

Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/350-401/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 2)

When is the Design workflow used In Cisco DNA Center?

- A. in a greenfield deployment, with no existing infrastructure
- B. in a greenfield or brownfield deployment, to wipe out existing data
- C. in a brownfield deployment, to modify configuration of existing devices in the network
- D. in a brownfield deployment, to provision and onboard new network devices

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Design area is where you create the structure and framework of your network, including the physical topology, network settings, and device type profiles that you can apply to devices throughout your network. Use the Design workflow if you do not already have an existing infrastructure. If you have an existing infrastructure, use the Discovery feature.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-c> Reference: <https://synoptek.com/insights/it-blogs/greenfield-vs-brownfield-software-development/>“Greenfield

development refers to developing a system for a totally new environment and requires development from a clean slate – no legacy code around. It is an approach used when you’re starting fresh and with no restrictions or dependencies.”

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the function of a control-plane node In a Cisco SD-Access solution?

- A. to run a mapping system that manages endpoint to network device relationships
- B. to implement policies and communicate with networks outside the fabric
- C. to connect external Layer 3 networks to the SD-Access fabric
- D. to connect APs and wireless endpoints to the SD-Access fabric

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two characteristics define the Intent API provided by Cisco DNA Center? (Choose two.)

- A. northbound API
- B. business outcome oriented
- C. device-oriented
- D. southbound API
- E. procedural

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The Intent API is a Northbound REST API that exposes specific capabilities of the Cisco DNA Center platform. The Intent API provides policy-based abstraction of business intent, allowing focus on an outcome rather than struggling with individual mechanisms steps.

Reference:

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!/cisco-dna-center-platform-overview/intent-api-northbound>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. The WLC is running a different software version.
- B. The API is joining a primed WLC
- C. The AP multicast traffic unable to reach the WLC through Layer 3.
- D. The APs broadcast traffic is unable to reach the WLC through Layer 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is required for intercontroller Layer 3 roaming?

- A. Mobility groups are established between wireless controllers.
- B. The management VLAN is present as a dynamic VLAN on the second WLC.
- C. WLCs use separate DHCP servers.
- D. WLCs have the same IP addresses configured on their interfaces.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the responsibility of a secondary WLC?

- A. It shares the traffic load of the LAPs with the primary controller.

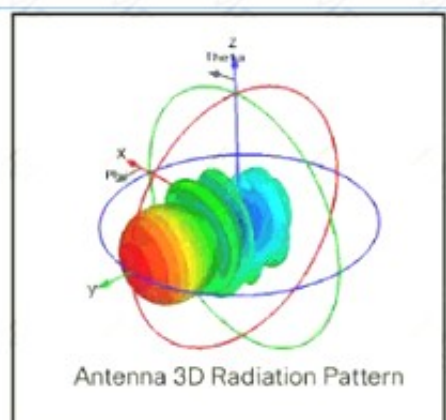
- B. It avoids congestion on the primary controller by sharing the registration load on the LAPs.
- C. It registers the LAPs if the primary controller fails.
- D. It enables Layer 2 and Layer 3 roaming between itself and the primary controller.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna does the radiation pattern represent?

- A. Yagi
- B. multidirectional
- C. directional patch
- D. omnidirectional

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer is configuring a GRE tunnel interface in the default mode. The engineer has assigned an IPv4 address on the tunnel and sourced the tunnel from an Ethernet interface. Which option also is required on the tunnel interface before it is operational?

- A. (config-if)#tunnel destination <ip address>
- B. (config-if)#keepalive <seconds retries>
- C. (config-if)#ip mtu <value>
- D. (config-if)#ip tcp adjust-mss <value>

Answer: A

Explanation:

A GRE interface definition includes:

+ An IPv4 address on the tunnel + A tunnel source + A tunnel destination Below is an example of how to configure a basic GRE tunnel:

interface Tunnel 0 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source fa0/0 tunnel destination 172.16.0.2

In this case the “IPv4 address on the tunnel” is 10.10.10.1/24 and “sourced the tunnel from an Ethernet interface” is the command “tunnel source fa0/0”.

Therefore it only needs a tunnel destination, which is 172.16.0.2.

Note: A multiple GRE (mGRE) interface does not require a tunnel destination address.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right

cost-based metric
Dual Diffusing Update algorithm
metrics are bandwidth, delay, reliability, load, and MTU
Dijkstra algorithm

EIGRP
OSPF

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer must create an EEM applet that sends a syslog message in the event a change happens in the network due to trouble with an OSPF process. Which action should the engineer use?

event manager applet LogMessage
 event routing network 172.30.197.0/24 type all

- A. action 1 syslog msg "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- B. action 1 syslog send "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- C. action 1 syslog pattern "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- D. action 1 syslog write "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

In which two ways does TCAM differ from CAM? (Choose two.)

- A. CAM is used to make Layer 2 forwarding decisions, and TCAM is used for Layer 3 address lookups.
- B. The MAC address table is contained in CAM, and ACL and QoS Information Is stored in TCAM.
- C. CAM Is used by routers for IP address lookups, and TCAM is used to make Layer 2 forwarding decisions.
- D. CAM is used for software switching mechanisms, and TCAM is used for hardware switching mechanisms.
- E. The MAC address table Is contained in TCAM, and ACL and QoS information is stored in CAM.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 2)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the deployment models on the right.

long implementation timeframe	Cloud
on-demand self-service	
offers complex customization	On-Premises

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A picture containing graphical user interface Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

A vulnerability assessment highlighted that remote access to the switches is permitted using unsecure and unencrypted protocols Which configuration must be applied to allow only secure and reliable remote access for device administration?

- A. line vty 0 15 login localtransport input none
- B. line vty 0 15 login localtransport input telnet ssh
- C. line vty 0 15 login localtransport input ssh
- D. line vty 0 15 login local transport input all

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

flow record Recorder
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
!
flow exporter Exporter
 destination 192.168.100.22
 transport udp 2055
!
flow monitor Monitor
 exporter Exporter
 record Recorder
!
et-analytics
 ip flow-export destination 192.168.100.22 2055
!
interface gil
 ip flow monitor Monitor input
 ip flow monitor Monitor output
 et-analytics enable
!

```

An engineer must add the SNMP interface table to the NetFlow protocol flow records. Where should the SNMP table option be added?

- A. under the interface
- B. under the flow record
- C. under the flow monitor
- D. under the flow exporter

Answer: D

Explanation:

option interface-table

This command causes the periodic sending of an options table, which will allow the collector to map the interface SNMP indexes provided in the flow records to interface names. The optional timeout can alter the frequency at which the reports are sent.

Router(config)# flow exporter FLOW-EXPORTER-1 Router(config-flow-exporter)# option interface-table

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/fnetflow/command/reference/fnf_book/fnf_02.html

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

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

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

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

```

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

- A. DSW2 operates in Rapid PVST+ and the new switch operates in PVST+
- B. Both switches operate in the PVST+ mode
- C. Spanning tree is disabled automatically on the network
- D. Both switches operate in the Rapid PVST+ mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which data is properly formatted with JSON?

- A)


```
{  
  "name": "Peter",  
  "age": "25",  
  "likesJson": true,  
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", 18]  
}
```

B)

```
{  
  "name": "Peter",  
  "age": "25",  
  "likesJson": true,  
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", "18"],  
}
```

C)

```
{  
  "name": "Peter"  
  "age": "25"  
  "likesJson": true  
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", 18]  
}
```

D)

```
{  
  "name": Peter,  
  "age": 25,  
  "likesJson": true,  
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", "18"],  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which method of account authentication does OAuth 2.0 within REST APIs?

- A. username/role combination
- B. access tokens
- C. cookie authentication
- D. basic signature workflow

Answer: B

Explanation:

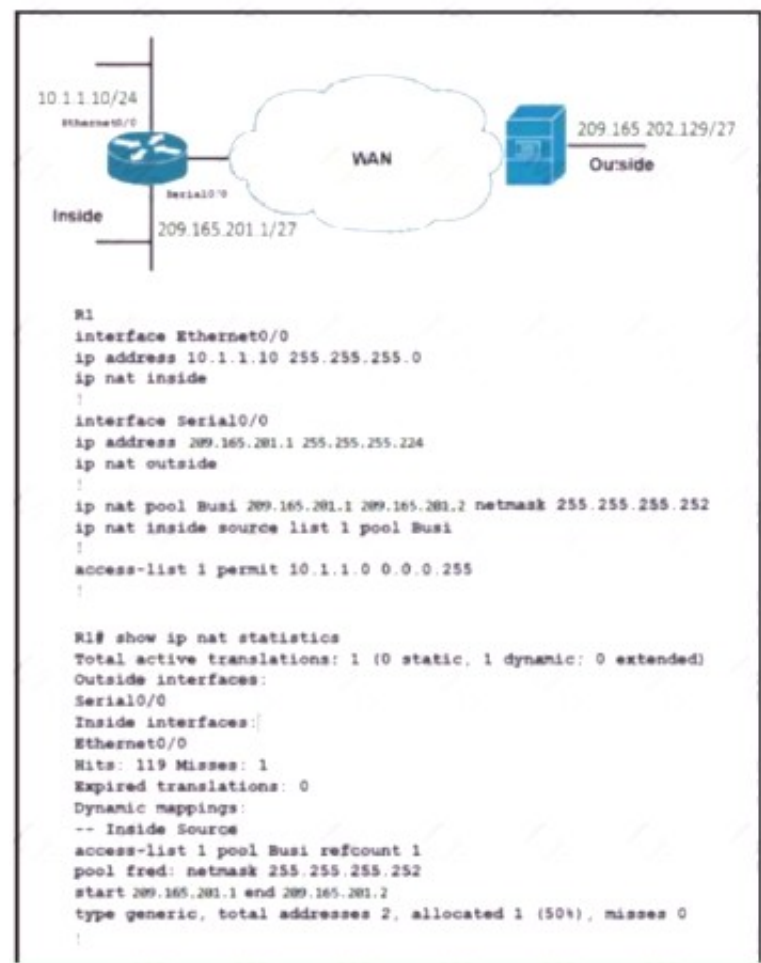
The most common implementations of OAuth (OAuth 2.0) use one or both of these tokens:

+ access token: sent like an API key, it allows the application to access a user's data; optionally, access tokens can expire.

+ refresh token: optionally part of an OAuth flow, refresh tokens retrieve a new access token if they have expired. OAuth2 combines Authentication and Authorization to allow more sophisticated scope and validity control.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures NAT on R1 and enters the show command to verify the configuration. What does the output confirm?

- A. The first packet triggered NAT to add an entry to NAT table
- B. R1 is configured with NAT overload parameters
- C. A Telnet from 160.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.10 has been initiated.
- D. R1 is configured with PAT overload parameters

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two operational models enable an AP to scan one or more wireless channels for rogue access points and at the same time provide wireless services to clients? (Choose two.)

- A. Rogue detector
- B. Sniffer
- C. FlexConnect
- D. Local
- E. Monitor

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

supports unequal path load balancing	OSPF
link state routing protocol	
distance vector routing protocol	
metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default	EIGRP
makes it easy to segment the network logically	
constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which measurement is used from a post wireless survey to depict the cell edge of the access points?

- A. SNR
- B. Noise
- C. RSSI
- D. CCI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Coverage defines the ability of wireless clients to connect to a wireless AP with a signal strength and quality high enough to overcome the effects of RF interference. The edge of the coverage for an AP is based on the signal strength and SNR measured as the client device moves away from the AP.

The signal strength required for good coverage varies dependent on the specific type of client devices and applications on the network.

To accommodate the requirement to support wireless Voice over IP (VoIP), refer to the RF guidelines specified in the Cisco 7925G Wireless IP Phone Deployment Guide. The minimum recommended wireless signal strength for voice applications is -67 dBm and the minimum SNR is 25 dB.

The first step in the analysis of a post site survey is to verify the 'Signal Coverage'. The signal coverage is measured in dBm. You can adjust the color-coded signal gauge to your minimum-allowed signal level to view areas where there are sufficient and insufficient coverage. The example in Figure 8 shows blue, green, and yellow areas in the map have signal coverage at -67 dBm or better. The areas in grey on the coverage maps have deficient coverage. Source from Cisco https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/vowlan/troubleshooting/vowlan_troubleshoot/8_Site

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 1)

```
%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.0.0.2 on FastEthernet0/0 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
%OSPF-6-AREACHG: 10.0.0.1/32 changed from area 0 to area 1
%OSPF-4-ERRRCV: Received invalid packet: mismatch area ID, from
backbone area must be virtual-link but not found from 10.0.0.2,
FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to me exhibit. What is the cause of the log messages?

- A. hello packet mismatch
- B. OSPF area change
- C. MTU mismatch
- D. IP address mismatch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which method creates an EEM applet policy that is registered with EEM and runs on demand or manually?

- A. event manager applet ondemand event registeraction 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'
- B. event manager applet ondemand event manualaction 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'
- C. event manager applet ondemand event noneaction 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'
- D. event manager applet ondemandaction 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

Answer: C

Explanation:

An EEM policy is an entity that defines an event and the actions to be taken when that event occurs. There are two types of EEM policies: an applet or a script. An applet is a simple form of policy that is defined within the CLI configuration. answer 'event manager applet ondemand event register action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

<="" p="" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"><="" p="" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;

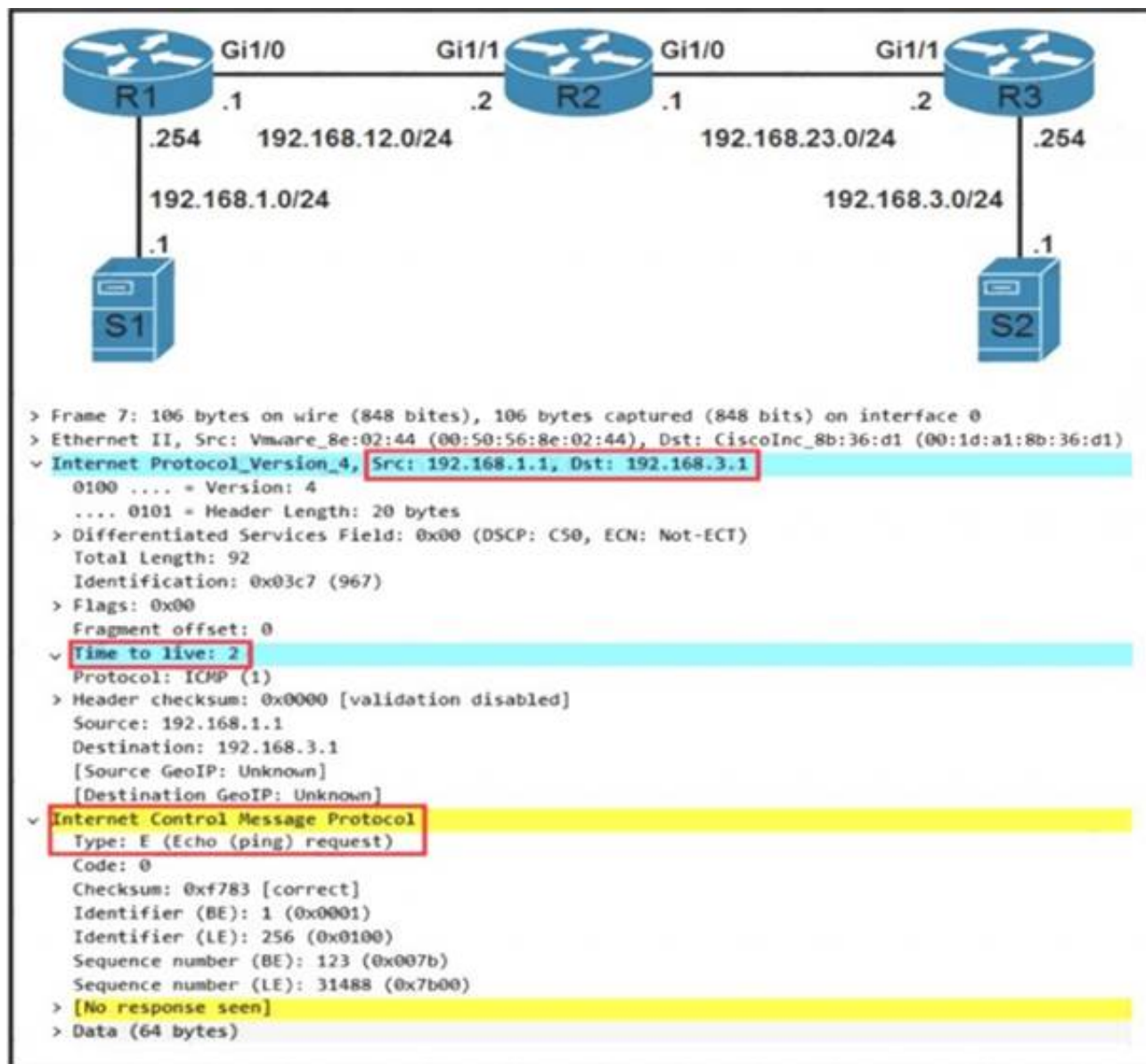
There are two ways to manually run an EEM policy. EEM usually schedules and runs policies on the basis of an event specification that is contained within the policy itself. The event none command allows EEM to identify an EEM policy that can be manually triggered. To run the policy, use either the action policy command in applet configuration mode or the event manager run command in privileged EXEC mode.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/eem/configuration/xr-3s/eem-xr-3s-book/eem-policy-cli.html>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which troubleshooting a routing issue, an engineer issues a ping from S1 to S2. When two actions from the initial value of the TTL? (Choose two.)

- A. The packet reaches R3, and the TTL expires
- B. R2 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- C. R3 replies with a TTL exceeded message.
- D. The packet reaches R2 and the TTL expires
- E. R1 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- F. The packet reaches R1 and the TTL expires.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Source MAC in the capture is VMWare, MAC is Cisco. Routers first check the TTL before any further process, subtract 1 at R1. Send to R2, subtract and you have ZERO. Discard packet and reply with ICMP Time Exceeded message from that point, don't even bother checking the Route table for further processing.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 1)

What are two benefits of virtual switching when compared to hardware switching? (Choose two.)

- A. increased MTU size
- B. hardware independence
- C. VM-level isolation
- D. increased flexibility
- E. extended 802.1Q VLAN range

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Name is Bob Johnson
Age is 75
Is alive

Favorite foods are:
• Cereal
• Mustard
• Onions
  
```

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

- A. {Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive: true, Favorite Foods: [Cereal, Mustard, Onions]}
- B. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": 75, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}
- C. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": 75, "Alive": True, "Favorite Foods": "Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"}
- D. {"Name": "Bob Johnson", "Age": Seventyfive, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree int fa1/0/7
```

Vlan	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.	Nbr	Type
VLAN0001	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0010	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0020	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0030	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge
VLAN0040	Desg	FWD	2	128.9	P2p	Edge

Refer to the exhibit How was spanning-tree configured on this interface?

- A. By entering the command spanning-tree portfast trunk in the interface configuration mode.
- B. By entering the command spanning-tree portfast in the interface configuration mode
- C. By entering the command spanning-tree mst1 vlan 10,20,30,40 in the global configuration mode
- D. By entering the command spanning-tree vlan 10,20,30,40 root primary in the interface configuration mode

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

How is 802.11 traffic handled in a fabric-enabled SSID?

- A. centrally switched back to WLC where the user traffic is mapped to a VXLAN on the WLC
- B. converted by the AP into 802.3 and encapsulated into VXLAN
- C. centrally switched back to WLC where the user traffic is mapped to a VLAN on the WLC
- D. converted by the AP into 802.3 and encapsulated into a VLAN

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two operations are valid for RESTCONF? (Choose two.)

- A. HEAD
- B. REMOVE
- C. PULL
- D. PATCH
- E. ADD
- F. PUSH

Answer: AD

Explanation:

RESTCONF operations include OPTIONS, HEAD, GET, POST, PATCH, DELETE.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

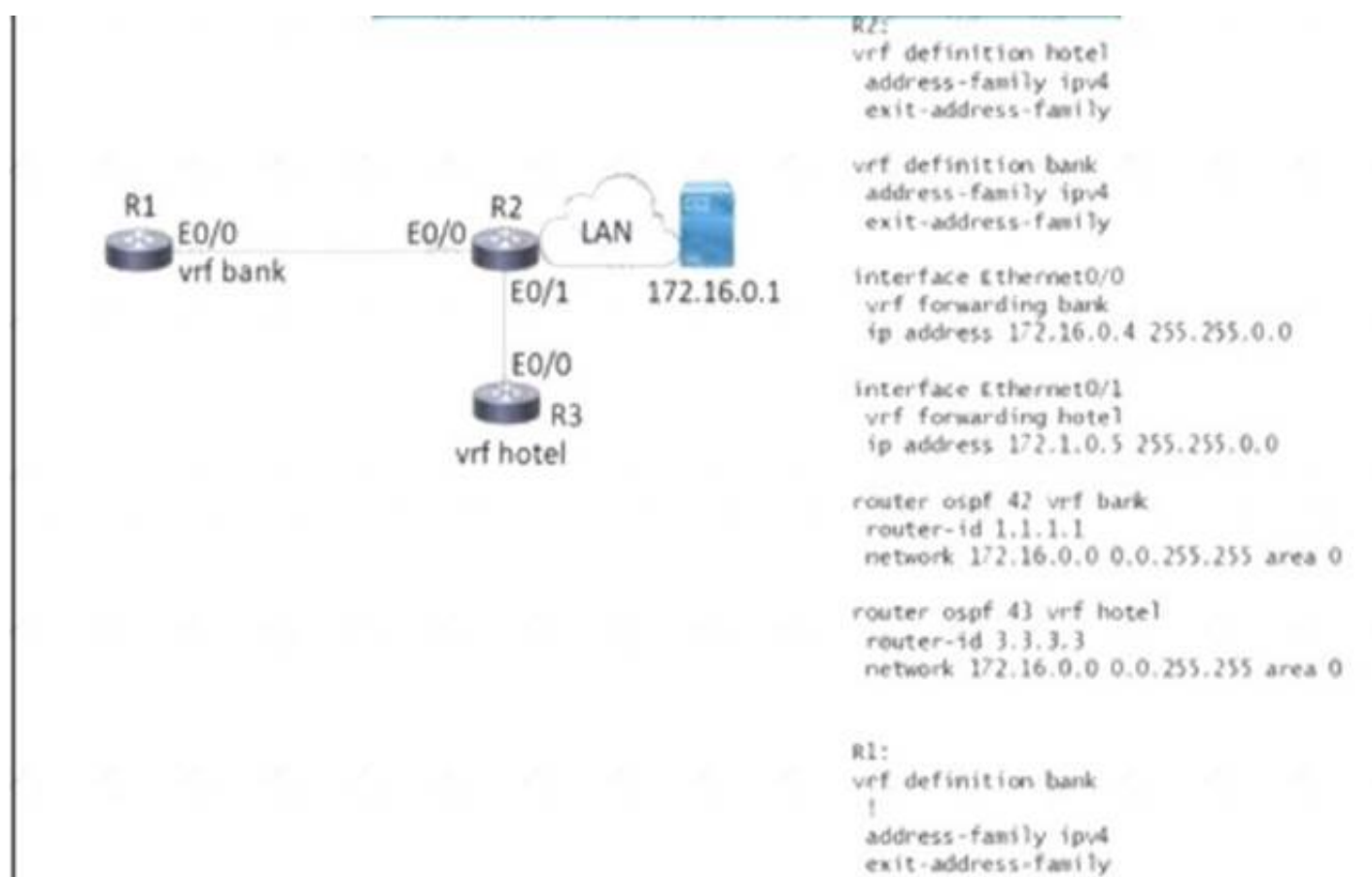
After a redundant route processor failure occurs on a Layer 3 device, which mechanism allows for packets to be forwarded from a neighboring router based on the most recent tables?

