

Cisco

Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 2)

When is the Design workflow used In Cisco DNA Center?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer must configure AAA on a Cisco 9800 WLC for central web authentication Which two commands are needed to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- (Cisco Controller) > config wlan aaa-override disable <wlan-id>
- (Cisco Controller) > config radius acct add 10.10.10.12 1812 SECRET
- (Cisco Controller) > config wlan aaa-override enable <wlan-id>
- Device(config-locsvr-da-radius)# client 10.10.10.12 server-key 0 SECRET
- Device(config)# aaa server radius dynamic-author

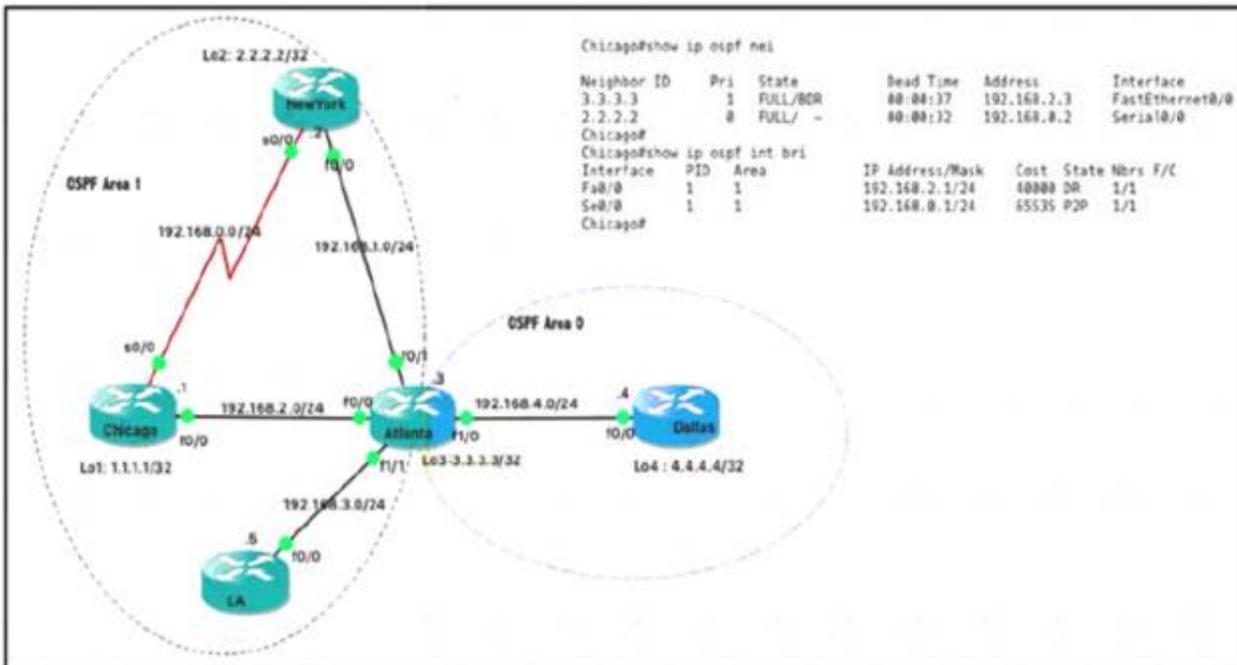
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

flow record Recorder
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
!
flow exporter Exporter
 destination 192.168.100.22
 transport udp 2055
!
flow monitor Monitor
 exporter Exporter
 record Recorder
!
et-analytics
 ip flow-export destination 192.168.100.22 2055
!
interface gi1
 ip flow monitor Monitor input
 ip flow monitor Monitor output
 et-analytics enable
!
    
```

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

option interface-table

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which JSON syntax is valid?

- A) `{"switch": "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}`

- B) `{'switch': {'name': 'dist1', 'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']}}`
- C) `{"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}`
- D) `{/switch/: {/name/: "dist1", /interfaces/: ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}`

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

This JSON can be written as follows:

```
{
'switch': {
'name': 'dist1',
'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']
}
}
```

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

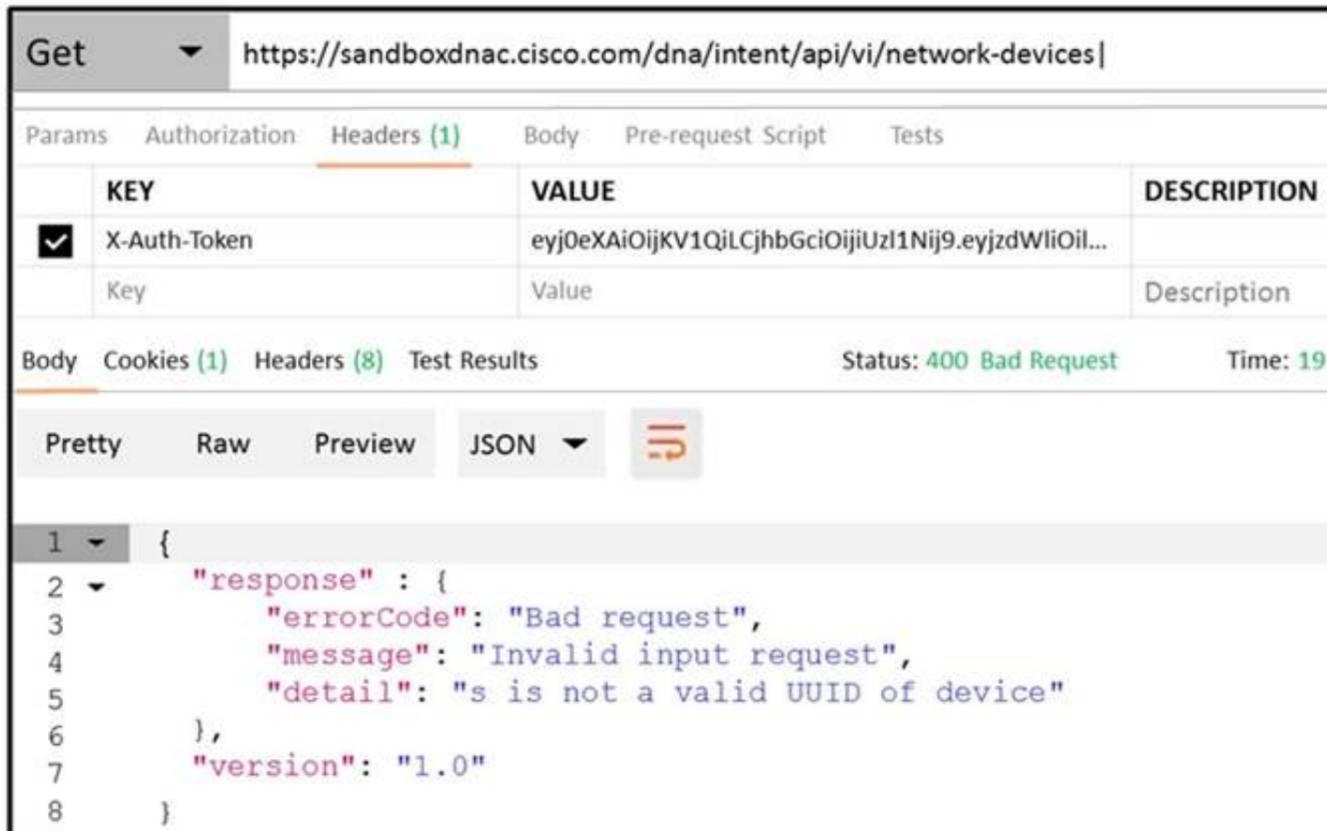
In a Cisco SD-Access solution, what is the role of the Identity Services Engine?

- A. It is leveraged for dynamic endpoint to group mapping and policy definition.
- B. It provides GUI management and abstraction via apps that share context.
- C. it is used to analyze endpoint to app flows and monitor fabric status.
- D. It manages the LISP EID database.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. POSTMAN is showing an attempt to retrieve network device information from Cisco DNA Center API. What is the issue?

- A. The URI string is incorrect
- B. The token has expired.
- C. Authentication has failed
- D. The JSON payload contains the incorrect UUID

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

<="" p="" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"></p>
</div>

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

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/eem/configuration/x3/eem-xe-3s-book/eem-policy-cli.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

Drag and drop the virtual components from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

Answer Area

vNIC	zip file connecting a virtual machine configuration file and a virtual disk
OVA	file containing a virtual machine disk drive
VMDK	configuration file containing settings for a virtual machine such as guest OS
VMX	component of a virtual machine responsible for sending packets to the hypervisor

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Diagram, line chart Description automatically generated

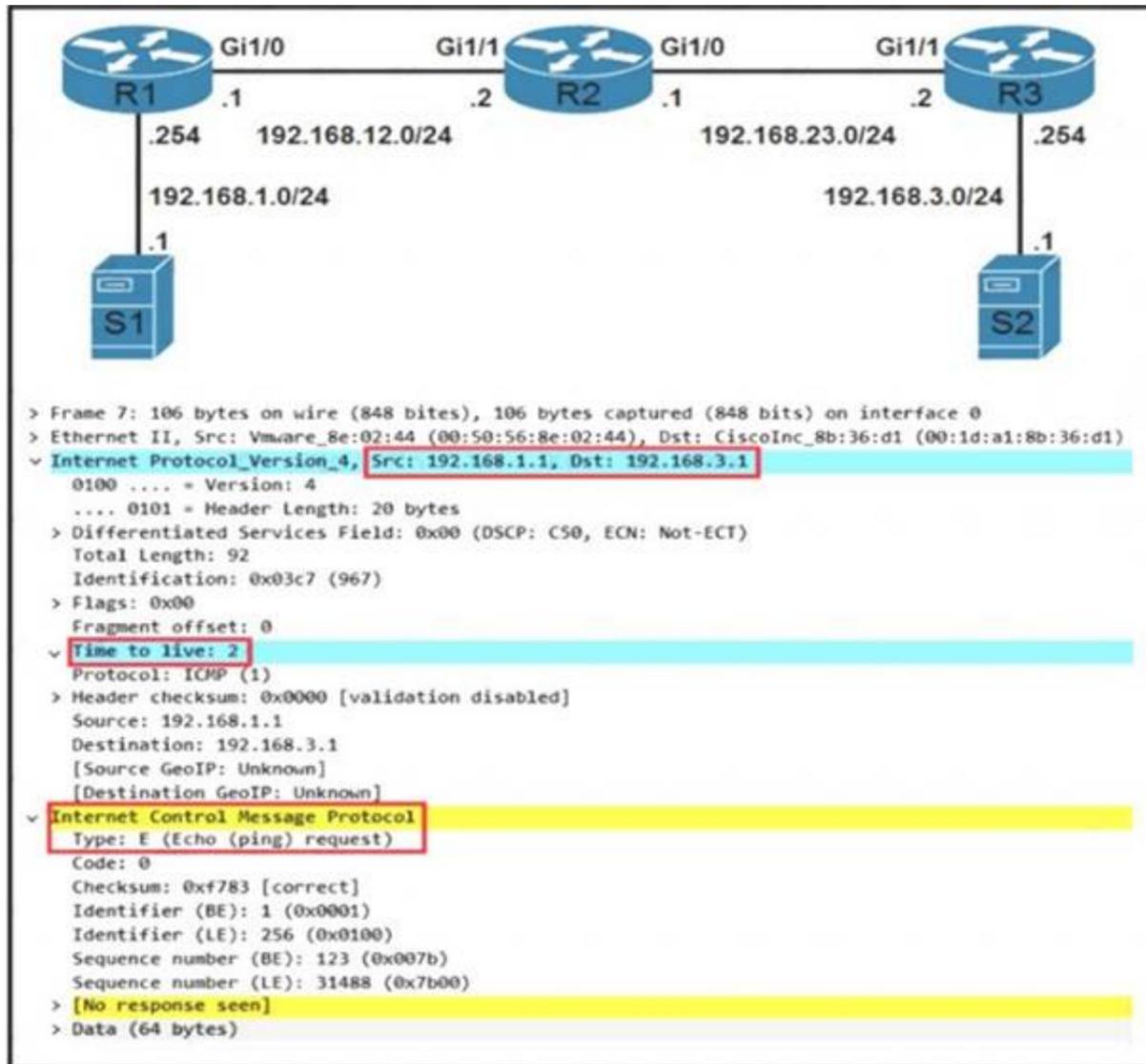
NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the function of a VTEP in VXLAN?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router#show ip ospf interface
GigabitEthernet0/1.40 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.3.5.254/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
  0          1      no       no       Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.29, Interface address 10.3.5.254
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
No Hellos (Passive interface)
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
! lines omitted for brevity
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.16.30.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
  0          1      no       no       Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.29, Interface address 172.16.30.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
No Hellos (Passive interface)
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
! lines omitted for brevity
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 172.16.11.29/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
  0          1      no       no       Base
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROTHER, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.27, Interface address 172.16.11.27
Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.11.30, Interface address 172.16.11.30
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:07
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
! lines omitted for brevity

```

A network engineer configures OSPF and reviews the router configuration. Which interface or interface or interface are able to establish OSPF adjacency?

- A. GigabitEthernet0/1 and GigabitEthernet0/1.40
- B. only GigabitEthernet0/1
- C. only GigabitEthernet0/0
- D. Gigabit Ethernet0/0 and GigabitEthernet0/1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#sh run | b vty
line vty 0 4
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 120 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
line vty 5 15
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 30 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
```

Security policy requires all idle-exec sessions to be terminated in 600 seconds. Which configuration achieves this goal?

- A. line vty 0 15absolute-timeout 600
- B. line vty 0 15 exec-timeout
- C. line vty 01 5exec-timeout 10 0
- D. line vty 0 4exec-timeout 600

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 1)

```
username admin privilege 15 password 0 Cisco13579!
aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authentication enable default none
!
aaa common-criteria policy Administrators
 min-length 1
 max-length 127
 char-changes 4
 lifetime month 2
!
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure a password expiry mechanism on the gateway router for all local passwords to expire after 60 days. What is required to complete this task?

- A. The password expiry mechanism is on the AAA server and must be configured there.
- B. Add the aaa authentication enable default Administrators command.
- C. Add the username admin privilege 15 common-criteria*policy Administrators password 0 Cisco13579! command.
- D. No further action is required
- E. The configuration is complete.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Perform this task to create a password security policy and to apply the policy to a specific user profile. Device> enable
 Device# configure terminal
 Device(config)# aaa new-model
 Device(config)# aaa common-criteria policy policy1
 Device(config-cc-policy)# char-changes 4
 Device(config-cc-policy)# max-length 20
 Device(config-cc-policy)# min-length 6
 Device(config-cc-policy)# numeric-count 2
 Device(config-cc-policy)# special-case 2
 Device(config-cc-policy)# exit
 Device(config)# username user1 common-criteria-policy policy1 password password1
 Device(config)# end

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is one benefit of implementing a VSS architecture?

