Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/300-410/

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator must optimize the segment size of the TCP packet on the DMVPN IPsec protected tunnel interface, which carries application traffic from the head office to a designated branch. The TCP segment size must not overwhelm the MTU of the outbound link. Which configuration must be applied to the router to improve the application performance?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
enable secret 5 <password>
username cisco privilege 15 secret 5 <password>
username operator password 7 <password>
line vty 0 4
session-timeout 240
password 7 <password>
transport input telnet
```

Refer to the exhibit. The authentication is not working as desired and the user drops into user-exec mode. Which configuration resolves the issue?

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication default
 authorization exec default
```

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization priv default 15
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication default
 authorization exec priv15
```

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login local
aaa authorization exec local
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication local
 authorization exec default
```

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication common-id default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication default
 authorization exec default
```

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

Answer: C

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

A. Use pseudowire for Layer 2 routes

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

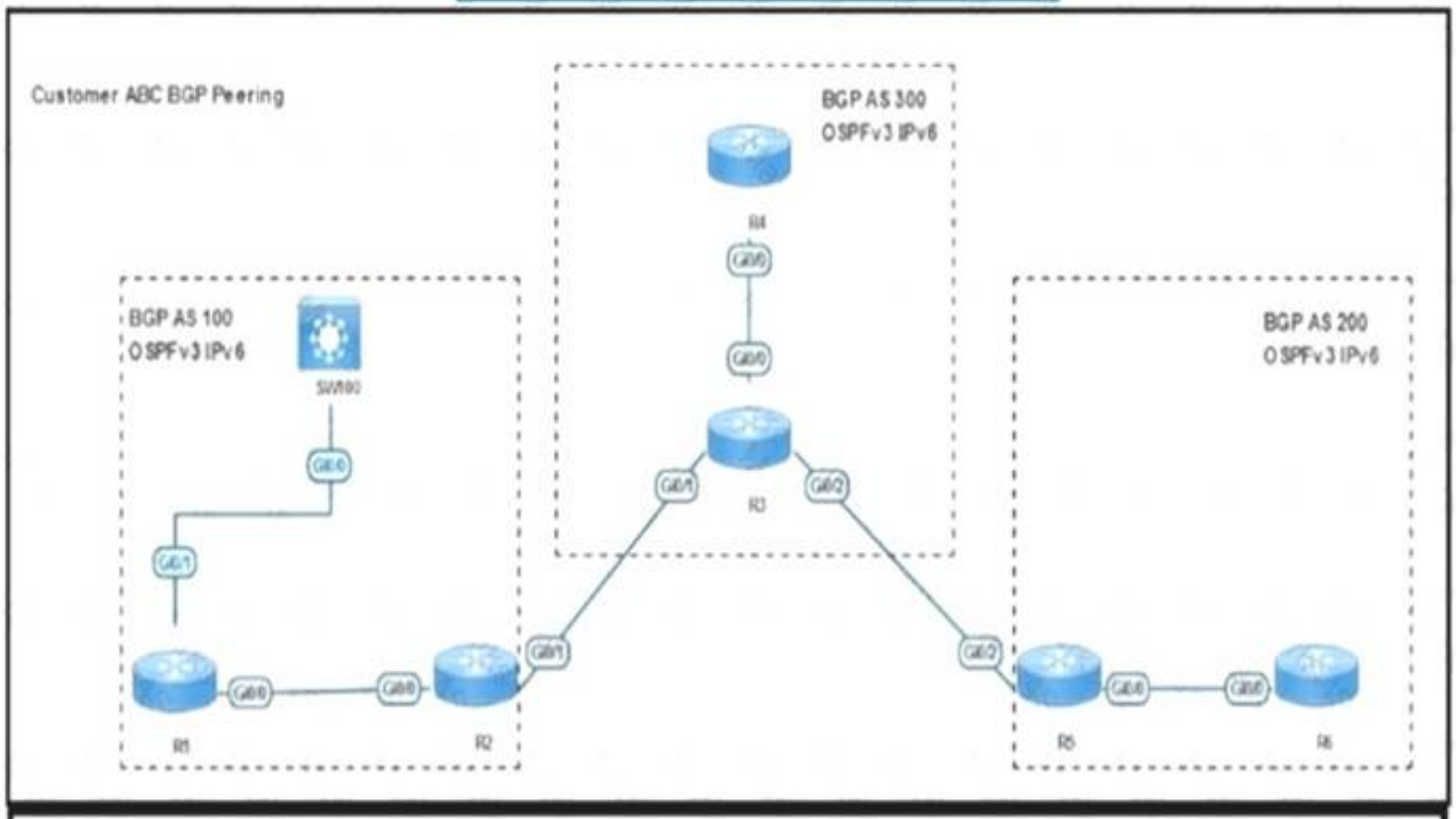
Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a characteristic of IPv6 RA Guard?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
R2#sh ip bgp ipv6 uni
BGP table version is 45, local router ID is 2.2.22.22
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured a router with this configuration
ip access-hst DENY TELNET
10 deny tcp any any eq 23 log-input
The router console starts receiving log message :%SEC-6-IPACCESSLOGP: list DENY_TELNET denied tcp 192.168.1.10(1022)(FastEthernet1/0 D508.89gb.003f) ->192.168.2.20(23), 1 packet"
Which action stops messages on the console while still denying Telnet?

A. Configure a 20 permit ip any any command
B. Remove log-Input keyword from the access list.
C. Replace log-input keyword with the log keyword in the access list.
D. Configure a 20 permit ip any any log-input command.

Answer: B

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

```
R1#sh ip route
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 1 masks
D       10.1.2.0/24 [90/409600] via 10.1.100.10, 00:08:45,
FastEthernet0/0
D       10.1.1.0/24 [90/409600] via 10.1.100.10, 00:08:45,
FastEthernet0/0
C       10.1.100.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

An engineer configures the router 10.1.100.10 for EIGRP autosummarization so that R1 should receive the summary route of 10.0.0.0/8. However, R1 receives more specific /24 routes.
Which action resolves this issue?

A. Router R1 should configure ip summary address eigrp (AS number) 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 for the R1 Fast Ethernet 0/0 connected interface.
B. Router R1 should configure ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null 0 for the routes that are received on R1.
C. Router 10.1.100.10 should configure ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 null 0 for the routes that are summarized toward R1.
D. Router 10.1.100.10 should configure ip summary address eigrp (AS number) 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 for the R1 Fast Ethernet 0/0 connected interface.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)

The summary route is not shown in the RouterB routing table after this below configuration on Router_A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured CoPP so that all HTTP and HTTPS traffic from the administrator device located at 172.16 1.99 toward the router CPU is limited to 500 kbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must be dropped.
access-list 100 permit ip host 172.16.1.99 any
!
class-map CM-ADMIN match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ADMIN
police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
interface E0/0
service-policy input PM-COPP
CoPP failed to capture the desired traffic and the CPU load is getting higher. Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is LDP label binding?

A. neighboring router with label
B. source prefix with label
C. destination prefix with label
D. two routers with label distribution session

Answer: C

Explanation:
Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

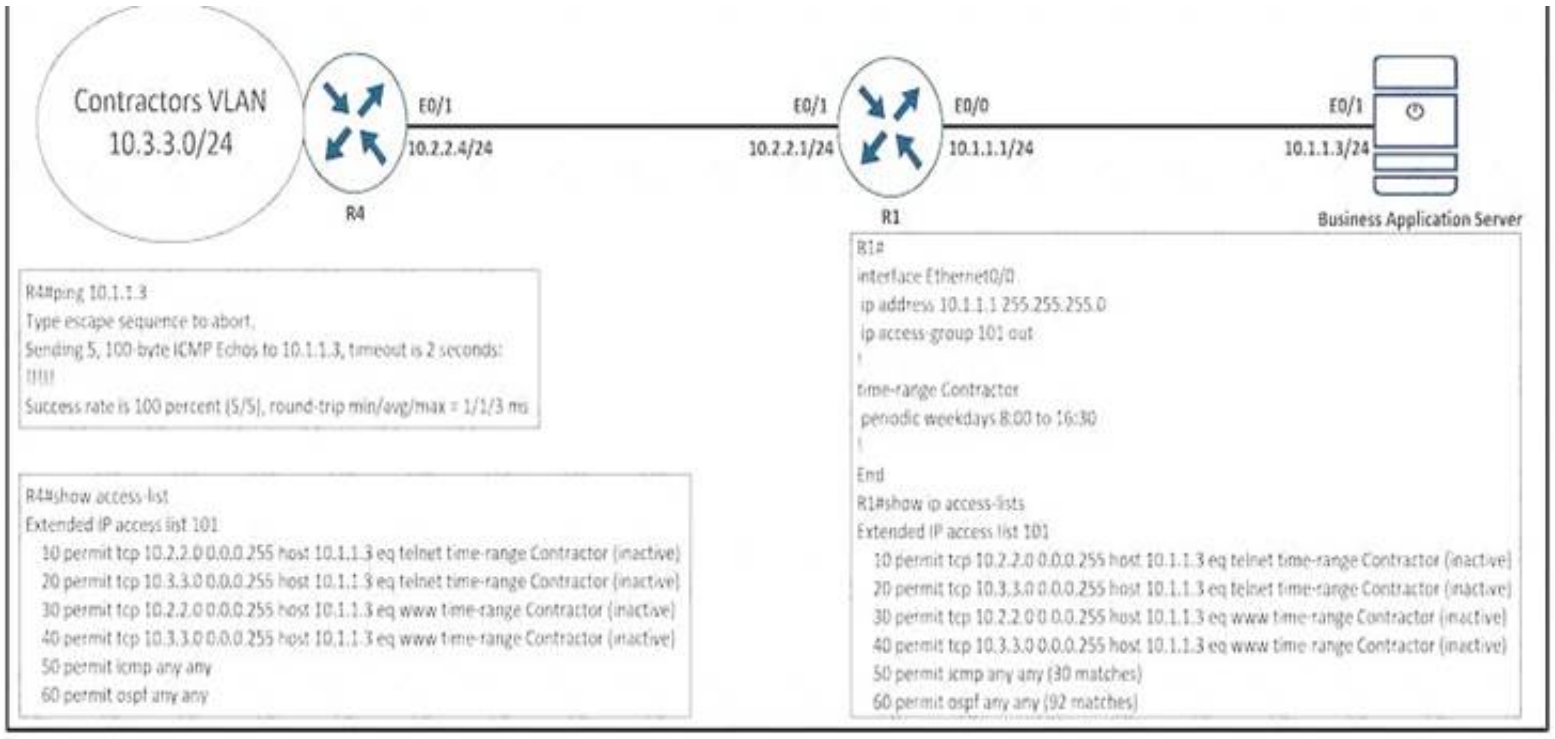
For every IGP IP prefix in its IP routing table, each LSR creates a local binding—that is, it binds a label to the IPv4 prefix. The LSR then distributes this binding to all its LDP neighbors. These received bindings become remote bindings. The neighbors then store these remote and local bindings in a special table, the label information base (LIB). Each LSR has only one local binding

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router translates the customer routing information into VPNv4 routes to exchange VPNv4 routes with other devices through MP-BGP?

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

Answer: A

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



An engineer is troubleshooting failed access by contractors to the business application server via Telnet or HTTP during the weekend. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)
R1
time-range Contractor
no periodic weekdays 8:00 to 16:30
periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30

B)
R4
time-range Contractor
no periodic weekdays 17:00 to 23:59
periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30

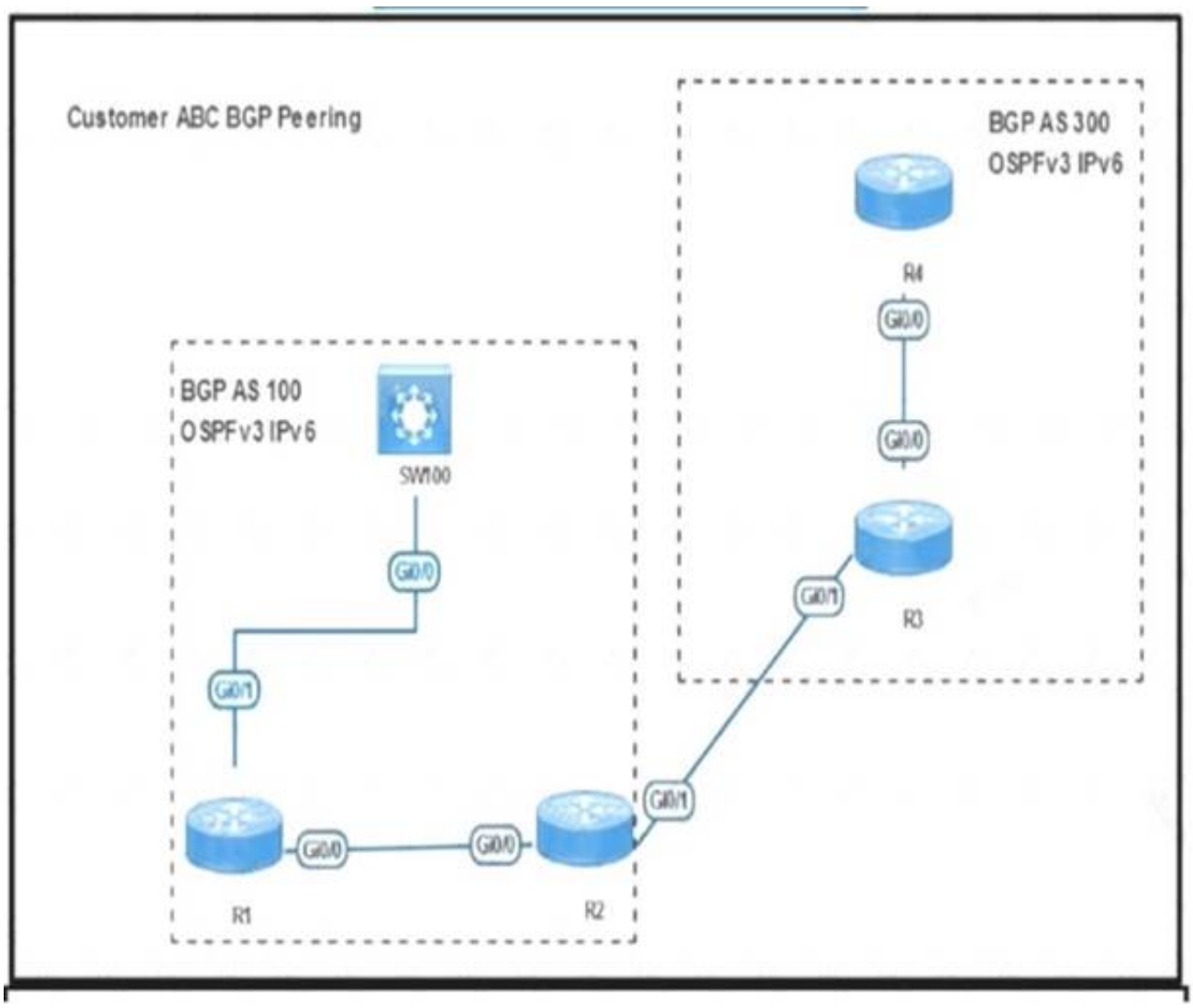
C)
R4
no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor

D)
R1
no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 3)




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

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

SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 unicast
SW100#

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

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

○ R1
```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
  neighbor 2001::2 route-reflector-client
  neighbor 2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA2 route-reflector-client
```
R2
```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
  neighbor 2001::2
  neighbor 2001::1 next-hop-self
```

○ R1
```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
  neighbor 2001::2 route-reflector-client
  neighbor 2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA2 route-reflector-client
```
R2
```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
  neighbor 2001::2
  neighbor 2001::1 as-override
```

R1
```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
  no synchronization
```

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

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

R1
```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
  redistribute connected
```

R2
```
router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
  redistribute connected
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the purpose of an OSPF sham-link?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv6 access-list INTERNET
 permit ipv6 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 2001:DB8:C0AB:BA14::/64
 permit tcp 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 2001:DB8:C0AB:BA13::/64 eq telnet
 permit tcp 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 any eq http
 permit ipv6 2001:DB8:AD59::/48 any
 deny ipv6 any any log
```

While monitoring VTY access to a router, an engineer notices that the router does not have any filter and anyone can access the router with username and password even though an ACL is configured.
Which command resolves this issue?

A. access-class INTERNET in
B. ip access-group INTERNET in
C. ipv6 traffic-filter INTERNET in
D. ipv6 access-class INTERNET in

Answer: D

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

```
R1# show ip ospf database self-originate

            OSPF Router with ID (10.255.255.1) (Process ID 1)

                Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum
Link count
10.255.255.1    10.255.255.1    4           0x800003BD 0x001AD9
3

                Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum
10.0.34.0       10.255.255.1    3604        0x80000380 0x00276C
10.255.255.4    10.255.255.1    3604        0x80000380 0x007623

                Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#       Checksum
Tag
0.0.0.0         10.255.255.1    3604        0x800001D0 0x001CBC
0


*Feb 22 22:50:39.523: %OSPF-4-FLOOD_WAR: Process 1 flushes LSA
ID 0.0.0.0 type-5 adv-rtr 10.255.255.1 in area 0
```

After configuring OSPF in R1, some external destinations in the network became unreachable. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Clear the OSPF process on R1 to flush stale LSAs sent by other routers.
B. Change the R1 router ID from 10.255.255.1 to a unique value and clear the process.
C. Increase the SPF delay interval on R1 to synchronize routes.
D. Disconnect the router with the OSPF router ID 0.0.0.0 from the network.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router attaches the VPN label to incoming packets from CE routing?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
A network administrator is troubleshooting OSPF adjacency issue by going through the console logs in the router, but due to an overwhelming log message stream it is impossible to capture the problem Which two commands reduce console log messages to relevant OSPF neighbor problem details so that the issue can be resolved? (Choose two)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

A. Use is ftp username and ip ftp password configuration commands to specify valid FTP server credentials.
B. Use the copy flash:packages.conf scp: command instead and enter the FTP server credentials when prompted.
C. Enter the FTP server credentials directly In the FTP URL using the ftp://username:passwordQ192.0.2.40/ syntax .
D. Create a user on the rooter matching the username and password on the FTP server and log in before attempting the copy

E. Use the copy flash-packages conf ftp: command instead and enter the FTP server credent-ais when prompted.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Exam Topic 3)

A. The administrator distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104 15.5.
B. The redistributed prefixes should be advertised as Type 1.
C. The ASBR 10 4 17 6 should assign a tag to match and assign a tower metnc on R1
D. The administrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104 17 6

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer must override the normal routing behavior of a router for Telnet traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.10 from 10.10.1.0/24 via a next hop of 10.4.4.4. which is directly connected to the router that is connected to the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet Which configuration reroutes traffic according to this requirement?

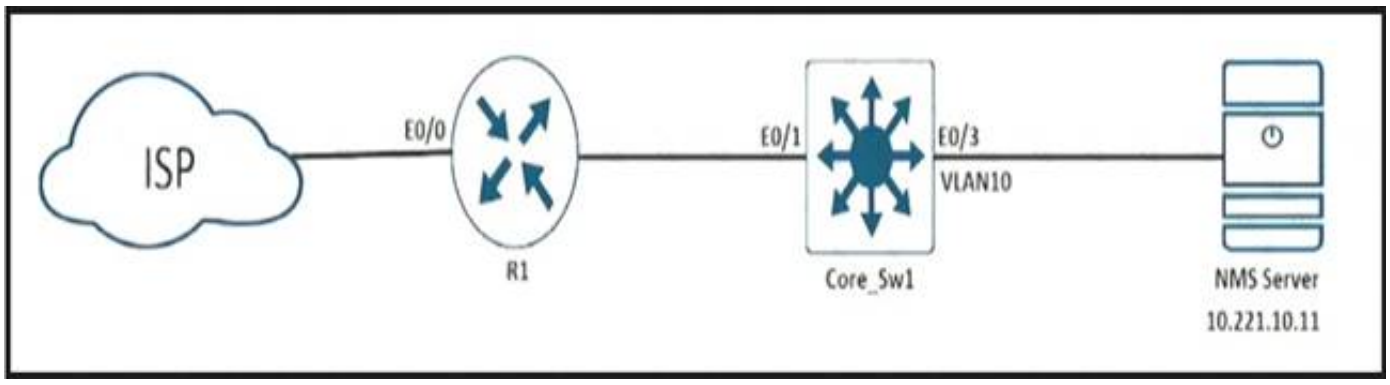
```
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.10.10.10 eq 23
!
route-map POLICY permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop recursive 10.4.4.4

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

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

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

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

D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



During ISP router maintenance, the network produced many alerts because of the flapping interface. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

A. no snmp trap link-status
B. snmp trap link-status down
C. snmp trap ip verify drop-rate
D. ip verify drop-rate notify hold-down 60

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show ip route ospf

     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets

O E1    10.4.9.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0

O IA    10.4.27.0 [110/2] via 10.4.15.5, 00:06:44,
FastEthernet0/1

O E1    10.4.49.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0

O E1    10.4.59.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
```

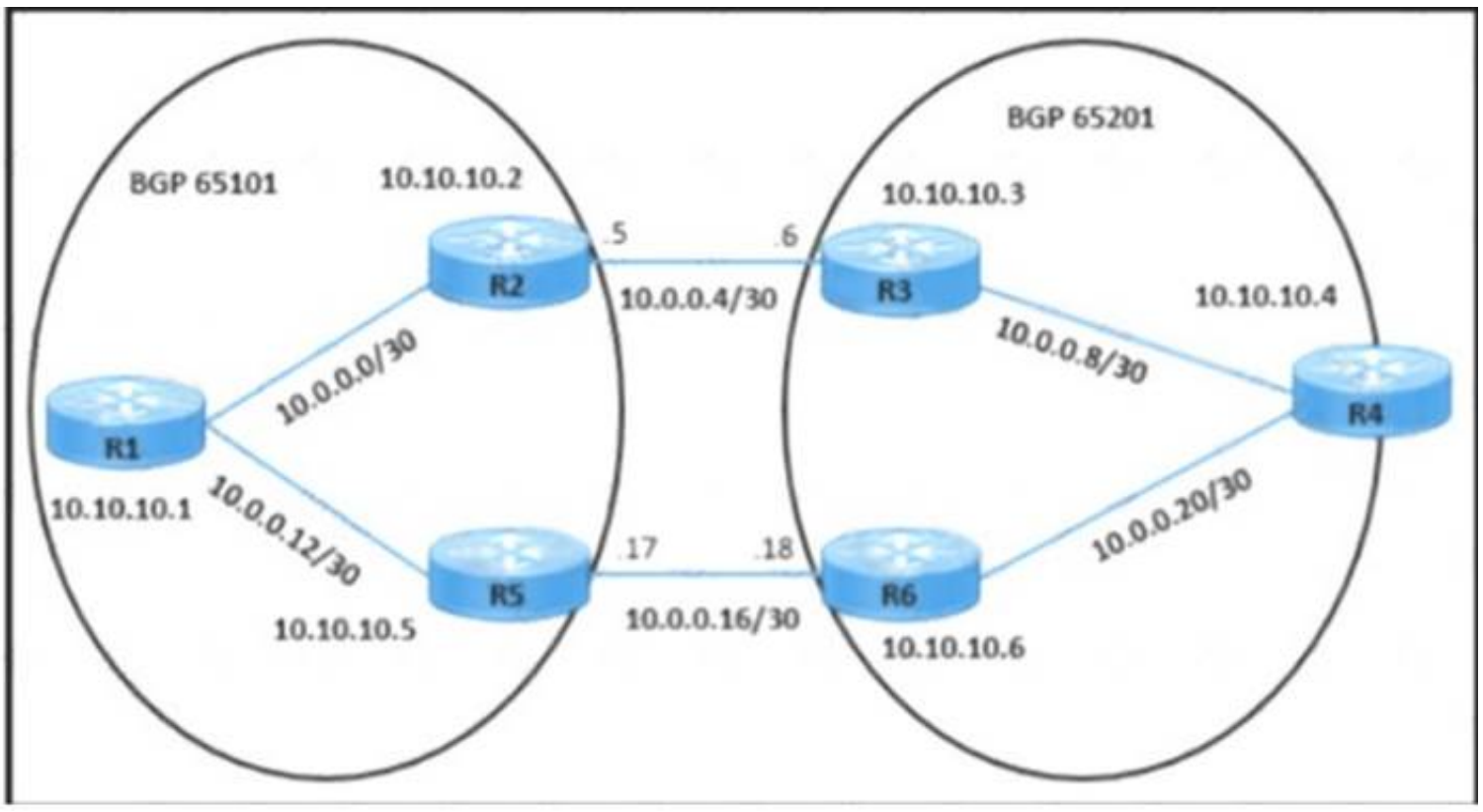
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured two ASBRs, 10.4.17.6 and 10.4.15.5, in an OSPF network to redistribute identical routes from BGR However, only prefixes from 10.4.17.6 are installed into the routing table on R1. Which action must the engineer take to achieve load sharing for the BGP-originated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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R3#
*Sep  5 07:29:34.031: %TCP-6-BADAUTH: No MD5 digest from 10.10.10.2(179) to
10.10.10.3(60942) (RST)
R2# show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.3
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.3,  remote AS 65201, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 00:02:19, last write 00:02:19, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is
60 seconds
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0
                         Sent       Rcvd
    Opens:                  2          2
    Notifications:          0          0
    Updates:                5          6
    Keepalives:            10          9
    Route Refresh:          0          0
    Total:                 17         17
  Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
 Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.3
  Connections established 2; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:11:58, due to Peer closed the session
  External BGP neighbor not directly connected.
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```



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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RB#
*Sep 19 00:53:43.002: BGPNSF state: 10.10.10.3 went from nsf_not_active to
nsf_not_active
*Sep 19 00:53:43.006: BGP: 10.10.10.3 went from Established to Idle
*Sep 19 00:53:43.006: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.10.3 Down User reset
*Sep 19 00:53:43.006: BGP: 10.10.10.3 closing
*Sep 19 00:53:43.106: BGP_Router: unhandled major event code 128, minor 0

RD#show  ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.2
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.2,  remote AS 65101, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
  Last read 00:01:35, last write 00:01:35, hold time is 180, keepalive
interval is 60 seconds
Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
 Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.2
  Connections established 11; dropped 11
  Last reset 00:01:36, due to Peer closed the session
  External BGP neighbor may be up to 3 hops away.
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```

A NOC team receives a ticket that data traffic from RA to RF is not forwarded when the link between the RC-RE path goes down. All routers learn loopback IP through the IGP protocol. Which configuration resolves?

A. RD(config)#router bgp B5201RD(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 update-source loopback 0
B. RD(config-router)# neighbor bgp 65101RB(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.3 ebgp-multihop 3
C. RB(config)# router bgp 65101RB(config)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 update-source loopback 0
D. RD(config)# router bgp 65201RDI(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 ebgp-multihop 3

Answer: B

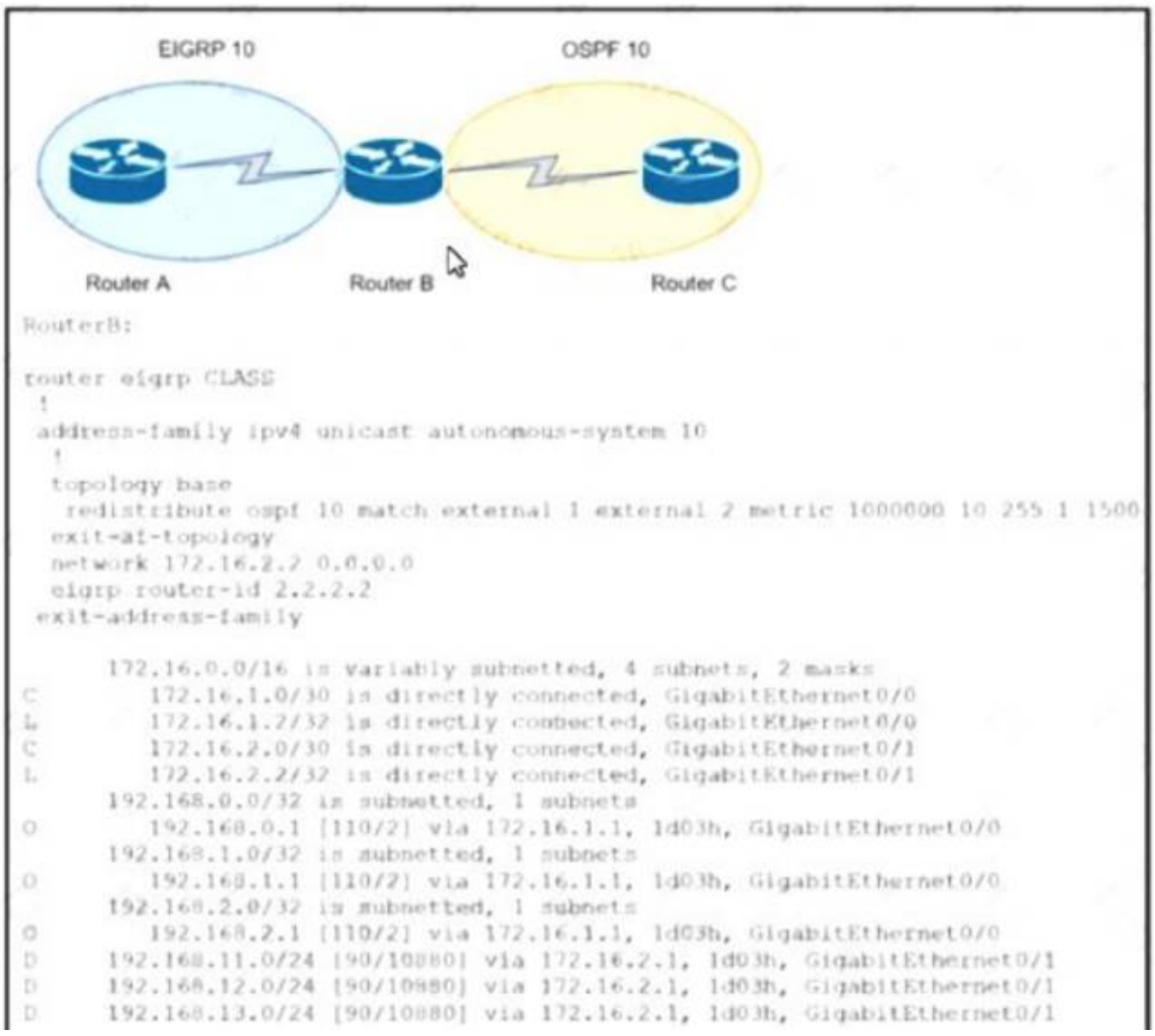
NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are two characteristics of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:
IPv6 Source Guard uses the IPv6 First-Hop Security Binding Table to drop traffic from unknown sources or bogus IPv6 addresses not in the binding table. The switch also tries to recover from lost address information, querying DHCPv6 server or using IPv6 neighbor discovery to verify the source IPv6 address after dropping the offending packet(s).
Reference: https://blog.ipspace.net/2013/07/first-hop-ipv6-security-features-in.html

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Exam Topic 3)



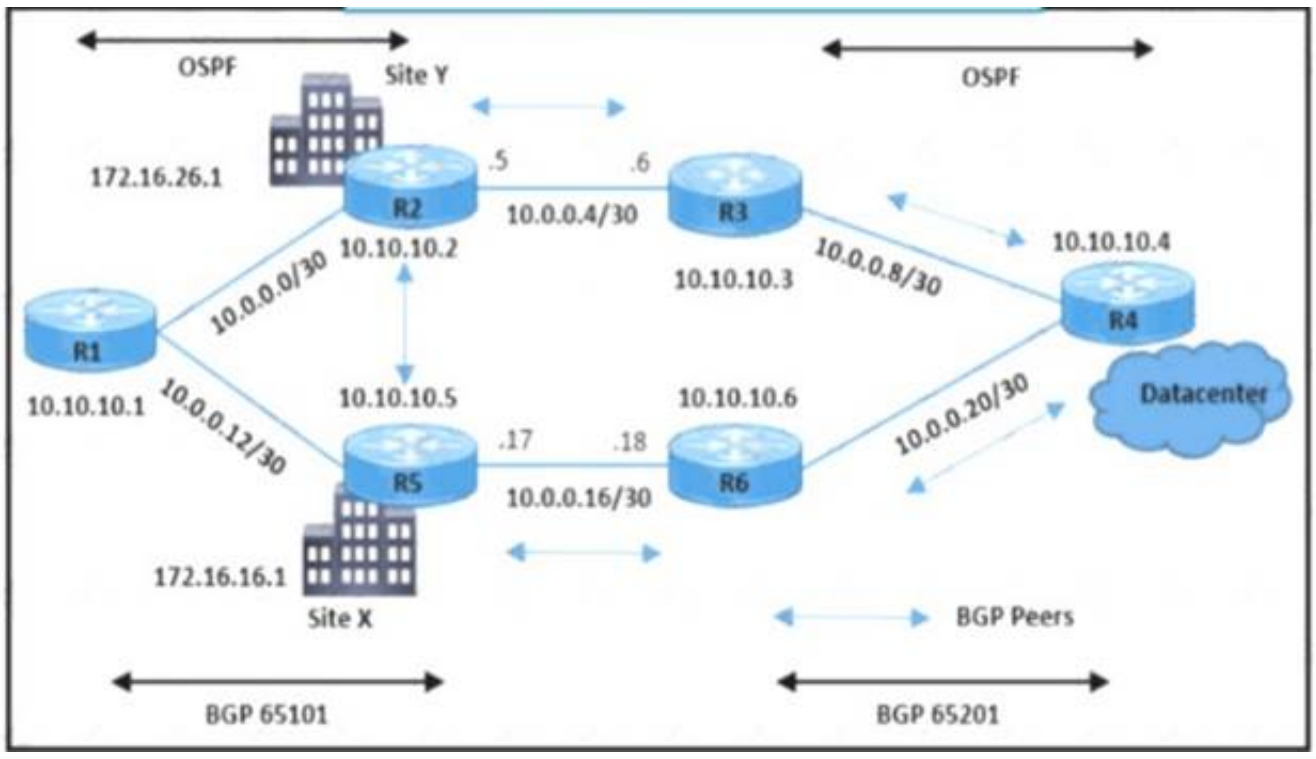
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured route exchange between two different companies for a migration project EIGRP routes were learned in router C but no OSPF routes were learned in router A. Which configuration allows router A to receive OSPF routes?