- A. BFD
- B. RPSVST+
- C. RP failover
- D. NSF

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be applied to R to enable R to reach the server at 172.16.0.1? A)

```

interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding hotel
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf Hotel
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
  
```

B)

```

interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf hotel
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
  
```

C)

```

interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
  
```

D)

```

interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding bank
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
  
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

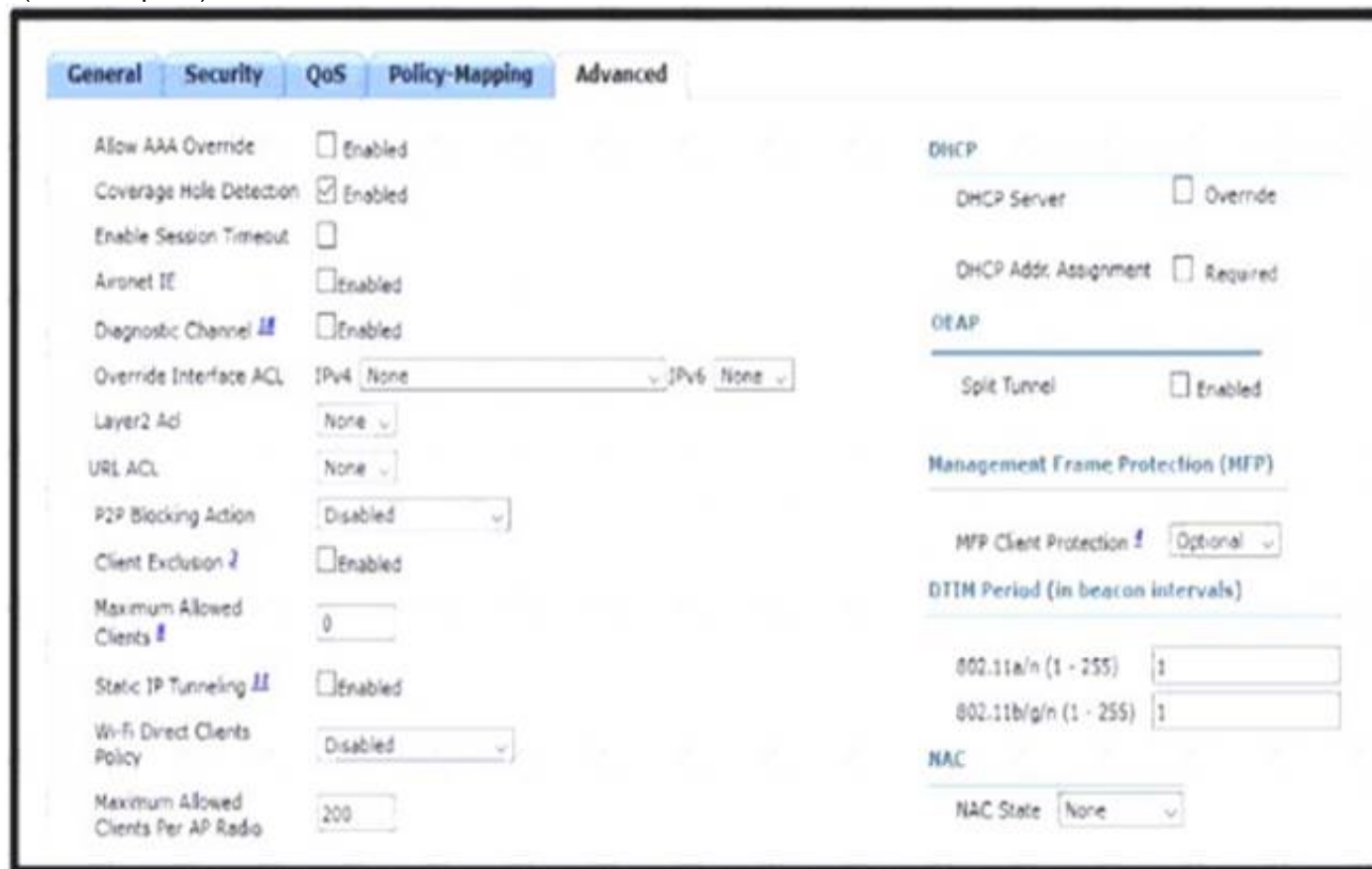
What is the function of a VTEP in VXLAN?

- A. provide the routing underlay and overlay for VXLAN headers
- B. dynamically discover the location of end hosts in a VXLAN fabric
- C. encapsulate and de-encapsulate traffic into and out of the VXLAN fabric
- D. statically point to end host locations of the VXLAN fabric

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is investigating why guest users are able to access other guest user devices when the users are connected to the customer guest WLAN. What action resolves this issue?

- A. implement MFP client protection
- B. implement split tunneling
- C. implement P2P blocking
- D. implement Wi-Fi direct policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

This control determines whether the Wireless LAN Controller is configured to prevent clients connected to the same Wireless Local Area Controller from communicating with each other.

Wireless Client Isolation prevents wireless clients from communicating with each other over the RF. Packets that arrive on the wireless interface are forwarded only out the wired interface of an Access Point. One wireless client could potentially compromise another client sharing the same wireless network.

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which devices does Cisco DNA Center configure when deploying an IP-based access control policy?

- A. All devices integrating with ISE
- B. selected individual devices
- C. all devices in selected sites
- D. all wired devices

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you click Deploy, Cisco DNA Center requests the Cisco Identity Services Engine (Cisco ISE) to send notifications about the policy changes to the network devices.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two mechanisms are available to secure NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. IP prefix list-based
- B. IPsec
- C. TACACS-based authentication
- D. IP access list-based
- E. Encrypted authentication

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.


```

v - in use, failed to allocate
aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not
met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----
1 Po1(S D) LACP Gi0/0(1) Gi0/1(1)

SW2# show run interface
gigabitethernet 0/0
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 151 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
switchport trunk encapsulation isl
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-group 1 mode passive
end

SW3# show run interface
gigabitethernet 0/1
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 151 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation isl
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-group 1 mode passive
end

```

The EtherChannel between SW2 and SW3 is not operational which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure the channel-group mode on SW2 Gi0/1 and Gi0/1 to on.
- B. Configure the channel-group mode on SW3 Gi0/1 to active
- C. Configure the mode on SW2 Gi0/0 to trunk
- D. Configure the mode on SW2 Gi0/1 to access.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

A server running Linux is providing support for virtual machines along with DNS and DHCP services for a small business. Which technology does this represent?

- A. container
- B. Type 1 hypervisor
- C. hardware pass-thru
- D. Type 2 hypervisor

Answer: D

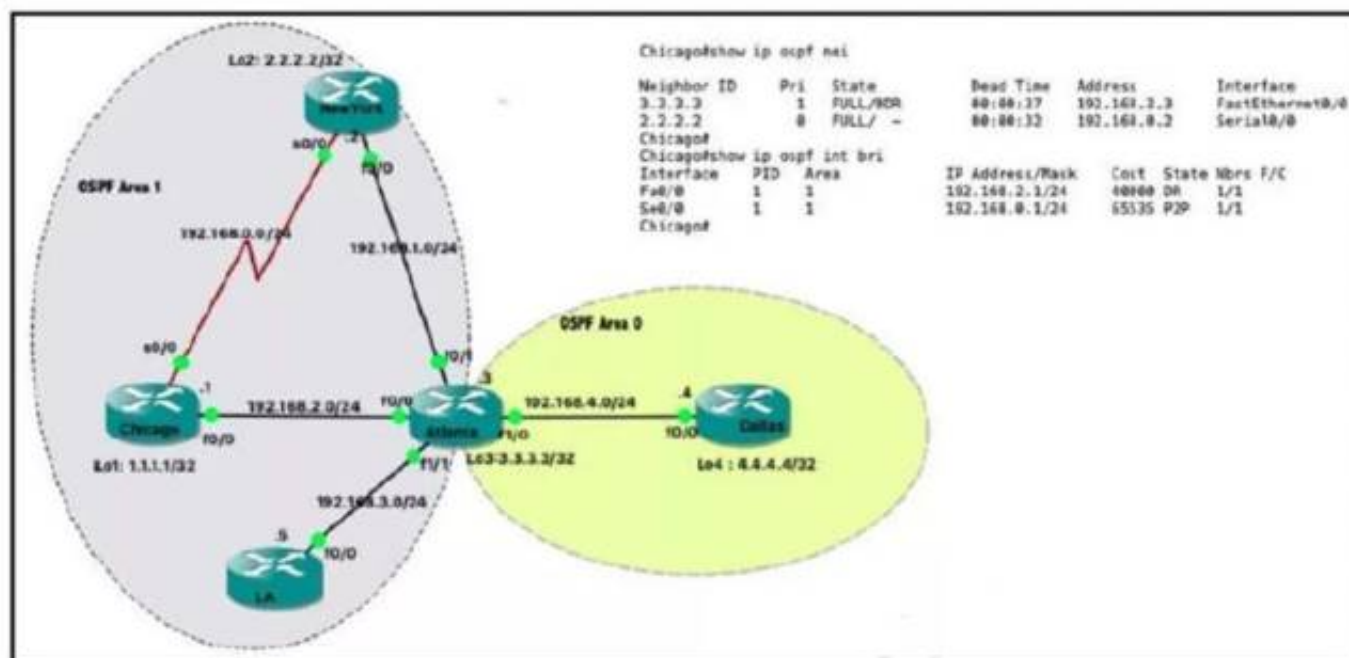
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer the exhibit.



Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?

- A. This segment has no designated router because it is a nonbroadcast network type.
- B. This segment has no designated router because it is a p2p network type.
- C. Router Chicago because it has a lower router ID
- D. Router NewYork because it has a higher router ID

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

If the noise floor is -90 dBm and wireless client is receiving a signal of -75 dBm, what is the SNR?

- A. 15
- B. 1.2
- C. -165
- D. .83

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 1)

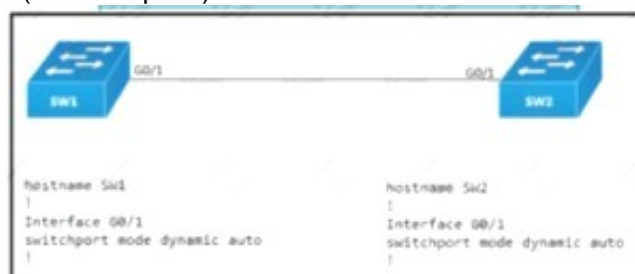
Which method should an engineer use to deal with a long-standing contention issue between any two VMs on the same host?

- A. Adjust the resource reservation limits
- B. Live migrate the VM to another host
- C. Reset the VM
- D. Reset the host

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 1)



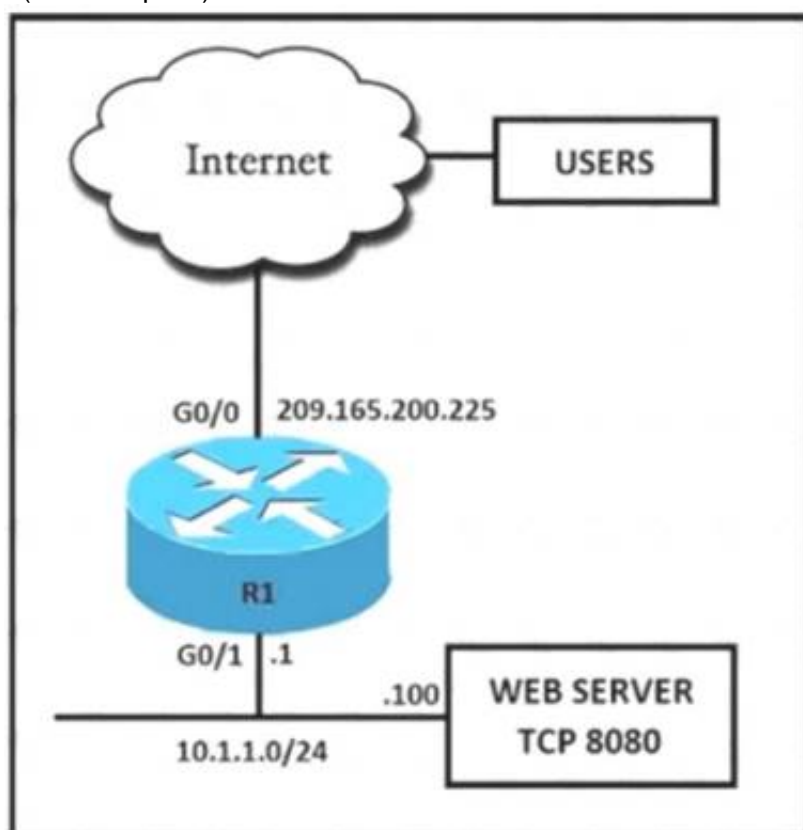
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a trunk between switch sw1 and switch SW2 using DTP, but the trunk does not form. Which command should the engineer apply to switch SW2 to resolve this issue?

- A. switchport mode dynamic desirable
- B. switchport nonegotiate
- C. no switchport
- D. switchport mode access

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. External users require HTTP connectivity to an internal company web server that is listening on TCP port 8080. Which command set accomplishes this requirement?

A)

```

interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
  
```

```

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
  
```

```

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.1 8080 209.165.200.225 80
  
```

B)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat outside
```

```
interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
```

```
ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 8080 interface G0/0 80
```

C)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```

D)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```

```
interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
```

E)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which encryption hashing algorithm does NTP use for authentication?

- A. SSL
- B. MD5
- C. AES128
- D. AES256

Answer: B

Explanation:

An example of configuring NTP authentication is shown below: Router1(config)#ntp authentication-key 2 md5 itexamanswersRouter1(config)#ntp authenticateRouter1(config)#ntp trusted-key 2

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

```
ip vrf BLUE
 rd 1:1
!
interface Vlan100
 description GLOBAL_INTERFACE
 ip address 10.10.1.254 255.255.255.0
!
access-list 101 permit ip 10.10.5.0 0.0.0.255 10.10.1.0
255.255.255.0
!
route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL permit 10
 match ip address 101
 set global
!
interface Vlan500
 description VRF_BLUE
 ip vrf forwarding BLUE
 ip address 10.10.5.254 255.255.255.0
 ip policy route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to create a configuration to allow the Blue VRF to leak into the global routing table, but the configuration does not function as expected. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Change the access-list destination mask to a wildcard.
- B. Change the source network that is specified in access-list 101.
- C. Change the route-map configuration to VRF_BLUE.
- D. Change the access-list number in the route map

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which command set configures RSPAN to capture outgoing traffic from VLAN 3 on interface GigabitEthernet 0/3 while ignoring other VLAN traffic on the same interface?

- ☐ monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
- ☐ monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 1 - 2 , 4 - 4094
- ☐ monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
- ☒ monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 1 - 2 , 4 - 4094

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network administrator has designed a network with two multilayer switches on the distribution layer, which act as default gateways for the end hosts. Which two technologies allow every end host in a VLAN to use both gateways? (Choose two)

- A. GLBP
- B. HSRP
- C. MHSRP
- D. VSS
- E. VRRP

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

R1#show crypto isakmp sa				
IPv4 Crypto ISAKMP SA				
dst	src	state	conn-id	status
209.165.201.6	209.165.201.1	QM_IDLE	1001	ACTIVE

Refer to the exhibit. After configuring an IPsec VPN, an engineer enters the show command to verify the ISAKMP SA status. What does the status show?

- A. ISAKMP SA is authenticated and can be used for Quick Mode.
- B. Peers have exchanged keys, but ISAKMP SA remains unauthenticated.
- C. VPN peers agreed on parameters for the ISAKMP SA
- D. ISAKMP SA has been created, but it has not continued to form.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ISAKMP SA has been authenticated. If the router initiated this exchange, this state transitions immediately to QM_IDLE, and a Quick Mode exchange begins.
<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=606584>

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. Which change to the first line of the script resolves the error?

```
import ncclient
```

```
with ncclient.manager.connect(
    host = '192.168.1.1',
    port=830,
    username = 'root',
    password = 'test398345152!',
    allow_agent = False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

Output

```
$ python get_config.py
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last) :
```

```
File "get_config.py", line 3, in <module>
```

```
    with ncclient.manager.connect (host = '192.168.1.1, port = 830, username = 'root',
```

```
AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'manager'
```

- A. from ncclient import
- B. import manager
- C. from ncclient import*
- D. import ncclient manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

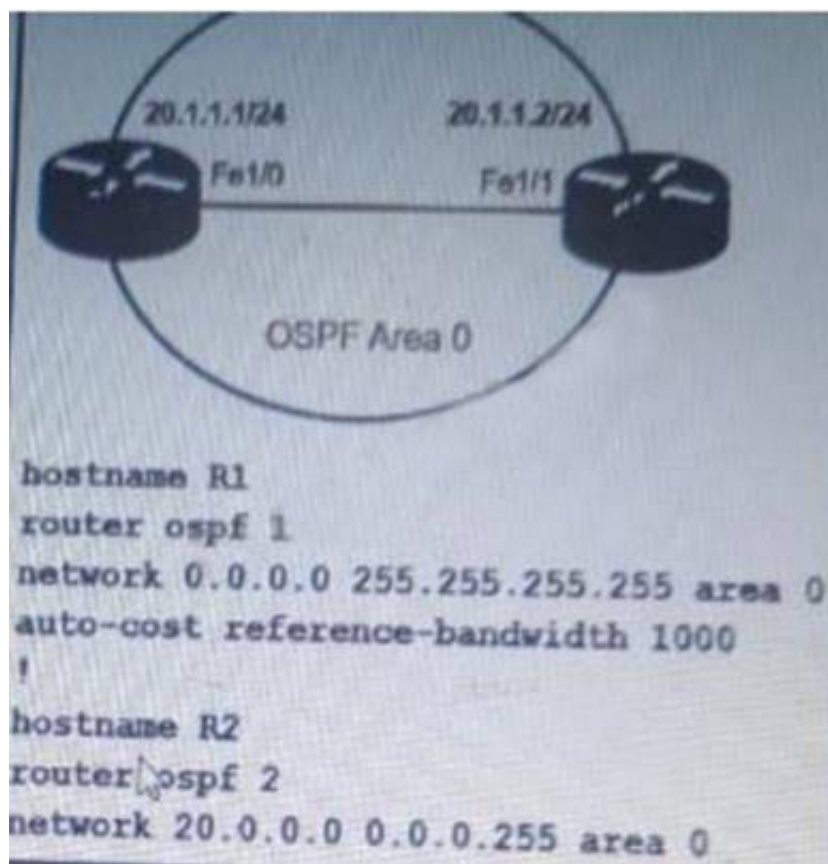
Which design principle states that a user has no access by default to any resource, and unless a resource is explicitly granted, it should be denied?

- A. least privilege
- B. fail-safe defaults
- C. economy of mechanism
- D. complete mediation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0 area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: A

Explanation:

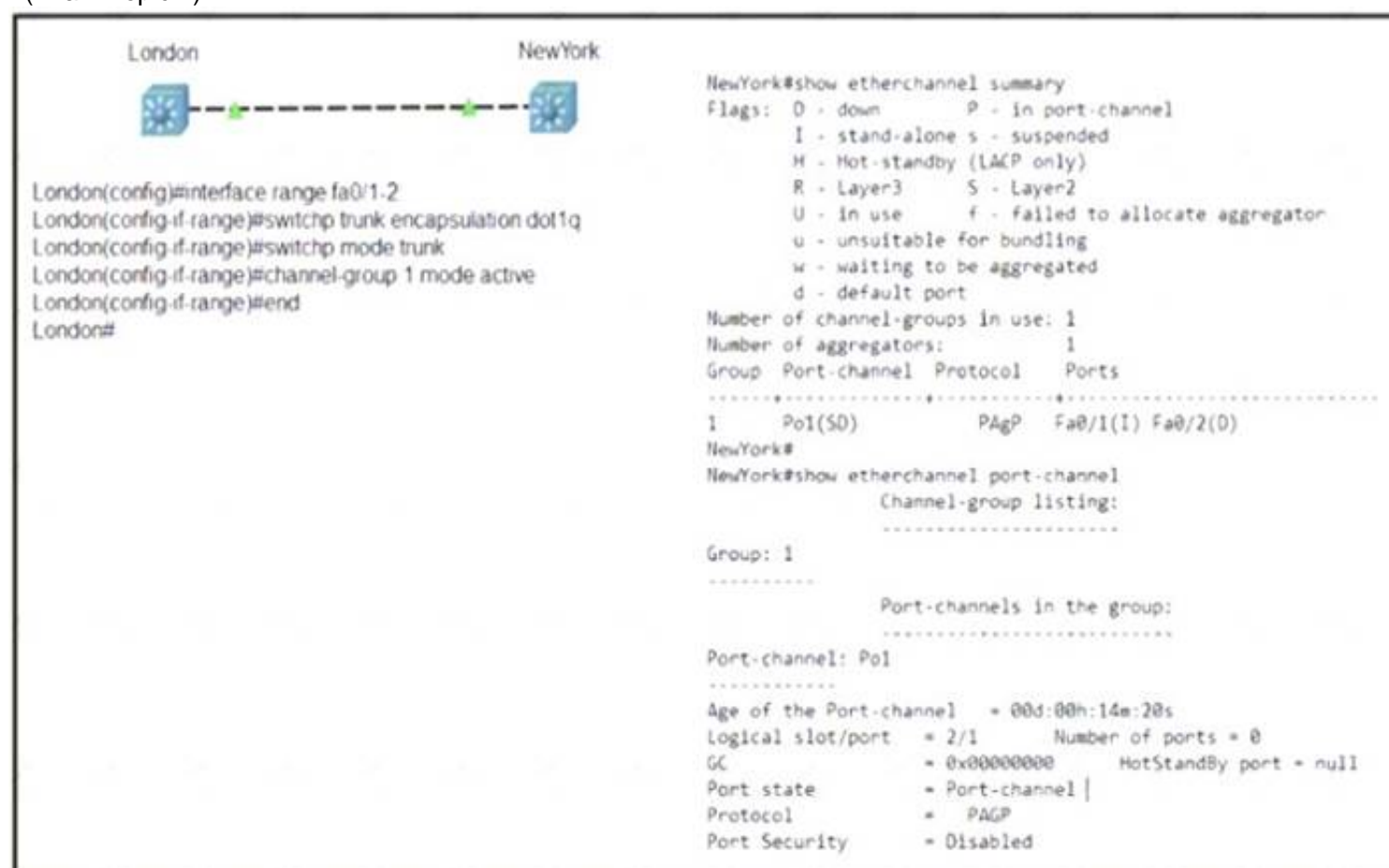
The network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 command on R2 did not cover the IP address of Fa1/1 interface of R2 so OSPF did not run on this interface. Therefore we have to use the command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 to turn on OSPF on this interface.

Note: The command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 can be used too so this answer is also correct but answer C is the best answer here.

The network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command on R1 will run OSPF on all active

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. Communication between London and New York is down. Which command set must be applied to the NewYork switch to resolve the issue?

A)

```

NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode negotiate
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
  
```

B)


```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

C)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode auto
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

D)

```
NewYork(config)#no interface po1
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive
NewYork(config-if)#end
NewYork#
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 1)
Which AP mode allows an engineer to scan configured channels for rogue access points?

- A. sniffer
- B. monitor
- C. bridge
- D. local

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 1)
A network engineer is configuring Flexible Netflow and enters these commands
Sampler Netflow1
Mode random one-out-of 100 Interface fastethernet 1/0 Flow-sampler netflow1
Which are two results of implementing this feature instead of traditional Netflow? (Choose two.)

- A. CPU and memory utilization are reduced.
- B. Only the flows of top 100 talkers are exported
- C. The data export flow is more secure.
- D. The number of packets to be analyzed are reduced
- E. The accuracy of the data to be analyzed is improved

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 1)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

EIGRP

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a benefit of a virtual machine when compared with a physical server?

- A. Multiple virtual servers can be deployed on the same physical server without having to buy additional hardware.
- B. Virtual machines increase server processing performance.
- C. The CPU and RAM resources on a virtual machine cannot be affected by other virtual machines.
- D. Deploying a virtual machine is technically less complex than deploying a physical server.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an existing Cisco 5520 HA cluster using SSO. An engineer deploys a new single Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC to test new features. The engineer successfully configures a mobility tunnel between the 5520 cluster and 9800 WLC. Client connected to the corporate WLAN roam seamlessly between access points on the 5520 and 9800 WLC. After a failure on the primary 5520 WLC, all WLAN services remain functional; however, Client roam between the 5520 and 9800 controllers without dropping their connection. Which feature must be configured to remedy the issue?

- A. mobility MAC on the 5520 cluster
- B. mobility MAC on the 9800 WLC
- C. new mobility on the 5520 cluster
- D. new mobility on the 9800 WLC

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which algorithms are used to secure REST API from brute attacks and minimize the impact?

- A. SHA-512 and SHA-384
- B. MD5 algorithm-128 and SHA-384
- C. SHA-1, SHA-256, and SHA-512
- D. PBKDF2, BCrypt, and SCrypt

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the best practices to secure REST APIs is using password hash. Passwords must always be hashed to protect the system (or minimize the damage) even if it is compromised in some hacking attempts. There are many such hashing algorithms which can prove really effective for password security e.g. PBKDF2, bcrypt and scrypt algorithms.

Other ways to secure REST APIs are: Always use HTTPS, Never expose information on URLs (Usernames, passwords, session tokens, and API keys should not appear in the URL),

Adding Timestamp in Request, Using OAuth, Input Parameter Validation. Reference: <https://restfulapi.net/security-essentials/>

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 1)

Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.

LISP map resolver	accepts LISP encapsulated map requests
LISP proxy ETR	learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR
LISP route reflector	receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites
LISP ITR	receives packets from site-facing interfaces
LISP map server	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

+ accepts LISP encapsulated map requests: LISP map resolver

+ learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR: LISP map server

+ receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites: LISP proxy ETR

+ receives packets from site-facing interfaces: LISP ITR

explanation

ITR is the function that maps the destination EID to a destination RLOC and then encapsulates the original packet with an additional header that has the source IP address of

the ITR RLOC and the destination IP address of the RLOC of an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR). After the encapsulation, the original packet become a LISP packet.

