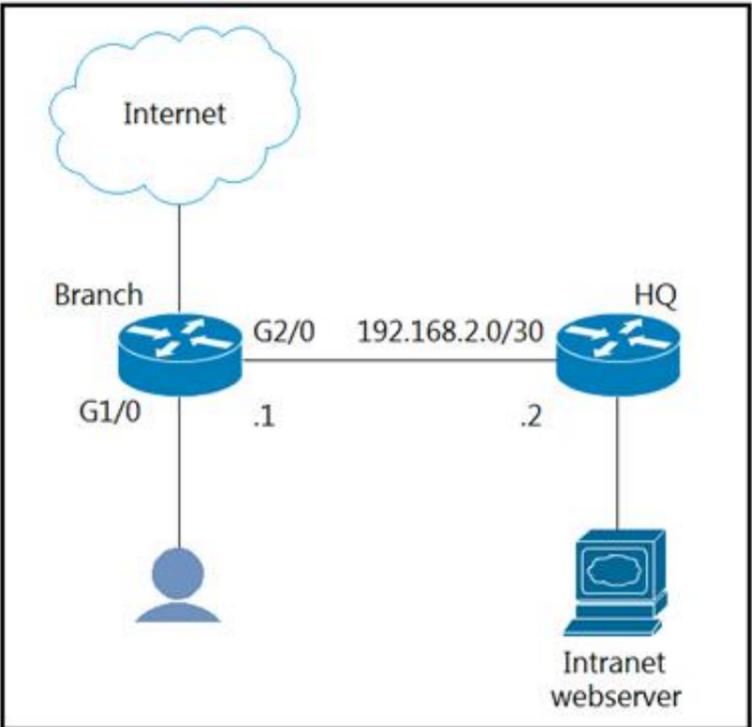
- > Ping and traceroute of loopback IP address from R2 to R3 is successful.
- > iBGP peering in AS 65101 and AS 65201 is up. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. Configure MD5 password authentication on R2.
- B. Advertise R2 and R3 loopback IPs in AS 65101 and AS 65201.
- C. Remove MD5 password authentication on R3.
- D. Set up eBGP multihop on R2 and R3 routers.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 333

- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



The branch router is configured with a default route toward the internet and has no routes configured for the HQ site that is connected through interface G2/0. The HQ router is fully configured and does not require changes. Which configuration on the branch router makes the intranet website (TCP port 80) available to the branch office users?

A)

```
access-list 100 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80
|
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G2/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

B)

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip
|
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 101 102
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G1/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

C)

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip
|
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 101
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
route-map pbr permit 20
 match ip address 102
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G2/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

D)

```
access-list 100 permit tcp host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80 any
|
route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
|
interface G1/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

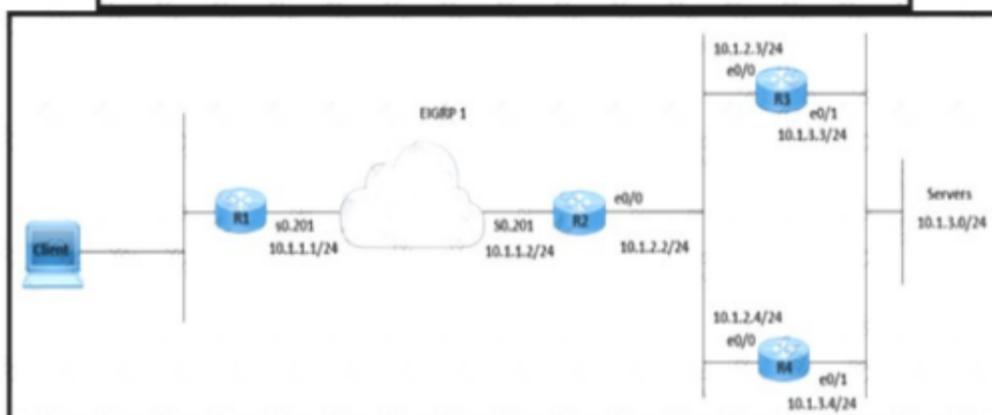
the ACL 101 matches all HTTP packets while the ACL 102 matches TCP packets destined to Intranet webserver. These packets will be sent to HQ router. If a match command refers to several objects in one command, either of them should match (the logical OR algorithm is applied). For example, in the match ip address 101 102 command, a route is permitted if it is permitted by access list 101 or access list 102.

NEW QUESTION 338

- (Exam Topic 3)
Exhibit.

```
R2# show ip eigrp topology 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0

IP-EIGRP (AS 1): topology entry for 10.1.3.0/24
State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 307200
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
 10.1.2.3 (Ethernet0), from 10.1.2.3, Send flag is 0x0
   Composite metric is (307200/281600), Route is Internal
   Vector metric:
     Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
     Total delay is 2000 microseconds
     Reliability is 255/255
     Load is 1/255
     Minimum MTU is 1500
     Hop count is 1
 10.1.2.4 (Ethernet0), from 10.1.2.4, Send flag is 0x0
   Composite metric is (312320/286720), Route is Internal
   Vector metric:
     Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
     Total delay is 2200 microseconds
     Reliability is 255/255
     Load is 1/255
     Minimum MTU is 1500
     Hop count is 1
```



Refer to the exhibit. A network is configured for EIGRP equal-cost load balancing, but the traffic destined to the servers is not load balanced. Link metrics from router R2 to R3 and R4 are the same. Which delay value must be configured to resolve the issue?

- A. 208 on R3 E0/0
- B. 120 on R4 E0/1
- C. 120 on R3 E0/1
- D. 2200 on R4 E0/1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which function does LDP provide in an MPLS topology?