- A. It provides multiple points of management for redundancy and improved support
- B. It uses GLBP to balance traffic between gateways.
- C. It provides a single point of management for improved efficiency.
- D. It uses a single database to manage configuration for multiple switches

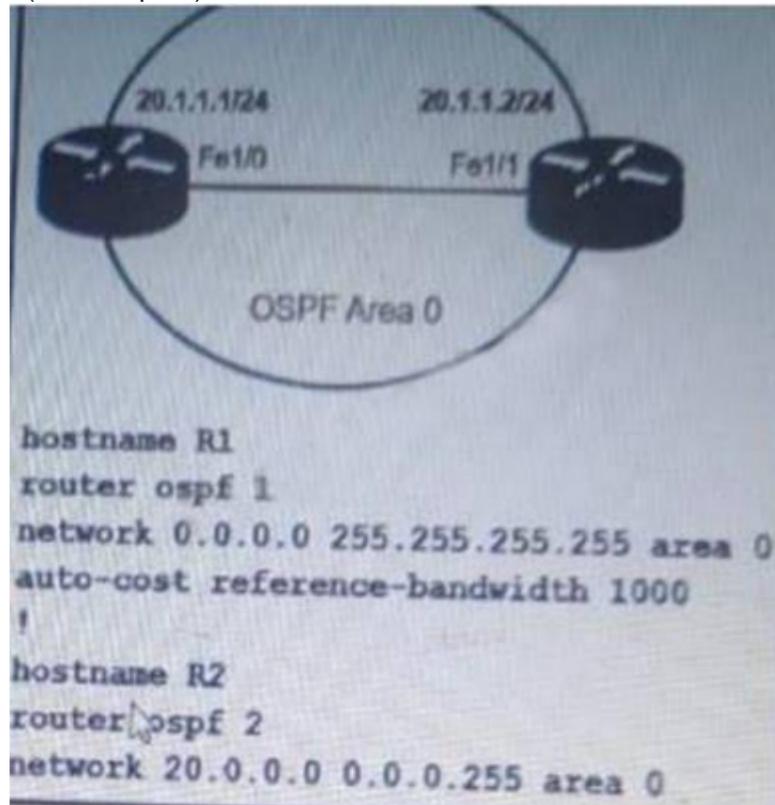
Answer: C

Explanation:

Support Virtual Switching System (VSS) to provide resiliency, and increased operational efficiency with a single point of management; VSS increases operational efficiency by simplifying the network, reducing switch management overhead by at least 50 percent. – Single configuration file and node to manage. Removes the need to configure redundant switches twice with identical policies.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)



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

- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0 area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the purpose of the LISP routing and addressing architecture?

- A. It creates two entries for each network node, one for its identity and another for its location on the network.
- B. It allows LISP to be applied as a network visualization overlay through encapsulation.
- C. It allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router.
- D. It creates head-end replication used to deliver broadcast and multicast frames to the entire network.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 1)

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the QoS components on the right.

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped	Traffic Policing
buffers excessive traffic	
introduces no delay and jitter	
introduces delay and jitter	Traffic Shaping
drops excessive traffic	
typically delays, rather than drops traffic	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped	Traffic Policing
buffers excessive traffic	
introduces no delay and jitter	
introduces delay and jitter	Traffic Shaping
drops excessive traffic	
typically delays, rather than drops traffic	

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)
 Refer to the exhibit.

```
with manager connect(host=192.168.0.1, port=22,
    username='admin', password='password1', hostkey_verify=True,
    device_params={'name':'nexus'}) as m:
```

What does the snippet of code achieve?

- A. It creates a temporary connection to a Cisco Nexus device and retrieves a token to be used for API calls.
- B. It opens a tunnel and encapsulates the login information, if the host key is correct.
- C. It opens an ncclient connection to a Cisco Nexus device and maintains it for the duration of the context.
- D. It creates an SSH connection using the SSH key that is stored, and the password is ignored.

Answer: C

Explanation:

ncclient is a Python library that facilitates client-side scripting and application development around the NETCONF protocol. The above Python snippet uses the ncclient to connect and establish a NETCONF session to a Nexus device (which is also a NETCONF server).

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

In a wireless Cisco SD-Access deployment, which roaming method is used when a user moves from one access point to another on a different access switch using a single WLC?

- A. Layer 3

- B. inter-xTR
- C. auto anchor
- D. fast roam

Answer: B

Explanation:

A fabric edge node provides onboarding and mobility services for wired users and devices (including fabric-enabled WLCs and APs) connected to the fabric. It is a LISP tunnel router (xTR) that also provides the anycast gateway, endpoint authentication, and assignment to overlay host pools (static or DHCP), as well as group-based policy enforcement (for traffic to fabric endpoints). From Cisco's guide, under SDA roaming - When a client on a fabric enabled WLAN, roams from an access point to another access point on a different access-switch, it is called Inter-xTR, like a highway. Intra is within intra is between. Like interstate highways. That's how I remember.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/config-guide/b_wl_16_10_cg/mobility.html

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the best practices to secure REST APIs is using password hash. Passwords must always be hashed to protect the system (or minimize the damage) even if it is compromised in some hacking attempts. There are many such hashing algorithms which can prove really effective for password security e.g. PBKDF2, bcrypt and scrypt algorithms. Other ways to secure REST APIs are: Always use HTTPS, Never expose information on URLs (Usernames, passwords, session tokens, and API keys should not appear in the URL), Adding Timestamp in Request, Using OAuth, Input Parameter Validation. Reference: <https://restfulapi.net/security-essentials/>

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer is concerned with the deployment of new application that is sensitive to inter-packet delay variance. Which command configures the router to be the destination of jitter measurements?

- A. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000
- B. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000
- C. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000
- D. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:UDP Jitter measures the delay, delay variation (jitter), corruption, misordering and packet loss by generating periodic UDP traffic. This operation always requires IP SLA responder. The command to enable UDP Jitter Operation is "ip sla responder udp-echo {destination-ip-address} [destination-port]

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

- A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA event track 10 state down
- B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA event track 10 state unreachable
- C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA event sla 10 state unreachable
- D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLAevent sla 10 state down

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 any
|
<Output Omitted>
|
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
ip access-group EGRESS out
duplex auto
speed auto
media-type rj45
|
```

An engineer must block all traffic from a router to its directly connected subnet 209.165.200.0/24. The engineer applies access control list EGRESS in the outbound direction on the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface of the router. However, the router can still ping hosts on the 209.165.200.0/24 subnet. Which explanation of this behavior is true?

- A. Access control lists that are applied outbound to a router interface do not affect traffic that is sourced from the router.
- B. Only standard access control lists can block traffic from a source IP address.
- C. After an access control list is applied to an interface, that interface must be shut and no shut for the access control list to take effect.
- D. The access control list must contain an explicit deny to block traffic from the router.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the recommended MTU size for a Cisco SD-Access Fabric?

- A. 1500
- B. 9100
- C. 4464
- D. 17914

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

“HTTP/1.1 204 content” is returned when cur -l -x delete command is issued. Which situation has occurred?

- A. The object could not be located at the URI path.
- B. The command succeeded in deleting the object
- C. The object was located at the URI, but it could not be deleted.
- D. The URI was invalid

Answer: B

Explanation:

HTTP Status 204 (No Content) indicates that the server has successfully fulfilled the request and that there is no content to send in the response payload body.

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which protocol does REST API rely on to secure the communication channel?

- A. TCP
- B. HTTPS
- C. SSH
- D. HTTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

The REST API accepts and returns HTTP (not enabled by default) or HTTPS messages that contain JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents. You can use any programming language to generate the messages and the JSON or XML documents that contain the API methods or Managed Object (MO) descriptions.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01.html

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Configure a match-host type NAT pool
- B. Reconfigure the pool to use the 192.168.1.0 address range
- C. Increase the NAT pool size to support 254 usable addresses
- D. Configure a one-to-one type NAT pool

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer runs the code against an API of Cisco DNA Center, and the platform returns this output What does the response indicate?

```
import requests
import sys
import urllib3

urllib3.disable_warnings(urllib3.exceptions.InsecureRequestWarning)

def main():
    device_uri = "https://192.168.1.1/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"
    http_result = requests.get(device_uri, auth=("root", "test398586070!"))
    print(http_result)
    if http_result.status_code != requests.codes.ok:
        print("Call failed! Review get_token() . ")
        sys.exit()
    print(http_result.json()["Token"])

if __name__ == "__main__":
    sys.exit(main())
```

Output
\$ python get_token.py
<Response [405]>
Call failed! Review get_token ().

- A. The authentication credentials are incorrect
- B. The URI string is incorrect.
- C. The Cisco DNA Center API port is incorrect
- D. The HTTP method is incorrect

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Status>

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.0
 Default Router 172.16.100.1
 Option 43 Ascii 172.16.50.5

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 1)

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

Refer to the exhibit. What does the error message relay to the administrator who is trying to configure a Cisco IOS device?

- A. A NETCONF request was made for a data model that does not exist.
- B. The device received a valid NETCONF request and serviced it without error.
- C. A NETCONF message with valid content based on the YANG data models was made, but the request failed.
- D. The NETCONF running datastore is currently locked.

Answer: A

Explanation:

3. Missing Data Model RPC Error Reply Message

If a request is made for a data model that doesn't exist on the Catalyst 3 response. This is expected behavior.

 **Tip:** Use the NETCONF capabilities functionality to determine which

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>
```

Reference:
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/storage-networking/management/200933-YANG-NETCONF-Conf>

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is used to perform OoS packet classification?

- A. the Options field in the Layer 3 header
- B. the Type field in the Layer 2 frame
- C. the Flags field in the Layer 3 header
- D. the TOS field in the Layer 3 header

Answer: D

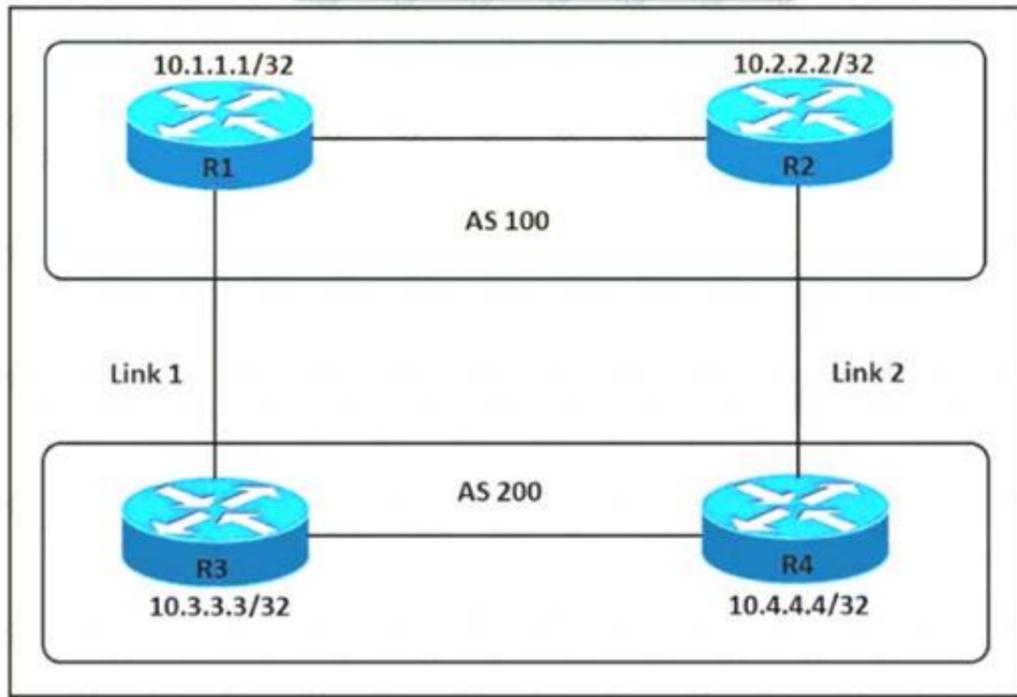
Explanation:

Type of service, when we talk about PACKET, means layer 3

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. R4(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- B. R3(config-router)neighbor 10.1.1.1 weight 200
- C. R3(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- D. R4(config-router)nighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200

Answer: A

Explanation:

Local preference is an indication to the AS about which path has preference to exit the AS in order to reach a certain network. A path with a higher local preference is preferred. The default value for local preference is 100.

Unlike the weight attribute, which is only relevant to the local router, local preference is an attribute that routers exchange in the same AS. The local preference is set with the "bgp default local-preference value" command.

In this case, both R3 & R4 have exit links but R4 has higher local-preference so R4 will be chosen as the preferred exit point from AS 200.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 1)

Where is radio resource management performed in a cisco SD-access wireless solution?

- A. DNA Center
- B. control plane node
- C. wireless controller
- D. Cisco CMX

Answer: C

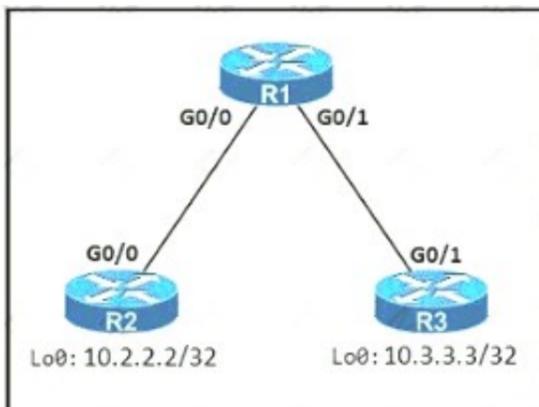
Explanation:

Fabric wireless controllers manage and control the fabric-mode APs using the same general model as the traditional local-mode controllers which offers the same operational advantages such as mobility control and radio resource management. A significant difference is that client traffic from wireless endpoints is not tunnelled from the APs to the wireless controller. Instead, communication from wireless clients is encapsulated in VXLAN by the fabric APs which build a tunnel to their first-hop fabric edge node. Wireless traffic it tunneled to the edge nodes as the edge nodes provide fabric services such as the Layer 3 Anycast Gateway, policy, and traffic enforcement. <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html>

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

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

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

B)

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

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

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

C)

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

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

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

D)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which AP mode allows an engineer to scan configured channels for rogue access points?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

```

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which exhibit displays a valid JSON file?