ETR is the function that receives LISP encapsulated packets, decapsulates them and forwards to its local EIDs. This function also requires EID-to-RLOC mappings so we need to point out an "map-server" IP address and the key (password) for authentication.

A LISP proxy ETR (PETR) implements ETR functions on behalf of non-LISP sites. A PETR is typically used when a LISP site needs to send traffic to non-LISP sites but the LISP site is connected through a service provider that does not accept no routable EIDs as packet sources. PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites.

Map Server (MS) processes the registration of authentication keys and EID-to-RLOC mappings. ETRs sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured Map Servers. Map Resolver (MR): a LISP component which accepts LISP Encapsulated Map Requests, typically from an ITR, quickly determines whether or not the destination IP address is part of the EID namespace

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

S - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3 S - Layer2
U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 Po1(S D 1 EAqP Gi0/0(I) Gi0/1(I))

SW3# show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel
I - stand-alone s - suspended
H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3 S - Layer2
U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 Po1(S D 1 LACP Gi0/0(I) Gi0/1(I))

```

Which action resolves the EtherChannel issue between SW2 and SW3?

- A. Configure switchport mode trunk on SW2.
- B. Configure switchport nonegotiate on SW3
- C. Configure channel-group 1 mode desirable on both interfaces.
- D. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on both interfaces.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to exhibit.



VLANs 50 and 60 exist on the trunk links between all switches All access ports on SW3 are configured for VLAN 50 and SW1 is the VTP server Which command ensures that SW3 receives frames only from VLAN 50?

- A. SW1 (config)#vtp pruning
- B. SW3(config)#vtp mode transparent
- C. SW2(config)=vtp pruning
- D. SW1 (config >>vtp mode transparent

Answer: A

Explanation:

SW3 does not have VLAN 60 so it should not receive traffic for this VLAN (sent from SW2). Therefore we should configure VTP Pruning on SW3 so that SW2 does not forward VLAN 60 traffic to SW3. Also notice that we need to configure pruning on SW1 (the VTP Server), not SW2.

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is one difference between saltstack and ansible?

- A. SaltStack uses an API proxy agent to program Cisco boxes on agent mode, whereas Ansible uses a Telnet connection
- B. SaltStack uses the Ansible agent on the box, whereas Ansible uses a Telnet server on the box
- C. SaltStack is constructed with minion, whereas Ansible is constructed with YAML
- D. SaltStack uses SSH to interact with Cisco devices, whereas Ansible uses an event bus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two network problems Indicate a need to implement QoS in a campus network? (Choose two.)

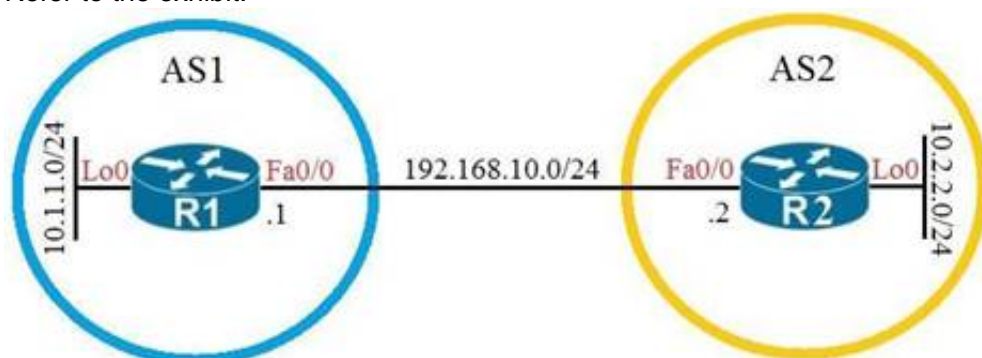
- A. port flapping
- B. excess jitter
- C. misrouted network packets
- D. duplicate IP addresses
- E. bandwidth-related packet loss

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration establishes EBGp neighborhood between these two directly connected neighbors and exchanges the loopback network of the two routers through BGP?

- A)
- ```

R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

```
- B)
- ```

R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
  
```
- C)
- ```

R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0

```
- D)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With BGP, we must advertise the correct network and subnet mask in the “network” command (in this case network 10.1.1.0/24 on R1 and network 10.2.2.0/24 on R2). BGP is very strict in the

routing advertisements. In other words, BGP only advertises the network which exists exactly in the routing table. In this case, if you put the command “network x.x.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0” or “network x.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0” or “network x.x.x.x mask 255.255.255.255” then BGP will not advertise anything.

It is easy to establish eBGP neighborship via the direct link. But let’s see what are required when we want to establish eBGP neighborship via their loopback interfaces. We will need two commands:

+ the command “neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2” on R1 and “neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgp-multihop 2” on R1. This command increases the TTL value to 2 so that BGP updates can reach the

BGP neighbor which is two hops away.

+ Answer ‘R1 (config) #router bgp 1

R1 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2

R1 (config-router) #network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 R2 (config) #router bgp 2

R2 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1

R2 (config-router) #network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0 Quick Wireless Summary

Cisco Access Points (APs) can operate in one of two modes: autonomous or lightweight

+ Autonomous: self-sufficient and standalone. Used for small wireless networks.

+ Lightweight: A Cisco lightweight AP (LAP) has to join a Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) to function. LAP and WLC communicate with each other via a logical pair of CAPWAP tunnels.

– Control and Provisioning for Wireless Access Point (CAPWAP) is an IETF standard for control messaging for setup, authentication and operations between APs and WLCs. CAPWAP is similar to LWAPP except the following differences:

+CAPWAP uses Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) for authentication and encryption to protect traffic between APs and controllers. LWAPP uses AES.

+ CAPWAP has a dynamic maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery mechanism.

+ CAPWAP runs on UDP ports 5246 (control messages) and 5247 (data messages) An LAP operates in one of six different modes:

+ Local mode (default mode): measures noise floor and interference, and scans for intrusion detection (IDS) events every 180 seconds on unused channels

+ FlexConnect, formerly known as Hybrid Remote Edge AP (H-REAP), mode: allows data traffic

to be switched locally and not go back to the controller. The FlexConnect AP can perform standalone client authentication and switch VLAN traffic locally even when it’s disconnected to the WLC (Local Switched). FlexConnect AP can also tunnel (via CAPWAP) both user wireless data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).

+ Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS

+ Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.

+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

Mobility Express is the ability to use an access point (AP) as a controller instead of a real WLAN controller. But this solution is only suitable for small to midsize, or multi-site branch locations where you might not want to invest in a dedicated WLC. A Mobility Express WLC can support up to 100 Aps

**NEW QUESTION 152**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. SIP flow information
- B. Wi-Fi multimedia
- C. traffic specification
- D. VoIP media session awareness

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 154**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which device makes the decision for a wireless client to roam?

- A. wireless client
- B. wireless LAN controller
- C. access point
- D. WCS location server

**Answer:** A



#### NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a characteristic of a next-generation firewall?

- A. only required at the network perimeter
- B. required in each layer of the network
- C. filters traffic using Layer 3 and Layer 4 information only
- D. provides intrusion prevention

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The feature set for NGFWs build upon traditional firewall features by including critical security functions like intrusion prevention, VPN, and anti-virus, and even encrypted web traffic inspection to help prevent packets containing malicious content from entering the network

#### NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

- A. event manager applet EEM\_IP\_SLA event track 10 state down
- B. event manager applet EEM\_IP\_SLA event track 10 state unreachable
- C. event manager applet EEM\_IP\_SLA event sla 10 state unreachable
- D. event manager applet EEM\_IP\_SLAevent sla 10 state down

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 1)

How is Layer 3 roaming accomplished in a unified wireless deployment?

- A. An EoIP tunnel is created between the client and the anchor controller to provide seamless connectivity as the client is associated with the new AP.
- B. The client entry on the original controller is passed to the database on the new controller.
- C. The new controller assigns an IP address from the new subnet to the client
- D. The client database on the original controller is updated the anchor entry, and the new controller database is updated with the foreign entry.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

```

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

```

D)

```

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

```

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 1)

A customer has recently implemented a new wireless infrastructure using WLC-5520 at a site directly next to a large commercial airport. Users report that they intermittently lose WI-FI connectivity, and troubleshooting reveals it is due to frequent channel changes. Which two actions fix this issue? (Choose two)

- A. Remove UNII-2 and Extended UNII-2 channels from the 5 Ghz channel list
- B. Restore the DCA default settings because this automatically avoids channel interference.
- C. Configure channels on the UNIk2 and the Extended UNII-2 sub-bands of the 5 Ghz band only
- D. Enable DFS channels because they are immune to radar interference.
- E. Disable DFS channels to prevent interference with Doppler radar

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which component of the Cisco Cyber Threat Defense solution provides user and flow context analysis?

- A. Cisco Firepower and FireSIGHT
- B. Cisco Stealth watch system
- C. Advanced Malware Protection
- D. Cisco Web Security Appliance

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 1)

```

ip nat pool Internet 10.10.10.1 10.10.10.100 netmask 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside source route-map Users pool Internet
!
ip access-list standard Users
10 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map Users permit 10
match ip address Users

```

Refer to the exhibit. Which action completes the configuration to achieve a dynamic continuous mapped NAT for all users?

- A. Configure a match-host type NAT pool
- B. Reconfigure the pool to use the 192.168 1 0 address range
- C. Increase the NAT pool size to support 254 usable addresses
- D. Configure a one-to-one type NAT pool

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two threats does AMP4E have the ability to block? (Choose two.)

- A. DDoS

- B. ransomware
- C. Microsoft Word macro attack
- D. SQL injection
- E. email phishing

Answer: BC

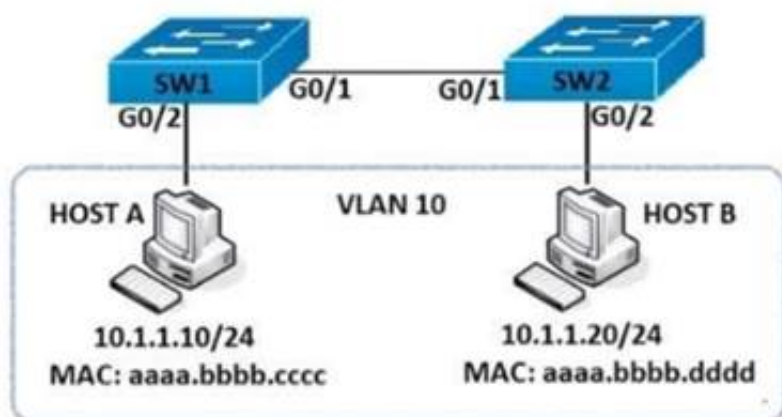
**Explanation:**

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/security/amp-for-endpoints/c11-742008-00-cisco-amp-fo

**NEW QUESTION 185**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny HTTP traffic from host A to host B while allowing all other communication between the hosts, drag and drop the commands into the configuration to achieve these results. Some commands may be used more than once. Not all commands are used.

```
SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# tcp host 10.1.1.10 host 10.1.1.20 eq www

SW1(config)# ip access-list extended MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# ip any any

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 10
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-access-map)#

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 20
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-access-map)#

SW1(config)# vlan filter HOST-A-B vlan 10
```

action drop
action forward
filter
permit
deny
match

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Deny  
Permit Action drop  
Action forward

**NEW QUESTION 186**

- (Exam Topic 1)

How does EIGRP differ from OSPF?

- A. EIGRP is more prone to routing loops than OSPF
- B. EIGRP supports equal or unequal path cost, and OSPF supports only equal path cost.
- C. EIGRP has a full map of the topology, and OSPF only knows directly connected neighbors
- D. EIGRP uses more CPU and memory than OSPF

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 188**

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a consideration when designing a Cisco SD-Access underlay network?

- A. End user subnets and endpoints are part of the underlay network.
- B. The underlay switches provide endpoint physical connectivity for users.

- C. Static routing is a requirement,
- D. It must support IPv4 and IPv6 underlay networks

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html#Underlay>

**NEW QUESTION 192**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which congestion queuing method on Cisco IOS based routers uses four static queues?

- A. Priority
- B. custom
- C. weighted fair
- D. low latency

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 194**

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer has deployed a single Cisco 5520 WLC with a management IP address of 172.16.50.5/24. The engineer must register 50 new Cisco AIR-CAP2802I-E-K9 access points to the WLC using DHCP option 43. The access points are connected to a switch in VLAN 100 that uses the 172.16.100.0/24 subnet. The engineer has configured the DHCP scope on the switch as follows:

```
Network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.0
Default Router 172.16.100.1
Option 43 Ascii 172.16.50.5
```

The access points are failing to join the wireless LAN controller. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. configure option 43 Hex F104.AC10.3205
- B. configure option 43 Hex F104.CA10.3205
- C. configure dns-server 172.16.50.5
- D. configure dns-server 172.16.100.1

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Option 43 hexadecimal string is assembled as a sequence of the TLV values for the Option 43 suboption: Type + Length + Value. Type is always the suboption code 0xf1. Length is the number of controller management IP addresses times 4 in hex. Value is the IP address of the controller listed sequentially in hex.

On this question, there is 1 controller with management interface IP addresses 172.16.50.5/24. The type is 0xf1. The length is  $1 * 4 = 8 = 0x04$ . The mgmt IP addresses 172.16.50.5 translate to ac.10.32.05 (0xac103205). When the string is assembled, it yields f108c0a80a05c0a80a14. The Cisco IOS command that is added to the DHCP scope is:  
option 43 hex f104ac103205

**NEW QUESTION 197**

- (Exam Topic 1)

which entity is a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. Oracle VM VirtualBox
- B. VMware server
- C. Citrix XenServer
- D. Microsoft Virtual PC

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 199**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Tunnel100 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Tunnel
Internet address is 192.168.200.1/24
MTU 17912 bytes, BW 100 Kbit/sec, DLY 50000 usec,
 reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec), retries 3
Tunnel source 209.165.202.129 (GigabitEthernet0/1)
Tunnel Subblocks:
 src-track:
 Tunnel100 source tracking subblock associated with GigabitEthernet0/1
 Set of tunnels with source GigabitEthernet0/1, 1 members (includes iterators), on interface <OK>
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP
Key disabled, sequencing disabled
Checksumming of packets disabled
Tunnel TTL 255, Fast tunneling enabled
Tunnel transport MTU 1476 bytes
```

A network engineer configures a GRE tunnel and enters the show Interface tunnel command. What does the output confirm about the configuration?

- A. The keepalive value is modified from the default value.

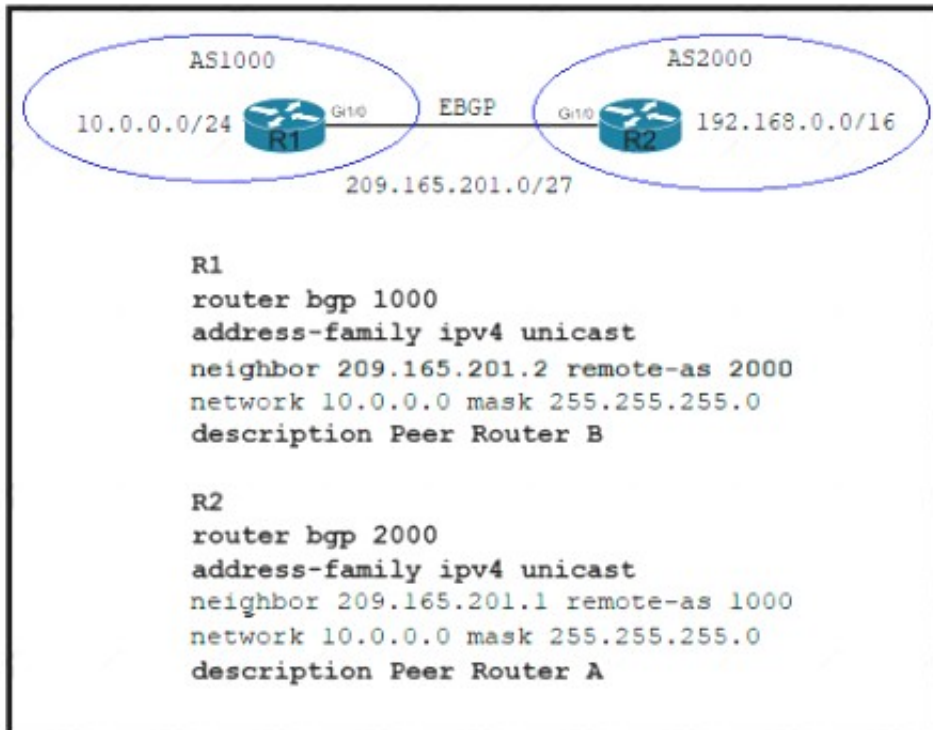


- B. Interface tracking is configured.
- C. The tunnel mode is set to the default.
- D. The physical interface MTU is 1476 bytes.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands are needed to allow for full reachability between AS 1000 and AS 2000? (Choose two)

- A. R1#network 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- B. R2#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- C. R2#network 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- D. R2#network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.192.0
- E. R1#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0

Answer: BC

#### NEW QUESTION 207

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

**PYTHON CODE:**

```

import requests
import json

url="http://YOURIPins"
switchuser="USERID"
switchpassword="PASSWORD"

myheaders={"content-type":"application/json"}
payload={
 "ins_api": {
 "version": "1.0",
 "type": "cli_show",
 "chunk": "0",
 "sid": "1",
 "input": "show version",
 "output_format": "json"
 }
}
response = requests.post(url,data=json.dumps(payload), headers=myheaders,auth=(switchuser,switchpassword)) json()
print(response["ins_api"]["outputs"]["output"]["body"]["kickstart_ver_str"])

```

**HTTP JSON Response:**

```

{
 "ins_api": {
 "type": "cli_show",
 "version": "1.0",
 "sid": "eoc",
 "outputs": {
 "output": {
 "input": "show version",
 "msg": "Success",
 "code": "200",
 "body": {
 "bios_ver_str": "07.61",
 "kickstart_ver_str": "7.0(3)I7(4)",
 "bios_cmpl_time": "04/06/2017",
 "kick_file_name": "bootflash:///nxos.7.0.3.17.4.bin",
 "kick_cmpl_time": "6/14/1970 2:00:00",
 "kick_tmstamp": "06/14/1970 09:49:04",
 "chassis_id": "Nexus9000 93180YC-FX chassis",
 "cpu_name": "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 1.80GHz",
 "memory": 24633488,
 "mem_type": "kB",
 "tr_usecs": 134703,
 "tr_ctime": "Sun Mar 10 15:41:46 2019",
 "tr_reason": "Reset Requested by CLI command reload",
 "tr_sys_ver": "7.0(3)I7(4)",
 "tr_service": "Cisco Systems, Inc.",
 "TABLE_package_list": {
 "ROW_package_list": {
 "package_id": ()
 }
 }
 }
 }
 }
 }
}

```

Which HTTP JSON response does the python code output give?

- A. NameError: name 'json' is not defined
- B. KeyError 'kickstart\_ver\_str'
- C. 7.61
- D. 7.0(3)I7(4)

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 1)

Drag and drop the wireless elements on the left to their definitions on the right.



|                    |                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| beamwidth          | a graph that shows the relative intensity of the signal strength of an antenna within its space                      |
| polarization       | the relative increase in signal strength of an antenna in a given direction                                          |
| radiation patterns | measures the angle of an antenna pattern in which the relative signal strength is half-power below the maximum value |
| gain               | radiated electromagnetic waves that influence the orientation of an antenna within its electromagnetic field         |

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

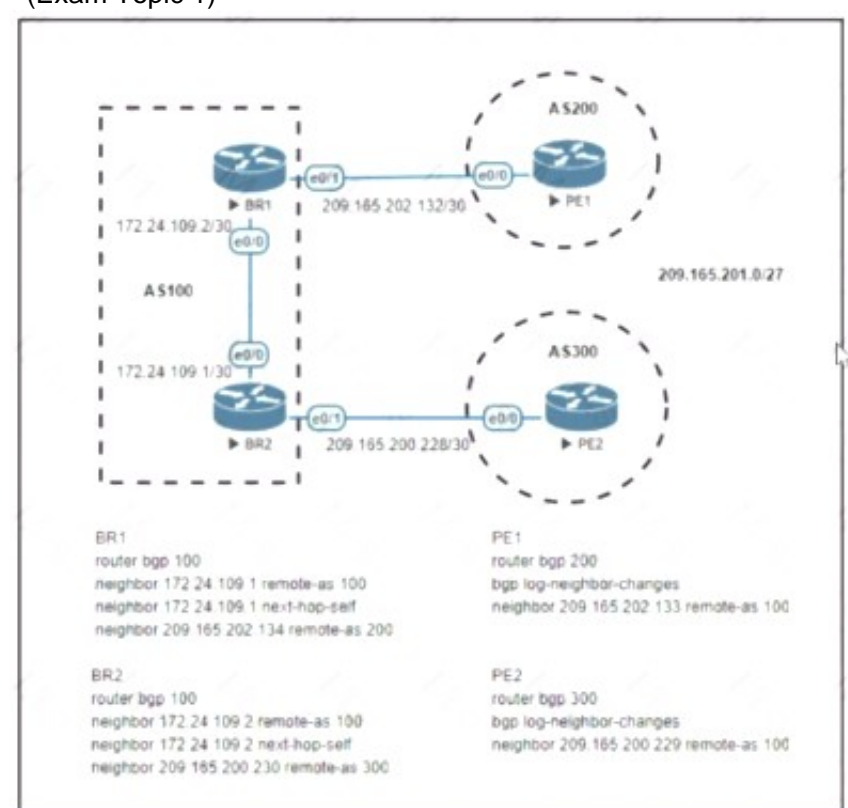
Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Chart, line chart Description automatically generated

#### NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 1)



```
BR2#sh ip route | 209.165.201.0
209.165.201.0/27 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 209.165.201.0 [20:0] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:17
```

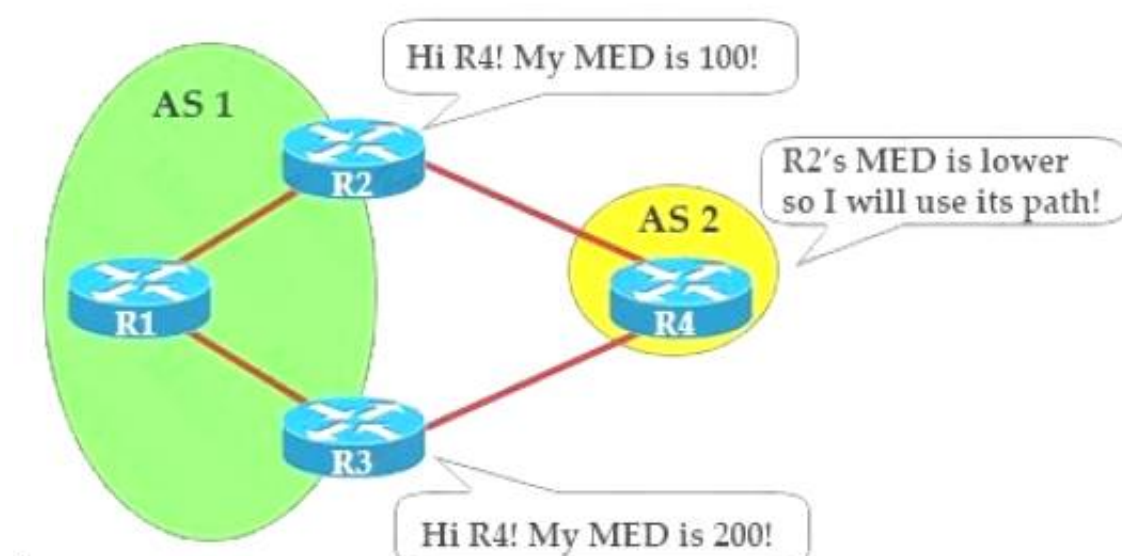
Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration change will force BR2 to reach 209.165.201.0/27 via BR1?

- A. Set the weight attribute to 65.535 on BR1 toward PE1.  
B. Set the local preference to 150 on PE1 toward BR1 outbound  
C. Set the MED to 1 on PE2 toward BR2 outbound.  
D. Set the origin to igp on BR2 toward PE2 inbound.