- A. It enables a MPLS topology to connect multiple VPNs to P routers.
- B. It provides hop-by-hop forwarding in an MPLS topology for LSRs.
- C. It exchanges routes for MPLS VPNs across different VRFs.
- D. It provides a means for LSRs to exchange IP routes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

LDP provides a standard methodology for hop-by-hop, or dynamic label, distribution in an MPLS network by assigning labels to routes that have been chosen by the underlying Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) routing protocols. The resulting labeled paths, called label switch paths (LSPs), forward label traffic across an MPLS backbone to particular destinations.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/12-4t/mp-ldp-12-4t-book.pdf

NEW QUESTION 345

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2(config)# int tun0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 347

- (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 351

- (Exam Topic 2)

A DMVPN single hub topology is using IPsec + mGRE with OSPF. What should be configured on the hub to ensure it will be the designated router?

- A. tunnel interface of the hub with ip nhrp ospf dr
- B. OSPF priority to 0
- C. route map to set the metrics of learned routes to 110
- D. OSPF priority greater than 1

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, the priority is 1 on all routers so we can set the OSPF priority of the hub to a value which is greater than 1 to make sure it would become the DR.

NEW QUESTION 352

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer needs dynamic routing between two routers and is unable to establish OSPF adjacency. The output of the show ip ospf neighbor command shows that the neighbor state is EXSTART/EXCHANGE. Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?

- A. match the passwords
- B. match the hello timers
- C. match the MTUs
- D. match the network types

Answer: C

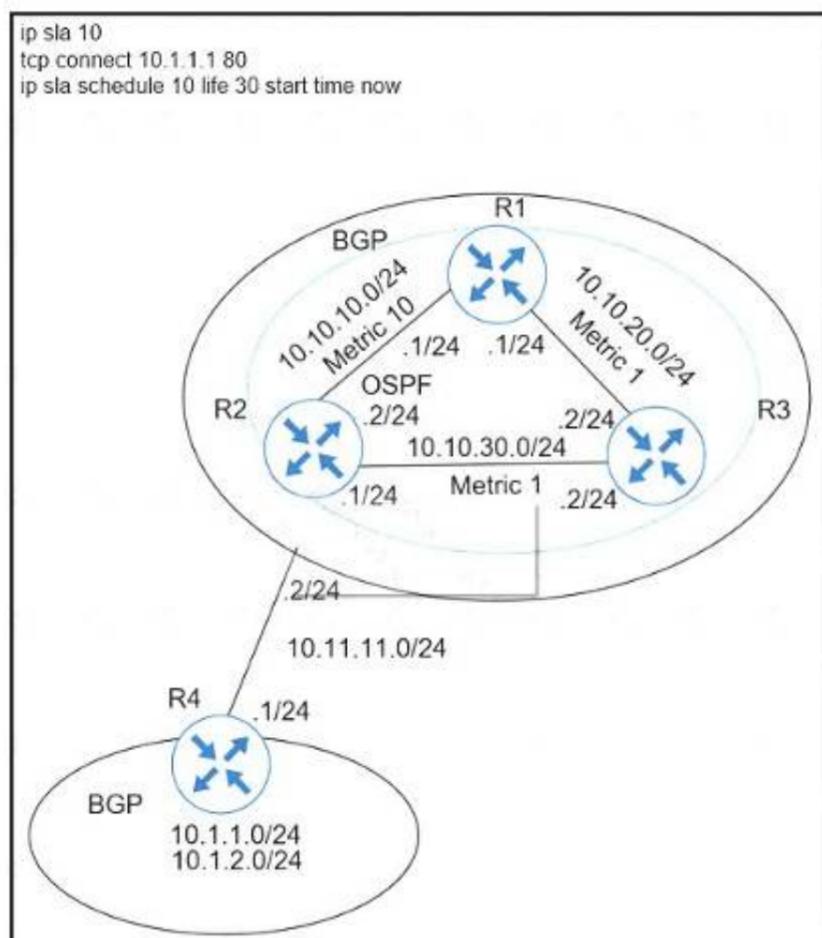
Explanation:

Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State

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

NEW QUESTION 354

- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



A user has set up an IP SLA probe to test if a non-SLA host web server on IP address 10.1.1.1 accepts HTTP sessions prior to deployment. The probe is failing. Which action should the network administrator recommend for the probe to succeed?

- A. Re-issue the ip sla schedule command.
- B. Add icmp-echo command for the host.
- C. Add the control disable option to the tcp connect.
- D. Modify the ip sla schedule frequency to forever.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 359

- (Exam Topic 2)
What are two functions of MPLS Layer 3 VPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. LDP and BGP can be used for Pseudowire signaling.
- B. It is used for transparent point-to-multipoint connectivity between Ethernet links/sites.
- C. BGP is used for signaling customer VPNv4 routes between PE nodes.
- D. A packet with node segment ID is forwarded along with shortest path to destination.
- E. Customer traffic is encapsulated in a VPN label when it is forwarded in MPLS network.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

MPLS Layer-3 VPNs provide IP connectivity among CE sites* MPLS VPNs enable full-mesh, hub-and-spoke, and hybrid IP connectivity* CE sites connect to the MPLS network via IP peering across PE-CE links* MPLS Layer-3 VPNs are implemented via VRFs on PE edge nodes* VRFs providing customer routing and forwarding segmentation* BGP used for signaling customer VPN (VPNv4) routes between PE nodes* To ensure traffic separation, customer traffic is encapsulated in an additional VPN label when forwarded in MPLS network* Key applications are layer-3 business VPN services, enterprise network segmentation, and segmented layer-3 Data Center access

Reference: <https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2018/pdf/BRKMPL-1100.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 361

- (Exam Topic 2)
What are two characteristics of VRF instance? (Choose two.)

