Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

○  aaa new-model
    aaa authentication common-id default local
    aaa authorization exec default local
    !
    line vty 0 4
     login authentication default
     authorization exec default
```
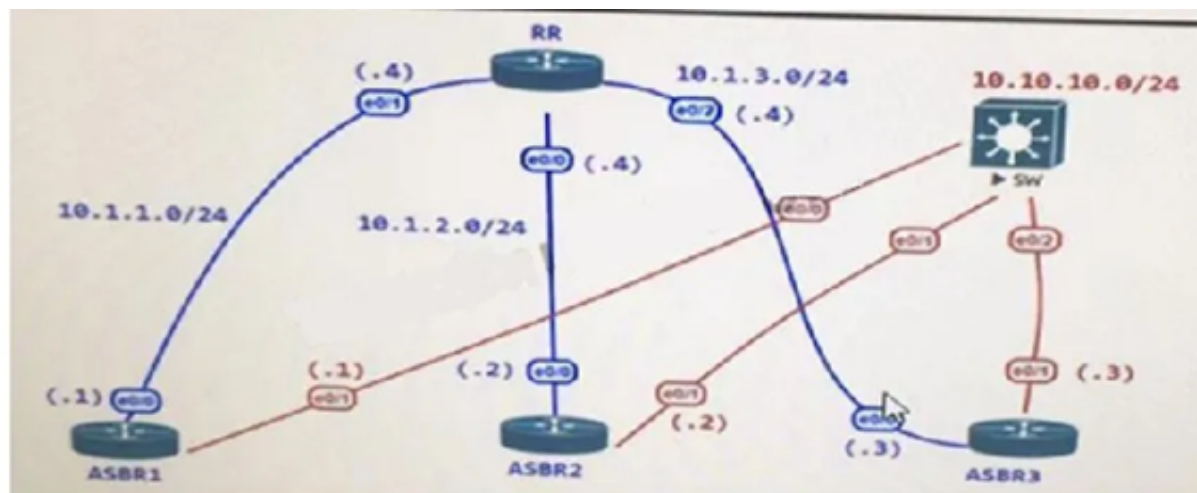
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

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

The administrator configured the network devise for end-to-end reachability, but the ASBRs are not propagation routes to each other. Which set of configuration resolves this issue?

A. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client
B. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self
C. router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0neighbor 10.1.2.2 update-source Loopback0neighbor 10.1 3.3 update-source Loopback0
D. router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihopneighbor 1021.2.2 ebgp-multihopneighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. snmp user
B. debug snmp engine-id
C. debug snmpv3 engine-id
D. debug snmp packet
E. showsnmpv3 user

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configures PBR on R5 and wants to create a policy that matches traffic destined toward 10.10.10.0/24 and forward 10.1.1.1. The traffic must also have its IP precedence set to 5.All other traffic should be forward toward 10.1.1.2 and have its IP precedence set to 0.Which configuration meets the

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requirements?

A. access-list 1 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 access-list 2 permit anyroute-map CCNP permit 10 match ip address 1set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1 set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20 match ip address 2set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0route-map CCNP permit 30
B. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 100 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1 set ip precedence 0!route-map CCNP permit 20 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 30
C. access-list 1 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 1set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0
D. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 route-map CCNP permit 10match ip address 100 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1 set ip precedence 5!route-map CCNP permit 20 set ip next-hop 10.1.1.2set ip precedence 0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)
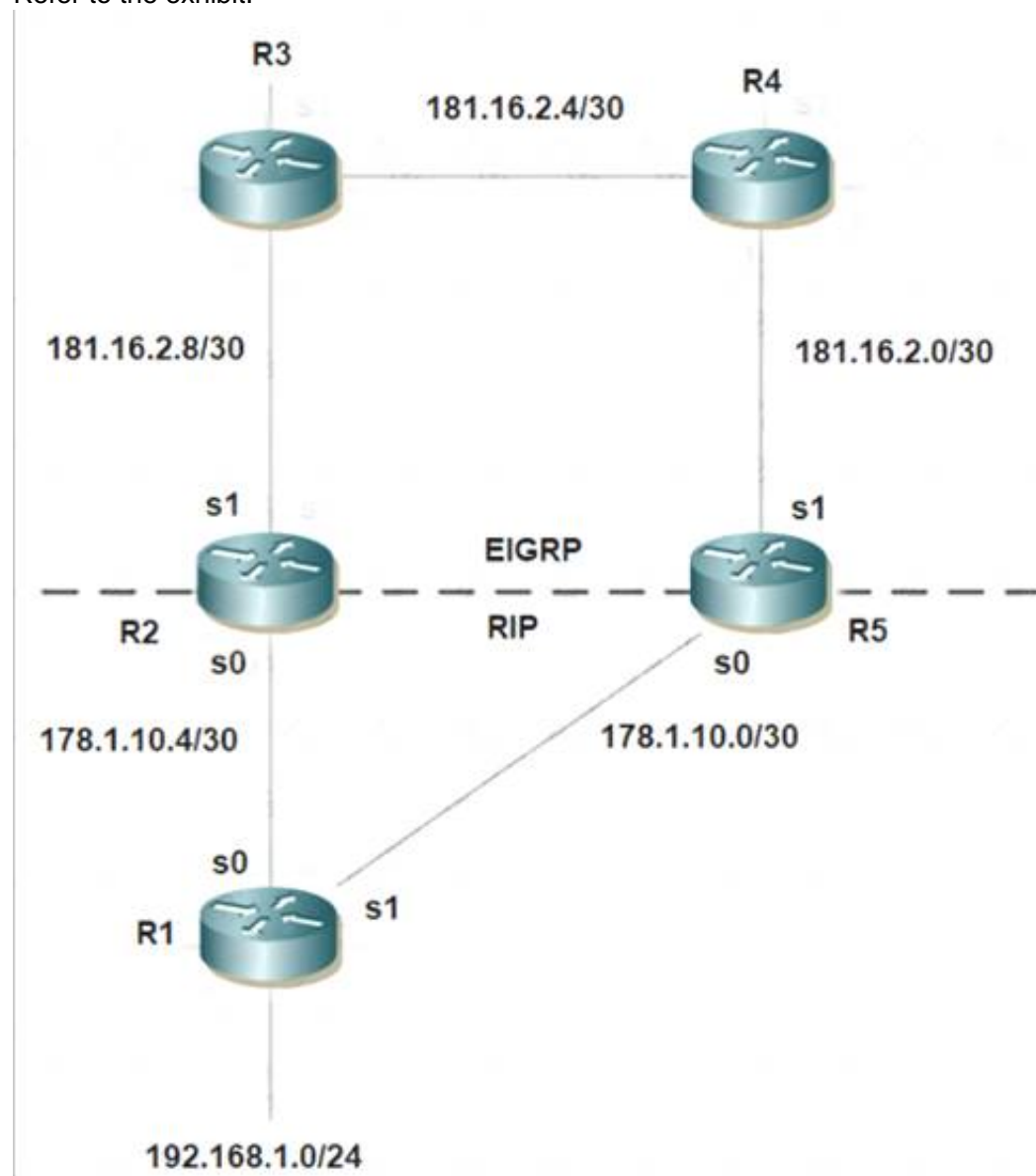Which two components are required for MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration? (Choose two)

A. Use pseudowire for Layer 2 routes
B. Use MP-BGP for customer routes
C. Use OSPF between PE and CE
D. Use a unique RD per customer VRF
E. Use LDP for customer routes

Answer: CD

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

Mutual redistribution is enabled between RIP and EIGRP on R2 and R5. Which configuration resolves the routing loop for the 192.168.1.0/24 network?

A. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any
B. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any
C. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any
D. R2:router eigrp 7network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 7network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a characteristic of IPv6 RA Guard?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
The summary route is not shown in the RouterB routing table after this below configuration on Router_A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
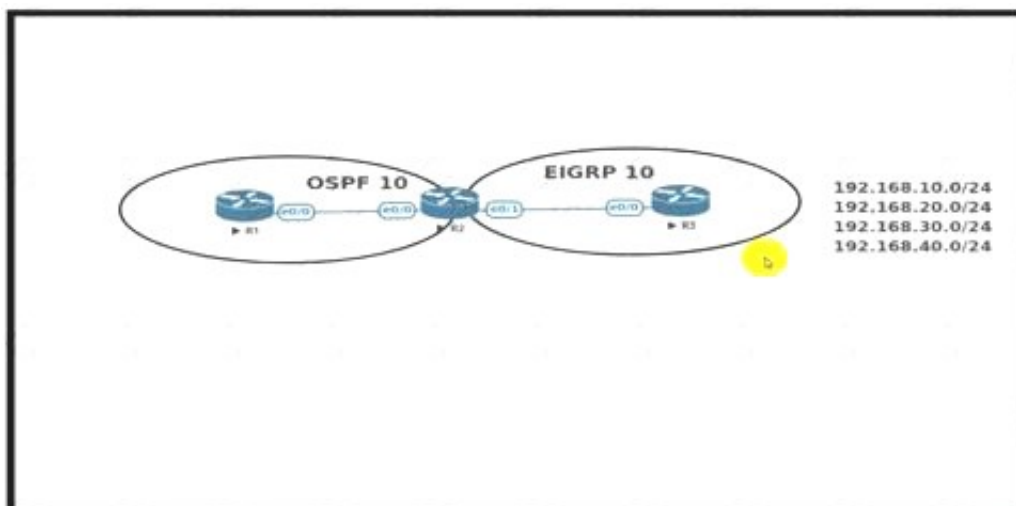
An engineer must redistribute networks 192.168.10.0/24 and 192.168.20.0/24 into OSPF from EIGRP. where the metric must be added when traversing through multiple hops to start an external route of 20 The engineer notices that the external metric is fixed and does not add at each hop. Which configuration resolves the issue?

```
R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
!
R2(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R2(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R2(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-2
!
R2(config)#router ospf 10
R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD


R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R2(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
!
R2(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R2(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R2(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-1
!
R2(config)#router ospf 10
R2(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD



R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
!
R1(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R1(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R1(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-1
!
R1(config)#router ospf 10
R1(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD


R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
!
R1(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R1(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R1(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-2
!
R1(config)#router ospf 10
R1(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map RD
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is LDP label binding?

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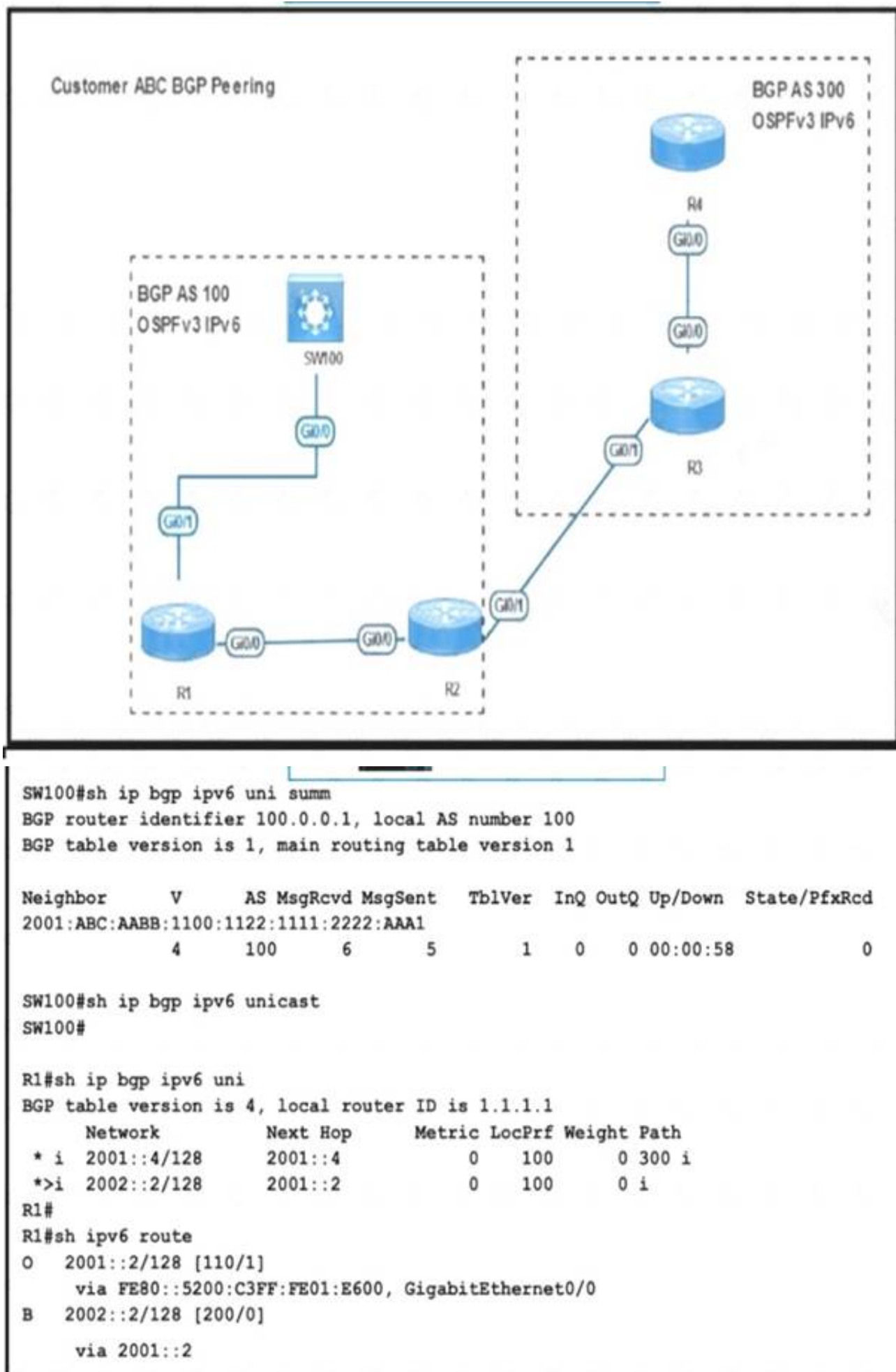D. two routers with label distribution session

Answer: C

Explanation:
Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

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

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 3)


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

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

SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 unicast
SW100#

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

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

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

  R2
  router bgp 100
   address-family ipv6
    neighbor 2001::2
    neighbor 2001::1 next-hop-self

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

  R2
  router bgp 100
   address-family ipv6
    neighbor 2001::2
    neighbor 2001::1 as-override

○ R1
  router bgp 100
   address-family ipv6
    no synchronization

  R2
  router bgp 100
   address-family ipv6
    no synchronization
  SW100
  router bgp 100
   address-family ipv6
    no synchronization

○ R1
  router bgp 100
   address-family ipv6
    redistribute connected

  R2
  router bgp 100
   address-family ipv6
    redistribute connected

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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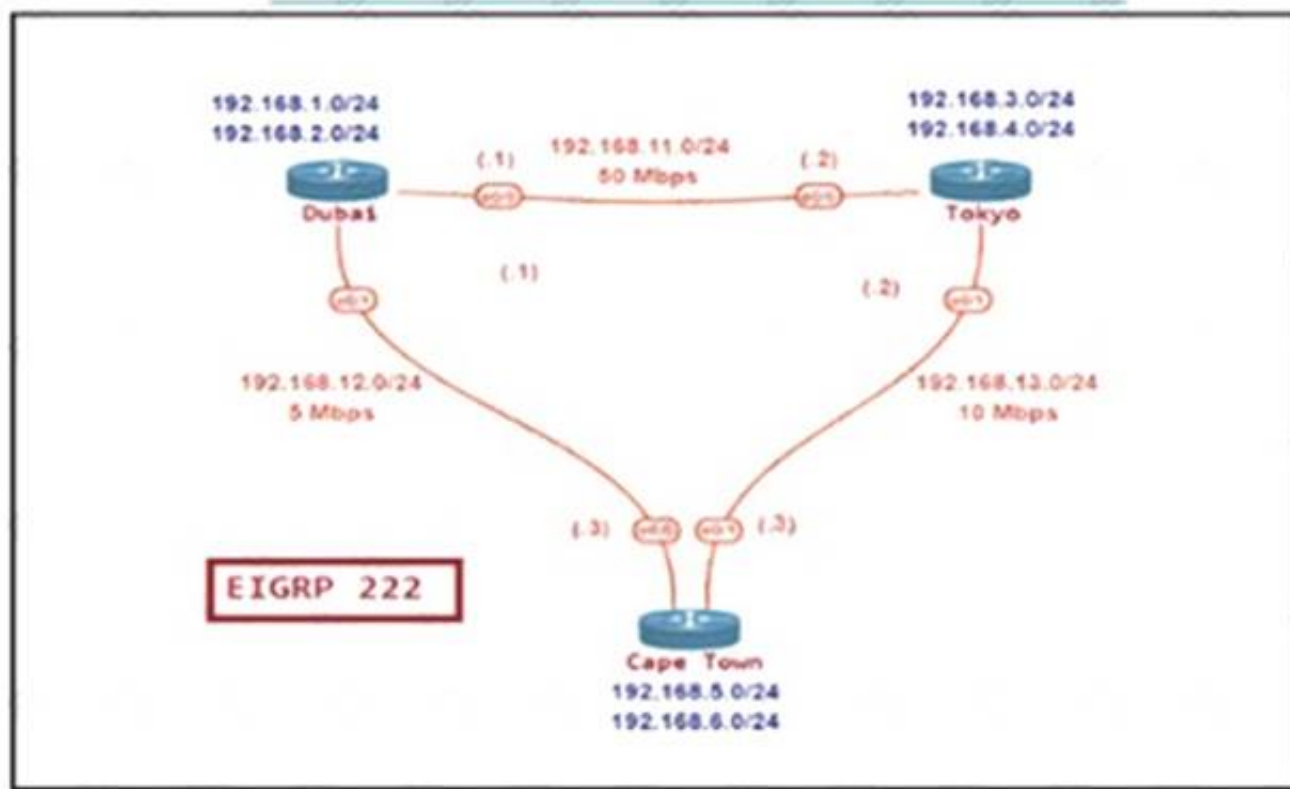
can be removed.
D. An extended access list must be used instead of a standard access list to accomplish the task

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.


```
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.12.1, 00:09:11, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:23, Ethernet0/1
D    192.168.4.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:23, Ethernet0/1
     192.168.5.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       192.168.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
     192.168.6.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       192.168.6.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
D    192.168.11.0/24 [90/307200] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:40, Ethernet0/1
                     [90/307200] via 192.168.12.1, 00:17:40, Ethernet0/0
     192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       192.168.12.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
     192.168.13.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L       192.168.13.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```

The network administrator must configure Cape Town to reach Dubai via Tokyo based on the speeds provided by the service provider. It was noticed that Cape Town is reaching Dubai directly and failed to meet the requirement. Which configuration fixes the issue?
A)

Dubai

router eigrp 100
 variance 2

B)
CapeTown

router eigrp 100
 variance 2

C)
CapeTown

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 5000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000

D)

CapeTown

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 5000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000

Dubai

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 50000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 5000

Tokyo

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 50000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the purpose of an OSPF sham-link?

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

Answer: C

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

```
R1#
router ospf 1
redistribute rip subnets
network 131.108.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
network 131.108.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
distribute-list 1 out
!
access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.0.255
```
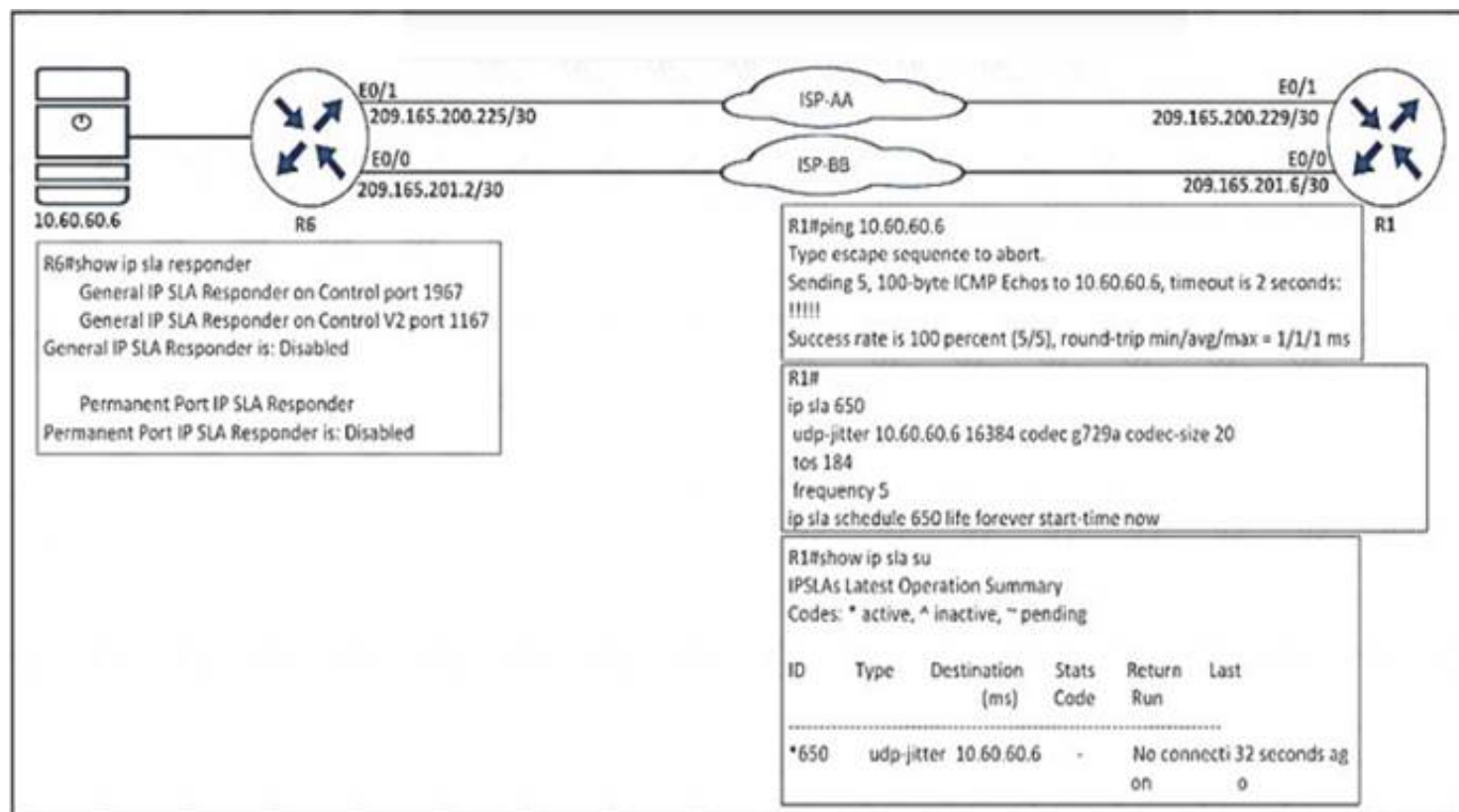
The R1 OSPF neighbor is not receiving type 5 external LSAs for 132.108.2.0/24 and 132.108.3.0/24 networks. Which configuration command resolves the issue?

A. access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.1.255
B. access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.3.255
C. access-list 1 permit 132.108.2.0 0.0.0.255
D. access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.3.255

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Exam Topic 3)

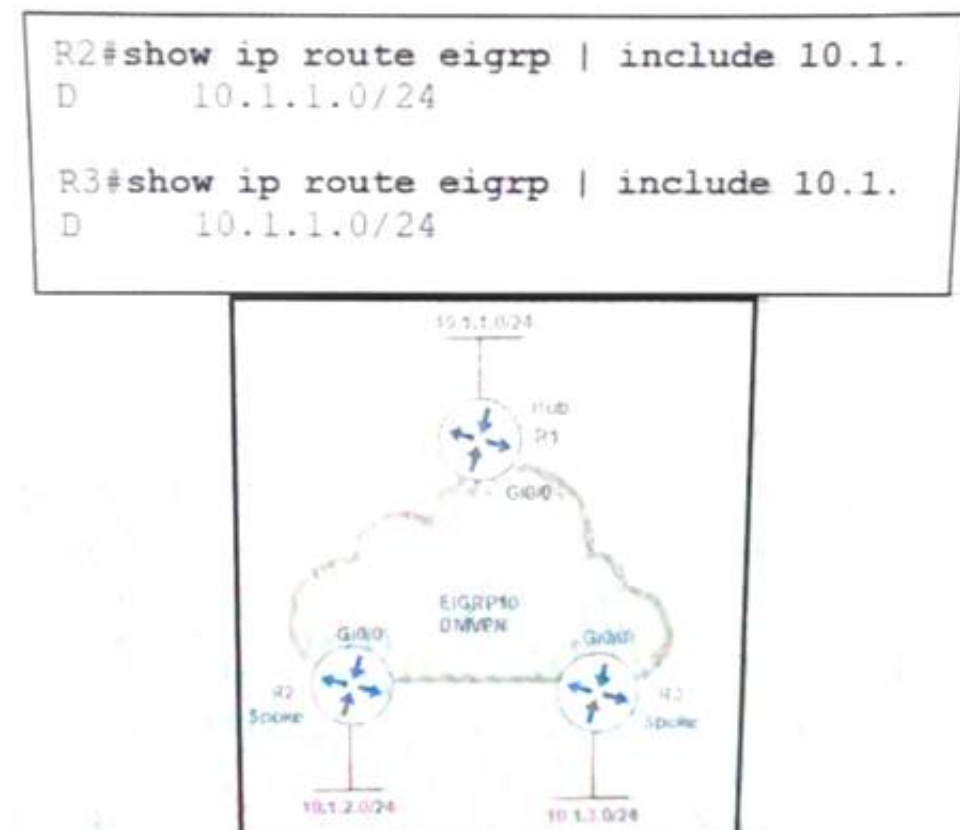Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the IP SLA issue from R1 to the server?

A. R6(config)#ip sla responder
B. R6(config)#ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 10.60.60.6 po 5000
C. R6(config)#ip sla 650 R6(config-ip-sla)ff udp-jitter 10.60.60.6
D. R6(config)#ip sla schedule 10 life forever start-time now

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer configures DMVPN and receives the hub location prefix of 10.1.1.0724 on R2 and R3 The R3 prefix of 10 1.3.0/24 is not received on R2. and the R2 prefix 10.1,2.0/24 is not received on R3. Which action reserves the issue?

A. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers it should be disabled with the command no ip split-horizon eigrp 10 on the tunnel interface of R1
B. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified to enable a tunnel connection between R2 and R3 and neighbor relationship confirmed by use of the show ip eigrp neighbor command
C. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers it should be disabled with the no ip split-horizon eigrp 10 command on the Gi0/0 interface of R1.
D. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified with a manual neighbor relationship configured between R2 and R3 and confirmed bb use of the show ip eigrp neighbor command.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this topology, the Hub router will receive advertisements from R2 Spoke router on its tunnel interface. The problem here is that it also has a connection with R3 Spoke on that same tunnel interface. If we don't disable split-horizon, then the Hub will not relay routes from R2 to R3 and the other way around. That is because it received those routes on the same interface tunnel and therefore
it cannot advertise back out that same interface (split-horizon rule). Therefore we must disable splithorizon on the Hub router to make sure the Spokes know about each other.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

                Router Link States (Area 0)

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

                Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID         ADV Router      Age         Seq#        Checksum
10.0.34.0       10.255.255.1    3604        0x80000380 0x00276C
10.255.255.4    10.255.255.1    3604        0x80000380 0x00762B

                Type-5 AS External Link States

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


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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router attaches the VPN label to incoming packets from CE routing?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
A network administrator is troubleshooting OSPF adjacency issue by going through the console logs in the router, but due to an overwhelming log message stream it is impossible to capture the problem Which two commands reduce console log messages to relevant OSPF neighbor problem details so that the issue can be resolved? (Choose two)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

A. Use is ftp username and ip ftp password configuration commands to specify valid FTP server credentials.

B. Use the copy flash:packages.conf scp: command instead and enter the FTP server credentials when prompted.
C. Enter the FTP server credentials directly In the FTP URL using the ftp://username:passwordQ192.0.2.40/ syntax .
D. Create a user on the rooter matching the username and password on the FTP server and log in before attempting the copy
E. Use the copy flash-packages conf ftp: command instead and enter the FTP server credent-ais when prompted.
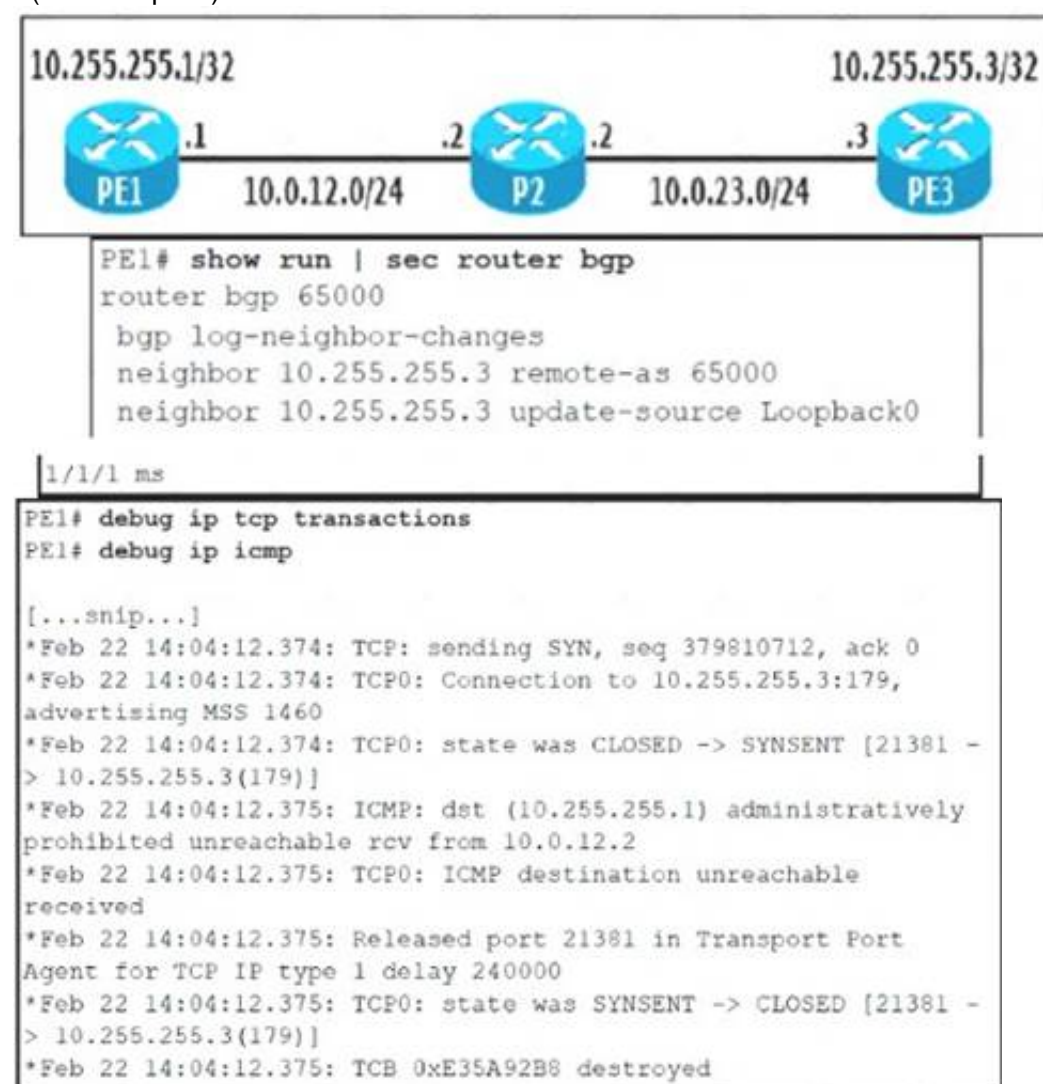
Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is considered the primary advantage of running BFD?

A. reduction in time needed to detect Layer 2 switched neighbor failures
B. reduction in time needed to detect Layer 3 routing neighbor failures
C. reduction in CPU needed to detect Layer 2 switch neighbor failures
D. reduction in CPU needed to detect Layer 3 routing neighbor failures

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Exam Topic 3)