Answer: C

#### Explanation:

Diagrama Descripción generada automáticamenteMED Attribute:+ Optional nontransitive attribute (nontransitive means that we can only advertise MED to routers that are one AS away)+ Sent through ASes to external BGP neighbors+ Lower value is preferred (it can be considered the external metric of a route)+

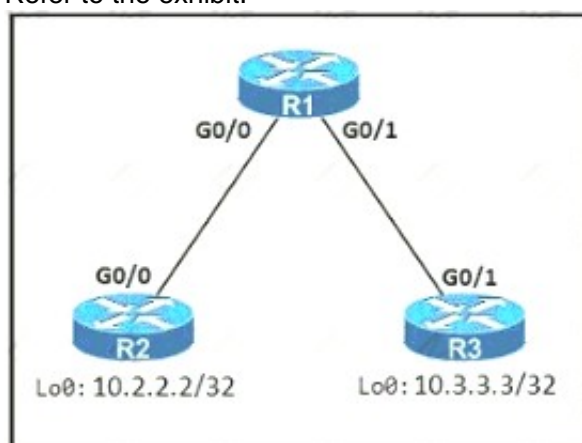


Default value is 0

# NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

```

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

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

```

```

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

```

B)

```

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

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

```

```

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

```

C)

```

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

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

```

```

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

```

D)

```

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

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

```

```

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

```

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

**Answer: C**

## Explanation:

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

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

# NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a benefit of data modeling languages like YANG?

- A. They enable programmers to change or write their own application within the device operating system.
- B. They create more secure and efficient SNMP OIDs.
- C. They make the CLI simpler and more efficient.
- D. They provide a standardized data structure, which results in configuration scalability and consistency.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) is a language which is only used to describe data models (structure). It is not XML or JSON.

**NEW QUESTION 224**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret Str0ngP@ssw0rd!
line 0 4
 login authentication ADMIN
```

An engineer must create a configuration that executes the show run command and then terminates the session when user CCNP logs in. Which configuration change is required?

- A. Add the access-class keyword to the username command
- B. Add the access-class keyword to the aaa authentication command
- C. Add the autocmd keyword to the username command
- D. Add the autocmd keyword to the aaa authentication command

**Answer:** C

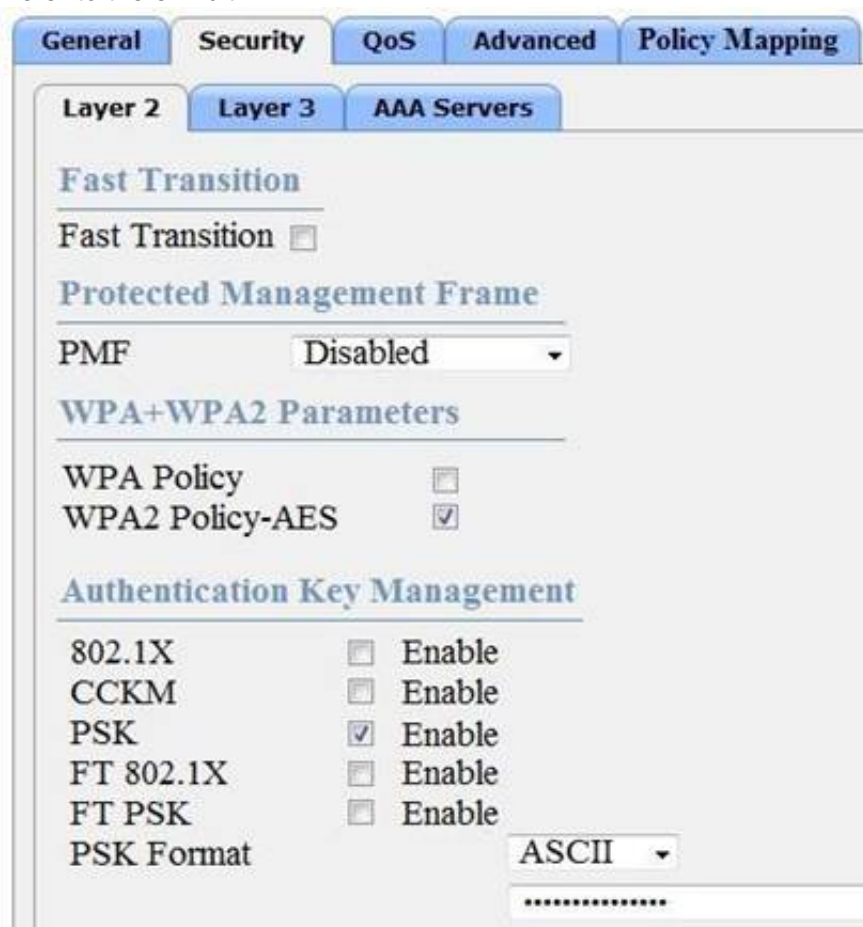
**Explanation:**

The autocmd keyword causes the specified command to be issued automatically after the user logs in. When the command is complete, the session is terminated. Because the command can be any length and can contain embedded spaces, commands using the autocmd keyword must be the last option on the line. In this specific question, we have to enter this line username CCNP autocmd show running-config.

**NEW QUESTION 228**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



The image shows a configuration window for WLAN security settings. The tabs at the top are General, Security, QoS, Advanced, and Policy Mapping. Under the Security tab, there are sub-tabs for Layer 2, Layer 3, and AAA Servers. The Layer 3 tab is selected. The configuration is divided into several sections: Fast Transition (Fast Transition checkbox is unchecked), Protected Management Frame (PMF dropdown is set to Disabled), WPA+WPA2 Parameters (WPA Policy checkbox is unchecked, WPA2 Policy-AES checkbox is checked), and Authentication Key Management. Under Authentication Key Management, there are checkboxes for 802.1X, CCKM, PSK, FT 802.1X, and FT PSK. The PSK checkbox is checked. Below these checkboxes is a dropdown menu for PSK Format, which is set to ASCII.

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

- A. text string
- B. username and password
- C. certificate
- D. RADIUS token

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 230**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two methods are used to reduce the AP coverage area? (Choose two)

- A. Reduce channel width from 40 MHz to 20 MHz
- B. Disable 2.4 GHz and use only 5 GHz.
- C. Reduce AP transmit power.
- D. Increase minimum mandatory data rate
- E. Enable Fastlane

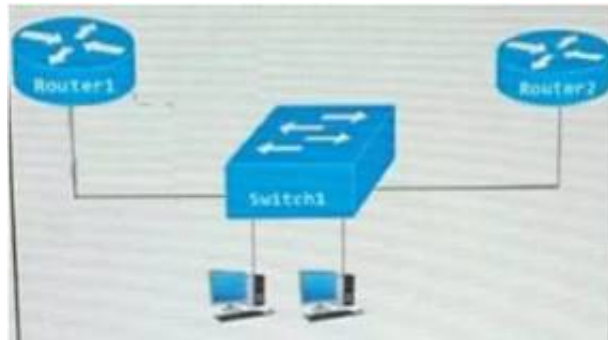
**Answer:** CD



#### NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 is currently operating as the HSRP primary with a priority of 110 router1 fails and router2 take over the forwarding role. Which command on router1 causes it to take over the forwarding role when it return to service?

- A. standby 2 priority
- B. standby 2 preempt
- C. standby 2 track
- D. standby 2 timers

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 234

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Customer1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Customer2
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Customer3
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

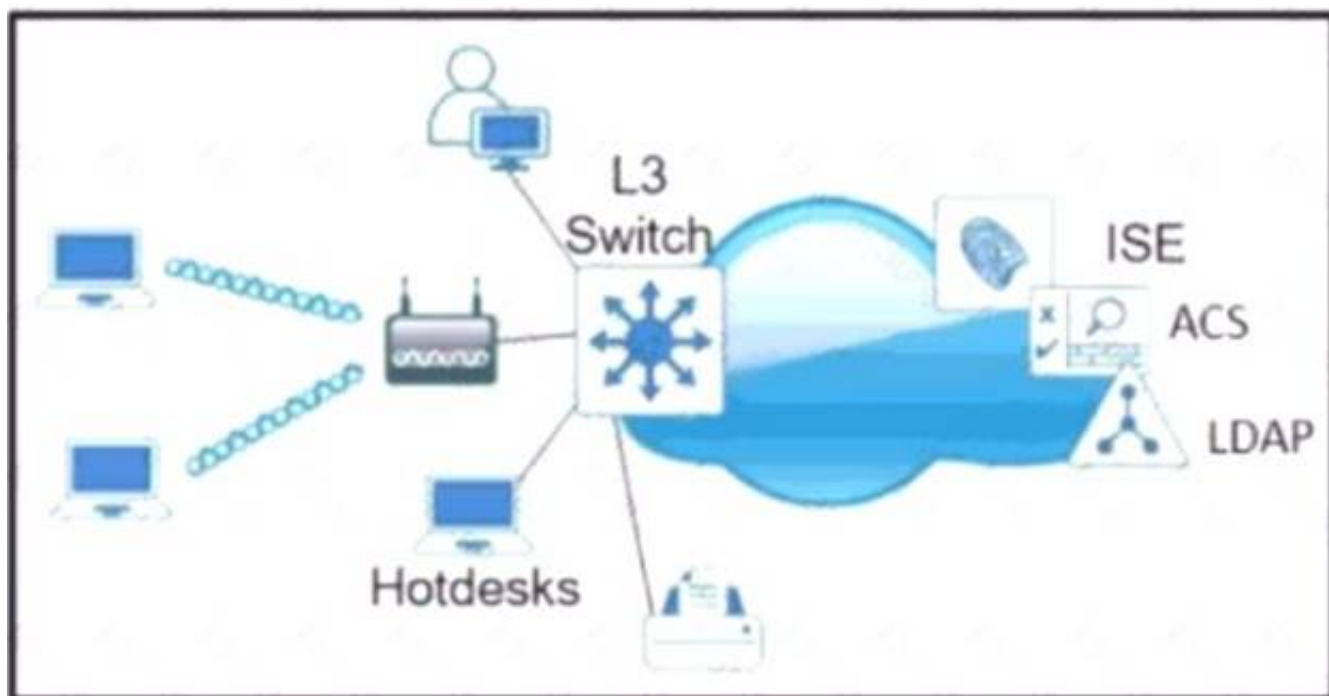
- A. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 globalip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 globalip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- B. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer2ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer1
- C. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer1ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
- D. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 globalip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 globalip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit



Which single security feature is recommended to provide Network Access Control in the enterprise?

- A. MAB
- B. 802.1X
- C. WebAuth
- D. port security sticky MAC



Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 1)

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login authorizationlist tacacs+
tacacs-server host 192.168.0.202
tacacs-server key ciscotestkey
line vty 0 4
login authentication authorizationlist
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. When users attempt to connect to vty lines 0 through 4, the device will authenticate them against TACACS+ if local authentication fails
- B. The device will authenticate all users connecting to vty lines 0 through 4 against TACACS+
- C. The device will allow users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4 using the password ciscotestkey
- D. The device will allow only users at 192.166.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 243

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

- A. Ansible lacks redundancy support for the master serve
- B. Chef runs two masters in an active/active mode.
- C. Ansible uses Ruby to manage configuration
- D. Chef uses YAML to manage configurations.
- E. Ansible pushes the configuration to the clien
- F. Chef client pulls the configuration from the server.
- G. The Ansible server can run on Linux, Unix or Window
- H. The Chef server must run on Linux or Unix.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 248

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# traceroute 10.10.10.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.10.10.1

 0 10.0.0.1 5 msec 5 msec 5 msec
 1 10.5.0.1 15 msec 17 msec 17 msec
 2 10.10.10.1 * * *
```

An engineer is troubleshooting a connectivity issue and executes a traceoute. What does the result confirm?

- A. The destination server reported it is too busy
- B. The protocol is unreachable
- C. The destination port is unreachable
- D. The probe timed out

Answer: D

#### Explanation:

In Cisco routers, the codes for a traceroute command reply are:

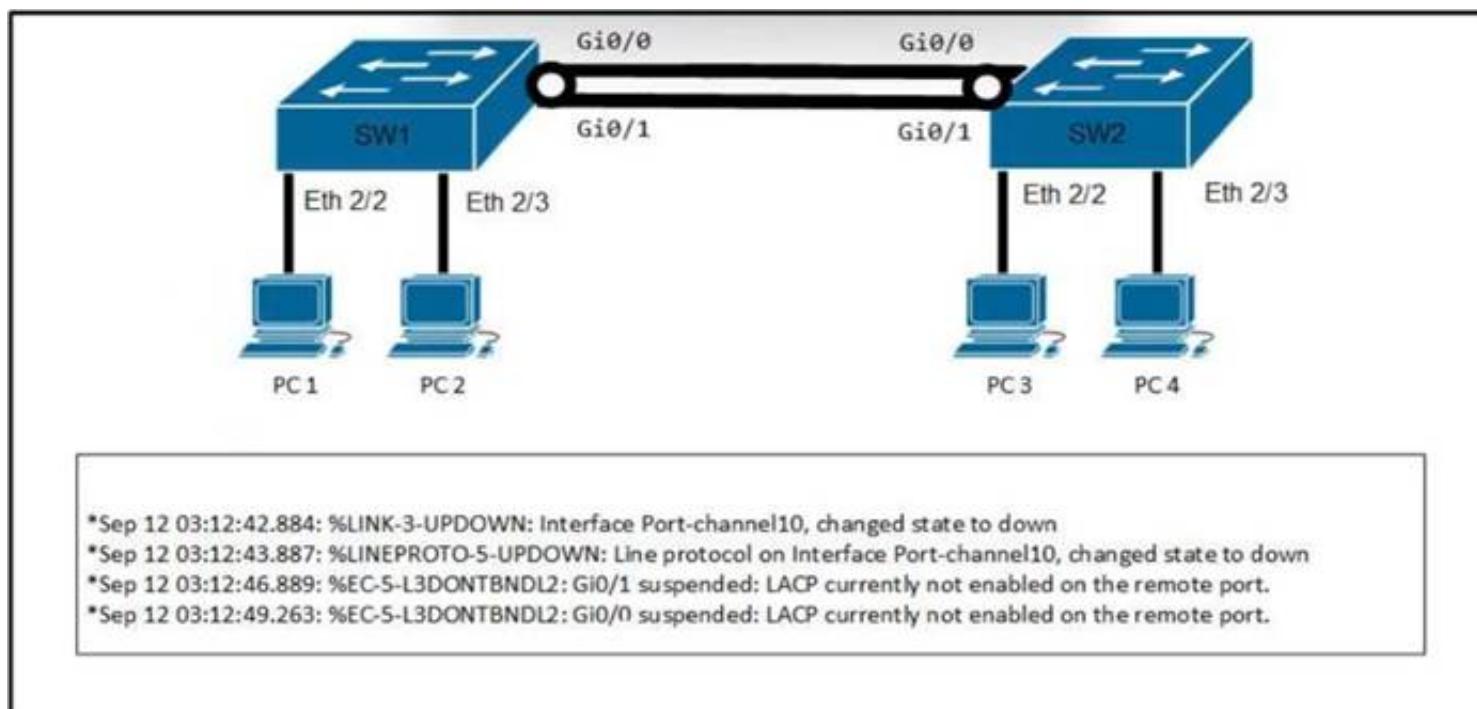
! — success\* — time outN — network unreachableH — host unreachableP — protocol unreachableA — admin deniedQ — source quench received (congestion)? — unknown (any other ICMP message)

In Cisco routers, the codes for a traceroute command reply are:

! — success\* — time outN — network unreachableH — host unreachableP — protocol unreachableA — admin deniedQ — source quench received (congestion)? — unknown (any other ICMP message)

#### NEW QUESTION 253

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer troubleshoots an issue with the port channel between SW1 and SW2. which command resolves the issue?

A)

SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode desirable

B)

SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode active

C)

SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

D)

SW2(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode on

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| DHCP request  | Step 1 |
| DHCP offer    | Step 2 |
| DHCP discover | Step 3 |
| DHCP ack      | Step 4 |

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a characteristic of MACsec?

A. 802.1AE provides encryption and authentication services

B. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol, which negotiates encryption keys based on the master session key from a successful 802.1X session

C. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol using keys generated via the Diffie-Hellman algorithm (anonymous encryption mode)

D. 802.1AE is negotiated using Cisco AnyConnect NAM and the SAP protocol

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using out-of-band methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA and MACsec are implemented after successful authentication using the 802.1x Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP-TLS) or Pre Shared Key (PSK) framework.

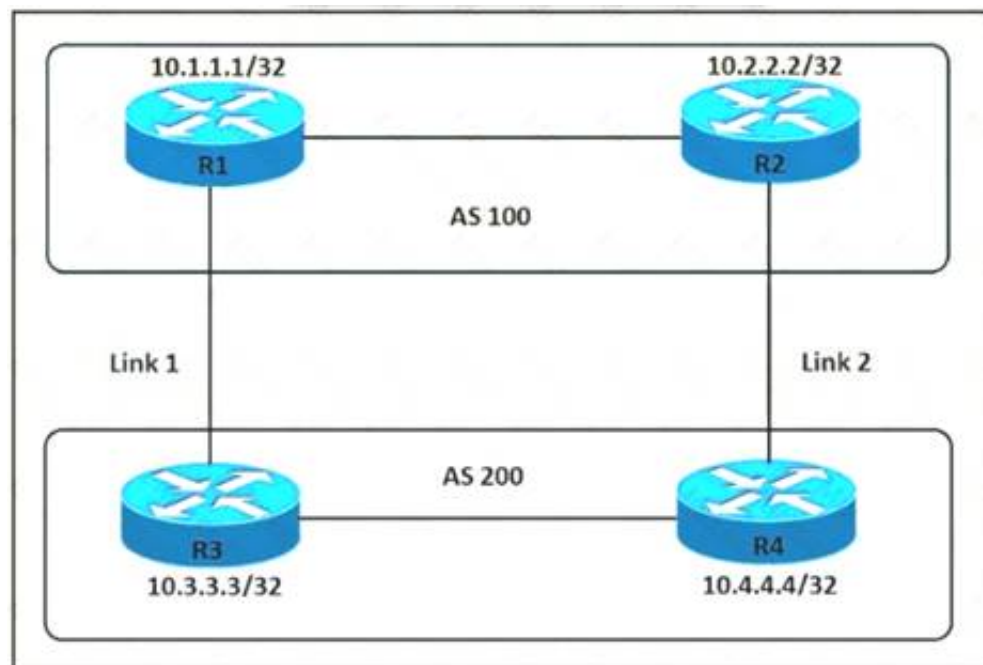
Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9300/software/release/16-9/configuration\_guide/sec

**NEW QUESTION 262**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as an entry point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

- ☐ R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
- ☐ R3(config)#router bgp 200  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out
- ☐ R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
- ☐ R4(config)#router bgp 200  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in
- ☐ R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
- ☐ R3(config)#router bgp 200  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in
- ☐ R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10  
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
- ☒ R4(config)#router bgp 200  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out

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

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

R3 advertises BGP updates to R1 with multiple AS 100 so R3 believes the path to reach AS 200 via R3 is farther than R2 so R3 will choose R2 to forward traffic to AS 200.

**NEW QUESTION 265**

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a fact about Cisco EAP-FAST?

- A. It does not require a RADIUS server certificate.
- B. It requires a client certificate.
- C. It is an IETF standard.
- D. It operates in transparent mode.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 269**



- (Exam Topic 4)

How does SSO work with HSRP to minimize network disruptions?

- A. It enables HSRP to elect another switch in the group as the active HSRP switch.
- B. It ensures fast failover in the case of link failure.
- C. It enables data forwarding along known routes following a switchover, while the routing protocol reconverges.
- D. It enables HSRP to failover to the standby RP on the same device.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which Python code snippet must be added to the script to store the changed interface configuration to a local JSON-formatted file?

```
import json
import requests
```

```
Creds = ("user", "Z#418208328$mnV")
Headers = { "Content-Type" : "application/yang-data+json",
 "Accept" : "application/yang-data+json" }
```

```
BaseURL = https://cpe/restconf/data"
URL = BaseURL + "/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface"
```

```
Response = requests.get(URL, auth = Creds, headers = Headers, verify = False)
UpdatedConfig = Response.text.replace("2001:db8:1:", "2001:db8:café:")
```

☐ OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")  
 json.dump(UpdatedConfig, OutFile)  
 OutFile.close()

☐ OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")  
 OutFile.write(UpdatedConfig)  
 OutFile.close()

☒ OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")  
 OutFile.write(Response.text)  
 OutFile.close()

☐ OutFile = open("ifaces.json", "w")  
 OutFile.write(Response.json())  
 OutFile.close()

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 4)

Simulation 07





Guidelines
Topology
**Tasks**

Configure logging on SW01 and NetFlow on R01 to achieve these goals:

1. Enable archive logging on SW01 to track each time a change is made to the configuration and the user who made the change.
2. The NetFlow Top Talkers feature has been preconfigured on R01. Enable the feature for all inbound traffic on interface E0/2 of R01.

Submit feedback about this item

R01
**SW01**
SW02

SW01>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Sw1 Config t Archive Log config  
 Logging enable Notify syslog R1  
 Config t  
 Ip flow-top-talkers  
 Match source address 172.16.2.1/30 Int et0/2  
 Ip flow ingress Copy run start

**NEW QUESTION 278**

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the function of the fabric control plane node in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It is responsible for policy application and network segmentation in the fabric
- B. It performs traffic encapsulation and security profiles enforcement in the fabric
- C. It holds a comprehensive database that tracks endpoints and networks in the fabric
- D. It provides integration with legacy nonfabric-enabled environments

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 282**

- (Exam Topic 4)

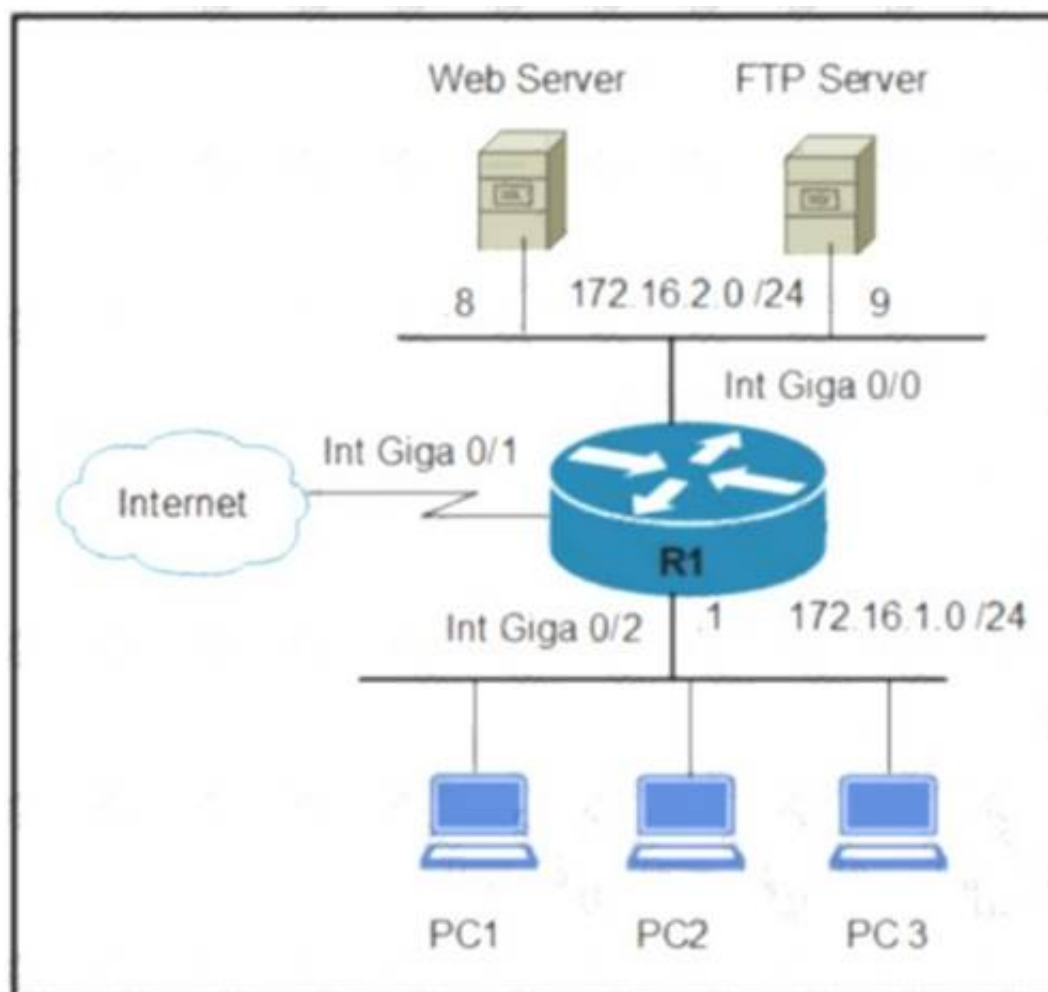
An engineer must implement a configuration to allow a network administrator to connect to the console port of a router and authenticate over the network. Which command set should the engineer use?

- A. aaa new-modelaaa authentication login default enable
- B. aaa new-modelaaa authentication login console local
- C. aaa new-model aaa authentication login console group radius
- D. aaa new-modelaaa authentication enable default

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 286**

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must allow the FTP traffic from users on 172.16.1.0 /24 to 172.16.2.0 /24 and block all other traffic. Which configuration must be applied?

- A)
- ```
R1(config)# access-list 120 deny any any
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 21
R1(config)#interface giga 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 out
```
- B)
- ```
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 21 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#interface giga 0/2
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 in
```
- C)
- ```
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 20
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 21
R1(config)#interface giga 0/2
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 in
```
- D)
- ```
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit tcp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 21 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# access-list 120 permit udp 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 21 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#interface giga 0/2
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 120 out
```

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 4)

How is a data modelling language used?