```

{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1"
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1"
    "GigabitEthernet1/2"
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  }
}
    
```

```

{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1",
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1",
    "GigabitEthernet1/2",
    "GigabitEthernet1/3",
  },
}
    
```

```

{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1"
  "interfaces": [
    "GigabitEthernet1/1"
    "GigabitEthernet1/2"
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  ]
}
    
```

```

{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1",
  "interfaces": [
    "GigabitEthernet1/1",
    "GigabitEthernet1/2",
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  ]
}
    
```

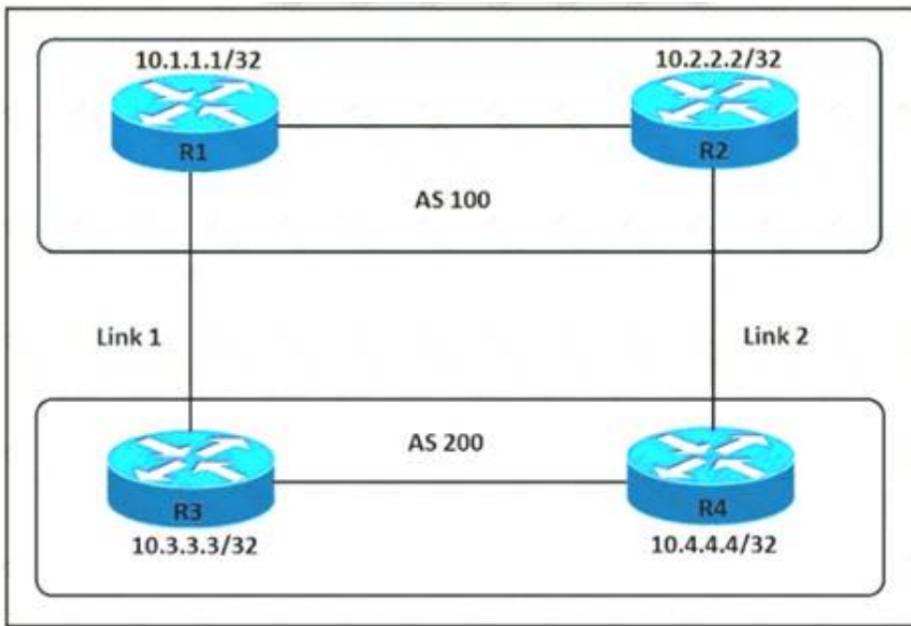
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experience for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

- A. Not all of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.
- B. Not all of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- C. All of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address.
- D. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer has configured Cisco ISE to assign VLANs to clients based on their method of authentication, but this is not working as expected. Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. require a DHCP address assignment
- B. utilize RADIUS profiling
- C. set a NAC state
- D. enable AAA override

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#sh monitor session all
Session 1
-----
Type                : Remote Destination Session
Source RSPAN VLAN   : 50

Session 2
-----
Type                : Local Session
Source Ports        :
  Both              : Fa0/14
Destination Ports   : Fa0/15
Encapsulation       : Native
Ingress             : Disables
```

An engineer configures monitoring on SW1 and enters the show command to verify operation. What does the output confirm?

- A. SPAN session 1 monitors activity on VLAN 50 of a remote switch
- B. SPAN session 2 only monitors egress traffic exiting port FastEthernet 0/14.
- C. SPAN session 2 monitors all traffic entering and exiting port FastEthernet 0/15.
- D. RSPAN session 1 is incompletely configured for monitoring

Answer: D

Explanation:

SW1 has been configured with the following commands:

SW1(config)#monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50 SW1(config)#monitor session 2 source interface fa0/14 SW1(config)#monitor session 2 destination interface fa0/15

The session 1 on SW1 was configured for Remote SPAN (RSPAN) while session 2 was configured for local SPAN. For RSPAN we need to configure the destination port to complete the configuration.

Note: In fact we cannot create such a session like session 1 because if we only configure Source RSPAN VLAN 50 (with the command monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50) then we will receive a Type: Remote Source Session (not Remote Destination Session).

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which language defines the structure or modelling of data for NETCONF and RESTCONF?

- A. YAM
- B. YANG
- C. JSON
- D. XML

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

```
import json
import requests

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is a client who is running 802.1x for authentication referred to as?

- A. supplicant
- B. NAC device
- C. authenticator
- D. policy enforcement point

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
 ip nat outside
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nat inside
!
access-list 10 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
!
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command allows hosts that are connected to FastEthernet0/2 to access the Internet?

- A. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/1 overload
- B. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload
- C. ip nat outside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload
- D. ip nat outside source static 209.165.200.225 10.10.10.0 overload

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 4)

<pre> R1#show ip ospf interface Gi0/0 GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 172.20.0.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, RouterID 172.20.0.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name 0 1 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1 Designated Router (ID) 172.20.0.1, Interface address 172.20.0.1 No backup designated router on this network Timer intervals configured,Hello 10,Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 oob-resync timeout 40 No Hellos (Passive interface) Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS) Cisco NSF helper support enabled </pre>	<pre> R2#show ip ospf interface Gi0/0 GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 172.20.0.2/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement Process ID 1, RouterID 172.20.0.2, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 5 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name 0 5 no no Base Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1 Designated Router (ID) 172.20.0.2, Interface address 172.20.0.2 No backup designated router on this network Timer intervals configured,Hello 10,Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 oob-resync timeout 40 Hello due in 00:00:01 Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS) Cisco NSF helper support enabled IEIF NSF helper support enabled </pre>
--	--

Refer to the exhibit. Cisco IOS routers R1 and R2 are interconnected using interface Gi0/0. Which configuration allows R1 and R2 to form an OSPF neighborship on interface Gi0/0?

- R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#passive-interface Gi0/0
- R2(config)#interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf cost 1
- R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#no passive-interface Gi0/0
- R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-if)#network 172.20.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 1

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which security measure mitigates a man-in-the-middle attack of a REST API?

- A. SSL certificates
- B. biometric authentication
- C. password hash
- D. non repudiation feature

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 4)

When does a Cisco StackWise primary switch lose its role?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

A)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
  !
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police cir 100000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 209.145.200.225 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group EGRESS out
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  deny tcp any any eq 22
```

B)

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

C)

```

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

D)

```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. Cisco Discovery Protocol neighbour
- B. broadcasting on the local subnet
- C. DNS lookup cisco-DNA-PRIMARY.localdomain
- D. DHCP Option 43
- E. querying other APs

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
 10 deny ip any any
 20 permit ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
 30 permit ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
  
```

Extended access-list 100 is configured on interface GigabitEthernet 0/0 in an inbound direction, but it does not have the expected behavior of allowing only packets to or from 192.168.0.0/16. Which command set properly configures the access list?

- A. R1(config)#no access-list 100 seq 10 R1(config)#access-list 100 seq 40 deny ip any any
- B. R1(config)#ip access-list extended 100 R1(config-ext-nacl)#no 10
- C. R1(config)#no access-list 100 deny ip any any
- D. R1(config)#ip access-list extended 100 R1(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit to any any

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which access control feature does MAB provide?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 4)

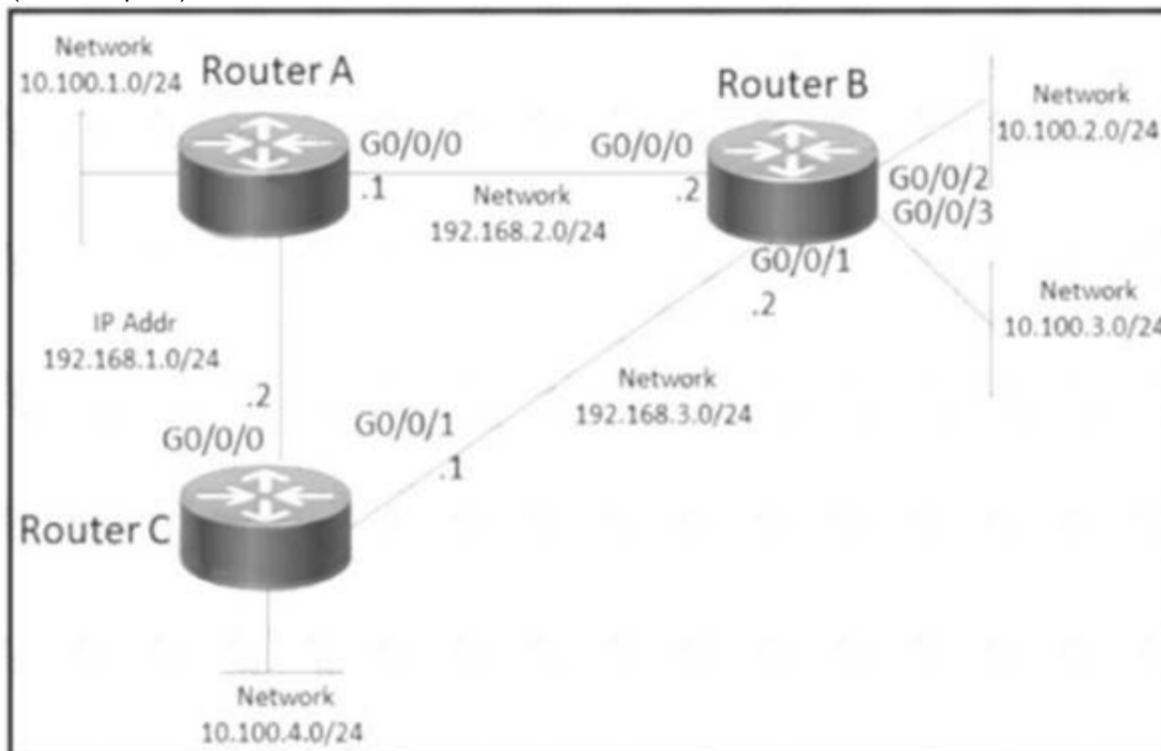
What is a characteristic of a traditional WAN?

- A. low complexity and high overall solution scale
- B. centralized reachability, security, and application policies
- C. operates over DTLS and TLS authenticated and secured tunnels
- D. united data plane and control plane

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 4)



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show run | b vty

line vty 0 4

  session-timeout 30

  exec-timeout 120 0

  session-limit 30

  login local

line vty 5 15

  session-timeout 30

  exec-timeout 30 0

  session-limit 30

  login local
```

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

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

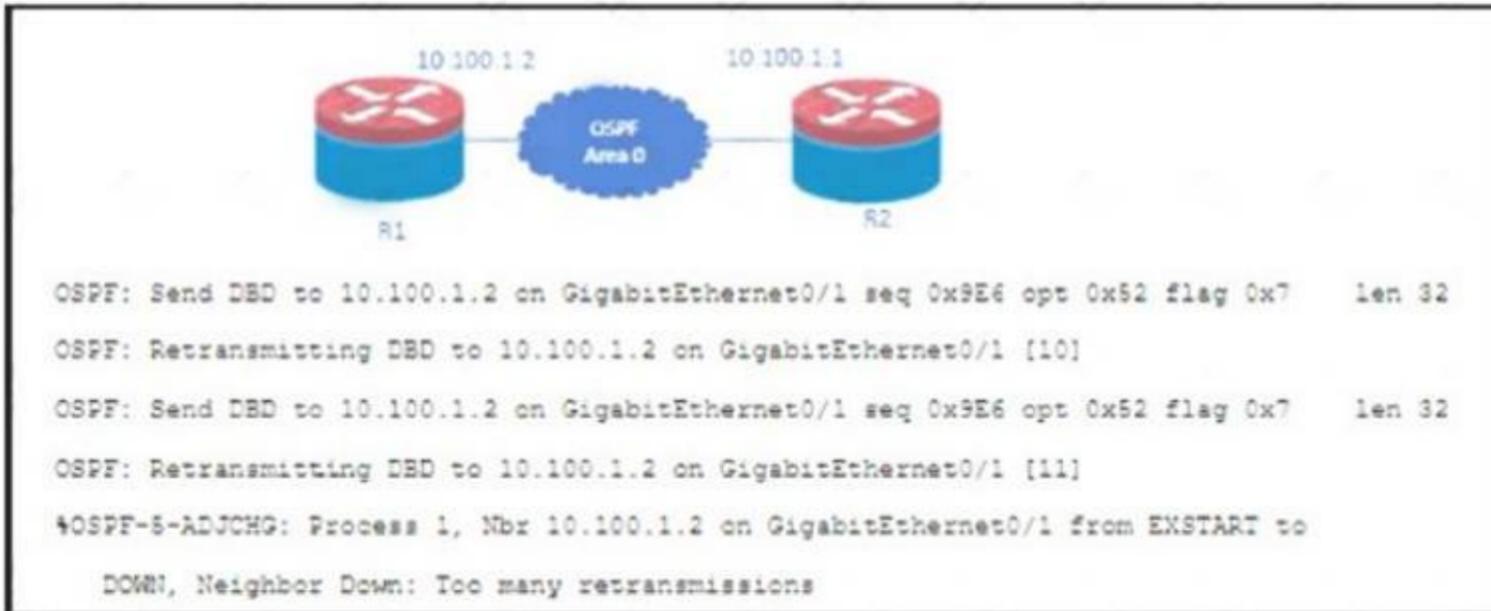
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A)


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


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


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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

proprietary switching mechanism

supports the centralized and distributed modes of operation

low switching performance

Process Switching

Cisco Express Forwarding

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the deployment models on the right Not all options are used.

longer deployment cycle

shared ownership and accessibility

complete control and accessibility

requires purpose built applications

quick and scalable deployment

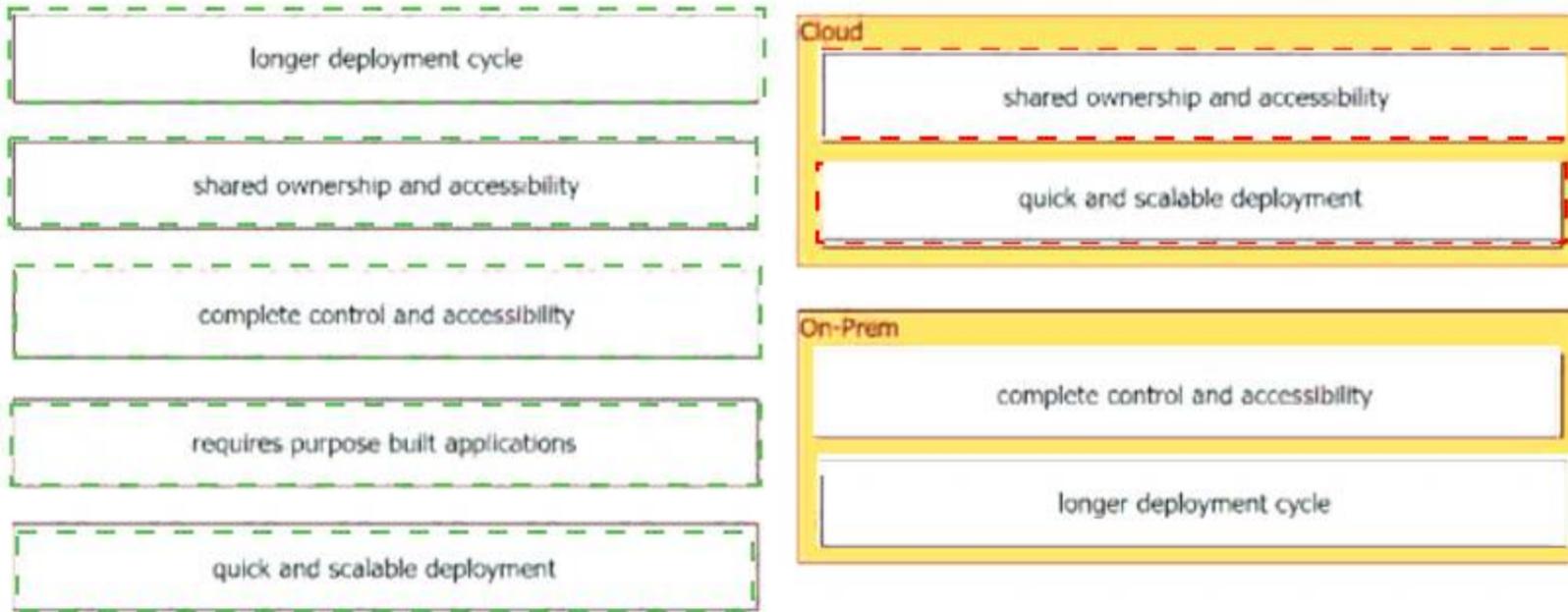
Cloud

On-Prem

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 4)

A customer has a pair of Cisco 5520 WLCs set up in an SSO cluster to manage all APs. Guest traffic is anchored to a Cisco 3504 WLC located in a DMZ. Which action is needed to ensure that the EoIP tunnel remains in an UP state in the event of failover on the SSO cluster?