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

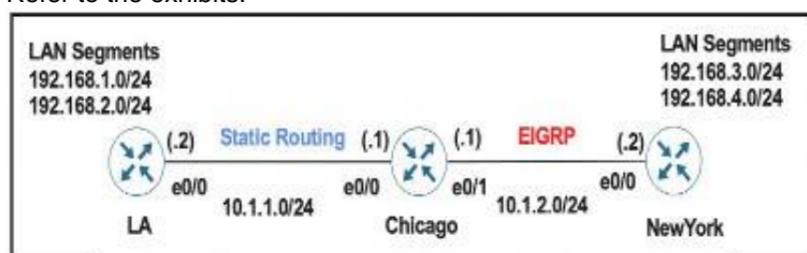
Answer: BC

Explanation:

Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipswitch_cef/configuration/x3-3s/isw-cef-xe-3s-book/isw-cef
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15-s/mp-l3-vpns-15-s-book/mp-b

NEW QUESTION 364

- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibits.



```

Chicago Router

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
!
router eigrp 100
 redistribute static

LA Router

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
    
```

A user on the 192.168.1.0/24 network can successfully ping 192.168.3.1, but the administrator cannot ping 192.168.3.1 from the LA router. Which set of configurations fixes the issue?

- A) **Chicago Router**
 router eigrp 100
 redistribute static metric 10 10 10 10 10
- B) **Chicago Router**
 router eigrp 100
 redistribute connected
- C) **Chicago Router**
 ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
 ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
- D) **LA Router**
 ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
 ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 368

- (Exam Topic 2)
What are two purposes of using IPv4 and VPNv4 address-family configurations in a Layer 3 MPLS VPN? (Choose two.)

- A. The VPNv4 address is used to advertise the MPLS VPN label.
- B. RD is prepended to the IPv4 route to make it unique.
- C. MP-BGP is used to allow overlapping IPv4 addresses between customers to advertise through the network.
- D. The IPv4 address is needed to tag the MPLS label.
- E. The VPNv4 address consists of a 64-bit route distinguisher that is prepended to the IPv4 prefix.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

VPNv4 address consists of 64-bit Route Distinguisher (RD) prepended to IPv4 prefix. This is to make routes unique that are in different VRFs.

NEW QUESTION 370

- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
time-range Office-hour
periodic weekdays 08:00 to 17:00
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ssh time-range Office-hour
```

An IT staff member comes into the office during normal office hours and cannot access devices through SSH Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?

- A. Modify the access list to use the correct IP address.
- B. Configure the correct time range.
- C. Modify the access list to correct the subnet mask
- D. Configure the access list in the outbound direction.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ACL should be permit tcp 101 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0

NEW QUESTION 373

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer configured SNMP notifications sent to the management server using authentication and encrypting data with DES. An error in the response PDU is received as "UNKNOWNUSERNAME. WRONGDIGEST". Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure the correct authentication password using SNMPv3 authPriv .
- B. Configure the correct authentication password using SNMPv3 authNoPriv.
- C. Configure correct authentication and privacy passwords using SNMPv3 authNoPriv.
- D. Configure correct authentication and privacy passwords using SNMPv3 authPriv.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/snmp/configuration/x3-3se/3850/snmp-xe-3se-3850-book/nm>

NEW QUESTION 375

- (Exam Topic 2)

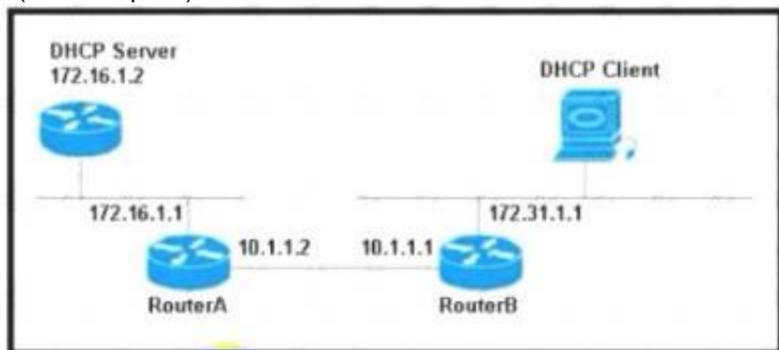
What statement about route distinguishes in an MPLS network is true?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 379

- (Exam Topic 2)



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