A. (config-router-af)#redistribute ospf 10 1000000 10 255 1 1500
B. (config-routeraf-topology)#redistribute ospf 10 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500
C. (config-router-af-topology)#redistribute connected
D. (config-router-af-topology)£no redistribute ospf 10 match external 1 external 2 metric 1000000 10 2551 1500

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R5#
*Sep 19 08:29:51.088: BGP: 10.10.10.2 open active, local address 10.0.0.14
*Sep 19 08:29:51.120: BGP: 10.10.10.2 read request no-op
*Sep 19 08:29:51.124: BGP: 10.10.10.2 open failed: Connection refused by
remote host, open active delayed 12988ms (20000ms max, 60% jitter)

R2#show  ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.5
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.5,  remote AS 65101, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
  Last read 00:01:18, last write 00:01:18, hold time is 15, keepalive
interval is 3 seconds
  Configured hold time is 15, keepalive interval is 3 seconds
  Minimum holdtime from neighbor is 0 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.5
  Connections established 13; dropped 13
  Last reset 00:01:18, due to User reset
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```



Refer to the exhibit A customer reported a failure and intermittent disconnection between two office buildings site X and site Y The network team finds that site X and site Y are exchanging email application traffic with the data center network Which configuration resolves the issue between site X and site Y?

A)

```
RC(config)# ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 permit 192.168.30.1/32
```

B)

```
RC(config)#router bgp 65101
RC(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.18 prefix-list Customer in
```

C)

```
RF(config)#no ip prefix-list Customer seq 5 deny 192.168.1.1/32
```

D)

```
RF(config)#router bgp 65201
RF(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.17 prefix-list Customer out
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Exam Topic 3)

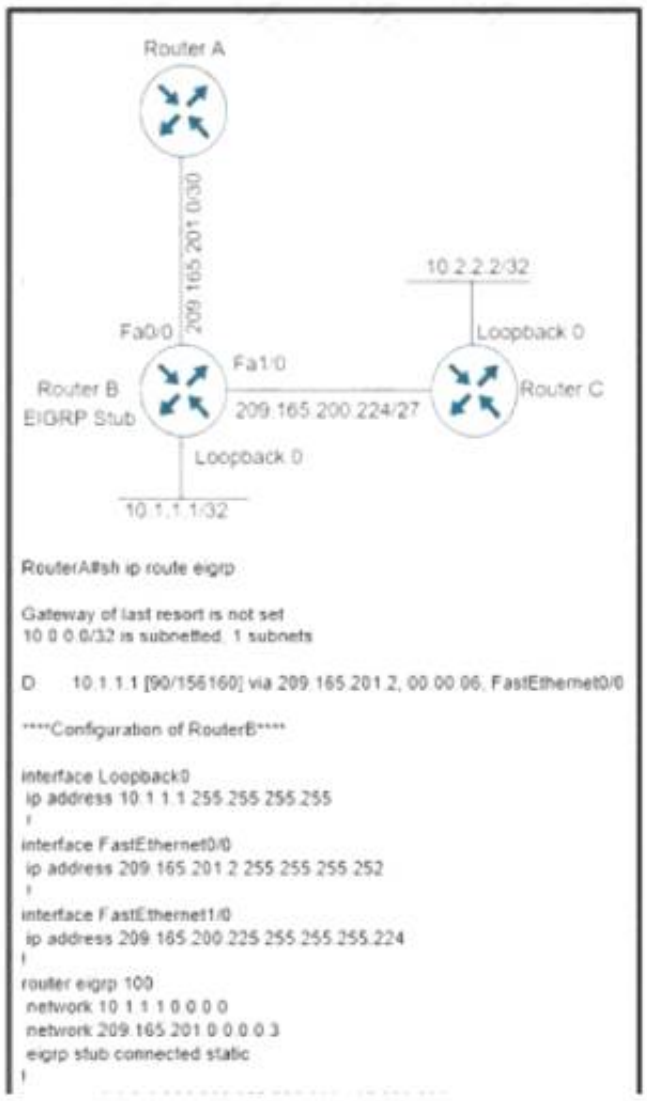
```
R4#
interface FastEthernet1/0
 ip address 10.1.1.14 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group VENDOR in
 ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
 ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 EIGRPKEY
 speed 100
 full-duplex
!
interface loopback 100
 ip address 10.199.100.1 255.255.255.255
!
router eigrp 100
 network 10.1.1.8 0.0.0.3
 network 10.1.1.12 0.0.0.3
 no auto-summary
 eigrp router-id 100.4.4.4
 neighbor 10.1.1.13 FastEthernet1/0
 redistribute connected
!
router bgp 65001
 no synchronization
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 network 100.4.4.4 mask 255.255.255.255
 neighbor 10.1.1.13 remote-as 65001
 no auto-summary
!
ip access-list extended VENDOR
 permit tcp 192.168.32.0 0.0.7.255 host 10.199.100.1 eq 22 time-range VENDOR_ACCESS
!
time-range VENDOR_ACCESS
 periodic weekend 22:00 to 23:00
```

Refer to the exhibit A network engineer received a call from the vendor for a failed attempt to remotely log in to their managed rooter loopback interface from 192 168.40 15 Which action must the network engineer take to resolve the issue?

A. The IP access list VENDOR must be applied to interface loopback 100
B. The time-range configuration must be changed to use absolute instead of periodic
C. The EIGRP configuration must be updated to include a network statement for loopback 100
D. The source IP summarization must be updated to include the vendor source IP address

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

B)
```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
```

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

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

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which two technologies optimize MPLS infrastructure using bandwidth protection services when experiencing slow response7 (Choose two.)

A. IPLFA
B. MPLS OAM
C. VPLS
D. SO-MPLS
E. Fast-Rwoute

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are two characteristics of a VRF instance? (Choose two)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the IPv6 first hop security device roles from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

host	Receives router advertisements from valid routers, and no router solicitation are received.
router	Receives router solicitation and sends router advertisements.
monitor	Receives valid and rogue router advertisements and all router solicitation.
switch	Received router advertisements are trusted and are flooded to synchronize states.

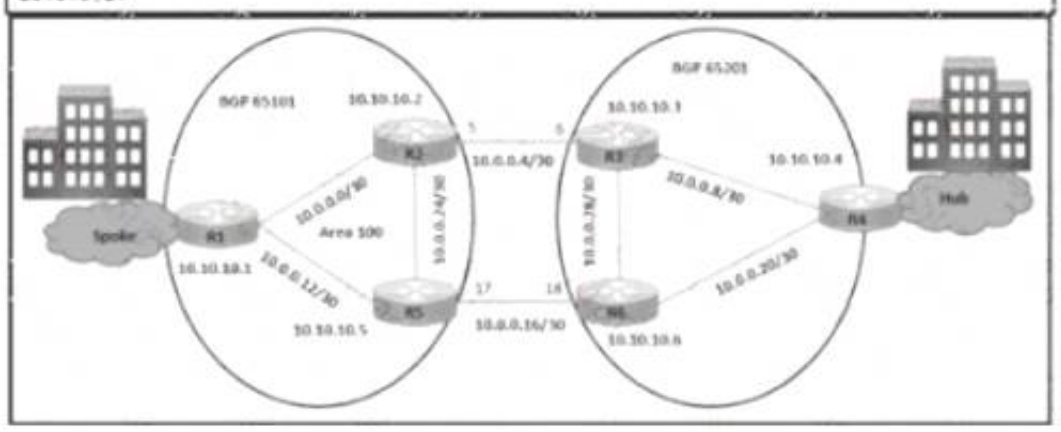
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/security/configuration/guide/b_Ci

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R6#
*Sep  5 05:31:58.891: BGP: 10.0.0.17 went from Idle to Active
*Sep  5 05:31:58.895: BGP: 10.0.0.17 open active, local address 10.0.0.18
*Sep  5 05:31:58.907: BGP: 10.0.0.17 read request no-op
*Sep  5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 went from Active to OpenSent
*Sep  5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 sending OPEN, version 4, my as: 65201, holdtime
180 seconds
*Sep  5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 send message type 1, length (incl. header) 53
*Sep  5 05:31:58.927: BGP: 10.0.0.17 remote close
*Sep  5 05:31:58.931: BGP: 10.0.0.17 -reset the session
*Sep  5 05:31:58.931: BGPNSF state: 10.0.0.17 went from nsf_not_active to
nsf_not_active

R5#
*Sep  5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 passive open to 10.0.0.17
*Sep  5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 passive open failed - 10.0.0.17 is not update-
source Loopback0's address (10.10.10.5)
*Sep  5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 remote connection attempt failed, local address
10.0.0.17
```



Refer to the exhibit. The traffic from spoke to hub is dropping. The operations team observes:

- R2-R3 link is down due to the fiber cut.
- R2 and R5 receive traffic from R1 in AS 65101.
- R3 and R5 receive traffic from R4 in AS 65201.

Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

```
R6(config)#router bgp 65101
R6(config-router)#no neighbor 10.0.0.17 update-source Loopback0
```

B)

```
R5(config)#router bgp 65101
R5(config-router)#no neighbor 10.0.0.18 update-source Loopback0
```

C)

```
R6(config)#router bgp 65201
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 remote-as 65101
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 update-source Loopback0
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 ebgp-multihop 3
```

D)

```
R5(config)#router bgp 65101
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 remote-as 65201
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 update-source Loopback0
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 ebgp-multihop 3
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

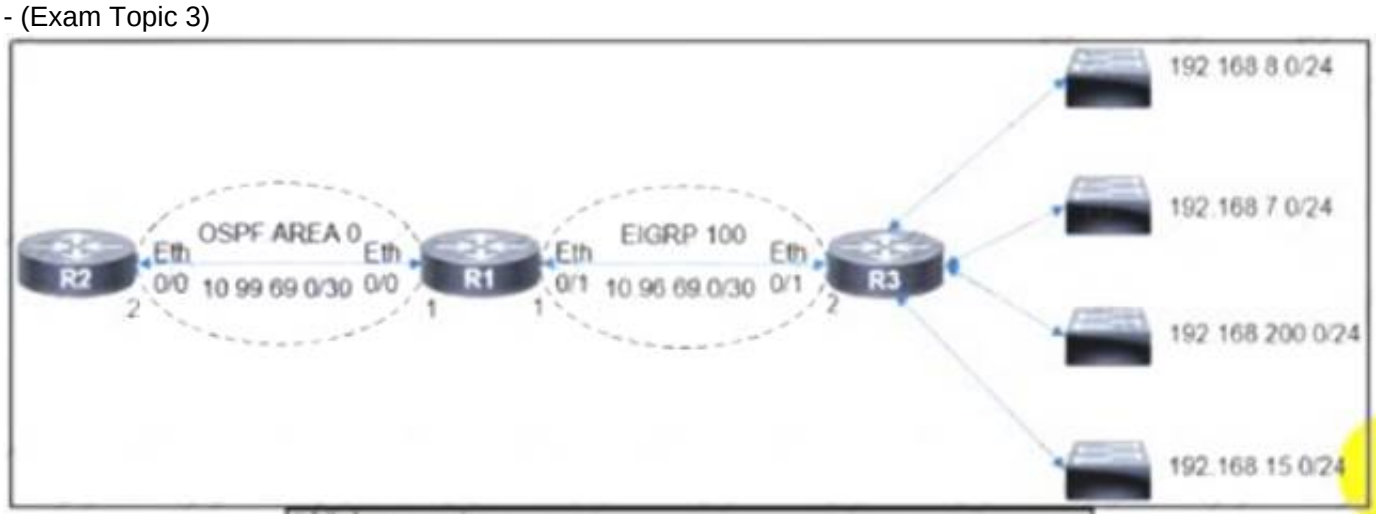
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
R1#show route-map
route-map FROM->EIGRP, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 10
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
R1#show run | sec router
router eigrp 100
 network 10.96.69.0 0.0.0.3
 no auto-summary
 eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
router ospf 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map FROM->EIGRP
 network 10.99.69.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1#show ip access-list
Standard IP access list 10
    10 permit 192.168.16.0, wildcard bits 0.0.3.255
    11 permit 192.168.0.0, wildcard bits 0.0.7.255
    20 deny   any
```

Refer to the exhibit The engineer configured route redistribution in the network but soon received reports that R2 cannot access 192 168 7 0/24 and 192 168 15 0/24 subnets Which configuration resolves the issue?

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.7.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.3.255
```

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.7.255
```

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.12.0 0.0.3.255
```

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

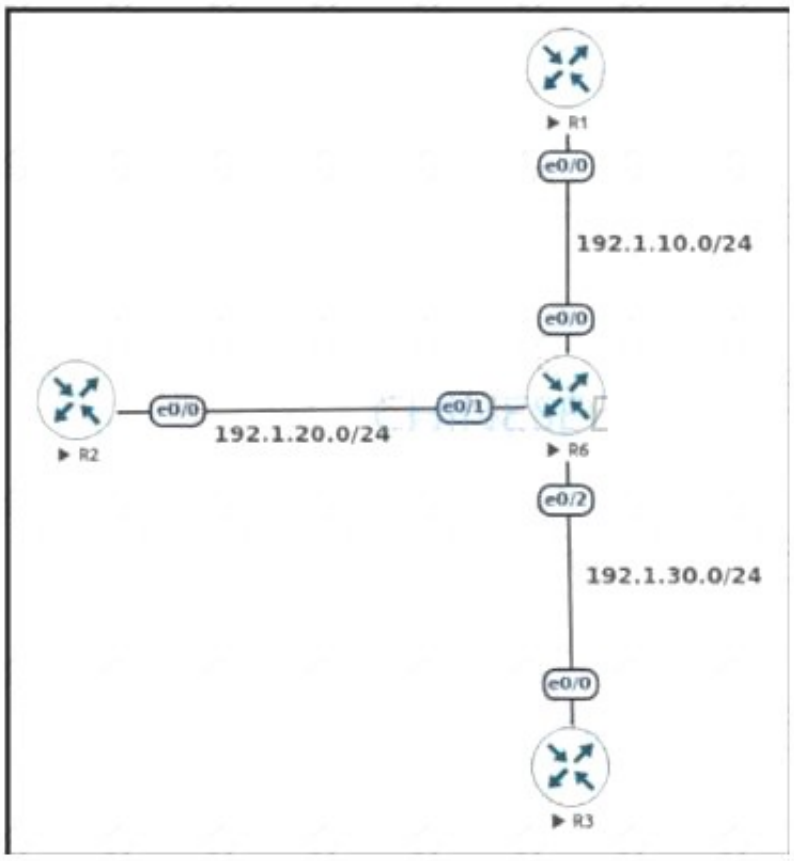
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Exam Topic 3)
What must be configured by the network engineer to circumvent AS_PATH prevention mechanism in IP/VPN Hub and Spoke deployment scenarios?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



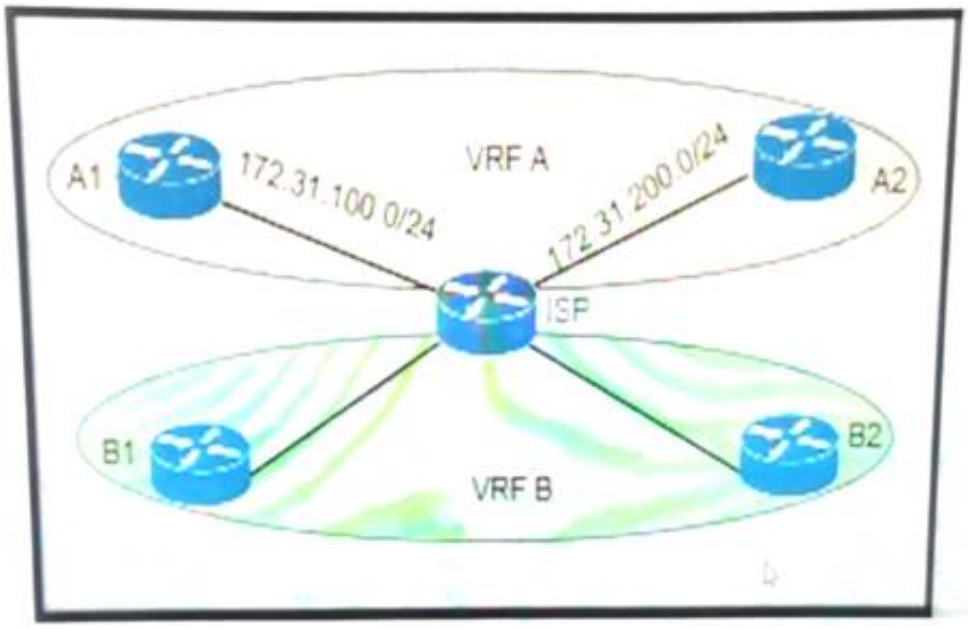
An engineer must configure DMVPN Phase 3 hub-and-spoke topology to enable a spoke-to-spoke tunnel. Which NHRP configuration meets the requirement on R6?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit. The ISP router is fully configured for customer A and customer B using the VRF-Lite feature. What is the minimum configuration required for customer A to communicate between routers A1 and A2?



A. A1interface fa0/0 description To->ISPip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0 A2interface fa0/0 description To->ISPip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
B. A1interface fa0/0 description To->ISP ip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0 A2interface fa0/0 description To->ISP ip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
C. A1interface fa0/0 description To->ISPip add 172.31.200.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0 A2interface fa0/0 description To->ISPip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100net 172.31.100.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
D. A1interface fa0/0 description To->ISP ip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100 vrf Anet 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0 A2interface fa0/0 description To->ISP ip vrf forwarding Aip add 172.31.100.1 255.255.255.0no shut!router ospf 100 vrf Anet 172.31.200.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

Answer: C

Explanation:
A1 and A2 routers do not know they belong to VRF A. The two
interfaces of ISP (which are connected to A1 & A2) should be configured like this (we only show the configure of one interface):
ISP router:
interface g0/0
description ISP->To_CustomerA ip vrf forwarding A
ip address 172.31.100.2 255.255.255.0
router ospf 100 vrf A
network 172.31.200.2 0.0.0.255 area 0

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

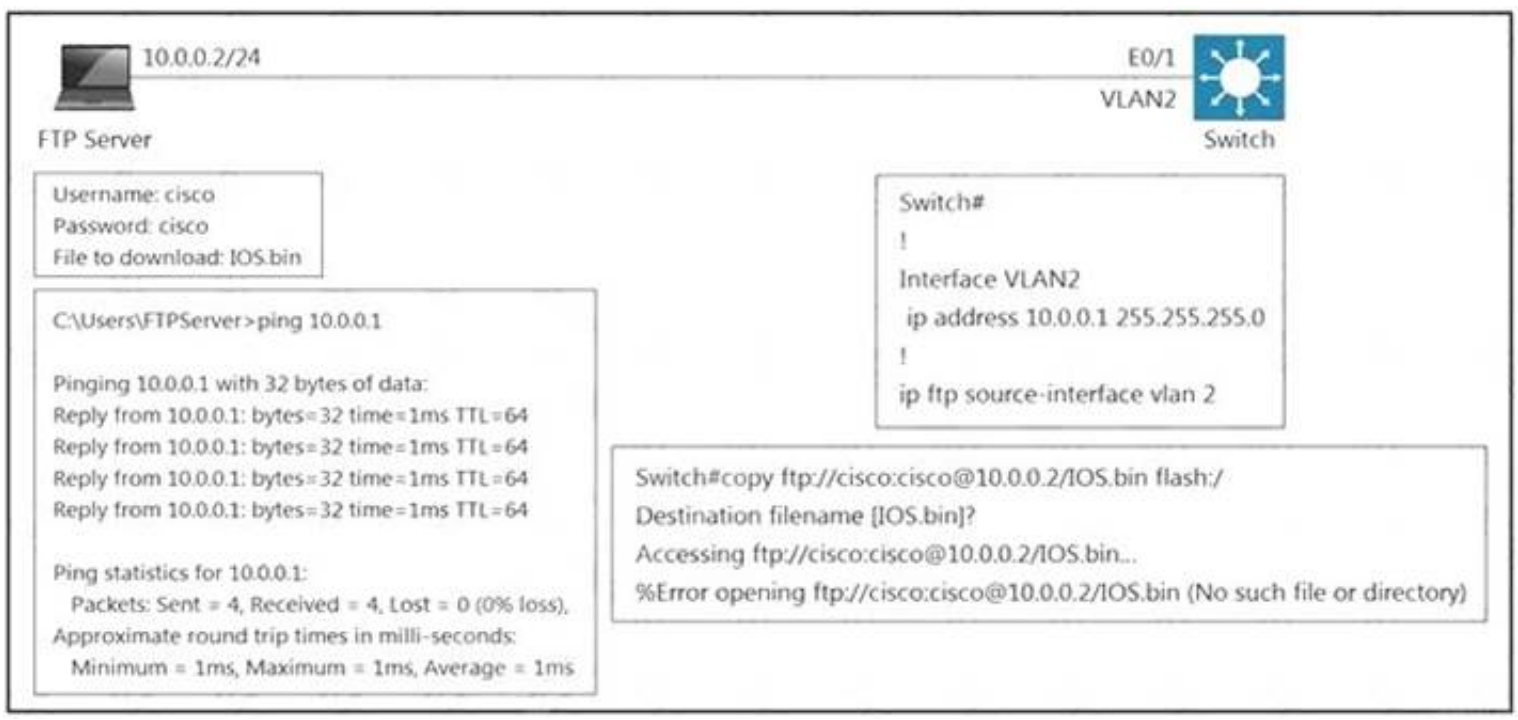
```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.215
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.216
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.217
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.218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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer cannot copy the IOS.bin file from the FTP server to the switch.
Which action resolves the issue?

A. Allow file permissions to download the file from the FTP server.
B. Add the IOS.bin file, which does not exist on FTP server.
C. Make memory space on the switch flash or USB drive to download the file.
D. Use the copy flash:/ ftp://cisco@10.0.0.2/IOS.bin command.

Answer: B

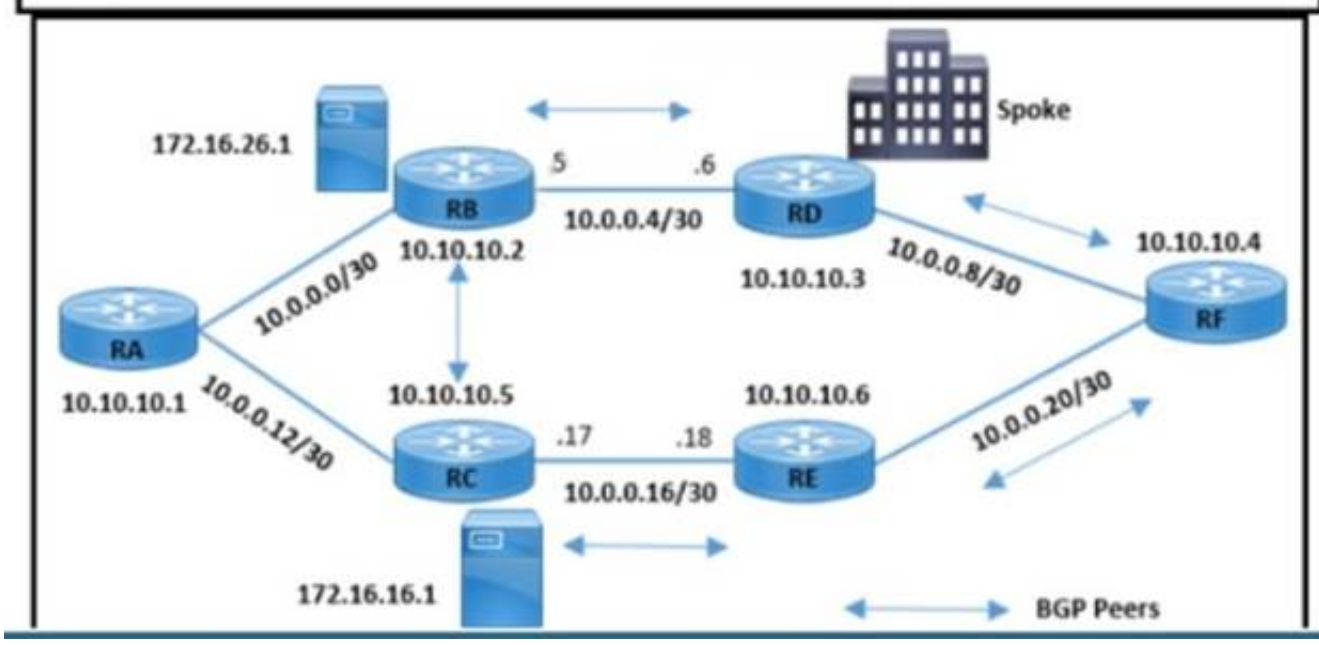
NEW QUESTION 118
- (Exam Topic 3)
What must a network architect consider for RTs when planning for a single customer full-mesh VPN m an MPLS Layer 3 network?