- A. Configure back-to-back connectivity on the RP ports.
- B. Enable default gateway reachability check.
- C. Use the same mobility domain on all WLCs.
- D. Use the mobility MAC when the mobility peer is configured.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
username cisco privilege 15 noescape secret 5 F7u$9cyE438490035m8TQ$nv&6502x
username cisco autocommand show startup-config
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authorization exec default local
```

An engineer applies this configuration to router R1. How does R1 respond when the user 'cisco' logs in?

- A. It displays the startup config and then permits the user to execute commands
- B. It places the user into EXEC mode and permits the user to execute any command
- C. It displays the startup config and then terminates the session.
- D. It places the user into EXEC mode but permits the user to execute only the show startup-config command

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. symmetric server passwords

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
R1#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.12.2  4      65002   0     0       1    0  0 00:00:15 Idle

R1#show ip interface brief | include 192.168.12
FastEthernet0/0      192.168.12.1  YES NVRAM  up           up

R2#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 2.2.2.2, local AS number 65002
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.12.1  4      65001   0     0       1    0  0 00:01:00 Idle (Admin)

R2#show ip interface brief | include 192.168.12
Ethernet0/0        192.168.12.2  YES NVRAM  up           up

R2#ping 192.168.12.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.12.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 are directly connected, but the BGP session does not establish. Which action must be taken to build an eBGP session?

- A. Configure ip route 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 192.168.12.1 on R2.
- B. Configure neighbor 192.168.12.1 activate under R2 BGP process.
- C. Configure neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 65002 under R1 BGP process.
- D. Configure no neighbor 192.168.12.1 shutdown under R2 BGP process.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which QoS queuing method transmits packets out of the interface in the order the packets arrive?

- A. custom
- B. weighted- fair
- C. FIFO
- D. priority

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 4)

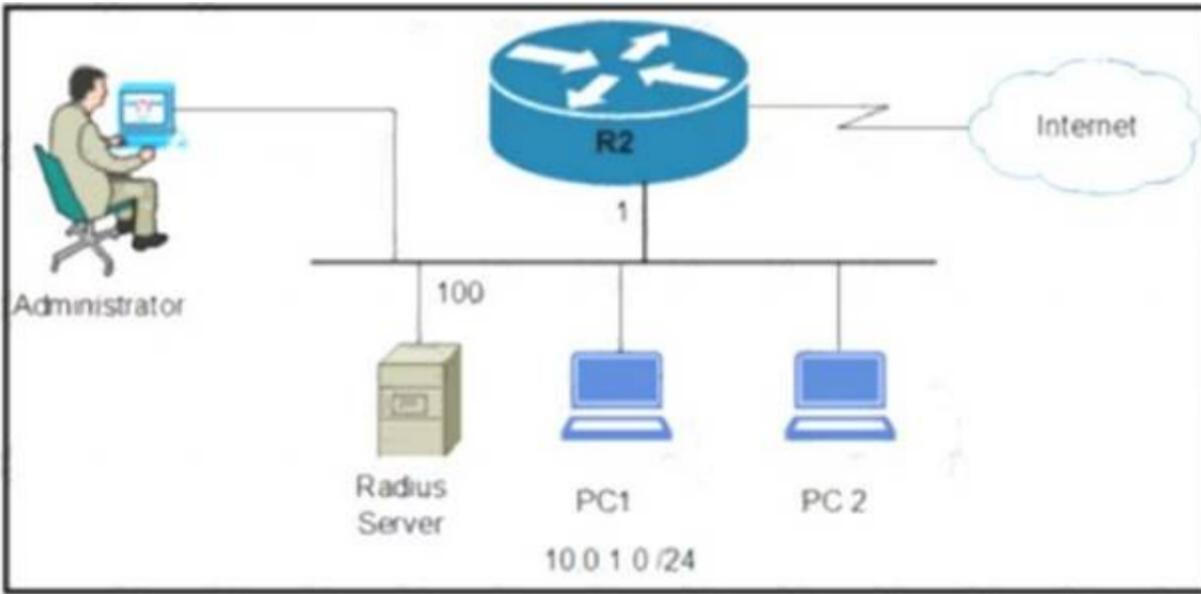
When using BFD in a network design, which consideration must be made?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 4)



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

- A)


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


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


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


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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer must create a script to append and modify device entries in a JSON-formatted file. The script must work as follows:

- > Until interrupted from the keyboard, the script reads in the hostname of a device, its management IP address, operating system type, and CLI remote access protocol.
 - > After being interrupted, the script displays the entered entries and adds them to the JSON-formatted file, replacing existing entries whose hostname matches.
- The contents of the JSON-formatted file are as follows:

```
{
  "examplerouter": {
    "ip": "203.0.113.1",
    "os": "ios-xe",
    "protocol": "ssh"
  },
  ...
}
```

Drag and drop the statements onto the blanks within the code to complete the script. Not all options are used.

```


ChangedDevices = {}
try:
    
        Name = input('\n\nDevice name: ')
        IP = input('Address: ')
        OS = input('Operating system: ')
        Proto = input('CLI access protocol: ')
        ChangedDevices.update({Name: {"ip": IP,
"os": OS, "protocol": Proto}})
 (KeyboardInterrupt, EOFError):
    pass

print("\n\n====> Entered device entries <====")
print(json.dumps(ChangedDevices, indent=4))
 ("devicesData.json", "r+")
Devices = json.load(File)
Devices.update(ChangedDevices)
File.seek(0)
json.dump(Devices, File, indent=4)


```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Text, letter Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is a benefit of Cisco TrustSec in a multilayered LAN network design?

- A. Policy or ACLS are nor required.
- B. There is no requirements to run IEEE 802.1X when TrustSec is enabled on a switch port.
- C. Applications flows between hosts on the LAN to remote destinations can be encrypted.
- D. Policy can be applied on a hop-by-hop basis.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the function of vBond in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. initiating connections with SD-WAN routers automatically
- B. pushing of configuration toward SD-WAN routers
- C. onboarding of SD-WAN routers into the SD-WAN overlay
- D. gathering telemetry data from SD-WAN routers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



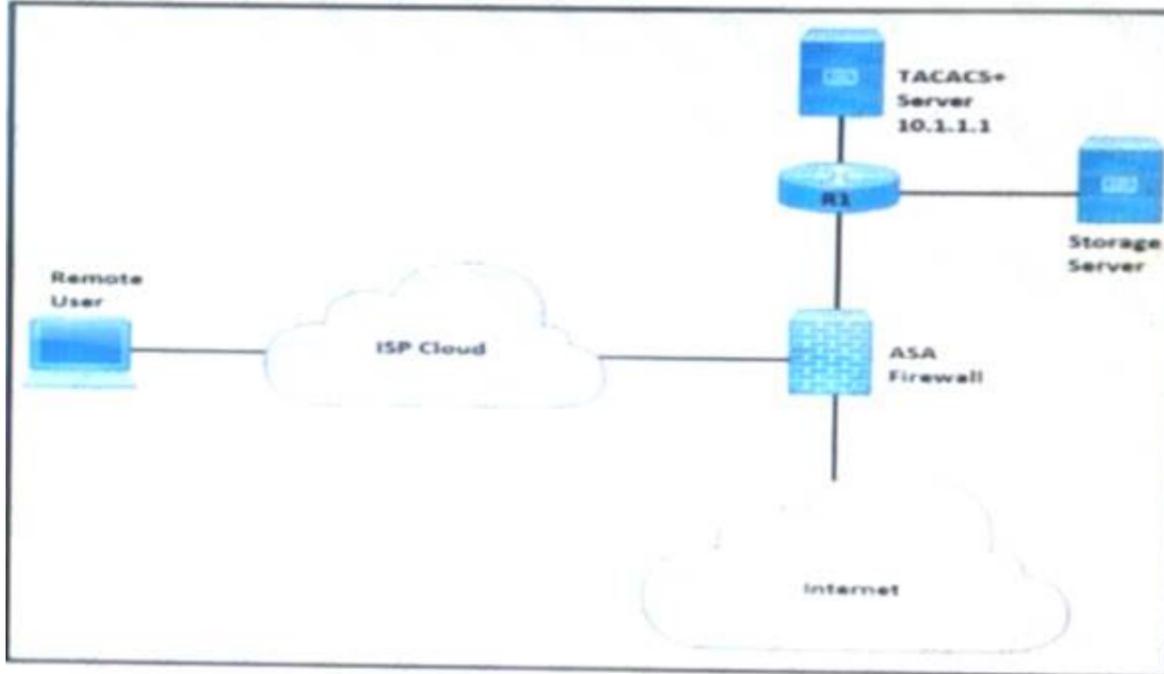
The WLC administrator sees that the controller to which a roaming client associates has Mobility Role Anchor configured under Clients > Detail. Which type of roaming is supported?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit Remote users cannot access the Internet but can upload files to the storage server Which configuration must be applied to allow Internet access?

- A)


```

ciscoasa (config)# access-list MAIL_AUTH extended permit tcp any any eq www
ciscoasa (config)# aaa authentication listener http inside redirect
      
```
- B)


```

ciscoasa(config)# access-list MAIL_AUTH extended permit tcp any any eq http
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication listener http inside port 43
      
```
- C)


```

ciscoasa(config)# access-list HTTP_AUTH extended permit udp any any eq http
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication listener http outside port 43
      
```
- D)


```

ciscoasa(config)# access-list MAIL_AUTH extended permit udp any any eq http
ciscoasa(config)# aaa authentication listener http outside redirect
      
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer is describing QoS to a client. Which two facts apply to traffic policing? (Choose two.)

- A. Policing adapts to network congestion by queuing excess traffic
- B. Policing should be performed as close to the destination as possible
- C. Policing drops traffic that exceeds the defined rate
- D. Policing typically delays the traffic, rather than drops it
- E. Policing should be performed as close to the source as possible

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which JSON script is properly formatted?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.


```

SW1# show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel
I - stand-alone s - suspended
H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3 S - Layer2
U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1 Po1(S D ) PAgP Gi1/0(I) Gi1/1(I)

SW2# show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel
I - stand-alone s - suspended
H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3 S - Layer2
U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1 Po1(S D ) LACP Gi1/0(I) Gi1/1(I)

```

Refer to the exhibit. The EtherChannel between SW1 and SW2 is not operational. Which action will resolve the issue?

- A. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on GVO and G1 1 of SW2.
- B. Configure trunksport trunk encapsulation dot1q on SW1 and SW2.
- C. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on GI'0 and GM of SW1 .
- D. Configure switchport mode dynamic desirable on SW1 and SW2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which function does a Cisco SD-Access extended node perform?

- A. provides fabric extension to nonfabric devices through remote registration and configuration
- B. performs tunneling between fabric and nonfabric devices to route traffic over unknown networks
- C. used to extend the fabric connecting to downstream nonfabric enabled Layer 2 switches
- D. in charge of establishing Layer 3 adjacencies with nonfabric unmanaged node

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2020/pdf/BRKCRS-2832.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Port 13 (FastEthernet0/11)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
Address 001b.0d8e.e080
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa1/0/7 Desg FWD 2 128.9 P2p Bound(PVST)
Fa1/0/10 Desg FWD 2 128.12 P2p Bound(PVST)
Fa1/0/11 Root FWD 2 128.13 P2p
Fa1/0/12 Altn BLK 2 128.14 P2p

DSW1#sh spanning-tree mst
#### MST1 vlang mapped: 10,20
Bridge address 001b.0d8e.e080 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root address 0018.7363.4300 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
port Fa1/0/11 cost 2 rsn hops 19

!
... output omitted
!

```

Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes the root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20? (Choose two.)

- A. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 1
- B. spanning-tree mstp vlan 10,20 root primary
- C. spanning-tree mst 1 root primary
- D. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 4096
- E. spanning-tree mst vlan 10,20 priority root

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 4)

the following system log message is presented after a network administrator configures a GRE tunnel:
 %TUN-5-RECURDOWN Interface Tunnel 0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing Why is tunnel 0 disabled?

- A. Because dynamic routing is not enabled
- B. Because the tunnel cannot reach its tunnel destination
- C. Because the best path to the tunnel destination is through the tunnel itself
- D. Because the router cannot recursively identify its egress forwarding interface

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is one characteristic of Cisco DNA Center and vManage northbound APIs?

- A. They push configuration changes down to devices.
- B. They implement the RESTCONF protocol.
- C. They exchange XML-formatted content.
- D. They implement the NETCONF protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the result of applying this access control list?

```

ip access-list extended STATEFUL

10 permit tcp any any established

20 deny ip any any

```

- A. TCP traffic with the URG bit set is allowed
- B. TCP traffic with the SYN bit set is allowed
- C. TCP traffic with the ACK bit set is allowed
- D. TCP traffic with the DF bit set is allowed

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 4)

What does the destination MAC on the outer MAC header identify in a VXLAN packet?

- A. the remote spine
- B. the next hop
- C. the leaf switch
- D. the remote switch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Exam Topic 4)

In a Cisco SD-Access wireless environment, which device is responsible for hosting the anycast gateway?

- A. fusion router
- B. control plane node
- C. fabric border node
- D. fabric edge node

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is an advantage of utilizing data models in a multivendor environment?

- A. lowering CPU load incurred to managed devices
- B. improving communication security with binary encoded protocols
- C. facilitating a unified approach to configuration and management
- D. removing the distinction between configuration and runtime state data

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which IP SLA operation requires the IP SLA responder to be configured on the remote end?

- A. TCP connect
- B. ICMP echo
- C. ICMP jitter
- D. UDP jitter

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Exam Topic 4)

```

event manager applet Config
 event cli pattern "configure terminal" 
 action 1.0 cli command "enable"
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer constructs an EEM applet to prevent anyone from entering configuration mode on a switch. Which snippet is required to complete the EEM applet?

- A. sync yes skip yes
- B. sync no skip yes
- C. sync no skip no
- D. sync yes skip no

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 4)

An engineer must configure a new WLAN that allows a user to enter a passphrase and provides forward secrecy as a security measure. Which Layer 2 WLAN configuration is required on the Cisco WLC?

- A. WPA2 Personal
- B. WPA3 Enterprise
- C. WPA3 Personal
- D. WPA2 Enterprise

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which VXLAN component is used to encapsulate and decapsulate Ethernet frames?