- A. To enable data to be easily structured, grouped, validated, and replicated.  
B. To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed.  
C. To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure  
D. To provide human readability to scripting languages

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is one characteristic of VXLAN?

- A. It supports a maximum of 4096 VLANs.  
B. It supports multitenant segments.  
C. It uses STP to prevent loops in the underlay network.

D. It uses the Layer 2 header to transfer packets through the network underlay.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 291

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. The border node is required for communication between fabric and nonfabric devices.
- B. Traffic within the fabric always goes through the control plane node.
- C. Fabric endpoints are connected directly to the border node.
- D. The control plane node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database.
- E. The border node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the switching architectures on the right.

|                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| It optimizes the switching process to handle larger packet volumes. | <b>Process Switching</b><br><div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> |
| It is referred to as "software switching."                          |                                                                                                                                                                             |
| The general-purpose CPU is in charge of packet switching.           |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                     | <b>Cisco Express Forwarding</b><br><div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div>                                                                  |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

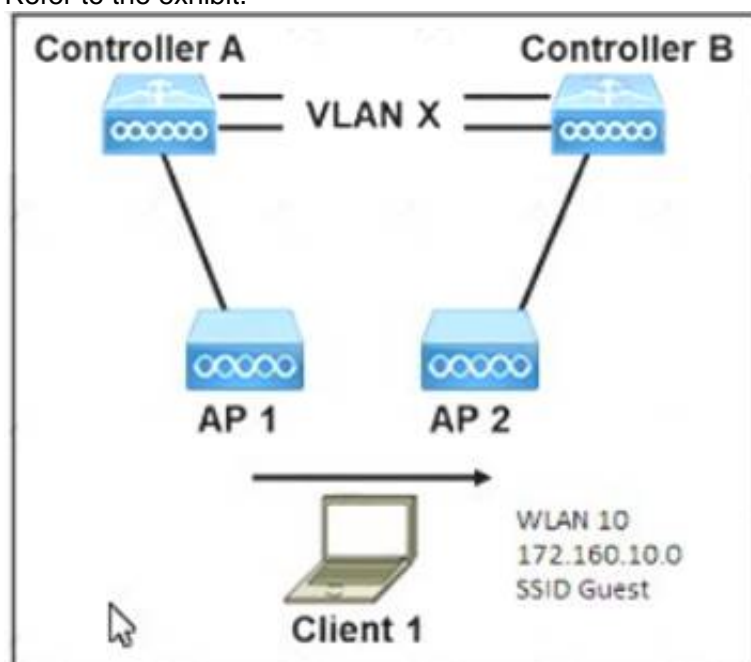
#### Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

#### NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. Client 1 contact controller B by using an EoIP tunnel.
- B. CAPWAP tunnel is created between controller A and controller B.
- C. Client 1 users an EoIP tunnel to contact controller A.
- D. The client database entry moves from controller A to controller B.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which authorization framework gives third-party applications limited access to HTTP services?

- A. iPsec
- B. Basic Auth
- C. GRE
- D. OAuth 2.0

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 4)

A switch is attached to router R1 on its gig 0/0 interface. For security reasons, you want to prevent R1 from sending OSPF hellos to the switch. Which command should be enabled to accomplish this?

- A. R1(config-router)#ip ospf hello disable
- B. R1(config-router)#ip ospf hello-interval 0
- C. R1(config)#passive-interface Gig 0/0
- D. R1(config-router)#passive-interface Gig 0/0

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam Topic 4)

If AP power level is increased from 25 mW to 100 mW. what is the power difference in dBm?

- A. 6 dBm
- B. 14 dBm
- C. 17 dBm
- D. 20 dBm

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 310

- (Exam Topic 4)

When does a Cisco StackWise primary switch lose its role?

- A. when a stack member fails
- B. when the stack primary is reset
- C. when a switch with a higher priority is added to the stack
- D. when the priority value of a stack member is changed to a higher value

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 315

- (Exam Topic 4)

A customer has a wireless network deployed within a multi-tenant building. The network provides client access, location-based services, and is monitored using Cisco DNA Center. The security department wants to locate and track malicious devices based on threat signatures. Which feature is required for this solution?

- A. Cisco aWIPS policies on the WLC
- B. Cisco aWIPS policies on Cisco DNA Center
- C. malicious rogue rules on the WLC
- D. malicious rogue rules on Cisco DNA Center

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 317

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which configuration restricts the amount of SSH traffic that a router accepts to 100 kbps?

A)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
 !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
 !
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group EGRESS out
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 deny tcp any any eq 22
```



B)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
 !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
 !
 !
 control-plane transit
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
 !
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
```

C)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
 !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
 !
 !
 interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.169.200.225 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group EGRESS out
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
 !
 !
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
```

D)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
 !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
 police cir 100000
 exceed-action drop
 !
 !
 control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
 !
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
```

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 320

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which two features are available only in next-generation firewalls? (Choose two.)

- A. virtual private network
- B. deep packet inspection
- C. stateful inspection
- D. application awareness
- E. packet filtering

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 323

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. Cisco Discovery Protocol neighbour
- B. broadcasting on the local subnet
- C. DNS lookup cisco-DNA-PRIMARY.localdomain

- D. DHCP Option 43
- E. querying other APs

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 326

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
monitor session 11 type erspan-source
source interface GigabitEthernet3
destination
erspan-id 12
ip address 10.10.10.10
origin ip address 10.100.10.10
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set completes the ERSPAN session configuration?

- ☐ monitor session 12 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 12  
ip address 10.10.10.10
- ☐ monitor session 11 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 12  
ip address 10.100.10.10
- ☐ monitor session 11 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 11  
ip address 10.10.10.10
- ☐ monitor session 12 type erspan-destination  
destination interface GigabitEthernet4  
source  
erspan-id 11  
ip address 10.10.10.10

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 331

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which access control feature does MAB provide?

- A. user access based on IP address
- B. allows devices to bypass authenticate\*
- C. network access based on the physical address of a device
- D. simultaneous user and device authentication

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 334

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which QoS feature uses the IP Precedence bits in the ToS field of the IP packet header to partition traffic into different priority levels?

- A. marking
- B. shaping
- C. policing
- D. classification

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 338

- (Exam Topic 4)

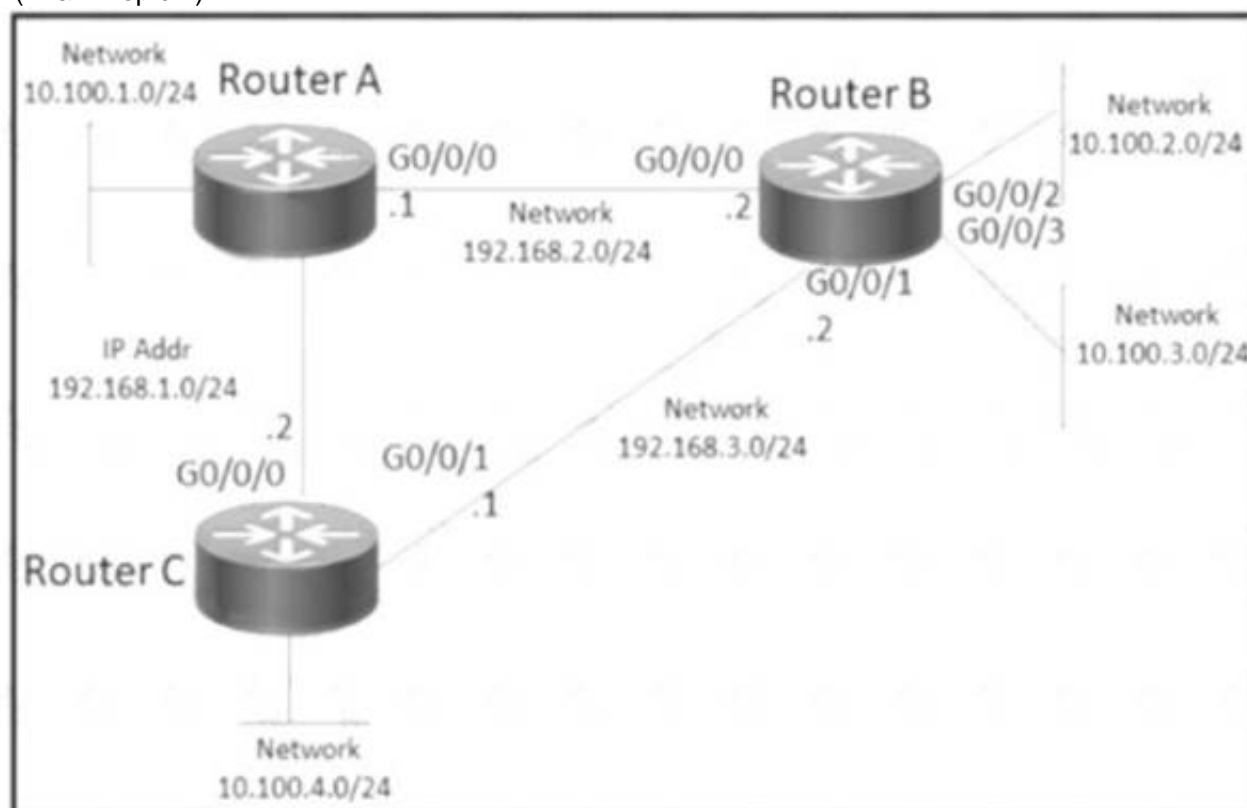
What are two benefits of implementing a traditional WAN instead of an SD-WAN solution? (Choose two.)

- A. comprehensive configuration standardization
- B. lower control plane abstraction
- C. simplify troubleshooting
- D. faster fault detection
- E. lower data plane overhead

Answer: BD

#### NEW QUESTION 341

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator must configure router B to allow traffic only from network 10.100.3.0 to networks outside of router 0. Which configuration must be applied?

A)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.3.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 deny any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/0
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/1
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
```

B)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.2.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 deny any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/2
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 in
```

C)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.2.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 deny any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/0
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
```

D)

```
RouterB(config)# access-list 101 permit ip 10.100.2.0 0.0.0.255 any
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/0
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
RouterB(config)# int g0/0/1
RouterB(config-if)# ip access-group 101 out
```

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 342

- (Exam Topic 4)

```

line con 0
 password cisco
 stopbits 1
line aux 0
 stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
 !
end

router#sh run | i username|aaa
no aaa new-model
username user password 0 user
router#

```

Refer to the exhibit Which configuration enables password checking on the console line, using only a password?

A)

```

router(config)# line con 0
router(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0

```

B)

```

router(config)# line con 0
router(config-line)# login

```

C)

```

router(config)# line con 0
router(config-line)# login local

```

D)

```

router(config)# line vty 0 4
router(config-line)# login

```

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 344

- (Exam Topic 4)

```

Router#sh access-list
Extended IP access list 100
 10 permit tcp any any eq telnet
Extended IP access list 101
 10 permit tcp any any eq 22

```

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration set implements Control plane Policing for SSH and Telnet?

☐ Router(config)#class-map match-all class-control  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101  
 Router(config)#policy-map CoPP

☒ Router(config-pmap)#class class-control  
 Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit  
 Router(config)#control-plane  
 Router(config-cp)#service-policy output CoPP

☐ Router(config)#class-map type inspect match-all  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101  
 Router(config)#policy-map CoPP

☐ Router(config-pmap)#class class-control  
 Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit  
 Router(config)#control-plane  
 Router(config-cp)#service-policy output CoPP



- ☐ Router(config)#class-map class-telnet  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100  
 Router(config)#class-map class-ssh  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101  
 Router(config)#policy-map CoPP  
  
 Router(config-pmap)#class class-telnet-ssh  
 Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit  
 Router(config)#control-plane  
 Router(config-cp)#service-policy input CoPP
- ☒ Router(config)#class-map match-any class-control  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 100  
 Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101  
 Router(config)#policy-map CoPP  
  
 Router(config-pmap)#class class-control  
 Router(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit  
 Router(config)#control-plane  
 Router(config-cp)#service-policy input CoPP

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 349

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which two new security capabilities are introduced by using a next-generation firewall at the Internet edge? (Choose two.)

- A. DVPN  
 B. NAT  
 C. stateful packet inspection  
 D. application-level inspection  
 E. integrated intrusion prevention

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 352

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show run | b vty

line vty 0 4

 session-timeout 30

 exec-timeout 120 0

 session-limit 30

 login local

line vty 5 15

 session-timeout 30

 exec-timeout 30 0

 session-limit 30

 login local
```

Only administrators from the subnet 10.10.10.0/24 are permitted to have access to the router. A secure protocol must be used for the remote access and management of the router instead of clear-text protocols. Which configuration achieves this goal?

- ☐ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255  
line vty 0 4  
access-class 23 in  
transport input ssh
- ☐ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255  
line vty 0 15  
access-class 23 in  
transport input ssh
- ☐ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255  
line vty 0 15  
access-class 23 out  
transport input all
- ☒ access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0  
line vty 0 15  
access-class 23 in  
transport input ssh

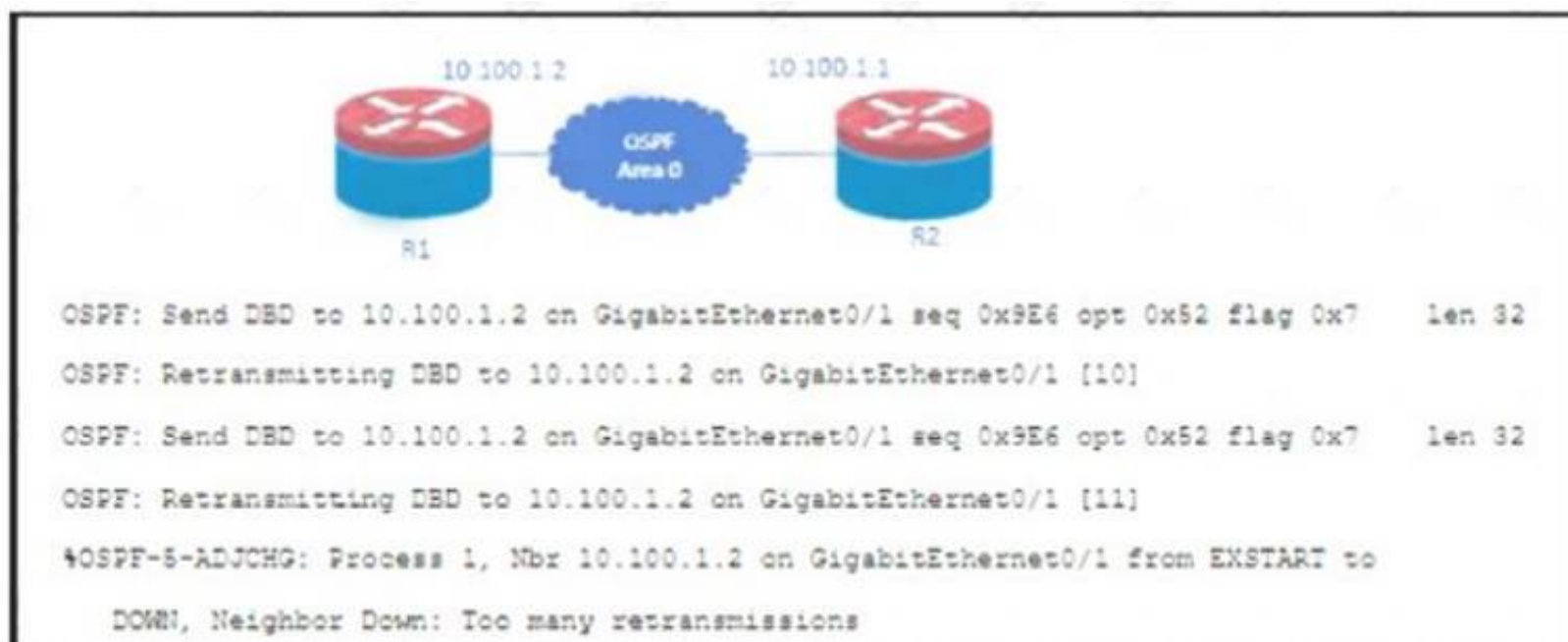
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 356

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Why does OSPF fail to establish an adjacency between R1 and R2?

- A. authentication mismatch
- B. interface MTU mismatch
- C. area mismatch
- D. timers mismatch

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 358

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which NTP mode must be activated when using a Cisco router as an NTP authoritative server?

- A. primary
- B. server
- C. broadcast client
- D. peer

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 363

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer must configure GigabitEthernet 0/0 for VRRP group 65. The router must assume the primary role when it has the highest priority in the group. Which command set must be applied?

A)

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
vrrp 65 ip 10.10.10.1
standby 65 priority 100
standby 65 preempt
```

B)

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
standby 65 ip 10.10.10.1
standby 65 track 1 decrement 10
standby 65 preempt
```

C)

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
vrrp 65 ip 10.20.20.1
vrrp 65 track 1 decrement 100
vrrp 65 preempt
vrrp 65 authentication $2#442619822
```

D)

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
vrrp 65 ip 10.10.10.1
vrrp 65 priority 110
```

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 367

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

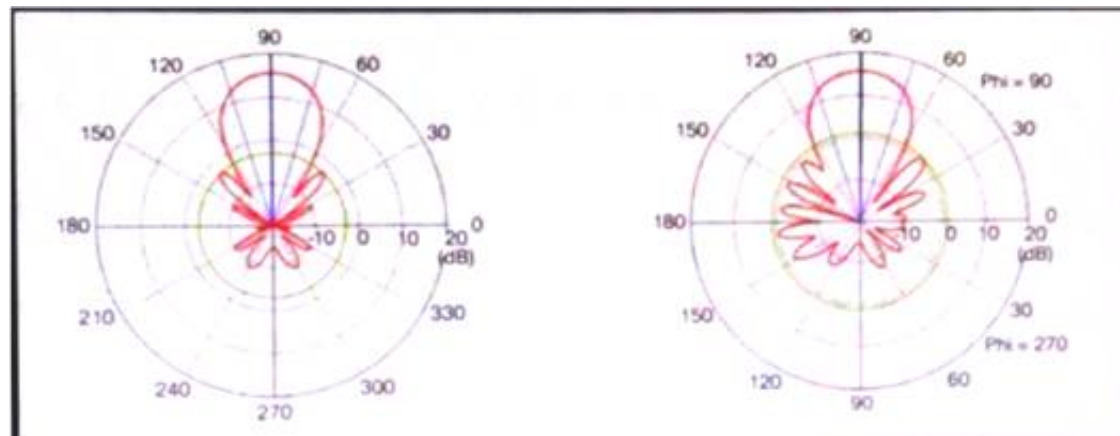
- A. vBond
- B. cSmart
- C. vManage
- D. WAN Edge

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 372

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna is shown on the radiation patterns?

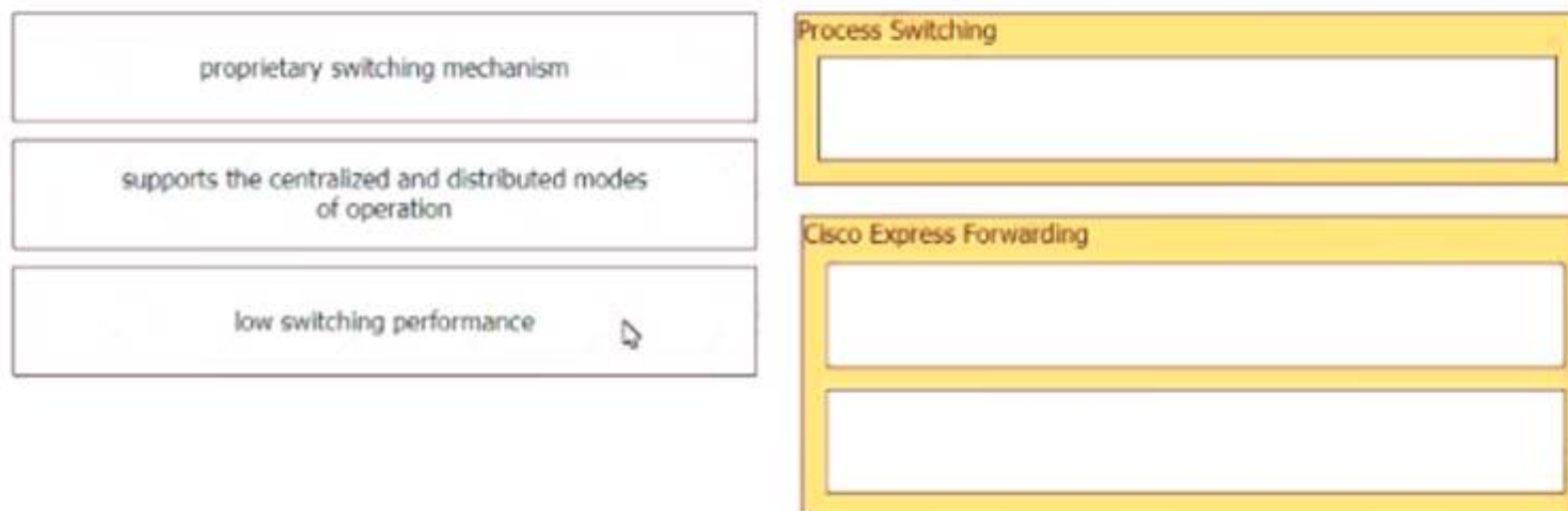
- A. Yagi
- B. dipole
- C. patch
- D. omnidirectional

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 376

- (Exam Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the switching architectures on the right.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 377**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which device, in a LISP routing architecture, receives and de-encapsulates LISP traffic for endpoints within a LISP-capable site?

- A. MR
- B. ETR
- C. OMS
- D. ITR

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 380**

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer is configuring RADIUS-Based Authentication with EAP. MS-CHAPv2 is configured on a client device. Which outer method protocol must be configured on the ISE to support this authentication type?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. EAP-FAST
- C. LDAP
- D. PEAP

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 384**

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
Router A
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 120

Router B
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.200 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 100

Router C
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 130

Router D
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ip address 192.168.0.4 255.255.255.0
vrrp priority 90
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which router is elected as the VRRP primary virtual router?

- A. Router B
- B. Router D
- C. Router C
- D. Router A



**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 388**

- (Exam Topic 4)

How does Protocol Independent Multicast function?

- A. In sparse mode, it establishes neighbor adjacencies and sends hello messages at 5-second intervals.
- B. It uses the multicast routing table to perform the multicast forwarding function.
- C. It uses unicast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.
- D. It uses broadcast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 392**

- (Exam Topic 4)



```
no aaa new-model
username admin privilege 15 secret cisco123
ip http secure-port 445
```

Refer to the exhibit Which command must be applied to complete the configuration and enable RESTCONF?

- A. ip http secure-server
- B. ip http server
- C. ip http secure-port 443
- D. ip http client username restconf

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 393**

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the role of the vSmart controller in a Cisco SD-WN environment?

- A. it performs authentication and authorization
- B. it manages the control plane.
- C. it is the centralized network management system
- D. it manages the data plane

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 394**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which application has the ability to make REST calls against Cisco DNA Center?

- A. API Explorer
- B. REST Explorer
- C. Postman
- D. Mozilla

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 398**

- (Exam Topic 4)

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 41 use?

- A. 0c:5e:ac:07:0c:29
- B. 00:05:0c:07:ac:41
- C. 004:41:73:18:84:29
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:29

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 399**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which two actions provide controlled Layer 2 network connectivity between virtual machines running on the same hypervisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a single trunk link to an external Layer2 switch.
- B. Use a virtual switch provided by the hypervisor.
- C. Use a virtual switch running as a separate virtual machine.
- D. Use a single routed link to an external router on stick.
- E. Use VXLAN fabric after installing VXLAN tunneling drivers on the virtual machines.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Source 1:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmware-vsphere/at\\_a\\_gla](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmware-vsphere/at_a_gla)

Source 2: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified\\_computing/ucs/sw/vm\\_fex/vmware/gui/config\\_guide/2-1/b\\_GUI](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/sw/vm_fex/vmware/gui/config_guide/2-1/b_GUI)

#### NEW QUESTION 401

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which two security features are available when implementing NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. symmetric server passwords
- B. dock offset authentication
- C. broadcast association mode
- D. encrypted authentication mechanism
- E. access list-based restriction scheme

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 402

- (Exam Topic 4)

What does the Cisco DNA Center Authentication API provide?