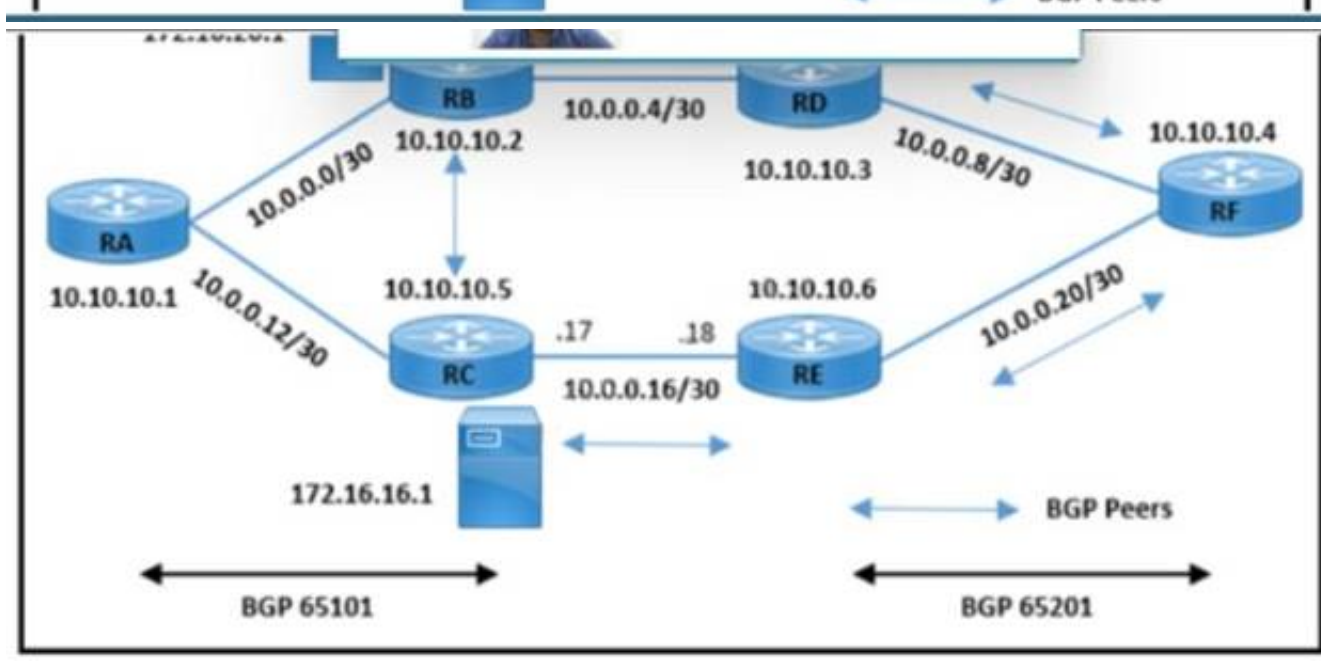
A. RT must be globally unique within the same VPN
B. RT must be globally identical within the same VPN
C. RT values must be Afferent from the RD values in the same VPN
D. Each RT value must be identical to an RD value within the same VPN.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
RB#show  ip bgp 172.16.16.1
BGP routing table entry for 172.16.16.1/32, version 11
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Local
    10.10.10.5 (metric 3) from 10.10.10.5 (172.16.16.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, not synchronized

RD#traceroute 172.16.16.1
Tracing the route to 172.16.16.1
  1 10.0.0.10 [MPLS: Label 29 Exp 0] 64 msec 56 msec 60 msec
  2 10.0.0.21 60 msec 56 msec 72 msec
  3  *  *  *
```





Refer to the exhibit A customer reported an issue with a fiber link failure between RC and RE Users connected through the spoke location face disconnection and packet drops with the primary email server (172.16.16.1) but have no issues with the backup email server (172.16.26.1). All the router loopback IPs are advertised through the OSPF protocol. Which configuration resolves the issue?

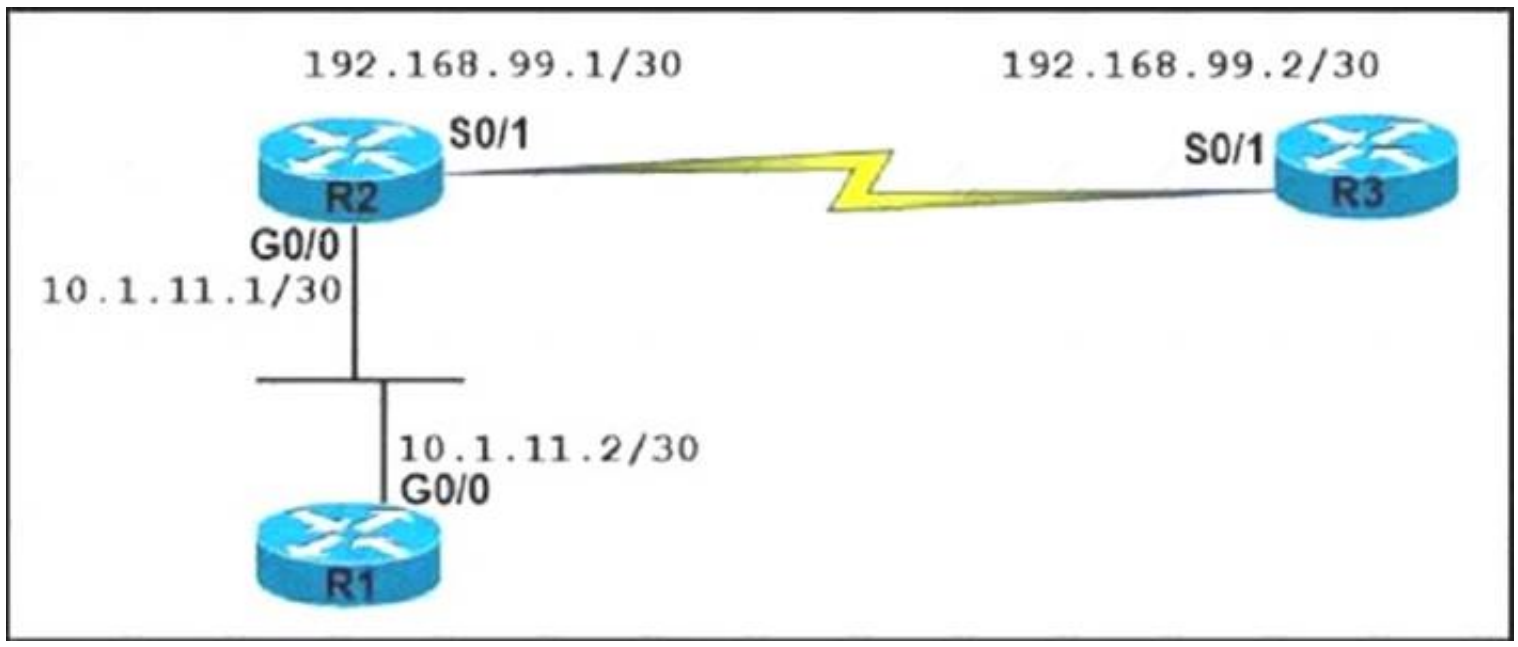
- RB(config)#router bgp 65101
  RB(config-router)#no synchronization
- RC(config)#router bgp 65101
  RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 next-hop-self
- RB(config)#router bgp 65101
  RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 next-hop-self
- RC(config)#router bgp 65101
  RC(config-router)#no synchronization

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
After two OSPF neighboring routers establish bi-directional communication and complete DR/BDR election (on multi-access networks), the routers transition to the exstart state. In this state, the neighboring routers establish a master/slave relationship and determine the initial database descriptor (DBD) sequence number to use while exchanging DBD packets.
Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State
The problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor's router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces don't match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger that the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighboring router ignores the packet.

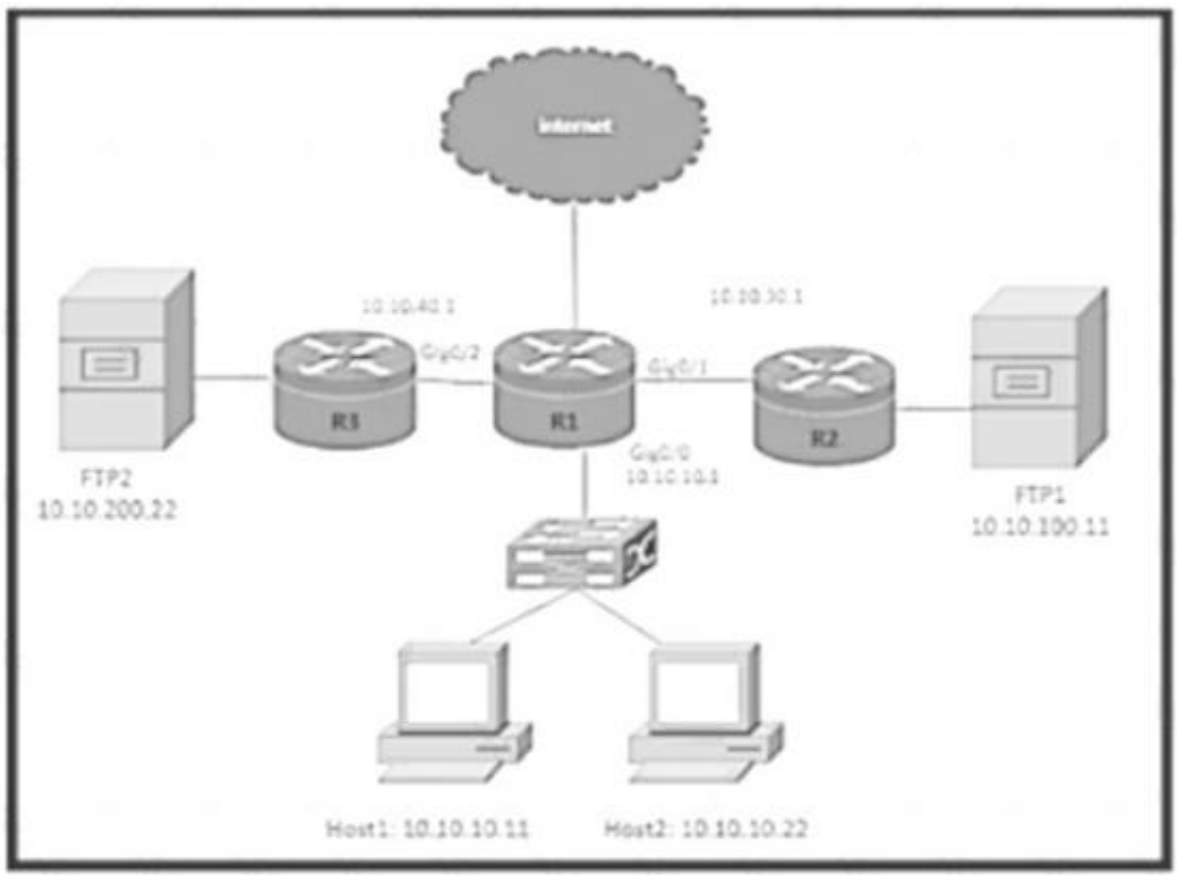
NEW QUESTION 132
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which mechanism provides traffic segmentation within a DMVPN network?

A. RSVP
B. BGP
C. MPLS
D. iPsec

Answer: C

Explanation:
To use the DMPVN – Traffic Segmentation Within DMVPN feature you must configure Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) by using the mpls ip command.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/xe- 16/sec-conn-dmvpn-xe-16-book/sec-conn-dmvpn-dmvpn.html

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. The R1 routing table has the prefixes for the FTP1 and FTP2 file servers. A network engineer must configure the R1 with these requirements:

- Host1 must use the FTP1 fileserver.
- Host2 must use the FTP2 fileserver.

Which configuration meets the requirement on R1?

A)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
!
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
ip local policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
!
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
!
ip local policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

C)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
!
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
 ip policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

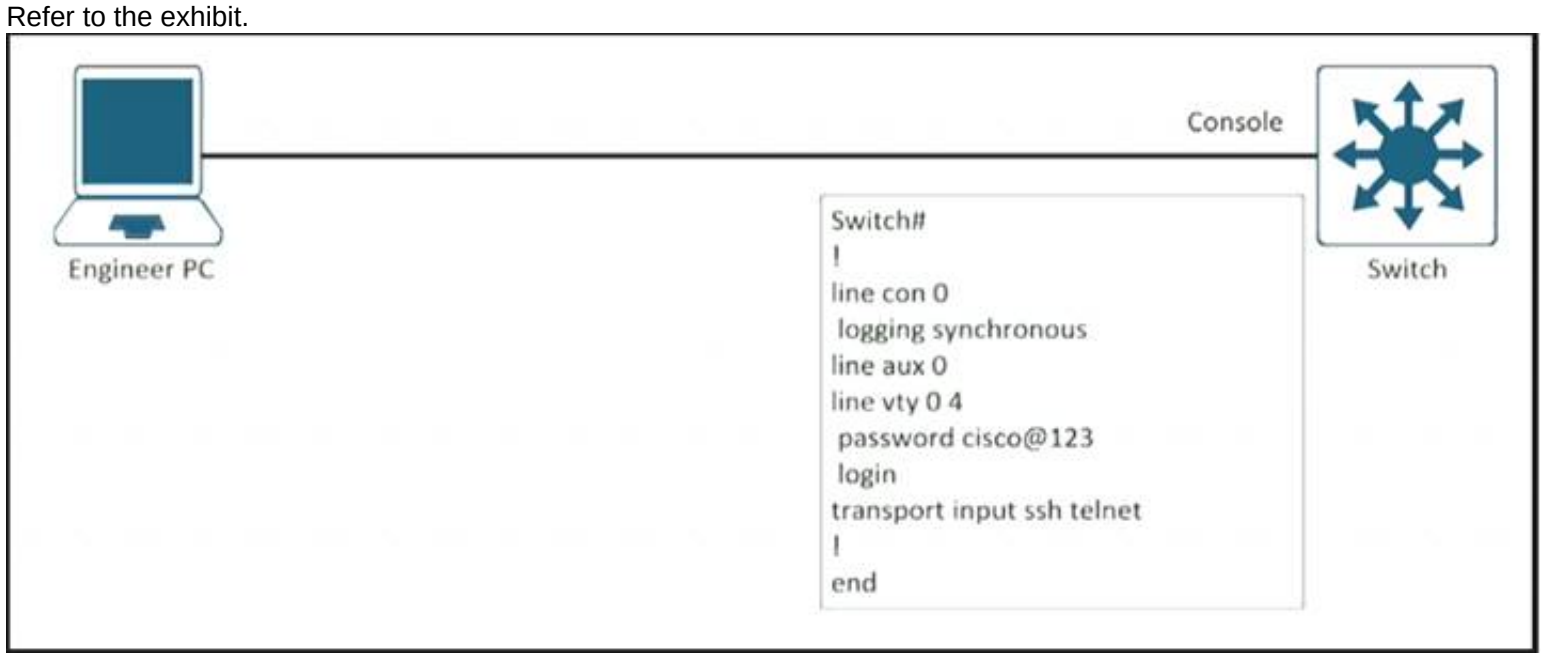
D)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 any
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 any
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
route-map PBR_FTP  permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
 ip policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which control plane process allows the MPLS forwarding state to recover when a secondary RP takes over from a failed primary RP?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured VRF-Lite on a router for VRF blue and VRF red. OSPF must be enabled on each VRF to peer to a directly connected router in each VRF. Which configuration forms OSPF neighbors over the network 10.10.10.0/28 for VRF blue and 192.168.0.0/30 for VRF red?

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

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

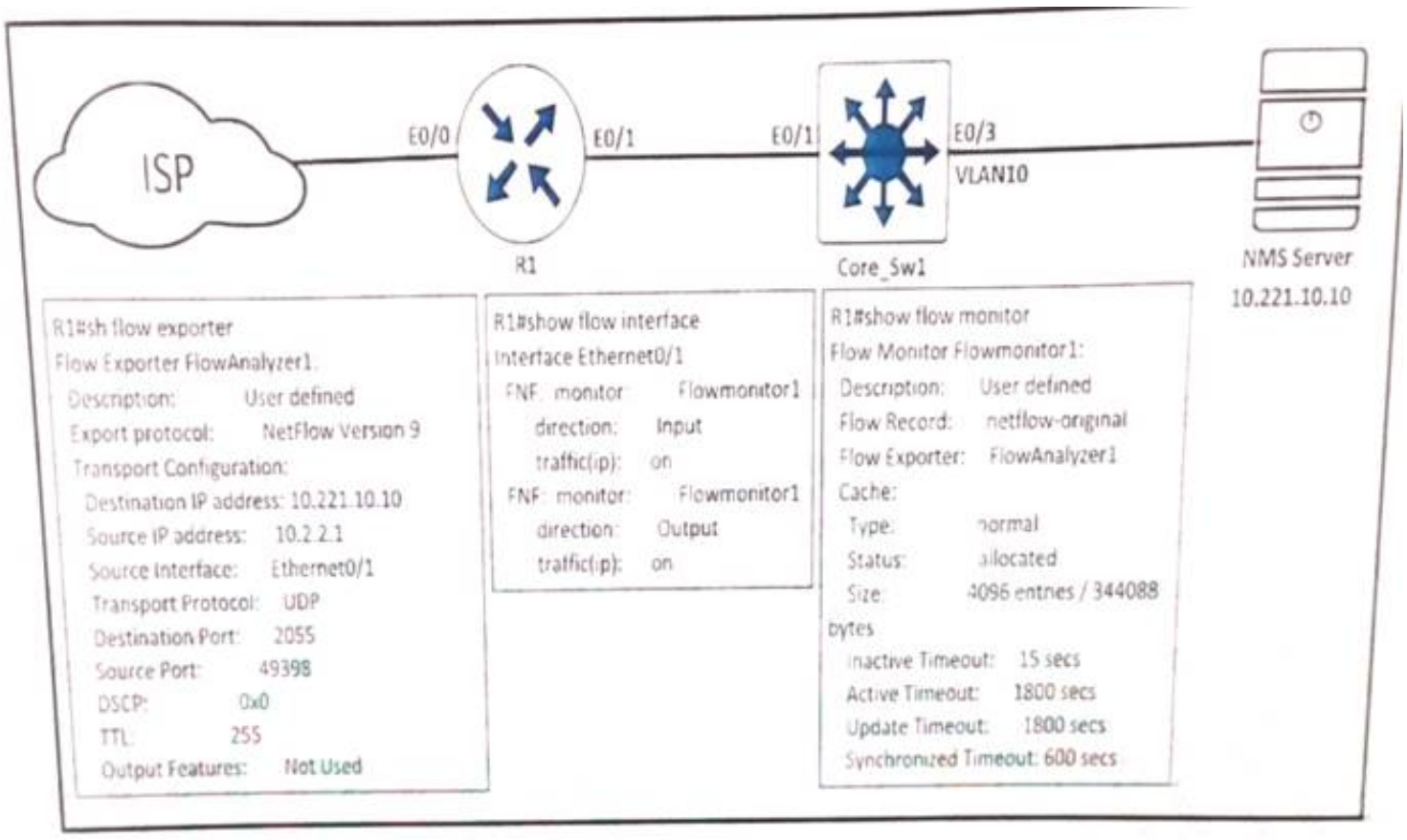
○ router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
 router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.240 area 0

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

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

Answer: A

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

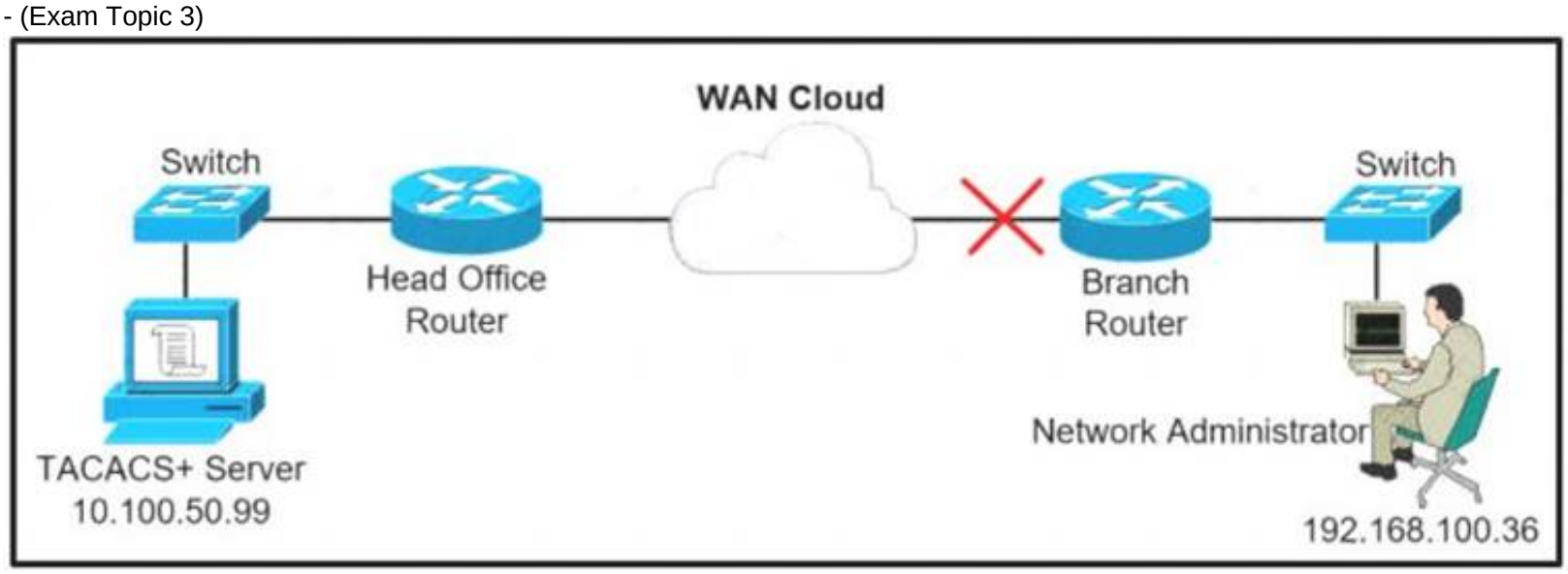


An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from ethernet 0/0 of R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

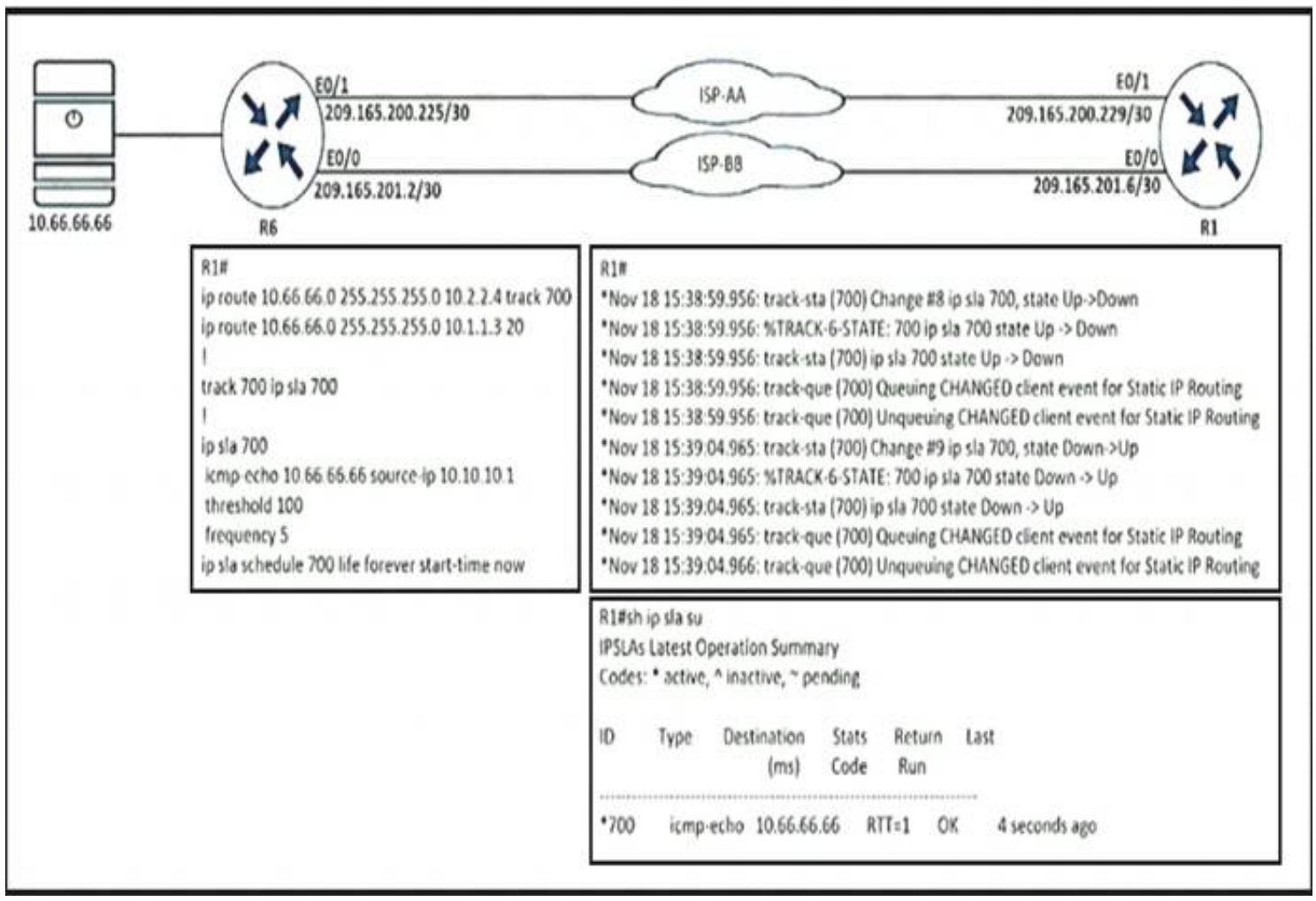
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of the IPv6 DHCP Guard feature for DHCP messages?

A. Only access lists are supported for matching traffic.
B. All client messages are always switched regardless of the device role.
C. It blocks only DHCP request messages.
D. If the device is configured as a DHCP server, no message is switched.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured R1 for Control Plane Policing so that the inbound Telnet traffic is policed to 100 kbps. This policy must not apply to traffic coming in from 10.1.1.1/32 and 172.16.1.1/32. The administrator has configured this:

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

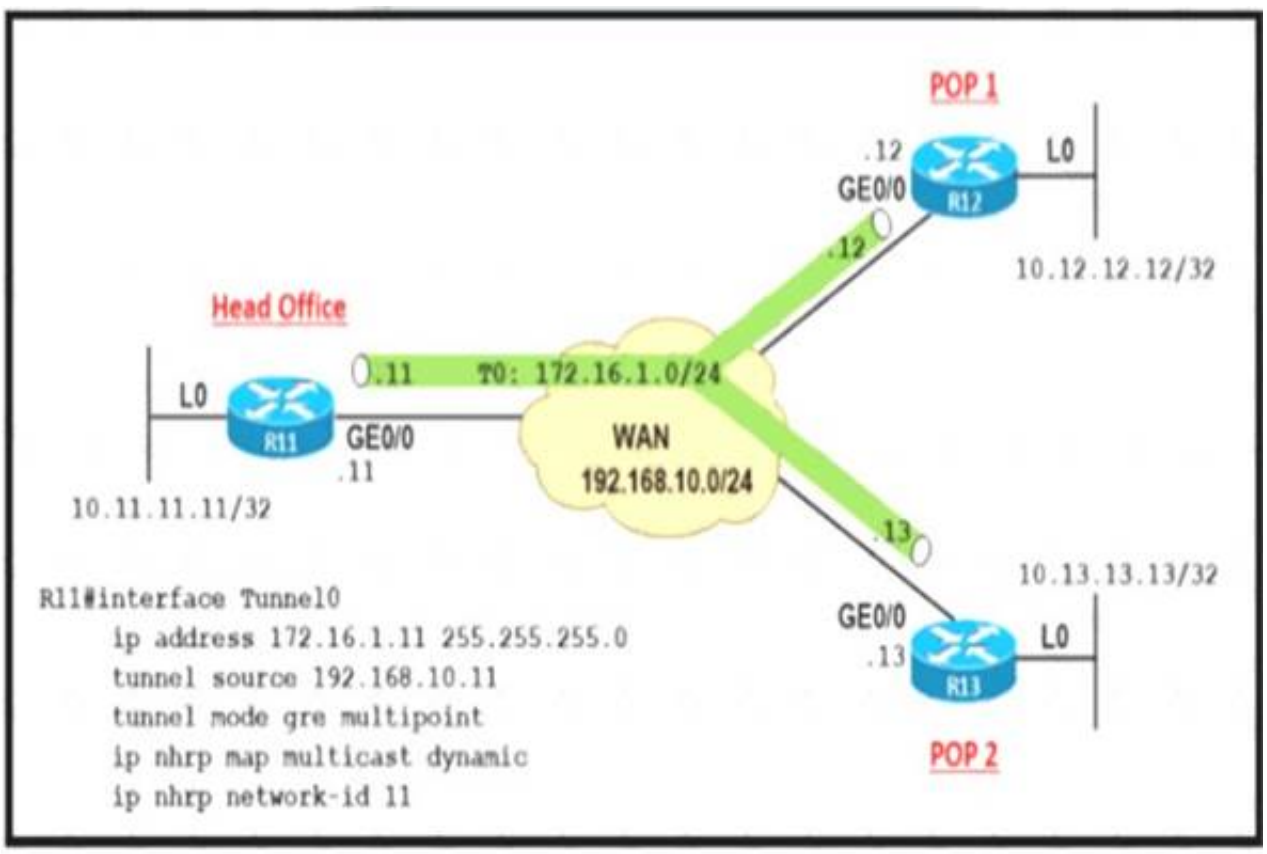
The network administrator is not getting the desired results. Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit A company builds WAN infrastructure between the head office and POPs using DMVPN hub-and-spoke topology to provide end-to-end communication All POPs must maintain point-to-point connectivity with the head office Which configuration meets the requirement at routers R12 and R13?

○ R12#
interface Tunnel0
ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp network-id 12
ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11

R13#
interface Tunnel0
ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp network-id 13
ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11

○ R12#
interface Tunnel0
ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp network-id 12
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11

R13#
interface Tunnel0
ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
ip nhrp network-id 13
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11

○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 11
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11
```

○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
 ip nhrp network-id 11
 ip nhrp nhs 172.16.1.11
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

R2#show ip ospf neighbor

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

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

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

R1#show ip ospf neighbor

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

Which action restores OSPF adjacency between R1 and R2?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured R1 to authenticate Telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using TACACS+. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing toward R1(192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123.

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

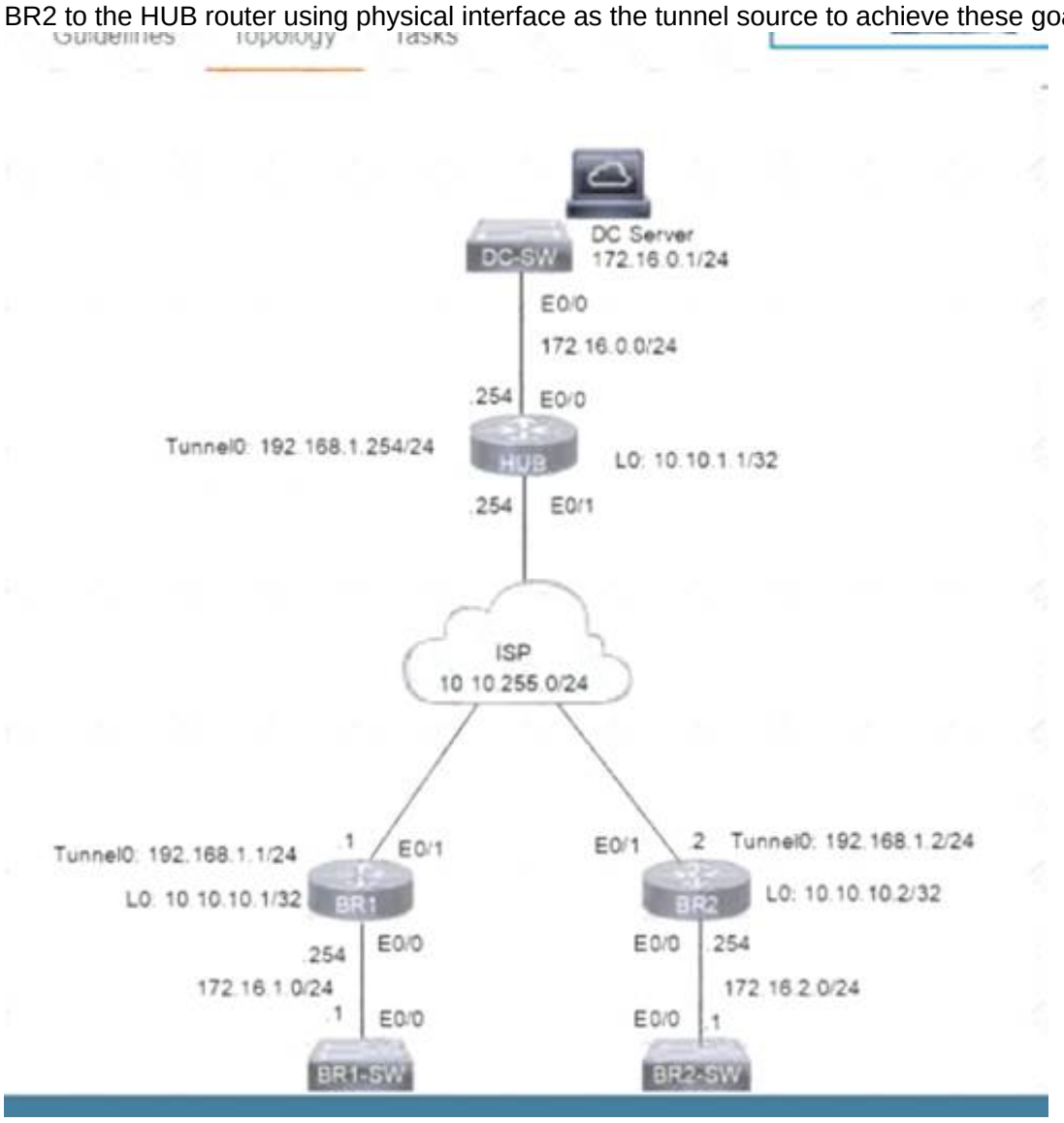
The administrator cannot authenticate to R1 based on ISE. Which configuration fixes the issue?