- A. VNI
- B. GRE
- C. VTEP
- D. EVPN

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

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

R1# debug ip tcp transactions
TCP special event debugging is on
R1#
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCb7F0E49C5AA38 created
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP0: state was LISTEN -> SYNRCVD [179 -> 10.255.255.3(55290)]
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP: tcb 7F0E49C5AA38 connection to 10.255.255.3:55290, peer MSS 1460, MSS is 516
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP: pmtu enabled, mss is now set to 1460
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP: sending SYN, seq 2953990054, ack 2359850152
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP0: Connection to 10.255.255.3:55290, advertising MSS 1460
*Sep 12 10:15:07.958: TCP0: ICMP destination unreachable received
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 3)



```

Router1# ssh -s admin@192.168.20.3 -p 830 netconf
admin@192.168.20.3's password: cisco123

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<hello xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<capabilities>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:writable-
running:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:xpath:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.1</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:rollback-on-
error:1.0</capability>
--snip--
</capabilities>
<session-id>2870</session-id></hello>]]]]>

Use < ^C > to exit
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer tries to log in to router R1. Which configuration enables a successful login? A)

**R1# username admin privilege 15
aaa authorization exec default local**

B)

**R1#netconf-yang
username admin privilege 15 secret cisco123
aaa new-model
aaa authorization exec default local**

C)

**R1# aaa new-model
aaa authorization exec default local
enable aaa admin privilege 15**

D)

**R1#username admin privilege 15
aaa authorization exec default local
netconf-yang**

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

VLAN0010
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID    Priority    10
Address    0013.80f9.8880
Cost       2
Port       9 (FastEthernet1/0/7)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 10)
Address    0019.7363.4300
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300

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

DSW2#
*Mar 3 07:29:24.854: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.
*Mar 3 07:29:24.854: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: bpduguard error detected on Fa1/0/7, put
ting Fa1/0/7 in err-disable state
*Mar 3 07:29:24.879: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.
*Mar 3 07:29:25.869: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEtherne
t1/0/7, changed state to down
*Mar 3 07:29:26.884: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0/7, changed state
to down
    
```

An engineer entered the command `no spanning-tree bpduguard enable` on interface Fa 1/0/7. What is the effect of this command on Fa 1/0/7?

- A. It remains in err-disabled state until the `shutdown/no shutdown` command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- B. It remains in err-disabled state until the `errdisable recovery cause failed-port-state` command is entered in the global configuration mode.
- C. It remains in err-disabled state until the `no shutdown` command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- D. It remains in err-disabled state until the `spanning-tree portfast bpduguard disable` command is entered in the interface configuration mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
sw2#show errdisable recovery ErrDisable Reason Timer Status
```

```
-----
arp-inspection Disabled bpduguard Disabled
channel-misconfig (STP) Disabled dhcp-rate-limit Disabled
dtp-flap Disabled gbic-invalid Disabled inline-power Disabled l2ptguard Disabled link-flap Disabled mac-limit Disabled
link-monitor-failure Disabled loopback Disabled
oam-remote-failure Disabled pagp-flap Disabled
port-mode-failure Disabled pppoe-ia-rate-limit Disabled psecure-violation Disabled security-violation Disabled
sfp-config-mismatch Disabled storm-control Disabled
udld Disabled
unicast-flood Disabled sw2#
```

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 3)

By default, which virtual MAC address Goes HSRP group 25 use?

- A. 05:5c:5e:ac:0c:25
- B. 04:16:6S:96:1C:19
- C. 00:00:0c:07:ac:19
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:25

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/hex-to-decimal.html> (19) = (1 × 16¹) + (9 × 16) = (25)

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
enable secret cisco

aaa new-model

tacacs server ise-1
address 10.1.1.1
key cisco123!

tacacs server ISE-2
address 10.2.2.1
key cisco123!

aaa group server tacacs+ ISE-Servers
server name ise-1
server name ise-2
```

A network engineer must configure the router to use the ISE-Servers group for authentication. If both ISE servers are unavailable, the local username database must be used. If no usernames are defined in the configuration, then the enable password must be the last resort to log in. Which configuration must be applied to achieve this result?

- A. `aaa authentication login default group ISE-Servers local enable`
- B. `aaa authentication login default group enable local ISE-Servers`
- C. `aaa authorization exec default group ISE-Servers local enable`
- D. `aaa authentication login error-enableaaa authentication login default group enable local ISE-Servers`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

- A)


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


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


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


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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Example: Configuring an ERSPAN Source Session on a WAN Interface

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

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

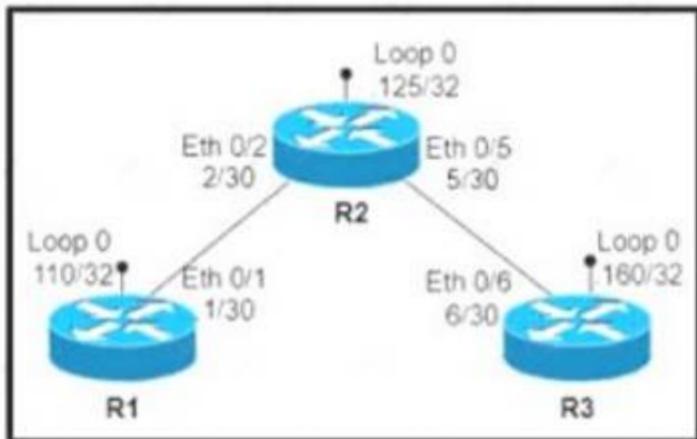
Example: Configuring an ERSPAN Destination Session

The following example shows how to configure an ERSPAN destination session: monitor session 2 type erspan-destination destination interface GigabitEthernet1/3/2 destination interface GigabitEthernet2/2/0 source erspan-id 100 ip address 10.10.0.1

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A)


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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
import requests
import json

url='https://switchIP.foo.com/ins'
switchuser='username'
switchpassword='password123'

myheaders={'content-type':'application/json-rpc'}
payload=[
{
"jsonrpc": "2.0",
"method": "cli",
"params": {
"cmd": "show clock",
"version": 1
},
"id": 1
}
]
response = requests.post(url,data=json.dumps(payload), headers=myheaders,auth=(switchuser,switchpassword), verify=False) json()
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which python code parses the response and prints "18:32:21.474 UTC sun Mar 10 2019"?

- A. print(response['resut'][0]['simple_time'])
- B. print(response[result]['body']['simple_time'])
- C. print(response['body']['simple_time'])
- D. print(response[jresult]['body']['simple_time'])

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 315

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a characteristics of a vSwitch?

- A. supports advanced Layer 3 routing protocols that are not offered by a hardware switch
- B. enables VMs to communicate with each other within a virtualized server
- C. has higher performance than a hardware switch
- D. operates as a hub and broadcasts the traffic toward all the vPorts

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A picture containing table Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
event manager applet config-alert
event cli pattern "write mem.*" sync yes
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which EEM script generates a critical-level syslog message and saves a copy of the running configuration to the bootflash when an administrator saves the running configuration to the startup configuration?

- action 1.0 cli command copy running-config bootflash:/current_config.txt
action 2.0 syslog msg "Configuration saved and copied to bootflash"
- action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 2.0 cli command "configure terminal"
action 3.0 cli command "file prompt quiet"
action 4.0 cli command "end"
action 5.0 cli command copy running-config bootflash:/current_config.txt
action 6.0 cli command "configure terminal"
action 7.0 cli command "no file prompt quiet"
action 8.0 syslog priority critical msg "Configuration saved and copied to bootflash"
- action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 2.0 cli command "file prompt quiet"
action 3.0 cli command copy running-config bootflash:/current_config.txt
action 4.0 cli command "no file prompt quiet"
action 5.0 syslog priority critical msg "Configuration saved and copied to bootflash"
- action 1.0 cli command copy running-config bootflash:/current_config.txt
action 2.0 syslog priority critical msg "Configuration saved and copied to bootflash"

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Exam Topic 3)

How does NETCONF YANG represent data structures?

- A. as strict data structures denned by RFC 6020
- B. in an XML tree format
- C. in an HTML format
- D. as modules within a tree

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 331

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a characteristic of a type 2 hypervisor?

- A. ideal for data center
- B. complicated deployment
- C. ideal for client/end-user system
- D. referred to as bare-metal

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Exam Topic 3)

A system must validate access rights to all its resources and must not rely on a cached permission matrix. If the access level to a given resource is revoked but is not reflected in the permission matrix, the security is violated. Which term refers to this REST security design principle?

- A. economy of mechanism
- B. complete mediation
- C. separation of privilege
- D. least common mechanism

Answer: B

Explanation:

A system should validate access rights to all its resources to ensure that they are allowed and should not rely on the cached permission matrix. If the access level to a given resource is being revoked, but that is not being reflected in the permission matrix, it would be violating security.

<https://medium.com/strike-sh/rest-security-design-principles-434bd6ee57ea>

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a characteristic of a Type I hypervisor?

- A. It is installed on an operating system and supports other operating systems above it.
- B. It is referred to as a hosted hypervisor.
- C. Problems in the base operating system can affect the entire system.
- D. It is completely independent of the operating system.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the function of cisco DNA center in a cisco SD-access deployment?

- A. It is responsible for routing decisions inside the fabric
- B. It is responsible for the design, management, deployment, provisioning and assurance of the fabric network devices.
- C. It possesses information about all endpoints, nodes and external networks related to the fabric
- D. It provides integration and automation for all nonfabric nodes and their fabric counterparts.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MSS
- B. PMTUD
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP window size

Answer: AE

Explanation:

The **ip tcp adjust-mss** only affects TCP streams. Other kinds of IP traffic - UDP, SCTP, DCCP, ICMP, ESP, AH, to name just a few - won't be influenced by the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command, and so their datagrams must be fragmented at the IP layer. That's why it is necessary to properly **configure the ip mtu** command to let the router know how large the fragments of non-TCP-carrying IP packets can be.

NEW QUESTION 345

- (Exam Topic 2)

A client device roams between access points located on different floors in an atrium. The access points are Joined to the same controller and configured in local mode. The access points are in different AP groups and have different IP addresses, but the client VLAN in the groups is the same. Which type of roam occurs?

- A. inter-controller
- B. inter-subnet
- C. intra-VLAN
- D. intra-controller

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mobility, or roaming, is a wireless LAN client's ability to maintain its association seamlessly from one access point to another securely and with as little latency as possible. Three popular types of client roaming are:

Intra-Controller Roaming: Each controller supports same-controller client roaming across access points managed by the same controller. This roaming is

transparent to the client as the session is sustained, and the client continues using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address.
 Inter-Controller Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group and on the same subnet. This roaming is also transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP- or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active. Inter-Subnet Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group on different subnets. This roaming is transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between the controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active. Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_01100.html
 In three types of client roaming above, only with Inter-Subnet Roaming the controllers are in different subnets.

NEW QUESTION 349

- (Exam Topic 2)
 Which element enables communication between guest VMs within a virtualized environment?

- A. hypervisor
- B. vSwitch
- C. virtual router
- D. pNIC

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 354

- (Exam Topic 2)
 An engineer is configuring a new SSID to present users with a splash page for authentication. Which WLAN Layer 3 setting must be configured to provide this functionality?

- A. CCKM
- B. WPA2 Policy
- C. Local Policy
- D. Web Policy

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 357

- (Exam Topic 2)
 Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that advertises the network prefix 192.168.5.0/24 into a BGP session. Not all options are used

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:iETF:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:iETF:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:network>
                  <ios-bgp:with-mask>
                    <ios-bgp:number> [ ] </ios-bgp:number>
                    <ios-bgp:[ ] > [ ] /ios-bgp:mask>
                  </ios-bgp:with-mask>
                </ios-bgp:network>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Text, letter Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 361

- (Exam Topic 2)
 How are map-register messages sent in a LISP deployment?

- A. egress tunnel routers to map resolvers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- B. ingress tunnel routers to map servers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- C. egress tunnel routers to map servers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- D. ingress tunnel routers to map resolvers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router

Answer: C

Explanation:

During operation, an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR) sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured map servers.

NEW QUESTION 365

- (Exam Topic 2)

When are multicast RPs required?

- A. RPs are required only when using protocol independent multicast dense mode.
- B. By default, the RP is needed periodically to maintain sessions with sources and receivers.
- C. RPs are required for protocol Independent multicast sparse mode and dense mode.
- D. By default, the RP is needed only start new sessions with sources and receivers.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 370

- (Exam Topic 2)

If a client's radio device receives a signal strength of -67 dBm and the noise floor is -85 dBm, what is the SNR value?

- A. 15 dB
- B. 16 dB
- C. 18 dB
- D. 20 dB

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 374

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network administrator is implementing a routing configuration change and enables routing debugs to track routing behavior during the change. The logging output on the terminal is interrupting the command typing process. Which two actions can the network administrator take to minimize the possibility of typing commands incorrectly? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the logging synchronous global configuration command
- B. Configure the logging delimiter feature
- C. Configure the logging synchronous command under the vty
- D. Press the TAB key to reprint the command in a new line
- E. increase the number of lines on the screen using the terminal length command

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 379

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer transitions a wired environment to a Cisco SD-Access solution. The customer does not want to integrate the wireless network with the fabric. Which wireless deployment approach enables the two systems to coexist and meets the customer requirement?

- A. Deploy the APs in autonomous mode
- B. Deploy the wireless network over the top of the fabric
- C. Deploy a separate network for the wireless environment
- D. Implement a Cisco DNA Center to manage the two networks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 383

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer must protect their company against ransomware attacks. Which solution allows the engineer to block the execution stage and prevent file encryption?

- A. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Malicious Activity Protection engine enabled.
- B. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Exploit Prevention engine enabled.
- C. Use Cisco Firepower and block traffic to TOR networks.
- D. Use Cisco Firepower with Intrusion Policy and snort rules blocking SMB exploitation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ransomware are malicious software that locks up critical resources of the users. Ransomware uses well-established public/private key cryptography which leaves the only way of recovering the files being the payment of the ransom, or restoring files from backups.

Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) for Endpoints Malicious Activity Protection (MAP) engine defends your endpoints by monitoring the system and identifying processes that exhibit malicious activities when they execute and stops them from running. Because the MAP engine detects threats by observing the behavior of the process at run time, it can generically determine if a system is under attack by a new variant of ransomware or malware that may have eluded other security products and detection technology, such as legacy signature-based malware detection. The first release of the MAP engine targets identification, blocking, and quarantine of ransomware attacks on the endpoint.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/security/ampfor-endpoints/white-paper-c11-740980.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 387

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from 192.168.1.10 (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)
 NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

Automatically send some system information and page content to Google to help detect dangerous apps and sites. [Privacy policy](#)

ADVANCED

Back to safety

An engineer is designing a guest portal on Cisco ISE using the default configuration. During the testing phase, the engineer receives a warning when displaying the guest portal. Which issue is occurring?