```
PE1# show run | sec router bgp
router bgp 65000
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 10.255.255.3 remote-as 65000
  neighbor 10.255.255.3 update-source Loopback0
```

```
1/1/1 ms
```

```
PE1# debug ip tcp transactions
PE1# debug ip icmp

[...snip...]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP: sending SYN, seq 379810712, ack 0
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: Connection to 10.255.255.3:179,
advertising MSS 1460
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: state was CLOSED -> SYNSENT [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: ICMP: dst (10.255.255.1) administratively
prohibited unreachable rcv from 10.0.12.2
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: ICMP destination unreachable
received
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: Released port 21381 in Transport Port
Agent for TCP IP type 1 delay 240000
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: state was SYNSENT -> CLOSED [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCB 0xE35A92B8 destroyed
```

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator is troubleshooting a BGP peering between PE1 and PE3 that is unable to establish Which action resolves the issue?

A. P2 must have a route to PE3 to establish a BGP session to PE1
B. Disable sending ICMP unreachables on P2 to allow PE1 to establish a session with PE3
C. Ensure that the PE3 loopback address is used as a source for BGP peering to PE1
D. Remove the traffic filtering rules on P2 blocking the BGP communication between PE1 and PE3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Exam Topic 3)
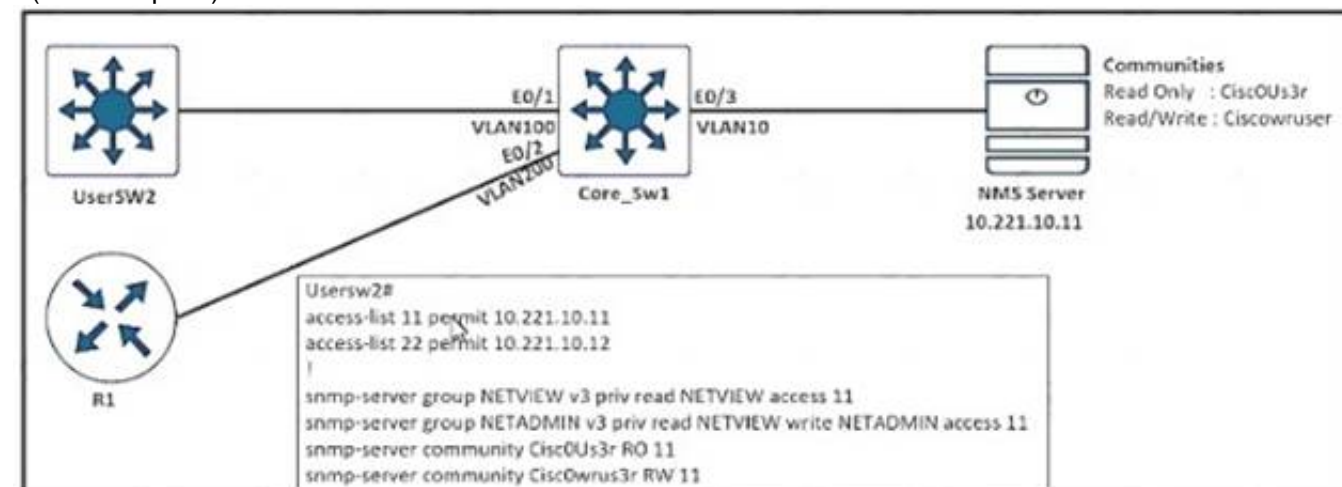
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP Commîmes on UserSW2 switch, but the SNMP server cannot upload modified configurations to the switch.
Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. snmp-server community Ciscowruser RW 11
B. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22
C. snmp-server community CiscOUs3r RW 11
D. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 11

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
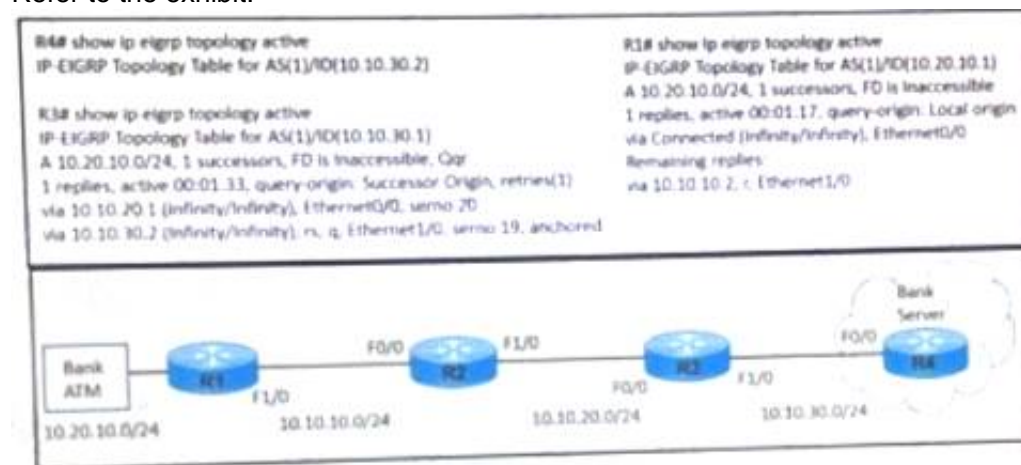
A bank ATM site has difficulty connecting with the bank server. A network engineer troubleshoots the issue and finds that R4 has no active route to the bank ATM site. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Advertise 10.10.30.0/24 subnet in R1 EIGRP AS.
B. EIGRP peering between R3 and R4 to be fixed.
C. EIGRP peering between R1 and R2 to be fixed.
D. Advertise 10.10.30.0/24 subnet in R3 EIGRP AS.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 3)
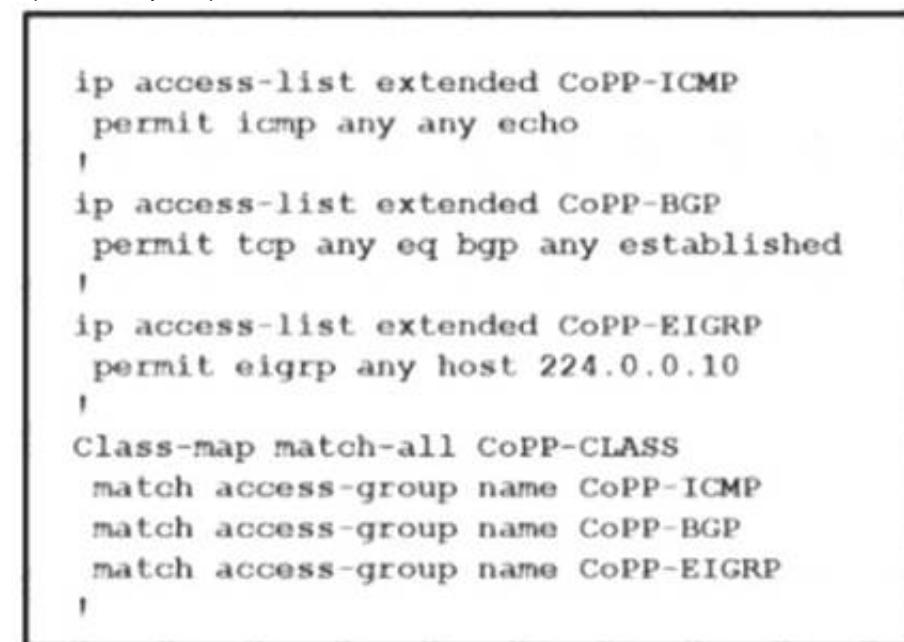
Refer to the exhibit A CoPP policy is implemented to allow specific control traffic, but the traffic is not matching as expected and is getting unexpected behavior of control traffic. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip prefix-list 1 permit 172.16.0.0/16
ip prefix-list 2 permit 192.168.2.0/24
!
route-map RED permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list 1
 set ip next hop 10.1.1.1
 continue 20
 exit
!
route-map RED permit 20
 match ip address prefix-list 2
 set ip next hop 10.2.2.2
 end
```

The forwarding entries how that the next hop for prefixes from the 172.16.0.0/16 network is set to 10.2.2.2 instead of 10.1.1.1. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Add set ip next hop 10.1.1.1 in route-map RED permit 20.
B. Add the continue statement in route-map RED permit 10 instead of continue 20.
C. Remove match ip address prefix-list 1 from route-map RED permit 10.
D. Remove the continue 20 statement from route-map RED permit 10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
*Sep 3 23:18:21.264: EIGRP: Neighbor (10.1.2.192) not yet found
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: Going down: Peer 10.1.2.1 total=2 stub 0, iidb-stub=0 iid-all=0
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: EIGRP: Handle deallocation failure [1]
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: EIGRP: Neighbor 10.1.2.1 went down on Tunnel1.
*Sep 3 23:19:22.943: EIGRP: New peer 10.1.2.1.
*Sep 3 23:19:22.943: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 3111: Neighbor 10.1.2.1 (Tunnel1) is up: new adjacency
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration command establishes an EIGRP neighbor adjacency between the hub and spoke?

A. connected 10.1.2.192 command on spoke router
B. network 10.1.2.192 command on spoke router
C. eigrp-peer 10.1.2.192 command on the hub router
D. neighbor 10.1.2.192 command on hub router

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 3)


```
S1#ping 10.0.0.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.0.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms


S1#telnet 10.0.0.1
Trying 10.0.0.1 ... Open

[Connection to 10.0.0.1 closed by foreign host]
```

```
R3#
hostname R3
!
enable password cisco
!
no aaa new-model
!
username admin password 0 cisco
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
 no exec
 transport input all
!
end
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer cannot remote access R3 using Telnet from switch S1. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Allow the inbound connection via the exec command on R3.
B. Add the transport input telnet command on R3.
C. Allow to use the ssh -I admin 10.0.0.1 command on the switch.
D. Add the login admin command on the switch.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer received a ticket about a router that has reloaded. The monitoring system graphs show different traffic patterns between logical and physical interfaces when the router is rebooted. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the snmp ifindex persist command globally.
B. Clear the logical interfaces with snmp ifindex clear command
C. Configure the snmp ifindex persist command on the physical interfaces.
D. Trigger a new snmpwalk from the monitoring system to synchronize interface OIDs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer notices that R1 does not hold enough log messages to Identity the root cause during troubleshooting Which command resolves this issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which rouler takes an active role between two LDP neighbors when initiating LDP session negotiation and LDP TCP connection establishment?

A. with the higher IP address

B. with the larger number of LDP TCP neighbors
C. with the lowest IP address
D. with one interface in the MPLS backbone

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which two technologies optimize MPLS infrastructure using bandwidth protection services when experiencing slow response7 (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Exam Topic 3)
How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN differentiate the IP address space used between each VPN?

A. by RD
B. by address family
C. by MP-BGP
D. byRT

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which two solutions are used to overcome a flapping link that causes a frequent label binding exchange between MPLS routers? (Choose two)

A. Create link dampening on links to protect the session.
B. Increase input queue on links to protect the session.
C. Create targeted hellos to protect the session.
D. Increase a hold-timer to protect the session.
E. Increase a session delay to protect the session.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To avoid having to rebuild the LDP session altogether, you can protect it. When the LDP session between two directly connected LSRs is protected, a targeted LDP session is built between the two LSRs. When the directly connected link does go down between the two LSRs, the targeted LDP session is kept up as long as an alternative path exists between the two LSRs.
For the protection to work, you need to enable it on both the LSRs. If this is not possible, you can enable it on one LSR, and the other LSR can accept the targeted LDP Hellos by configuring the command mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept.
Reference: https://www.ccexpert.us/mpls-network/mpls-ldp-session-protection.html Or from the reference
at https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2019/pdf/5eU6DfQV/TECMPL-3201.pdf
Troubleshooting LDP Issues
Problem:
I. When a link flaps (for a short time),
… Solution:
+ When LDP session supported by link hello is setup, create a targeted hello to protect the session.

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which method provides failure detection in BFD?

A. short duration, high overhead
B. short duration, low overhead
C. long duration, high overhead
D. long duration, low overhead

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the IPv6 first hop security device roles from the left onto the corresponding descriptions on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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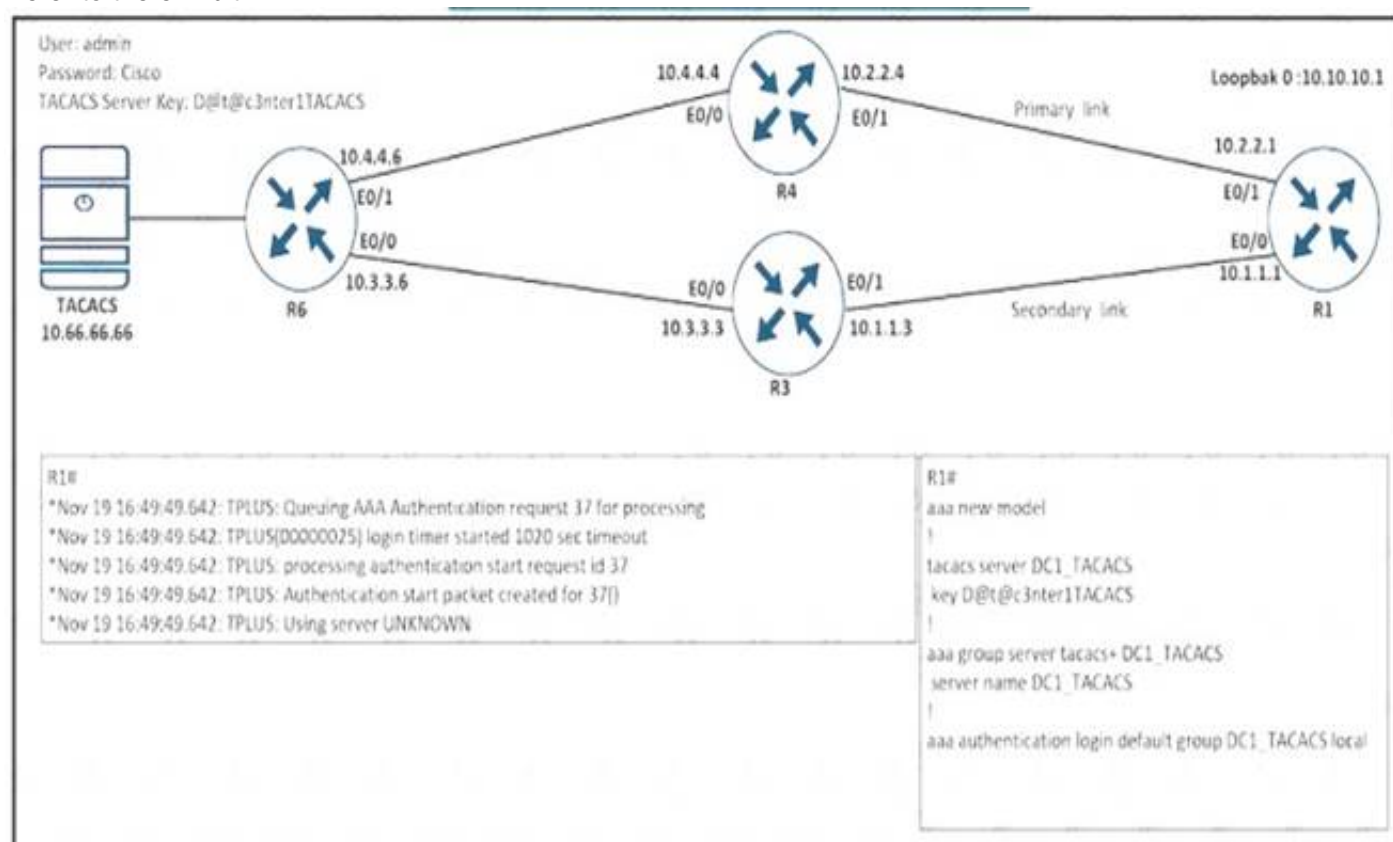Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/security/configuration/guide/b_Ci

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

Refer to the exhibit R1 cannot authenticate via TACACS Which configuration resolves the issue?

```
aaa group server tacacs+ DC_TACACS
   server name DC_TACACS

tacacs server DC1_TACACS
   address ipv4 10.66.66.66
   key D@t@c3nter1TACACS

aaa group server tacacs+ DC1_TACACS
   server name DC_TACACS

tacacs server DC1_TACACS
   address ipv4 10.60.66.66
   key D@t@c3nter1TACACS
```

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

D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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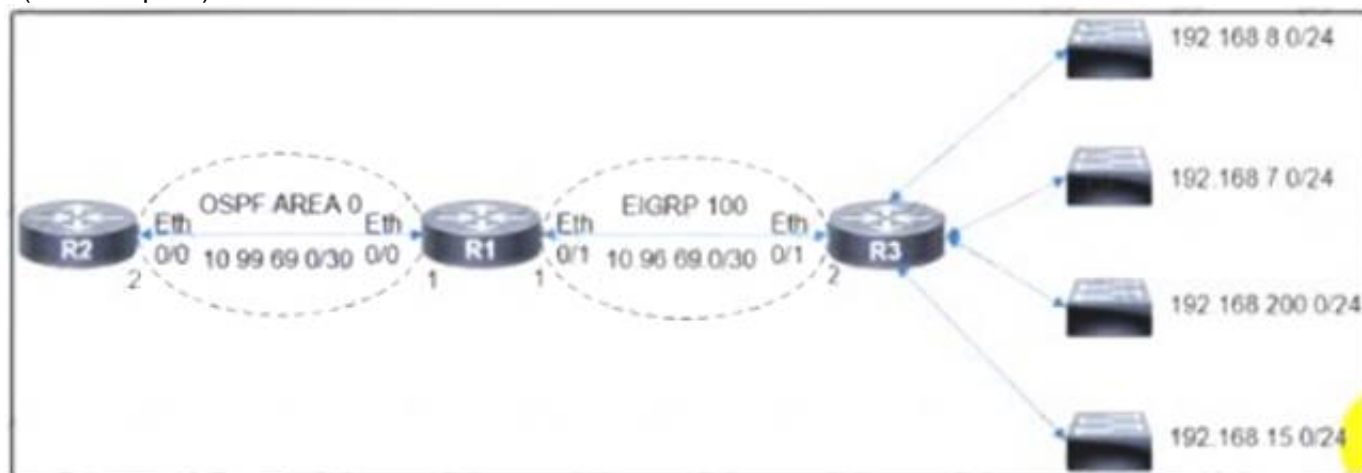D. ip nhrp next-hop-self

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 101
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.12.0 0.0.3.255
```
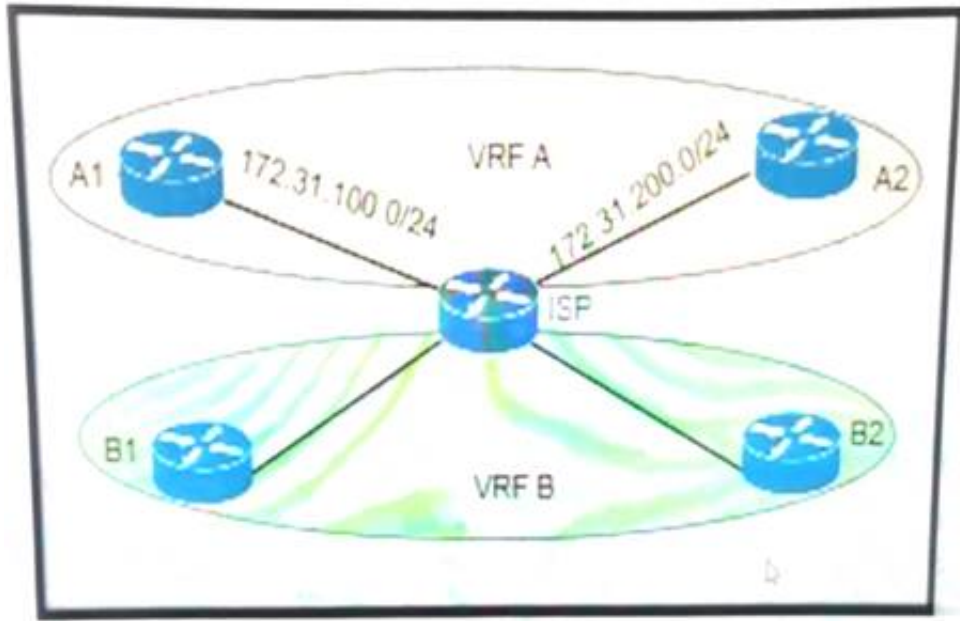
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit. The ISP router is fully configured for customer A and customer B using the VRF-Lite feature. What is the minimum configuration required for customer A to communicate between routers A1 and A2?

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

Answer: C

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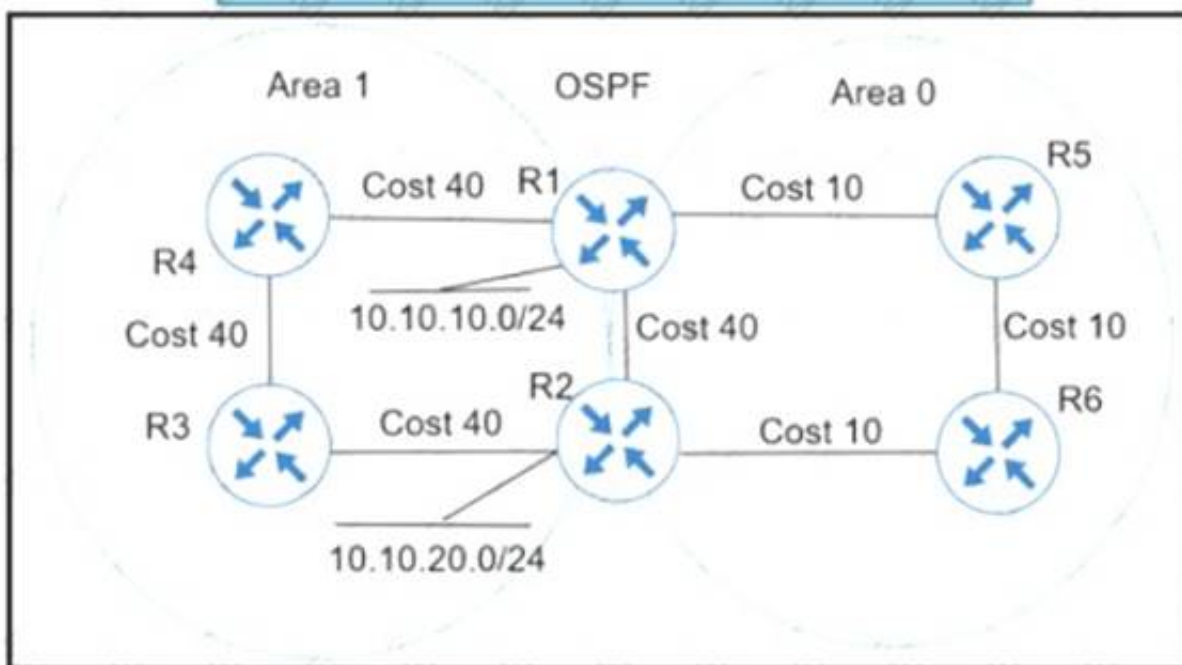description ISP->To_CustomerA ip vrf forwarding A
ip address 172.31.100.2 255.255.255.0
router ospf 100 vrf A
network 172.31.200.2 0.0.0.255 area 0

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Exam Topic 3)
Users report issues with reachability between areas as soon as an engineer configured summary routes between areas in a multiple area OSPF autonomous system. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
For OSPF, we can only summary at the ABR with the command "area range" or at the ASBR with the command "summary-address" -> Therefore answer A and answer B are not correct.
In this question, the most likely problem is that when doing summarization, the network mask is configured wrong and summarization doesn't work because of the misconfiguration. When configuring the area range command, make sure that the summarization mask is in the form of a prefix mask rather than a wildcard mask (that is, 255.255.255.0 instead of 0.0.0.255).
Good reference: https://www.configrouter.com/troubleshooting-route-summarization-ospf-14082/

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
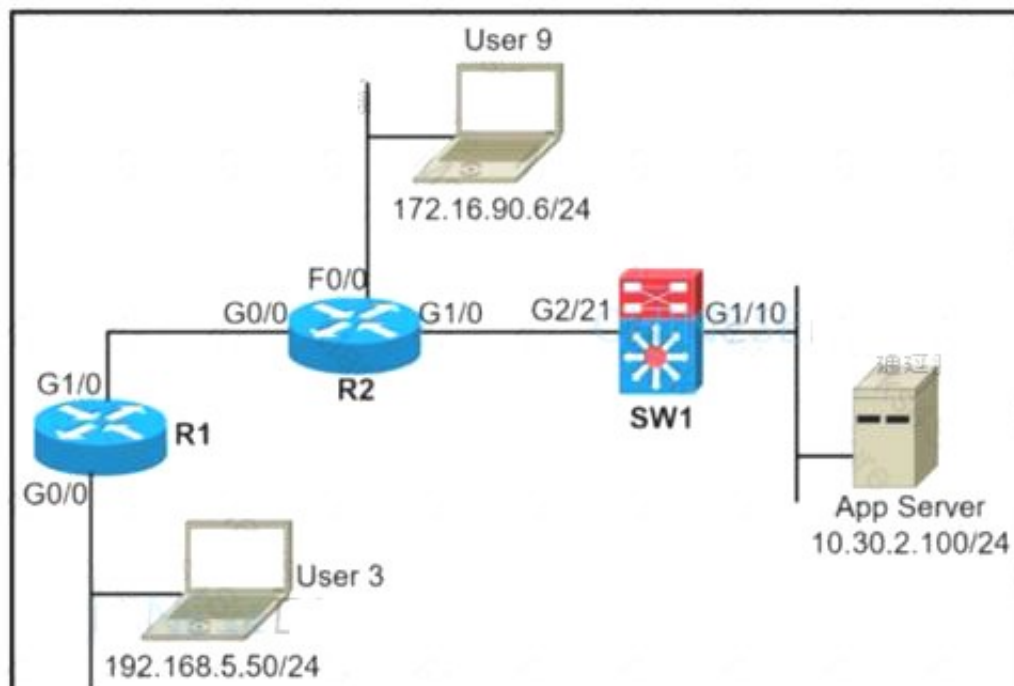
A network administrator must block ping from user 3 to the App Server only. An inbound standard access list is applied to R1 interface G0/0 to block ping. The network administrator was notified that user 3 cannot even ping user 9 anymore. Where must the access list be applied in the outgoing direction to resolve the issue?