```
Interface fastethernet 0/0
description Client DHCP ID 394482431 Ip address 172 31 11 255 255.255 0
!
ip route 172.16.1.0 255 255 255.0 10.1.1.2
```

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

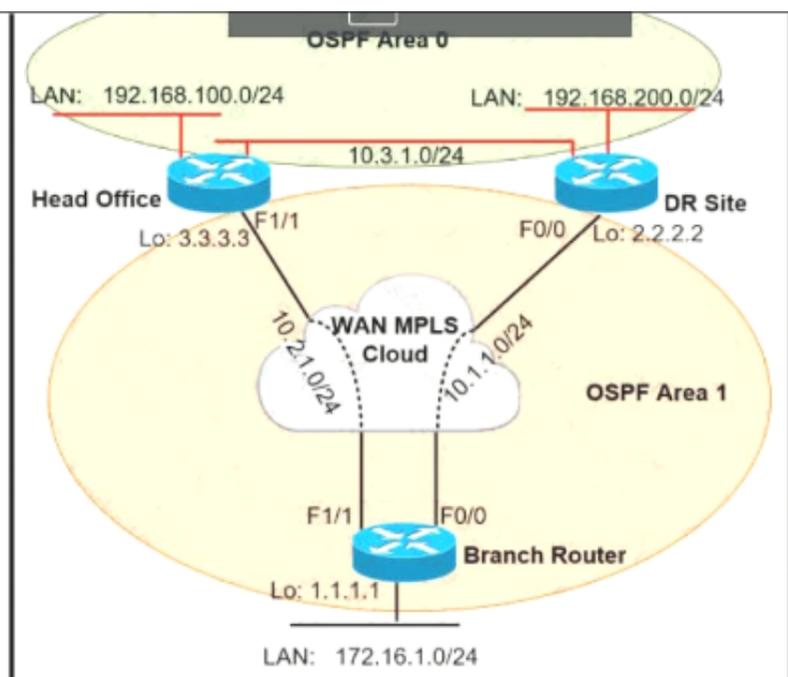
- A. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.31.1.1
- B. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 255.255 255 255
- C. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.16.1.1
- D. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.16.1.2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 384

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 389

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 391

- (Exam Topic 2)

When configuring Control Plane Policing on a router to protect it from malicious traffic, an engineer observes that the configured routing protocols start flapping on that device. Which action in the Control Plane Policy prevents this problem in a production environment while achieving the security objective?

- A. Set the conform-action and exceed-action to transmit initially to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the output direction
- B. Set the conform-action and exceed-action to transmit initially to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the input direction
- C. Set the conform-action to transmit and exceed-action to drop to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the input direction
- D. Set the conform-action to transmit and exceed-action to drop to test the ACLs and transmit rates and apply the Control Plane Policy in the output direction

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 393

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
ip prefix-list ccnp1 seq 5 permit 10.1.48.0/24 le 24
ip prefix-list ccnp2 seq 5 permit 10.1.80.0/24 le 32
ip prefix-list ccnp3 seq 5 permit 10.1.64.0/24 le 24

route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list ccnp1
 set tag 30
route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 20
 match ip address prefix-list ccnp2
 set tag 20
route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 30
 match ip address prefix-list ccnp3
 set tag 10
```

An engineer wanted to set a tag of 30 to route 10.1.80.0/24 but it failed. How is the issue fixed?

- A. Modify route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 30 and match prefix-list ccnp2.
- B. Modify route-map ospf-to-eigrp permit 10 and match prefix-list ccnp2.
- C. Modify prefix-list ccnp3 to add 10.1.64.0/20 le 24
- D. Modify prefix-list ccnp3 to add 10.1.64.0/20 ge 32

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 394

- (Exam Topic 2)

```
!
Ipv6 unicast-routing
!
Router ospfv3 4
 Router-id 192.168.1.1
!
Interface E 0/0
 Ipv6 enable
 Ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 Ospf3 4 area 0 ipv4
 No shut
!
Interface Loopback0
 Ipv6 enable
 Ipv4 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 Ospf3 4 area 0 ipv4
```

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configured the branch router for IPv6 on the E 0/0 interface. The neighboring router is fully configured to meet requirements, but the neighbor relationship is not coming up. Which action fixes the problem on the branch router to bring the IPv6 neighbors up?

- A. Enable the IPv4 address family under the E 0/0 interface by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
- B. Disable IPv6 on the E 0/0 interface using the no ipv6 enable command
- C. Enable the IPv4 address family under the router ospfv3 4 process by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
- D. Disable OSPF for IPv4 using the no ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4 command under the E 0/0 interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Once again, Cisco changed the IOS configuration commands required for OSPFv3 configuration. The new OSPFv3 configuration uses the "ospfv3" keyword instead of the earlier "ipv6 router ospf" routing process command and "ipv6 ospf" interface commands. The Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) address families feature enables both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast traffic to be supported. With this feature, users may have two processes per interface, but only one process per address family (AF).

NEW QUESTION 397

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map EIGRP->OSPF
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.106.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map EIGRP->OSPF permit 10
 match ip address WAN_PREFIXES
route-map EIGRP->OSPF permit 20
 match ip address LOCAL_PREFIXES
route-map EIGRP->OSPF permit 30
 match ip address VPN_PREFIXES
!
ip prefix-list LOCAL_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 172.16.0.0/12 le 24
ip prefix-list VPN_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 192.168.0.0/16 le 24
ip prefix-list WAN_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 24
!
```

The network administrator configured redistribution on an ASBR to reach to all WAN networks but failed. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. The route map must have the keyword prefix-list to evaluate the prefix list entries
- B. The OSPF process must have a metric when redistributing prefixes from EIGRP.
- C. The route map EIGRP->OSPF must have the 10.0.106.0/24 entry to exist in one of the three prefix lists to pass
- D. EIGRP must redistribute the 10.0.106.0/24 route instead of using the network statement

Answer: A

Explanation:

In order to use a prefix-list in a route-map, we must use the keyword "prefix-list" in the "match" statement. For example:
match ip address prefix-list WAN_PREFIXES
Without this keyword, the router will try to find an access-list with the same name instead.

NEW QUESTION 400

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xs-3s/ipv6f-xe-3s-book/ipv6-snoopin

NEW QUESTION 402

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip eigrp interfaces
EIGRP-IPv4 Interfaces for AS(1)
Interface      Xmit Queue  PeerQ      Mean Pacing Time  Multicast F
Peers Un/Reliable Un/Reliable SRTT Un/Reliable Flow T
Lo0            0          0/0        0/0          0 0/0          0 0
Fa0/0          1          0/0        0/0          7 0/2          50 0

Router#show running-config | section eigrp
router eigrp 1
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255
 network 192.168.2.2 0.0.0.0
 network 192.168.12.2 0.0.0.0

Router#show running-config interface Fa0/3
Building configuration

Current configuration: 93 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/3
 ip vrf forwarding CLIENT1
 ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

While troubleshooting an EIGRP neighbor adjacency problem, the network engineer notices that the interface connected to the neighboring router is not participating in the EIGRP process. Which action resolves the issues?

- A. Configure the network command to network 172.16.0.1 0.0.0.0
- B. Configure the network command under EIGRP address family vrf CLIENT1
- C. Configure EIGRP metrics on interface FastEthernet0/3
- D. Configure the network command under EIGRP address family ipv4

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
router eigrp 1
!
address-family ipv4 vrf CLIENT1 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255
no auto-summary autonomous-system 1 exit-address-family
```