- A. The server that is providing the portal has an expired certificate
- B. The server that is providing the portal has a self-signed certificate
- C. The connection is using an unsupported protocol
- D. The connection is using an unsupported browser

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 388

- (Exam Topic 2)

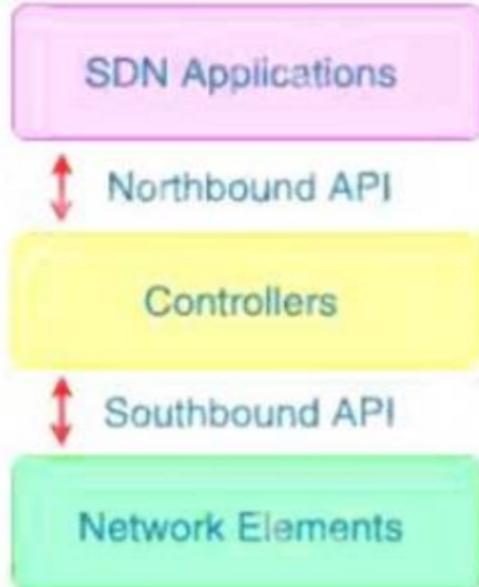
What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

- A. Interface between the controller and the network devices
- B. NETCONF API interface for orchestration communication
- C. RESful API interface for orchestrator communication
- D. Interface between the controller and the consumer

Answer: A

Explanation:

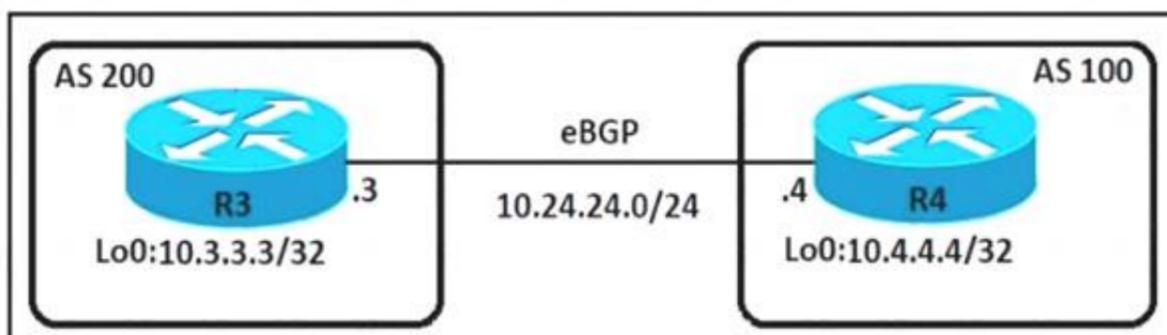
The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices. Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 390

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must establish eBGP peering between router R3 and router R4. Both routers should use their loopback interfaces as the BGP router ID. Which

configuration set accomplishes this task?

- A. R3(config)#router bgp 200R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 remote-as 100R3(config-router)# neighbor 10.4.4.4 update-source Loopback0 R4(config)#router bgp 100R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 remote-as 200R4(config-router)#network 10.3.3.3 update-source Loopback0
- B. R3(config)#router bgp 200R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 update-source Loopback0 R4(config)#router bgp 100R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 update-source Loopback0
- C. R3(config)#router bgp 200R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 remote-as 100R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.3.3.3R4(config)#router bgp 100R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 remote-as 200R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.4.4.4
- D. R3(config)#router bgp 200R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.3.3.3R4(config)#router bgp 100R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.4.4.4

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 392

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is a VPN in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. common exchange point between two different services
- B. attribute to identify a set of services offered in specific places in the SD-WAN fabric
- C. virtualized environment that provides traffic isolation and segmentation in the SD-WAN fabric
- D. virtual channel used to carry control plane information

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 394

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer is working with the Cisco DNA Center API Drag and drop the methods from the left onto the actions that they are used for on the right.

GET	remove an element using the API
POST	update an element
DELETE	extract information from the API
PUT	create an element

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

	DELETE
	PUT
	GET
	POST

NEW QUESTION 399

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer must configure the strongest password authentication to locally authenticate on a router. Which configuration must be used?

- username netadmin secret 5 \$1\$b1Ju\$kZbBS1Pyh4QzwXyZ1kSZ2
- username netadmin secret \$1\$b1Ju\$k404850110QzwXyZ1kSZ2
- line Console 0 password \$1\$b1Ju\$
- username netadmin secret 9 \$9\$VfPmF8elb4RVV8\$seZ/bDAx1uV

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Scrypt is safer than MD5, so answer A is wrong and answer D is correct

R1(config)#username user secret ?
 0 Specifies an UNENCRYPTED secret will follow
 5 Specifies a MD5 HASHED secret will follow
 8 Specifies a PBKDF2 HASHED secret will follow
 9 Specifies a SCRYPT HASHED secret will follow
 <0-9> Encryption types not explicitly specified
 LINE The UNENCRYPTED (cleartext) user secret
 LINE The UNENCRYPTED (cleartext) user secret

Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/understanding-the-differences-between-the>

NEW QUESTION 400

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology	OSPF
uses areas to segment a network	
summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology	EIGRP

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology	OSPF
uses areas to segment a network	
summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology	EIGRP

NEW QUESTION 402

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip bgp sum
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 65001
<output omitted>

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.50.2  4      65002    0      0        1    0    0 00:00:46 Idle (Admin)
```

Which command set changes the neighbor state from Idle (Admin) to Active?

- A)

- R1(config)#router bgp 65002
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
- B)
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
- C)
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#no neighbor 192.168.50.2 shutdown
- D)
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 remote-as 65001

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 403

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which method does Cisco DNA Center use to allow management of non-Cisco devices through southbound protocols?

- A. It creates device packs through the use of an SDK
- B. It uses an API call to interrogate the devices and register the returned data.
- C. It obtains MIBs from each vendor that details the APIs available.
- D. It imports available APIs for the non-Cisco device in a CSV format.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cisco DNA Center allows customers to manage their non-Cisco devices through the use of a Software Development Kit (SDK) that can be used to create Device Packages for third-party devices.

Reference:

<https://developer.cisco.com/docs/dna-center/#!cisco-dna-center-platform-overview/multivendor-support-southbo>

NEW QUESTION 408

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which technology is used as the basis for the cisco sd-access data plane?

- A. IPsec
- B. LISP
- C. VXLAN
- D. 802.1Q

Answer: C

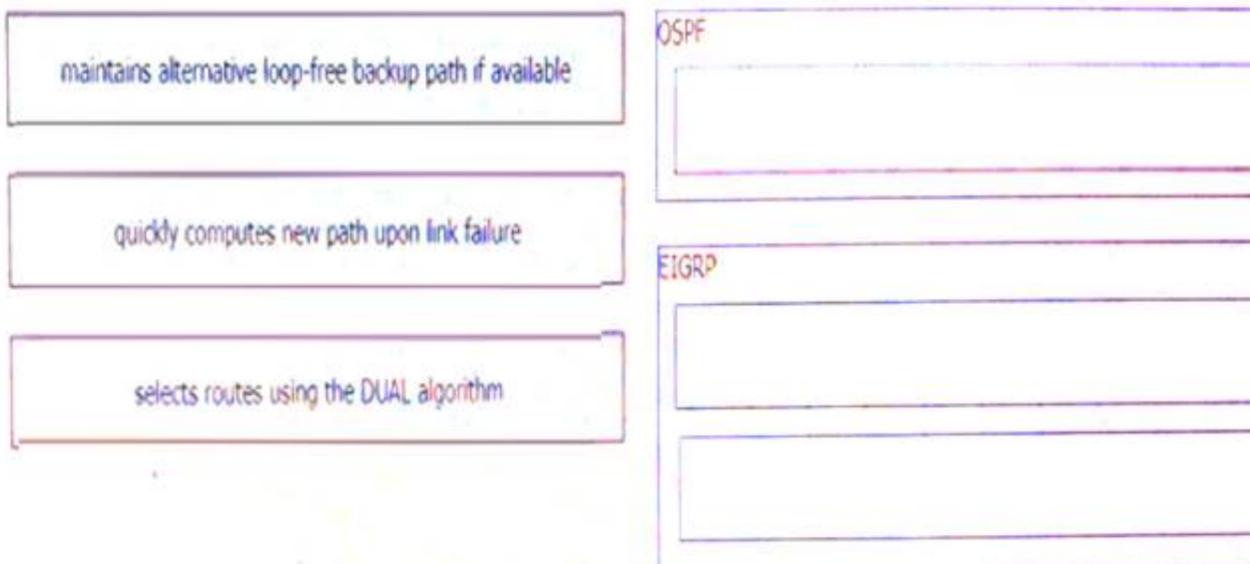
Explanation:

A virtual network identifier (VNI) is a value that identifies a specific virtual network in the data plane.

NEW QUESTION 411

- (Exam Topic 2)

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A picture containing timeline Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 413

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer configures a WLAN with fast transition enabled. Some legacy clients fail to connect to this WLAN. Which feature allows the legacy clients to connect while still allowing other clients to use fast transition based on their OLTIs?

- A. over the DS
- B. adaptive R
- C. 802.11V
- D. 802.11k

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 416

- (Exam Topic 2)

In a three-tier hierarchical campus network design, which action is a design best-practice for the core layer?

- A. provide QoS prioritization services such as marking, queueing, and classification for critical network traffic
- B. provide redundant Layer 3 point-to-point links between the core devices for more predictable and faster convergence
- C. provide advanced network security features such as 802.1X, DHCP snooping, VACLs, and port security
- D. provide redundant aggregation for access layer devices and first-hop redundancy protocols such as VRRP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 420

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is a Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. installed as an application on an already installed operating system
- B. runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system
- C. supports over-allocation of physical resources
- D. also referred to as a "bare metal hypervisor" because it sits directly on the physical server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 424

- (Exam Topic 2)

How does CEF switching differ from process switching on Cisco devices?

- A. CEF switching saves memory by storing adjacency tables in dedicated memory on the line cards, and process switching stores all tables in the main memory
- B. CEF switching uses adjacency tables built by the CDP protocol, and process switching uses the routing table
- C. CEF switching uses dedicated hardware processors, and process switching uses the main processor
- D. CEF switching uses a proprietary protocol based on IS-IS for MAC address lookup, and process switching uses the MAC address table

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) switching is a proprietary form of scalable switching intended to tackle the problems associated with demand caching. With CEF switching, the information which is conventionally stored in a route cache is split up over several data structures. The CEF code is able to maintain these data structures in the Gigabit Route Processor (GRP), and also in slave processors such as the line cards in the 12000 routers. The data structures that provide optimized lookup for efficient packet forwarding include:

➤ The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table - CEF uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and these changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.

Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.

➤ Adjacency table - Nodes in the network are said to be adjacent if they can reach each other with a single hop across a link layer. In addition to the FIB, CEF uses adjacency tables to prepend Layer 2 addressing information. The adjacency table maintains Layer 2 next-hop addresses for all FIB entries.

CEF can be enabled in one of two modes:

➤ Central CEF mode - When CEF mode is enabled, the CEF FIB and adjacency tables reside on the route processor, and the route processor performs the express forwarding. You can use CEF mode when line cards are not available for CEF switching, or when you need to use features not compatible with distributed CEF switching.

➤ Distributed CEF (dCEF) mode - When dCEF is enabled, line cards maintain identical copies of the FIB and adjacency tables. The line cards can perform the express forwarding by themselves, relieving the main processor - Gigabit Route Processor (GRP) - of involvement in the switching operation. This is the only switching method available on the Cisco 12000 Series Router.

dCEF uses an Inter-Process Communication (IPC) mechanism to ensure synchronization of FIBs and adjacency tables on the route processor and line cards.

For more information about CEF switching, see Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) White Paper.

NEW QUESTION 425

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router R1
router bgp 5500
no synchronization
bgp router-id 10.10.10.10
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 192.168.100.0
redistribute connected
neighbor 172.16.10.2 remote-as 5500
neighbor 172.16.10.2 soft-reconfiguration inbound
neighbor 192.168.100.11 remote-as 5500
no auto-summary
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 172.16.10.2 activate
neighbor 172.16.10.2 send-community both
exit-address-family

router bgp 6500
no synchronization
bgp router-id 20.20.20.20
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 172.16.10.1 remote-as 5500
no auto-summary
!
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 172.16.10.1 activate
neighbor 172.16.10.1 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf WAN
redistribute connected
redistribute static
neighbor 172.16.10.1 remote-as 5500
neighbor 172.16.10.1 activate
no synchronization
exit-address-family
  
```

An engineer configures the BGP adjacency between R1 and R2, however, it fails to establish. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Change the network statement on R1 to 172.16.10.0
- B. Change the remote-as number for 192.168.100.11.
- C. Enable synchronization on R1 and R2
- D. Change the remote-as number on R1 to 6500.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 430

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the Exhibit.

R1	R2
<pre> key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string Cisco123! </pre>	<pre> key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string cisco123! </pre>
<pre> Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 8 state changes, last state change 00:02:49 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a (vl default) Hello time 5 sec, hold time 15 sec Next hello sent in 2.880 secs Authentication MD5, key-chain "cisco123" Preemption enabled Active router is local Standby router is unknown Priority 255 (configured 255) Group name is "workstation-group" (cfgd) </pre>	<pre> Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 17 state changes, last state change 00:02:17 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a (vl default) Hello time 10 sec, hold time 30 sec Next hello sent in 6.720 secs Authentication MD5, key-chain "cisco123" Preemption disabled Active router is local Standby router is unknown Priority 200 (configured 200) Group name is "workstation-group" (cfgd) </pre>

An engineer is installing a new pair of routers in a redundant configuration. When checking on the standby status of each router the engineer notices that the routers are not functioning as expected. Which action will resolve the configuration error?

- A. configure matching hold and delay timers
- B. configure matching key-strings
- C. configure matching priority values
- D. configure unique virtual IP addresses

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the output exhibit, we notice that the key-string of R1 is Cisco123! (letter C is in capital) while that of R2 is cisco123!. This causes a mismatch in the authentication so we have to fix their key-strings.

key-string [encryption-type] text-string: Configures the text string for the key. The text-string argument is alphanumeric, case-sensitive, and supports special characters.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/6-x/security/configuration/guide/b_Ci

NEW QUESTION 435

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

R1	R2
<pre> key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string Cisco123! </pre>	<pre> key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string cisco123! </pre>
<pre> Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 8 state changes, last state change 00:02:49 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a </pre>	<pre> Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 17 state changes, last state change 00:02:17 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a </pre>

An engineer is installing a new pair of routers in a redundant configuration. Which protocol ensures that traffic is not disrupted in the event of a hardware failure?

- A. HSRPv1
- B. GLBP
- C. VRRP
- D. HSRPv2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.acXX (XX is the hexadecimal group number) so it is using HSRPv1. Note: HSRP Version 2 uses a new MAC address which ranges from 0000.0C9F.F000 to 0000.0C9F.FFFF.

NEW QUESTION 440

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which two parameters are examples of a QoS traffic descriptor? (Choose two)

- A. MPLS EXP bits
- B. bandwidth
- C. DSCP
- D. ToS
- E. packet size

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 441

- (Exam Topic 2)

Why would an engineer use YANG?

- A. to transport data between a controller and a network device
- B. to access data using SNMP
- C. to model data for NETCONF
- D. to translate JSON into an equivalent XML syntax

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 445

- (Exam Topic 2)

What NTP Stratum level is a server that is connected directly to an authoritative time source?