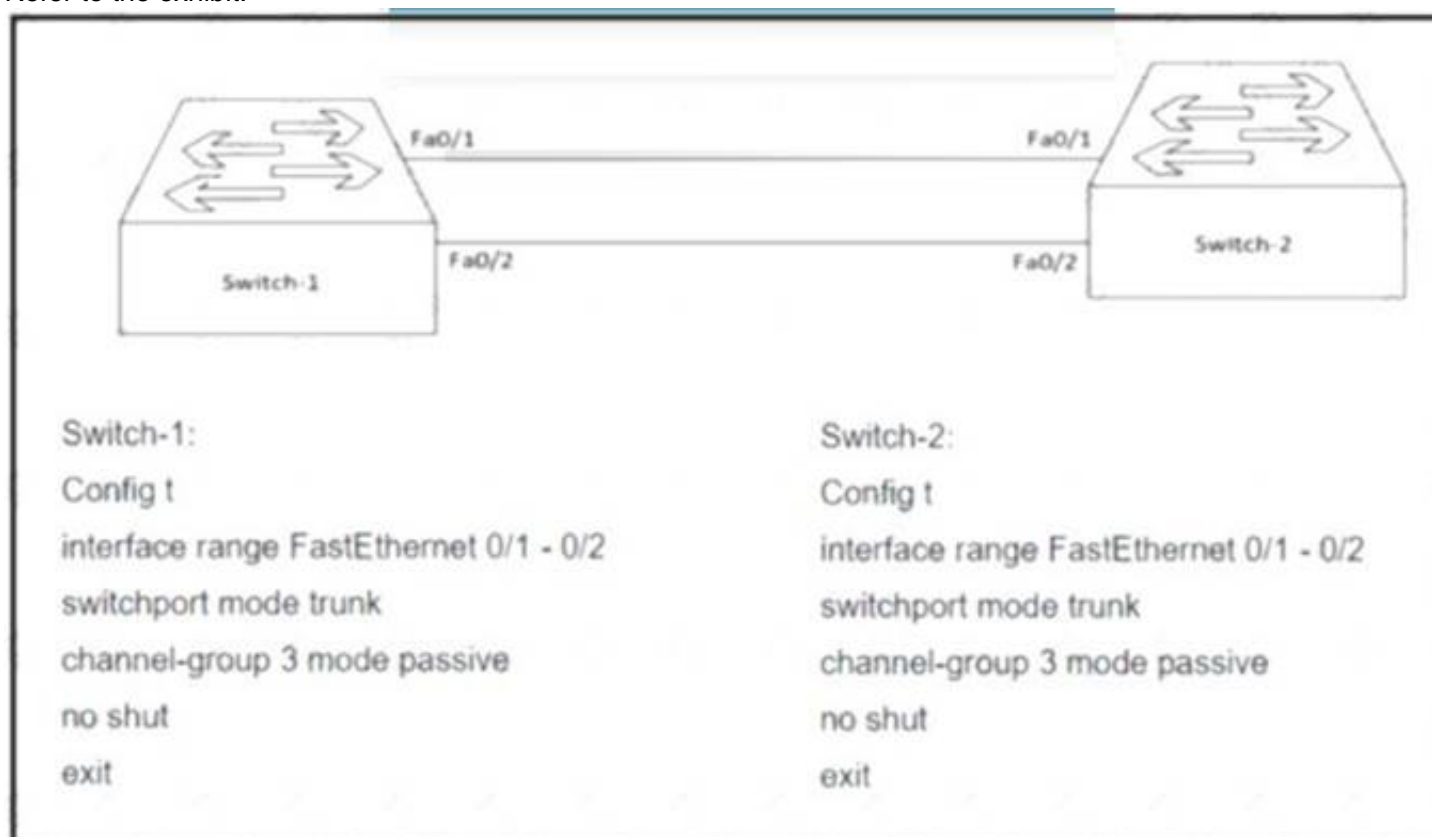
- A. list of global issues that are logged in Cisco DNA Center
- B. access token to make calls to Cisco DNA Center
- C. list of VLAN names
- D. dent health status

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 404

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



An LACP port channel is configured between Switch-1 and Switch-2, but It falls to come up. Which action will resolve the issue?

- A. Configure Switch-1 with channel-group mode active
- B. Configure Switch-2 with channel-group mode desirable.
- C. Configure Switch-1 with channel-group mode on.
- D. Configure SwKch-2 with channel-group mode auto

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 405

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is one role of the VTEP in a VXLAN environment?

- A. to forward packets to non-LISP sites
- B. to encapsulate the tunnel
- C. to maintain VLAN configuration consistency
- D. to provide EID-to-RLOC mapping

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 408

- (Exam Topic 4)

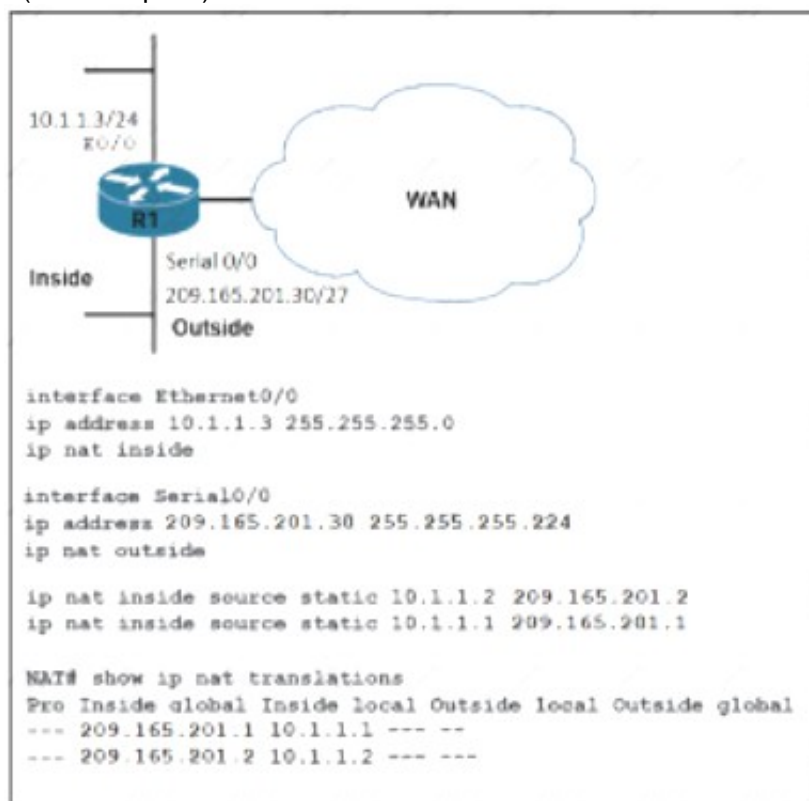
When using BFD in a network design, which consideration must be made?

- A. BFD is used with first hop routing protocols to provide subsecond convergence.
- B. BFD is more CPU-intensive than using reduced hold timers with routing protocols.
- C. BFD is used with dynamic routing protocols to provide subsecond convergence.
- D. BFD is used with NSF and graceful to provide subsecond convergence.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 412

- (Exam Topic 4)



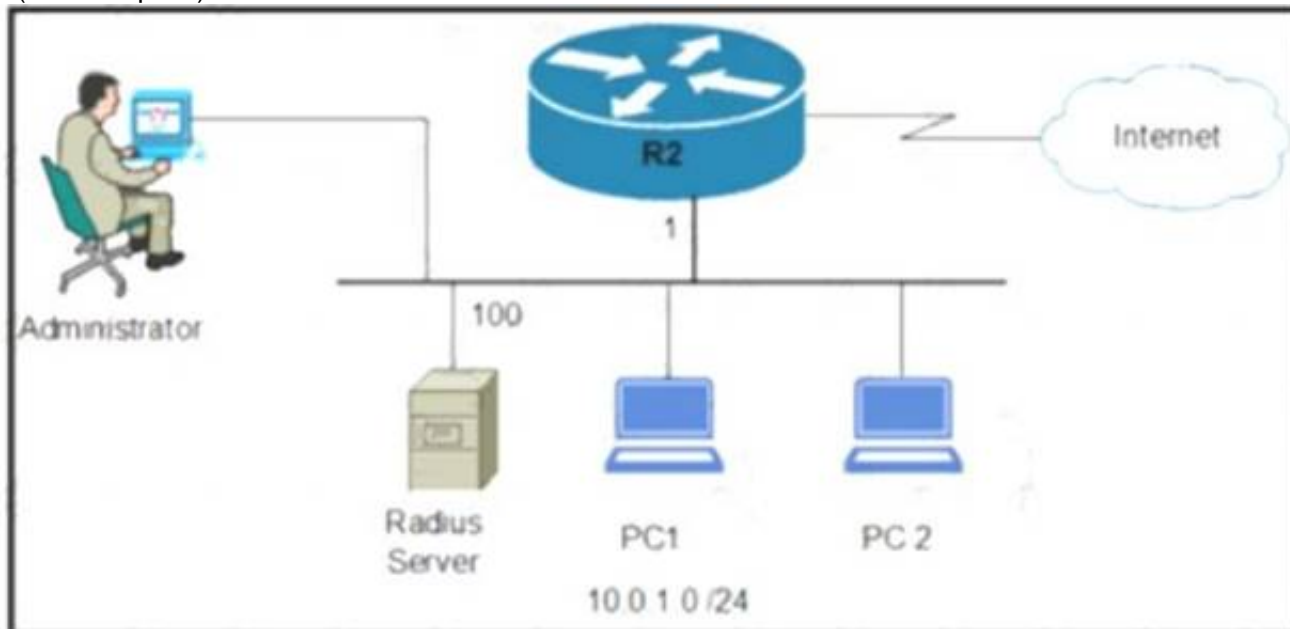
Refer to the exhibit. What are two results of the NAT configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Packets with a destination of 200.1.1.1 are translated to 10.1.1.1 or .2. respectively.
- B. A packet that is sent to 200.1.1.1 from 10.1.1.1 is translated to 209.165.201.1 on R1.
- C. R1 looks at the destination IP address of packets entering S0/0 and destined for inside hosts.
- D. R1 processes packets entering E0/0 and S0/0 by examining the source IP address.
- E. R1 is performing NAT for inside addresses and outside address.

Answer: BC

#### NEW QUESTION 413

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. Which command set enables router R2 to be configured via NETCONF?

- A)
 

```

R1(config)# username Netconf privilege 15 password example_password
R1(config)# netconf-yang
R1(config)# netconf-yang feature candidate-datastore

```
- B)
 

```

R1(config)# snmp-server manager
R1(config)# snmp-server community ENCOR ro

```
- C)
 

```

R1(config)# snmp-server manager
R1(config)# snmp-server community ENCOR rw

```
- D)

```
R1(config)# netconf
R1(config)# ip http secure-server
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 416

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which element is unique to a Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. memory
- B. VM OS
- C. host OS
- D. host hardware

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 420

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
ip access-list extended ACL-CoPP-Management
permit udp any eq ntp any
permit udp any any eq snmp
permit tcp any any eq 22
permit tcp any eq 22 any established

class-map match-all CLASS-CoPP-Management
match access-group name ACL-CoPP-Management
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must protect the CPU of the router from high rates of NTP, SNMP, and SSH traffic. Which two configurations must be applied to drop these types of traffic when it continuously exceeds 320 kbps? (Choose two)

- ☐ R1(config)#policy-map POLICY-CoPP
  - R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management
  - R1(config-pmap-c)#police 320000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop
- ☐ R1(config)#control-plane
  - R1(config-cp)# service-policy input POLICY-CoPP
- ☒ R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management
  - R1(config-pmap-c)#police 32 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop violate-action transmit
- ☐ R1(config)#control-plane
  - R1(config-cp)# service-policy output POLICY-CoPP
- ☐ R1(config)#policy-map POLICY-CoPP
  - R1(config-pmap)#class CLASS-CoPP-Management
  - R1(config-pmap-c)#police 320000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop violate-action drop

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

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 421

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.





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

- A. Indirect
- B. Layer 3 intercontroller
- C. Layer 2 intercontroller
- D. Intracontroller

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 424

- (Exam Topic 4)

Using the EIRP formula, what parameter is subtracted to determine the EIRP value?

- A. transmitter power
- B. antenna cable loss
- C. antenna gain
- D. signal-to-noise ratio

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 426

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which A record type should be configured for access points to resolve the IP address of a wireless LAN controller using DNS?

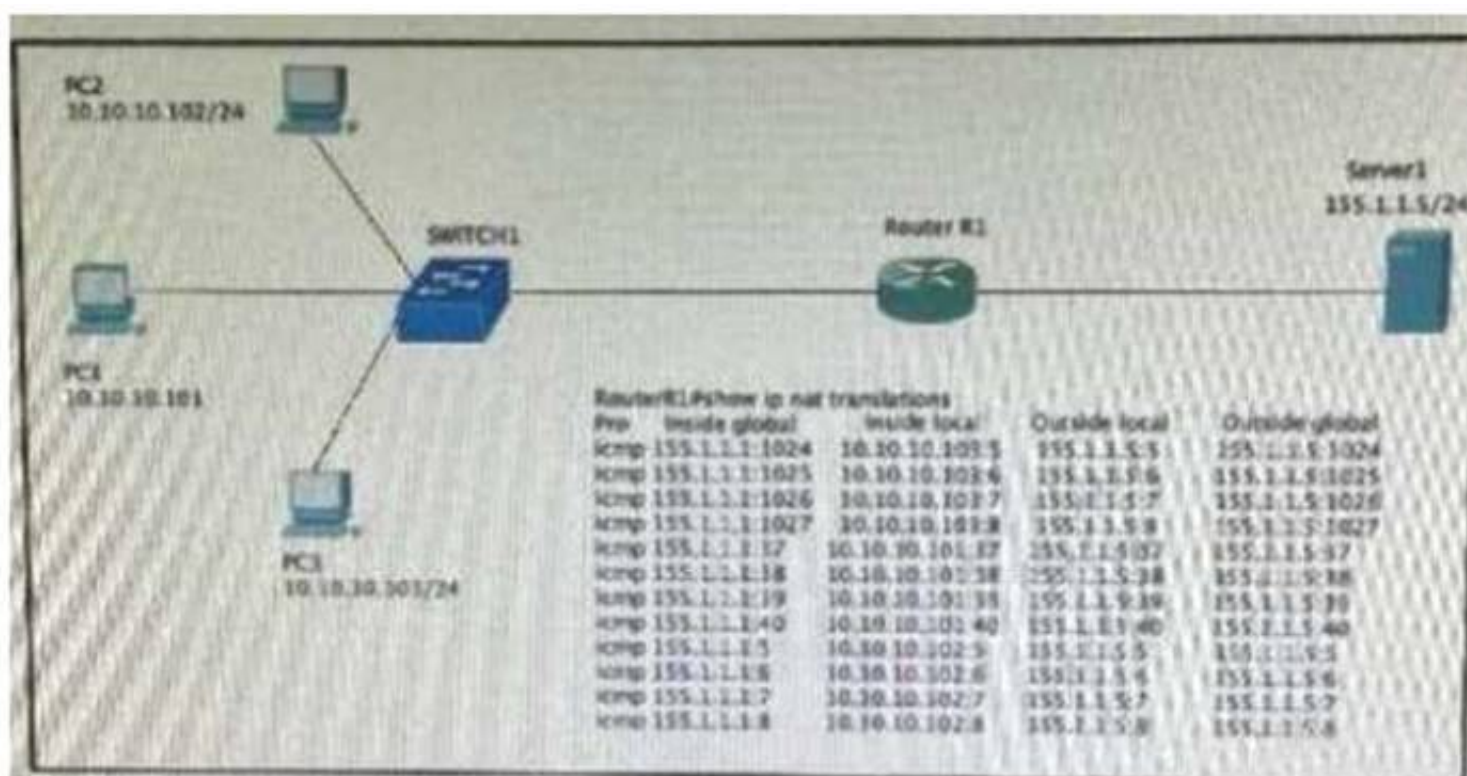
- A. CISCO.CONTROLLER.localdomain
- B. CISCO.CAPWAP.CONTROLLER.localdomain
- C. CISCO-CONTROLLER.localdomain
- D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 427

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Hosts PC1 PC2 and PC3 must access resources on Serve 1. An engineer configures NAT on Router R1 1e enable the communication and enters the show

command to verify operation Which IP address is used by the hosts when they communicate globally to Server1?

- A. 155.1.1.1
- B. random addresses in the 155.1.1.0/24 range
- C. their own address in the 10.10.10.0/24 range
- D. 155.1.1.5

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 429

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
ip access-list extended 101
 10 deny ip any any
!
event manager applet Block_Users
 action 1.0 cli command "enable"
 action 2.0 cli command "configure terminal"
 action 3.0 cli command "interface GigabitEthernet1"
 action 4.0 cli command "ip access-group 101 in"
 action 5.0 cli command "ip access-group 101 out"
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer builds an EEM script to apply an access list. Which statement must be added to complete the script?

- A. event none
- B. action 2.1 cli command "ip action 3.1 ell command 101"
- C. action 6.0 ell command "ip access-list extended 101"
- D. action 6.0 cli command "ip access-list extended 101"

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 434

- (Exam Topic 4)

Simulation 01

BGP connectivity exists between Headquarters and both remote sites; however, Remote Site 1 cannot communicate with Remote Site 2. Configure BGP according to the topology to

goals:

- \* 1. Configure R1 and R3 under the BGP process to provide reachability between Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2. No configuration changes are permitted on R2.
- \* 2. Ensure that the /32 networks at Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2 can ping each other.

Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

BGP connectivity exists between Headquarters and both remote sites; however, Remote Site 1 cannot communicate with Remote Site 2. Configure BGP according to the **topology to achieve these goals**:

1. Configure R1 and R3 under the BGP process to provide reachability between Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2. No configuration changes are permitted on R2.
2. **Ensure that the /32 networks at Remote Site 1 and Remote Site 2 can ping each other.**



## Guidelines

This is a lab item in which tasks will be performed on virtual devices.

- Refer to the **Tasks** tab to view the tasks for this lab item
- Refer to the **Topology** tab to access the device console(s) and perform the tasks
- Console access is available for all required devices by clicking the device icon or using the tab(s) above the console window.
- All necessary preconfigurations have been applied
- Do not change the enable password or hostname for any device
- **Save your configurations** to NVRAM before moving to the next item
- Click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to submit this lab and move to the next question.
- When **Next** is clicked, the lab closes and cannot be reopened

R1

```
R1#en
R1#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1237 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
--More--
```



```
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
```

R1 R3

```
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router bgp 123
 bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 10.0.0.2 remote-as 456
!
 address-family ipv4
 network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255
 redistribute connected
 neighbor 10.0.0.2 activate
 exit-address-family
!
```

```
R1#ping 10.0.0.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.0.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/4/5 m
s
R1#ping 10.0.0.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.0.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/3
s
R1#
```



```
R1#show ip bgp summ
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 123
BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4
3 network entries using 432 bytes of memory
3 path entries using 252 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 480 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 1188 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 3/0 prefixes, 3/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
```

| Neighbor | V | AS  | MsgRcvd | MsgSent | TblVer | InQ | OutQ | U |
|----------|---|-----|---------|---------|--------|-----|------|---|
| 10.0.0.2 | 4 | 456 | 37      | 34      | 4      | 0   | 0    | 0 |
| 0:26:35  | 1 |     |         |         |        |     |      |   |

```
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
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
```

| Network        | Next Hop | Metric | LocPrf | Weight | Path |
|----------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| *> 1.1.1.1/32  | 0.0.0.0  | 0      |        | 32768  | i    |
| *> 2.2.2.2/32  | 10.0.0.2 | 0      |        | 0      | 456  |
| i              |          |        |        |        |      |
| *> 10.0.0.0/24 | 0.0.0.0  | 0      |        | 32768  | ?    |

R3

```
R3>en
R3#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1246 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R3
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
--More--
```

```
interface Ethernet0
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255

interface Ethernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto

interface Ethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
```

R1 R3

```
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
router bgp 123
bgp router-id 3.3.3.3
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 456
!
address-family ipv4
network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.255.255.255
redistribute connected
neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
exit-address-family
!
```

R1 R3

```
bgp router-id 3.3.3.3
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 456
!
address-family ipv4
network 3.3.3.3 mask 255.255.255.255
redistribute connected
neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
exit-address-family
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
logging synchronous
line aux 0
```

```
R3#show ip bgp nei
R3#show ip bgp neighbors
BGP neighbor is 192.168.1.2, remote AS 456, external link
 BGP version 4, remote router ID 2.2.2.2
 BGP state = Established, up for 00:25:30
 Last read 00:00:48, last write 00:00:33, hold time is 180, keep
 alive interval is 60 seconds
 Neighbor sessions:
 1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)
 Neighbor capabilities:
 Route refresh: advertised and received(new)
 Four-octets ASN Capability: advertised and received
 Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
 Enhanced Refresh Capability: advertised and received
 Multisession Capability:
 Stateful switchover support enabled: NO for session 1
 Message statistics:
 InQ depth is 0
 OutQ depth is 0

 Sent Rcvd
Opens: 1 1
Notifications: 0 0
Updates: 3 6
Keepalives: 29 28
--More--
```

```
R3#
R3#show ip bgp summ
BGP router identifier 3.3.3.3, local AS number 123
BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4
3 network entries using 432 bytes of memory
3 path entries using 252 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 480 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 1188 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 3/0 prefixes, 3/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs

Neighbor V AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ U
p/Down State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.2 4 456 36 34 4 0 0 0
0:25:57 1
R3#
```

```
R3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
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

 Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 2.2.2.2/32 192.168.1.2 0 0 456
i
*> 3.3.3.3/32 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i
*> 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.0 0 32768 ?
R3#
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A



#### Explanation:

Solution: On R1:

```
R1(config)#router bgp 123
```

```
R1(config-router)#address-family ipv4
```

```
R1(config-router-af)#neighbor 10.0.0.2 allowas-in
```

On R3:

```
R3(config)#router bgp 123
```

```
R3(config-router)# address-family ipv4
```

```
R3(config-router-af)#neighbor 192.168.1.2 allowas-in
```

VERIFICATION:

```
R3#sh ip route bgp
```

Gateway of last resort is not set 1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

```
B 1.1.1.1 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:01:17
```

```
* 2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
B 2.2.2.2 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:05:06
```

```
* 10.1.1.1 /24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
B 10.0.0.0 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:01:17
```

Test Ping from R3 to R1:

```
R3#ping 1.1.1.1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

```
R3#ping 1.1.1.1 source lo0 Type escape sequence to abort.
```

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds: Packet sent with a source address of 3.3.3.3

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

#### NEW QUESTION 439

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which JSON script is properly formatted?

A)

```
{
 "car":{
 {
 "type":"A New Book",
 "model":"J Doe",
 "year":"1"
 }
 }
}
```

B)

```
{
 {
 "host":
 [
 "name":"SwitchA,
 "model":"Catalyst",
 "serial":"0438045649",
]
 }
}
```

C)

```
{
 "book":{
 {
 "title":"A New Book,
 "author":"J P Doe",
 "edition":"2"
 }
 }
}
```

D)

```
[
 "class":{
 "title":"Science",
 "grade":"11",
 "location":"Room C".
 }
]
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

**Answer: B**



#### NEW QUESTION 441

- (Exam Topic 4)

How do cloud deployments compare to on-premises deployments?

- A. Cloud deployments provide a better user experience across world regions, whereas on-premises deployments depend upon region-specific conditions
- B. Cloud deployments are inherently unsecure
- C. whereas a secure architecture is mandatory for on-premises deployments.
- D. Cloud deployments mandate a secure architecture, whereas on-premises deployments are inherently unsecure.
- E. Cloud deployments must include automation infrastructure, whereas on-premises deployments often lack the ability for automation.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 443

- (Exam Topic 4)

When a DNS host record is configured for a new Cisco AireOS WLC, which hostname must be added to allow APs to successfully discover the WLC?

- A. CONTROLLER-CAPWAP-CISCO
- B. CISCO-CONTROLLER-CAPWAP
- C. CAPWAP-CISCO-CONTROLLER
- D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 446

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| declarative | Chef      |
| uses Ruby   |           |
| uses Python | SaltStack |
| procedural  |           |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A picture containing application Description automatically generated

#### NEW QUESTION 451

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is a benefit of using segmentation with TrustSec?