NEW QUESTION 403

- (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 404

- (Exam Topic 2)

```

config t
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
destination 172.16.10.2
transport udp 2055
exit
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
exporter EXPORTER-1
record v4_r1
exit
!
flow monitor v4_r1
!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0.1
ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
ip flow monitor v4_r1 input
!
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. The remote server is failing to receive the NetFlow data Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Modify the flow transport command transport udp 2055 to move under flow monitor profile.
- B. Modify the interlace command to Ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 Input.
- C. Modify the udp port under flow exporter profile to Ip transport udp 4739.
- D. Modify the flow record command record v4_r1 to move under flow exporter profile.

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see there are two flow monitors: the first one "FLOW-MONITOR-1" has been configured correctly but the second one "v4_r1" was left empty and interface E0/0.1 is using it. So the remote server does not receive any NetFlow data.

NEW QUESTION 408

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Configure route map instances. | step 1 |
| Configure set commands. | step 2 |
| Configure fast switching for PBR. | step 3 |
| Configure ACLs. | step 4 |
| Configure match commands. | step 5 |
| Configure PBR on the interface. | step 6 |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 411

- (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:

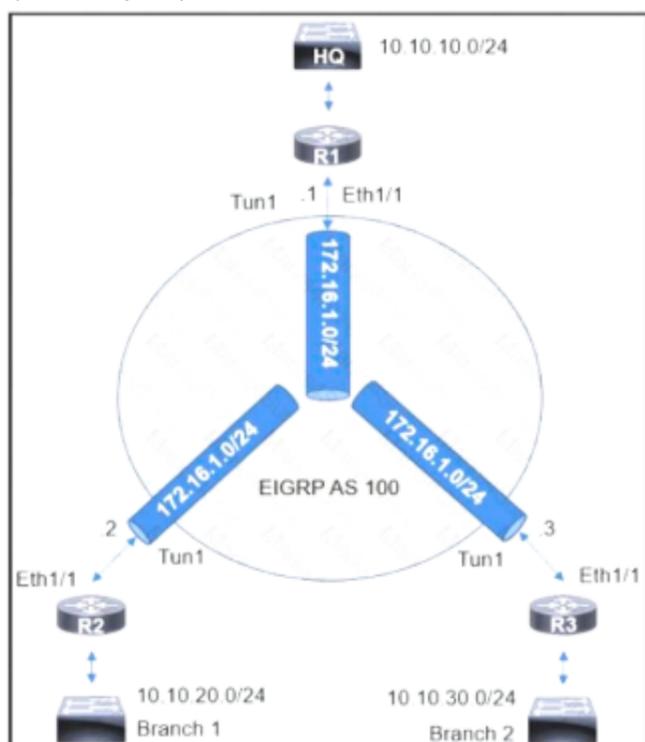
+ An RSA key pair generated by a SSHv1 server can be used by an SSHv2 server, and the reverse.+ If the SSH server is running on a stack master and the stack master fails, the new stack master uses the RSA key pair generated by the previous stack master

+ 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 412

- (Exam Topic 2)



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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

R1(config)#int tunnel 1
R1(config-if) no ip split-horizon eigrp 100

NEW QUESTION 417

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.165.201.6 255.255.255.252
!
router bgp 65401
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  redistribute static
  neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 65402
  neighbor 209.165.201.5 remote-as 65403
!
ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 Null0
ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 Null0
!
  
```

A company with autonomous system number AS65401 has obtained IP address block 209.165.200.224/27 from ARIN. The company needed more IP addresses and was assigned block 209.165.202.128/27 from ISP2. An engineer at ISP1 reports they are receiving ISP2 routes from AS65401. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

A)

```

access-list 10 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31
access-list 10 permit any
!
router bgp 65401
  neighbor 209.165.201.1 distribute-list 10 out
  
```

B)

```

access-list 10 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31
access-list 10 permit any
!
router bgp 65401
  neighbor 209.165.201.1 distribute-list 10 in
  
```

C)

```
ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.1
ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.5
```

D)