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

Answer: C

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

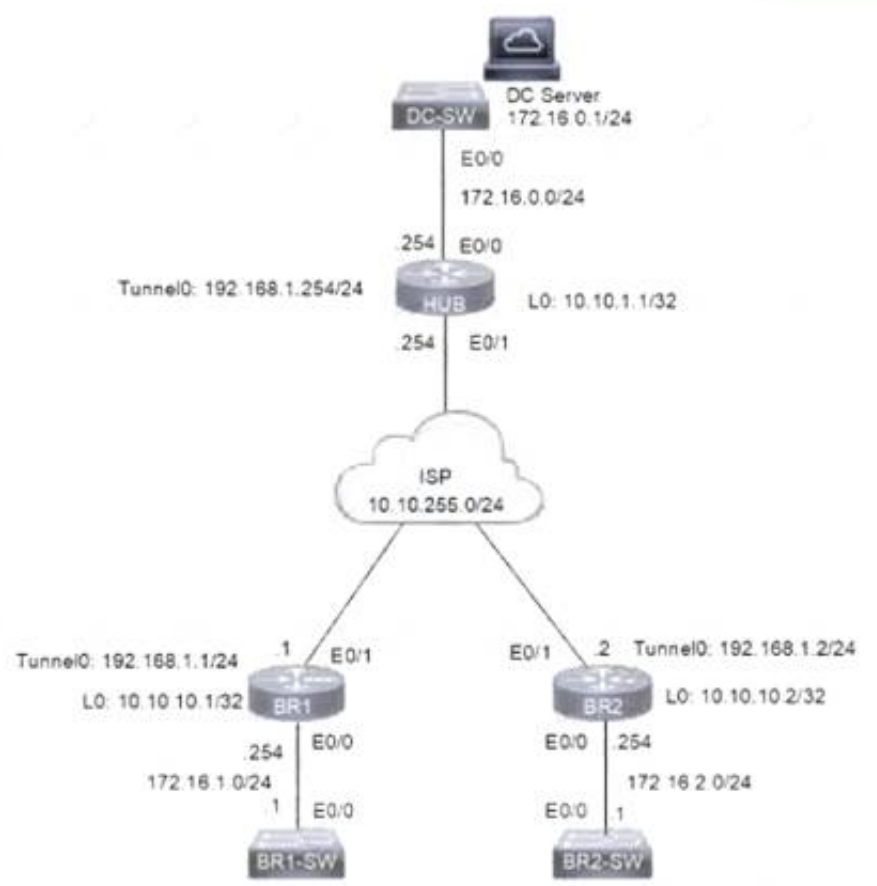
NEW QUESTION 167
- (Exam Topic 3)
A DMVPN network is preconfigured with tunnel 0 IP address 192.168.1.254 on the HUB, IP connectivity, crypto policies, profiles, and EIGRP AS 100. The NHRP password is ccnp123, and the network ID and tunnel key is EIGRP ASN Do not introduce a static route. Configure DMVPN connectivity between routers BR1 and BR2 to the HUB router using physical interface as the tunnel source to achieve these goals:



Guidelines Topology Tasks

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

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



Topology Diagram

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

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

Submit feedback about this item

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
ON BR1

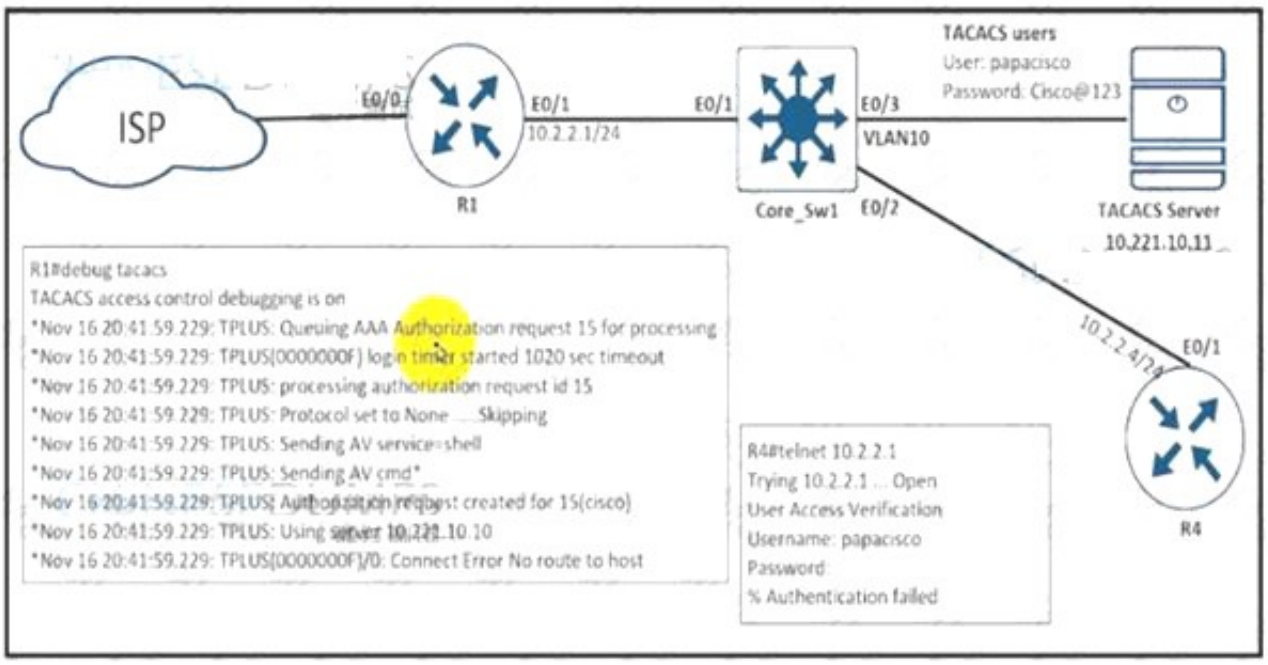
```
Current configuration : 405 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1400
 ip nhrp authentication ccnp123
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.254 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp network-id 100
 ip nhrp holdtime 5
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.254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

BR1(config)#
BR1(config)#
```

ON BR2

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is trying to connect to R1 via Telnet with no success. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- tacacs server prod
  address ipv4 10.221.10.10
  exit
- ip route 10.221.10.10 255.255.255.255 ethernet 0/1
- tacacs server prod
  address ipv4 10.221.10.11
  exit
- ip route 10.221.0.11 255.255.255.255 ethernet 0/1

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Exam Topic 3)

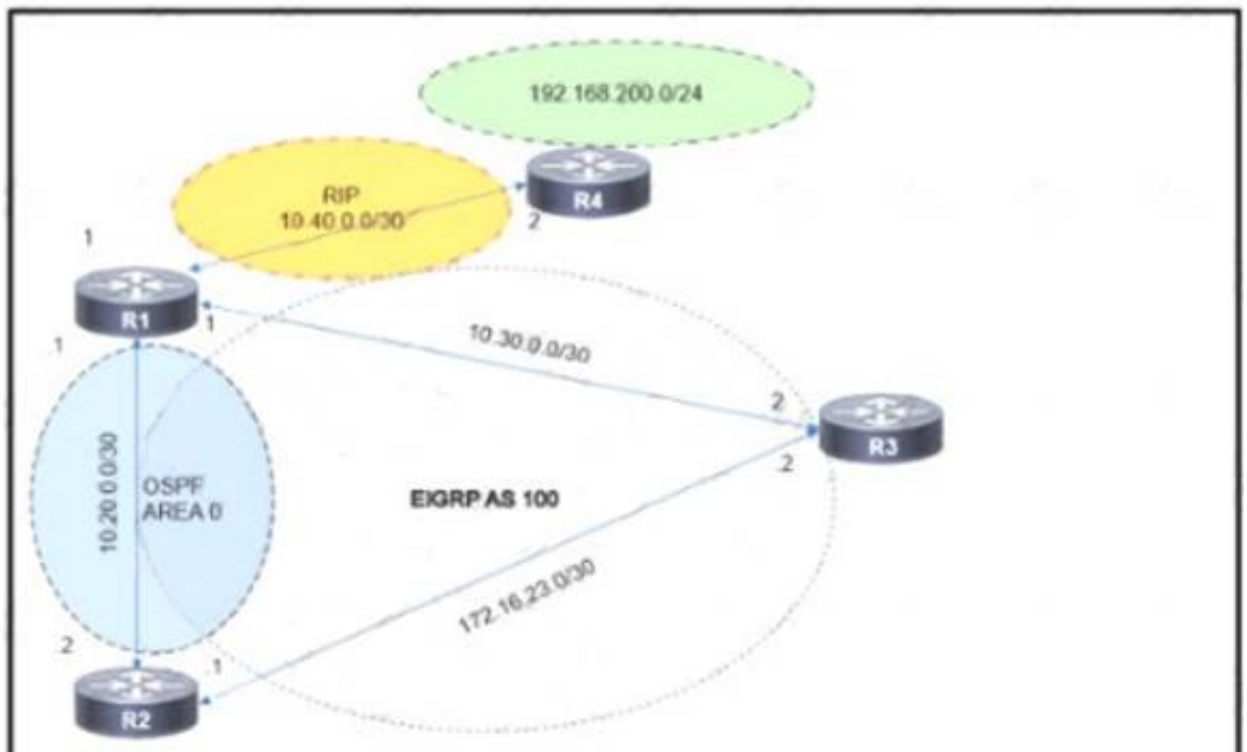
```
CPE# show snmp mib ifmib ifindex detail
Description              ifIndex  Active  Persistent  Saved  TrapStatus
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Loopback1                 8       yes     disabled     no    enabled
GigabitEthernet1          1       yes     disabled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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
R2
R2#sho run | sec router
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 100 metric
1 10000 200 200 1500
 network 10.20.0.0 0.0.0.3
 network 172.16.23.0 0.0.0.3
 auto-summary
router ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 redistribute eigrp 100
metric 15000 subnets
 network 10.20.0.0 0.0.0.3
area 0
R2#
```

```
R1
R1
R1#sho run | sec router
router eigrp 100
 redistribute rip metric 1 10 255 255 1500
 network 10.0.0.0
 auto-summary
 eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
router ospf 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
network 10.20.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
router rip
 redistribute eigrp 100 metric 1
 network 10.0.0.0
R1#
```

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

- R2(config)#router ospf 100
  R2(config-router)#no redistribute eigrp 100
  R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 100 metric 1 subnets

- R1(config)#no router rip
  R1(config)#ip route 192.168.200.0 255.255.255.0 10.40.0.2

- R2(config)#router eigrp 100
  R2(config-router)#no redistribute ospf 100
  R2(config-router)#redistribute rip

- R1(config)#router ospf 100
  R1(config-router)#redistribute rip metric 1 metric-type 1 subnets

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 180
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator is tasked to configure R1 to authenticate telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using RADIUS. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing towards R1 (192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123. If ISE is down, the administrator should be able to connect using the local database with a username and password combination of admin/cisco123.
The administrator has configured the following on R1:

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

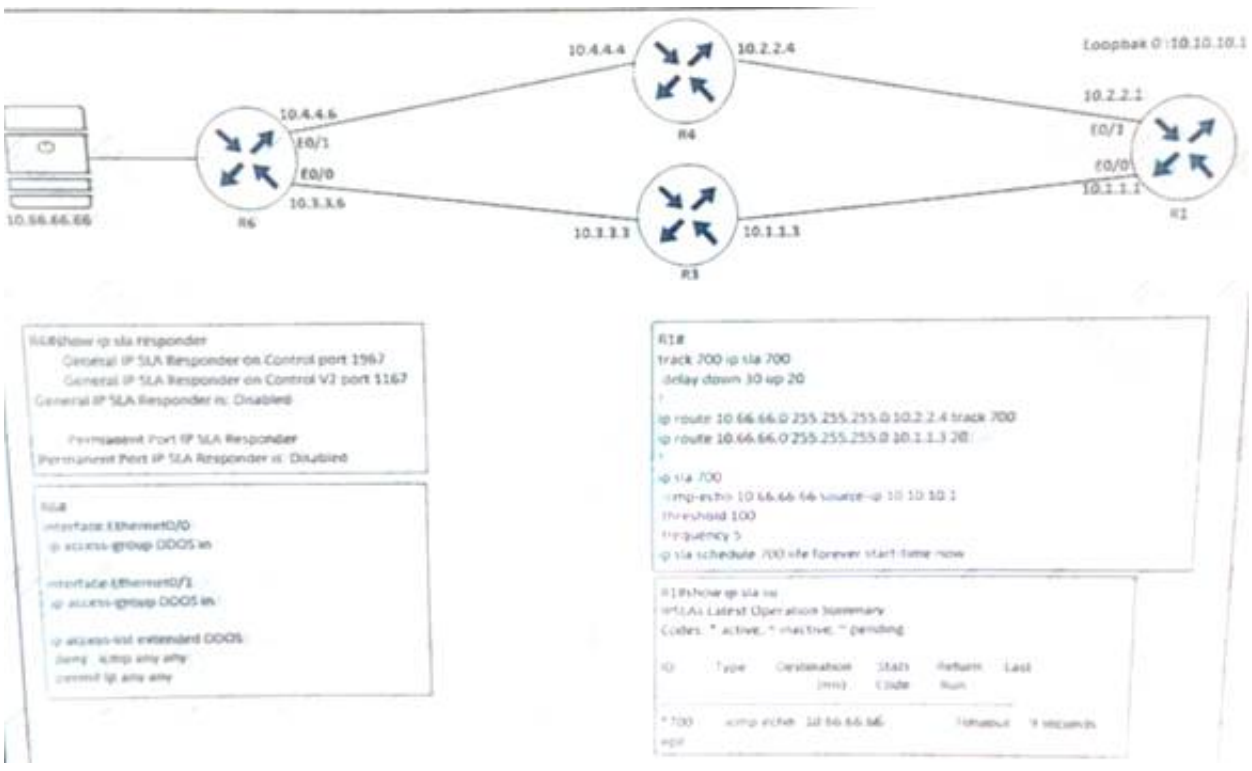
ISE has gone down. The Network Administrator is not able to Telnet to R1 when ISE went down. Which two configuration changes will fix the issue? (Choose two.)

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



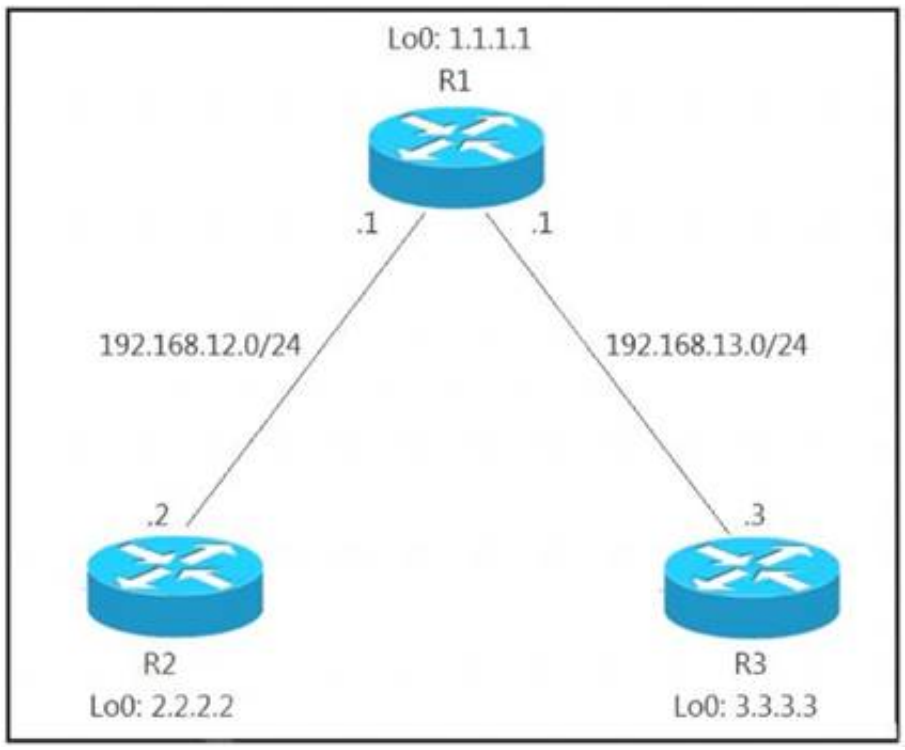
R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer has configured R1 as EIGRP stub router. After the configuration, router R3 failed to reach to R2 loopback address.
Which action advertises R2 loopback back into the R3 routing table?

A. Add a static route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.
B. Use a leak map on R1 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the distribute list command toward R3.
C. Use a leak map on R3 that matches the required prefix and apply it with the EIGRP stub feature.
D. Add a static null route for R2 loopback address in R1 and redistribute it to advertise to R3.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The EIGRP stub feature is useful to prevent unnecessary EIGRP queries and to filter some routes that you advertise. What if you want to configure your router as a stub router but still make an exception to some routes that it advertises? That is possible with the leak-map feature. This is how to configure leak-map in this question:
R1(config)#ip access-list standard R2_L0 R1(config-std-nacl)#permit host 2.2.2.2 R1(config)#route-map R2_L0_LEAK R2(config-route-map)#match ip address R2_L0 R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#eigrp stub leak-map R2_L0_LEAK

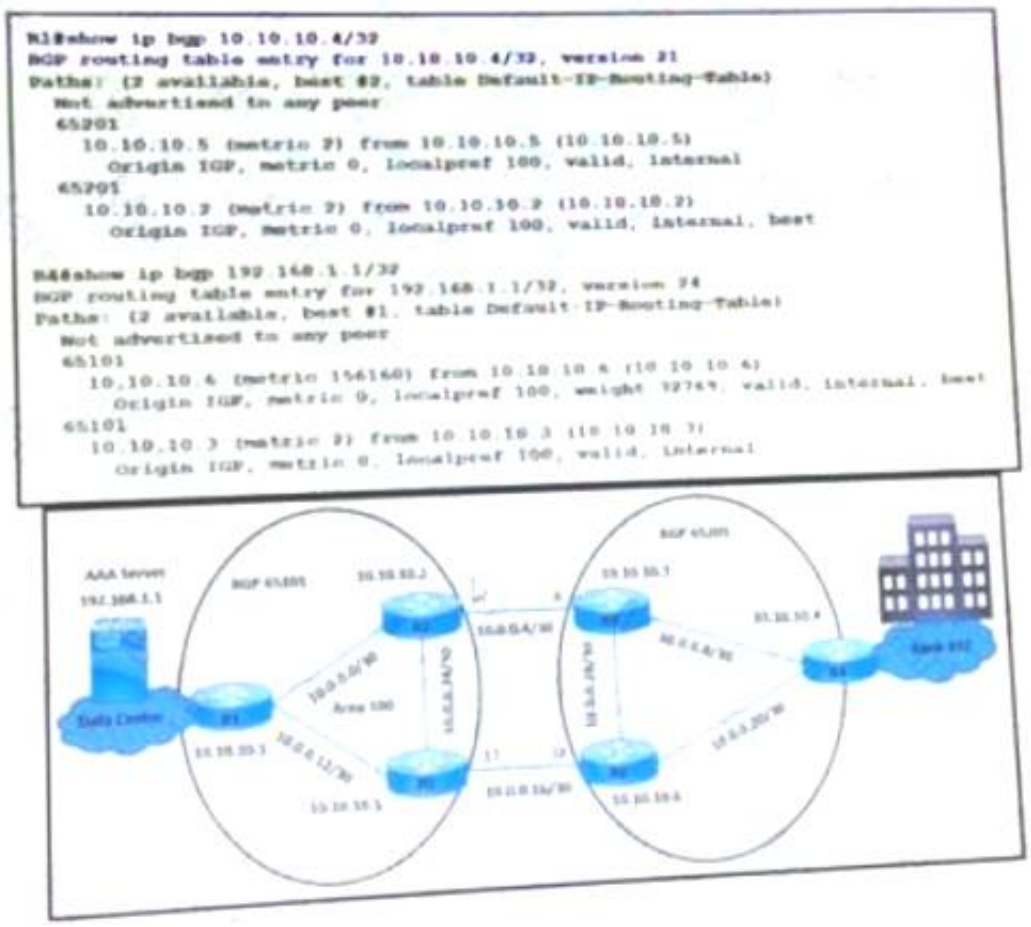
NEW QUESTION 185
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



A customer reports that user traffic of bank XYZ to the AAA server is not using the primary path via the R3-R2 link. The network team observes:
No fiber is cut on links R2 and R3.
As101 and AS 201 routers established BGP peering. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

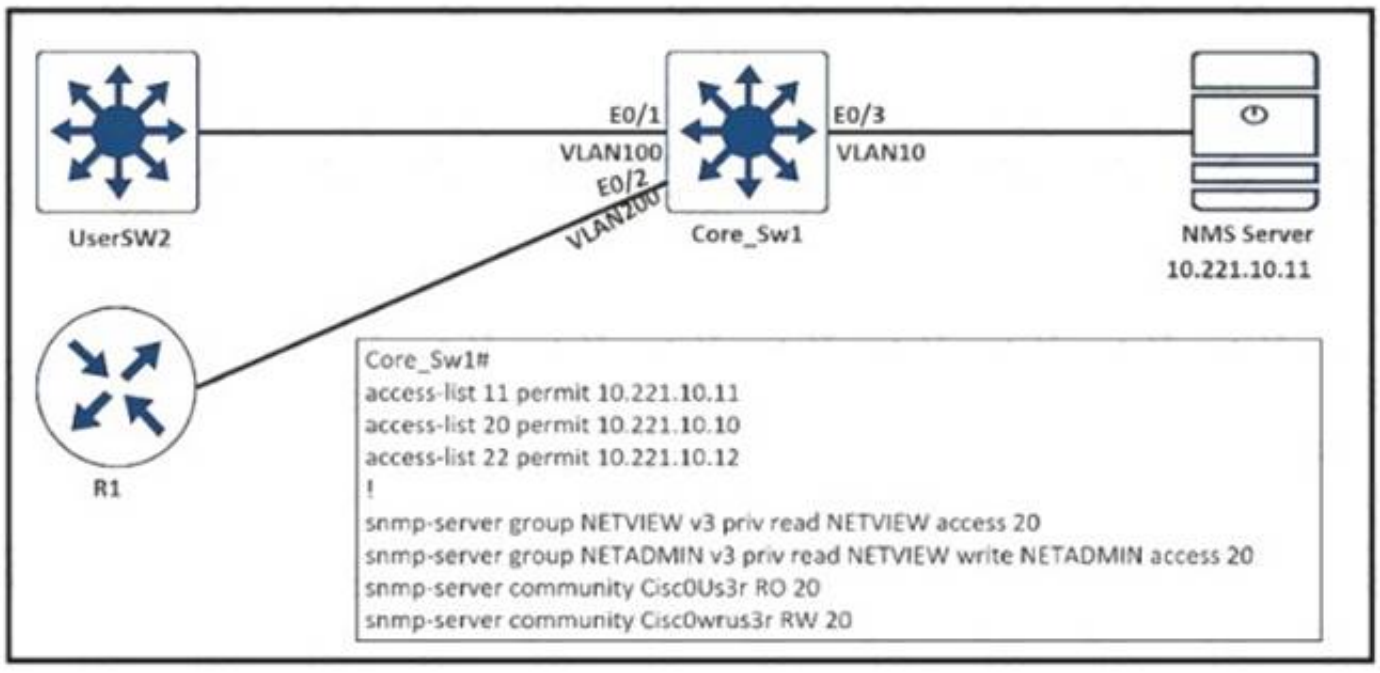
D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are the two reasons for RD and VPNv4 addresses in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN? (Choose two.)

A. RD is prepended to each prefix to make routes unique.
B. VPN RT communities are used to identify customer unique routes.
C. When the PE redistributes customer routes into MP-BGP, they must be unique.
D. They are on a CE device to use for static configuration.
E. They are used for a BGP session with the CE device.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Exam Topic 3)
How do devices operate in MPLS L3VPN topology?

A. P and associated PE routers with IGP populate the VRF table in different VPNs.
B. CE routers connect to the provider network and perform LSP functionality
C. P routers provide connectivity between PE devices with MPLS switching.
D. P routers support PE to PE VPN tunnel without LSP functionality

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Dallas_Router:

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0.364
 description Guest_Wifi_10.66.46.0/23
 encapsulation dot1Q 364
 ip address 10.66.46.1 255.255.254.0
 ip helper-address 10.192.104.212
 ip helper-address 10.191.103.140
 ip access-group GUEST-ACCESS in
 ip access-group GUEST-ACCESS-OUT out
 no ip redirects
 no ip unreachables
 no ip proxy-arp

ip access-list extended GUEST-ACCESS
 remark Internet Access Only
 permit udp any any eq bootpc
 permit udp any any eq bootps
 deny   ip any 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 224.0.0.0 31.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 169.254.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 127.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
 deny   ip any host 0.0.0.0
 permit ip 10.66.42.0 0.0.0.255 any
 permit ip 10.66.46.0 0.0.0.255 any
!
ip access-list extended GUEST-ACCESS-OUT
 remark Used to block inbound traffic to Guest Networks
 permit udp any any eq bootps
 permit udp any any eq bootpc
 permit udp any any eq domain
 permit udp any any
 permit icmp any any
 permit tcp host 10.192.103.124 eq 15871 any
 permit tcp any any established
 deny   ip any 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 224.0.0.0 31.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 169.254.0.0 0.0.255.255
 deny   ip any 127.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
 deny   ip any 192.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
 deny   ip any host 0.0.0.0
```

After a new regional office is set up,not all guests can access the internet via guest WiFi. Clients are getting the correct IP address from guest Wi-Fi VLAN 364. which action resolves the issue ?

A. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the outbound ACL
B. Allow DNS traffic through the outbound ACL
C. Allow DNS traffic through the inbound ACL
D. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the inbound ACL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

D. neighbor R4 route-reflector-client
E. neighbor 10.1.1.2 route-reflector-client

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
CPE# show ntp associations

  address         ref clock       st   when   poll reach  delay
offset   disp
 ~10.1.255.40     .INIT.          16            64     0  0.000
0.000 15937.
 * sys.peer, # selected, + candidate, - outlyer, x falseticker,
~ configured

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

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

A. Allow NTP in the ingress ACL on 10.1.225.40 by permitting UDP destined to port 123.
B. Ensure that he CPE router has a valid route to 10.1.255. 40 for NTP and rectify if not reachable.
C. NTP service is disabled and must be enabled on 10.1.225.40.
D. Allow NTP in the ingress ACL on 10.1.255.40 by permitting TCP destined to port 123.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer is implementing a coordinated change with a server team. As part of the change, the engineer must configure interlace GigabitEthernet2 in an existing VRF "RED" then move the interface to an existing VRF "BLUE" when the server team is ready. The engineer configured interface GigabitEthemet2 in VRF "RED"

```
interface GigabitEthernet2
 description Migration ID: B410A60D0806G06
 vrf forwarding RED
 ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254
 negotiation auto
```

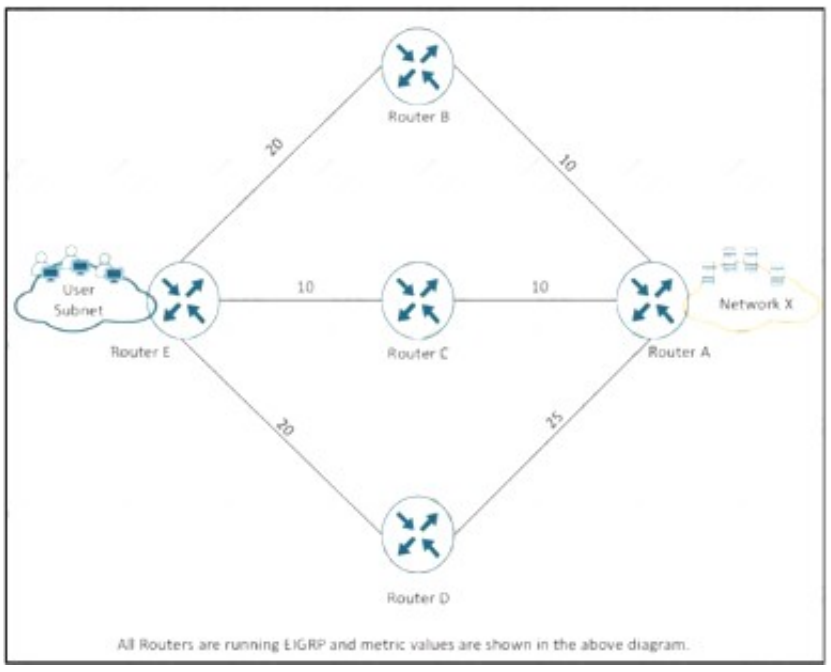
Which configuration completes the change?

A. interface GigabitEthernet2 no ip addressvrf forwarding BLUE
B. interface GigabitEthernet2 no vrf forwarding RED vrf forwarding BLUEip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254
C. interface GigabitEthernet2 no vrf forwarding RED vrf forwarding BLUE
D. interface GigabitEthernet2 no ip addressip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254vrf forwarding BLUE

Answer: B

Explanation:
When assigning an interface to a VRF, the IP address will be removed so we have to reassign the IP address to that interface.

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip route ospf

     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets

O E2    10.4.9.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0

                 [110/200] via 10.4.15.5, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/1

O IA    10.4.27.0 [110/2] via 10.4.15.5, 00:06:44,
FastEthernet0/1

O E2    10.4.49.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
P 172.29.0.0/16, 1 successors, FD is 307200, serno 2
        via 192.168.254.2 (307200/281600), FastEthernet0/1
        via 192.168.253.2 (410200/352300), FastEthernet0/0
```

When the FastEthemet0/1 goes down, the route to 172.29.0 0/16 via 192.168.253 2 is not installed in the RIB. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure reported distance greater than the feasible distance
B. Configure feasible distance greater than the successor's feasible distance.
C. Configure reported distance greater than the successor's feasible distance.
D. Configure feasible distance greater than the reported distance

Answer: D

Explanation:
From the exhibit, we notice network 172.29.0.0/16 was learned via two routes:
+ From 192.168.254.2 with FD = 307200 and AD = 281600

+ From 192.168.253.2 with FD = 410200 and AD = 352300
The first route is installed into the RIB as the successor route because of lower FD.
When the first route fails, router will not use the second route as it does not satisfy the feasibility condition. The feasibility condition states that, the Advertised Distance (AD, also called the reported distance) of a route must be lower than the feasible distance of the current successor route.