A. R2 interface G1/0
B. R2 interface G0/0
C. SW1 interface G1/10
D. SW1 interface G2/21

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.215 must be sent with the precedence bit set to 1, and packets arriving from source 209.165.200.216 must be sent with the precedence bit set to 5. Which action resolves the issue?
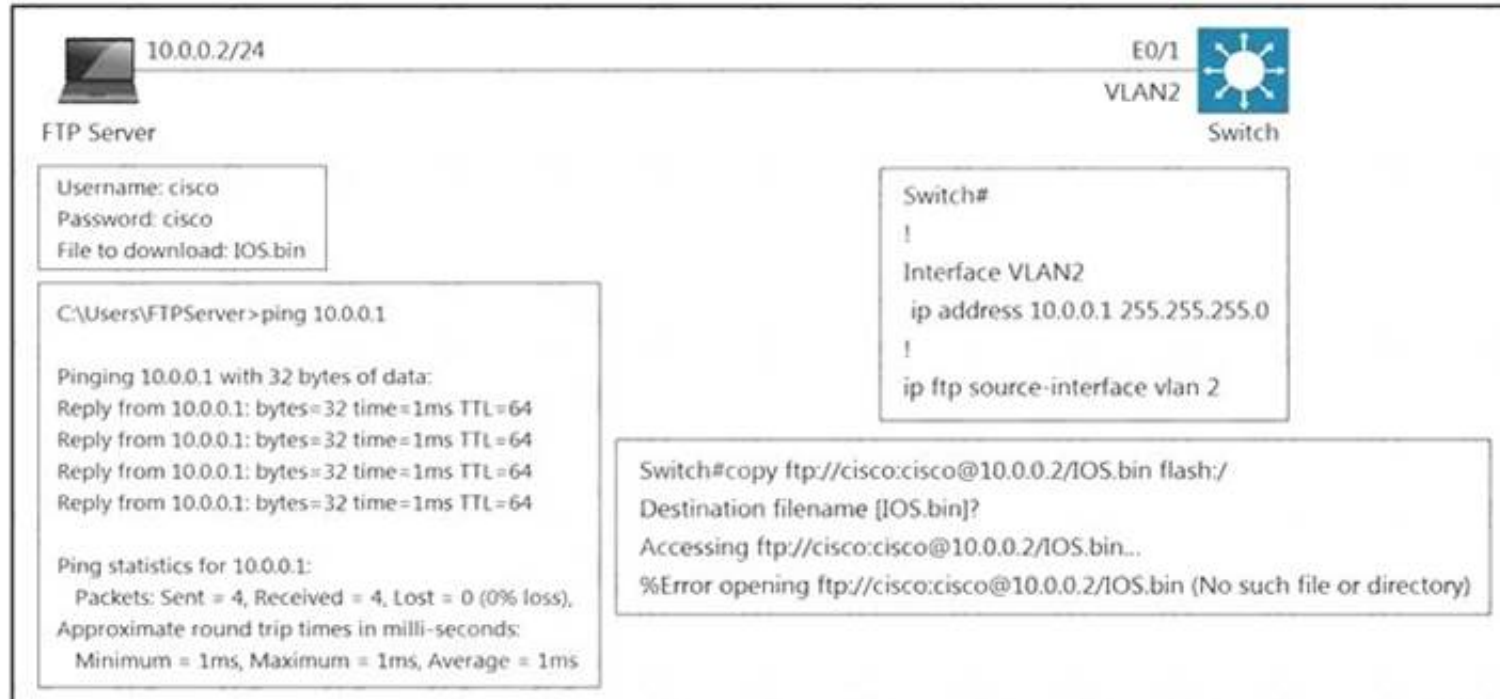
A. set ip precedence critical in route-map Texas permit 10
B. set ip precedence critical in route-map Texas permit 20
C. set ip precedence immediate in route-map Texas permit 10
D. set ip precedence priority in route-map Texas permit 20

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
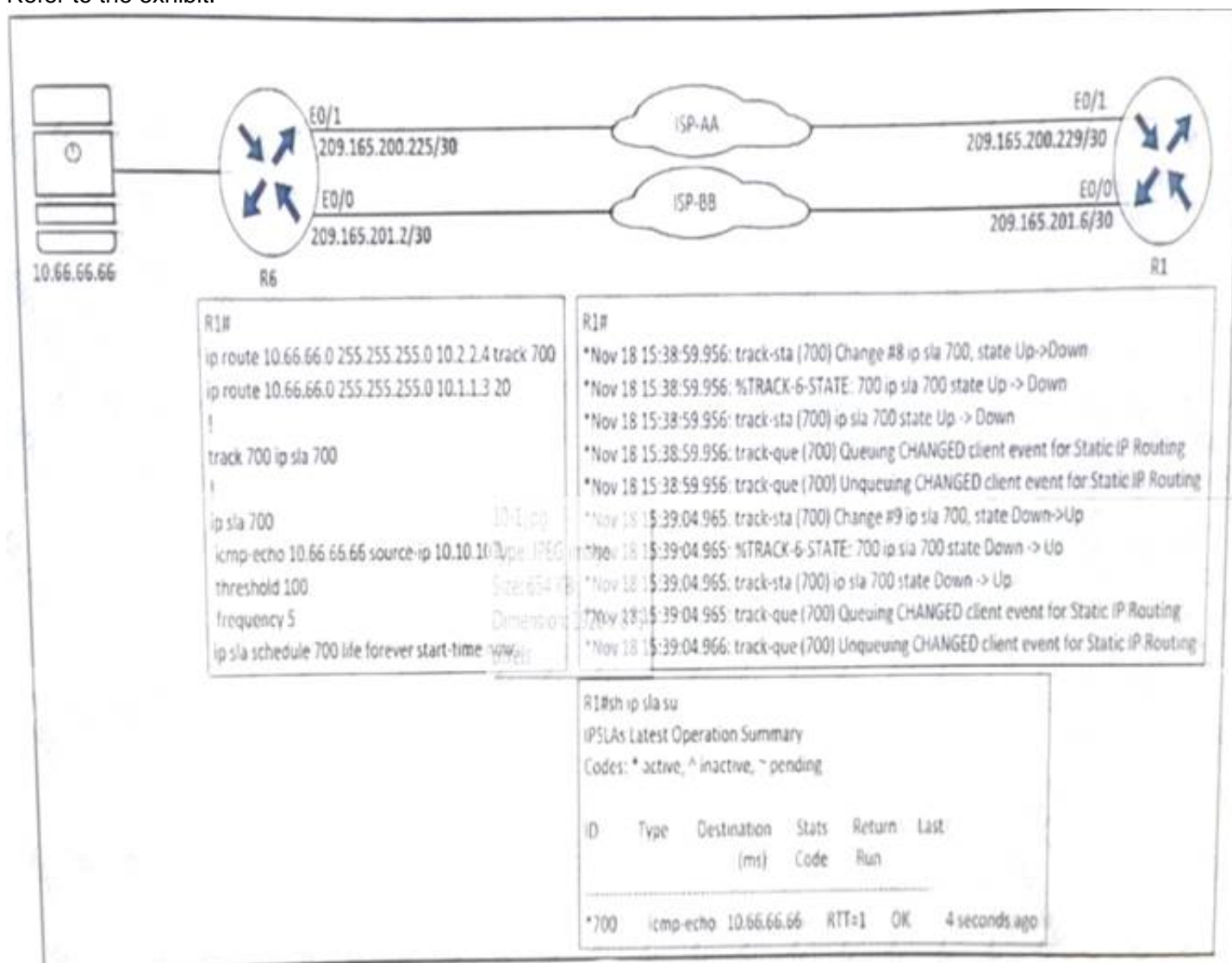
An engineer configured IP SLA on R1 to avoid the ISP link flapping problem. but it is not working as designed IP SLA should wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection and then revert to the primary link after waning 20 seconds, when the primary link is available and stabilized. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
"wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection" -> delay down 30 "then revert to the primary link after waiting 20 seconds" -> up 20
Under the track object, you can specify delays so we have to configure delay under "track 700 ip sla 700" (not under "ip sla 700").

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Exam Topic 3)
What must a network architect consider for RTs when planning for a single customer full-mesh VPN m an MPLS Layer 3 network?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Exam Topic 3)
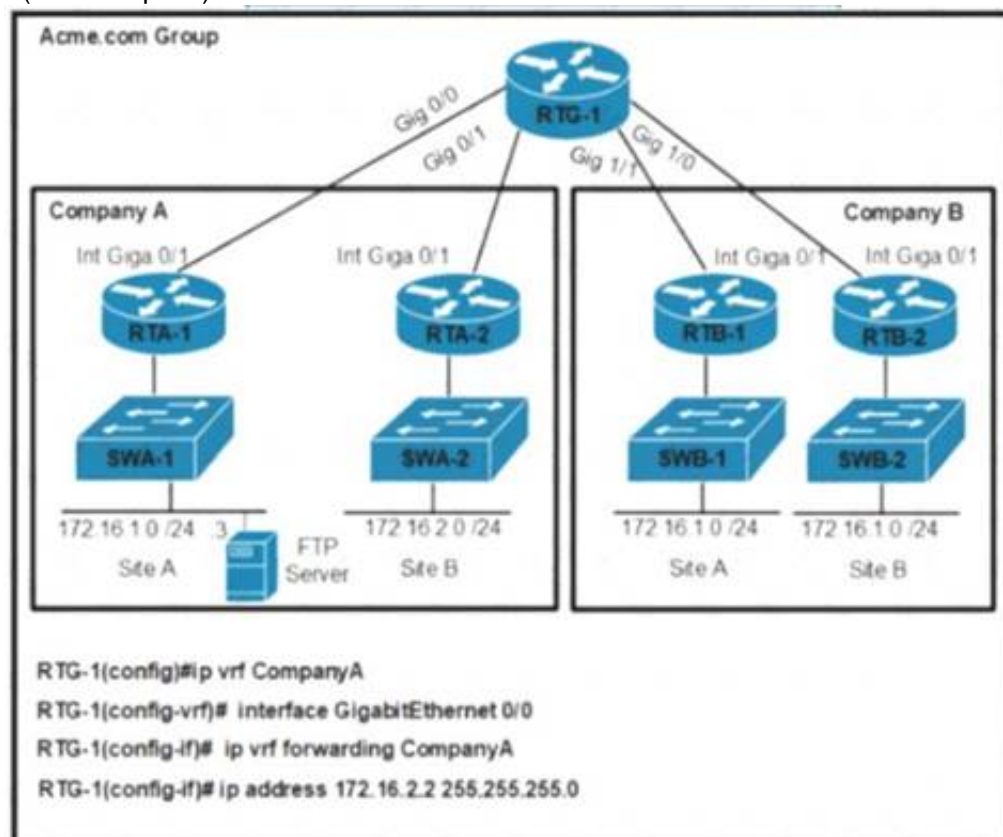
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a per VRF for TACACS+ for company A. Which configuration on RTG-1 accomplishes the task?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

RD#traceroute 172.16.16.1
Tracing the route to 172.16.16.1
  1 10.0.0.10 [MPLS: Label 29 Exp 0] 64 msec 56 msec 60 msec
  2 10.0.0.21 60 msec 56 msec 72 msec
  3 * * *
```
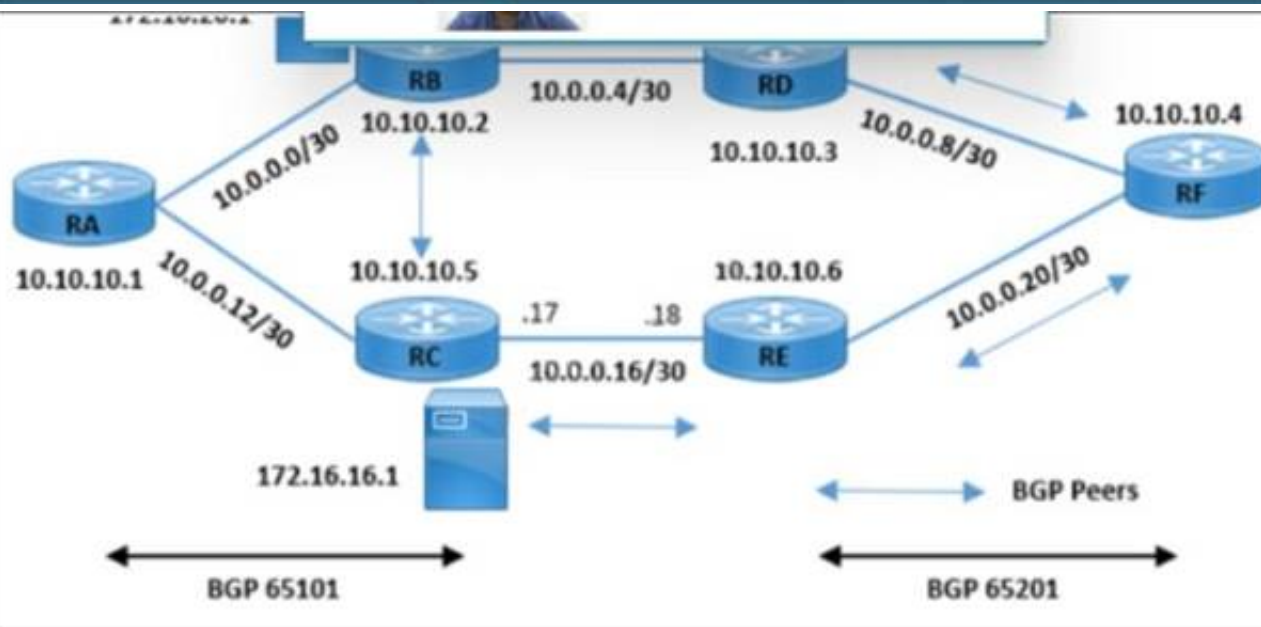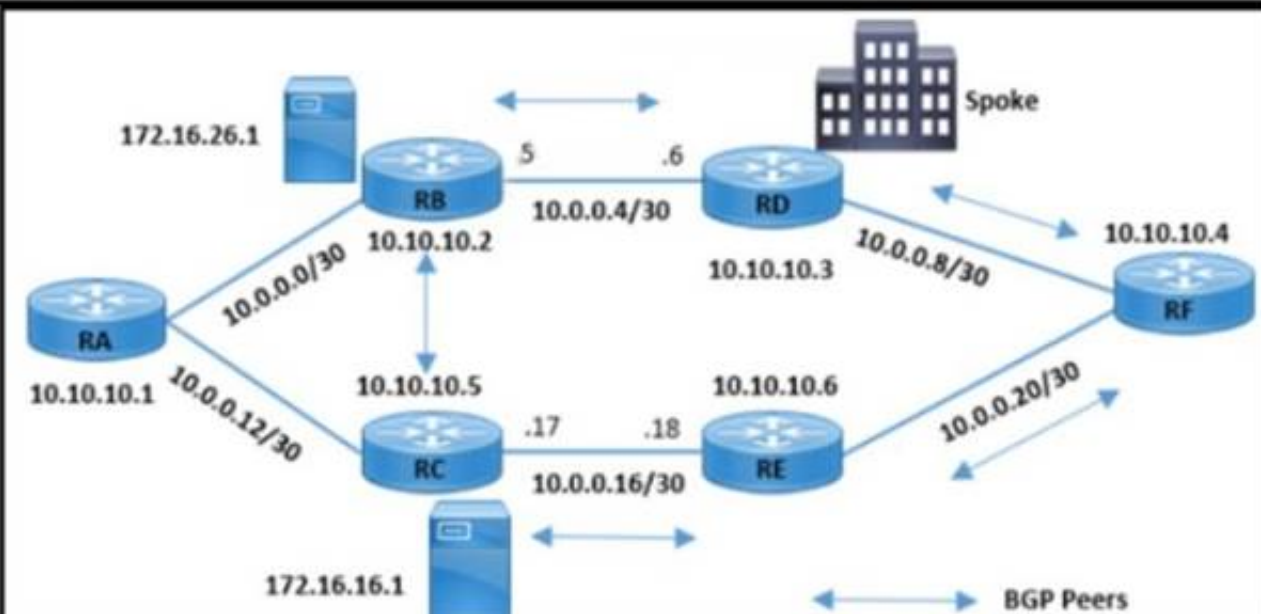
Refer to the exhibit A customer reported an issue with a fiber link failure between RC and RE Users connected through the spoke location face disconnection and packet drops with the primary email server (172.16.16.1) but have no issues with the backup email server (172.16.26.1). All the router loopback IPs are advertised through the OSPF protocol. Which configuration resolves the issue?

○ RB(config)#router bgp 65101
  RB(config-router)#no synchronization

○ RC(config)#router bgp 65101
  RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 next-hop-self

○ RB(config)#router bgp 65101
  RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 next-hop-self

○ RC(config)#router bgp 65101
  RC(config-router)#no synchronization

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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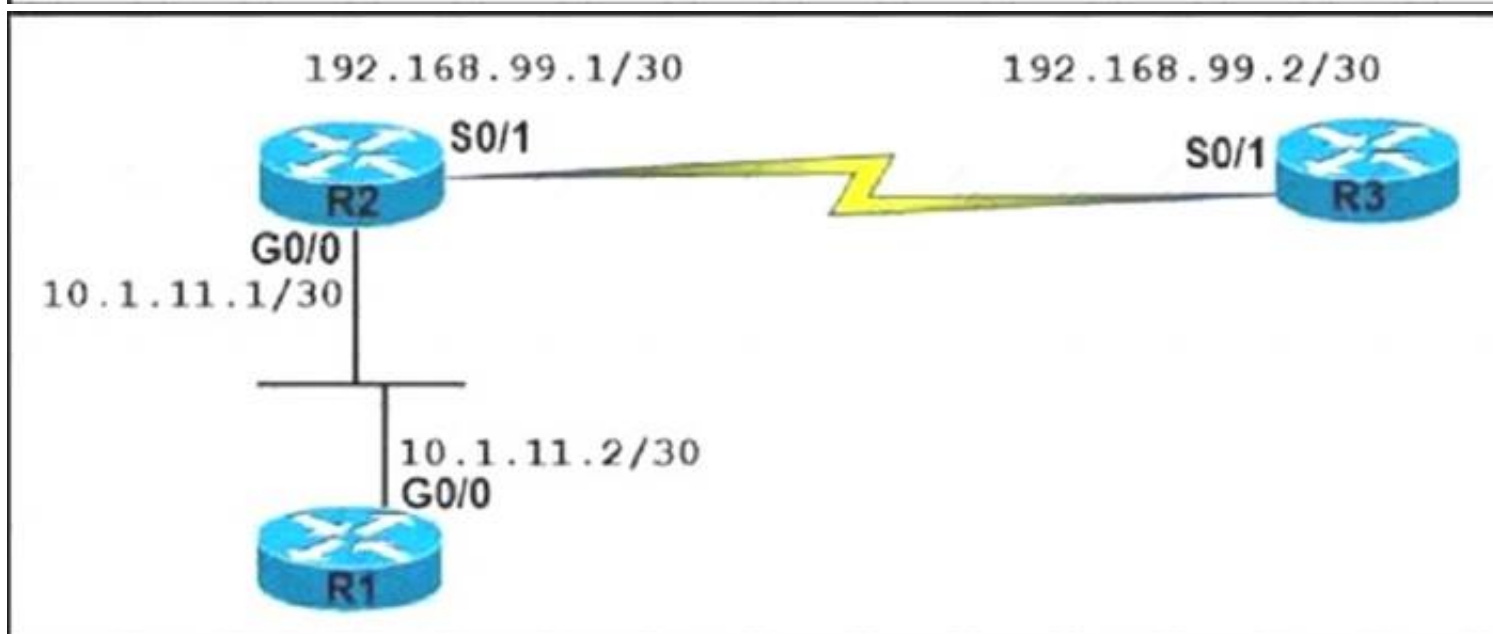

An OSPF neighbor relationship between R2 and R3 is showing stuck in EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. The neighbor is established between R1 and R2. The network engineer can ping from R2 to R3 and vice versa, but the neighbor is still down. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
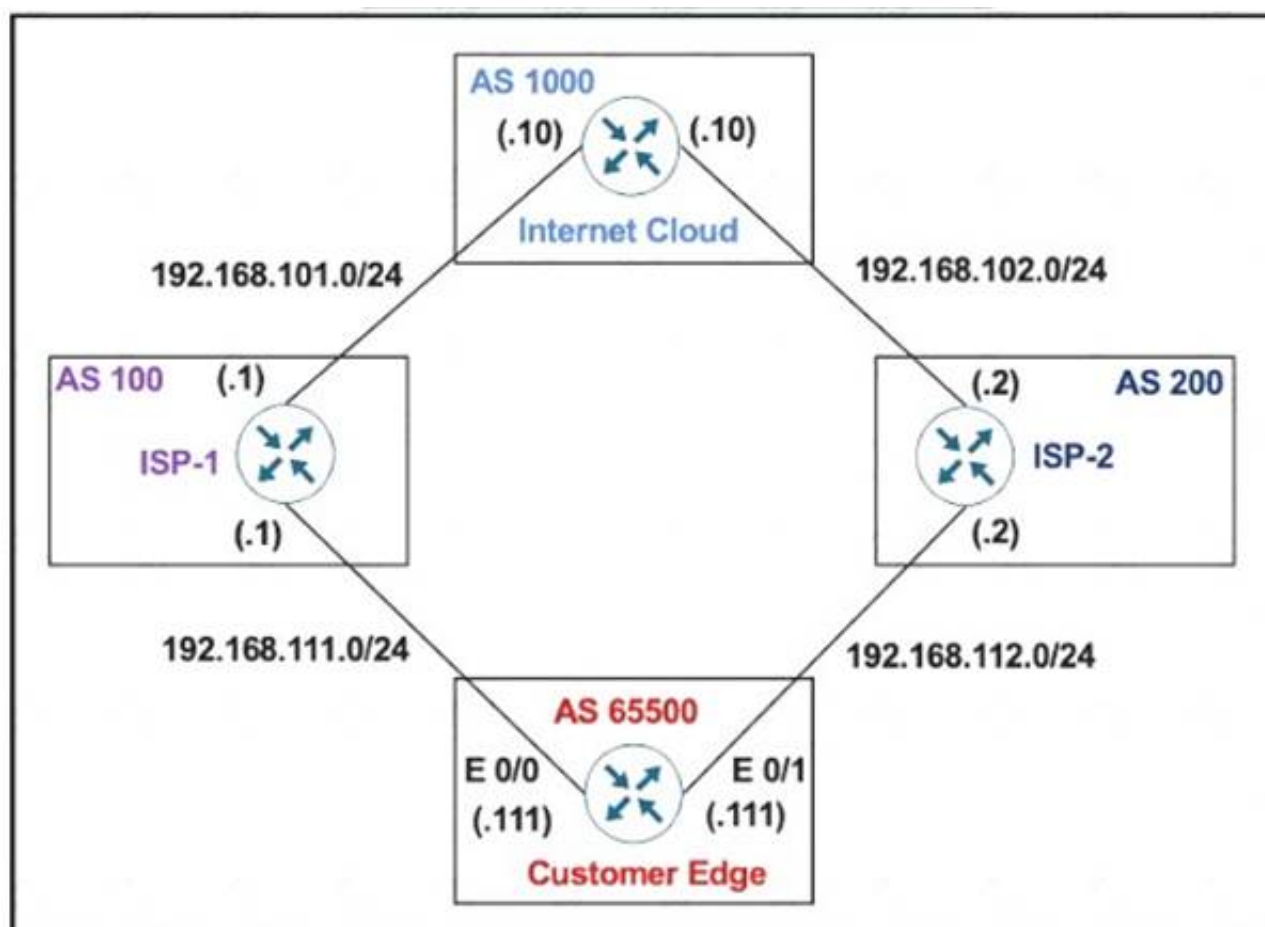
The Customer Edge router (AS 65500) wants to use ASC100 as the preferred ISP for all external routes.

```
Customer Edge
route-map SETLP
  set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
  neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out
  neighbor 192.168.112.2 remote-as 200
```

This configuration failed to send routes to AS 100 as the preferred path. Which set of configuration resolves the issue?

```
○ route-map SETLP
    set local-preference 111
  !
  router bgp 65500
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out

○ route-map SETLP
    set local-preference 111
  !
  router bgp 65500
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP in

○ route-map SETPP
    set as-path prepend 111 111
  !
  router bgp 65500
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP out

○ route-map SETPP
    set as-path prepend 100 100
  !
  router bgp 65500
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
    neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP in
```

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

Answer: B

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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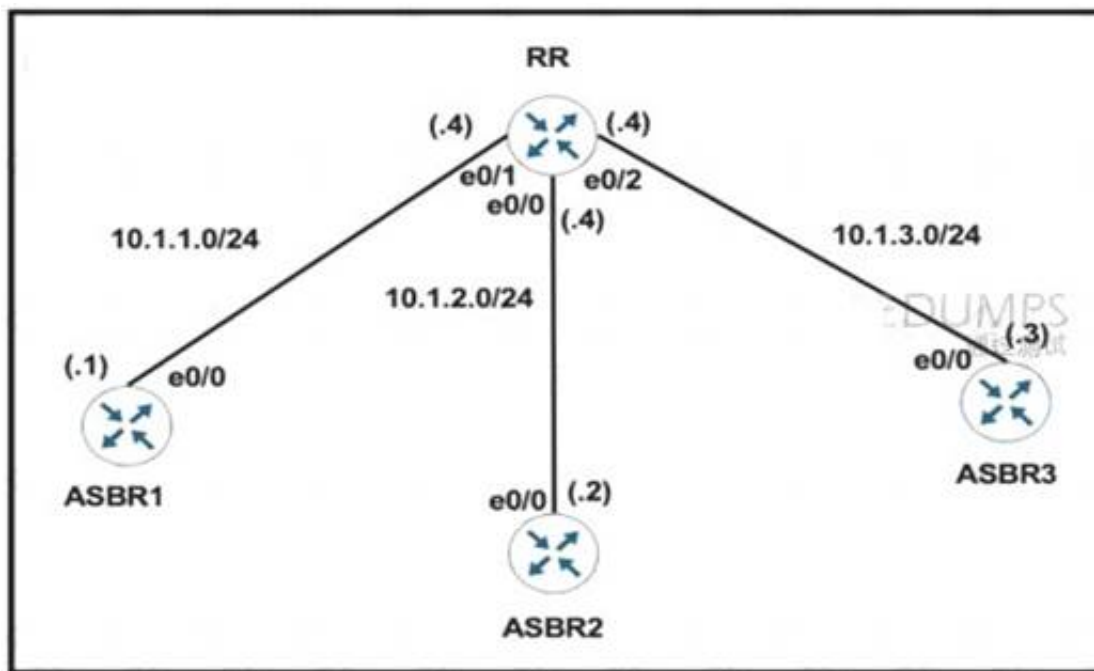
RR Configuration:

```
router bgp 100
  neighbor IBGP peer-group
  neighbor IBGP route-reflector-client
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
  neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100
```

The network administrator configured the network to establish connectivity between all devices and notices that the ASBRs do not have routes for each other.
Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

```
● router bgp 100
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self
    neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self
    neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self
```