- A. Packets sent between endpoints on a LAN are encrypted using symmetric key cryptography.
- B. Firewall rules are streamlined by using business-level profiles.
- C. Integrity checks prevent data from being modified in transit.
- D. Security group tags enable network segmentation.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 454

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#
*May 27 15:33:59.642: OSPF-1 ADJ Gi1: Send DBD to 192.168.201.137 seq 0xDE7 opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32
*May 27 15:33:59.642: OSPF-1 ADJ Gi1: Retransmitting DBD to 192.168.201.137 [15]
*May 27 15:33:59.645: OSPF-1 ADJ Gi1: Rcv DBD from 192.168.201.137 seq 0xDE7 opt 0x52 flag 0x2 len 112 mtu 9100 state EXSTART
```

The OSPF neighborship fails between two routers. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The OSPF router ID is missing on this router.

- B. The OSPF process is stopped on the neighbor router.  
C. There is an MTU mismatch between the two routers.  
D. The OSPF router ID is missing on the neighbor router.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

```
cisco_R2(config-subif)#do debug ip ospf adj OSPF adjacency debugging is on
cisco_R2(config-subif)#ip mtu 1111 <<<<<<<<<<<< cisco_R2(config-subif)#
cisco_R2(config-subif)# cisco_R2(config-subif)#do clear ip ospf
!!!debug shows this: cisco_R2(config-subif)#
*Dec 23 13:02:27.164: OSPF-1 ADJ Et0/0.10: Rcv DBD from 6.6.6.6 seq 0x19FD opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXSTART <<<<<<<<<<<<
*Dec 23 13:02:27.164: OSPF-1 ADJ Et0/0.10: Nbr 6.6.6.6 has larger interface MTU <<<<<<<<
*Dec 23 13:02:27.164: OSPF-1 ADJ Et0/0.10: Rcv DBD from 6.6.6.6 seq 0x26B opt 0x52 flag 0x2 len 112 mtu 1500 state EXSTART
*Dec 23 13:02:27.164: OSPF-1 ADJ Et0/0.10: Nbr 6.6.6.6 has larger interface MTU
*Dec 23 13:02:27.395: OSPF-1 ADJ Et0/0.10: Rcv DBD from 6.6.6.6 seq 0x26B opt 0x52 flag 0x2 len 112 mtu 1500 state EXSTART
```

### NEW QUESTION 455

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer is configuring RADIUS-Based Authentication with EAP MS-CHAPv2 is configured on a client device. Which outer method protocol must be configured on the ISE to support this authentication type?

- A. EAP-TLS  
B. PEAP  
C. LDAP  
D. EAP-FAST

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 460

- (Exam Topic 4)

| General                      | Security                                                                                                | QoS | Policy-Mapping | Advanced |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------|
| Profile Name                 | <input type="text" value="Cisco"/>                                                                      |     |                |          |
| Type                         | <input type="text" value="WLAN"/>                                                                       |     |                |          |
| SSID                         | <input type="text" value="Cisco"/>                                                                      |     |                |          |
| Status                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled                                                             |     |                |          |
| Security Policies            | [WPA2][Auth(802.1X)]<br>(Modifications done under security tab will appear after applying the changes.) |     |                |          |
| Radio Policy                 | <input type="text" value="All"/>                                                                        |     |                |          |
| Interface/Interface Group(G) | <input type="text" value="management"/>                                                                 |     |                |          |
| Multicast Vlan Feature       | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabled                                                                        |     |                |          |
| Broadcast SSID               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled                                                             |     |                |          |
| NAS-ID                       | <input type="text" value="none"/>                                                                       |     |                |          |

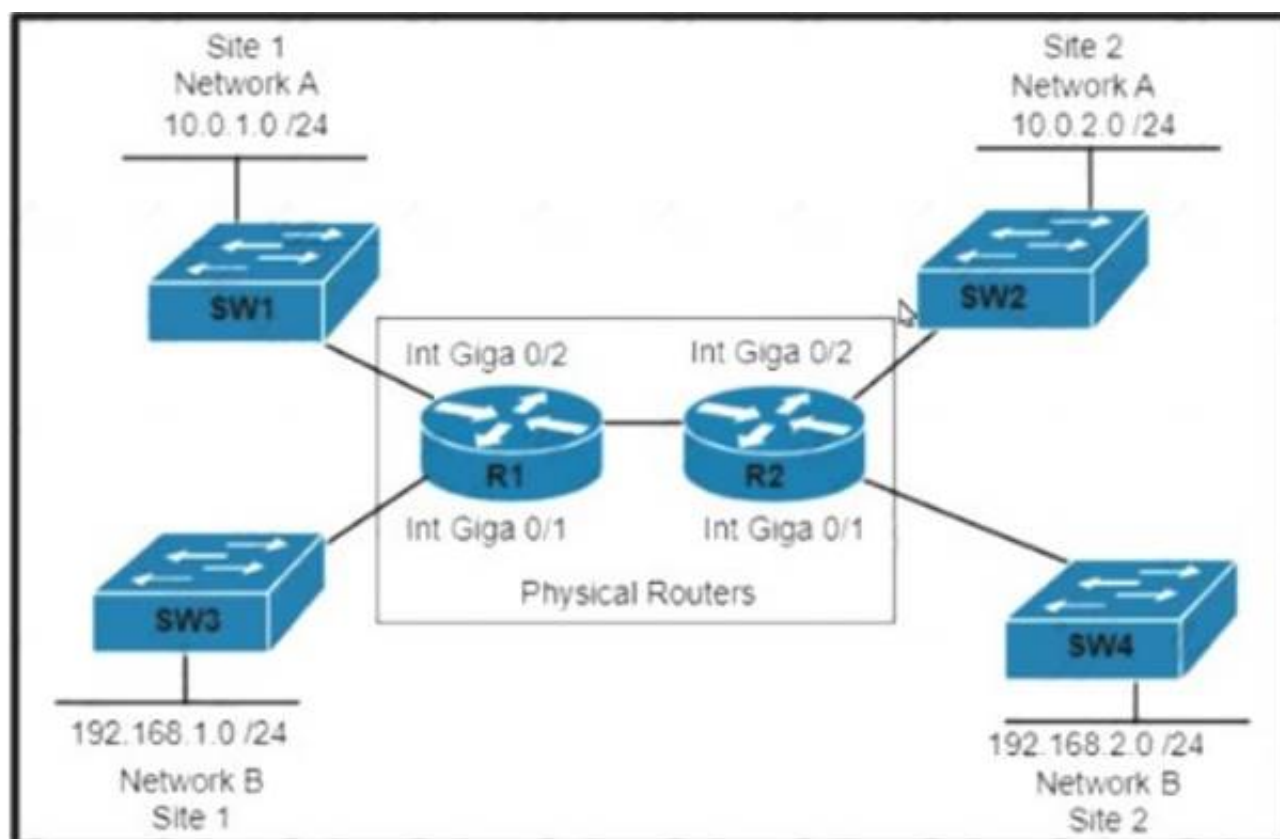
Refer to the exhibit. Clients report that they cannot connect to this SSID using the provided PSK. Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. Apply the correct interface to this WLAN.
- B. Apply the changes this SSID.
- C. Select the PSK under authentication key management.
- D. Define the correct Radio Policy.

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION 463

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. Which set of commands is required to configure and verify the VRF for Site 1 Network A on router R1?

- ☒ R1#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip vrf 100  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip route
- ☐ R1#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip vrf 100  
R1(config-vrf)#rd 100:1  
R1(config-vrf)# address family ipv4  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip route
- ☐ R1#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip vrf 100  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip vrf
- ☐ R1#ip routing  
R1(config)#ip vrf 100  
!  
R1(config)#interface Gi0/2  
R1(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding 100  
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
  
R1#show ip vrf

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 466

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer must protect the password for the VTY lines against over-the-shoulder attacks. Which configuration should be applied?

- A. service password-encryption
- B. username netadmin secret 9 \$9\$vFpMf8elb4RVV8\$seZ/bDA
- C. username netadmin secret 7\$1\$42J36k33008Pyh4QzwXyZ4
- D. line vty 0 15 p3ssword XD822j

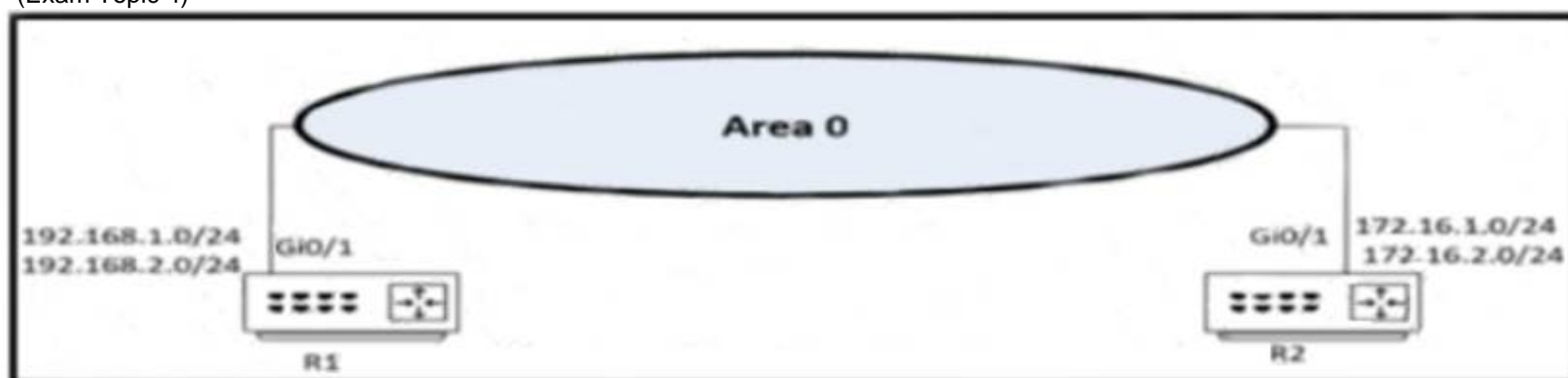
Answer: A

#### Explanation:

```
cisco(config)#username test privilege 15 password test777 cisco(config)#do s running-config | include user
username test privilege 15 password 0 test777 cisco(config)#service password-encryption cisco(config)#do s running-config | include user
username test privilege 15 password 7 044F0E151B761B19 cisco(config)#
cisco(config)#do wr Building configuration... [OK]
cisco(config)#
```

# NEW QUESTION 469

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. Which two configurations enable R1 and R2 to advertise routes into OSPF? (Choose two)

A)

```
R2
router ospf 0
network 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
network 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
```

B)

```
R2
router ospf 0
network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
```

C)

```
R1
router ospf 0
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

D)

```
R2
router ospf 0
network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

E)

```
R1
router ospf 0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
```

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

Answer: CD

# NEW QUESTION 470

- (Exam Topic 4)

Why would a customer implement an on-premises solution instead of a cloud solution?

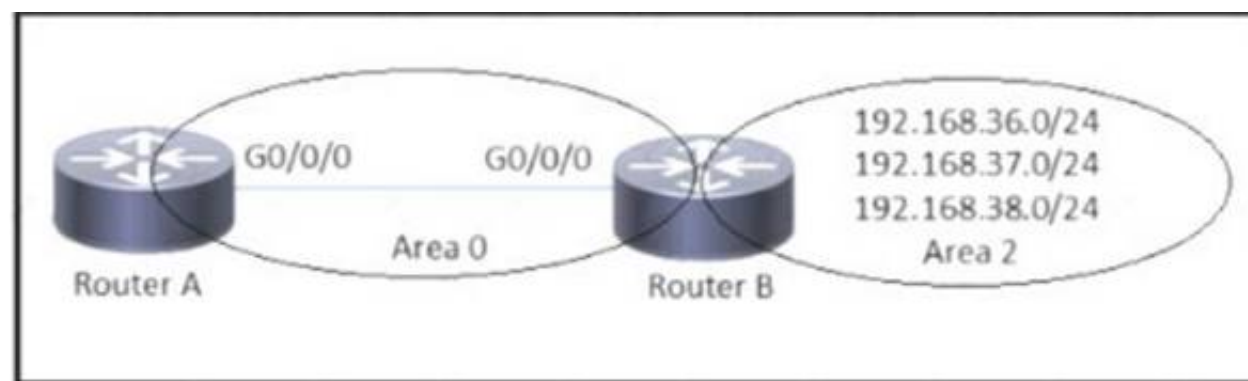
- A. On-premises Offers greater compliance for government regulations than cloud
- B. On-premises offers greater scalability than cloud.
- C. On-premises offers shorter deployment time than cloud.
- D. On-premises is more secure than cloud.

Answer: D

# NEW QUESTION 472

- (Exam Topic 4)





Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration is required to summarize the Area 2 networks that are advertised to Area 0?

- ☒ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# network 192.168.38.0 255.255.252.0
- ☐ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# network 192.168.38.0 255.255.255.0
- ☐ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.36.0 255.255.252.0
- ☐ RouterB(config)# router ospf 1  
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 range 192.168.36.0 255.255.255.0

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 474

- (Exam Topic 4)

In a wireless network environment, what is calculated using the numerical values of the transmitter power level, cable loss, and antenna gain?

- A. RSSI
- B. dBI
- C. SNR
- D. EIRP

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 477

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which LISP infrastructure device provides connectivity between non-sites and LISP sites by receiving non-LISP traffic with a LISP site destination?

- A. PETR
- B. PITR
- C. map resolver
- D. map server

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 478

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer is connected to a Cisco router through a Telnet session. Which command must be issued to view the logging messages from the current session as soon as they are generated by the router?

- A. logging buffer
- B. service timestamps log uptime
- C. logging host
- D. terminal monitor

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 483

- (Exam Topic 4)

Simulation 06

Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

DISTRO-SW01
DISTRO-SW02
ACCESS-SW01

DISTRO-SW01 con0 is now available  
  
Press RETURN to get started.  
  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>

Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

The operations team started configuring network devices for a new site. Complete the configurations to achieve these goals:

1. Ensure that port channel Po1 between DISTRO-SW01 and DISTRO-SW02 is operational using the LACP protocol. Configuration changes for this task must be made on DISTRO-SW01.
2. Ensure that traffic on VLAN 10 is carried as untagged traffic between DISTRO-SW01 and DISTRO-SW02.
3. Complete the Rapid-PVST+ configuration on DISTRO-SW2 by ensuring it is the secondary root switch for all VLANs in the range of 1 to 1005.

DISTRO-SW01
DISTRO-SW02
ACCESS-SW01

DISTRO-SW01 con0 is now available  
  
Press RETURN to get started.  
  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>  
DISTRO-SW01>

```

DISTRO-SW01#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DISTRO-SW01(config)#int et0/0
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no chan
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-gr
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-group 1 mo
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-group 1 mode passi
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no channel-group 1 mode passive
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#
*Jan 4 10:02:14.924: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
hernet0/0, changed state to up
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#no shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if)#

```

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```
DISTRO-SW01(config)#int ra
DISTRO-SW01(config)#int range et0/2 - 3
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#chan
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-gr
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mod
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode ac
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#shut
*Jan 4 10:06:10.920: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Et
hernet0/2, changed state to up
*Jan 4 10:06:10.920: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Et
hernet0/3, changed state to up
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#no shut
DISTRO-SW01(config-if-range)#
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Distro-Switch1 Int et0/0  
No Channel-group 1 mode passive  
Int range et0/2-3  
No Channel-group 1 mode passive Channel-group 1 mode active Shut  
No shut Int port 1  
Switchport trunk native vlan 10 Copy run start  
Distro-Switch2  
Int port 1  
Switchport trunk native vlan 10 Copy run start  
Distro-Switch2  
Spanning-tree vlan 1-1005 root secondary Copy run start

NEW QUESTION 486

- (Exam Topic 4)  
What is difference between TCAM and the MAC address table?

- A. TCAM is used to make Lalyer 2 forwarding decisions CAM is used to build routing tables.
- B. The MAC address table supports partial matches .TCAM requires an exact match.
- C. The MAC address table is contained in CAM.ACL and QoS information is stored in TCAM.
- D. Router prefix lookups happens in CAM.MAC address table lookups happen in TCAM.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 487

- (Exam Topic 4)  
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the switching mechanisms they describe on the right.

The forwarding table is created in advance.

The router processor is involved with every forwarding decision.

All forwarding decisions are made in software.

All packets are switched using hardware.

Cisco Express Forwarding

Process Switching

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered



**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 491**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which technology enables a redundant supervisor engine to take over when the primary supervisor engine fails?

- A. NSF
- B. graceful restart
- C. SSO
- D. FHRP

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 493**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#show cdp neighbors | include Local0/1
Device ID Local Intrfce Holdtime Capability Platform Port ID
SW2 Fas 0/1 131 R/S WS-C3750- Fas 0/1

SW1#show interfaces FastEthernet0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic desirable
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: On

SW2#show cdp neighbors | include Local0/1
Device ID Local Intrfce Holdtime Capability Platform Port ID
SW1 Fas 0/1 142 R/S WS-C3750- Fas 0/1

SW2#show interfaces FastEthernet0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic desirable
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: isl
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: On
```

An engineer configures a trunk between SW1 and SW2 but tagged packets are not passing. Which action fixes the issue?

- A. Configure SW1 with dynamic auto mode on interface FastEthernet0/1.
- B. Configure the native VLAN to be the same VLAN on both switches on interface FastEthernet0/1.
- C. Configure SW2 with encapsulation dot1q on interface FastEthernet0/1.
- D. Configure FastEthernet0/1 on both switches for static trunking.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 498**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which two results occur if Cisco DNA center loses connectivity to devices in the SD-ACCESS fabric? (Choose two)

- A. All devices reload after detecting loss of connection to Cisco DNA Center
- B. Already connected users are unaffected, but new users cannot connect
- C. User connectivity is unaffected
- D. Cisco DNA Center is unable to collect monitoring data in Assurance
- E. Users lose connectivity

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 501**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following are examples of Type 2 hypervisors? (Choose three.)

- A. VMware ESXi
- B. Oracle VirtualBox
- C. Oracle Solaris Zones
- D. Microsoft Hyper-V
- E. Microsoft Virtual PC

**Answer:** BCE

**NEW QUESTION 505**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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



|                                                                                                     |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| supports unequal path load balancing                                                                | OSPF  |
| link state routing protocol                                                                         |       |
| distance vector routing protocol                                                                    |       |
| metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default                                                   |       |
| makes it easy to segment the network logically                                                      | EIGRP |
| constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table |       |
|                                                                                                     |       |
|                                                                                                     |       |

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

|                                                                                                     |                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| supports unequal path load balancing                                                                | OSPF                                                                                                |
| link state routing protocol                                                                         | link state routing protocol                                                                         |
| distance vector routing protocol                                                                    | makes it easy to segment the network logically                                                      |
| metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default                                                   | constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table |
| makes it easy to segment the network logically                                                      | EIGRP                                                                                               |
| constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table | supports unequal path load balancing                                                                |
|                                                                                                     | distance vector routing protocol                                                                    |
|                                                                                                     | metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default                                                   |

#### NEW QUESTION 506

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which LISP component decapsulates messages and forwards them to the map server responsible for the egress tunnel routers?

- A. Ingress Tunnel Router  
B. Map Resolver  
C. Proxy ETR  
D. Router Locator

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 510

- (Exam Topic 4)

How do the RIB and the FIB differ?

- A. FIB contains routes learned through a dynamic routing protocol, and the RIB contains routes that are static or directly connected.  
B. RIB contains the interface for a destination, and the FIB contains the next hop information.  
C. FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the data plane.

D. RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 511

- (Exam Topic 4)

Drag the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone

hello packets are sent by default every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links

default cost is based on interface bandwidth only

metric is calculated using bandwidth and delay by default

EIGRP

OSPF

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone

hello packets are sent by default every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links

default cost is based on interface bandwidth only

metric is calculated using bandwidth and delay by default

EIGRP

hello packets are sent by default every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links

metric is calculated using bandwidth and delay by default

OSPF

uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone

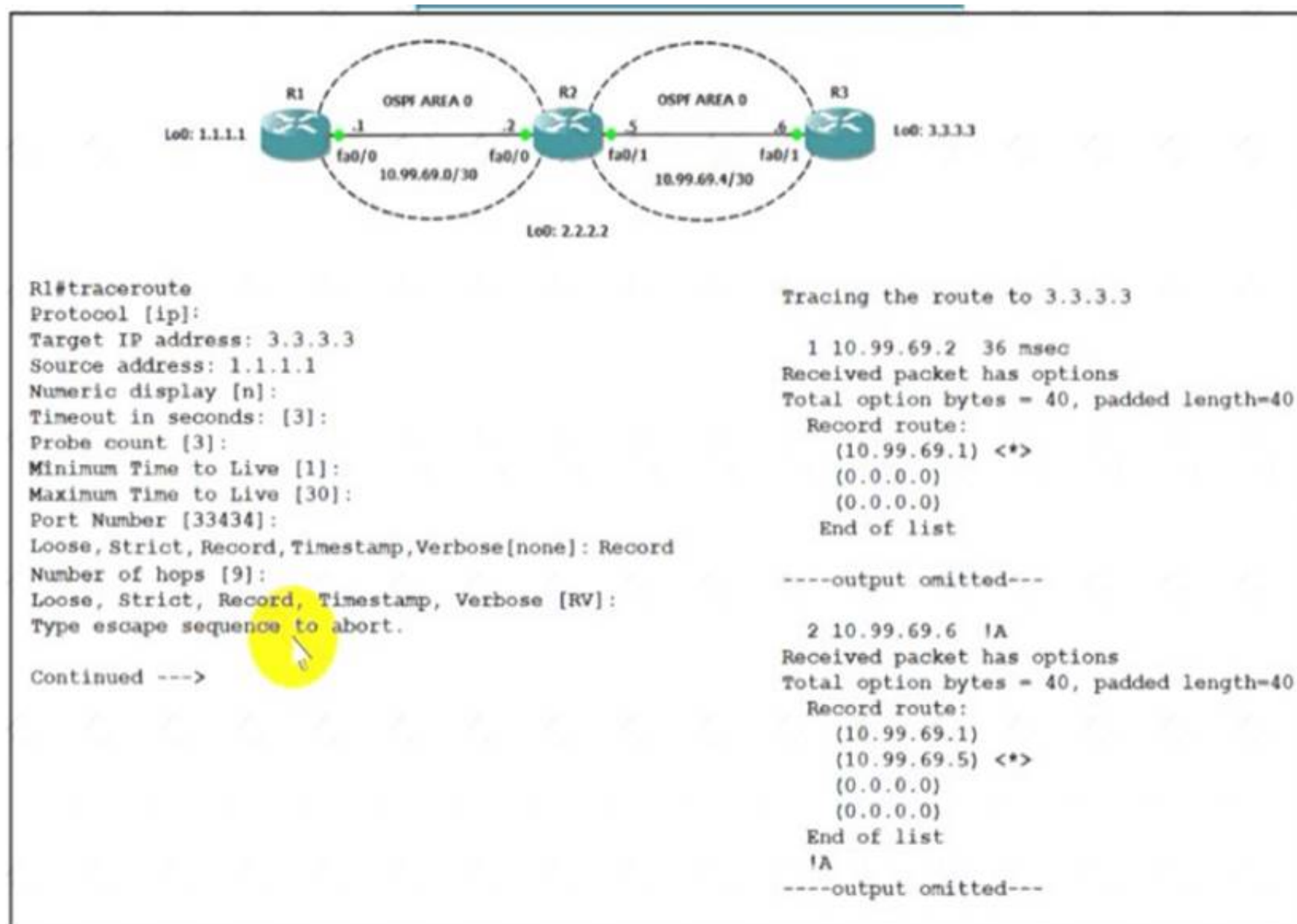
default cost is based on interface bandwidth only

NEW QUESTION 516

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.





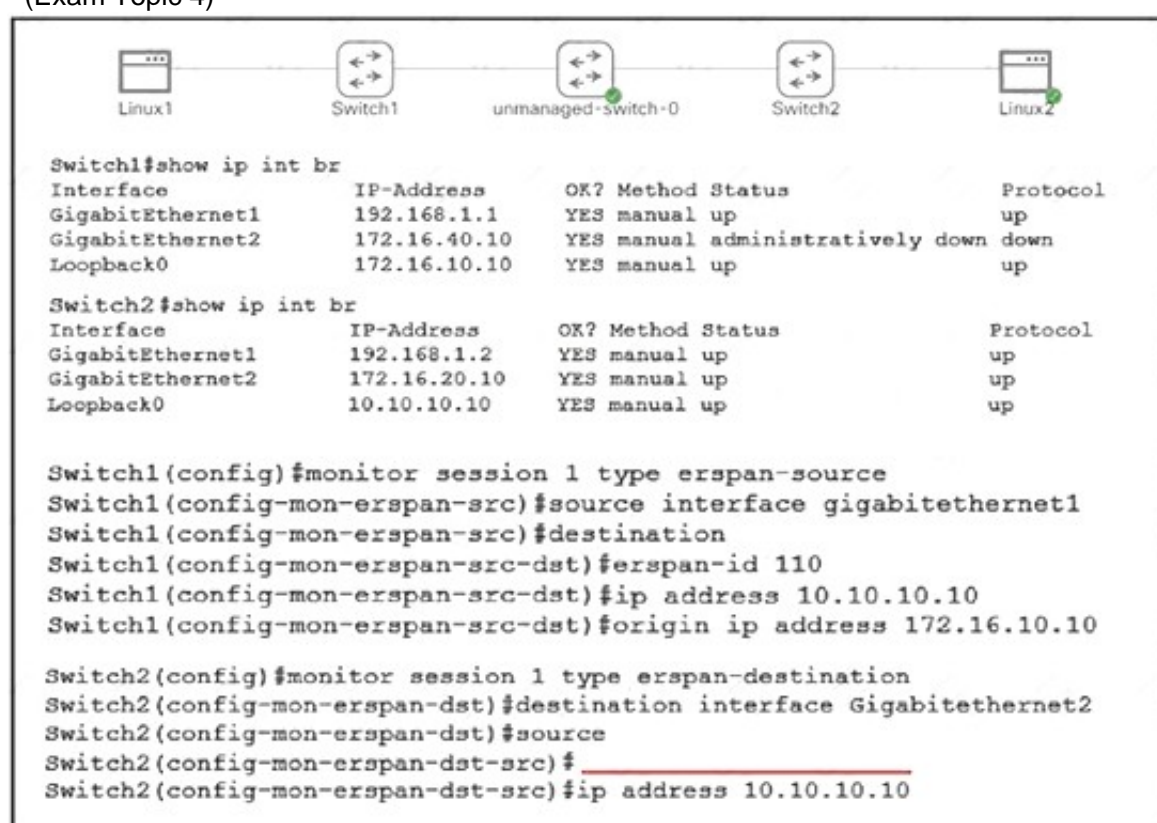
The traceroute fails from R1 to R3. What is the cause of the failure?