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

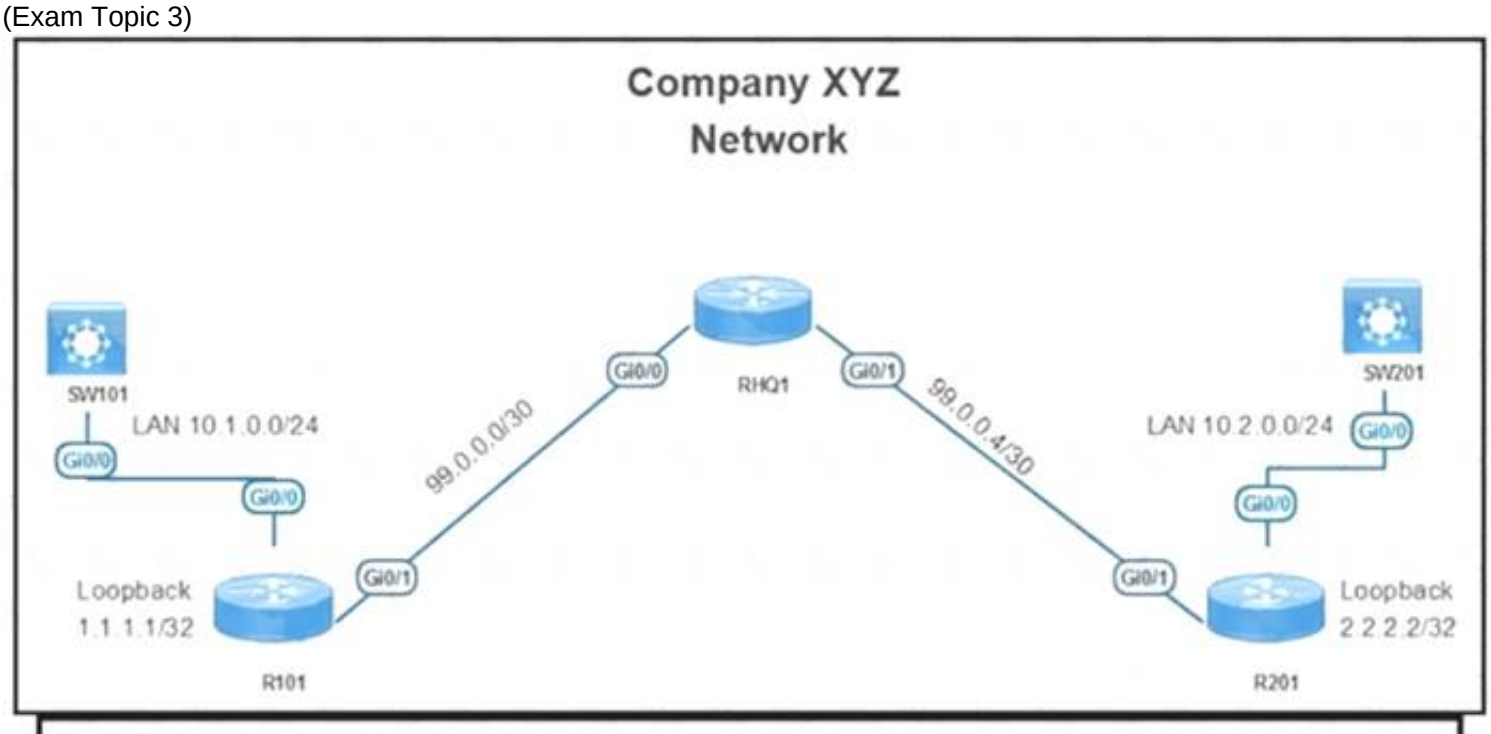
```
RtrA#show ip eigrp topology all-links
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS(1)/ID(10.1.6.1)
.....snip.....
P 10.200.1.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 21026560
via 10.1.1.2 (21026560/20514560), Serial1/0
via 10.1.2.2 (46740736/20514560), Serial1/1
via 10.1.3.2 (46740736/46228736), Serial1/2
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 221
- (Exam Topic 3)



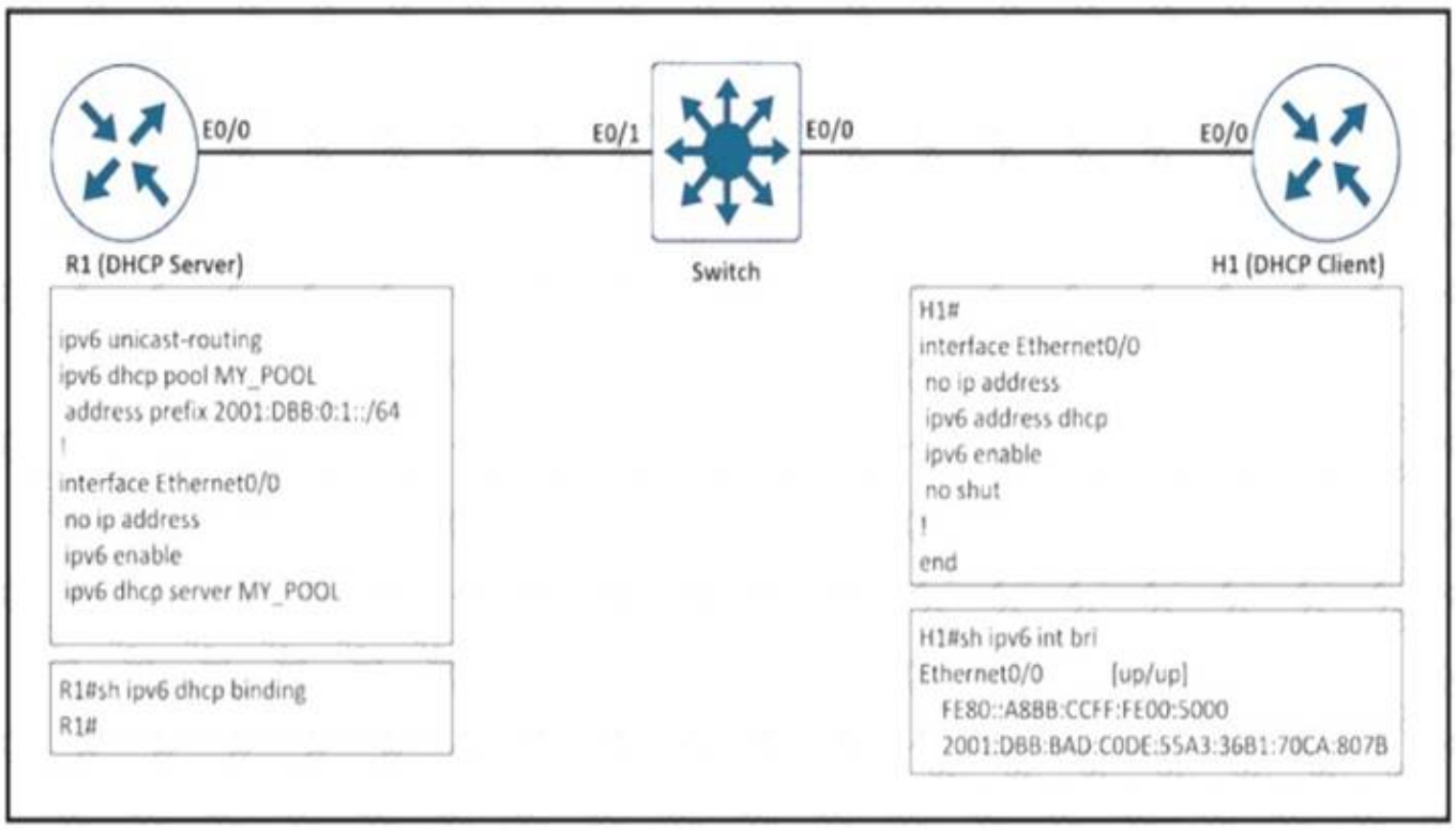

```
R101#sh run | section sla
ip sla 1
   tcp-connect 2.2.2.2 3000 source-ip 1.1.1.1
   threshold 1000
   timeout 1000
ip sla 2
   icmp-jitter 2.2.2.2 source-ip 1.1.1.1 num-packets 100 interval 10
   threshold 1000
   timeout 1000
   frequency 10
ip sla schedule 2 life forever start-time now
R101#sh ip sla summary
IPSLAs Latest Operation Summary
Codes: * active, ^ inactive, ~ pending

ID   Type        Destination   Stats (ms)  Return Code      Last Run
---------------------------------------------------------------------
*1   tcp-connect 2.2.2.2       -           No connection    33 seconds ago
*2   icmp-jitter 2.2.2.2       RTT=4       OK               3 seconds ago
```

Refer to the exhibit While troubleshooting an issue on the network, an engineer notices that a TCP Connect operation failed on port 3000 between R101 and R201. Which command must be configured on R201 to respond to the R101 IP SLA configurations with a control connection on UDP port 1967?

A. ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 1967
B. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 3000
C. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 2.2.2.2 port 3001
D. ip sla responder

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 224
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

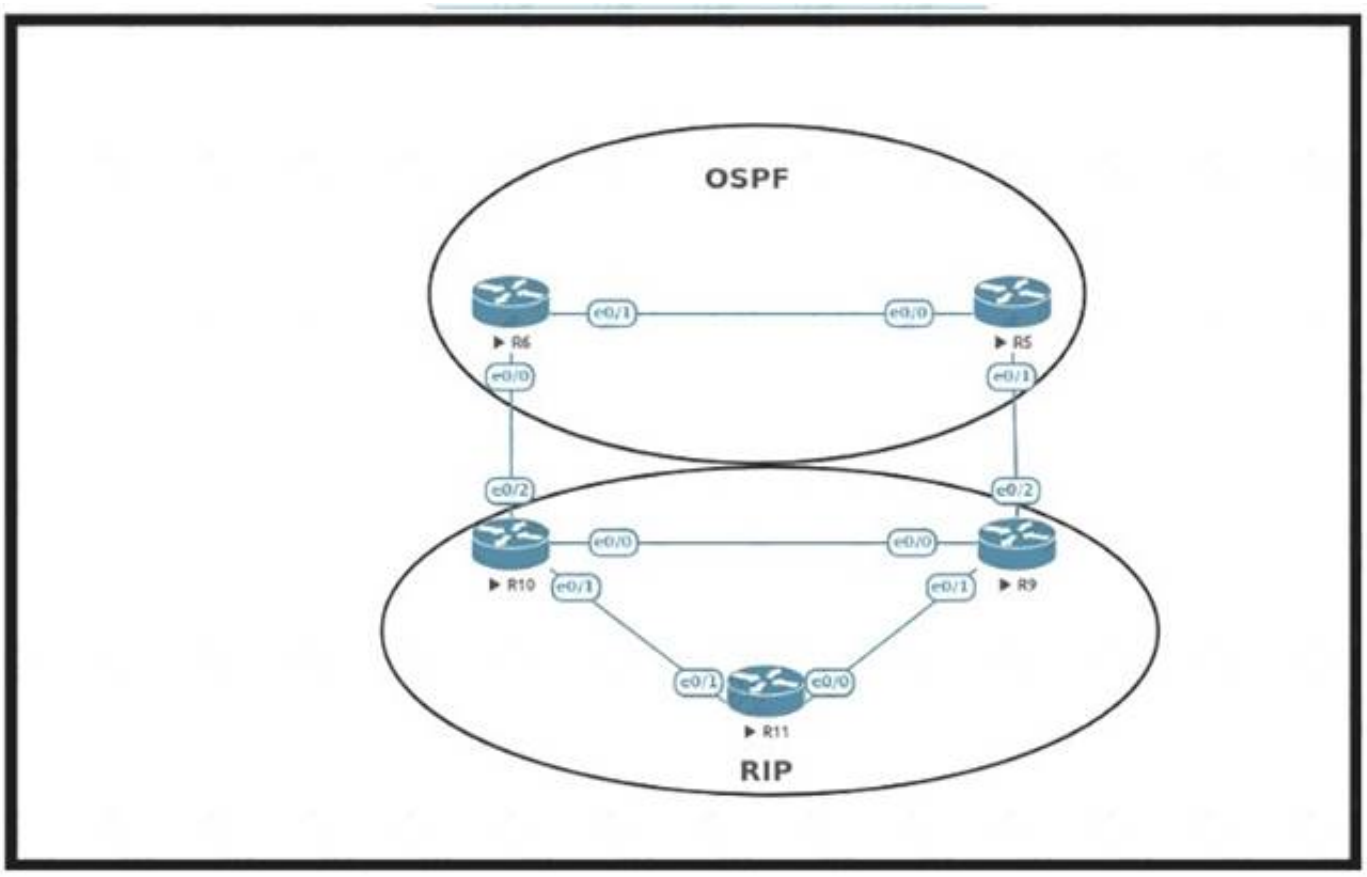
Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

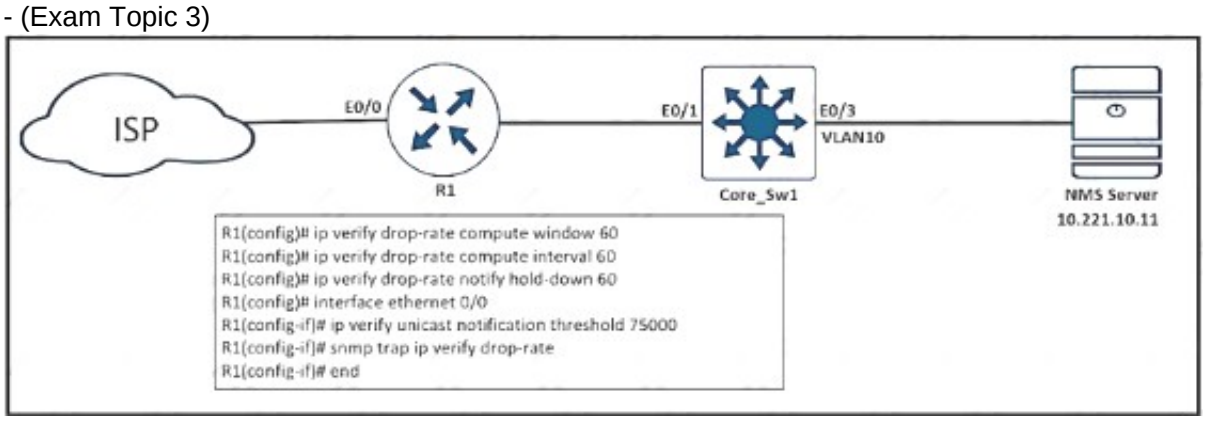
NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 3)
Which protocol must be secured with MD-5 authentication across the MPLS cloud to prevent hackers from introducing bogus routers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 232
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP traps to record spoofed packets drop of more than 48000 a minute on the ethernet0/0 interlace. During an IP spoofing attack, the engineer noticed that no notifications have been received by the SNMP server. Which configuration resolves the issue on R1?

A. ip verity unicast notification threshold 48000
B. ip verify unicast notification threshold 8000
C. ip verify unicast notification threshold 800
D. ip verify unicast notification threshold 80

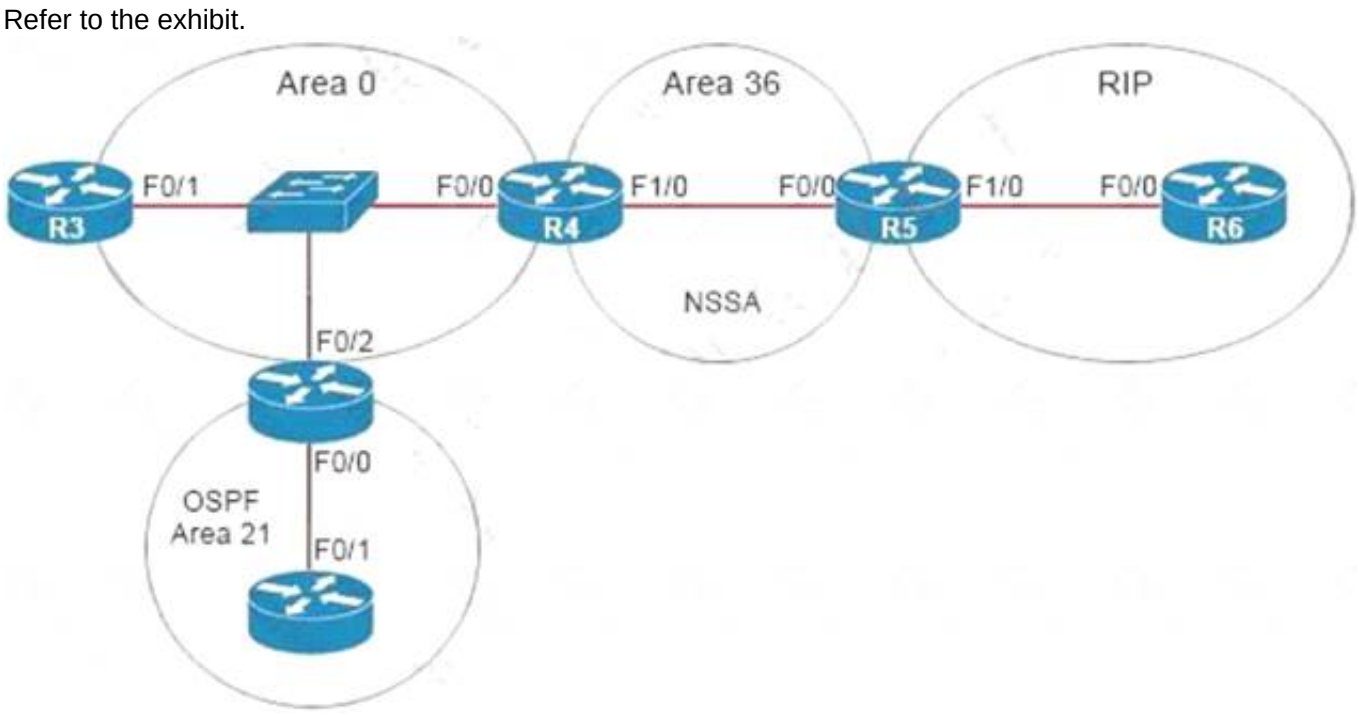
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer reports that traffic is not passing on an EIGRP enabled multipoint interface on a router configured as below:
interface Serial0/0 no ip address
interface Server0/0/0.9 multipoint ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.248
ip split-horizon eigrp 1
Which action resolves the issue?

A. Enable poison reverse
B. Enable split horizon
C. Disable poison reverse
D. Disable split horizon

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 244
- (Exam Topic 3)

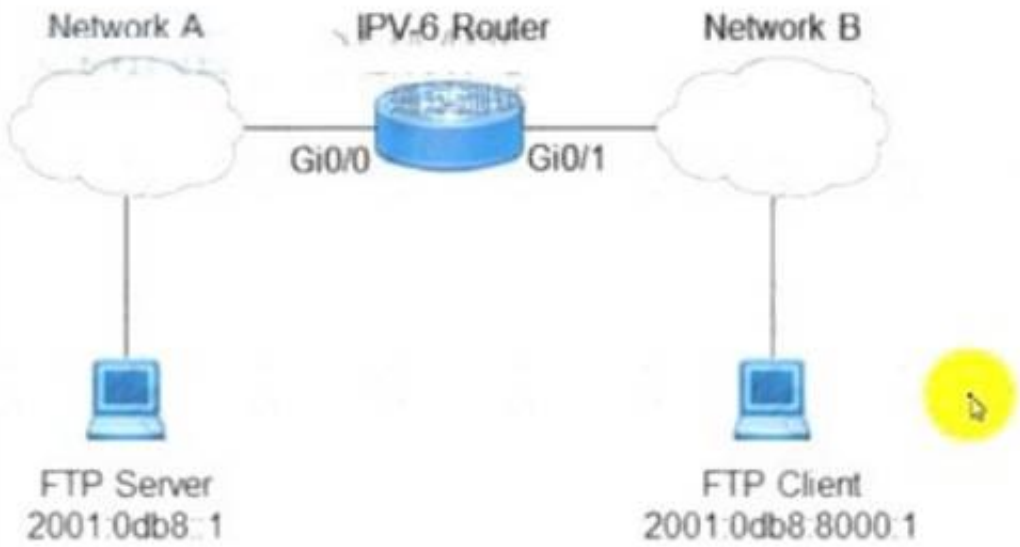
```
    100.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C      100.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
D      100.2.2.2 [90/156160] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/0
D      100.3.3.3 [90/158720] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:44, FastEthernet1/0
             [90/158720] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:44, FastEthernet0/0
 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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 249
- (Exam Topic 3)




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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 254
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to log in to R1 via R3 loopback address. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Add transport input SCP
B. Add transport input none
C. Remove the IPv6 traffic filter from R1, which is blocking the Telnet.
D. Remove the IPv6 traffic from R1, which is blocking the SSH

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 258
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

Configuration Output:

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

Debug Output:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 262
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which table is used to map the packets in an MPLS LSP that exit from the same interface, via the same next hop, and have the same queuing policies?

A. RIB
B. FEC
C. LDP
D. CEF

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 264
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which function does LDP provide in an MPLS topology?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
LDP provides a standard methodology for hop-by-hop, or dynamic label, distribution in an MPLS network by assigning labels to routes that have been chosen by the underlying Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) routing protocols. The resulting labeled paths, called label switch paths (LSPs), forward label traffic across an MPLS backbone to particular destinations.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/12-4t/mp-ldp- 12-4t-book.pdf

NEW QUESTION 265
- (Exam Topic 3)

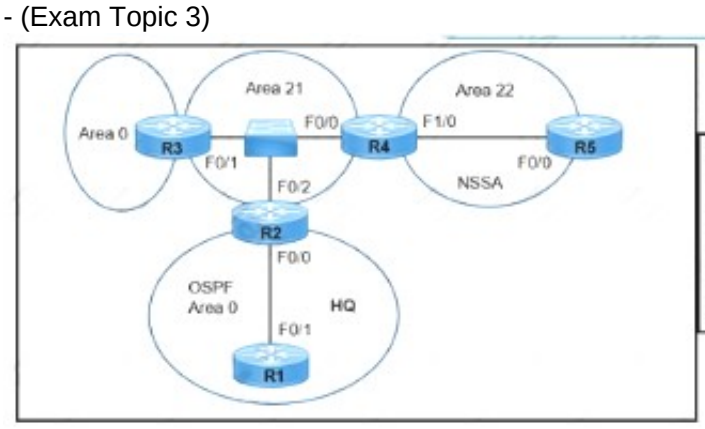
```
admin@linux:~$ telnet 198.51.100.64
Trying 198.51.100.64...
Connected to 198.51.100.64.
Escape character is '^]'.

User Access Verification

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 267
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
R2(config)# router ospf 1
R2(config-router)# area 21 virtual-link 3.3.3.3

R3(config)# router ospf 1
*Apr  4 00:23:34.215: %OSPF-4-ERRRCV: Received invalid packet:
mismatch area ID, from backbone area must be virtual-link but not
found from 192.168.125.5, FastEthernet0/2
R3(config-router)# area 21 virtual-link 2.2.2.2
R3(config-router)# area 21 stub
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is troubleshooting a failed link between R2 and R3 No traffic loss is reported from router R5 to HQ Which command fixes the separated backbone?

A. R2(config-router)#no area 21 stub
B. R2(config_router)#area 21 virtual-link 192.168.125.5
C. R3(config-router)#area 21 virtual-link 192.168.125.5
D. R3(config-router)#no area 21 stub

Answer: D

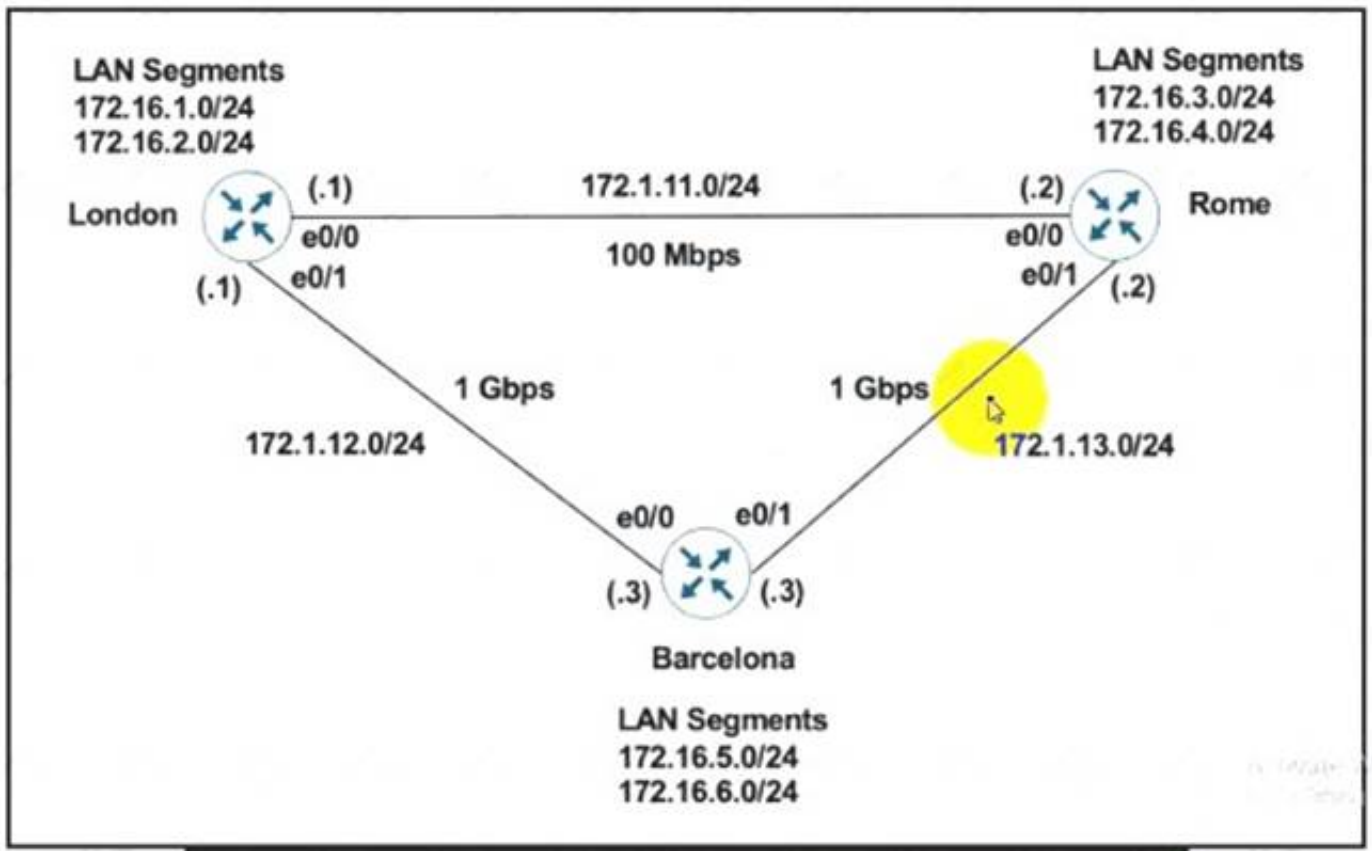
NEW QUESTION 268
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibits.

London – "show ip route" output

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

     172.1.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C     172.1.11.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L     172.1.11.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C     172.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L     172.1.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D     172.1.13.0/24 [90/76800] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/0
     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
C     172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L     172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C     172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L     172.16.2.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
R     172.16.3.0/24 [120/1] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:08, Ethernet0/0
R     172.16.4.0/24 [120/1] via 172.1.11.2, 00:00:08, Ethernet0/0
D     172.16.5.0/24 [90/156160] via 172.1.12.3, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/1
D     172.16.6.0/24 [90/156160] via 172.1.12.3, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/1
```

Rome - "show run | section router" output

```
router eigrp 111
  network 172.1.0.0
  network 172.16.0.0
  no auto-summary
```



London must reach Rome using a faster path via EIGRP if all the links are up but it failed to take this path Which action resolves the issue?