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 100 209.165.201.5
```

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

Answer: A

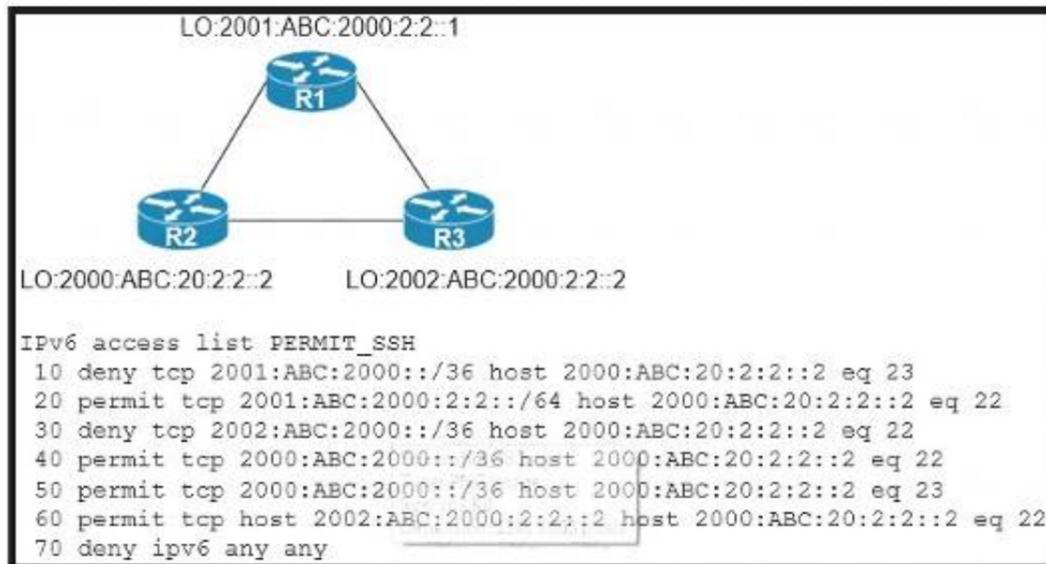
Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/23675-27.html>

NEW QUESTION 421

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



An IPv6 network was newly deployed in the environment and the help desk reports that R3 cannot SSH to the R2s Loopback interface. Which action resolves the issue?

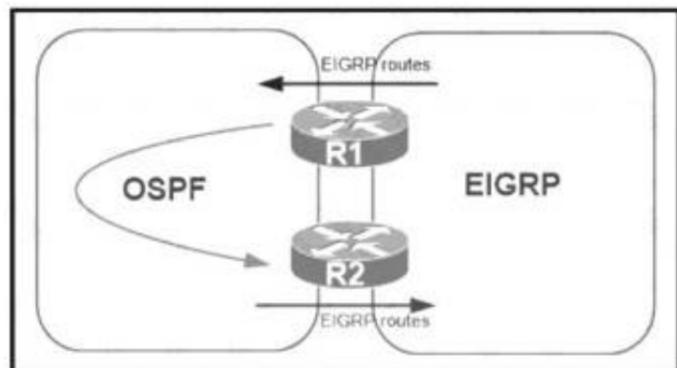
- A. Modify line 10 of the access list to permit instead of deny.
- B. Remove line 60 from the access list.
- C. Modify line 30 of the access list to permit instead of deny.
- D. Remove line 70 from the access list.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 423

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 427

- (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

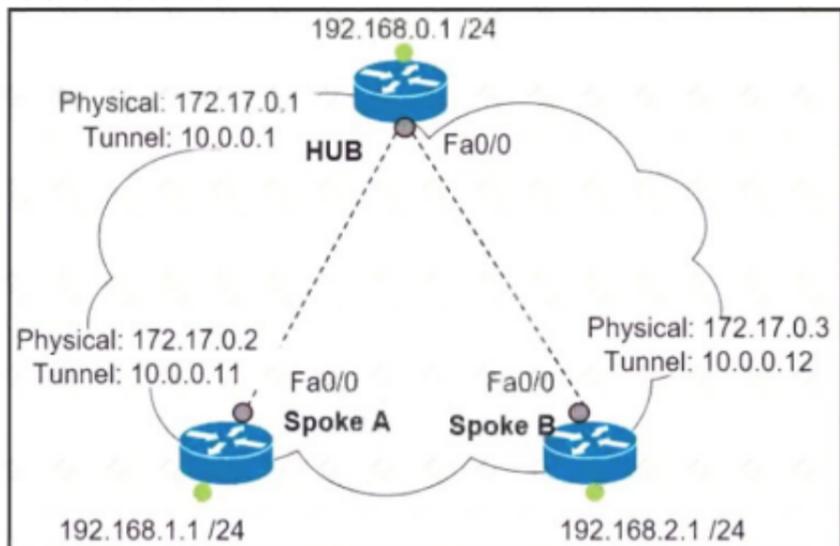
Explanation:

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 431

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which interface configuration must be configured on the HUB router to enable MVPN with mGRE mode?

- interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.11 172.17.0.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.12 172.17.0.3
tunnel mode gre
- interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
- interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
- interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel destination 172.17.0.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-m

NEW QUESTION 436

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to Exhibit.

```

HQ_R2 g0/0
BRANCH(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.35.2 track 1
BRANCH(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.35.6 5
!
BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.6
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# timeout 200
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# frequency 5
!
BRANCH(config)# ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
!
BRANCH(config)# track 1 ip sla 1 reachability

```

Traffic from the branch network should route through HQ R1 unless the path is unavailable. An engineer tests this functionality by shutting down interface on the BRANCH router toward HQ_R1 router but 192.168.20.0/24 is no longer reachable from the branch router. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?

- A. HQ_R1(config)# ip sla responderHQ_R1(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.2
- B. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.1
- C. HQ_R2(config)# ip sla responderHQ_R2(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.5
- D. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.2

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the configuration above, the engineer has made a mistake as he was tracking 172.16.35.6 (the backup path) instead of tracking the main path (172.16.35.2). Therefore,when he shut down the main path, the track 1 was still up so traffic still went through the main path -> it failed. To fix this issue, we just need to correct the tracking interface of the main path.

NEW QUESTION 438

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to Exhibit.