- A. The loopback on R3 is in a shutdown state.
- B. An ACL applied Inbound on loopback0 of R2 is dropping the traffic.
- C. An ACL applied Inbound on fa0/1 of R3 is dropping the traffic.
- D. Redistribution of connected routes into OSPF is not configured.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 517

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an ERSPAN tunnel that mirrors traffic from linux1 on Switch1 to Linux2 on Switch2. Which command must be added to the destination configuration to enable the ERSPAN tunnel?

- A. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# origin ip address 172.16.10.10
- B. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# erspan-id 172.16.10.10
- C. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# no shut
- D. (config-mon-erspan-dst-src)# erspan-id 110

Answer: D

## NEW QUESTION 519

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
client.load_system_host_keys()
client.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
client.connect(ip, port= 22, username= usr, password= pswd)
stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command(t + '\n')
time.sleep(3)
print(t)
for u in stdout:
 print(u)
client.close()
```

Which action results from executing the Python script?

- A. display the output of a command that is entered on that device in a single line
- B. SSH to the IP address that is manually entered on that device
- C. display the output of a command that is entered on that device
- D. display the unformatted output of a command that is entered on that device

Answer: A

## NEW QUESTION 524

- (Exam Topic 4)

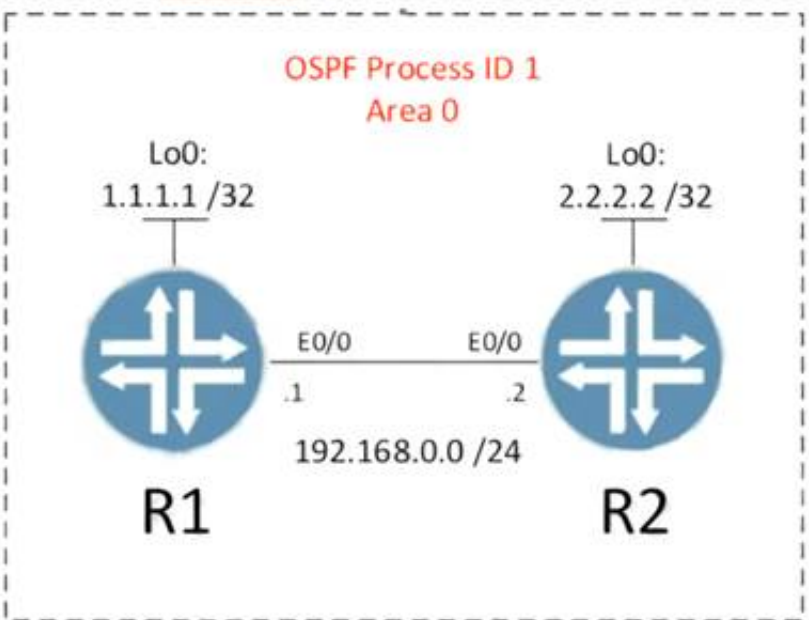
Simulation 04

Configure OSPF on both routers according to the topology to achieve these goals:

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks



R1

R2

R2 con0 is now available

Guidelines

Topology

Tasks

Configure OSPF on both routers according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. Ensure that all networks are advertised between the routers without using the “network” statement under the “router ospf” configuration section.
2. Configure a single command on both routers to ensure:
  - The DR/BDR election does not occur on the link between the OSPF neighbors.
  - No extra OSPF host routes are generated.

Submit feedback about this item.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution: R1  
Router ospf 1 Int loop0  
Ip ospf 1 area 0 Int et0/0  
Ip ospf 1 area 0  
Ip ospf network point-to-point  
Copy run start  
R2  
Router ospf 1 Int loop0  
Ip ospf 1 area 0 Int et0/0  
Ip ospf 1 area 0  
Ip ospf network point-to-point Copy run start  
Verification:

```
R2#sh ip os
R2#sh ip ospf nei
R2#sh ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address
 Interface
1.1.1.1 0 FULL/ - 00:00:34 192.168.0
.1 Ethernet0/0
R2#
```

```
R1#sh ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address
 Interface
2.2.2.2 0 FULL/ - 00:00:32 192.168
.2 Ethernet0/0
R1#sh ip ospf route

 OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 1)

 Base Topology (MTID 0)

 Area BACKBONE (0)

 Intra-area Route List

* 192.168.0.0/24, Intra, cost 10, area 0, Connected
 via 192.168.0.1, Ethernet0/0
* 1.1.1.1/32, Intra, cost 1, area 0, Connected
 via 1.1.1.1, Loopback0
*> 2.2.2.2/32, Intra, cost 11, area 0
 via 192.168.0.2, Ethernet0/0

 First Hop Forwarding Gateway Tree

192.168.0.1 on Ethernet0/0, count 1
192.168.0.2 on Ethernet0/0, count 1
1.1.1.1 on Loopback0, count 1
R1#
```

NEW QUESTION 527

- (Exam Topic 4)  
In a Cisco StackWise Virtual environment, which planes are virtually combined in the common logical switch?

- A. control, and forwarding
- B. management and data
- C. control and management

D. control and data

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 532

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
R1# show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.255.255.1, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor V AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
10.255.255.3 4 65000 0 0 1 0 0 Never Idle

R1# ping 10.255.255.3 source lo0
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.255.255.3, timeout is 2 seconds
Packet sent with a source address of 10.255.255.1
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/3 ms

R1# telnet 10.255.255.3 179 /source-interface lo0
Trying 10.255.255.3, 179 . . .
% Destination unreachable; gateway or host down

R1# debug ip tcp transactions
TCP special event debugging is on
R1#
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCB7F0E49C5AA38 created
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP0: state was LISTEN -> SYNRCVD [179 -> 10.255.255.3(55290)]
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP: tcb 7F0E49C5AA38 connection to 10.255.255.3:55290, peer MSS 1460, MSS is 516
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP: pmtu enabled, mss is now set to 1460
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP: sending SYN, seq 2953990054, ack 2359850152
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP0: Connection to 10.255.255.3:55290, advertising MSS 1460
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP0: ICMP destination unreachable received
```

Refer to the exhibit An engineer is troubleshooting a newly configured BGP peering that does not establish What is the reason for the failure?

- A. BGP peer 10 255 255 3 is not configured for peenng with R1
- B. Mandatory BOP parameters between R1 and 10 255 255 3 are mismatched
- C. A firewall is blocking access to TCP port 179 on the BGP peer 10 255 255.3
- D. Both BGP pern are configured for passive TCP transport

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 533

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router#show access-lists
Extended IP access list 100
 10 permit ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
 20 permit ip 172.16.0.0 0.0.15.255 any
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set must be added to permit and log all traffic that comes from 172.20.10.1 in interface GigabitEthernet0/1 without impacting the functionality of the access list?

- ☐ Router(config)#no access-list 100 permit ip 172.16.0.0 0.0.15.255 any  
Router(config)#access-list 100 permit ip 172.16.0.0 0.0.15.255 any log  
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in
- ☐ Router(config)#access-list 100 seq 5 permit ip host 172.20.10.1 any log  
Router(config)#Interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in
- ☐ Router(config)#ip access-list extended 100  
Router(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit ip 172.20.10.0 0.0.0.255 any log  
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in
- ☐ Router(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.20.10.1 any log  
Router(config)#Interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 534

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a characteristic of the overlay network in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- A. It uses a traditional routed access design to provide performance and high availability to the network.  
B. It consists of a group of physical routers and switches that are used to maintain the network.  
C. It provides isolation among the virtual networks and independence from the physical network.  
D. It provides multicast support to enable Layer 2 Flooding capability in the underlay network.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 538

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which component transports data plane traffic across a Cisco SD-WAN network?

- A. vSmart  
B. vManage  
C. cEdge  
D. vBond

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 541

- (Exam Topic 3)

In a Cisco Catalyst switch equipped with two supervisor modules an administrator must temporally remove the active supervisor from the chassis to perform hardware maintenance on it. Which mechanism ensure that the active supervisor removal is not disruptive to the network operation?

- A. NSF/NSR  
B. SSO  
C. HSRP  
D. VRRP

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 542

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is one benefit of adopting a data modeling language?

- A. augmenting management process using vendor centric actions around models  
B. refactoring vendor and platform specific configurations with widely compatible configurations  
C. augmenting the use of management protocols like SNMP for status subscriptions  
D. deploying machine-friendly codes to manage a high number of devices

**Answer:** B



## NEW QUESTION 547

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# description source1
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 rx
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 - 8 tx
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# erspan-id 100
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# origin ip address 10.1.0.1
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# ip prec 5
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# ip ttl 32
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# mtu 1700
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# origin ip address 10.10.0.1
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# vrf 1
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# no shutdown
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# end
```

An engineer must configure an ERSPAN session with the remote end of the session 10.10.0.1. Which commands must be added to complete the configuration?

A)

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#no origin ip address 10.10.0.1
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#ip address 10.10.0.1
```

B)

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#no origin ip address 10.10.0.1
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#ip destination address 10.10.0.1
```

C)

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-destination
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#origin ip address 10.1.0.1
```

D)

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination
Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#no vrf 1
```

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

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Example: Configuring an ERSPAN Source Session on a WAN Interface

The following example shows how to configure more than one WAN interface in a single ERSPAN source monitor session. Multiple interfaces have been separated by a commas.

monitor session 100 type erspan-source source interface Serial 0/1/0:0, Serial 0/1/0:6

Example: Configuring an ERSPAN Destination Session

The following example shows how to configure an ERSPAN destination session: monitor session 2 type erspan-destination

destination interface GigabitEthernet1/3/2 destination interface GigabitEthernet2/2/0 source

erspan-id 100

ip address 10.10.0.1

## NEW QUESTION 551

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
<interface>
 <Loopback>
 <name>100</name>
 <enabled>true</enabled>
 </Loopback>
</interface>
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is achieved by this code?

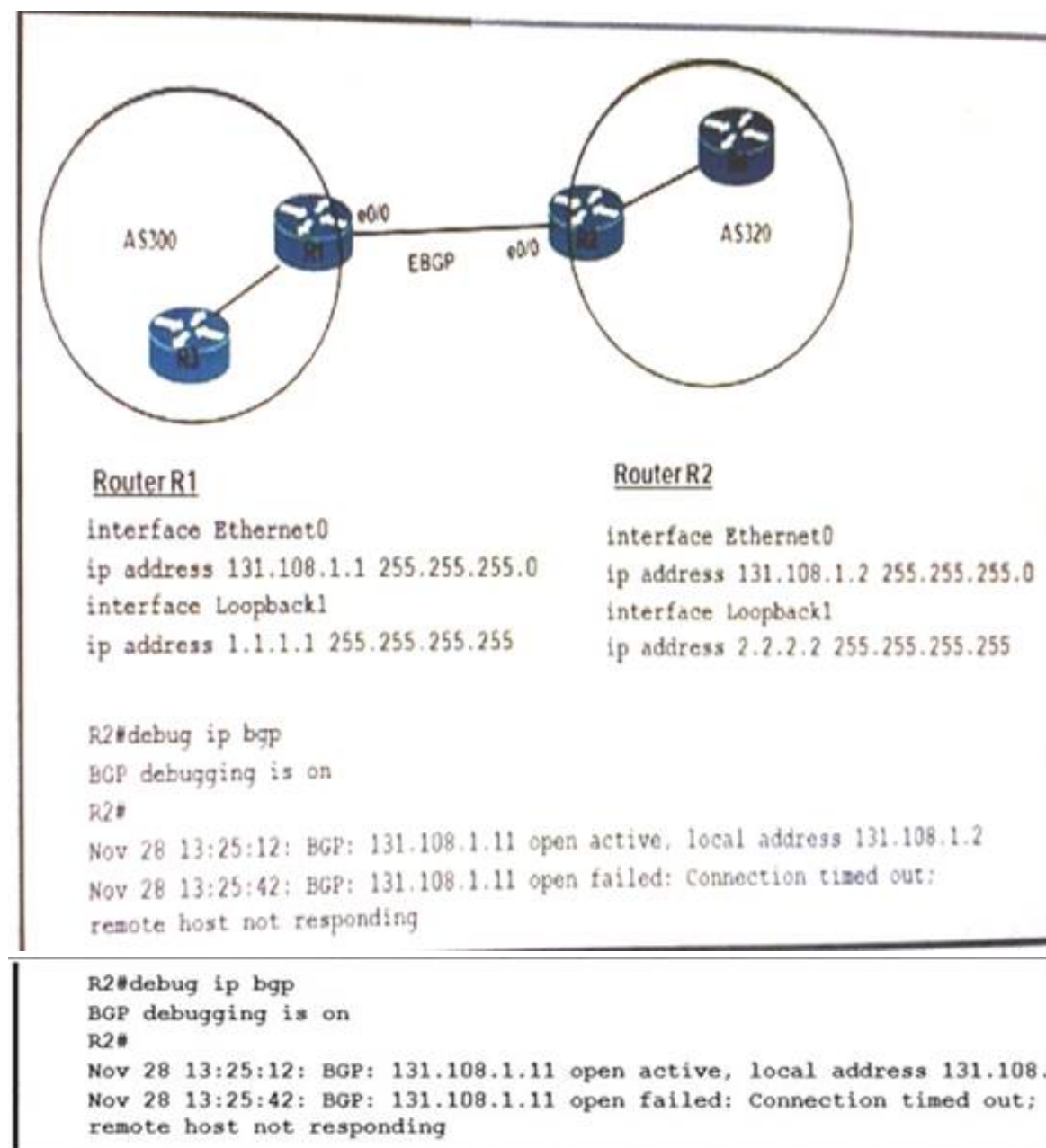
- A. It unshuts the loopback interface
- B. It renames the loopback interface
- C. It deletes the loopback interface
- D. It displays the loopback interface

**Answer: D**

## NEW QUESTION 555

- (Exam Topic 3)





Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be implemented to establish EBGP peering between R1 and R2?

- ☒ R2
 

```
router bgp 320
neighbor 131.108.1.1 remote-as 300
R1
router bgp 300
neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 320
```
- ☐ R2
 

```
router bgp 320
neighbor 131.108.1.11 remote-as 300
R1
router bgp 300
neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 320
```
- ☐ R2
 

```
router bgp 300
neighbor 131.108.1.1 remote-as 320
R1
router bgp 320
neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 300
```
- ☐ R2
 

```
router bgp 320
neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 300
R1
router bgp 300
neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 320
```

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 558

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which benefit is realized by implementing SSO?

- A. IP first-hop redundancy

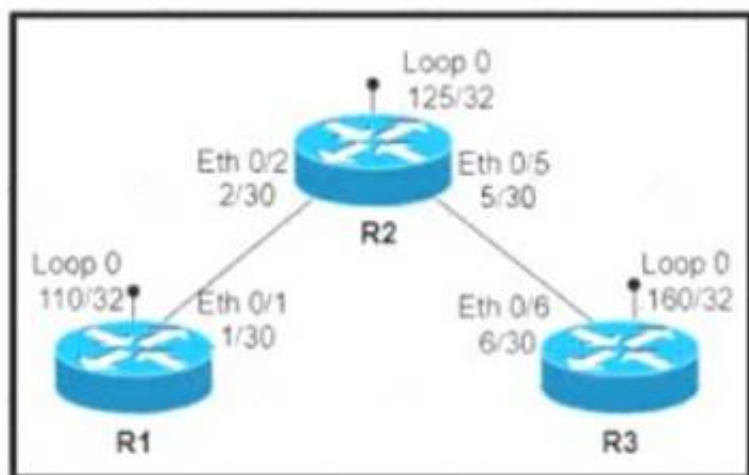
- B. communication between different nodes for cluster setup
- C. physical link redundancy
- D. minimal network downtime following an RP switchover

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 562

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures routing between all routers and must build a configuration to connect R1 to R3 via a GRE tunnel Which configuration must be applied?

A)

```
R1
interface Tunnel1
ip address 1.1.1.13 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.110
```

```
R3
interface Tunnel1
ip address 1.1.1.31 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.160
```

B)

```
R1
interface Tunnel1
ip address 1.1.1.13 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.110
```

```
R3
interface Tunnel1
ip address 1.1.1.31 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.125
```

C)

```
R1
interface Tunnel2
ip address 1.1.1.12 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.125
```

```
R2
interface Tunnel1
ip address 1.1.1.125 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.110
interface Tunnel3
ip address 1.1.1.125 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.160
```

```
R3
interface Tunnel2
ip address 1.1.1.32 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.125
```

D)

```
R1
interface Tunnel1
ip address 1.1.1.13 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.160
```

```
R3
interface Tunnel1
ip address 1.1.1.31 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
tunnel destination x.y.z.110
```

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 563

- (Exam Topic 3)

An administrator is configuring NETCONF using the following XML string. What must the administrator end the request with?

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<rpc message-id="9.0"><notification-on/>
```

- A. </rpc>]]>]]>
- B. </rpc-reply>
- C. </rpc>
- D. <rpc message.id="9.0"><notificationoff/>

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 568

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Jun 28 19:14:50.462: %IPNAT-4-ADDR_ALLOC_FAILURE: Address allocation failed for 10.0.3.1,
pool NAT might be exhausted
*Jun 28 19:14:50.462: NAT: translation failed (A), dropping packet s=10.0.3.1 d=203.0.113.8

CPE# show ip nat translation
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
tcp 198.51.100.5 61082 10.0.1.1 61082 203.0.113.8 23
-- 198.51.100.5 10.0.1.1 --- ---
tcp 198.51.100.6 15350 10.0.2.1 15350 203.0.113.8 23
-- 198.51.100.6 10.0.2.1 --- ---

CPE# show ip nat statistics
Total active translations: 4 (0 static, 4 dynamic, 2 extended)
Outside interfaces:
 Ethernet0/0
Inside interfaces:
 Ethernet0/1
Hits: 234 Misses: 0
CEF Translated packets: 234, CEF Punted packets: 7
Expired translations: 2
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
[Id: 1] access-list NAT pool NAT refcount 4
pool NAT id 1, netmask 255.255.255.0
 start 198.51.100.5 end 198.51.100.6
 type generic, total addresses 2, allocated 2 (100%), misses 7
nat-limit statistics:
max entry: max allowed 0, used 0, missed 0
Outside global interfaces count: 1
```

An administrator troubleshoots intermittent connectivity from internal hosts to an external public server. Some internal hosts can connect to the server while others receive an ICMP Host Unreachable message and these hosts change over time. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The translator does not use address overloading
- B. The NAT ACL does not match all internal hosts
- C. The NAT ACL and NAT pool share the same name
- D. The NAT pool netmask is excessively wide

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 569

- (Exam Topic 3)

What are the main components of Cisco TrustSec?

- A. Cisco ISE and Enterprise Directory Services
- B. Cisco IS
- C. network switches, firewalls, and routers
- D. Cisco ISE and TACACS+
- E. Cisco ASA and Cisco Firepower Threat Defense

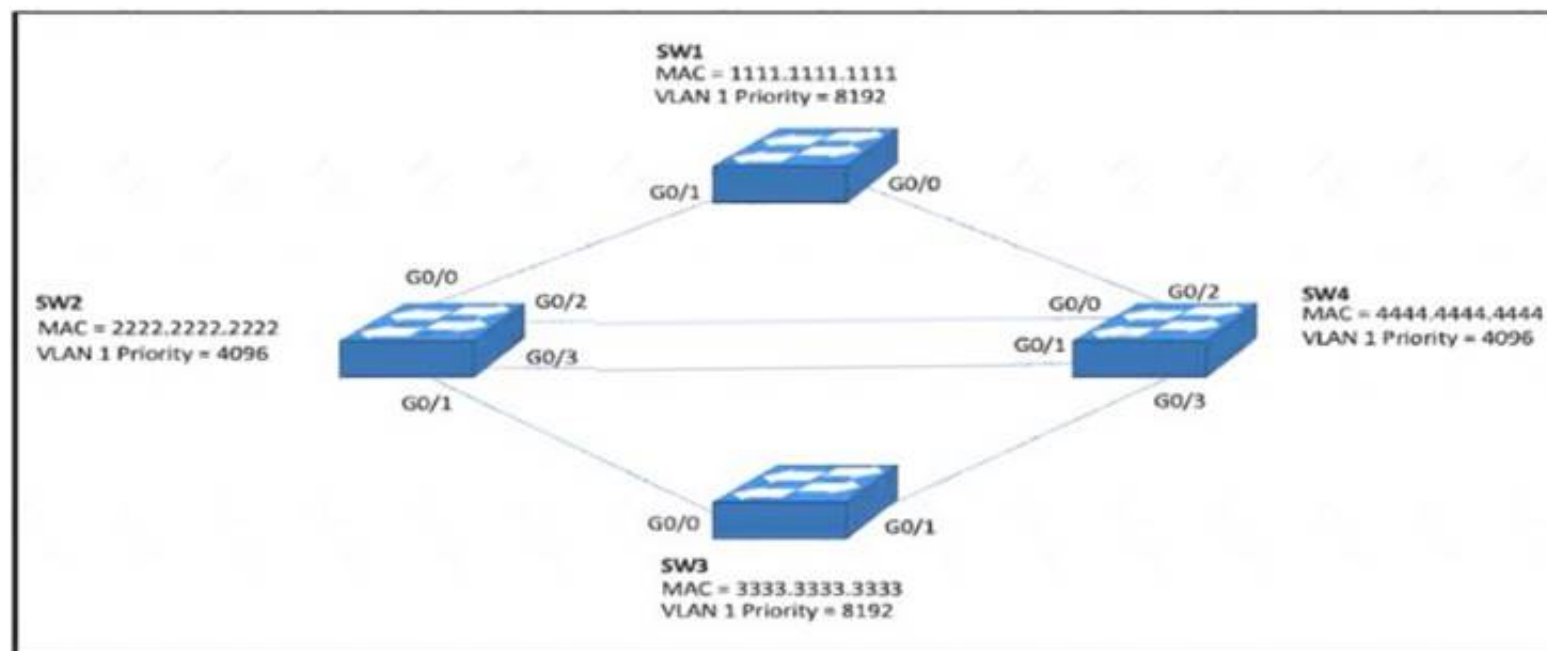
Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 573

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer the exhibit.





Which configuration elects SW4 as the root bridge for VLAN 1 and puts G0/2 on SW2 into a blocking state? A)

```
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 0
|
SW2(config)#interface G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree vlan 1 port-priority 64
```

```
B)
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 0
|
SW2(config)#int G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree cost 128
```

```
C)
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 32768
|
SW2(config)#interface G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree vlan 1 port-priority 0
```

```
D)
SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 32768
|
SW2(config)#int G0/2
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree cost 128
```

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 575

- (Exam Topic 3)

What does the number in an NTP stratum level represent?

- A. The number of hops it takes to reach the master time server.
- B. The number of hops it takes to reach the authoritative time source.
- C. The amount of offset between the device clock and true time.
- D. The amount of drift between the device clock and true time.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 579

- (Exam Topic 3)

Drag and drop the LISP components on the left to their descriptions on the right. Not all options are used.

map server	IPv4 or IPv6 address of an egress tunnel router that is Internet facing or network core facing
map resolver	receives map-request messages from ITR and searches for the appropriate ETR by consulting mapping database
RLOC	encapsulates LISP packets coming from inside of the LISP site to destinations outside of the site
ITR	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

A picture containing table Description automatically generated



#### NEW QUESTION 580

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane

Service-policy input: CoPP

Class-map: class-telnet (match-all)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
 Match: access-group 100
 police:
 cir 100000 bps, bc 3125 bytes
 conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
 transmit
 exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
 drop
 conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 56 packets, 9874 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
 Match: any

Router#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
10 permit tcp any any eq telnet
```

Which commands are required to allow SSH connection to the router?

A)

```
Router(config)#access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 22
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 22
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP
Router(config-pmap)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
```

B)

```
Router(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp any eq 22 any
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 10
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP
Router(config-pmap)#class class-ssh
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
```

C)

```
Router(config)#access-list 10 permit tcp any eq 22 any
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 10
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP
Router(config-pmap)#class class-ssh
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
```

D)

```
Router(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 22
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 22
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101
Router(config)#policy-map CoPP
Router(config-pmap)#class class-ssh
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 582

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which function does a fabric AP perform in a cisco SD-access deployment?

A. It updates wireless clients' locations in the fabric

B. It connects wireless clients to the fabric.

C. It manages wireless clients' membership information in the fabric

D. It configures security policies down to wireless clients in the fabric.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 584

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