A. Increase the bandwidth of the link between London and Barcelona
B. Use the network statement on London to inject the 172 16 X 0/24 networks into EIGRP.
C. Change the administrative distance of RIP to 150
D. Use the network statement on Rome to inject the 172 16 X 0/24 networks into EIGRP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 272
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 277
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a MPLS PHP label operation?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 281
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

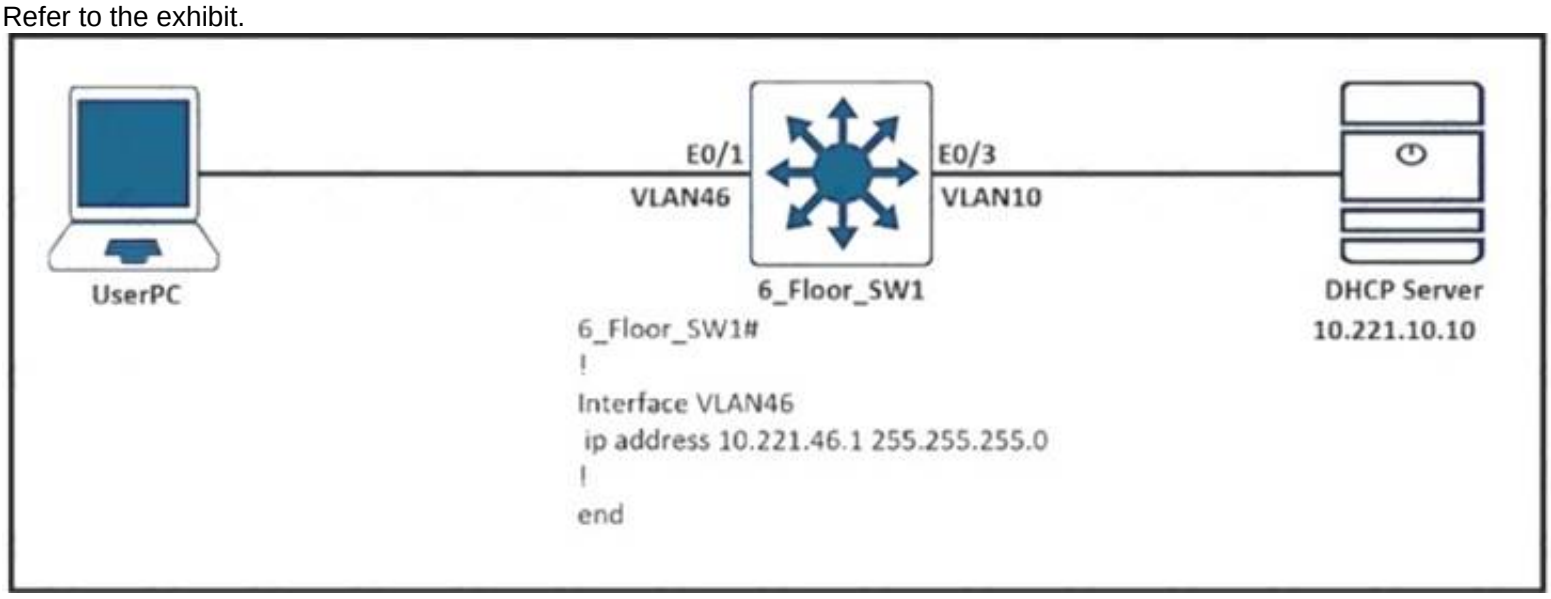
```
R1#show ip interface GigabitEthernet0/0 | include drops
 0 verification drops
 0 suppressedverification drops
R1#show ip interface GigabitEthernet0/1 | include drops
 5 verification drops
 0 suppressedverification drops
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 283
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



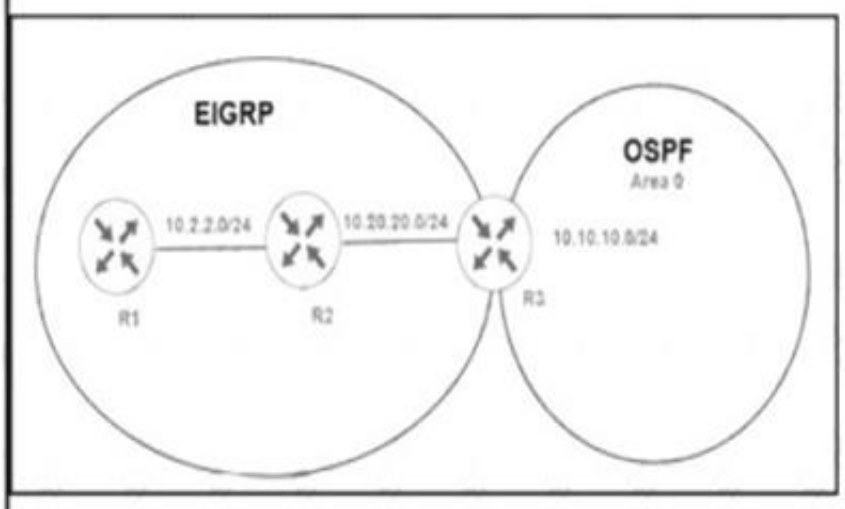
Users in VLAN46 cannot get the IP from the DHCP server. Assume that all the parameters are configured properly in VLAN 10 and on the DHCP server Which command on interlace VLAN46 allows users to receive IP from the DHCP server?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 286
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R2#show ip eigrp topology 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
IP-EIGRP (AS 1): Topology entry for 10.10.10.0/24
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD
is 256005120
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  10.20.20.3 (FastEthernet0/1), from 10.20.20.3, Send flag is
0x0
      Composite metric is (256005120/256002560), Route is
External
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 10 Kbit
        Total delay is 200 microseconds
        Reliability is 10/255
        Load is 10/255
        Minimum MTU is 10
        Hop count is 1
      External data:
        Originating router is 10.1.1.1
        AS number of route is 1
        External protocol is OSPF, external metric is 0
        Administrator tag is 0 (0x00000000)

R1#sh run | s eigrp
router eigrp 1
 router-id 10.1.1.1
 network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255
 no auto-summary
```



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured router R3 to redistribute the prefix 10.10.10.0/24 from OSPF into EIGRP R1 has no connectivity to the prefix. Which action enables receipt of prefixes on R1?

A. R3 is advertising the 10.20.20 0'24 prefix with a TTL of 1, R3 must set the TTL to 2 for this prefix.
B. R1 docs not have a neighbor relationship with R2. The EIGRP process should be cleared on R1.
C. Duplicate router IDs on R1 and R3, R1 should modify its router ID.
D. R1 is not receiving the next-hop IP address of R3. R2 must enable the network 10 20.20.0V24 within EIGRP.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing to limit OSPF traffic to be policed to 1 Mbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must also be allowed at this point for traffic analysis. The router configuration is:
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-OSPF match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
The Control Plane Policing failed to monitor and police OSPF traffic. Which configuration resolves this issue?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

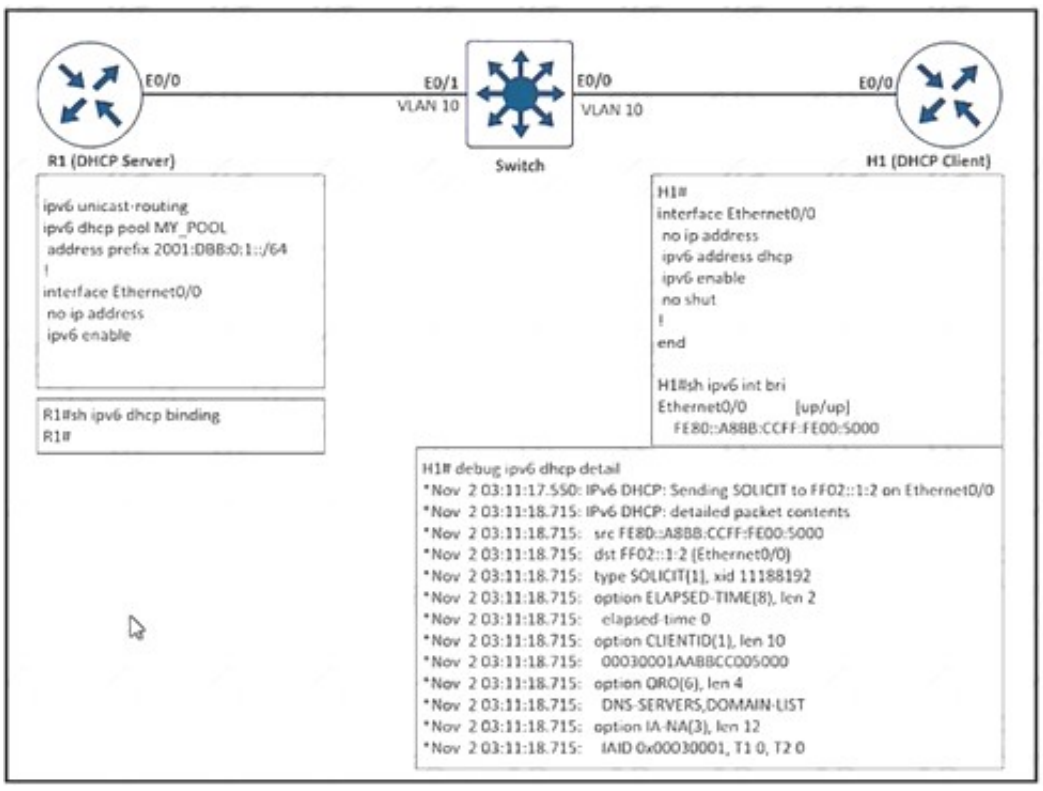
NEW QUESTION 292
- (Exam Topic 3)
A newly installed spoke router is configured for DMVPN with the ip mtu 1400 command. Which configuration allows the spoke to use fragmentation with the maximum negotiated TCP MTU over GRE?

A. ip tcp adjust-mss 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
B. ip tcp adjust-mtu 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
C. ip tcp adjust-mss 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation mtu-discovery
D. ip tcp adjust-mtu 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation mtu-discovery

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/dynamic-multipoint-vpn-dmvpn/111976-dmvpn-troublesh

NEW QUESTION 296
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



After the network administrator rebuilds the IPv6 DHCP server, clients are not getting the IPv6 address lease. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove FE80 A8BB CCFF FEOO 5000 assigned by the IPV6 DHCP server.
B. Add Ipv6 dhcp sarver MY_POOL under the interface ethernet 0/0 on H1.
C. Add Ipv6 dhcp server MY_POOL under the interface ethernet 0/0 on R1.
D. Configure FF02::1:2 to discover al IPv6 OHCP cfcents

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 299
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is an advantage of implementing BFD?

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

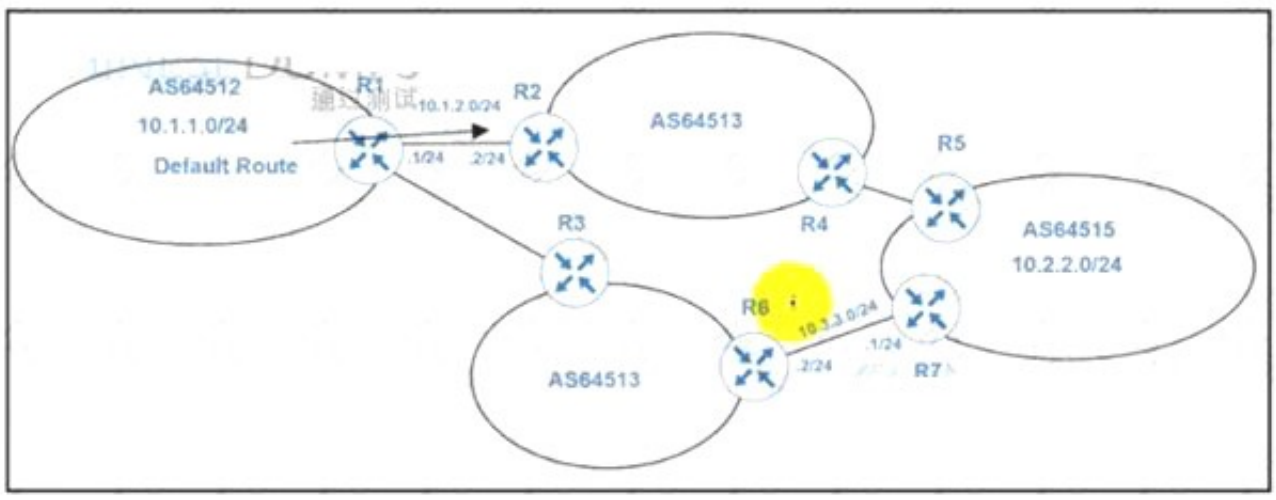
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 300
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which technique removes the outermost label of an MPLS-tagged packet before the packet is forwarded to an adjacent LER?

A. label swap
B. explicit-null
C. label imposition
D. PHP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 303
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

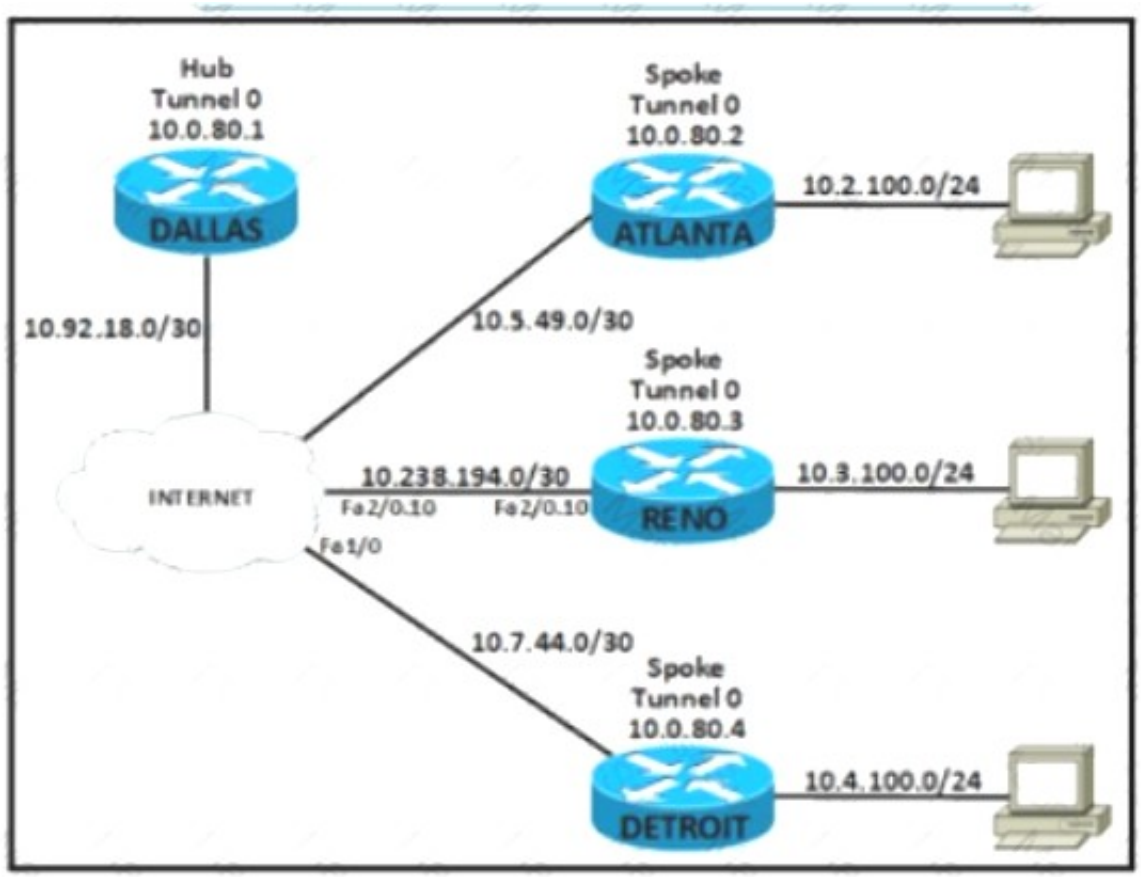
```
access-list 100 permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.2.0 255.255.255.0
!
route-map PBR permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop recursive 10.3.3.1
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 307
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit An engineer must connect the Reno and Detroit spokes using DMVPN phase 2 Hub tunnel configuration is

Dallas
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 tunnel source Serial0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Which configuration accomplishes the task?

○ Reno
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco321
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco321
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

○ Reno
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

○ Reno
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

```
Reno
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

Detroit
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 308
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 313
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router#show ip bgp vpnv4 rd 1100:1001 10.30.116.0/23
BGP routing table entry for 1100:1001:10.30.116.0/23, version 26765275
Paths: (9 available, best #6, no table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
     1         2         3
  (65001 64955 65003) 65089, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.236 (172.16.224.236)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (65008 64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.131.123.71 (10.131.123.71)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (65001 64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.253 (172.16.216.253)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (65001 64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.252 (172.16.216.252)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.77.255.57 (10.77.255.57)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.57.255.11 (10.57.255.11)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external, best
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
```

```
  (64955 65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.253 (172.16.224.253)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  (65003) 65089
    172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.254.234 (172.16.254.234)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
  65089, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.228.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.228.226 (172.16.228.226)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
      Extended Community: RT:1100:1001
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/278
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured BGP and wants to select the path from 10.77.255.57 as the best path instead of current best path. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the desired best path
B. Configure higher MED to select as the best path.
C. Configure lower LOCAL_PREF to select as the best path.
D. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the current best path

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 316
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface GigabitEthernet2
 no ip address
 ip helper-address 192.168.255.3
 no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet2.10
 encapsulation dot1Q 210
 ip address 192.168.210.1 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 no shutdown
```

With the partial configuration of a router-on-a-stick. Clients in VLAN 10 on Gi2 cannot obtain IP configuration from the central DHP server is reachable by a successful ping from the route. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the ip/ip/dhcp pool f and network 192.168..210.0.255.255/0 commands.
B. Configure the ip header-address 192-168.265.3 command on the Gi2 10 subinterface.
C. Configure a valid IP address on the Gi2 interface so that DHCP requests can be forwarded.
D. Configure the Ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.255.3 command on the Gi1.10 subinterface.

Answer: B

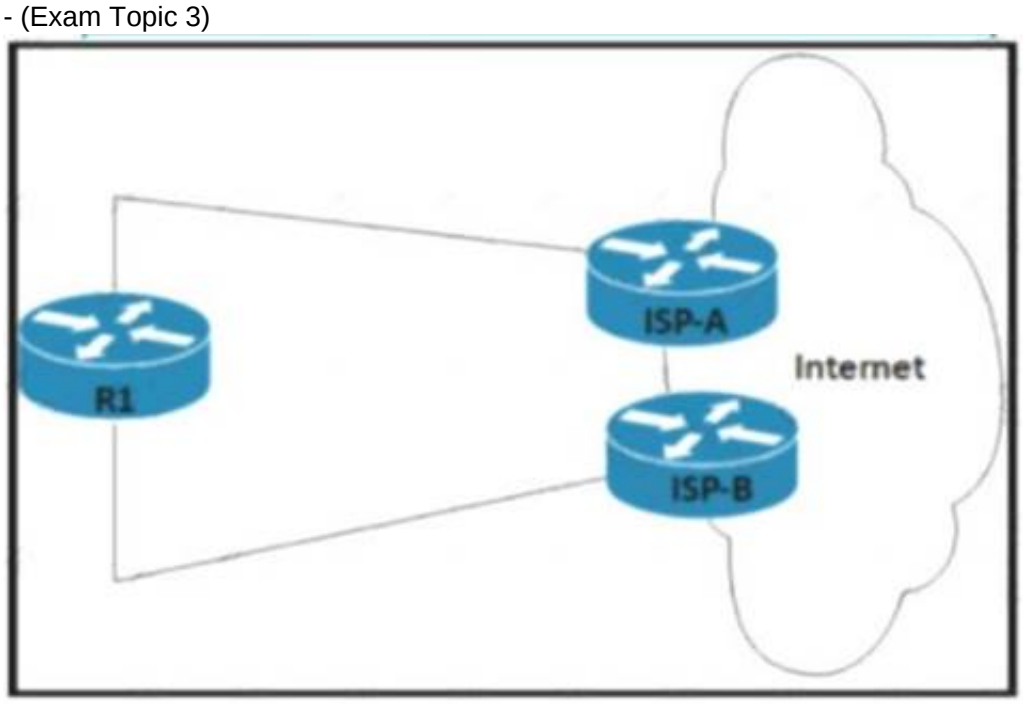
NEW QUESTION 320

- (Exam Topic 3)
Which routing protocol is used by the PE router to advertise routes to a CE router without redistribution or static after removing the RD tag from the P router?

A. IS-IS
B. OSPF
C. BGPIPv4
D. MP-BGP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 325
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 326
- (Exam Topic 3)
What does the MP-BGP OPEN message contain?

A. MPLS labels and the IP address of the router that receives the message
B. the version number and the AS number to which the router belongs
C. IP routing information and the AS number to which the router belongs
D. NLRI, path attributes, and IP addresses of the sending and receiving routers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 331
- (Exam Topic 3)
How is a preshared key "Test'' for all the remote VPN rooters configured In a DMVPN using GRE over IPsec set up?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 336
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

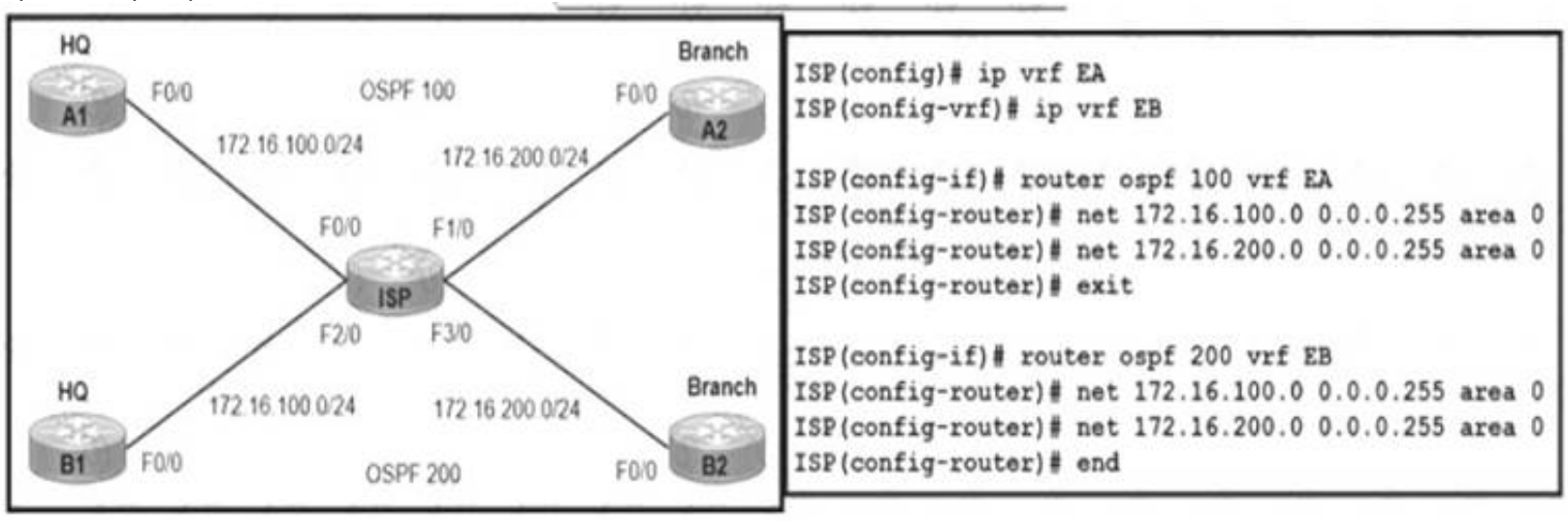
```
ipv6 dhcp pool DHCPPOOL
address prefix 2001:0:1:4::/64 lifetime infinite infinite

interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.240
duplex auto
speed auto
ipv6 address 2001:0:1:4::1/64
ipv6 enable
ipv6 nd ra suppress
ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
ipv6 dhcp server DHCPPOOL
```

Reachability between servers in a network deployed with DHCPv6 is unstable. Which command must be removed from the configuration to make DHCPv6 function?

A. ipv6 dhcp server DHCPPOOL
B. ipv6 address 2001:0:1:4::/64
C. ipv6 nd ra suppress
D. address prefix 2001:0:1:4::/64 lifetime infinite infinite

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 339
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is provisioning end-to-end traffic service for two different enterprise networks with these requirements

- The OSPF process must differ between customers on HQ and Branch office routers, and adjacencies should come up instantly.
- The enterprise networks are connected with overlapping networks between HO and a branch office Which configuration meets the requirements for a customer site?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

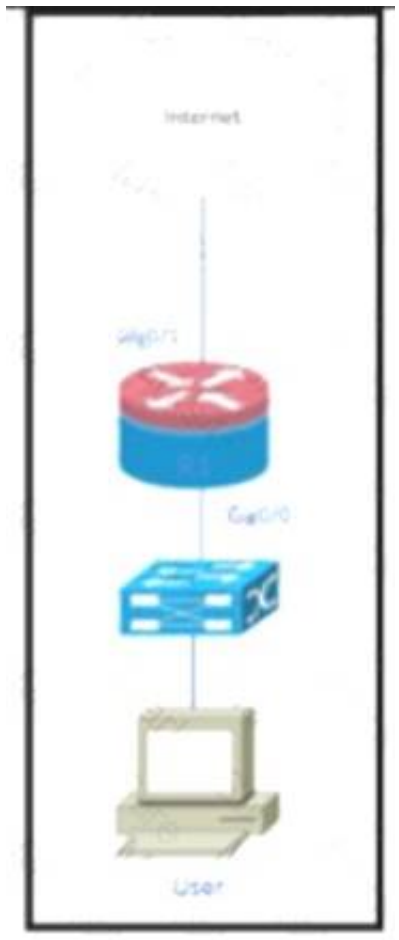
A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show time-range

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

R1#show ip access-list interface gig0/0

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



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

```
interface gig0/0
 ip access-group NO_Internet out
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended NO_Internet
 15 permit tcp any any eq www
```

C)

```
no time-range timer
```

D)

```
time-range timer
 no periodic weekend 9:00 to 17:00
 periodic weekend 17:00 to 23:59
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 343

- (Exam Topic 3)
What is an MPLS LDP targeted session?

A. session between neighbors that are connected no more than one hop away
B. LDP session established between LSRs by exchanging TCP hello packets
C. label distribution session between non-directly connected neighbors
D. LDP session established by exchanging multicast hello packets

Answer: C

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

```
ipv6 inspect udp idle-time 3600
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall tcp
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall udp
!
ipv6 access-list ipv6-internet
deny ipv6 any FEC0::/10
deny ipv6 any FF00::/8
permit ipv6 any FF02::/16
permit ipv6 any FF0E::/16
permit udp any any eq domain log
!
Interface gi0/1
ipv6 traffic-filter ipv6-internet in
ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall in
ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall out
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 346
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Modify sequence 10 to deny tcp any eq 22 any to access-list 100.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 347
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

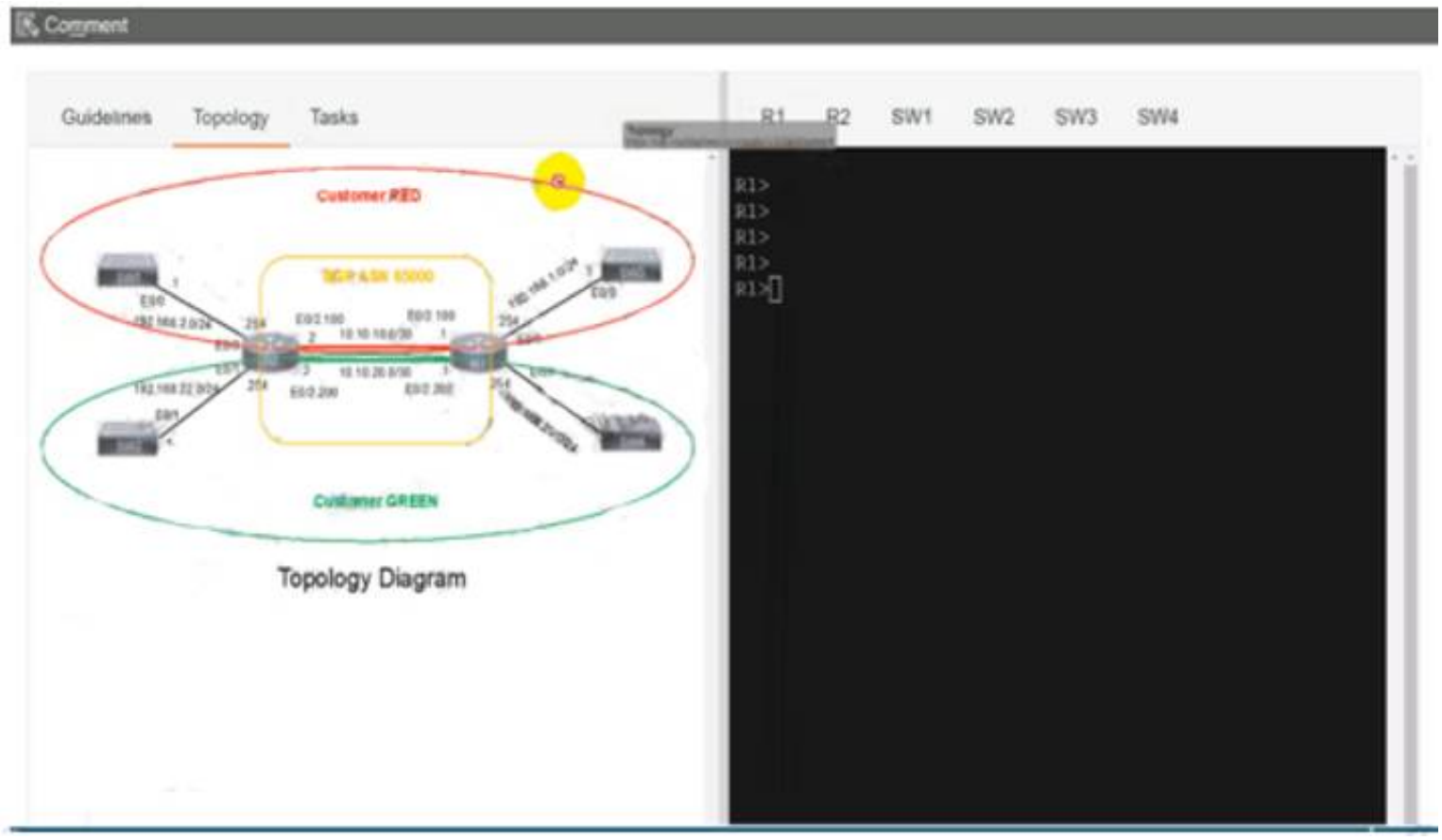
```
CPE(config)# lin c 0
CPE(config-line)# no exec
CPE(config-line)# end
CPE#
*Jan 31 23:07:22.655: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console
by console
CPE# wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE# exit