- A. Stratum 0
- B. Stratum 1
- C. Stratum 14
- D. Stratum 15

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/asr920/configuration/guide/bsm/16-6-1/b-sm-xe-16-6-1-asr920/bsm-timecalendar-set.html>

NEW QUESTION 446

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
exit
!
sampler SAMPLER-1
mode random 1 out-of 2
exit
!
ip cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0

```

Which command set must be added to the configuration to analyze 50 packets out of every 100?

A)

```

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input

```

B)

```

sampler SAMPLER-1
no mode random 1-out-of 2
mode percent 50

```

```

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input

```

C)

```

flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
sampler SAMPLER-1

```

```

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input

```

D)

```

sampler SAMPLER-1
mode random 1-out-of 2
flow FLOW-MONITOR-1

```

```

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor SAMPLER-1 input

```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 449

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network is being migrated from IPV4 to IPV6 using a dual-stack approach. Network management is already 100% IPV6 enabled. In a dual-stack network with two dual-stack NetFlow collections, how many flow exporters are needed per network device in the flexible NetFlow configuration?

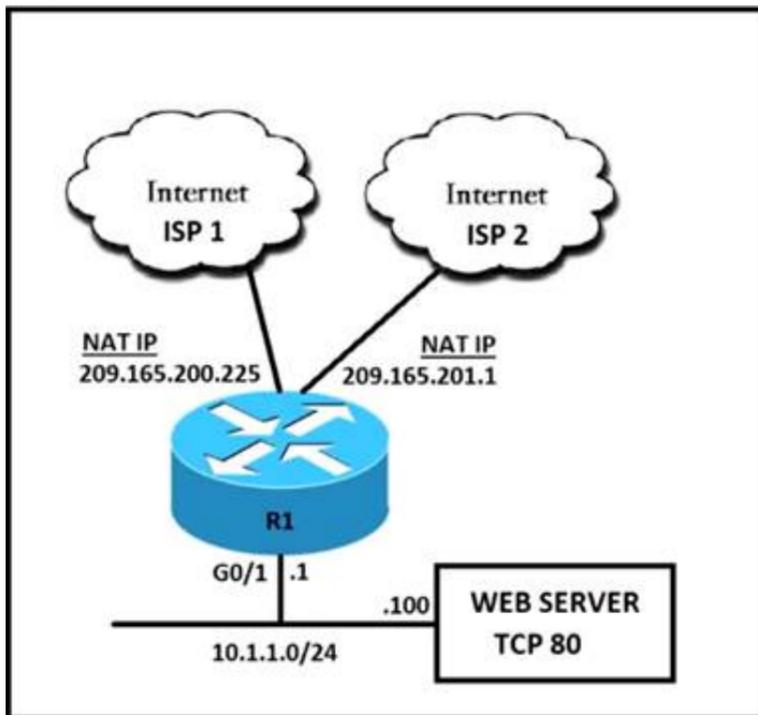
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 450

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure static NAT on R1 to allow users HTTP access to the web server on TCP port 80. The web server must be reachable through ISP 1 and ISP 2. Which command set should be applied to R1 to fulfill these requirements?

- A. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 extendable ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80 extendable
- B. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80
- C. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80
- D. ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 no-alias ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80 no-alias

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 454

- (Exam Topic 2)

An administrator must enable Telnet access to Router X using the router username and password database for authentication. Which configuration should be applied?

- A)


```
RouterX(config)# line aux 0
RouterX(config-line)# password cisco
RouterX(config-line)# login
```
- B)


```
RouterX(config)# aaa new-model
RouterX(config)# aaa authentication login auth-list local
```
- C)


```
RouterX(config)# line vty 0 4
RouterX(config-line)# login local
RouterX(config-line)# end
```
- D)


```
RouterX(config)# line vty 0 4
RouterX(config-line)# login
RouterX(config-line)# end
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 458

- (Exam Topic 2)

An engineer is implementing MPLS OAM to monitor traffic within the MPLS domain. Which action must the engineer perform to prevent from being forwarded beyond the service provider domain when the LSP is down?

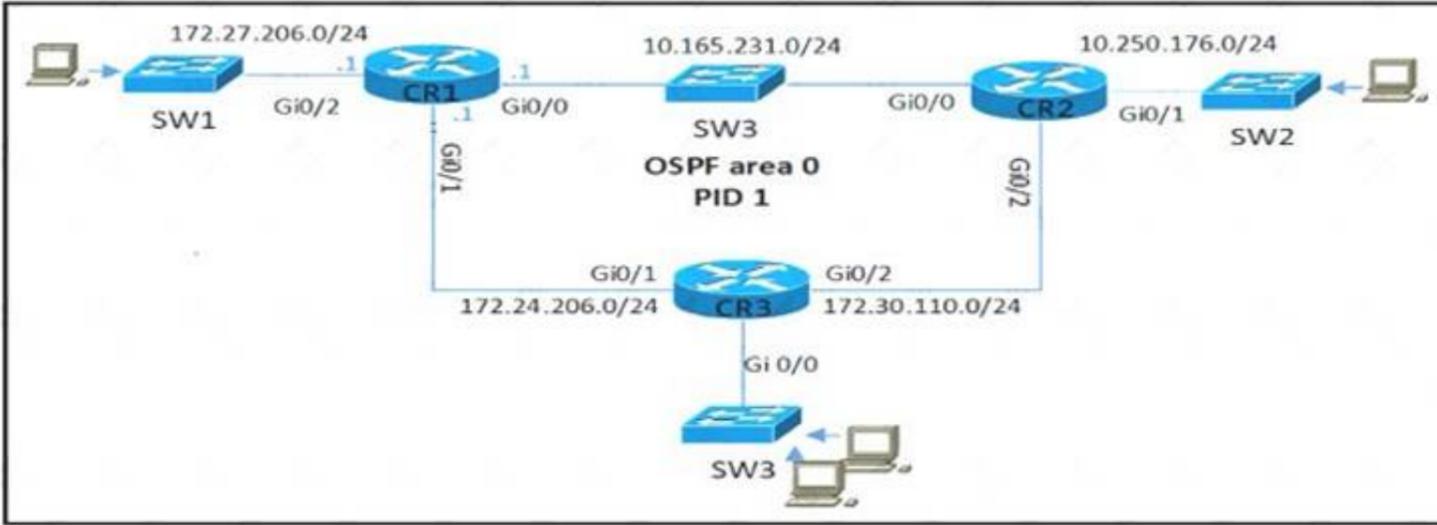
- A. Disable IP redirects only on outbound interfaces
- B. Implement the destination address for the LSP echo request packet in the 127.x.y.z/8 network
- C. Disable IP redirects on all ingress interfaces
- D. Configure a private IP address as the destination address of the headend router of Cisco MPLS TE.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 459

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



CR2 and CR3 are configured with OSPF. Which configuration, when applied to CR1, allows CR1 to exchange OSPF Information with CR2 and CR3 but not with other network devices or on new Interfaces that are added to CR1?

A)

```
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
```

B)

```
router ospf 1
network 10.165.231.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.27.206.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.24.206.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

C)

```
interface Gi0/2
ip ospf 1 area 0

router ospf 1
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
```

D)

```
router ospf 1
network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
network 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 area 0
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 462

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show standby
FastEthernet1/0 - Group 40
  State is Standby
    4 state changes, last state change 00:01:51
  Virtual IP address is 10.10.1.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac28 (MAC Not In Use)
  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac28 (v1 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
  Next hello sent in 1.856 secs
  Preemption disabled
  Active router is 10.10.1.3, priority 85 (expires in 8.672 sec)
  Standby router is local
  Priority 90 (configured 90)
  Track interface FastEthernet0/0 state Up decrement 10
  Group name is "hsrp-fal/0-40" (default)
```

After configuring HSRP an engineer enters the show standby command. Which two facts are derived from the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The router with IP 10.10 1.3 is active because it has a higher IP address
- B. If Fa0/0 is shut down, the HSRP priority on R2 becomes 80
- C. R2 Fa1/0 regains the primary role when the link comes back up
- D. R2 becomes the active router after the hold time expires.
- E. R2 is using the default HSRP hello and hold timers.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 467

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is a characteristic of Cisco DNA Northbound APIs?

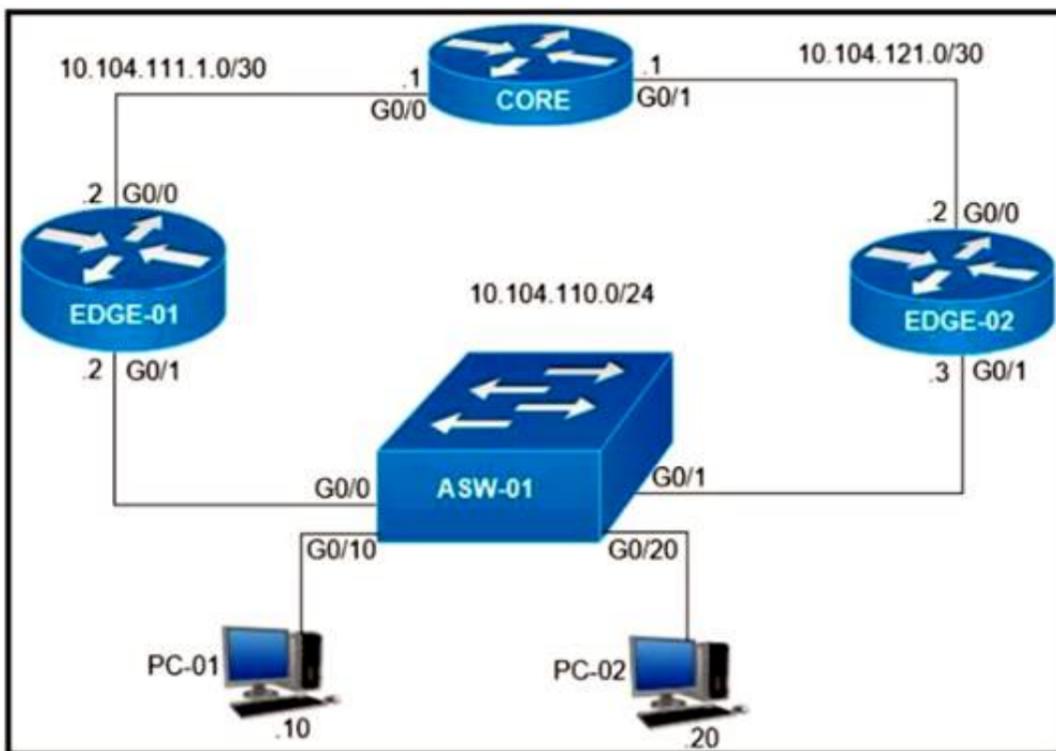
- A. They simplify the management of network infrastructure devices.
- B. They enable automation of network infrastructure based on intent.
- C. They utilize RESTCONF.
- D. They utilize multivendor support APIs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 468

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



On which interfaces should VRRP commands be applied to provide first hop redundancy to PC-01 and PC-02?

- A. G0/0 and G0/1 on Core
- B. G0/0 on Edge-01 and G0/0 on Edge-02
- C. G0/1 on Edge-01 and G0/1 on Edge-02
- D. G0/0 and G0/1 on ASW-01

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 470

- (Exam Topic 2)

A client device roams between wireless LAN controllers that are mobility peers, Both controllers have dynamic interface on the same client VLAN which type of roam is described?

- A. intra-VLAN
- B. inter-controller
- C. intra-controller
- D. inter-subnet

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 471

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which configuration creates a CoPP policy that provides unlimited SSH access from client 10.0.0.5 and denies access from all other SSH clients'?

access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 22
 access-list 100 deny tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq 22
 !
 class-map match-all telnet_copp
 match access-group 100
 !
 policy-map CoPP
 class telnet_copp
 police 8000
 !
 control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP
 !

!
 access-list 100 deny tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq 22
 access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 22
 !
 class-map match-all telnet_copp
 match access-group 100
 !
 policy-map CoPP
 class telnet_copp
 drop
 !
 control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP
 !

A)

access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 22
 access-list 100 deny tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq 22
 !
 class-map match-all telnet_copp
 match access-group 100
 !
 policy-map CoPP
 class telnet_copp
 police 8000
 !
 control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP
 !

B)

!
 access-list 100 deny tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq 22
 access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 22
 !
 class-map match-all telnet_copp
 match access-group 100
 !
 policy-map CoPP
 class telnet_copp
 drop
 !
 control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP
 !

C)

!
 access-list 100 permit tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq 22
 access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 22
 !
 class-map match-all telnet_copp
 match access-group 100
 !
 policy-map CoPP
 class telnet_copp
 drop
 !
 control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP
 !

D)

```
!
access-list 100 permit tcp host 10.0.0.5 any eq 22
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 22
!
class-map match-all telnet_copp
match access-group 100
!
policy-map CoPP
class telnet_copp
  police 8000
!
control-plane
service-policy input CoPP
!
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 476

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record netflow ipv6 original-input
exit
!
sampler SAMPLER-1
mode deterministic 1 out-of 2
exit
!
ip cef
ipv6 cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2:ABCD::2/48
  ipv6 flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
!
```

What is the effect of introducing the sampler feature into the Flexible NetFlow configuration on the router?

- A. NetFlow updates to the collector are sent 50% less frequently.
- B. Every second IPv4 packet is forwarded to the collector for inspection.
- C. CPU and memory utilization are reduced when compared with what is required for full NetFlow.
- D. The resolution of sampling data increases, but it requires more performance from the router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 477

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

declarative	Chef <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
communicates using knife tool	
communicates through SSH	SaltStack <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
procedural	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Chef
 Communicates using knife tool Procedural
 SaltStack
 Communicates through SSH Declarative

NEW QUESTION 482

- (Exam Topic 3)

Drag anti drop the characteristics from the ten onto the configuration models on the right.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 483

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which feature is used to propagate ARP broadcast, and link-local frames across a Cisco SD-Access fabric to address connectivity needs for silent hosts that require reception of traffic to start communicating?

- A. Native Fabric Multicast
- B. Layer 2 Flooding
- C. SOA Transit
- D. Multisite Fabric

Answer: B

Explanation:

Layer2 Flooding

Cisco SD-Access fabric provides many optimizations to improve unicast traffic flow, and to reduce the unnecessary flooding of data such as broadcasts. But, for some traffic and applications, it may be desirable to enable broadcast forwarding within the fabric.

By default, this is disabled in the Cisco SD-Access architecture. If broadcast, Link local multicast and Arp flooding is required, it must be specifically enabled on a per-subnet basis using Layer 2 flooding feature.

Layer 2 flooding can be used to forward broadcasts for certain traffic and application types which may require leveraging of Layer 2 connectivity, such as silent hosts, card readers, door locks, etc.

NEW QUESTION 485

- (Exam Topic 3)

- A. S2 is configured as LAC
- B. Change the channel group mode to passive
- C. S2 is configured with PAg
- D. Change the channel group mode to active.

- E. S1 is configured with LAC
- F. Change the channel group mode to on
- G. S1 is configured as PAg
- H. Change the channel group mode to desirable

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 489

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a characteristics of traffic policing?

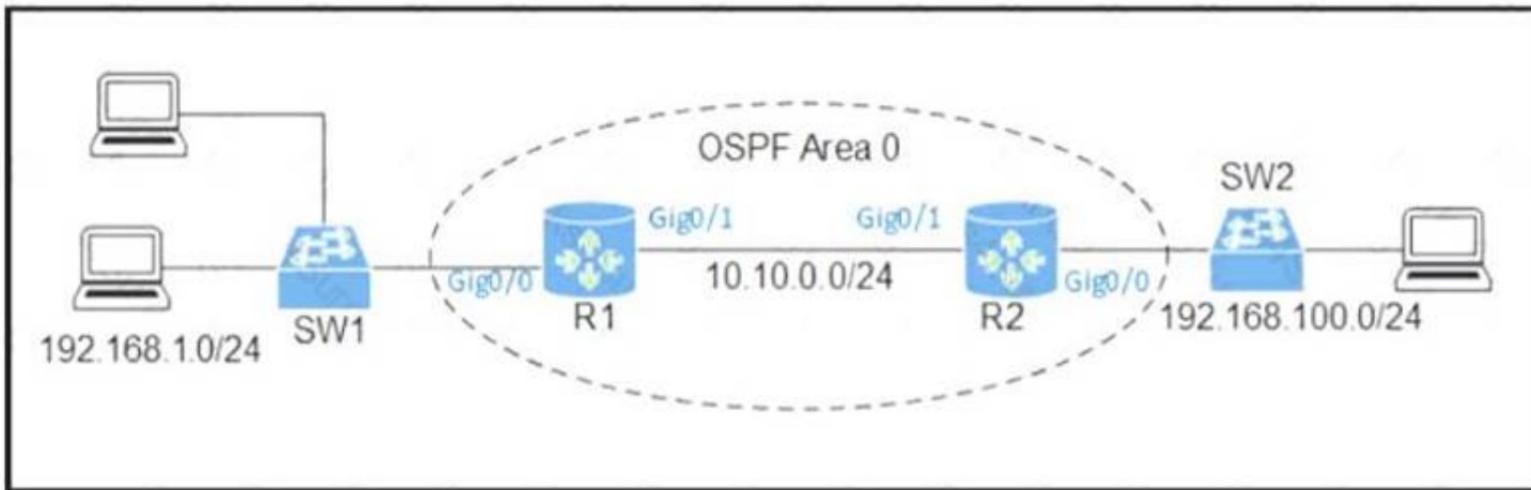
- A. lacks support for marking or remarking
- B. must be applied only to outgoing traffic
- C. can be applied in both traffic directions
- D. queues out-of-profile packets until the buffer is full

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 493

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must allow R1 to advertise the 192 168.1 0/24 network to R2 R1 must perform this action without sending OSPF packets to SW1 Which command set should be applied?

- A)