```

Ipv6 unicast-routing
!
Router ospfv3 4
  Router-id 192.168.1.1
!
Interface E 0/0
  Ipv6 enable
  Ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  Ospf3 4 area 0 ipv4
  No shut
!
Interface Loopback0
  Ipv6 enable
  Ipv4 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
  Ospf3 4 area 0 ipv4

```

The network administrator configured the branch router for IPv6 on the E0/0 interface. The neighboring router is fully configured to meet requirements, but the neighbor relationship is not coming up. Which action fixes the problem on the branch router to bring the IPv6 neighbors up?

- A. Enable the IPv4 address family under the router ospfv3 4 process by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
- B. Disable IPv6 on the E0/0 interface using the no ipv6 enable command
- C. Enable the IPv4 address family under the E0/0 interface by using the address-family ipv4 unicast command
- D. Disable OSPF for IPv4 using the no ospfv3 4 area 0 ipv4 command under the E0/0 interface

Answer: A

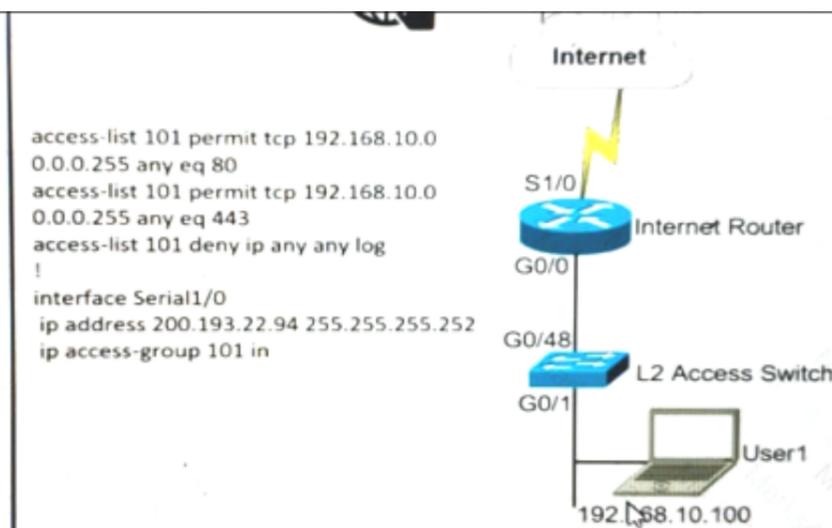
Explanation:

Once again, Cisco changed the IOS configuration commands required for OSPFv3 configuration. The new OSPFv3 configuration uses the "ospfv3" keyword instead of the earlier "ipv6 router ospf" routing process command and "ipv6 ospf" interface commands. The Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) address families feature enables both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast traffic to be supported. With this feature, users may have two processes per interface, but only one process per address family (AF).

NEW QUESTION 443

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network administrator is tasked to permit http and https traffic only toward the internet from the User1 laptop to adhere to company's security policy. The administrator can still ping to www.cisco.com Which interface should the access list 101 be applied to resolve this issue?



- A. Interface G0/48 in the incoming direction
- B. Interface G0/0 in the outgoing direction.
- C. Interface S1/0 in the outgoing direction.
- D. Interface G0/0 in the incoming direction.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 444

- (Exam Topic 2)

How are MPLS Layer 3 VPN services deployed?

- A. The RD and RT values must match under the VRR
- B. The RD and RT values under a VRF must match on the remote PE router
- C. The import and export RT values under a VRF must always be the same.
- D. The label switch path must be available between the local and remote PE routers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/vpn/65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65> The ingress PE router must be able to reach the egress PE router for a packet to be relayed to its destination.

NEW QUESTION 449

- (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 451

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Configuration Output:
aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authentication login VTY_AUTH local
aaa authorization exec default none
aaa authorization exec VTY_AUTH local
aaa accounting exec default start-stop group radius
!

password 7 K0AyUubDrfOgO4s
authorization exec VTY_AUTH
login authentication VTY_AUTH
!

Debug Output:
AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (000004B6): Pick method list 'default'
AAA/AUTHOR (0x4B6): Pick method list 'VTY_AUTH'
AAA/AUTHOR/EXEC(000004B6): Authorization FAILED
    
```

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 453

- (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 456

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

NY
router ospf 1
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
interface E 0/0
 ip ospf authentication message-digest
 ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123
    
```

The neighbor relationship is not coming up Which two configurations bring the adjacency up? (Choose two)

- A. NYrouter ospf 1area 0 authentication message-digest
- B. LAinterface E 0/0ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123
- C. NYinterface E 0/0no ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123 ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123
- D. LAinterface E 0/0ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123
- E. LArouter ospf 1area 0 authentication message-digest

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The configuration on NY router is good for OSPF authentication. So we must enable OSPF authentication on LA router with the following commands:

```

router ospf 1
area 0 authentication message-digest interface E0/0
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123
    
```

NEW QUESTION 459

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router# show running-config
Building configuration
|
<output omitted ----->
|
hostname R1
|
ip domain-name cisco.com
|
crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
|
username admin privilege 15 secret cisco123
|
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 1 deny any log
|
line vty 0 15
access-class 1 in
login local
|
<output omitted ----->
|
end
```

A user cannot SSH to the router. What action must be taken to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure transport input ssh
- B. Configure transport output ssh
- C. Configure ip ssh version 2
- D. Configure ip ssh source-interface loopback0

Answer: A

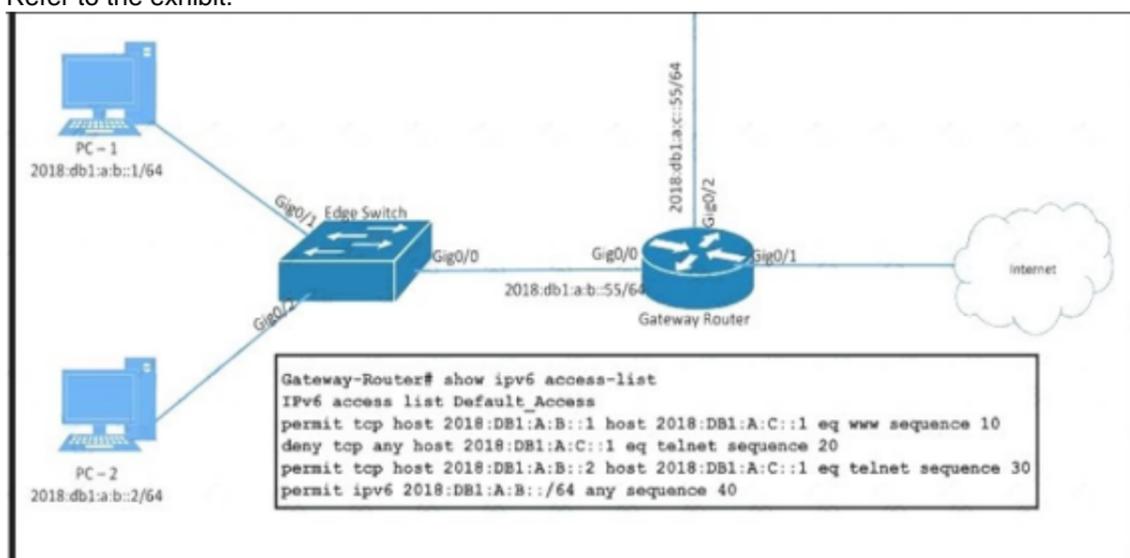
Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst2960x/software/15-0_2_EX/security/configuration_