```
○ router bgp 100
    neighbor IBGP update-source Loopback0
```

```
○ router bgp 100
    neighbor IBGP next-hop-self
```

```
○ router bgp 100
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group IBGP
    neighbor 10.1.2.2 peer-group IBGP
    neighbor 10.1.3.3 peer-group IBGP
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv6 dhcp server:

ipv6 unicast-routing
!
int e0/1
ipv6 enable
ipv6 add 2001:11::1/64
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
no shut
ipv6 dhcp server IPv6Pool
!
ipv6 dhcp pool IPv6Pool
dns-server 2002:555::1
domain-name my.net

ipv6 dhcp client:

interface Ethernet0/1
no ip address
ipv6 address dhcp
ipv6 enable
no shut
```

ipv6 dhcp client   ipv6 dhcp server

R1   R2
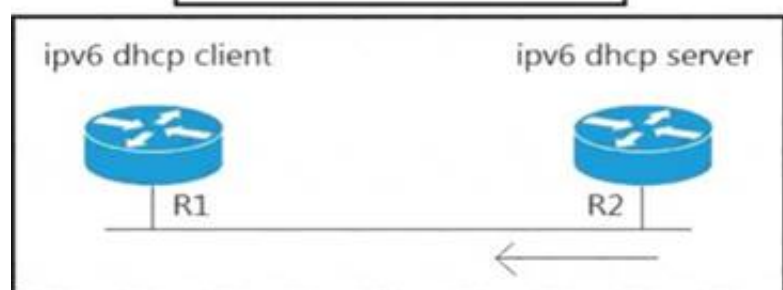
A network administrator is troubleshooting IPv6 address assignment for a DHCP client that is not getting an IPv6 address from the server.
Which configuration retrieves the client IPv6 address from the DHCP server?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of the IPv6 DHCP Guard feature for DHCP messages?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured R1 for Control Plane Policing so that the inbound Telnet traffic is policed to 100 kbps. This policy must not apply to traffic coming in from 10.1.1.1/32 and 172.16.1.1/32. The administrator has configured this:

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
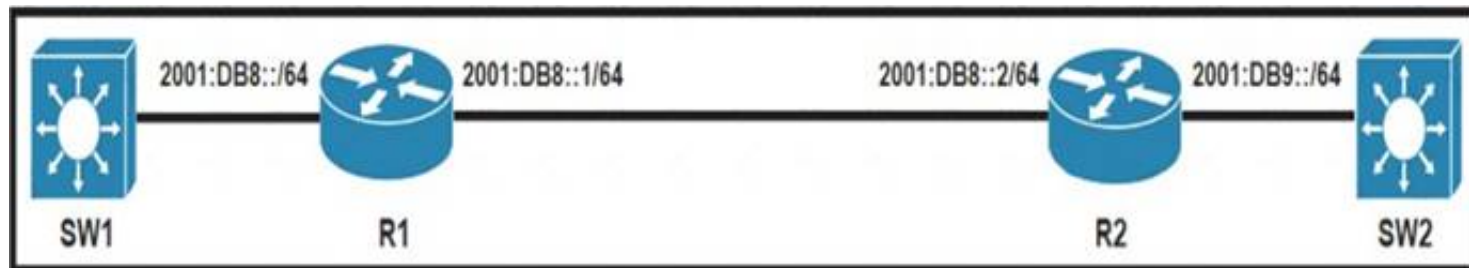
An engineer must advertise routes into IPv6 MP-BGP and failed. Which configuration resolves the issue on R1?

A. router bgp 65000no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 multicast network 2001:DB8::/64
B. router bgp 65000no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 unicast network 2001:DB8::/64
C. router bgp 64900no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 unicast network 2001:DB8::/64
D. router bgp 64900no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 multicastneighbor 2001:DB8:7000::2 translate-update ipv6 multicast

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator is tasked to configure R1 to authenticate telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using RADIUS. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing towards R1 (192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123. If ISE is down, the administrator should be able to connect using the local database with a username and password combination of admin/cisco123.
The administrator has configured the following on R1:

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

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

☐ line vty 0 4
   login authentication RAD-LOCAL

☐ line vty 0 4
   login authentication default

☐ line vty 0 4
   login authentication RAD-SERV

☐ aaa authentication login RAD-SERV group RAD-LOCAL local

☐ aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV local

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
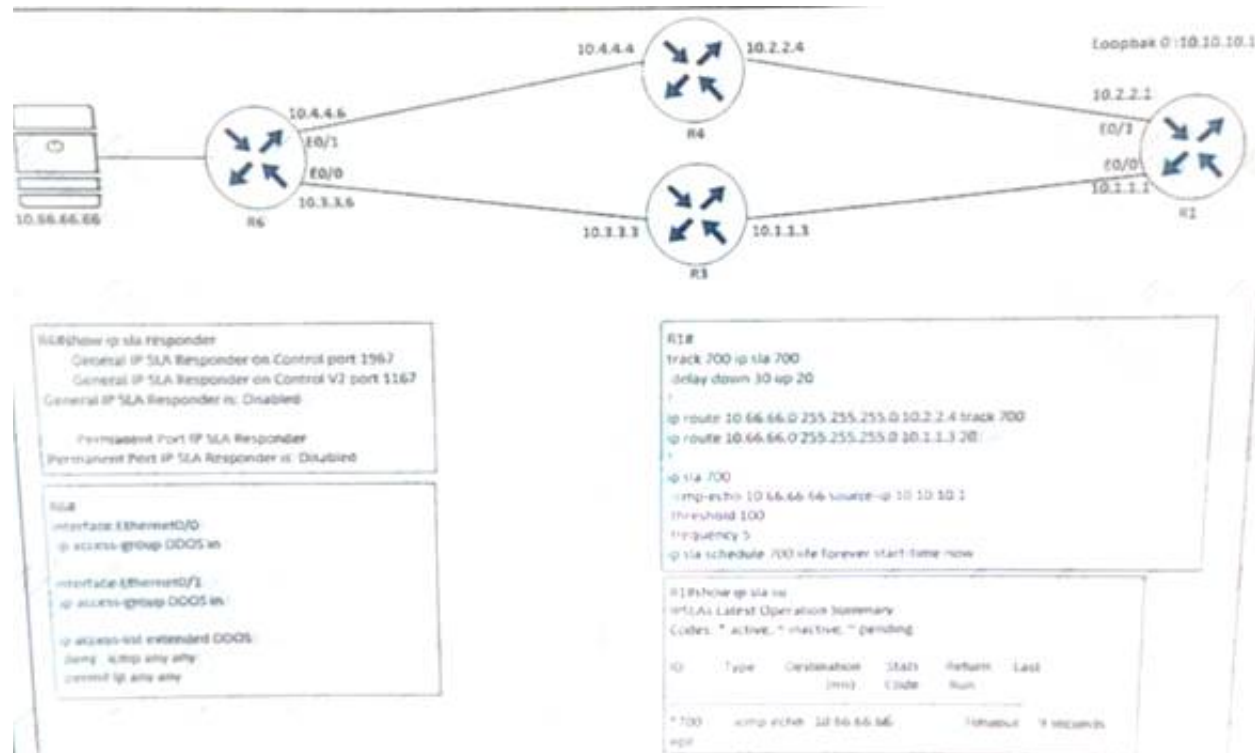
R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Exam Topic 3)
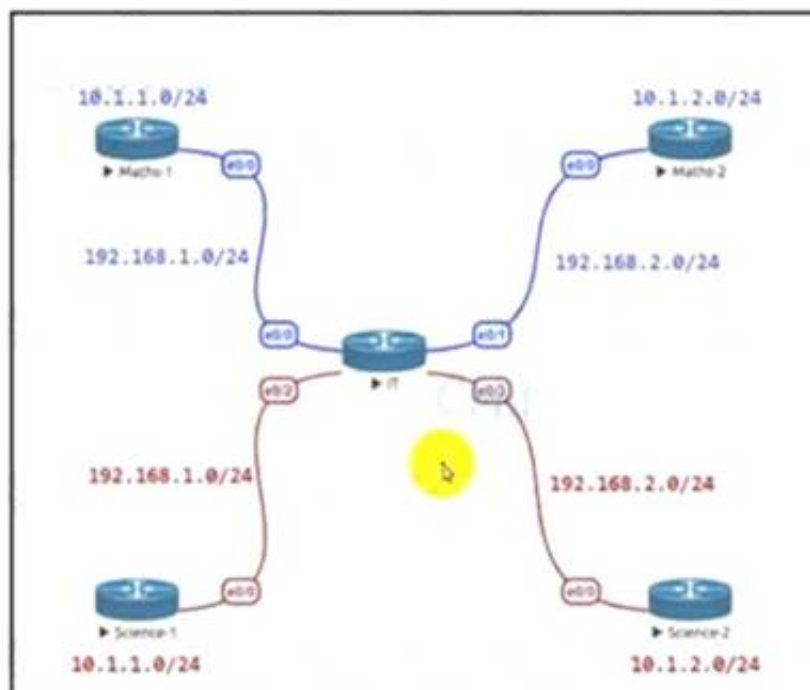
IT Router

```
vrf definition Science
  address-family ipv4

!
Interface E 0/2
 Vrf forwarding Science
 Ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 No shut
!
Interface E 0/3
 Vrf forwarding Science
```

```
!
Interface E 0/3
 Vrf forwarding Science
 Ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
 No shut
```

Refer to the exhibit. The IT router has been configured with the Science VRF and the interfaces have been assigned to the VRF. Which set of configurations advertises Science-1 and Science-2 routes using EIGRPAS 111?

```
router eigrp 111
    address-family ipv4 vrf Science autonomous-system 1
    network 192.168.1.0
    network 192.168.2.0

router eigrp 111
    address-family ipv4 vrf Science
    network 192.168.1.0
    network 192.168.2.0

router eigrp 111
    network 192.168.1.0
    network 192.168.2.0

router eigrp 1
    address-family ipv4 vrf Science autonomous-system 111
    network 192.168.1.0
    network 192.168.2.0
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#sh run | section eigrp
router eigrp 10
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
no auto-summary
neighbor 10.10.10.2 FastEthernet0/0
neighbor 10.10.10.3 FastEthernet0/0


R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 10
H   Address              Interface       Hold Uptime   SRTT   RTO   Q
Seq
                                         (sec)         (ms)         Cnt
Num
1   10.10.10.2           Fa0/0           10 00:01:01   42     232   0   6
0   10.10.10.3           Fa0/0           10 00:01:03   43     244   0   6
```

Refer to the exhibit The remote branch locations have a static neighbor relationship configured to R1 only R1 has successful neighbor relationships with the remote locations of R2 and R3, but the end users cannot communicate with each other. Which configuration resolves the issue'

○ R2
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q
    ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0

  R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q
    ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

○ R2
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q
    ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0

  R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q
    ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

○ R2
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q 10
    ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0

  R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q 10
    ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

○ R2 and R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0
    no ip split-horizon eigrp 10

⊘ R1
  interface FastEthernet0/0
    no ip split-horizon eigrp 10

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator is troubleshooting a failed AAA login issue on a Cisco Catalyst c3560 switch. When the network administrator tries to log in with SSH using TACACS+ username and password credentials, the switch is no longer authenticating and is failing back to the local account. Which action resolves this issue?
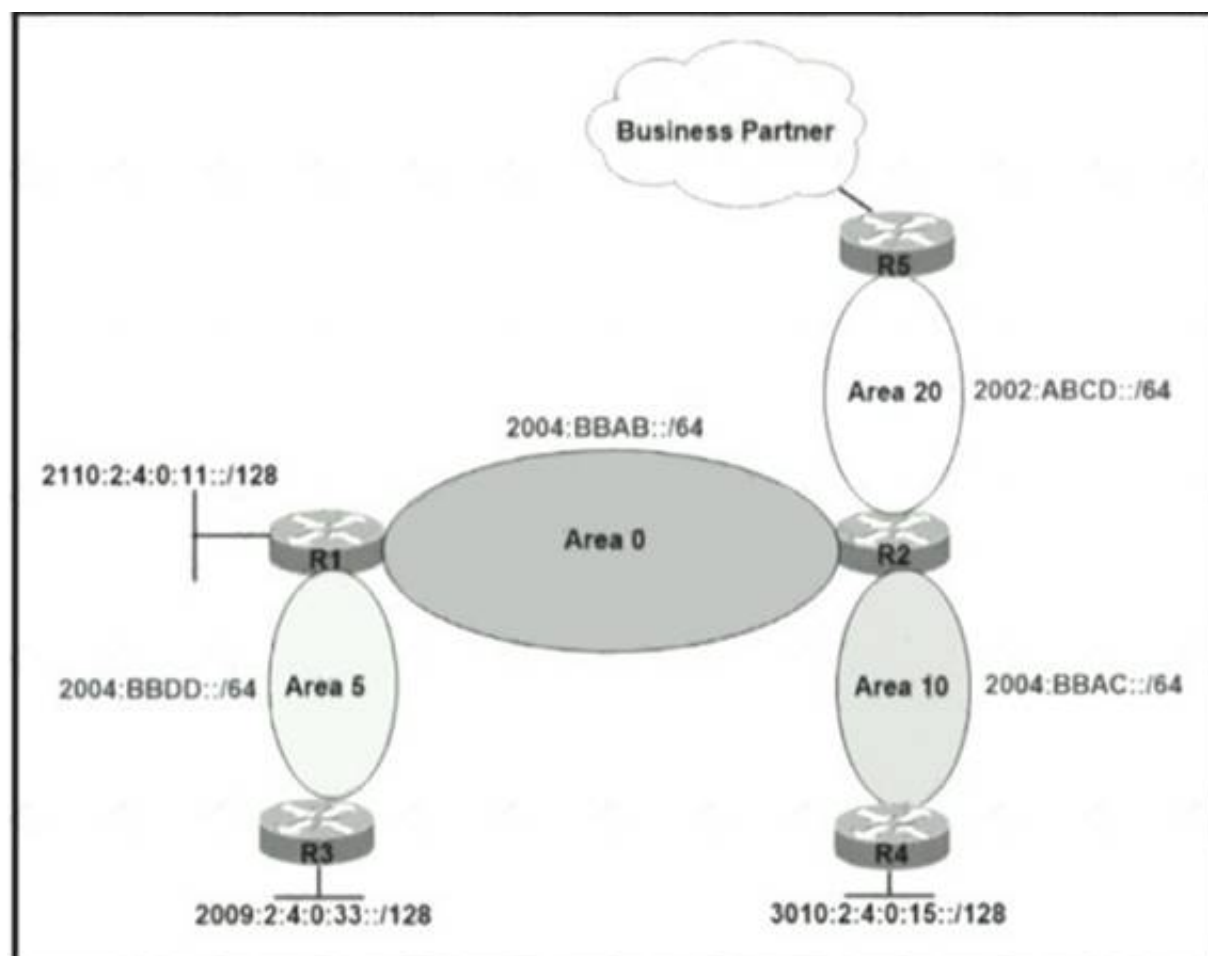
A. Configure ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
B. Configure ip tacacs source-ip 192.168.100.55
C. Configure ip tacacs-server source-ip 192.168.100.55
D. Configure ip tacacs-server source-interface GigabitEthernet 1/1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#sh ipv6 route ospf
O    2002:ABCD::/64 [110/1]
     via FastEthernet0/1, directly connected
O    2004:BBAB::/64 [110/1]
     via FastEthernet0/0, directly connected
O    2004:BBAC::/64 [110/1]
     via FastEthernet1/0, directly connected
O    3010:2:4:0:15::/128 [110/1]
     via FE80::C804:1DFF:FE20:8, FastEthernet0/0
```

A network engineer applied a filter for LSA traffic on OSPFv3 interarea routes on the area 5 ABR to protect advertising the internal routes of area 5 to the business partner network. All other areas should receive the area 5 internal routes. After the respective route filtering configuration is applied on the ABR, area 5 routes are not visible on any of the areas. How must the filter list be applied on the ABR to resolve this issue?

A. in the "in" direction for area 5 on router R1
B. in the "out" direction for area 5 on router R1
C. in the "in" direction for area 20 on router R2
D. in the "out" direction for area 20 on router R2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of an end device configured with DHCPv6 guard?

A. If it is configured as a server, only prefix assignments are permitted.
B. If it is configured as a relay agent, only prefix assignments are permitted.
C. If it is configured as a client, messages are switched regardless of the assigned role.
D. If it is configured as a client, only DHCP requests are permitted.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The DHCPv6 Guard feature blocks reply and advertisement messages that come from unauthorized DHCP servers and relay agents.
Packets are classified into one of the three DHCP type messages. All client messages are always switched regardless of device role. DHCP server messages are only processed further if the device role is set to server. Further processing of server messages includes DHCP server advertisements (for source validation and server preference) and DHCP server replies (for permitted prefixes).
If the device is configured as a DHCP server, all the messages need to be switched, regardless of the device role configuration.

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Exam Topic 3)
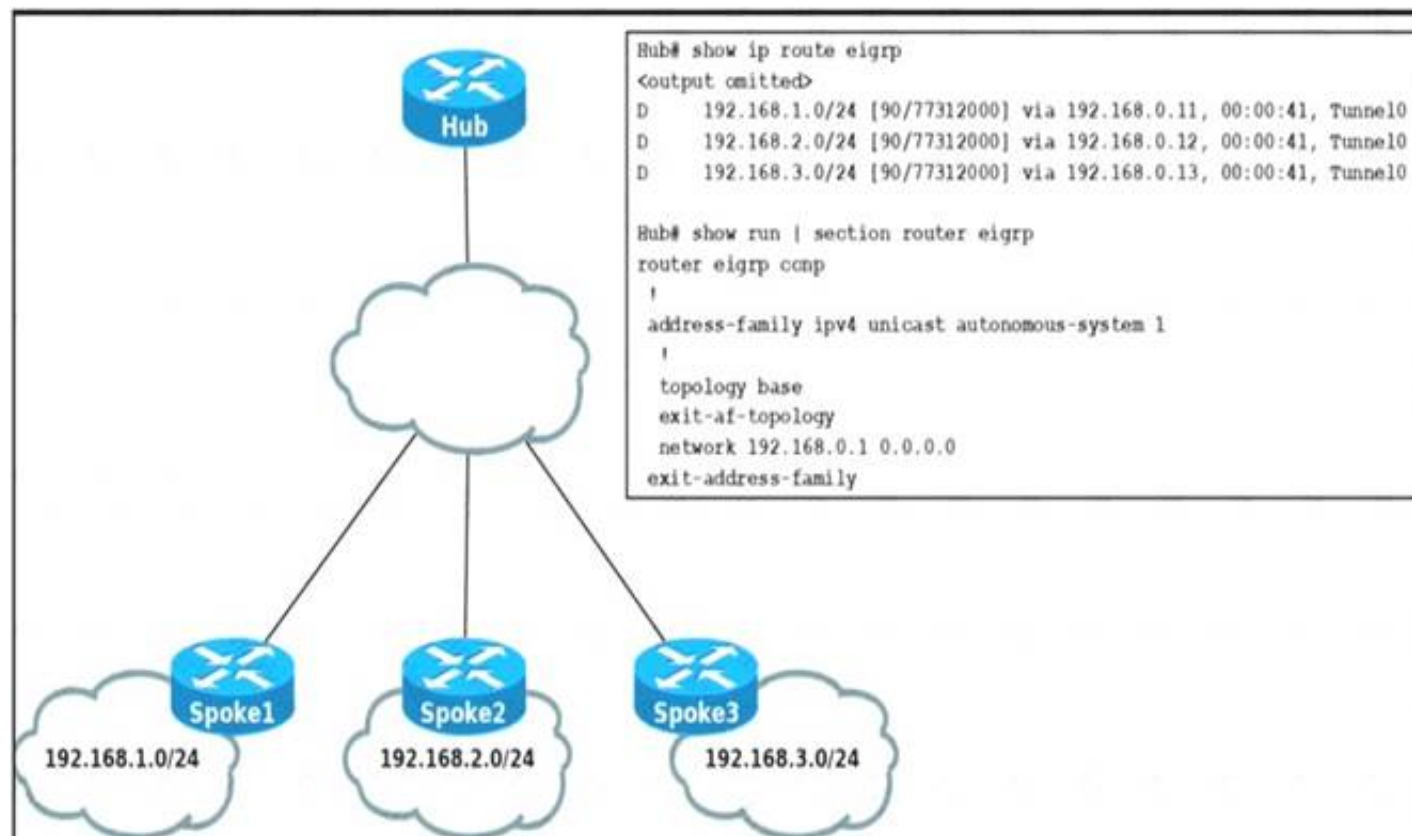Which MPLS value is combined with the IP prefix to convert to a VPNv4 prefix?

A. 16-byte Route Distinguisher
B. 8-byte Route Target
C. 16-byte Route Target
D. 8-byte Route Distinguisher

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Hub# show ip route eigrp
<output omitted>
D    192.168.1.0/24 [90/77312000] via 192.168.0.11, 00:00:41, Tunnel0
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/77312000] via 192.168.0.12, 00:00:41, Tunnel0
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/77312000] via 192.168.0.13, 00:00:41, Tunnel0

Hub# show run | section router eigrp
router eigrp ccnp
 !
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 1
  !
  topology base
  exit-af-topology
  network 192.168.0.1 0.0.0.0
 exit-address-family
```

Spoke routers do not learn about each other's routes in the DMVPN Phase2 network. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove default route from spoke routers to establish a spoke-to-spoke tunnel.
B. Configure a static route in each spoke to establish a spoke-to-spoke tunnel.
C. Rectify incorrect wildcard mask configured on the hub router network command.
D. Disable EIGRP split horizon on the Tunnel0 interface of the hub router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Refer to lhe exhibit An engineer must filter EIGRP updates that are received to block all 10 10 10.0/24 prefixes The engineer tests the distribute list and finds one associated prefix. Which action resolves the issue?

A. There is a permit in the route map that allows this prefix A deny 20 statement is required with a match condition to match a new ACL that denies all prefixes
B. There is a permit in the ACL that allows this prefix into EI6R
C. The ACL should be modified to deny 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255.
D. There is a permit in the route map that allows this prefix A deny 20 statement is required with no match condition to block the prefix.
E. There is a permit in the ACL that allows this prefix into EIGR
F. The ACL should be modified to deny 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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


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


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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip bgp 10.10.10.4/32
BGP routing table entry for 10.10.10.4/32, version 21
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  65201
    10.10.10.5 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.5 (10.10.10.5)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
  65201
    10.10.10.2 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best

R4#show ip bgp 192.168.1.1/32
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 34
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  65101
    10.10.10.6 (metric 156160) from 10.10.10.6 (10.10.10.6)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, internal, best
  65101
    10.10.10.3 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.3 (10.10.10.3)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
```


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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

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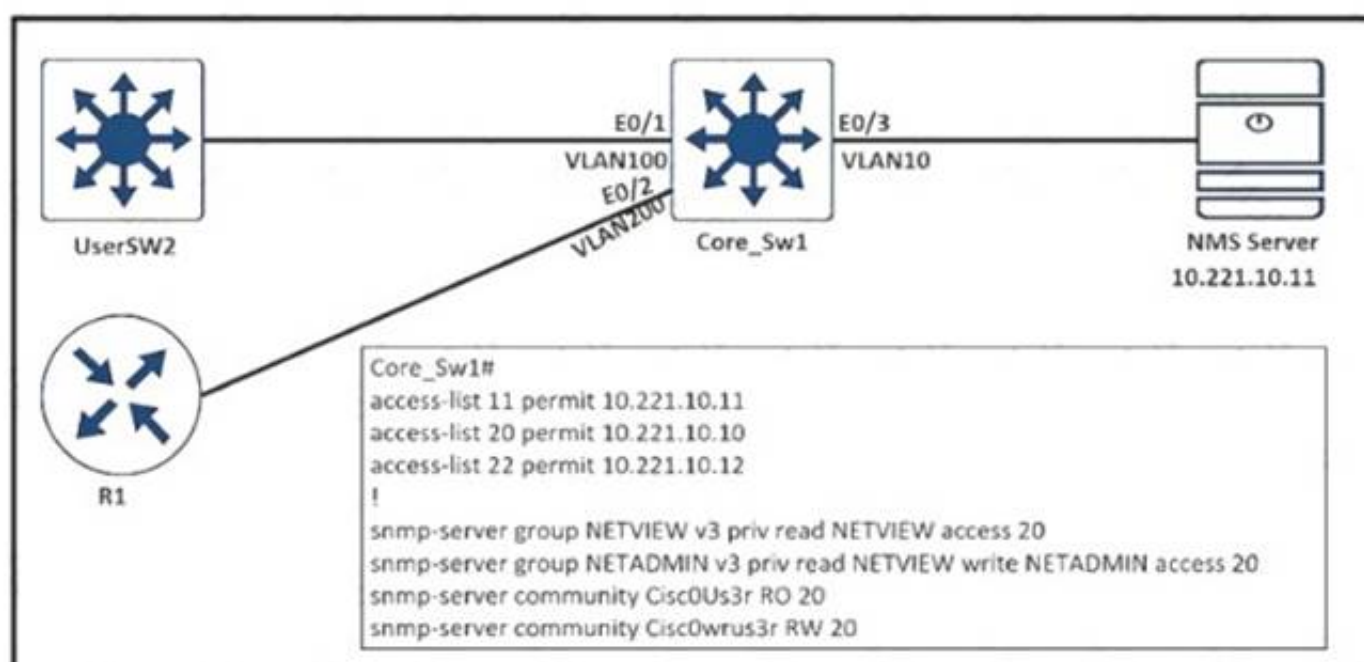
R1(config)#route-map BGP-Path permit 10
R1(config-route-map)# set local-preference 200
R1(config)#router bgp 65101
R1(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 route-map BGP-Path out

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.


```
Core_Sw1#
access-list 11 permit 10.221.10.11
access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.10
access-list 22 permit 10.221.10.12
!
snmp-server group NETVIEW v3 priv read NETVIEW access 20
snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 20
snmp-server community Cisc0Us3r RO 20
snmp-server community Cisc0wrus3r RW 20
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are the two reasons for RD and VPNv4 addresses in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN? (Choose two.)

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

E. They are used for a BGP session with the CE device.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Exam Topic 3)
How do devices operate in MPLS L3VPN topology?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Dallas_Router:

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

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

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

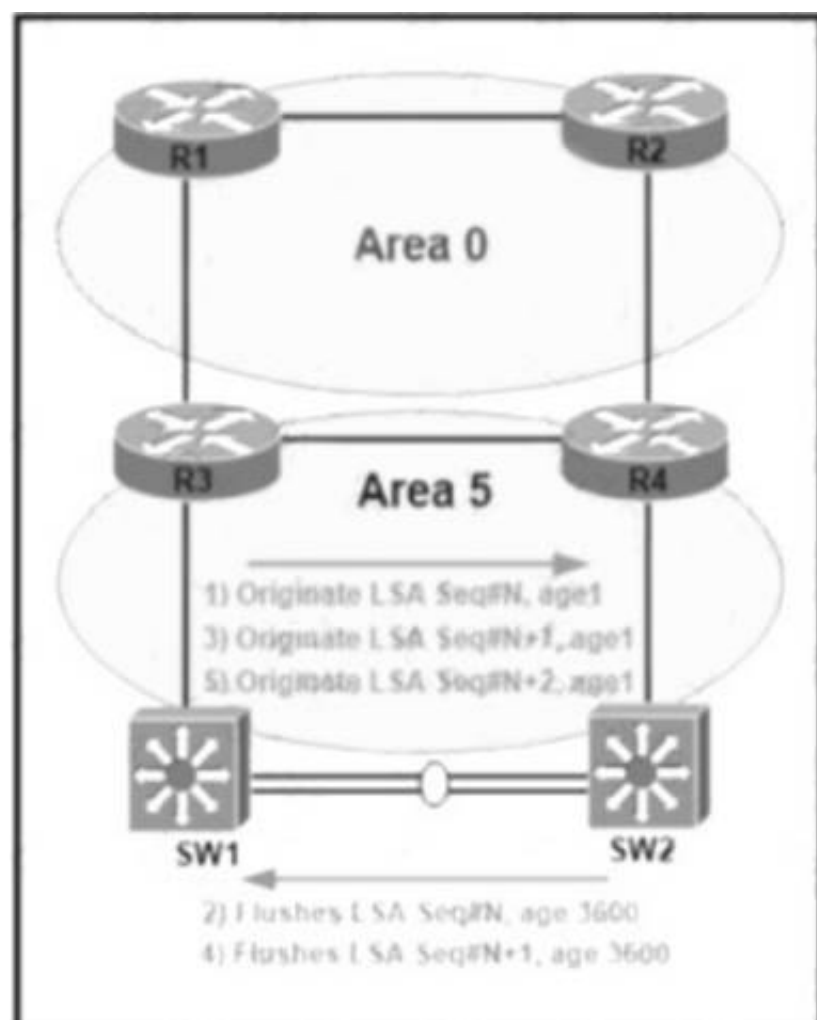A. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the outbound ACL
B. Allow DNS traffic through the outbound ACL
C. Allow DNS traffic through the inbound ACL
D. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the inbound ACL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

An error message "an OSPF-4-FLOOD_WAR" is received on SW2 from SW1. SW2 is repeatedly receiving its own link-state advertisement and flushes it from the network. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Change area 5 to a normal area from a nonstub area
B. Resolve different subnet mask issue on the link
C. Configure Layer 3 port channel on interfaces between switches
D. Resolve duplicate IP address issue in the network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer is implementing a coordinated change with a server team. As part of the change, the engineer must configure interlace GigabitEthernet2 in an existing VRF "RED" then move the interface to an existing VRF "BLUE" when the server team is ready. The engineer configured interface GigabitEthemet2 in VRF "RED"

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

Which configuration completes the change?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 219
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network is configured with CoPP to protect the CORE router route processor for stability and DDoS protection. As a company policy, a class named class-default is preconfigured and must not be modified or deleted. Troubleshoot CoPP to resolve the issues introduced during the maintenance window to ensure that:

Topology Diagram
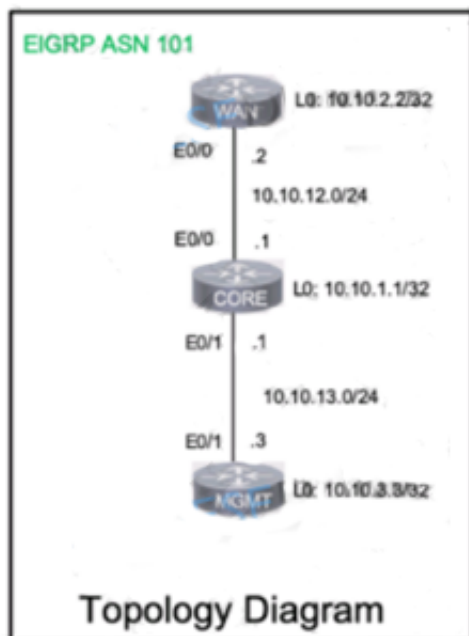
Guidelines | Topology | **Tasks**

A network is configured with CoPP to protect the CORE router route processor for stability and DDoS protection. As a company policy, a class named class-default is preconfigured and must not be modified or deleted. Troubleshoot CoPP to resolve the issues introduced during the maintenance window to ensure that:

1. Dynamic routing policies are under CoPP-CRITICAL and are allowed only from the 10.10.x.x range.
2. Telnet, SSH, and ping are under CoPP-IMPORTANT and are allowed strictly to/from 10.10.x.x to the CORE router (Hint: you can verify using Loopback1).
3. All devices ping (UDP) any CORE router interface successfully to/from the 10.10.x.x range and do not allow any other IP address.
   NORMAL (Hint: Traceroute port range 33434 33464).

WAN