```
R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# no passive-interface gig0/0
```
- B)


```
R1(config)# router ospf 1
R1(config-router)# passive-interface gig0/0
```
- C)


```
R1(config)# interface gig0/0
R1(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 0
```
- D)


```
R1(config)# interface gig0/0
R1(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 65535
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 495

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company requires a wireless solution to support its main office and multiple branch locations. All sites have local Internet connections and a link to the main office for corporate connectivity. The branch offices are managed centrally. Which solution should the company choose?

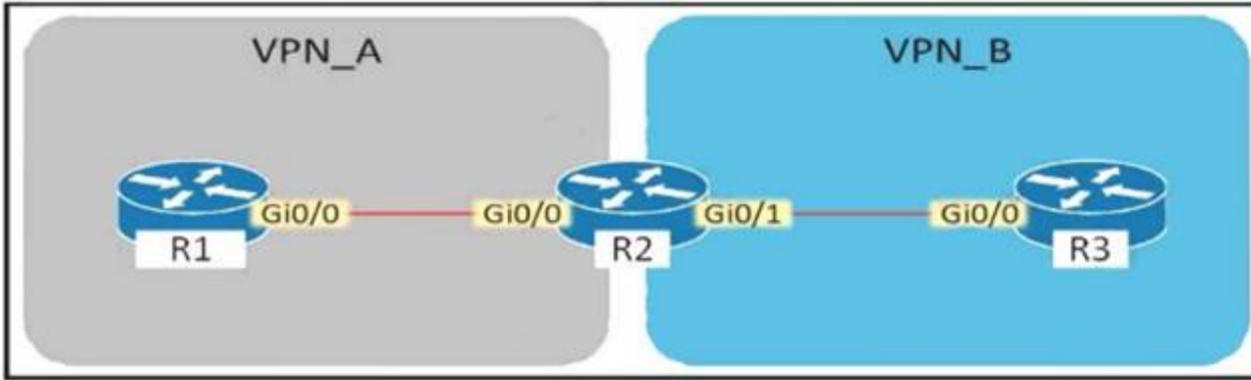
- A. Cisco Unified Wireless Network
- B. Cisco DNA Spaces
- C. Cisco Catalyst switch with embedded controller
- D. Cisco Mobility Express

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 497

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to The exhibit.



Assuming that R1 is a CE router, which VRF is assigned to Gi0/0 on R1?

- A. VRF VPN_A
- B. VRF VPN_B
- C. management VRF
- D. default VRF

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 498

- (Exam Topic 3)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the technology types on the right.

This type of technology provides automation across multiple technologies and domains.	Configuration Management <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>
This type of technology enables consistent configuration of infrastructure resources.	
Puppet is used for this type of technology.	Orchestration <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>
Ansible is used for this type of technology.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Orchestration

Orchestration means arranging or coordinating multiple systems. It's also used to mean "running the same tasks on a bunch of servers at once, but not necessarily all of them."

Configuration Management

Config Management is part of provisioning. Basically, that's using a tool like Chef, Puppet or Ansible to configure our server. "Provisioning" often implies it's the first time we do it. Config management usually happens repeatedly.

Configuration management (CM) is a systems engineering process for establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's performance, functional, and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational information throughout its life Configuration management is all about bringing consistency in the infrastructure.

Configuration Orchestration vs Configuration Management

The first thing that should be clarified is the difference between "configuration orchestration" and "configuration management" tools, both of which are considered IaC tools and are included on this list.

Configuration orchestration tools, which include Terraform and AWS CloudFormation, are designed to automate the deployment of servers and other infrastructure. Configuration management tools like Chef, Puppet, and the others on this list help configure the software and systems on this infrastructure that has already been provisioned.

NEW QUESTION 503

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which method displays text directly into the active console with a synchronous EEM applet policy?

- A. event manager applet boom event syslog pattern 'UP'action 1.0 gets 'logging directly to console'
- B. event manager applet boom event syslog pattern 'UP'action 1.0 syslog priority direct msg 'log directly to console'
- C. event manager applet boom event syslog pattern 'UP'action 1.0 puts 'logging directly to console'
- D. event manager applet boom event syslog pattern 'UP'action 1.0 string 'logging directly to console'

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 508

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is an OVF?

- A. a package that is similar to an IMG and that contains an OVA file used to build a virtual machine
- B. an alternative form of an ISO that is used to install the base operating system of a virtual machine
- C. the third step in a P2V migration

D. a package of files that is used to describe a virtual machine or virtual appliance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 511

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Capacity easily scales up or down.	On-Premises
Infrastructure requires large and regular investments.	
It enables users to access resources from anywhere.	Cloud
It requires capacity planning for power and cooling.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Capacity easily scales up or down.	On-Premises
Infrastructure requires large and regular investments.	
It enables users to access resources from anywhere.	Cloud
It requires capacity planning for power and cooling.	

NEW QUESTION 513

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which Cisco FlexConnect state allows wireless users that are connected to the network to continue working after the connection to the WLC has been lost?

- A. Authentication Down/Switching Down
- B. Authentication-Central/Switch-Local
- C. Authentication- Down/Switch-Local
- D. Authentication-Central/Switch-Central

Answer: C

Explanation:

Operation Modes

There are two modes of operation for the FlexConnect AP.

- > Connected mode: The WLC is reachable. In this mode the FlexConnect AP has CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC.
- > Standalone mode: The WLC is unreachable. The FlexConnect has lost or failed to establish CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC. A WAN-link outage between a branch and its central site is a example of such a mode of operation.

FlexConnect States

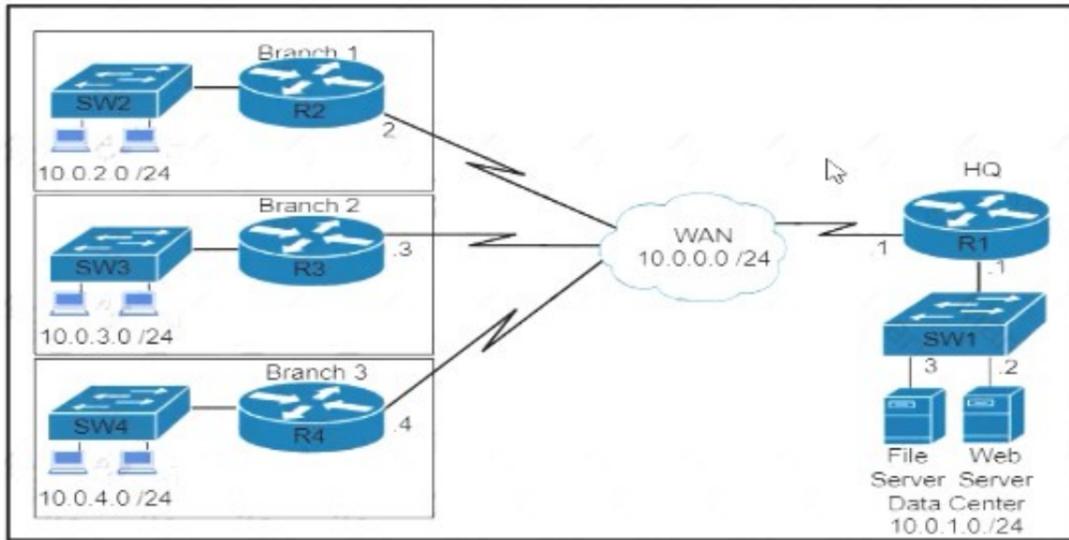
A FlexConnect WLAN, depending on its configuration and network connectivity, is classified as being in one of the following defined states.

- > Authentication-Central/Switch-Central: This state represents a WLAN that uses a centralized authentication method such as 802.1X, VPN, or web. User traffic is sent to the WLC via CAPWAP (Central switching). This state is supported only when FlexConnect is in connected mode.
- > Authentication Down/Switching Down: Central switched WLANs no longer beacon or respond to probe requests when the FlexConnect AP is in standalone mode. Existing clients are disassociated.
- > Authentication-Central/Switch-Local: This state represents a WLAN that uses centralized authentication, but user traffic is switched locally. This state is supported only when the FlexConnect AP is in connected mode.
- > Authentication-Down/Switch-Local: A WLAN that requires central authentication rejects new users. Existing authenticated users continue to be switched locally until session time-out if configured. The WLAN continues to beacon and respond to probes until there are no more existing users associated to the WLAN. This state occurs as a result of the AP going into standalone mode.
- > Authentication-local/switch-local: This state represents a WLAN that uses open, static WEP, shared, or WPA2 PSK security methods. User traffic is switched locally. These are the only security methods supported locally if a FlexConnect goes into standalone mode. The WLAN continues to beacon and respond to probes. Existing users remain connected and new user associations are accepted. If the AP is in connected mode, authentication information for these security types is forwarded to the WLC.

NEW QUESTION 517

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command set is needed to configure and verify router R3 to measure the response time from router R3 to the file server located in the data center?

A)

```
ip sla 6
icmp-echo 10.0.1.3 source-ip 10.0.0.3
frequency 300
ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now

show ip sla statistics 6
```

B)

```
ip sla 6
icmp-echo 172.29.139.134 source-ip 172.29.139.132
frequency 300
ip sla schedule 6 start-time now
```

C)

```
ip sla 6
icmp-echo 172.29.139.134 source-ip 172.29.139.132
frequency 300
ip sla schedule 6 start-time now

show ip protocol
```

D)

```
ip sla 6
icmp-echo 10.0.1.3 source-ip 10.0.0.3
frequency 300
ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now

show ip protocol
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/smb/switches/cisco-550x-series-stackable-managed-switches/smb5>

NEW QUESTION 518

- (Exam Topic 3)

In a Cisco SD-Access wireless architecture which device manages endpoint ID to edge node bindings?

- A. fabric control plane node
- B. fabric wireless controller
- C. fabric border node
- D. fabric edge node

Answer: A

Explanation:

SD-Access Wireless Architecture Control Plane Node –A Closer Look Fabric Control-Plane Node is based on a LISP Map Server / Resolver
 Runs the LISP Endpoint ID Database to provide overlay reachability information
 + A simple Host Database, that tracks Endpoint ID to Edge Node bindings (RLOCs)+ Host Database supports multiple types of Endpoint ID (EID), such as IPv4 /32, IPv6 /128* or MAC/48+ Receives prefix registrations from Edge Nodes for wired clients, and from Fabric mode WLCs for wireless clients+ Resolves lookup requests from FE to locate Endpoints+ Updates Fabric Edge nodes, Border nodes with wireless client mobility and RLOC information

NEW QUESTION 522

- (Exam Topic 3)

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 14 use?

- A. 04.16.19.09.4c.0e
- B. 00:05:5e:19:0c:14
- C. 00:05:0c:07:ac:14
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:0e

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 527

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which Python snippet should be used to store the devices data structure in a JSON file?

```
import json
Devices = {'Switches': [{'name': 'AccSw1',
                        'ip': '2001:db8:4166:8961:5::1'},
                    {'name': 'AccSw2',
                        'ip': '2001:db8:12b1:31a7:ffe::2'}],
          'Routers': [{'name': 'CE1', 'ip': '2001:db8:31ac:a97a:8::1'},
                    {'name': 'CE2', 'ip': '2001:db8:7ac8:9ab7::2'}
                    ]
}
```

- A) `with open("devices.json", "w") as OutFile:
 json.dumps(Devices)`
- B) `OutFile = open("devices.json", "w")
 OutFile.write(str(Devices))
 OutFile.close()`
- C) `OutFile = open("devices.json", "w")
 json.dump(Devices, OutFile)
 OutFile.close()`
- D) `with open("devices.json", "w") as OutFile:
 Devices = json.load(OutFile)`

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 529

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
SF_router#show run int gig0/1
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 114 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
end

SF_router#show run | s r o
router ospf 1
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0

 network 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
SF_router#
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration must be added to enable GigabitEthernet 0/1 to participate in OSPF?

- A. SF_router (config-router)# network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- B. SF_router (config)# network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
- C. SF_router (config-router)# network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
- D. SF_router (config-router)# network 10.10.1.0 255.255.255.0 area 0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 530

- (Exam Topic 3)

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 32 use?

- A. 00:5e:0c:07:ac:20
- B. 04:18:20:83:2e:32

- C. 05:5e:5c:ac:0c:32
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:20

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 532

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which option must be used to support a WLC with an IPv6 management address and 100 Cisco Aironet 2800 Series access points that will use DHCP to register?

- A. 43
- B. 52
- C. 60
- D. 82

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 535

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a characteristic of a WLC that is in master controller mode?

- A. All wireless LAN controllers are managed by the master controller.
- B. All new APs that join the WLAN are assigned to the master controller.
- C. Configuration on the master controller is executed on all wireless LAN controllers.
- D. The master controller is responsible for load balancing all connecting clients to other controllers

Answer: B

Explanation:

When should I use the master controller mode on a WLC? – When there is a master controller enabled, all newly added access points with no primary, secondary, or tertiary controllers assigned associate with the master controller on the same subnet.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/69561-w>

NEW QUESTION 540

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit .

```
restconf
|
ip http server
ip http authentication local
ip http secure-server
|
```

Which command must be configured for RESTCONF to operate on port 8888?

- A. ip http port 8888
- B. restconf port 8888
- C. ip http restconf port 8888
- D. restconf http port 8888

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 541

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