CPE con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

! Console stopped responding at this moment !
```

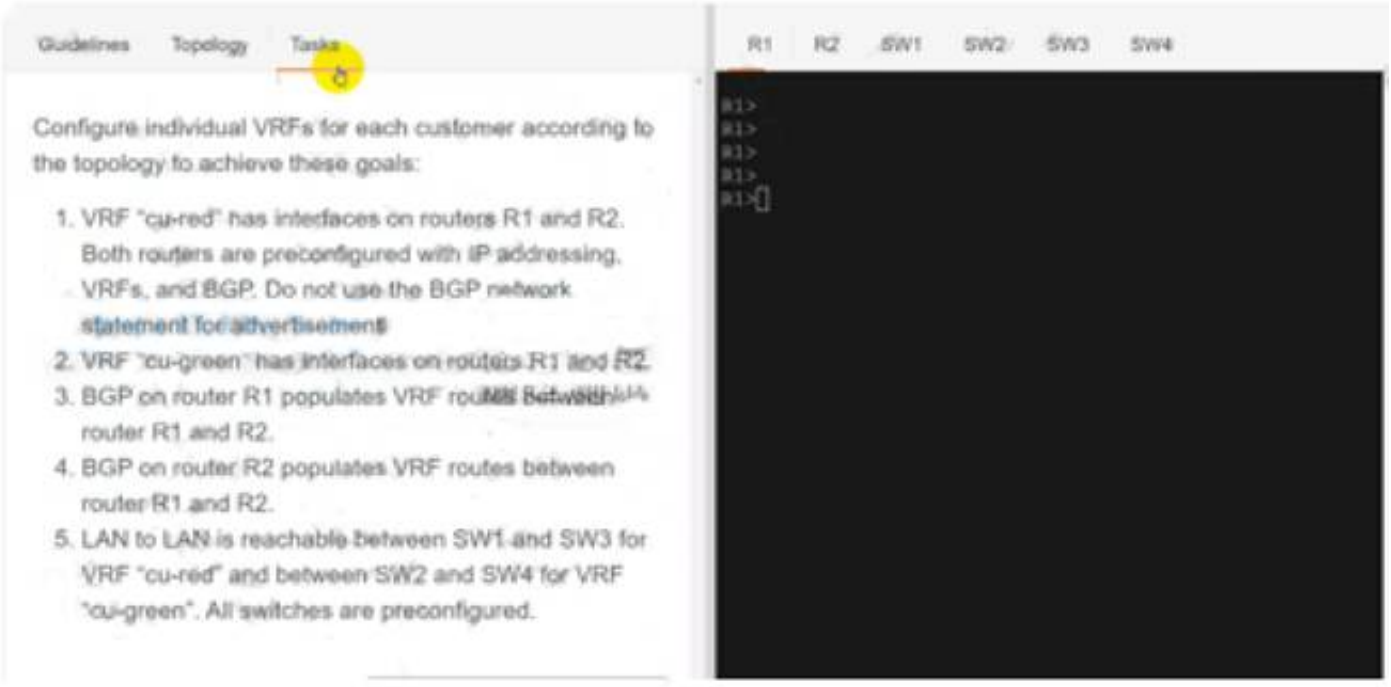
An administrator is attempting to disable the automatic logout after a period of inactivity. After logging out the console stopped responding to all keyword inputs. Remote access through SSH still work resolves the issue?

A. Configure the exec command on line con 0.
B. Configure the absolute-timeout command on line con 0.
C. Configure the default exec-timeout command on line con 0.
D. Configure the no exec-timeout command on line con 0.

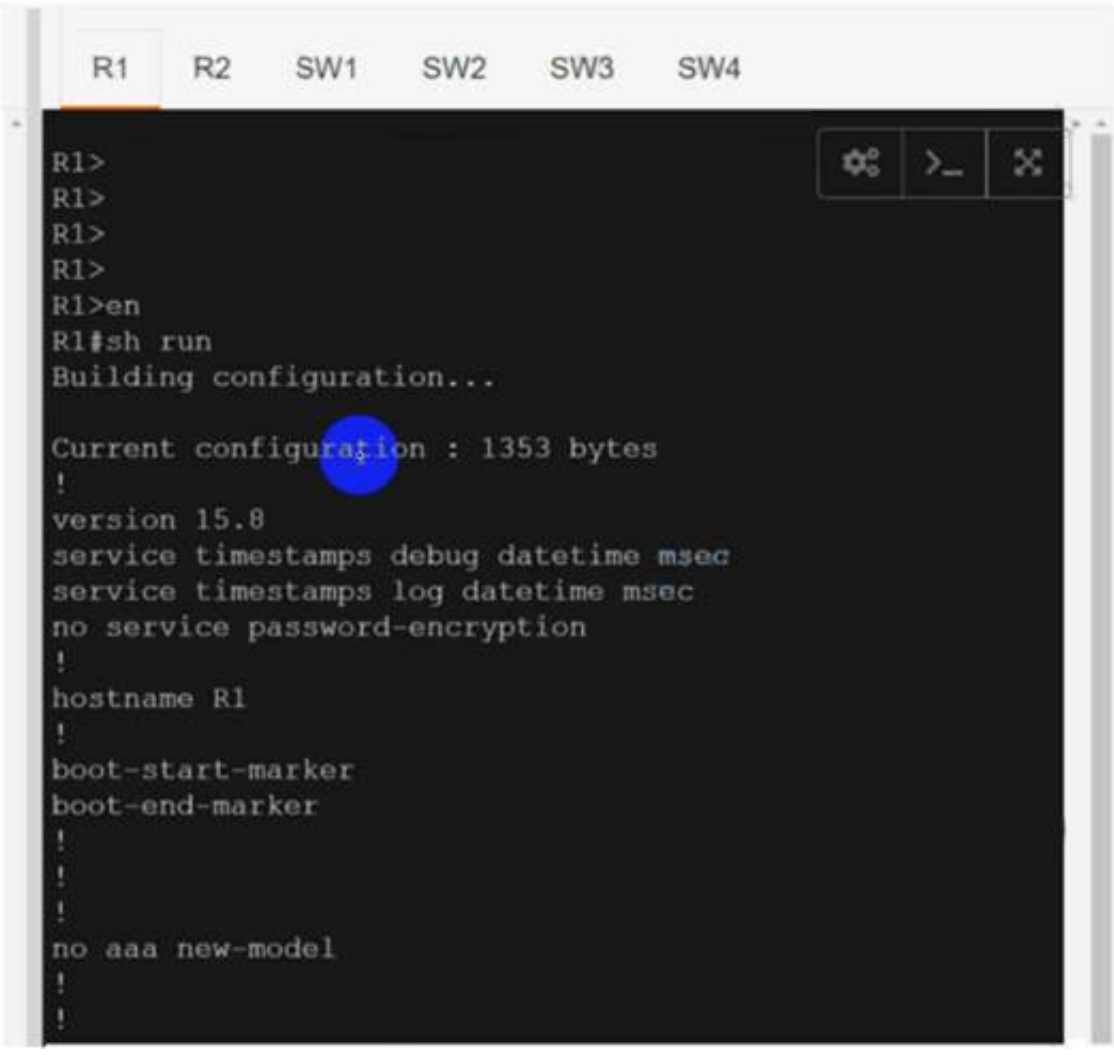
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 348
- (Exam Topic 3)
Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals :




Guidelines
Topology
Tasks
Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals:
1. VRF "cu-red" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2. Both routers are preconfigured with IP addressing, VRFs, and BGP. Do not use the BGP network statement for advertisement
2. VRF "cu-green" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2.
3. BGP on router R1 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
4. BGP on router R2 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
5. LAN to LAN is reachable between SW1 and SW3 for VRF "cu-red" and between SW2 and SW4 for VRF "cu-green". All switches are preconfigured.
R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>

R1


R1
R2
SW1
SW2
SW3
SW4
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>en
R1#sh run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1353 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
!
!

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip vrf cu-green
 rd 65000:200
!
ip vrf cu-red
 rd 65000:100
!
!
!
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2.100
 encapsulation dot1Q 100
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
 encapsulation dot1Q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.252
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
interface Ethernet0/2.200
 encapsulation dot1Q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 no bgp default ipv4-unicast
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
```

R2

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
R2>en
R2#Show run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1353 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R2
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST 8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip vrf cu-green
 rd 65000:200
!
ip vrf cu-red
 rd 65000:100
!
!
!
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.22.254 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2.100
 encapsulation dot1Q 100
 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
 encapsulation dot1Q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.252
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
interface Ethernet0/2.200
 encapsulation dot1Q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 no bgp default ipv4-unicast
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
interface Ethernet0/2.200
 encapsulation dot1Q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 no bgp default ipv4-unicast
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
```

SW1

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
SW1>en
SW1#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 942 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
```

SW2

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
SW2>
SW2>
SW2>en
SW2#show run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 944 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW2
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.22.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.22.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.22.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
```

SW3

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
SW3>
SW3>en
SW3#show run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 942 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW3
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
SW4>en
SW4#show run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 944 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW4
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
```

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

```
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no switchport
 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
!
interface Ethernet0/3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip http server
ip http secure-server
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.20.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
 aes256-ctr
!
!
!
!
control-plane
!
```

Guidelines Topology Tasks

Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. VRF "cu-red" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2. Both routers are preconfigured with IP addressing, VRFs, and BGP. Do not use the BGP network statement for advertisement.
2. VRF "cu-green" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2.
3. BGP on router R1 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
4. BGP on router R2 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
5. LAN to LAN is reachable between SW1 and SW3 for VRF "cu-red" and between SW2 and SW4 for VRF "cu-green". All switches are preconfigured.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Solution:
- Use cu-red under interfaces facing SW1 & SW3:

On R1:
interface Ethernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding cu-red
ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
Check reachability to SW1: R1#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.1.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
On R2:
interface Ethernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding cu-red
ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
Check reachability to SW3: R2#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.2.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
- Use vrf cu-green for SW2 & SW4:

On R1:
interface Ethernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
Test reachability to SW2: R1#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.20.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
On R2:
interface Ethernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
ip address 192.168.22.254 255.255.255.0
Test reachability to SW4: R2#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.22.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
- On R1:

interface Ethernet0/2.100 mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200 mpls ip
!
Configure BGP:
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4 neighbor 10.10.10.2 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.2 activate exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200
- On R2:

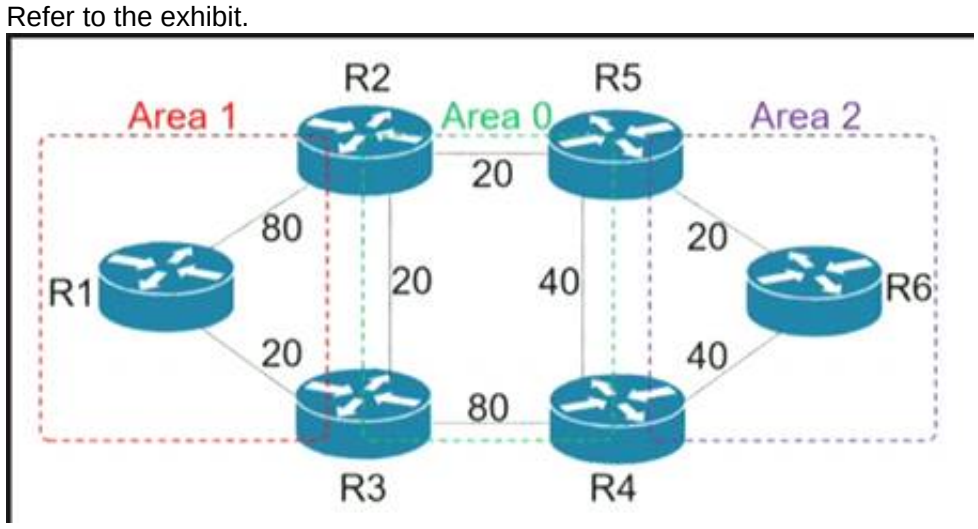
interface Ethernet0/2.100
mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200 mpls ip
!
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4 neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.1 activate exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red redistribute connected

exit-address-family R2(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R2(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200

Verification:

From SW1 to SW3: SW1#ping 192.168.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
But can't Reach SW2 or SW4 in VRF cu-green: SW1#ping 192.168.22.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
SW1#ping 192.168.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Same Test for SW2: From SW2 to SW4: SW2#ping 192.168.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
But can't Reach SW3 or SW1 in VRF cu-red: SW2#ping 192.168.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
SW2#ping 192.168.2.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Both R1 & R2 has separate tables for VRFs cu-red and cu-green.

NEW QUESTION 350
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 355
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

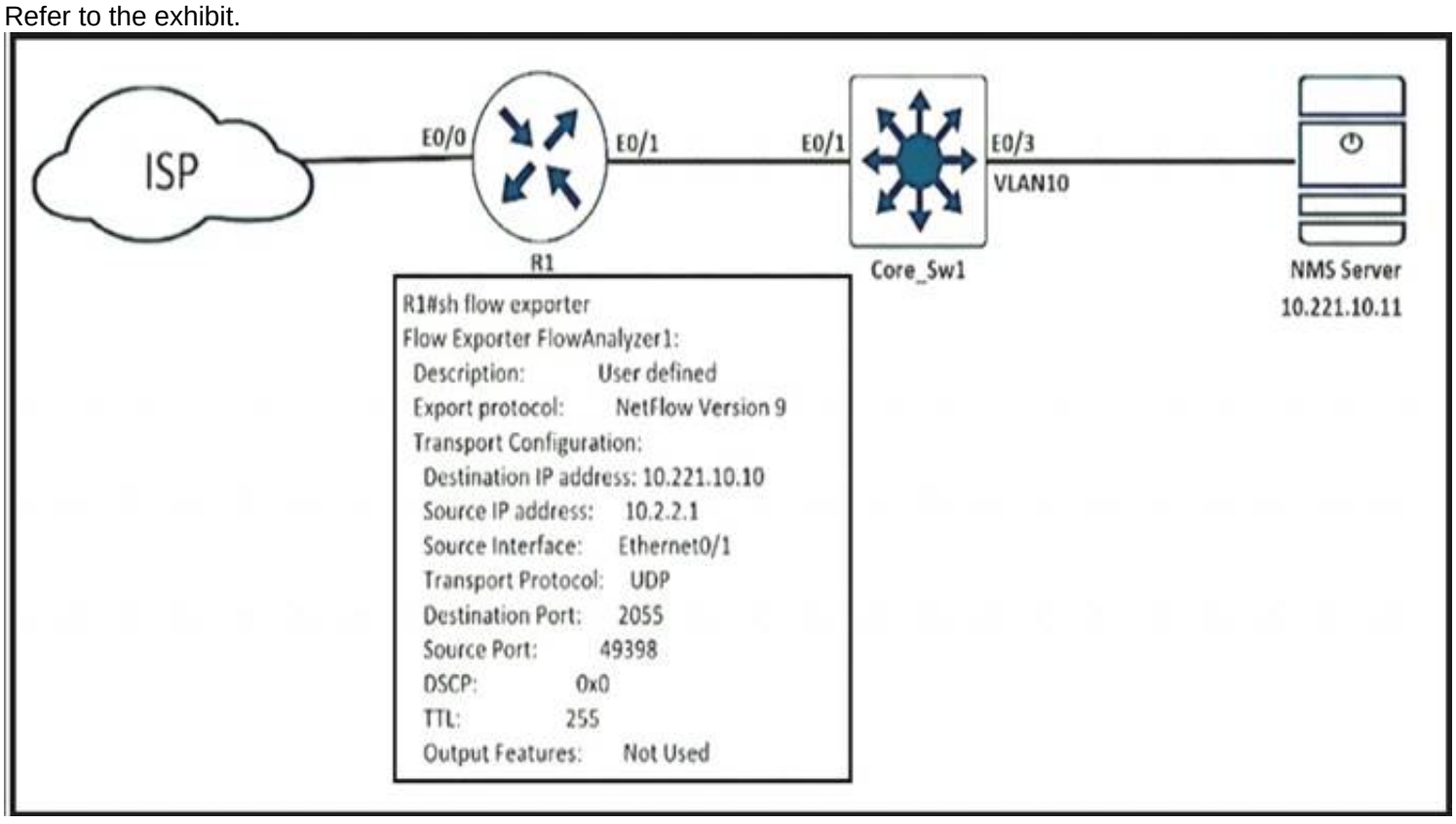
An engineer is troubleshooting a TACACS problem. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 358
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



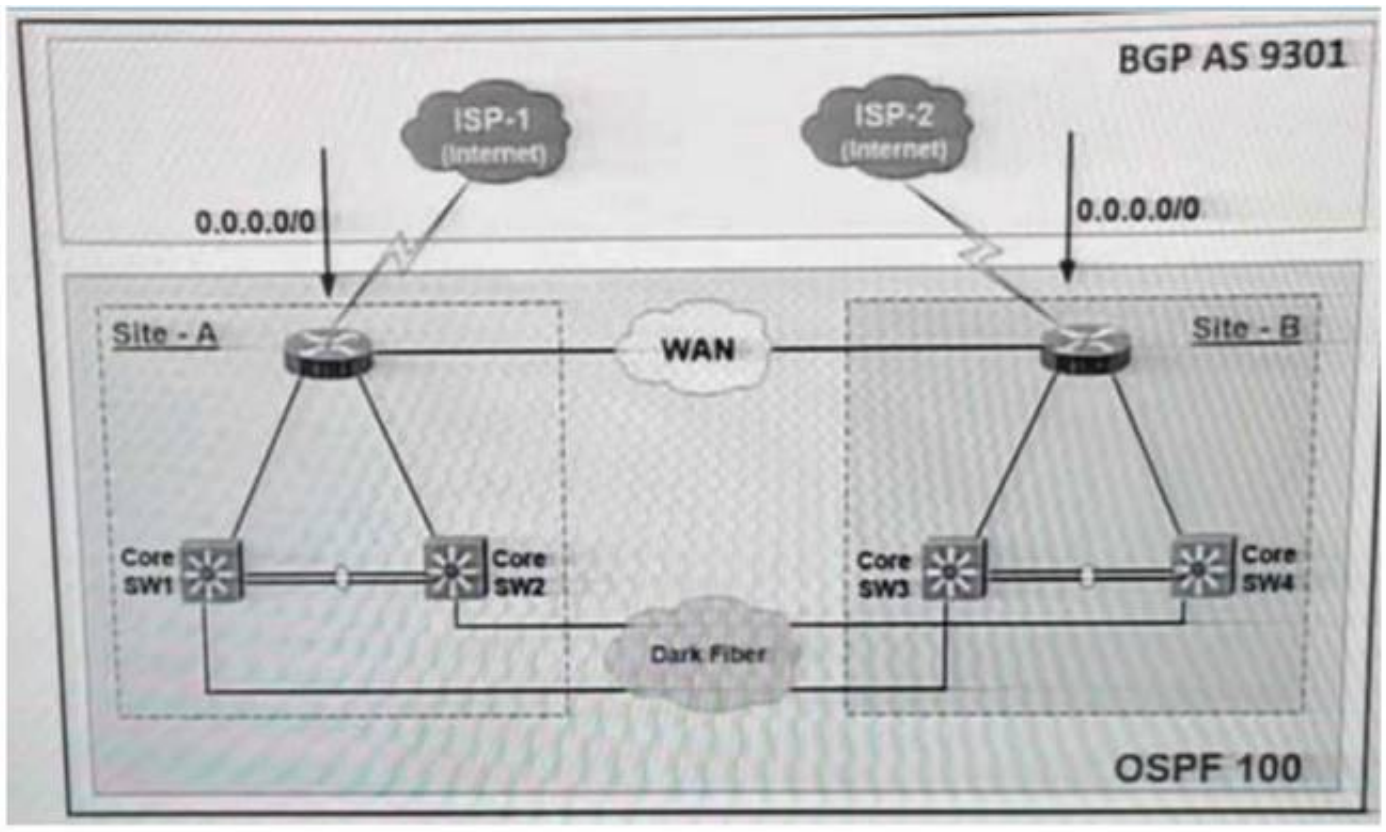
An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 363
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
OSPF type 1 route is always preferred over a type 2 route for the same destination so we can set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1 so that it is preferred over Site-B RTR2.
Note:
Routes are redistributed in OSPF as either type 1 (E1) routes or type 2 (E2) routes, with type 2 being the default.
– A type 1 route has a metric that is the sum of the internal OSPF cost and the external redistributed cost.
– A type 2 route has a metric equal only to the redistributed cost.
– If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 2 then every router in the OSPF domain will see the same cost to reach the external networks.
– If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 1, then the cost to reach the external networks could vary from router to router.

NEW QUESTION 364
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

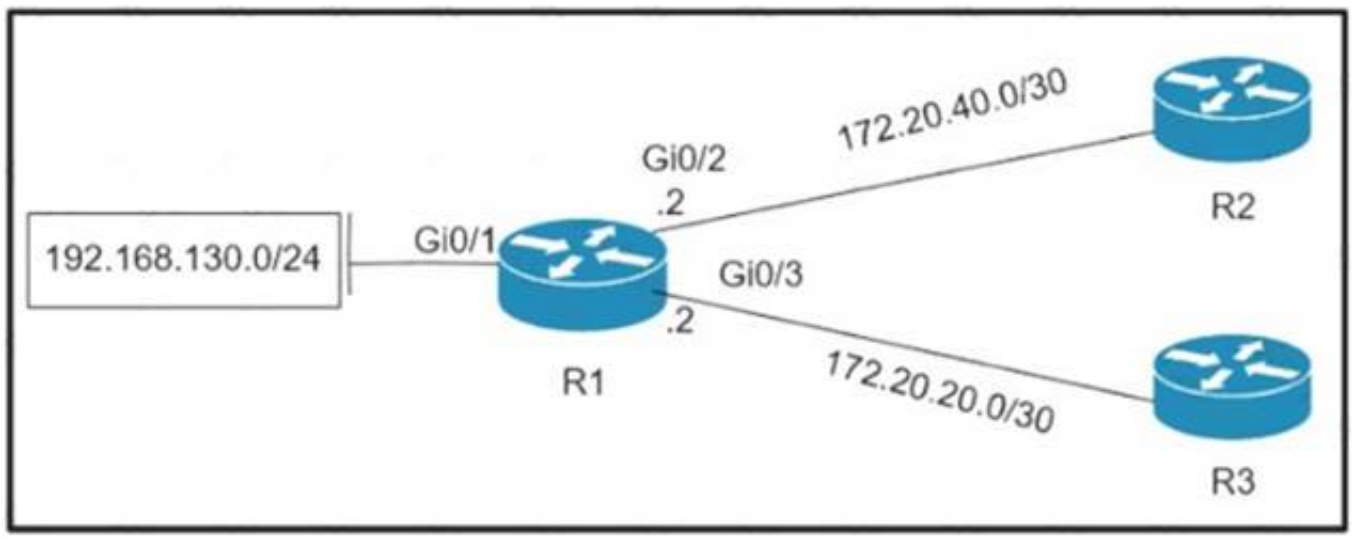
```
!
summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
!
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 368
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

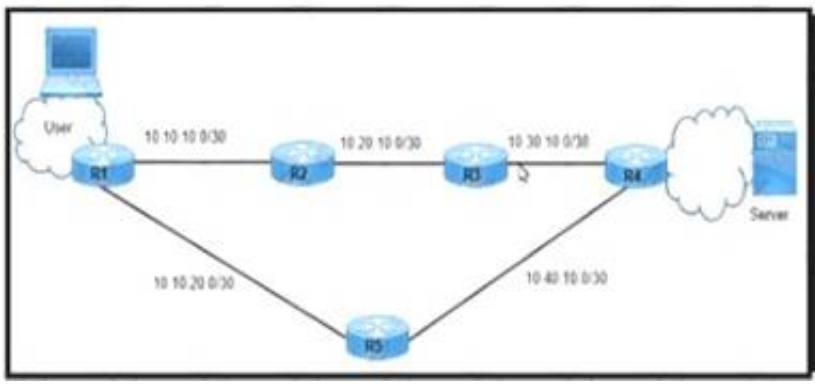
D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 373
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1#show ip route
1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 1.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 2.2.2.2/32 [110/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:09:30, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.10.10.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L 10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
C 10.10.20.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L 10.10.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
D 10.20.10.0/30 [90/3072] via 10.10.10.2, 00:09:30, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
D 10.30.10.0/30 [90/3328] via 10.10.10.2, 00:05:48, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
S 10.40.10.0/30 [1/0] via 10.10.20.2
```

Routers R1, R2, R3, and R4 use EIGRP However, traffic always prefers R1 to R5 backup links in nonfailure scenarios. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

```
R1(config)#no ip route 10.40.10.0 255.255.255.252 10.10.20.2
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10.2
```

B)

```
R1(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 10000000
```

C)

```
R1(config)#no ip route 10.40.10.0 255.255.255.252 10.10.20.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.40.10.0 255.255.255.252 10.10.20.2 115
```

D)

```
R1(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 10000
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 378
- (Exam Topic 3)

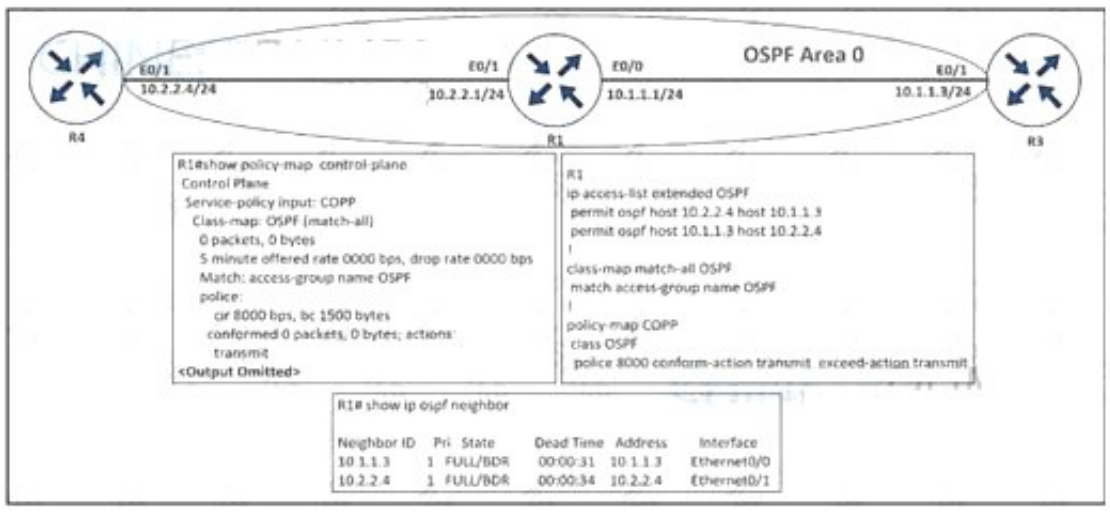
```
Configuration
flow exporter Flow-to-collector
 destination 192.168.100.17 vrf Mgmt-intf
 transport udp 2601
 export-protocol netflow-v5
!
flow monitor My-netflow
 exporter Flow-to-collector
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
!
! and the management-interface is configured as follows:
interface GigabitEthernet0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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 382
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

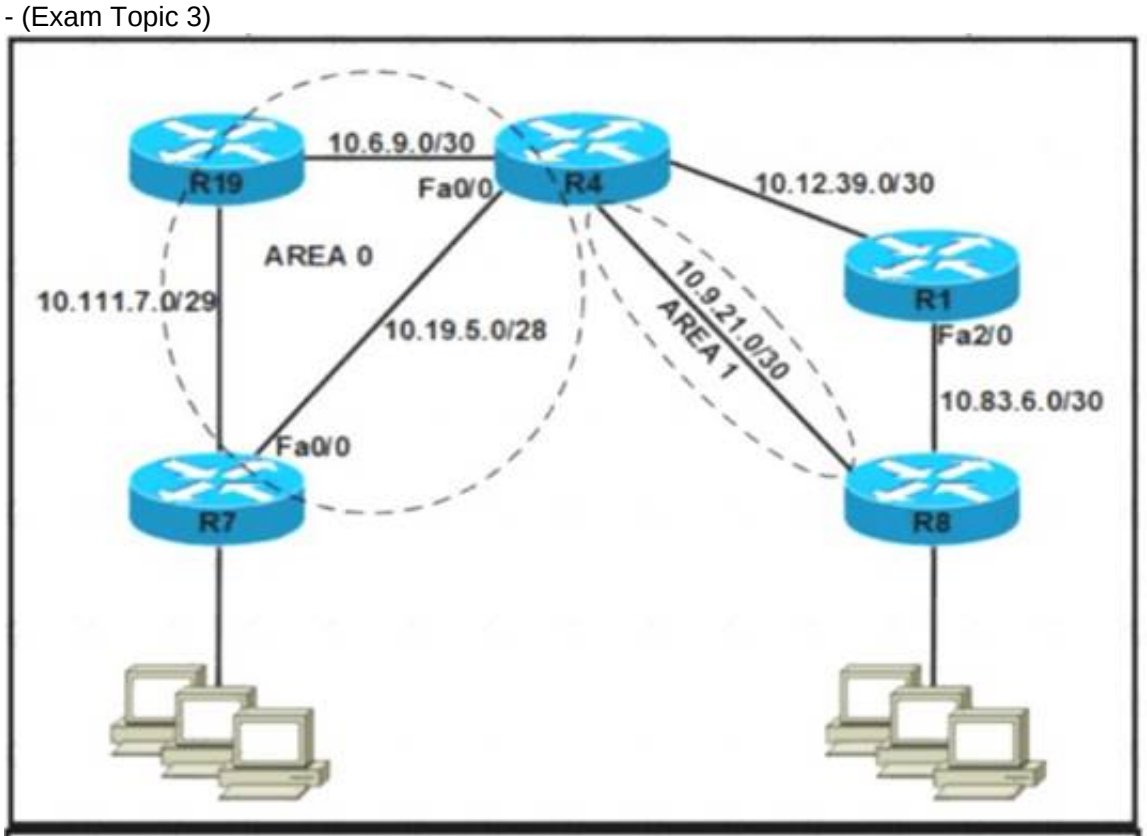


An engineer implemented CoPP but did not see OSPF traffic going through it. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. ip access-list extended OSPF permit ospf any any
B. policy-map COPP class OSFP police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop
C. control-plane service-policy input COPP
D. class-map match-all OSFP match access-group name OSPF

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 385
- (Exam Topic 3)




```
R7#sh ip ospf interface fa0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.19.5.2/28, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 10.7.7.255, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID    Cost    Disabled    Shutdown    Topology Name
        0           1        no          no          Base
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router R4 is configured correctly with default OSPF values. A network engineer configured R7 for OSPF. R7 must not be elected as a DR for the segment between R4-R7. The adjacency between R4 and R7 failed to form. Which configuration resolves the issue?