```
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
```

WAN   CORE   MGMT

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.12.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
!
router eigrp 101
 network 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
 network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
 eigrp router-id 10.10.2.2
```

```
!
!            I
router eigrp 101
 network 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
 network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
 eigrp router-id 10.10.2.2
!
```

CORE

```
!
class-map match-all CoPP-CRITICAL
 match access-group 120
class-map match-all CoPP-NORMAL
 match access-group 122
class-map match-all CoPP-IMPORTANT
 match access-group 121
!
policy-map CoPP                                          I
 class CoPP-CRITICAL
  police 1000000 50000 50000 conform-action transmit  exceed
-action drop
 class CoPP-IMPORTANT
  police 100000 20000 20000 conform-action transmit  exceed-
action drop
 class CoPP-NORMAL
  police 64000 6400 64000 conform-action transmit  exceed-ac
tion drop
 class class-default
  police 8000 1500 1500 conform-action drop  exceed-action d
rop
!
```

```
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.12.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.13.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
```

```
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.13.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
!
router eigrp 101
 network 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
 eigrp router-id 10.10.1.1
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
```

```
!
!
access-list 120 remark *** ACL for CoPP-Critical ***
access-list 121 remark *** ACL for CoPP-IMPORTANT
access-list 122 remark *** ACL for CoPP-NORMAL
!
control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP
!
```
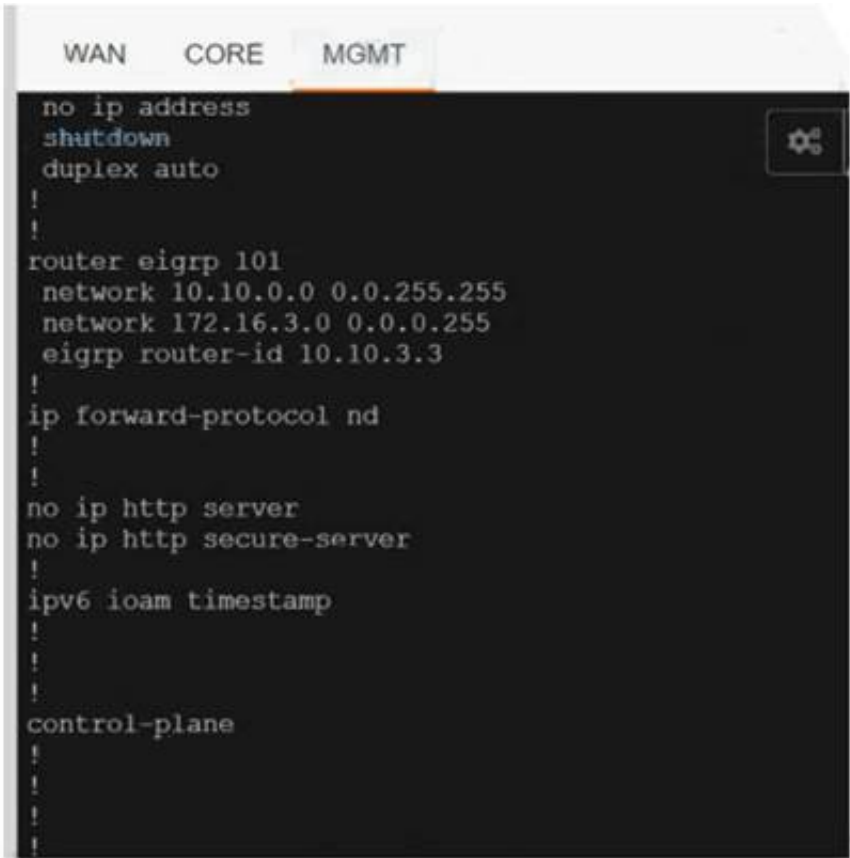
MGMT

| WAN | CORE | MGMT |

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.3.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 172.16.3.3 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.13.3 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
!
router eigrp 101
 network 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
 network 172.16.3.0 0.0.0.255
 eigrp router-id 10.10.3.3
```

```
WAN    CORE    MGMT

 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
!
router eigrp 101
 network 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
 network 172.16.3.0 0.0.0.255
 eigrp router-id 10.10.3.3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
```
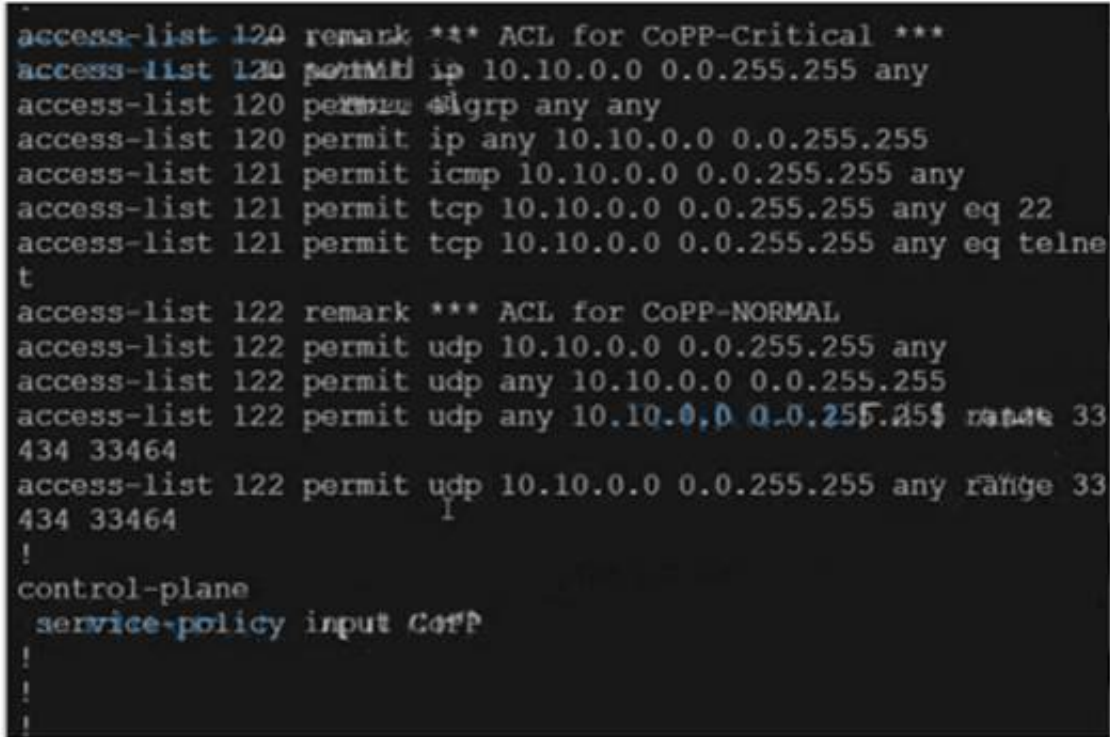
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
CORE
policy-mao CoPP
class CoPP-CRITICAL
police 1000000 50000 50000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit
Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

```
access-list 120 remark *** ACL for CoPP-Critical ***
access-list 120 permit ip 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
access-list 120 permit eigrp any any
access-list 120 permit ip any 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
access-list 121 permit icmp 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
access-list 121 permit tcp 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 any eq 22
access-list 121 permit tcp 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 any eq telne
t
access-list 122 remark *** ACL for CoPP-NORMAL
access-list 122 permit udp 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
access-list 122 permit udp any 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
access-list 122 permit udp any 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 range 33
434 33464
access-list 122 permit udp 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 any range 33
434 33464
!
control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP
!
!
!
```

CORE# Copy run start TESTING: CORE
Graphical user interface Description automatically generated with medium confidence

```
CORE#sh ip eigrp neighbors
EIGRP-IPv4 Neighbors for AS(101)
H   Address                 Interface           Hold Upti
me   SRTT    RTO  Q  Seq
                                                (sec)
     (ms)         Cnt Num
0   10.10.13.3              Et0/1                  11 00:0
3:15    5   100  0  35
1   10.10.12.2              Et0/0                  11 00:0
3:24    7   100  0  33
CORE#copy run star
```

MGMT
Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated

```
re by console
MGMT#telnet 10.10.13.1
Trying 10.10.13.1 ...
% Connection refused by remote host

MGMT#telnet 10.10.13.1
Trying 10.10.13.1 ... Open


Password required, but none set

[Connection to 10.10.13.1 closed by foreign host]
MGMT#
```

NEW QUESTION 222
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
From the exhibit, we notice network 172.29.0.0/16 was learned via two routes:
+ From 192.168.254.2 with FD = 307200 and AD = 281600
+ From 192.168.253.2 with FD = 410200 and AD = 352300
The first route is installed into the RIB as the successor route because of lower FD.
When the first route fails, router will not use the second route as it does not satisfy the feasibility condition. The feasibility condition states that, the Advertised Distance (AD, also called the reported distance) of a route must be lower than the feasible distance of the current successor route.

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer creates a default static route on a router with a hop of 10.1.1.1. On inspection, the engineer finds the router has two VRFs, Red and Blue. The next hop is valid for both VRFs and exists in each assigned VRF. Which configuration achieves connectivity?

A)

```
ip route vrf BLUE 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
ip route vrf RED 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
```

B)

```
ip route vrf Red 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
ip route vrf Blue 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

C)

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

D)

```
ip route vrf Red 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
in route vrf Blue 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
```
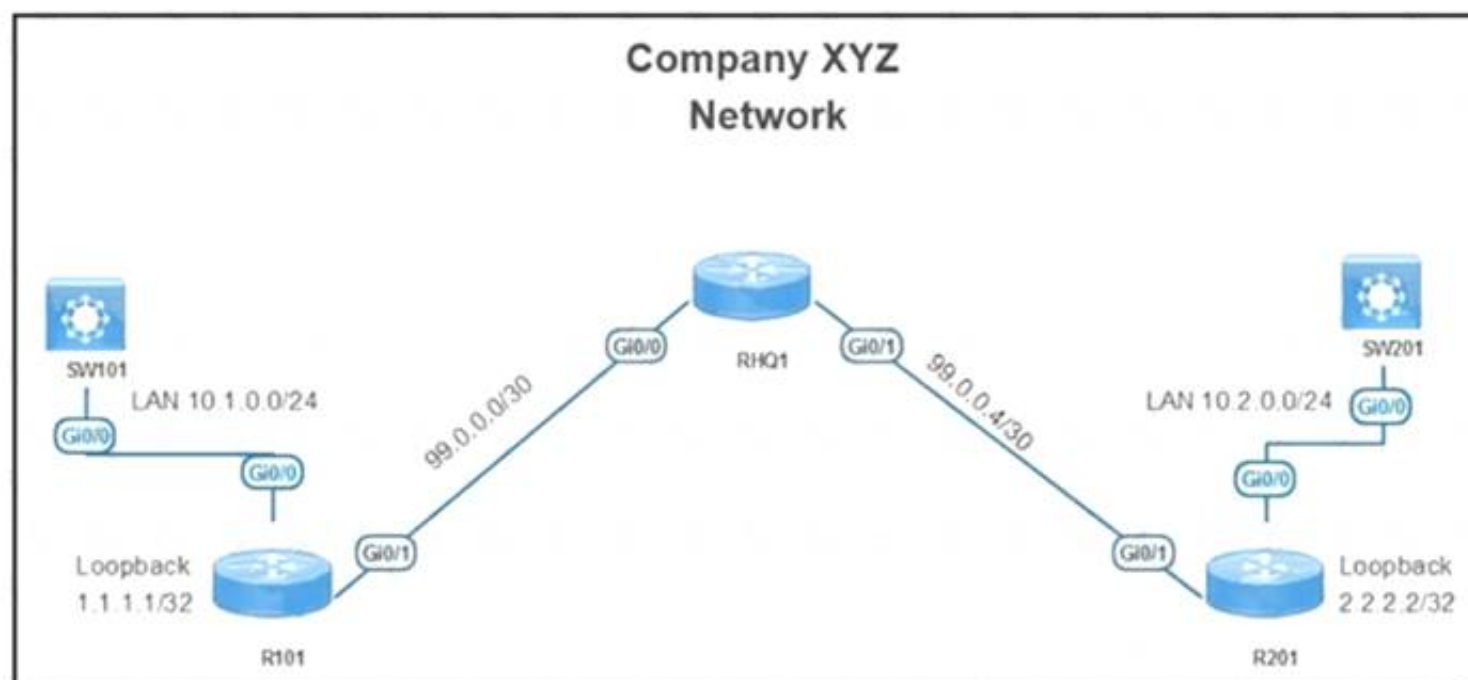
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Exam Topic 3)

Company XYZ
Network


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

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

Refer to the exhibit While troubleshooting an issue on the network, an engineer notices that a TCP Connect operation failed on port 3000 between R101 and R201. Which command must be configured on R201 to respond to the R101 IP SLA configurations with a control connection on UDP port 1967?
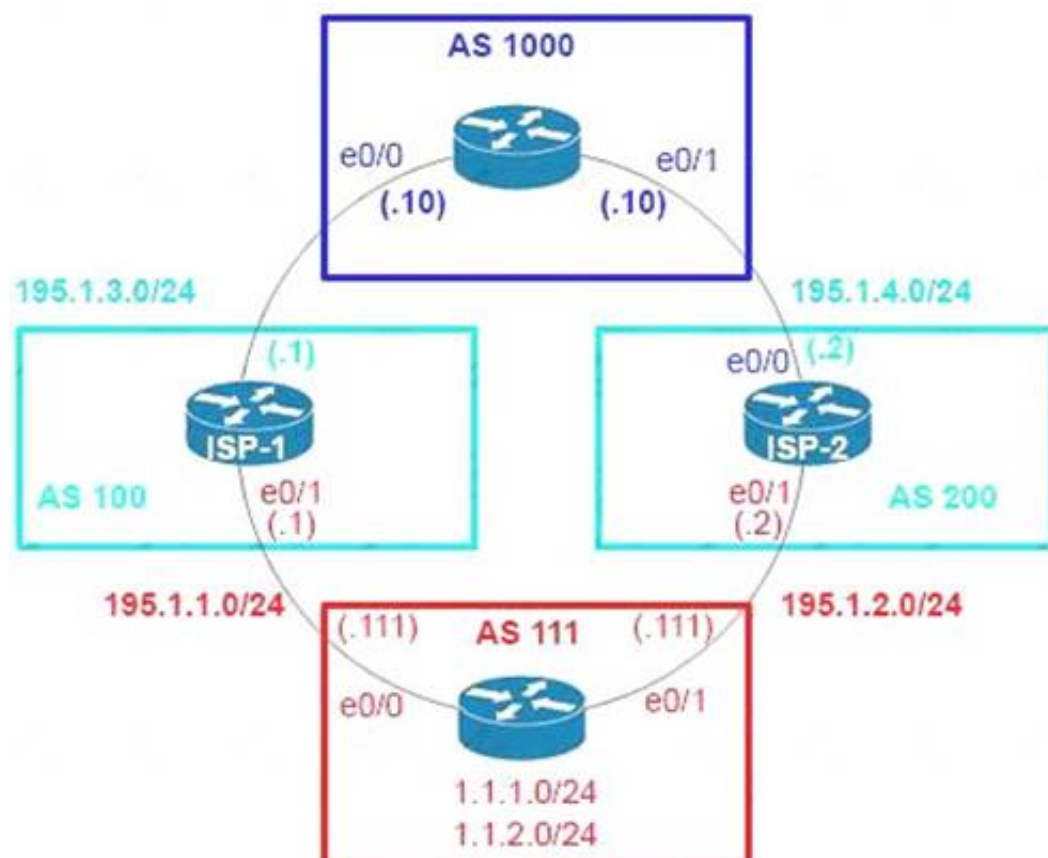
A. ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 1967
B. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 3000
C. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 2.2.2.2 port 3001
D. ip sla responder

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 231
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
AS111

Router bgp 111
  Neighbor 195.1.1.1 remote-as 100
  Neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
  Neighbor 195.1.2.2 remote-as 200
  Neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```

AS111 is receiving its own routes from AS200 causing a loop in the network. Which configuration provides loop prevention?

A)
```
router bgp 111
  neighbor 195.1.1.1 as-override
  neighbor 195.1.2.2 as-override
```

B)
```
router bgp 111
  neighbor 195.1.1.1 as-override
  no neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```

C)
```
router bgp 111
  no neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
  no neighbor 195.1.2.2 allowas-in
```

D)
```
router bgp 111
  neighbor 195.1.2.2 as-override
  no neighbor 195.1.1.1 allowas-in
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A router discards BGP network prefixes if it sees its ASN in AS-Path as a loop prevention mechanism. The "allowas-in" feature allows routes to be received and processed even if router detects its own ASN in AS-Path.

NEW QUESTION 232
- (Exam Topic 3)
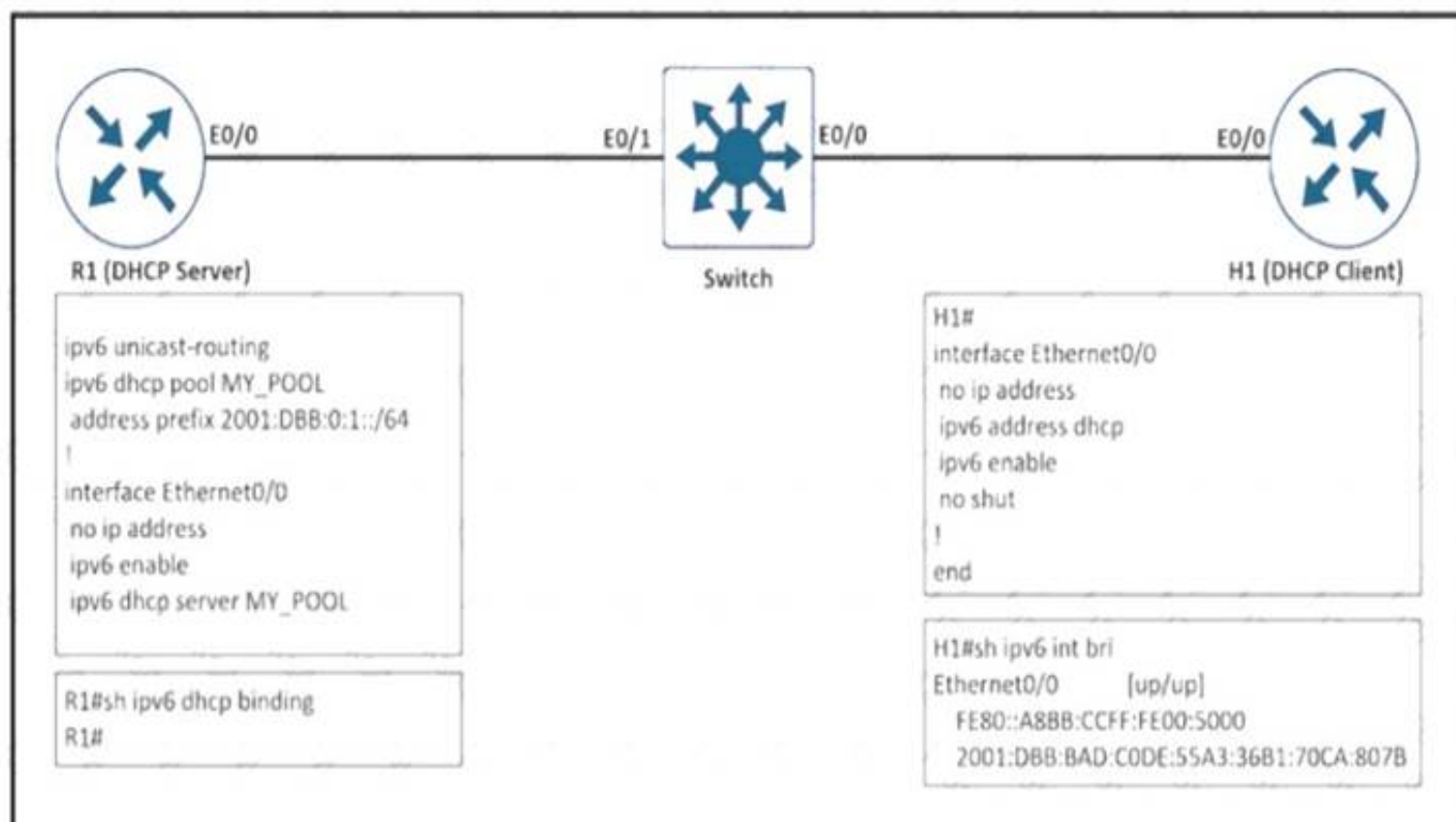
Refer to the exhibit. The client server but the show command does not show the IPv6 DHCP bindings on the server. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

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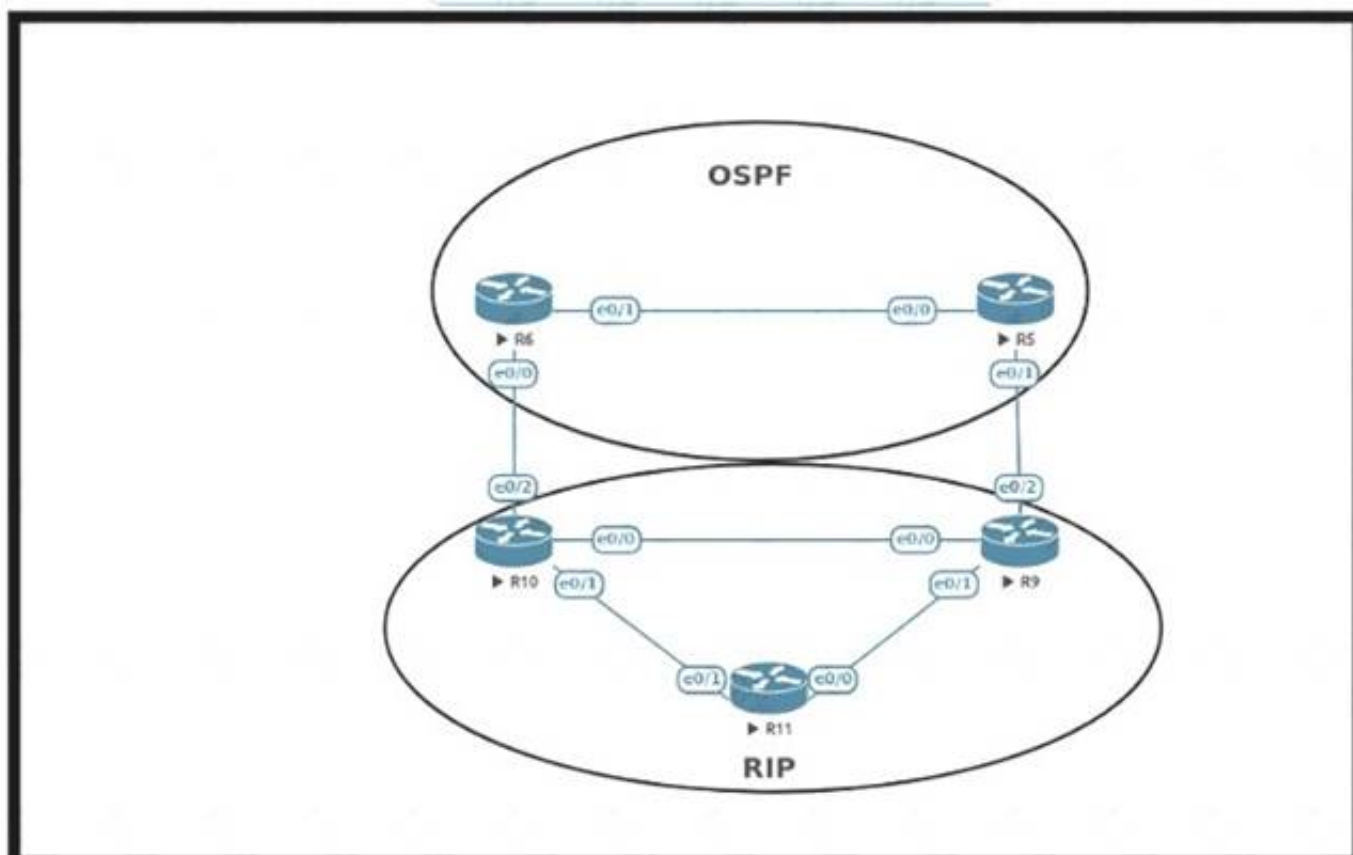
Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 241
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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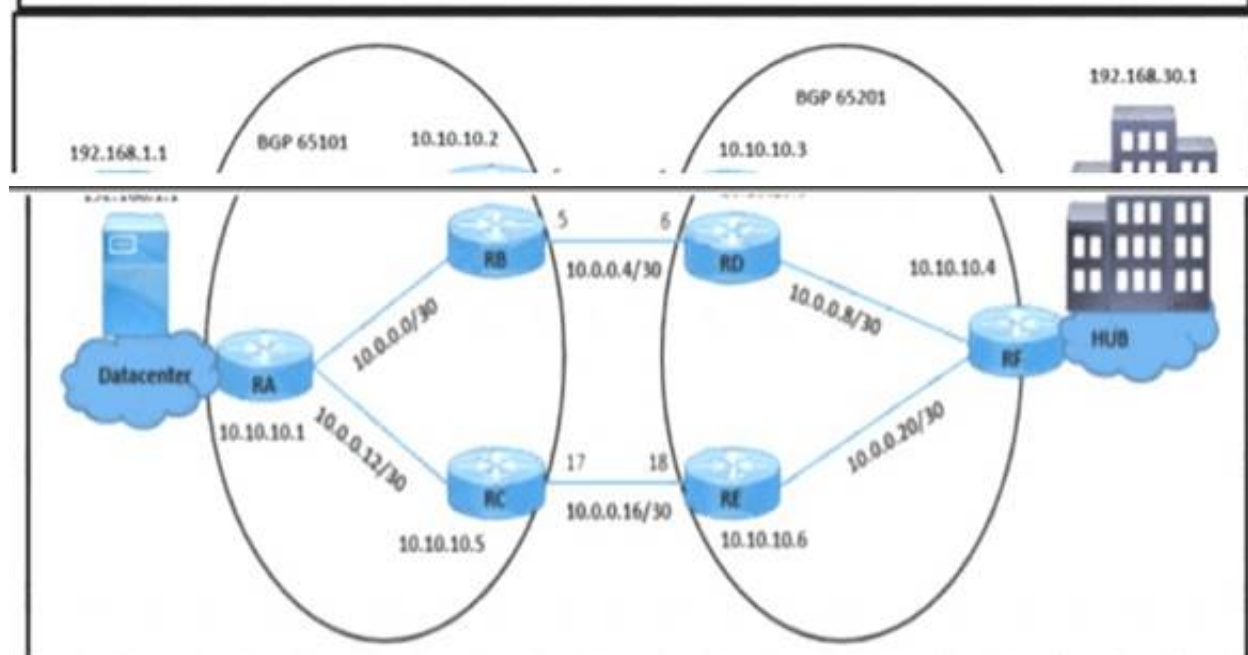

Refer to the exhibit. A customer finds that traffic from the application server (192.168.1.1) to the HUB site passes through a congested path that causes random packet drops. The NOC team influences the BGP path with MED on RB. but RD still sees that traffic coming from RA is not taking an alternate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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 248
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which protocol must be secured with MD-5 authentication across the MPLS cloud to prevent hackers from introducing bogus routers?
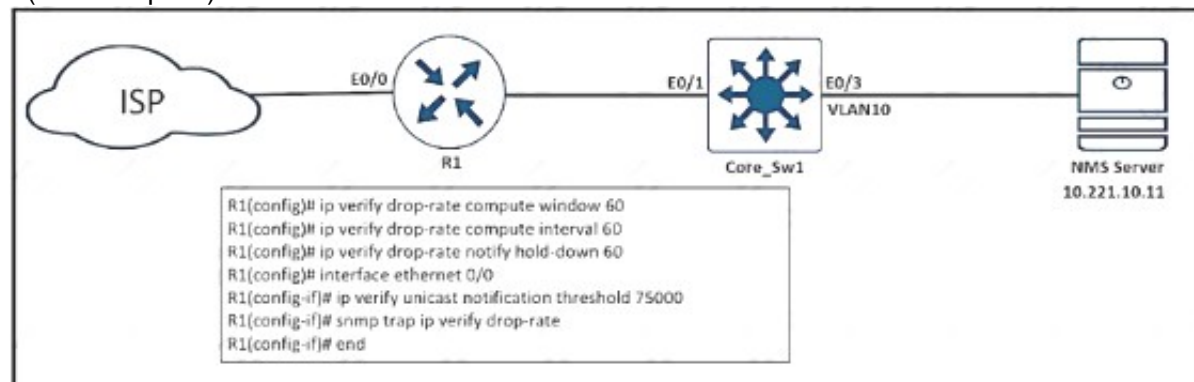
A. MP-BGP
B. LSP
C. RSVP