NEW QUESTION 460

- (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 462

- (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

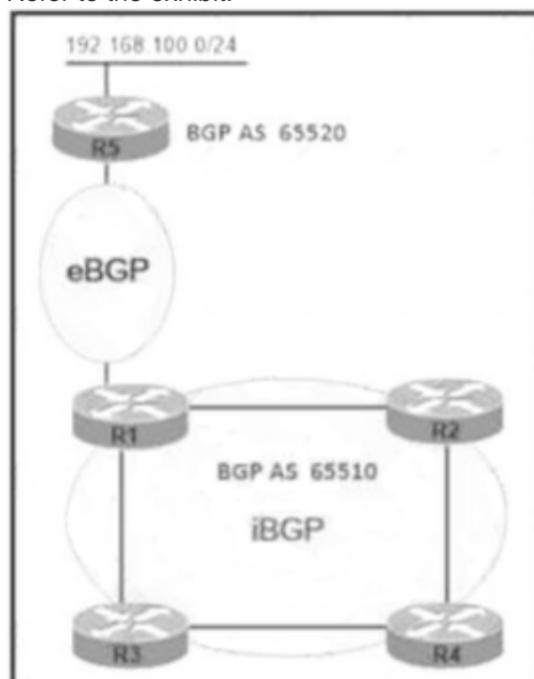
A label edge router (LER, also known as edge LSR) is a router that operates at the edge of an MPLS network and acts as the entry and exit points for the network. LERs push an MPLS label onto an incoming packet and pop it off an outgoing packet.

A forwarding equivalence class (FEC) is a term

NEW QUESTION 465

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



AS65510 iBGP is configured for directly connected neighbors. R4 cannot ping or traceroute network 192.168.100.0/24. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure R4 as a route reflector server and configure R1 as a route reflector client
- B. Configure R1 as a route reflector server and configure R2 and R3 as route reflector clients
- C. Configure R4 as a route reflector server and configure R2 and R3 as route reflector clients.
- D. Configure R1 as a route reflector server and configure R4 as a route reflector client

Answer: D

Explanation:

A route received from one iBGP peer will NOT be advertised to another iBGP peer. Therefore R4 could not receive advertisement for network 192.168.100.0/24. We can overcome this BGP limitation by configuring R1 as a route reflector server and R4 as a route reflector client so that R1 sends advertisements for R4.

NEW QUESTION 467

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 471

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

| Priority | Issue Type | Device Role | Category | Issue Count | Site Count (Building) | Device Count | Last Occurred Time |
|----------|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| P2 | Network Device Interface Connectivity - OSPF Adjacency Failure | ACCESS | Connectivity | 17 | 1 | 2 | Jan 9, 2020 3:14 pm |

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

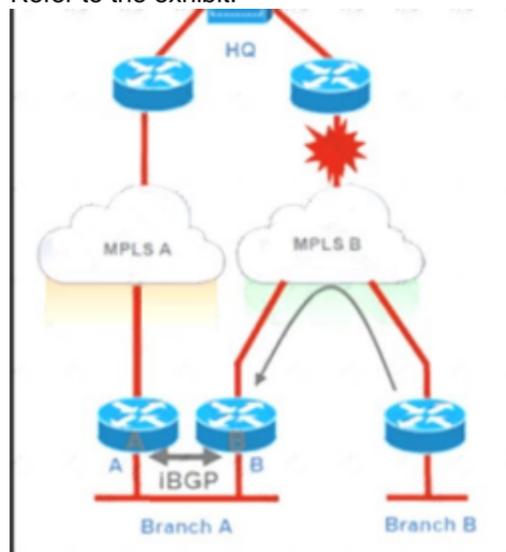
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 475

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



Troubleshoot and ensure that branch B only ever uses the MPLS B network to reach HQ. Which action achieves this requirement?

- A. Introduce an AS path filter on branch A routers so that only local prefixes are advertised into BGP
- B. increase the local preference for all HQ prefixes received at branch B from the MPLS B network to be higher than the local preferences used on the MPLS A network
- C. Introduce AS path prepending on the branch A MPLS B network connection so that any HQ advertisements from branch A toward the MPLS B network are prepended three times
- D. Modify the weight of all HQ prefixes received at branch B from the MPLS B network to be higher than the weights used on the MPLS A network

Answer: A

Explanation:

If we modify the weight, increase local preference or use AS path prepending then we can only make MPLS B prefer over MPLS A. But when MPLS B is down then MPLS A will be used which does not meet the requirement of this question. Only with AS path filtering we can deny prefixes from certain AS and make sure branch B never uses MPLS A to reach HQ.

NEW QUESTION 478

- (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 destination address, 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 unknown destination.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/7600/ios/15S/configuration/guide/7600_15_0s_book/IPv6_Secur

NEW QUESTION 481

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