```
R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 30
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast

R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 30
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network non-broadcast

R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 40
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast

R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 40
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network non-broadcast
```

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

Answer: C

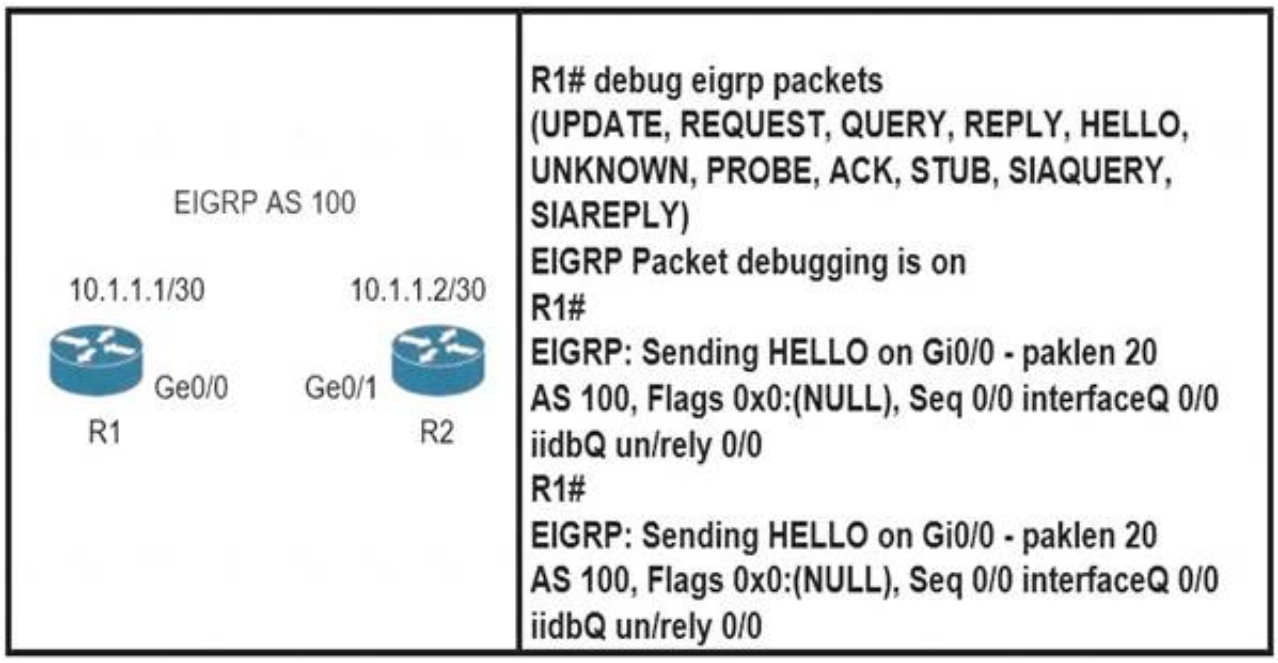
NEW QUESTION 389
- (Exam Topic 2)
How are MPLS Layer 3 VPN services deployed?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 392
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



Which action resolves the adjacency issue?

A. Match the hello interval timers.
B. Configure the same EIGRP process IDs.
C. Match the authentication keys.
D. Configure the same autonomous system numbers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
EIGRP does not have process ID as it uses Autonomous System (AS) numbers only. This is not an authentication problem or we would see this error from the debug:
EIGRP: Ethernet0/0: ignored packet from 10.1.1.3, opcode = 1 (missing authentication or key-chain missing) If the AS numbers between two routers are different then the neighbor relationship cannot be formed.

NEW QUESTION 397
- (Exam Topic 2)

Filtered

```
00:00:46: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Port-channel1, changed state to up
00:00:47: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
00:00:47: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up
```

Desired

```
00:00:46: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Port-channel1, changed state to up
00:00:47: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
00:00:47: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up
00:00:48: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to down
00:00:48: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed
state to down 2 *Mar  1 18:46:11: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty2
```

Refer to the exhibits. An engineer filtered messages based on severity to minimize log messages. After applying the filter, the engineer noticed that it filtered required messages as well. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

A. Configure syslog level 2.
B. Configure syslog level 3.
C. Configure syslog level 4.
D. Configure syslog level 5.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 398
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the MPLS concepts from the left onto the descriptions on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 403
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the descriptions on the right

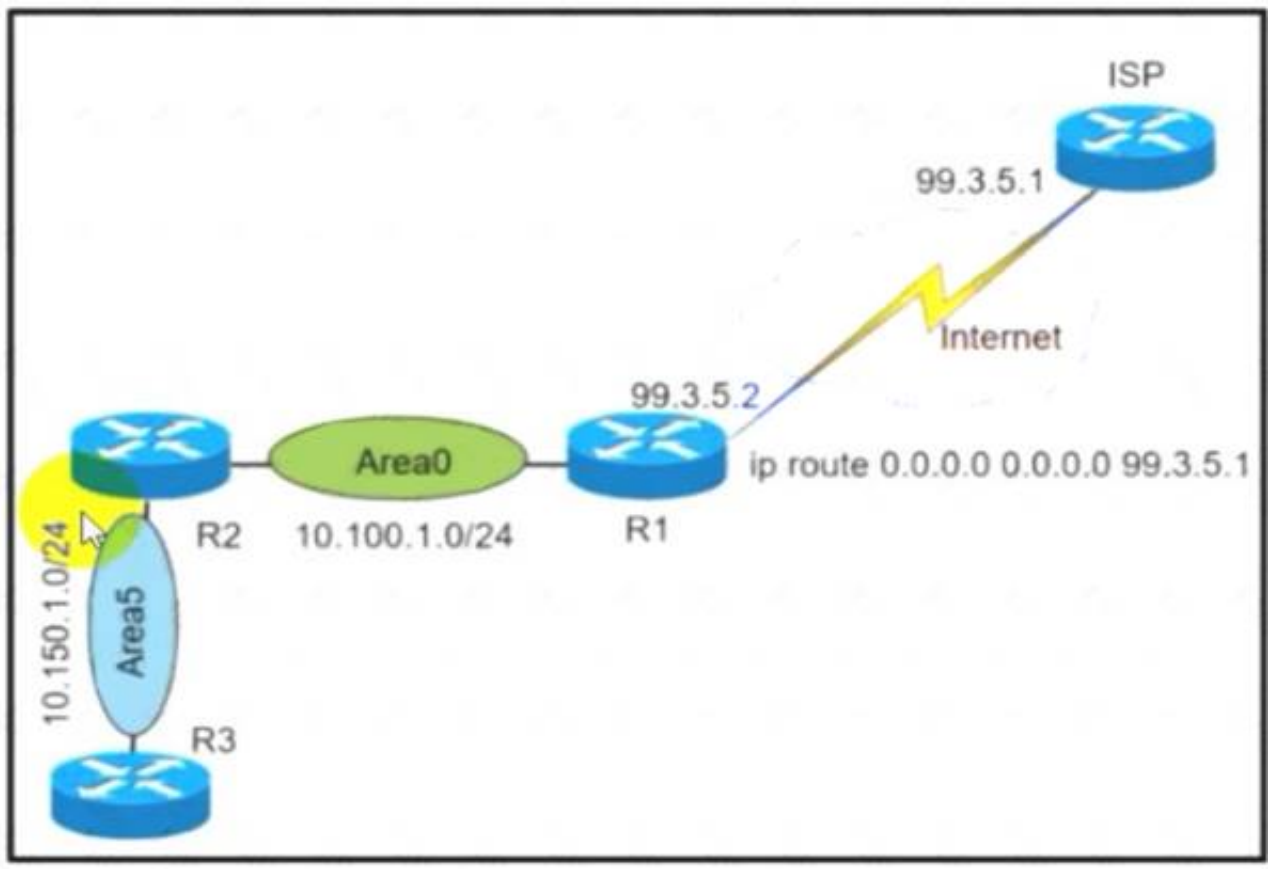
implicit null label	provides ways of improving load balancing by eliminating the need for DPI at transit LSRs
explicit null label	LSR receives an MPLS header with the label set to 3
inbound label binding filtering	packet is encapsulated in MPLS with the option of copying the IP precedence to EXP bits
entropy label	controls the amount of memory used to store LDP label bindings advertised by other devices

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Diagram Description automatically generated
The MPLS LDP Inbound Label Binding Filtering feature can be used to control the amount of memory used to store Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) label bindings advertised by other devices. For example, in a simple Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Virtual Private Network (VPN) environment, the VPN provider edge (PE) devices might require label switched paths (LSPs) only to their peer PE devices (that is, they do not need LSPs to core devices). Inbound label binding filtering enables a PE device to accept labels only from other PE devices.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_ldp/configuration/15-sy/mp-ldp-15-sy-boo k/mp-ldp-inbound-filtr.html

NEW QUESTION 404
- (Exam Topic 2)



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator redistributed the default static route into OSPF toward all internal routers to reach to Internet. Which set of commands restores reachability to the Internet by internal routers?

A. router ospf 1default-information originate
B. router ospf 1network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
C. router ospf 1redistribute connected 0.0.0.0
D. router ospf 1redistribute static subnets

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 405
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer configured a DHCP server for Cisco IP phones to download its configuration from a TFTP server, but the IP phones failed to toad the configuration What must be configured to resolve the issue?

A. BOOTP port 67
B. DHCP option 66
C. BOOTP port 68
D. DHCP option 69

Answer: B

Explanation:

Command	Purpose

`dhcpd option 66 ascii server_name`
 	
Example:
`hostname(config)# dhcpd option 66 ascii exampleserver`
	Provides the IP address or name of a TFTP server for option 66.

DHCP options 3, 66, and 150 are used to configure Cisco IP Phones. Cisco IP Phones download their configuration from a TFTP server. When a Cisco IP Phone starts, ifit does not have both the IP address and TFTP server IP address preconfigured, it sends a request with option 150 or 66 to the DHCP server to obtain this information.+ DHCP option 150 provides the IP addresses of a list of TFTP servers.+ DHCP option 66 gives the IP address or the hostname of a single TFTP server.
Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa84/configuration/guide/asa_84_cli_config/basic_dhcp.pdf

NEW QUESTION 406
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
MASS-RTR#show running-config
!
hostname MASS-RTR
!
aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
aaa authorization commands 15 default local
!
username admin privilege 15 password 7 0236244818115F3348
username cisco privilege 15 password 7 0607072C494A5B
archive
 log config
  logging enable
  logging size 1000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address dhcp
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
line vty 0 4
!

MASS-RTR#show archive log config all
 idx   sess          user@line      Logged command
    1     1        console@console  |interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    2     1        console@console  | no shutdown
    3     1        console@console  | ip address dhcp
    4     2          admin@vty0     |username cisco privilege 15 password cisco
    5     2          admin@vty0     |!config: USER TABLE MODIFIED
```

A client is concerned that passwords are visible when running this show archive log config all. Which router configuration is needed to resolve this issue?

A. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#password encryption aes
B. MASS-RTR(config)#aaa authentication arap
C. MASS-RTR(config)#service password-encryption
D. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#hidekeys

Answer: D

Explanation:

Step 7	hidekeys Example: `Device(config-archive-log-config)# hidekeys`	(Optional) Suppresses the display of password information in configuration log files. Note: Enabling the **hidekeys** command increases security by preventing password information from being displayed in configuration log files.

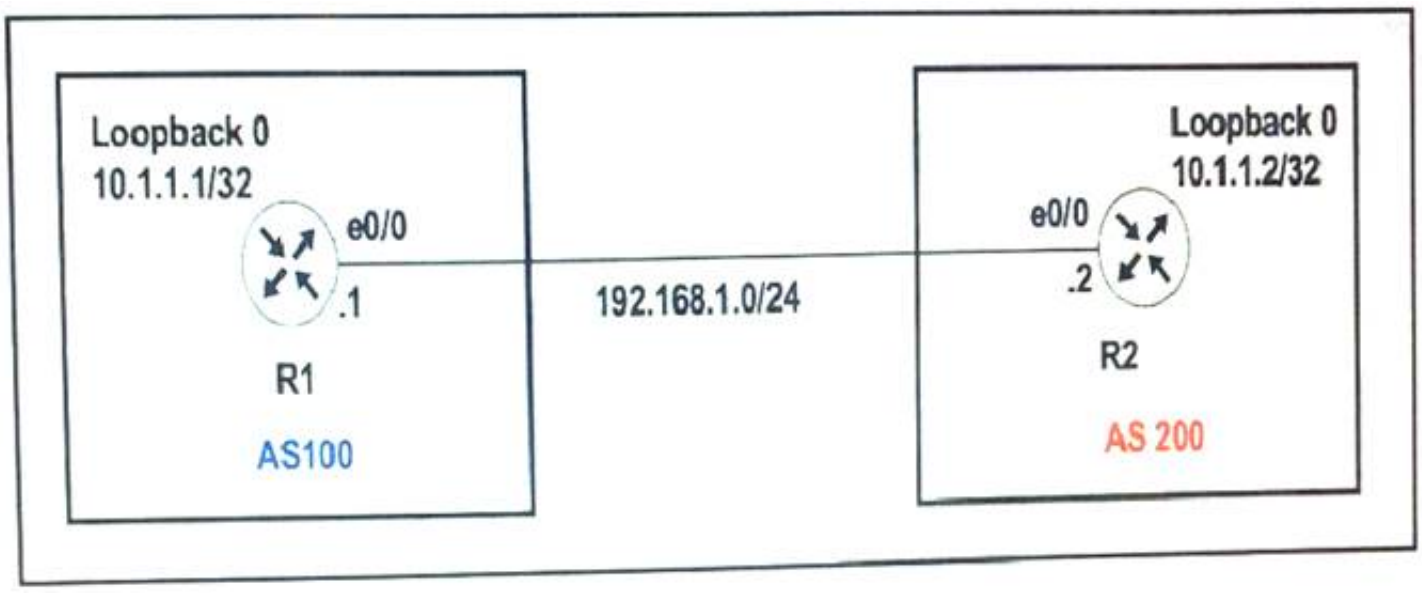
NEW QUESTION 408
- (Exam Topic 2)
A DMVPN single hub topology is using IPsec + mGRE with OSPF. What should be configured on the hub to ensure it will be the designated router?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 411
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



The R1 and R2 configurations are:

R1

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 200
```

R2

```
router bgp 200
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
```

The neighbor is not coming up. Which two sets of configurations bring the neighbors up? (Choose two.)

A. R2ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1router bgp 200neighbor 10.1.1.1 tti-security hops 1neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source loopback 0
B. R2ip route 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1router bgp 200neighbor 10.1.1.1 disable-connected-checkneighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source loopback 0
C. R2ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.2 ttl-security hops 1 neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source loopback 0
D. R1ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 ttl-security hops 1neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source loopback 0
E. R1ip route 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.2router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.2 disable-connected-check neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback0

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The **neighbor disable-connected-check** command is used to disable the connection verification process for eBGP peering sessions that are reachable by a single hop but are configured on a loopback interface or otherwise configured with a non-directly connected IP address.

Disable-connected-check enables a directly connected eBGP neighbor to peer using a loopback address
without adjusting the default TTL of 1. In disable connected check the router does not decrease the TTL of an IP packet that is destined to itself so it only counts or considers as one hop between the two loopbacks of the routers.

NEW QUESTION 413
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 415
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to Exhibit.

```
HQ_R2 g0/0

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 416
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
L      172.1.12.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C      172.1.13.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L      172.1.13.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
O    192.168.1.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.12.1, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/0
O    192.168.2.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.12.1, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/0
O    192.168.3.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.13.2, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/1
O    192.168.4.0/24 [110/2] via 172.1.13.2, 00:04:44, Ethernet0/1
     192.168.5.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L      192.168.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
     192.168.6.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L      192.168.6.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
```

SanFrancisco and Boston routers are choosing slower links to reach each other despite the direct links being up Which configuration fixes the issue?

Boston Router

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```

SanFrancisco Router

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```

All Routers

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100
```

All Routers

```
router ospf 1
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 419
- (Exam Topic 2)
When configuring Control Plane Policing on a router to protect it from malicious traffic, an engineer observes that the configured routing protocols start flapping on that device. Which action in the Control Plane Policy prevents this problem in a production environment while achieving the security objective?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 420
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from the left onto the definitions on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 424
- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 429
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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


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

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

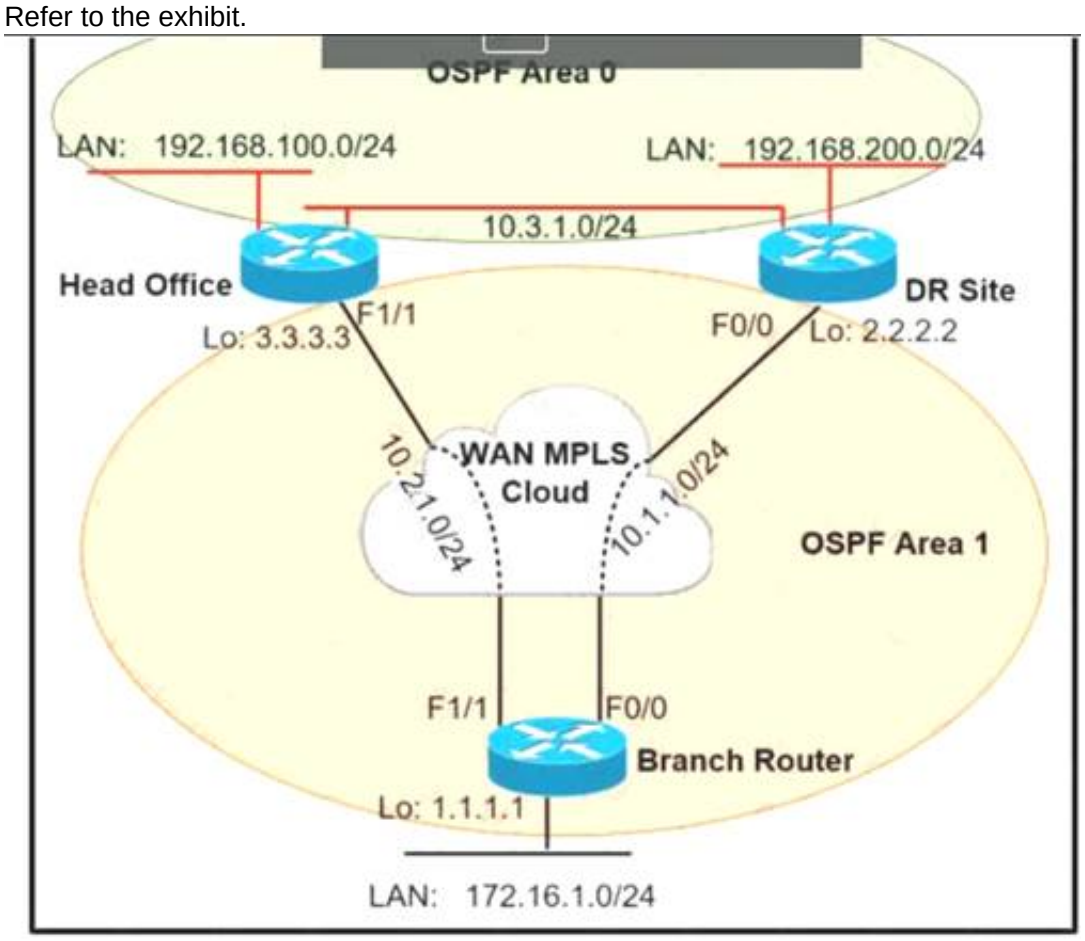
```
R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)# transport preferred ssh

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 433
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 436
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the minimum time gap required by the local system before putting a BFD control packet on the wire?

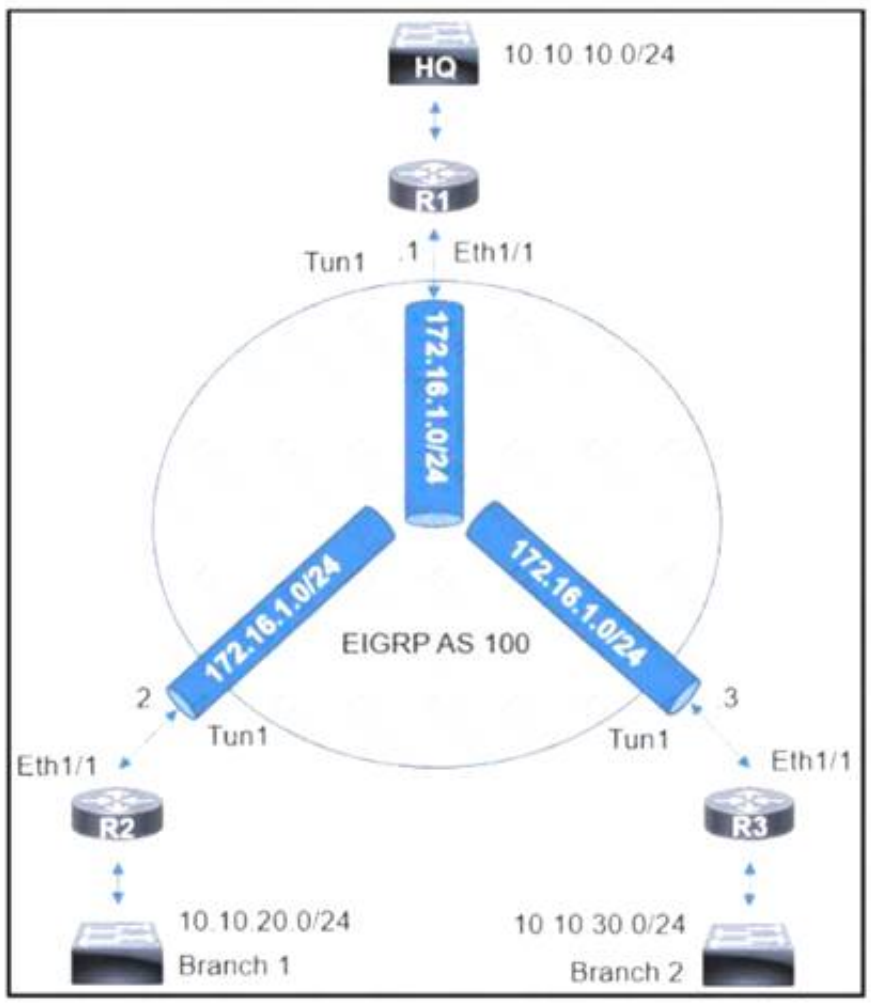
A. Detect Mult
B. Required Min Echo RX Interval
C. Desired Min TX Interval
D. Required Min RX Interval

Answer: C

Explanation:
Desired Min TX Interval: This is the minimum interval, in microseconds, that the local system would like to use when transmitting BFD Control packets, less any

jitterapplied. The value zero is reserved.
Required Min Echo RX Interval: This is the minimum interval, in microseconds, between received BFD Echo packets that this system is capable of supporting, less anyjitter applied by the sender. If this value is zero, the transmitting system does not support the receipt of BFD Echo packets.
Reference: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5880

NEW QUESTION 439
- (Exam Topic 2)



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

R1(config)#int eth1/1
R1(config-if)#no ip split-horizon eigrp 100

R2(config)#router eigrp 100
R2(config-router)#neighbor 172.16.1.3

R3(config)#router eigrp 100
R3(config-router)#neighbor 172.16.1.2

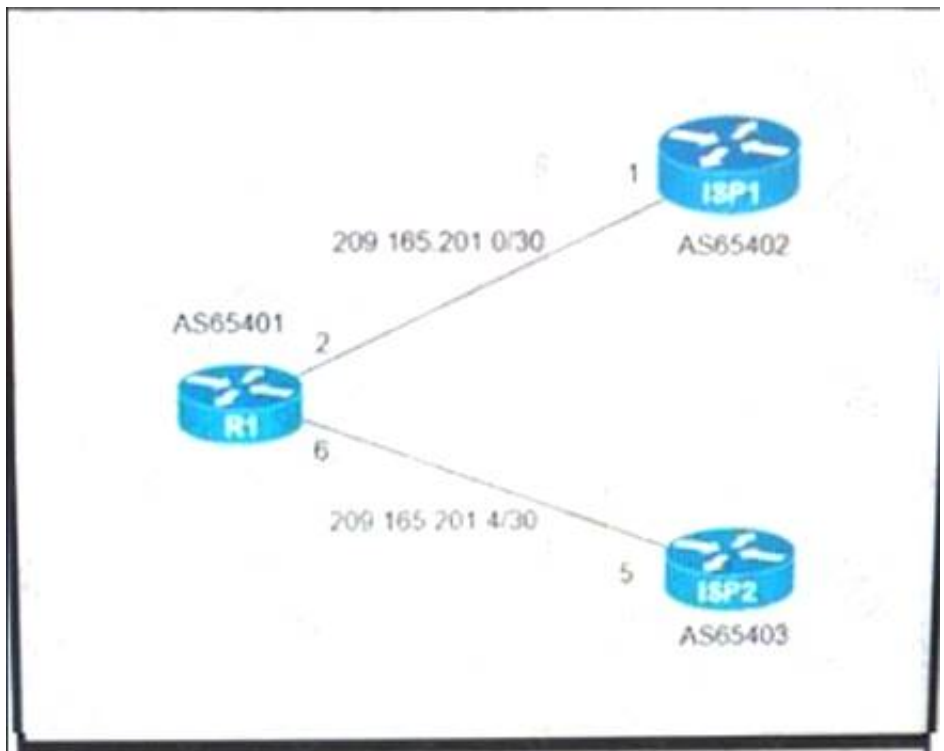
R1(config)#int tunnel 1
R1(config-if)#no ip split-horizon eigrp 100

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 441
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.




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

A company with autonomous system number AS65401 has obtained IP address block 209.165.200.224/27 fro, ARIN. The company needed more IP addresses and was assigned block 209.165.202.128/27 from ISP2. An engineer is ISP1 reports they are receiving ISP2 routes from AS65401. Which configuration onR1 resolves the issue?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

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

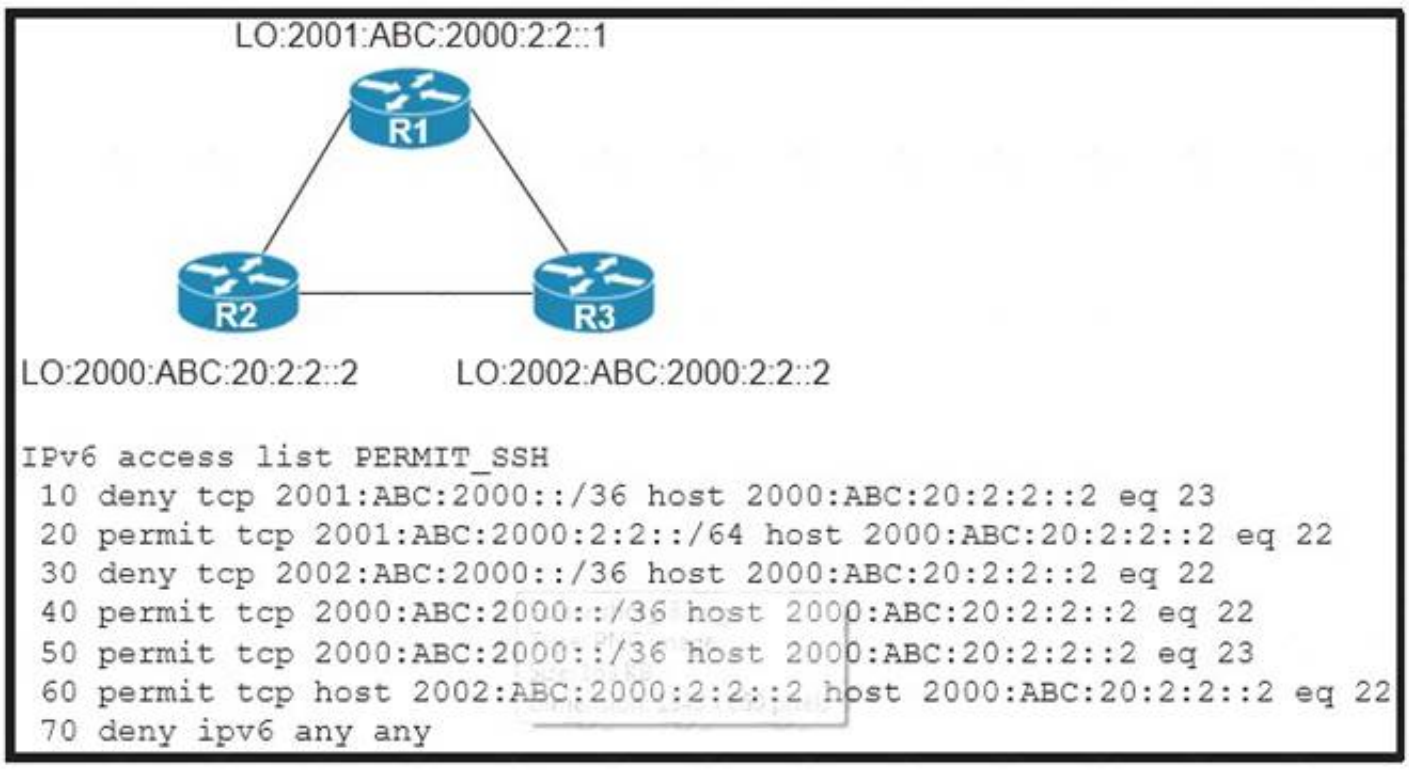
NEW QUESTION 443
- (Exam Topic 2)
How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN function?

A. set of sites use multiprotocol BGP at the customer site for aggregation
B. multiple customer sites interconnect through service provider network to create secure tunnels between customer edge devices
C. set of sites interconnect privately over the Internet for security
D. multiple customer sites interconnect through a service provider network using customer edge to provider edge connectivity

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Multiprotocol Label Switching(MPLS) Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (VPN) consists of a set of sites that are interconnected by means of an MPLS provider core network. At each customer site, one or more customer edge (CE) routers attach to one or more provider edge (PE) routers. Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr9000/software/asr9k-r6-5/lxvpn/configuration/g uide/b-l3vpn-cg-asr9000-65x/b-l3vpn-cg-asr9000-65x_chapter_010.pdf

NEW QUESTION 448
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 451
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer is troubleshooting on the console session of a router and turns on multiple debug commands. The console screen is filled with scrolling debug messages that none of the commands can be verified if entered correctly or display any output. Which action allows the engineer to see entered console commands while still continuing the analysis of the debug messages?

A. Configure the logging synchronous command
B. Configure the no logging console debugging command globally
C. Configure the logging synchronous level all command
D. Configure the term no mon command globally

Answer: A

Explanation:
Let’s see how the “logging synchronous” command affect the typing command:
Without this command, a message may pop up and you may not know what you typed if that message is too long. When trying to erase (backspace) your command, you realize you are erasing the message instead.

```
NVbos2811-1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
NVbos2811-1(config)#^Z
NVbos2811-1#sh
Jan 18 16:38:02: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by admin on vty0 (10.0.1.111
```

With this command enabled, when a message pops up you will be put to a new line with your typing command which is very

```
NVbos2811-1(config)#line con 0
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#logging synch
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#logging synchr
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#logging synchronous
NVbos2811-1(config-line)#^Z
NVbos2811-1#sh ip
Jan 18 16:39:33: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by admin
NVbos2811-1#sh ip
```

NEW QUESTION 456

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