D. LDP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 252
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 257
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer reports that traffic is not passing on an EIGRP enabled multipoint interface on a router configured as below:
interface Serial0/0 no ip address
interface Server0/0/0.9 multipoint ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.248
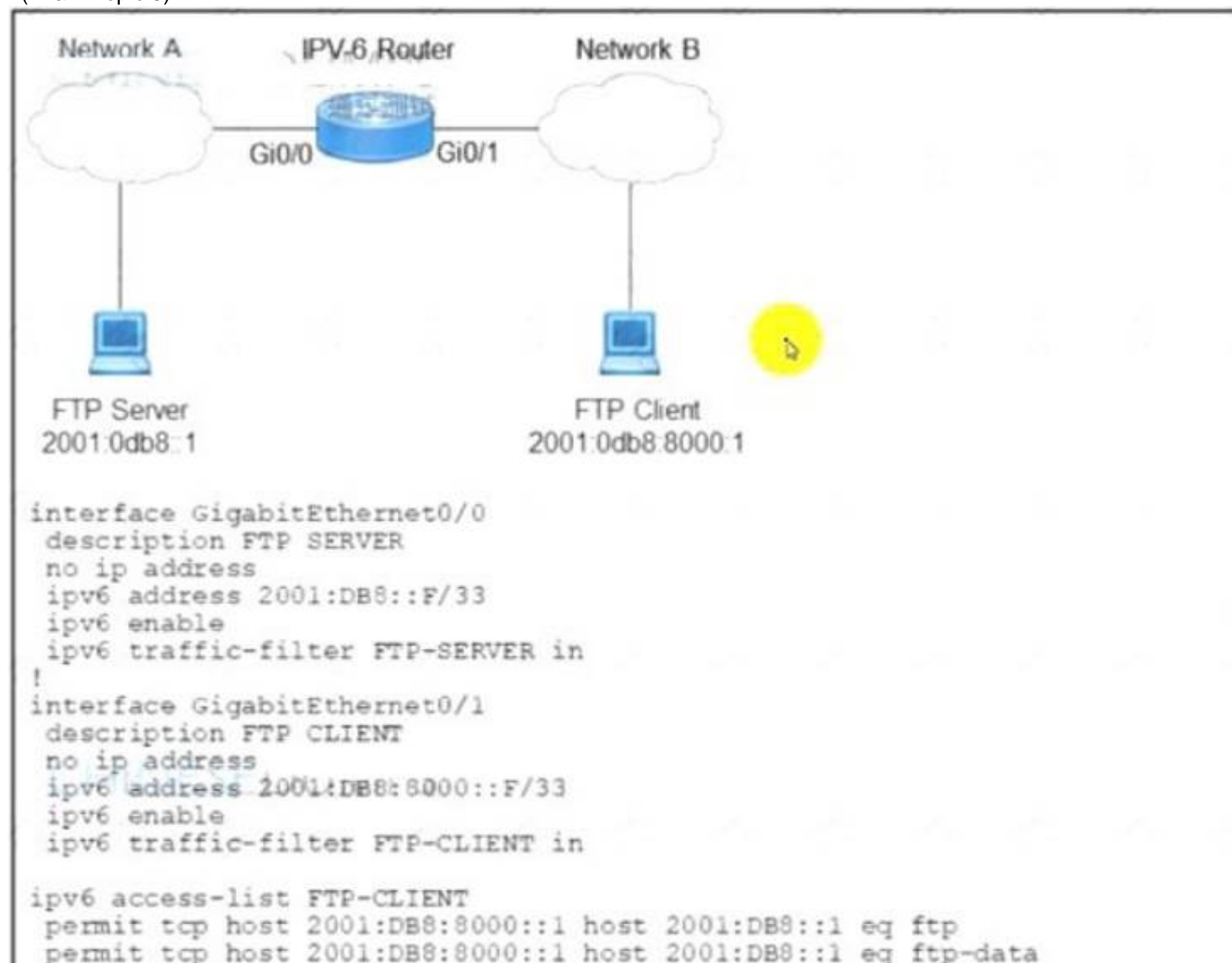ip split-horizon eigrp 1
Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 259
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 261
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Configuration Output:
aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ admin
server name admin
!
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet1
aaa authentication login admin group tacacs+ local enable
aaa session-id common
!
tacacs server admin
address ip 10 11 15 6
key 7 01150F165E1C07032D
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication admin

Debug Output:
Oct 22 12:38:57 587: AAA/BIND(0000001A): Bind i/f
Oct 22 12:38:57 587: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (0000001A): Pick method list 'admin'
Oct 22 12:38:57 587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:38:57 587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status GET_PASSWORD
Oct 22 12:39:02 327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:39:02 327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status FAIL - bad password
```
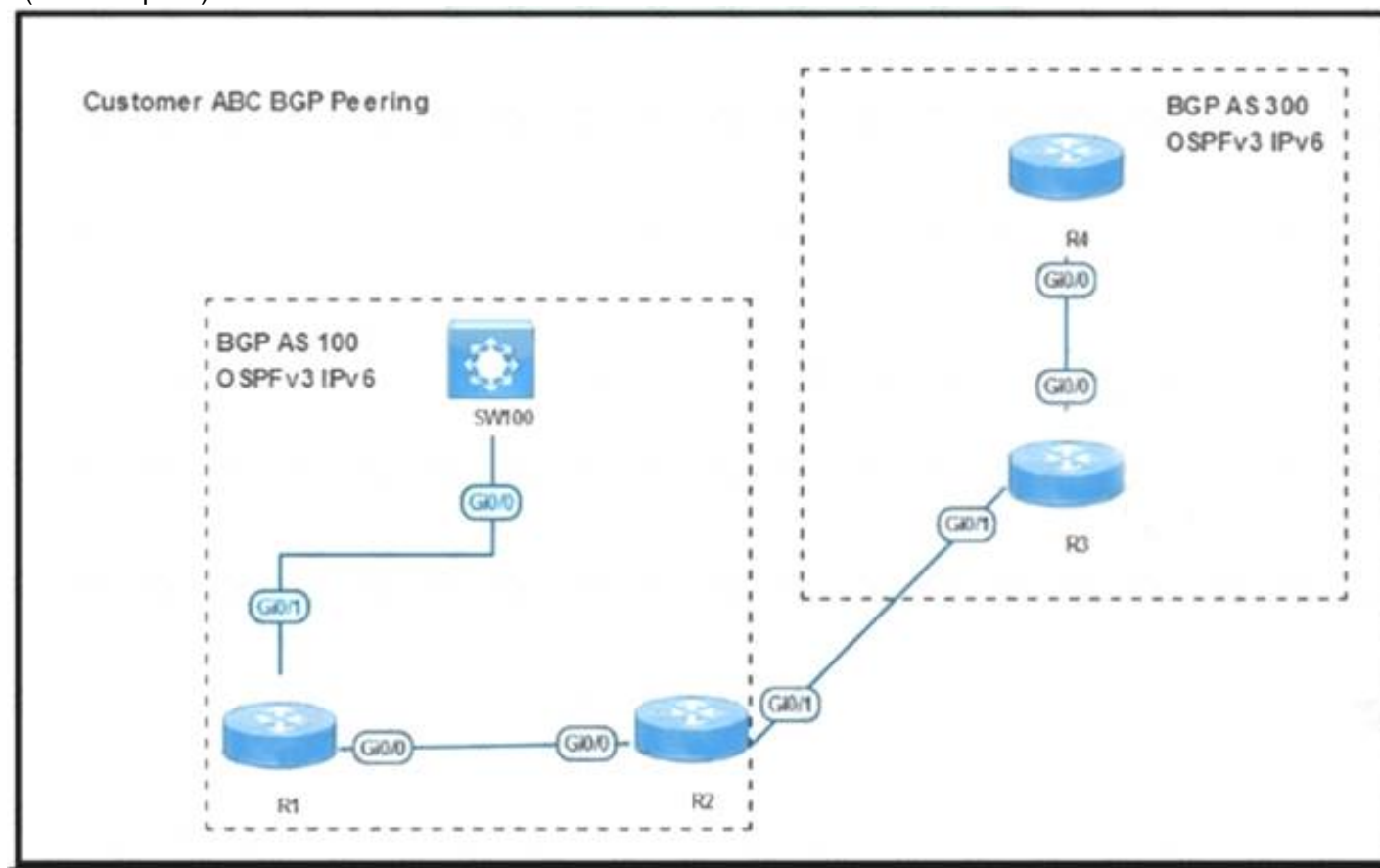
An administrator configured a Cisco router for TACACS authentication, but the router is using the local enable password instead Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 265
- (Exam Topic 3)

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


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


SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 unicast
SW100#

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

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

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

   R2
   router bgp 100
    address-family ipv6
    neighbor 2001::2
    neighbor 2001::1 next-hop-self

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

   R2
   router bgp 100
    address-family ipv6
    neighbor 2001::2
    neighbor 2001::1 as-override

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

    R2
    router bgp 100
     address-family ipv6
      no synchronization
    SW100
     router bgp 100
      address-family ipv6
       no synchronization

○ R1
    router bgp 100
     address-family ipv6
      redistribute connected

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which table is used to map the packets in an MPLS LSP that exit from the same interface, via the same next hop, and have the same queuing policies?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 271
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of IPv6 Source Guard?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
IPv6 source guard is an interface feature between the populated binding table and data traffic filtering. This feature enables the device to deny traffic when it is originated from an address that is not stored in the binding table. IPv6 source guard does not inspect ND or DHCP packets;rather, it works in conjunction with IPv6 neighbor discovery (ND) inspection or IPv6 address glean, both of which detect existing addresses on the link and store them into the binding table.

NEW QUESTION 275
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which function does LDP provide in an MPLS topology?

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

Answer: B

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

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

NEW QUESTION 279
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

User Access Verification

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 284
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibits.

```
London – "show ip route" output

Gateway of last resort is not set

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


Rome - "show run | section router" output

router eigrp 111
   network 172.1.0.0
   network 172.16.0.0
   no auto-summary
```
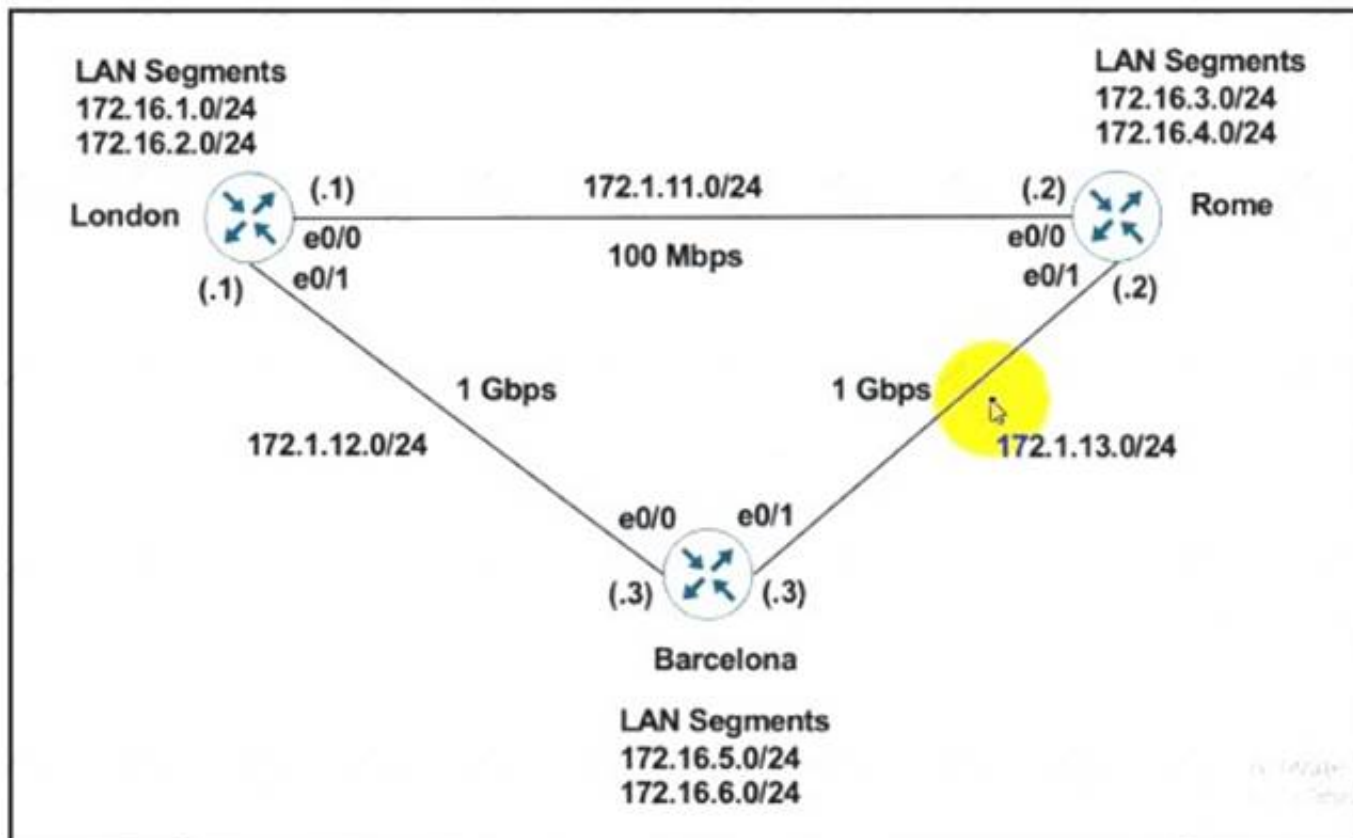
London must reach Rome using a faster path via EIGRP if all the links are up but it failed to take this path Which action resolves the issue?

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

**Answer:** D

NEW QUESTION 286
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured routing between multiple OSPF domains and introduced a routing loop that caused network instability. Which action resolves the problem?

A. Set a tag using the redistribute command toward a domain and deny inbound m the other domain by a matching tag
B. Set a tag using the redistribute command toward a different domain and deny the matching tag when exiting from that domain
C. Set a tag using the network command in a domain and use the route-map command to deny the matching lag when exiting toward a different domain
D. Set a tag using the network command in a domain and use the route-map command to deny the matching tag when entering into a different domain

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 288
- (Exam Topic 3)
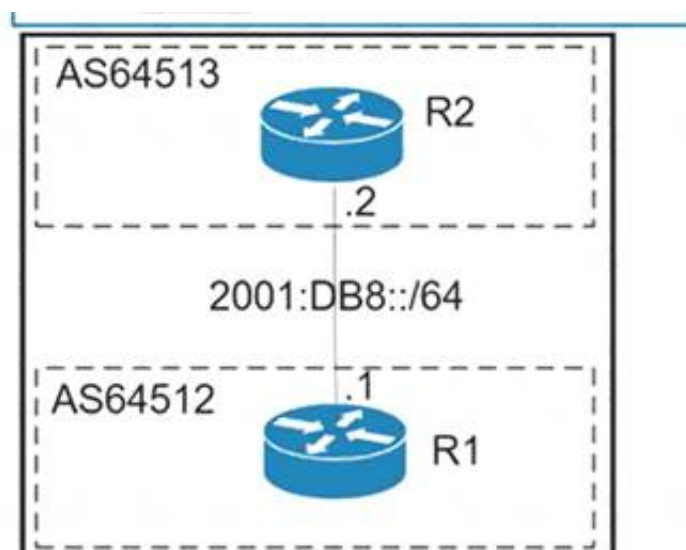
```
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
R1#show ipv6 access-list
IPv6 access list inbound-acl
    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 eq bgp host 2001:DB8::1 (77 matches) sequence 20
    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 host 2001:DB8::1 eq bgp (19 matches) sequence 30
    deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/32 any (95 matches) sequence 40
    permit ipv6 any (23 matches) sequence 1000
R1#
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer applied filter on R1 The interface flapped between R1 and R2 and cleaning the BGP session did not restore the BGP session and failed Which action must the engineer take to restore the BGP session from R2 to R1?

A. Apply the IPv6 traffic filter in the outbound direction on the interface
B. ICMPv6 must be permitted by the IPv6 traffic filter
C. Enable the BGP session, which went down when the session was cleared.
D. Swap the source and destination IP addresses in the IPv6 traffic filter

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 293
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are the two prerequisites to enable BFD on Cisco routers? (Choose two)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 295
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which mechanism must be chosen to optimize the reconvergence time for OSPF at company location 407173257 that is less CPU-intensive than reducing the hello and dead timers?

A. BFD
B. Dead Peer Detection keepalives
C. SSO
D. OSPF demand circuit

Answer: A

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

```
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
Description **** WAN link ****
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.2555.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/1
Description **** LAN Network ****
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.2555.0
!
!
router ospf 1
router-id 4.4.4.4
log-adjacency-changes
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 10
!
```

A)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network broadcast
```

B)

```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf interface type network
```

C)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf network point-to-point
```

D)
```
interface loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf interface area 10
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 297
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Refer to the exhibit Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  vrf forwarding CCNP
```

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
interface Loopback0
  vrf forwarding CCNP
```

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  ip vrf forwarding CCNP
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 302
- (Exam Topic 3)
R1 and R2 are configured as eBGP neighbor , R1 is in AS100 and R2 is in AS200. R2 is advertising these networks to R1:

```
172.18.16.0/20
172.16.3.0/24
172.16.4.0/24
192.168.1.0/24
192.168.2.0/24
172.16.0.0/16
```

The network administrator on R1 must improve convergence by blocking all subnets of 172-16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in, Which set of configurations accomplishes the task on R1?

A. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23 ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200 neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in
B. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 ge 23 ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200 neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in
C. access-list 1 deny 172.16.0.0 0.0.254.255 access-list 1 permit any!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200neighbor 192.168.100.2 distribute-list 1 in
D. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200 neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Blocking all subnets of 172.16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in" would block 172.16.16.0/20.
The first prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23" means "all networks that fall within the 172.16.0.0/16 range AND that have a subnet mask of /23 or less" are denied.
The second prefix-list "ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32" means allows all other prefixes.

NEW QUESTION 306
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 309
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing to limit OSPF traffic to be policed to 1 Mbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must also be allowed at this point for traffic analysis. The router configuration is:
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-OSPF match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
The Control Plane Policing failed to monitor and police OSPF traffic. Which configuration resolves this issue?

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


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

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


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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311
- (Exam Topic 3)
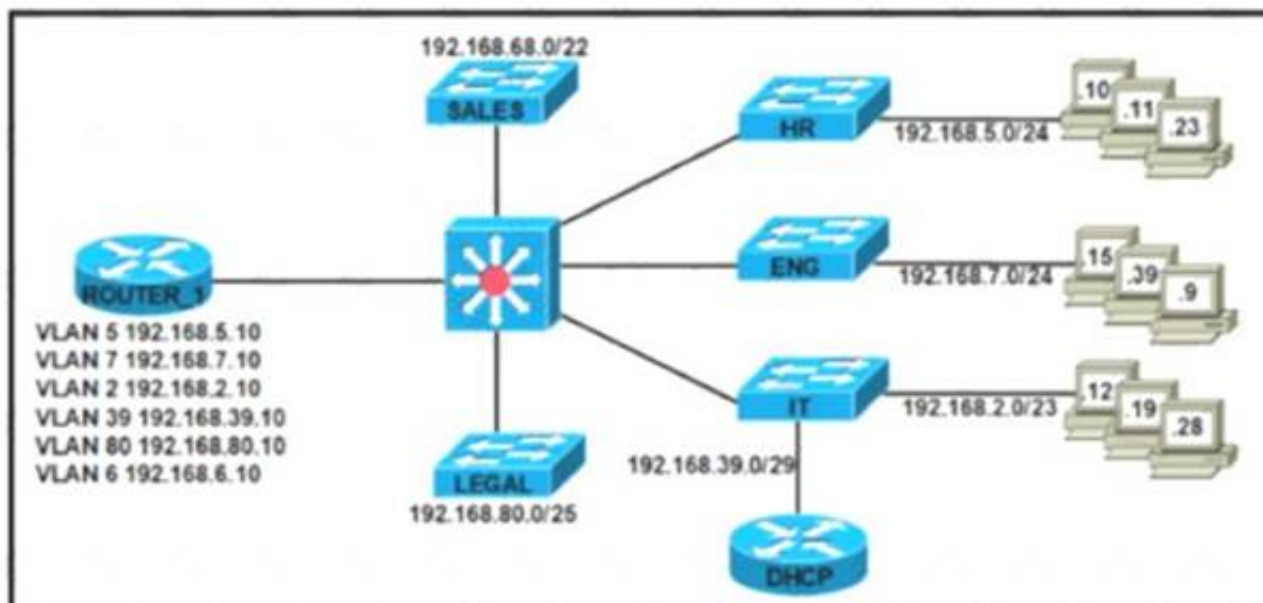
Refer to lhe exhibit After an engineer configured a new Cisco rouler as a DHCP server, users reponed iwo primary issues:

> Devices in the HR subnet have intermittent connectivity problems.

> Workstations in the LEGAL subnet cannot obtain IP addresses.
Which configurations must the engineer apply to ROUTER_1 to restore connectivity for the affected devices?

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
    encapsulation dot1Q 5
    ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
    ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
    encapsulation dot1Q 80
    ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
    ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.5.1 192.168.5.10
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool LEGAL
    network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
    default-router 192.168.80.10

ip dhcp pool HR
    network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
    default-router 192.168.5.10

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
    encapsulation dot1Q 5
    ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
    ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
    encapsulation dot1Q 80
    ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
    ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool LEGAL
    network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
    default-router 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool HR
    network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
    default-router 192.168.5.10

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
   encapsulation dot1Q 5
   ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
   ip helper-address 192.168.93.100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
   encapsulation dot1Q 80
   ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
   ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.5.1 192.168.5.1
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool LEGAL
   network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
   default-router 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool HR
   network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
   default-router 192.168.5.10

○ interface GigabitEthernet0/0.5
   encapsulation dot1Q 5
   ip address 192.168.5.10 255.255.255.0
   ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.80
   encapsulation dot1Q 80
   ip address 192.168.80.10 255.255.255.128
   ip helper-address 192.168.39.100
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.5.1 192.168.5.5
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.80.1 192.168.80.110
!
ip dhcp pool LEGAL
   network 192.168.80.0 255.255.255.128
   default-router 192.168.80.10
!
ip dhcp pool HR
   network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
   default-router 192.168.5.10

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 313
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Packet received via UDP from
192.168.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1SrParseV3SnmpMessage: No
matching Engine ID.

SrParseV3SnmpMessage: Failed.
SrDoSnmp: authentication failure, Unknown Engine ID

*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Report, reqid 29548, errstat 0,
erridx 0
internet.6.3.15.1.1.4.0 = 3
*Sep 26 19:50:43.508: SNMP: Packet sent via UDP to 192.168.1.2
process_mgmt_req_int: UDP packet being de-queued

Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Show snmp user
B. debug snmp engine-id
C. debug snmpv3 engine-id
D. debug snmp packet
E. showsnmpv3 user

Answer: AD

Explanation:
There are 3 values in the SNMPv3 header that must match for the communication to take place: snmpEngineID, snmpEngineTime, snmpEngineBoots. The error received indicates a problem with the EngineID value: "authentication failure, Unknown Engine ID"
To specify the Engine ID, we can use the command "show snmp user". The following example specifies the username as abcd with Engine ID: 00000009020000000C025808:

```
Router#show snmp user abcd
User name: abcd
Engine ID: 00000009020000000C025808
storage-type: nonvolatile active access-list: 10
Rowstatus: active
Authentication Protocol: MD5
Privacy protocol: 3DES
Group name: VacmGroupName
Group name: VacmGroupName
```

The "debug snmp packet" command displays all SNMP packets that are arriving and being replied to.

NEW QUESTION 315
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 319
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
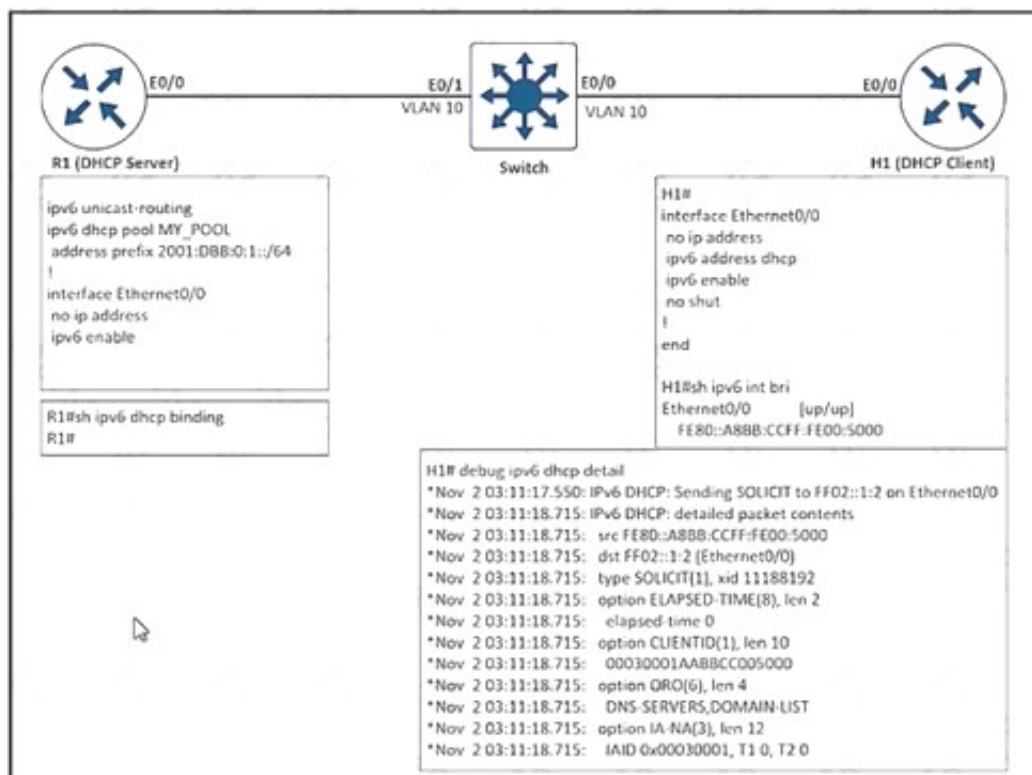
After the network administrator rebuilds the IPv6 DHCP server, clients are not getting the IPv6 address lease. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 322
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which technique removes the outermost label of an MPLS-tagged packet before the packet is forwarded to an adjacent LER?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 327
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

An engineer applies a prefix-list filter that filters most of the network 10 prefixes instead of allowing them. Which action resolves the issue?
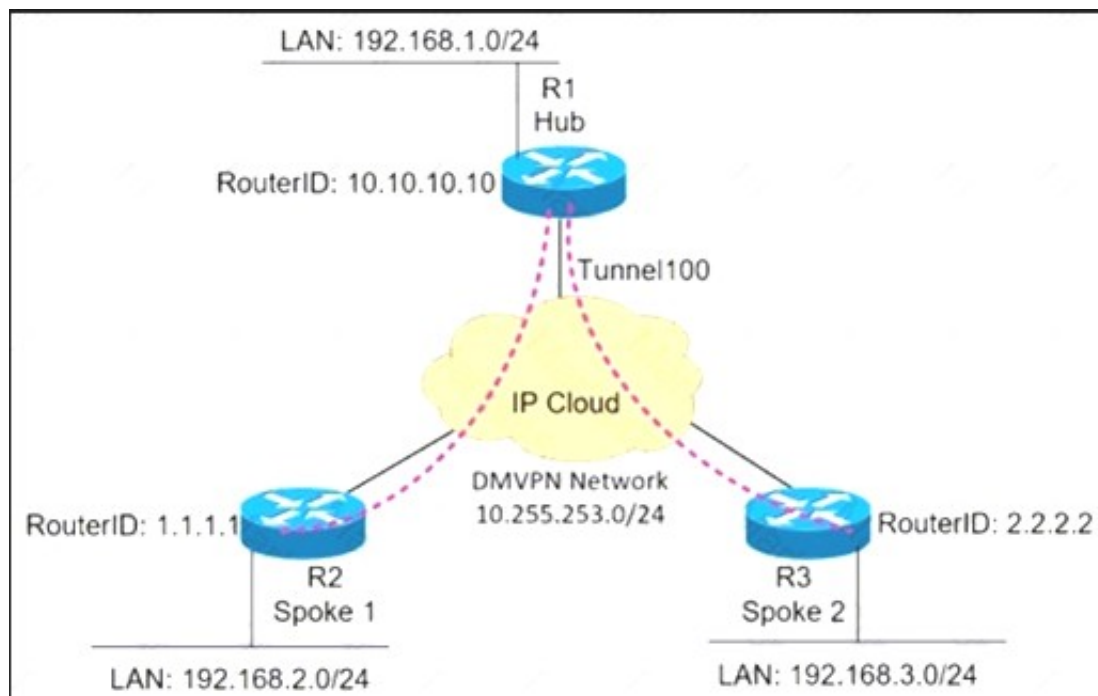
A. Modify the ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 9 command.
B. Modify the command Modify the Ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 32 command.
C. Modify the Ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 command.
D. Modify the ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 330
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

LAN: 192.168.1.0/24

R1
Hub

RouterID: 10.10.10.10

Tunnel100

IP Cloud

DMVPN Network
10.255.253.0/24

RouterID: 1.1.1.1   RouterID: 2.2.2.2

R2   R3
Spoke 1   Spoke 2

LAN: 192.168.2.0/24   LAN: 192.168.3.0/24

```
*Mar 1 17:19:04.051 %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:06.375 %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Tunnel100 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Adjacency forced to
reset
*Mar 1 17:19:06.627 %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:10.123 %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Tunnel100 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Adjacency forced to
reset
*Mar 1 17:19:14.499 %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 10.10.10.10 on Tunnel100 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 17:19:19.139 %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 10.10.10.10 on Tunnel100 from EXSTART to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface
down or detached
*Mar 1 17:01:51.975 %OSPF-4-NONEIGHBOR: Received database description from unknown neighbor 192.168.1.1
*Mar 1 17:01:57.783 OSPF: Rcv LS UPD from 192.168.1.1 on Tunnel100 length 88 LSA count 1
*Mar 1 17:01:57.155 OSPF: Send UPD to 10.255.253.1 on Tunnel100 length 100 LSA count 2
```

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

A. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on both spoke routers
B. ip ospf network point-to-point on the hub router
C. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on One spoke router
D. ip ospf network point-to-point on both spoke routers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 334
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 337
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router#show ip bgp vpnv4 rd 1100:1001 10.30.116.0/23
BGP routing table entry for 1100:1001:10.30.116.0/23, version 26765275
Paths: (9 available, best #6, no table)
 Advertised to update-groups:
    1    2    3
 (65001 64955 65003) 65089, (Received from a RR-client)
   172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.236 (172.16.224.236)
     Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
     Extended Community: RT 1100:1001
     mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
 (65008 64955 65003) 65089
   172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.131.123.71 (10.131.123.71)
     Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
     Extended Community: RT 1100:1001
     mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
 (65001 64955 65003) 65089
   172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.253 (172.16.216.253)
     Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
     Extended Community: RT 1100:1001
     mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
 (65001 64955 65003) 65089
   172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.252 (172.16.216.252)
     Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
     Extended Community: RT 1100:1001
     mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
 (64955 65003) 65089
   172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.77.255.57 (10.77.255.57)
     Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 120, valid, confed-external
     Extended Community: RT 1100:1001
     mpls labels in/out nolabel/362
 (64955 65003) 65089
   172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.57.255.11 (10.57.255.11)
     Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external, best
     Extended Community: RT 1100:1001
     mpls labels in/out nolabel/362

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

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured BGP and wants to select the path from 10.77.255.57 as the best path instead of current best path. Which action resolves the issue?
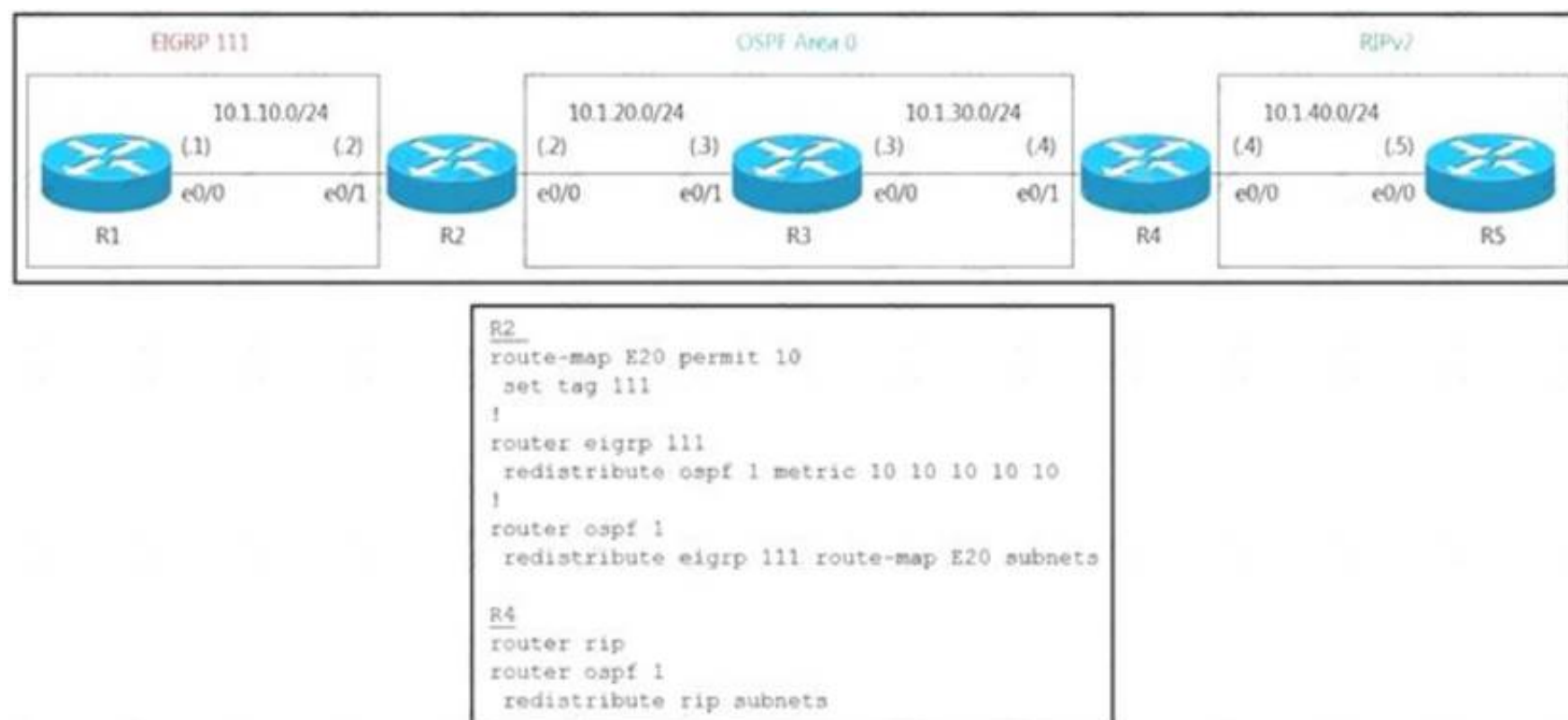
A. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the desired best path
B. Configure higher MED to select as the best path.
C. Configure lower LOCAL_PREF to select as the best path.
D. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the current best path

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 341
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

R5 should not receive any routes originated in the EIGRP domain. Which set of configuration changes removes the EIGRP routes from the R5 routing table to fix the issue?

A. R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111route-map O2R permit 20!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
B. R2route-map E20 deny 20 R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
C. R4route-map O2R permit 10 match tag 111route-map O2R deny 20!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
D. R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this question, routes from EIGRP domain are redistributed into OSPF (with tag 111) then RIPv2 but without any filtering so R5 learns all routes from both EIGRP and OSPF domain. If we only want R5 to learn routes from OSPF domain then we must filter out routes with tag 111 and permit other routes. The line "route-map O2R permit 20" is important to allow other routes because of the implicit deny all at the end of each route-map.

NEW QUESTION 343
- (Exam Topic 3)
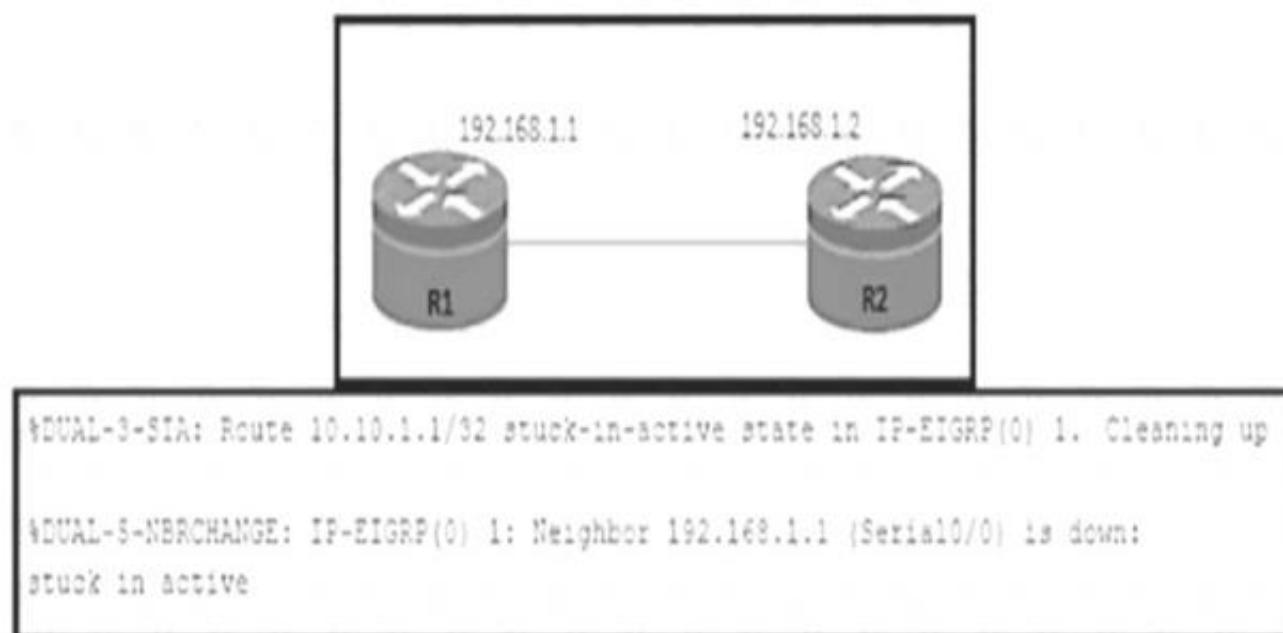
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer notices a connectivity problem between routers R1 and R2. The frequency of this problem is high during peak business hours. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Increase the MTU on the interfaces that connect R1 and R2.
B. Increase the available bandwidth between R1 and R2.
C. Decrease the EIGRP keepallve and hold down timers on R1 and R2.
D. Set static EIGRP neighborship between R1 and R2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 346
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured CoPP so that all routing protocol traffic toward the router CPU is limited to 1 mbps. All traffic that exceeds this limit must be dropped. The router is running BGP and OSPF Management traffic for Telnet and SSH must be limited to 500kbps.
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit tcp any any range 22 23 access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-ROUTING match access-group 100
class-map CM-MGMT match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ROUTING
police 1000000 conform-action transmit class CM-MGMT

police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
No traffic is filtering through CoPP,which is resulting in high CPU utilization,which configuration resolves the issue ?

A. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit ospf any anyaccess-list 101 Permit tcp any any range 22 23!class-map CM-MGMTno match access-group 100 match access-group 101
B. control-planeno service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP
C. No access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 22 access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 23 access-list 100 permit ospf any any
D. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit ospf any anyaccess-list 101 Permit tcp any any range 22 23!class-map CM-MGMTno match access-group 100 match access-group 101!control-planeno service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 348
- (Exam Topic 3)
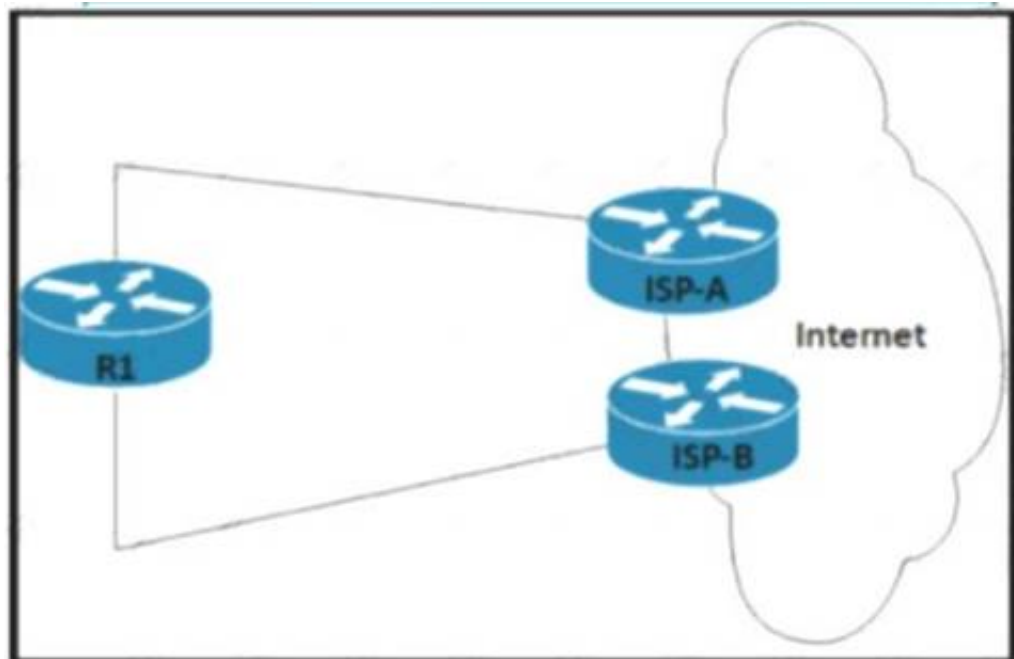
Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 peers with two ISPs using static routes to get to the internet. The requirement is that R1 must prefer ISP-A under normal circumstances and failover to ISP-B if the connectivity to ISP-A is lost. The engineer observes that R1 is load balancing traffic across the two ISPs Which action resolves the issue by sending traffic to ISP-A only with failover to ISP-B?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 353
- (Exam Topic 3)
What does the MP-BGP OPEN message contain?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 358
- (Exam Topic 3)
How is a preshared key "Test'' for all the remote VPN rooters configured In a DMVPN using GRE over IPsec set up?
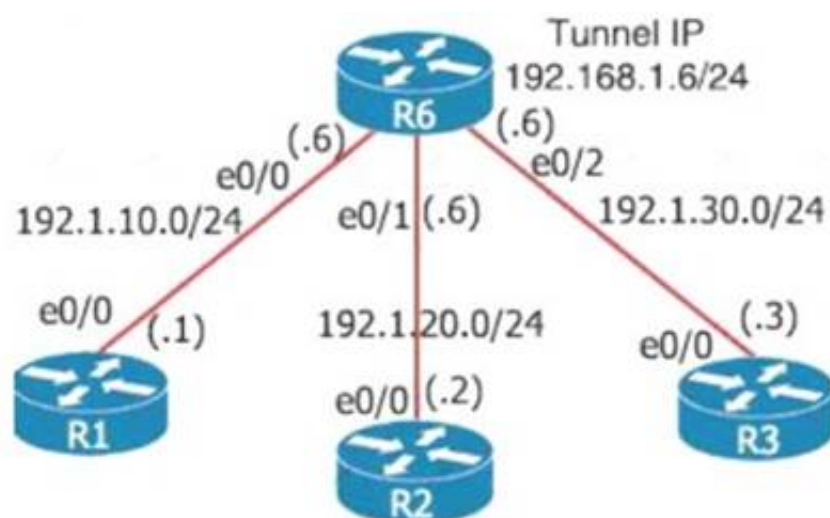
A. authentication pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
B. set pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
C. crypto Ipsec key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
D. crypto isakmp key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 359
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

DMVPN Phase II – Dynamic Mapping
Text Description automatically generated

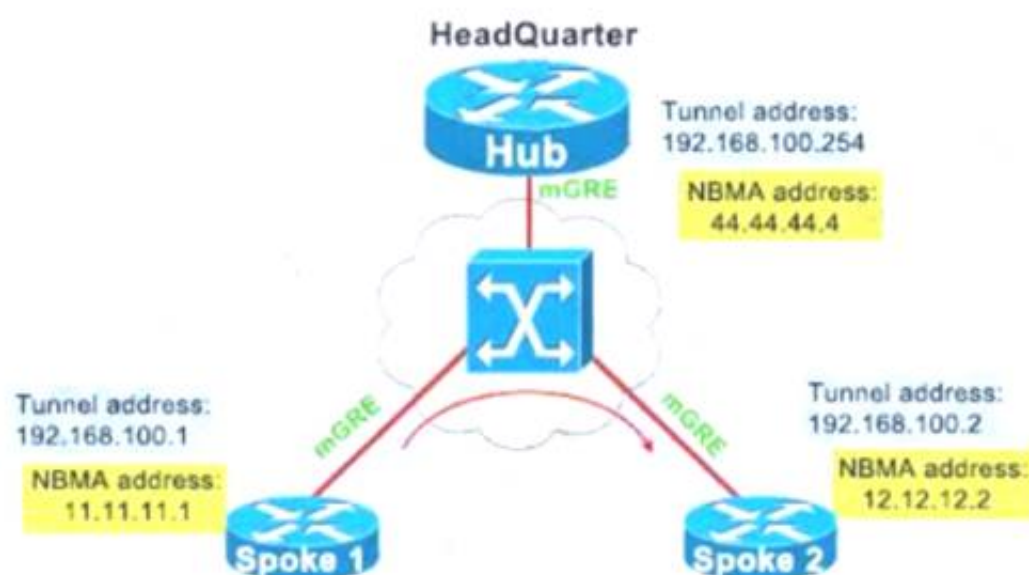| Hub	Spoke 1	Spoke 2
interface tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.100.254 255.255.255.0 tunnel source 44.44.44.4 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp network 10	interface tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source 11.11.11.1 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp network 10 ip nhrp map 192.168.100.254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

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

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

```
ip prefix-list DMZ-STATIC seq 5 permit 10.1.1.0/24
!
route-map DMZ permit 10
     match ip addresss prefix-list DMZ-STATIC
!
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
redistribute static route-map DMZ
!
ip route 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.20.20.1
```

The static route is not present in the routing table of an adjacent OSPF neighbor router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the next hop of 10.20.20.1 in the prefix list DMZ-STATIC
B. Configure the next-hop interface at the end of the static router for it to get redistributed
C. Configure a permit 20 statement to the route map to redistribute the static route
D. Configure the subnets keyword in the redistribution command

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 366
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
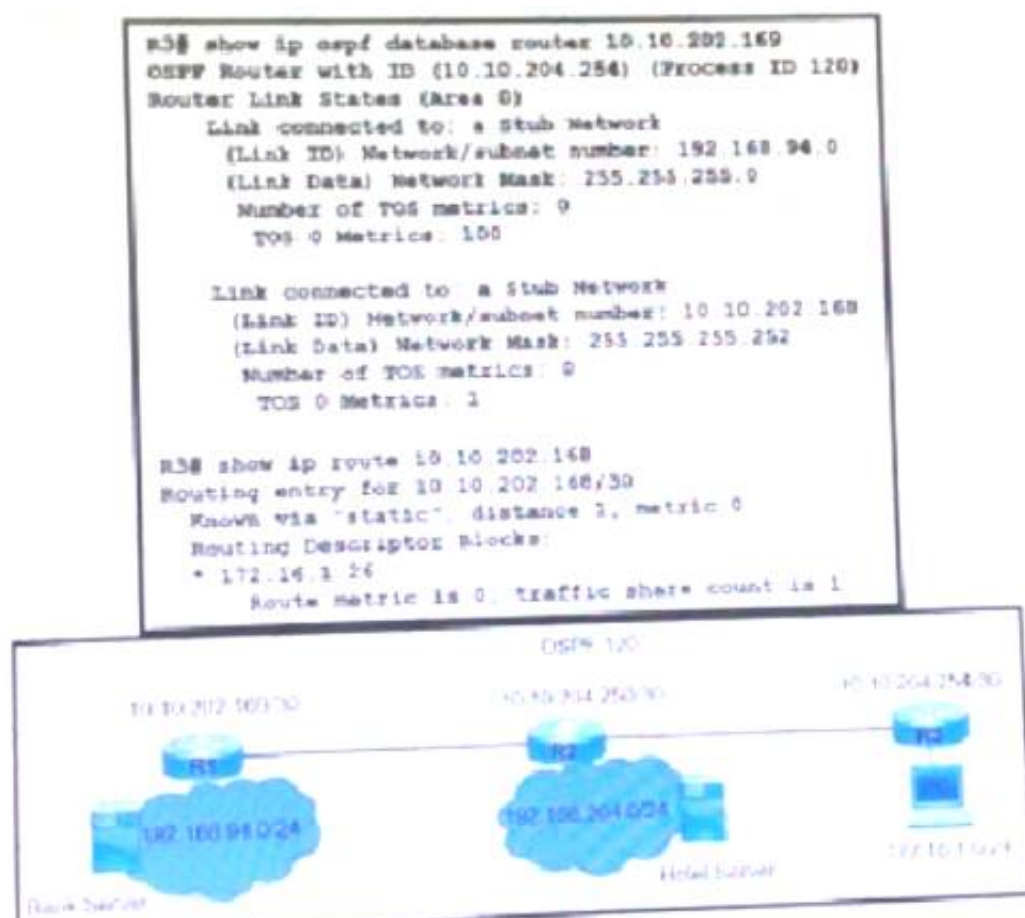
A network engineer finds that PC1 is accessing the hotel website to do the booking but fails to make payment. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Allow stub network 10.10.202.168/30 on router R3 OSPF.
B. Decrease the AD to 5 OSPF route 192.168.94.0 on R1.
C. Increase the AD to 200 of static route 192.168.94.0 on R3.
D. Configure a reverse route on R1 for PC1 172.16.1.0/24.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 368
- (Exam Topic 3)


```
ISP(config)# ip vrf EA
ISP(config-vrf)# ip vrf EB

ISP(config-if)# router ospf 100 vrf EA
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# exit

ISP(config-if)# router ospf 200 vrf EB
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# net 172.16.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ISP(config-router)# end
```
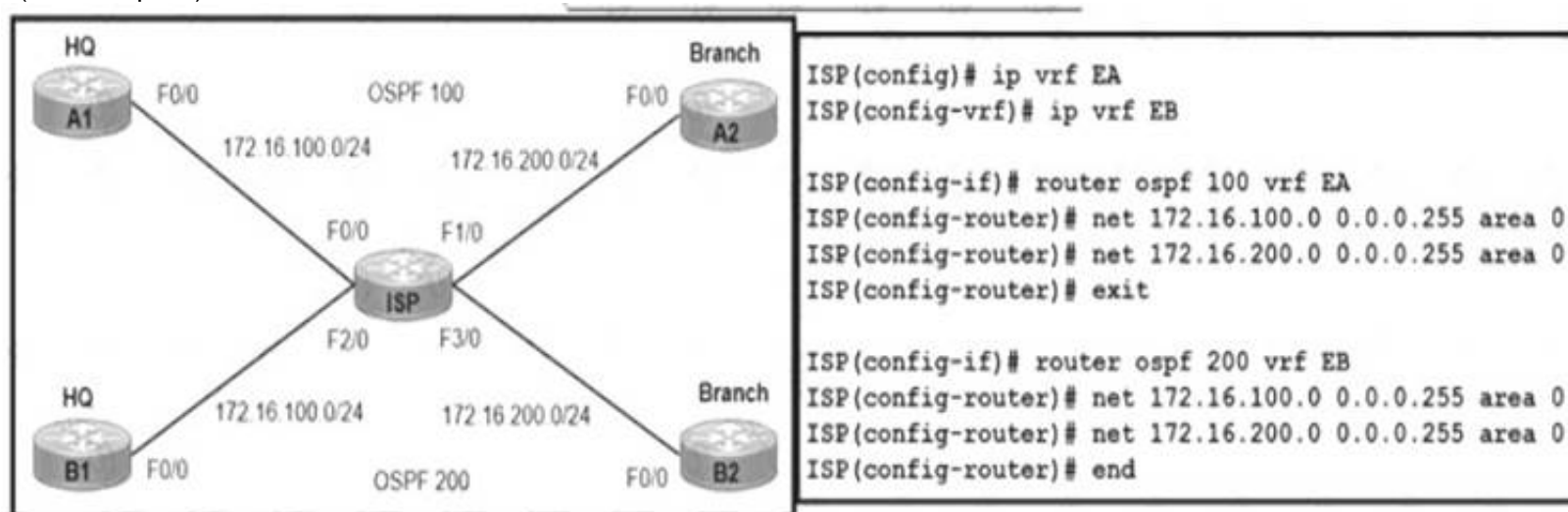
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is provisioning end-to-end traffic service for two different enterprise networks with these requirements

⯈ The OSPF process must differ between customers on HQ and Branch office routers, and adjacencies should come up instantly.

⯈ The enterprise networks are connected with overlapping networks between HO and a branch office Which configuration meets the requirements for a customer site?

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

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

C)
```
ISP(config-vrf)#int f0/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EB
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EB1_HQ
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.100.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```
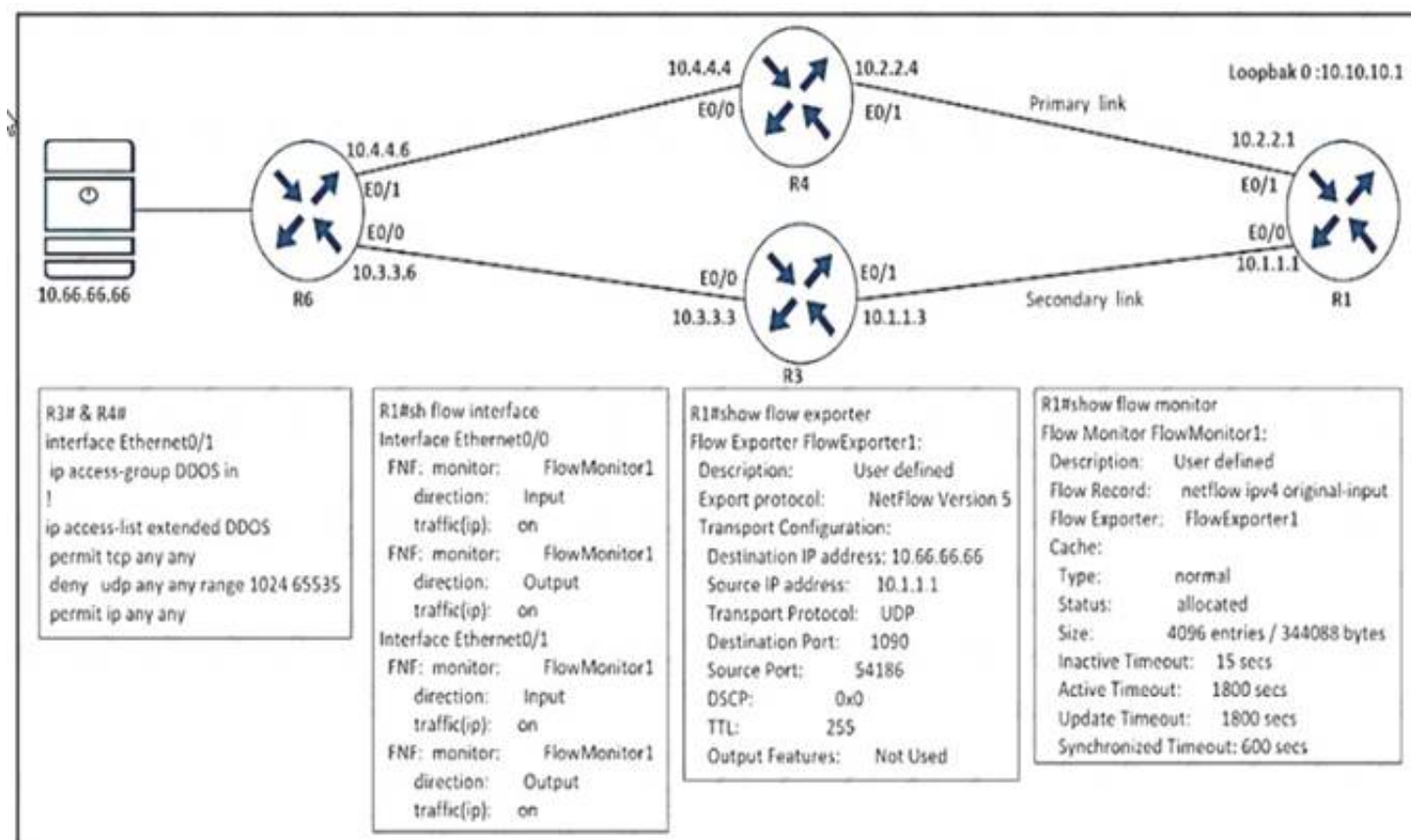
D)
```
ISP(config-if)#int f1/0
ISP(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding EA
ISP(config-if)#description TO->EA2_Branch
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.200.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)#no shut
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 369
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit An engineer configured NetFlow but cannot receive the flows from R1 Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two)

A)

```
R1(config)#flow exporter FlowExporter1
R1(config-flow-exporter)#destination 10.66.60.66
```

B)

```
R4(config)#ip access-list extended DDOS
R4(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit udp any host 10.66.66.66 eq 1090
```

C)

```
R3(config)#flow exporter FlowExporter1
R3(config-flow-exporter)#destination 10.66.66.66
```
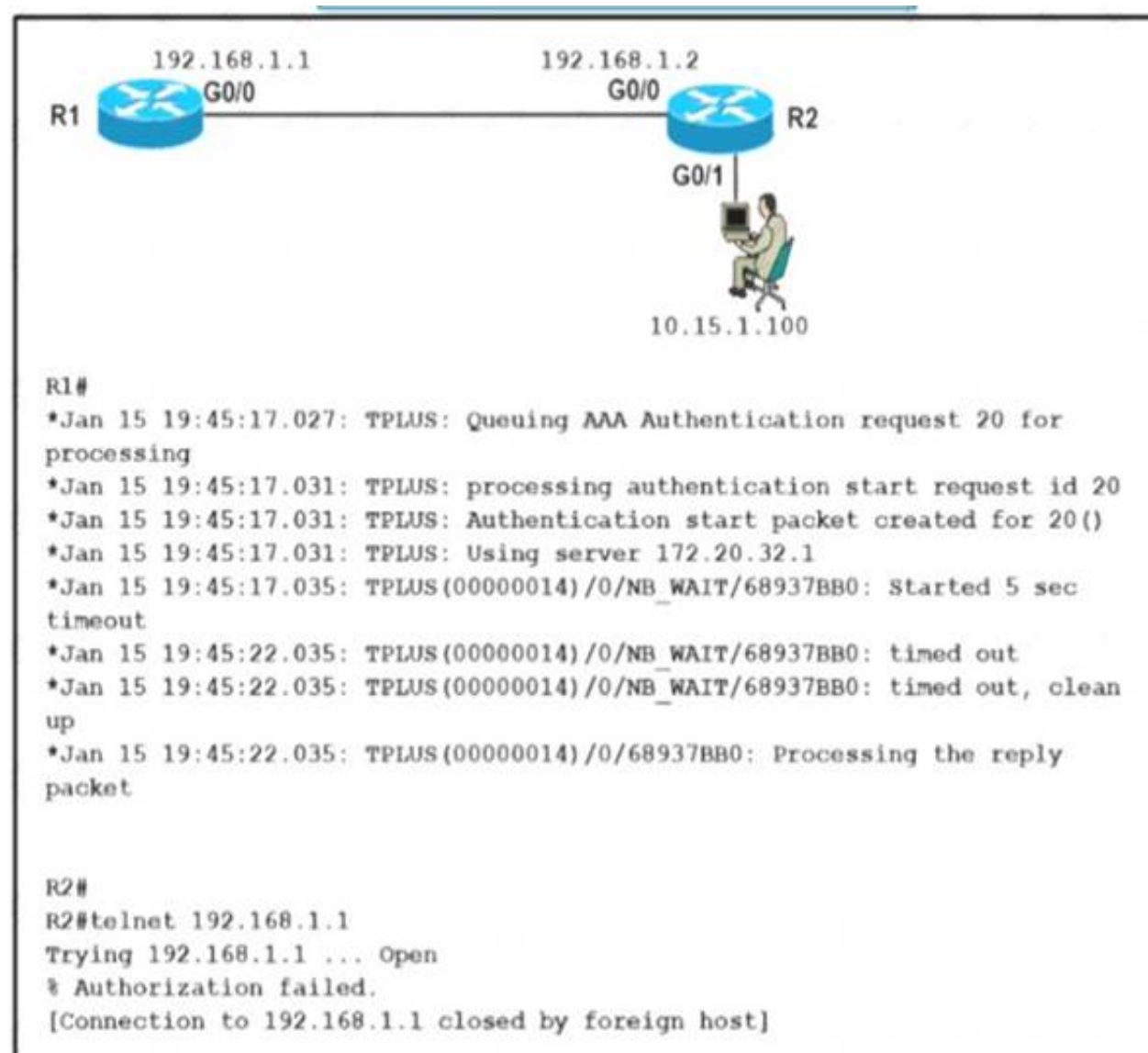
D)

```
R3(config)#ip access-list extended DDOS
R3(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit udp any host 10.66.66.66 eq 1090
```

E)

```
R4(config)#flow exporter FlowExporter1
R4(config-flow-exporter)#destination 10.66.66.66
```

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 371
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
                192.168.1.1                192.168.1.2
                G0/0                        G0/0
R1  ▤▤                                          ▤▤  R2

                                           G0/1

                                    10.15.1.100
```

```
R1#
*Jan 15 19:45:17.027: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 20 for
processing
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 20
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 20()
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: Using server 172.20.32.1
*Jan 15 19:45:17.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/NB_WAIT/68937BB0: Started 5 sec
timeout
*Jan 15 19:45:22.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/NB_WAIT/68937BB0: timed out
*Jan 15 19:45:22.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/NB_WAIT/68937BB0: timed out, clean
up
*Jan 15 19:45:22.035: TPLUS(00000014)/0/68937BB0: Processing the reply
packet


R2#
R2#telnet 192.168.1.1
Trying 192.168.1.1 ... Open
% Authorization failed.
[Connection to 192.168.1.1 closed by foreign host]
```
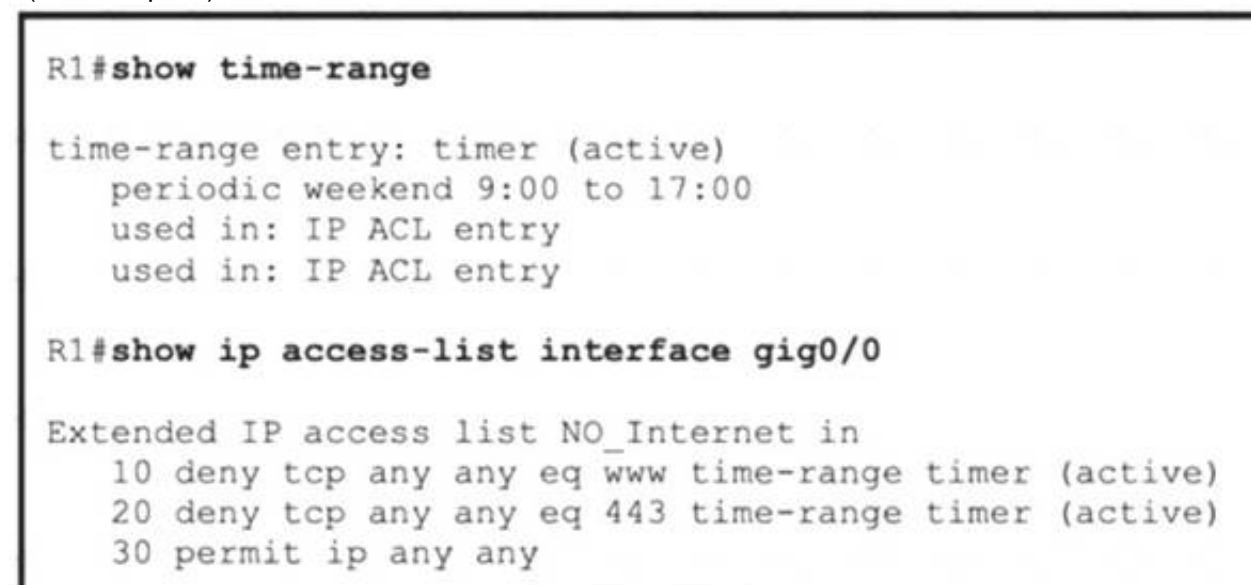
Refer to the exhibit A network engineer is troubleshooting an AAA authentication issue for R1 from R2 When an engineer tries to open a telnet connection to R1 it opens the connection but shows a %Authorization failed error message on the terminal and closes the connection silently Which action resolves the issue?
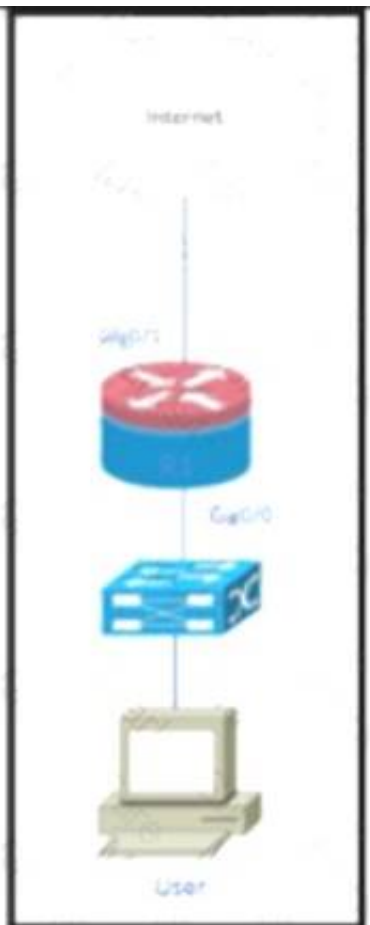
A. Resolve tacacs+ server host IP authentication miss configuration on the R1 router
B. Resolve tacacs+ server reachability from the R1 router.
C. Configure the tacacs+ server host IP on the R1 router
D. Configure authorization commands in the tacacs* server for the R1 router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 375
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show time-range

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

R1#show ip access-list interface gig0/0

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

```
no time-range timer
```

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 379
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policrg so that inbound SSH traffic is policed to 500 kbps This policy must apply to traffic coming in from 101010 0<24 and 192 168 10.0/24 networks

```
access-list 100 permit ip 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 23
!
class-map CLASS-SSH
  match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP
  class CLASS-SSH
    police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
Interface E0/0
  service-policy input PM-COPP
!
Interface E0/1
  service-policy input PM-COPP
```

The Control Rane Policing is not applied to SSH traffic and SSH is open to use any bandwidth available. Which configuration resolves this issue?

```
⊘ no access-list 100
    access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
    access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
    !
    policy-map PM-COPP
    class CLASS-SSH
    no police 500000 conform-action transmit
    police 500000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop

⊘ no access-list 100
    access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
    access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
    !
    interface E0/0
    no service-policy input PM-COPP
    !
    interface E0/1
    no service-policy input PM-COPP
    !
    control-plane
    service-policy input PM-COPP

⊘ no access-list 100
    access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
    access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
    !
    Interface E0/0
    no service-policy input PM-COPP
    !
    Interface E0/1
    no service-policy input PM-COPP
    !
    control-plane
    service-policy input PM-COPP

⊘ no access-list 100
    access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
    access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
```

A)

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
!
policy-map PM-COPP
 class CLASS-SSH
 no police 500000 conform-action transmit
 police 500000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
```

B)

```
interface E0/0
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
interface E0/1
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
control-plane
 service-policy input PM-COPP
```

C)

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
!
Interface E0/0
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
Interface E0/1
 no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
control-plane
 service-policy input PM-COPP
```

D)

```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 383
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer creates a Cisco DNA Center cluster with three nodes, but all the services are running on one host node. Which action resolves this issue?

A. Restore the link on the switch interface that is connected to a cluster link on the Cisco DNA Center
B. Click the master host node with all the services and select services to be moved to other hosts
C. Enable service distribution from the Systems 360 page.
D. Click system updates, and upgrade to the latest version of Cisco DNA Center.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To deploy Cisco DNA Center on a three-node cluster with High Availability (HA) enabled, complete the following procedure:
Step 1: Configure Cisco DNA Center on the first node in your cluster…
Step 2: Configure Cisco DNA Center on the second node in your cluster… Step 3: Configure Cisco DNA Center on the third node in your cluster… Step 4: Enable high availability on your cluster:
* a. In the Cisco DNA Center GUI, click and choose System Settings. The System 360 tab is displayed
by default.
* b. In the Hosts area, click Enable Service Distribution.
After you click Enable Service Distribution, Cisco DNA Center enters into maintenance mode. In this mode, Cisco DNA Center is unavailable until the redistribution of services is completed. You should take this into account when scheduling an HA deployment.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automationand- management/dna-center/1-3-3-0/ha_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ha_guide_1_3_3_0.html
Therefore we can choose "Enable Service Distribution" to distribute services to other host nodes.

NEW QUESTION 388
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is an MPLS LDP targeted session?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 391
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 392
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
March 10 19:28:53.254 GMT: %SNMP-3-AUTHFAIL: Authentication
failure for SNMP request from host 10.1.1.1

snmp-server community public RO 15
snmp-server community private RW 16
!
logging snmp-authfail
!
access-list 15 permit 10.1.1.1

access-list 16 permit 10.1.1.2
```

Refer to the exhibit Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure host IP address in access-list 16
B. Configure SNMPv3 on the router
C. Configure SNMP authentication on the router
D. Configure a valid SNMP community string

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 395
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

CPE con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

! Console stopped responding at this moment !
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 396
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show bgp ipv6 unicast 2001:db8::1/128
BGP routing table entry for 2001:db8::1/128, version 3
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Global-IPv6-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Local
    2001:db8:33:33::33 (metric 128) from 2001:db8:11:11::11 (1.1.1.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Originator: 3.3.3.3, Cluster list: 1.1.1.1
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer examines the BGP update for the IPv6 prefix 2001:db8::1/128. which should have been summarized into a /64 prefix. Which sequence of actions achieves the summarization?

A. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1. and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to different AS
B. The prefix is not advertised to any peer and must be advertised using the network statement on R3.
C. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 3.3.3.3. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflectorclient, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
D. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 1.111. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
E. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1. and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same A
F. Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 3 3.3 3 for the prefix.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 398
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
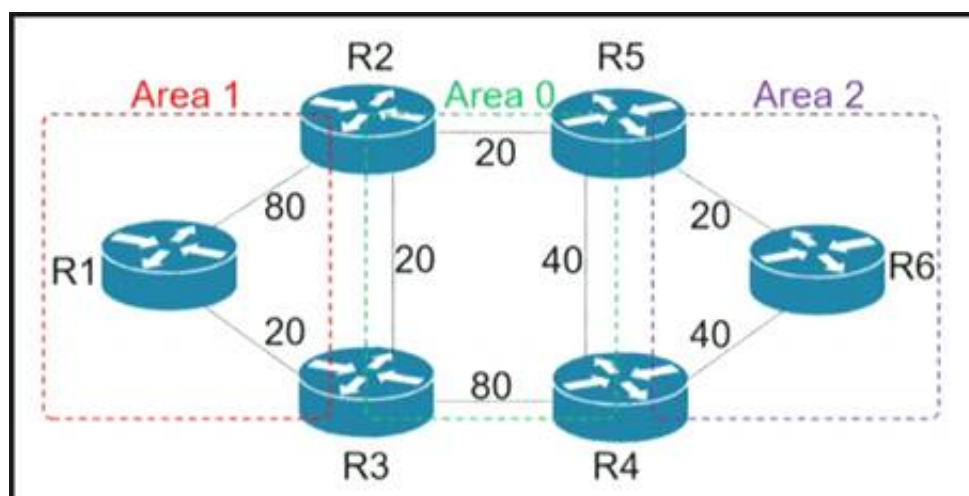
R6 should reach R1 via R5>R2>R1. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 402
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the ICMPv6 neighbor discovery messages from the left onto the correct packet types on the right.

Neighbor Solicitation	ICMPv6 Type 134
Neighbor Advertisement	ICMPv6 Type 137
Router Advertisement	ICMPv6 Type 135
Redirect Message	ICMPv6 Type 133
Router Solicitation	ICMPv6 Type 136

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

NEW QUESTION 403
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
CPE# show ip route static
<output omitted>
S*    0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Dialer0
S     198.51.100.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.1.1
S     203.0.113.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.1

CPE# show run | section router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute static subnets

CPE# show ip ospf database | begin Type-5
      Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID       ADV Router    Age    Seq#       Checksum Tag
198.51.100.0  192.168.0.1   14     0x80000001 0x0007D0 0
203.0.113.0   192.168.0.1   14     0x80000001 0x009C5C 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. The default route is not advertised to the neighboring router. Which action resolves the issue?
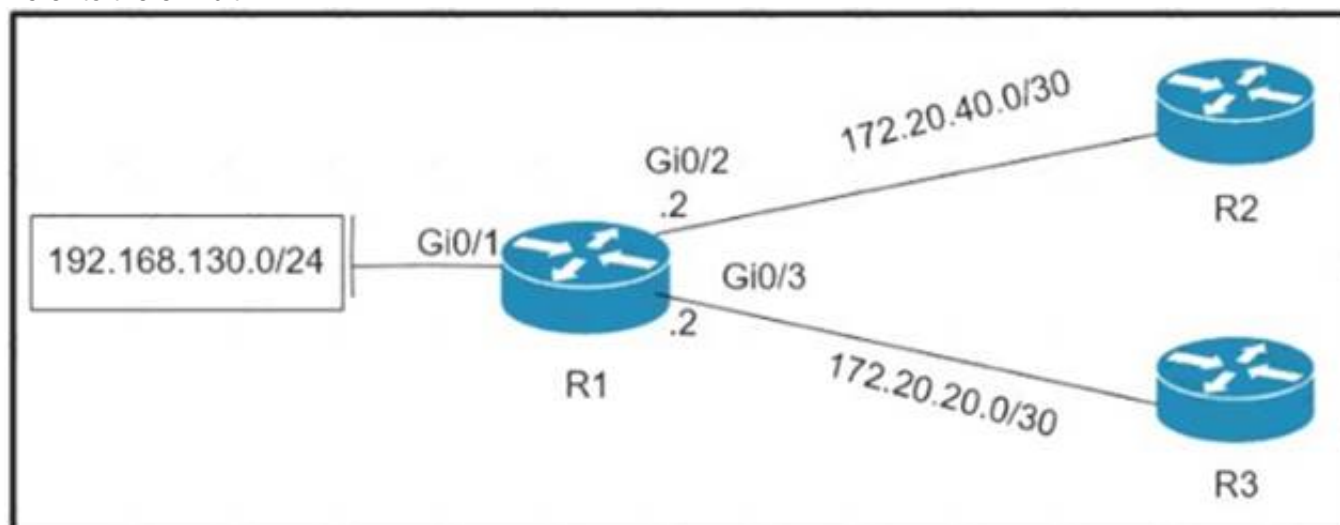
A. Configure the redistribute static metric 200 subnets command under OSPF.
B. Configure OSPF on the Dialer0 interface.
C. Configure the network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command under OSPF.
D. Configure the default-information originate command under OSPF.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 405
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 408
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
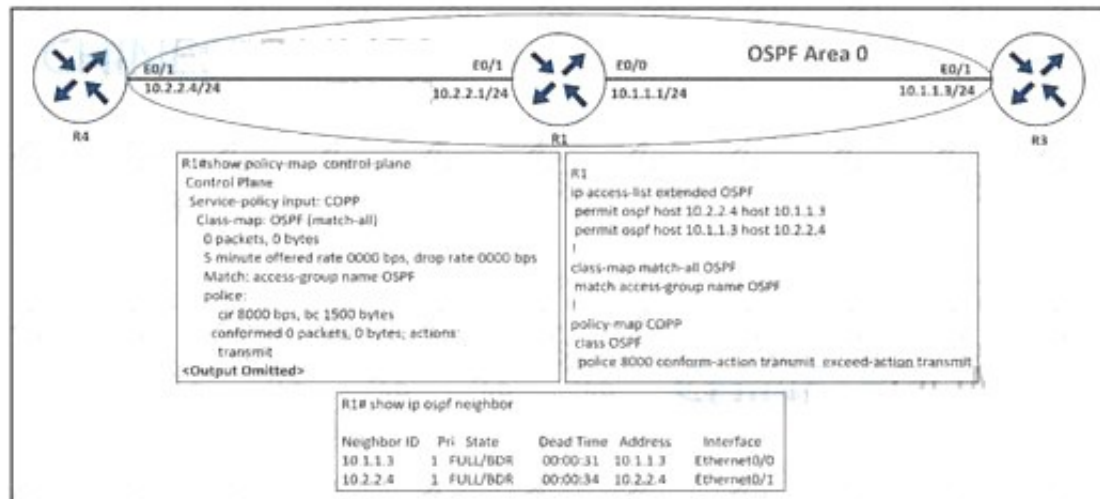
An engineer implemented CoPP but did not see OSPF traffic going through it. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 411
- (Exam Topic 3)
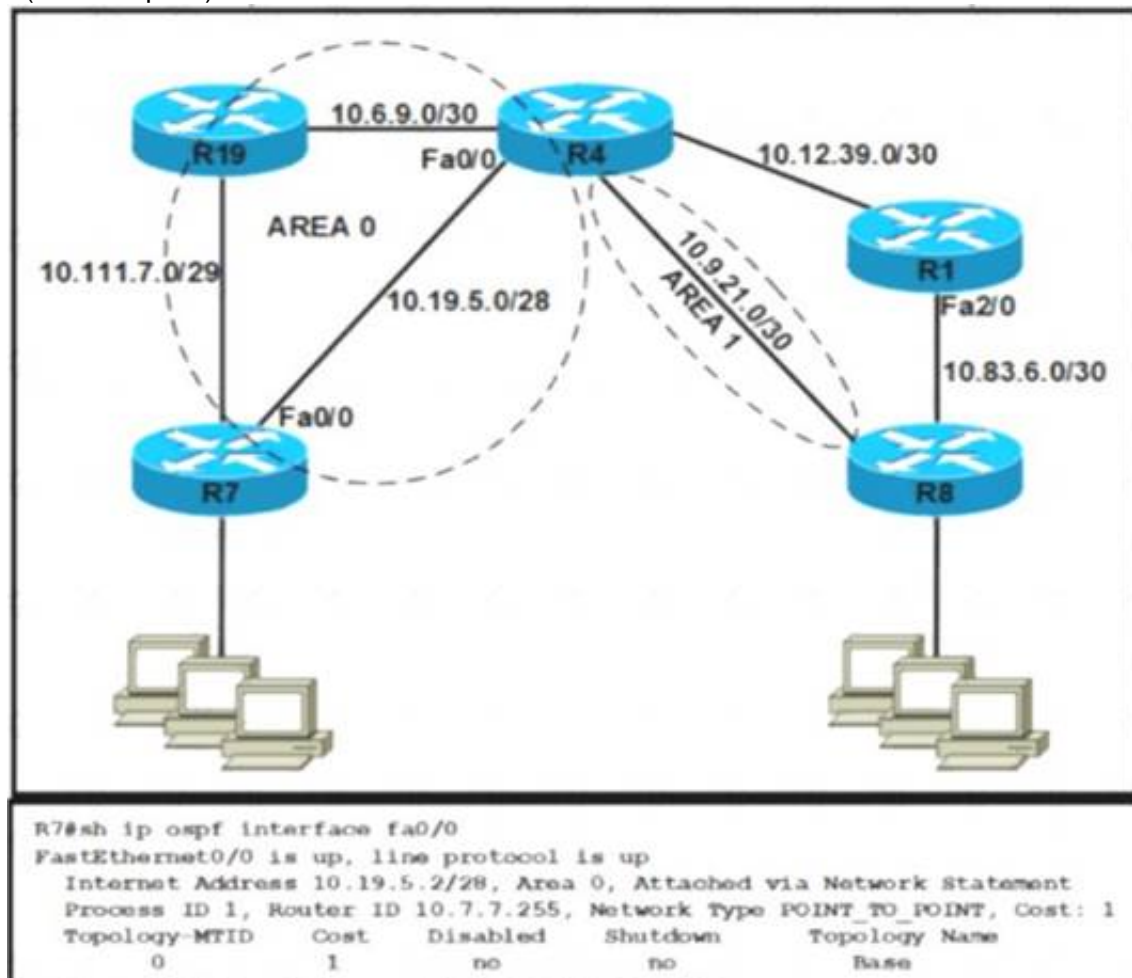
Refer to the exhibit. Router R4 is configured correctly with default OSPF values. A network engineer configured R7 for OSPF. R7 must not be elected as a DR for the segment between R4-R7. The adjacency between R4 and R7 failed to form. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 416
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

R1#show ip route eigrp
```

A prefix list is created to filter routes inbound to an EIGRP process except for network 10 prefixes After the prefix list is applied no network 10 prefixes are visible in the routing table from EIGRP. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9.
B. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
C. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 5 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 no ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8
D. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 420
- (Exam Topic 3)
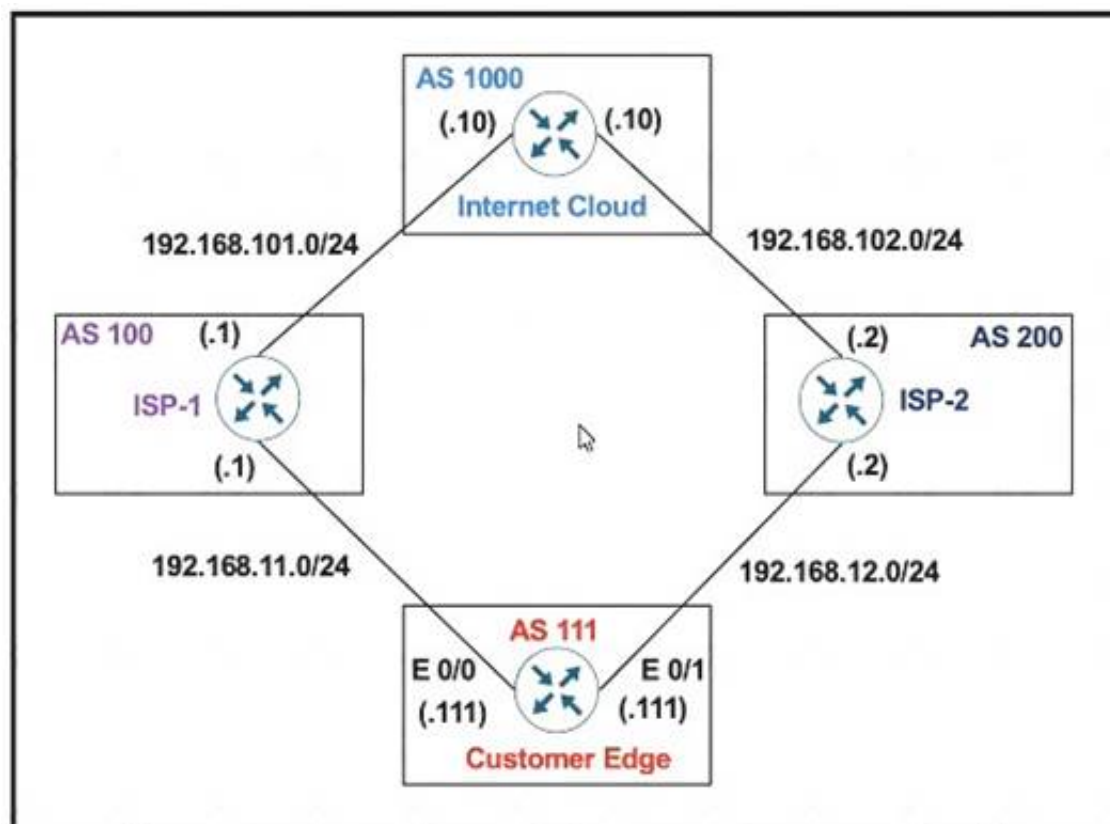
```
ISP-1

ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111
!
router bop 100
 neighbor 192.168.101.10 remote-as 1000
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 remote-as 111
 neighbor 192.168.11.111 filter-list 1 in
```

Refer to the exhibit. AS 111 mut not be used as a transit AS, but ISP-1 is getting ISP-2 routes from AS 111. Which configuration stops Customer AS from being used as a transit path on ISP-1?

A. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
B. ip as-path access-list 1 permit_111_
C. ip as-path access-list 1 permit."
D. ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^111$

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 425
- (Exam Topic 2)
How are MPLS Layer 3 VPN services deployed?

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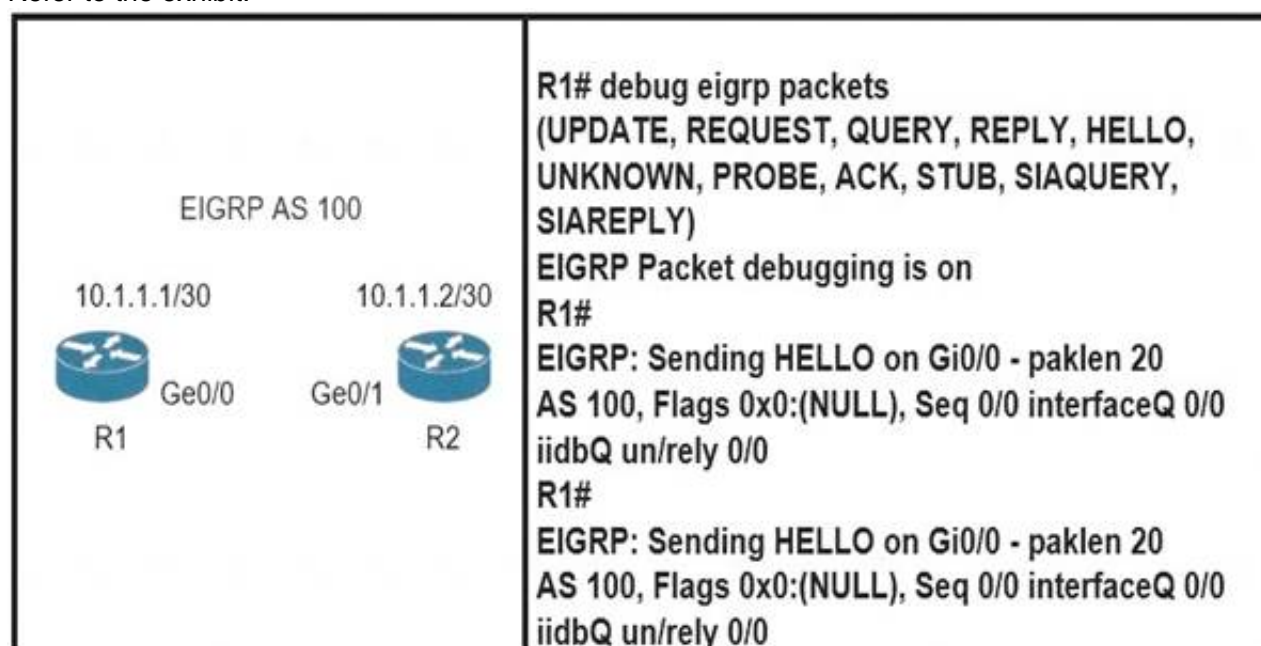
Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 428
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

Which action resolves the adjacency issue?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 431
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
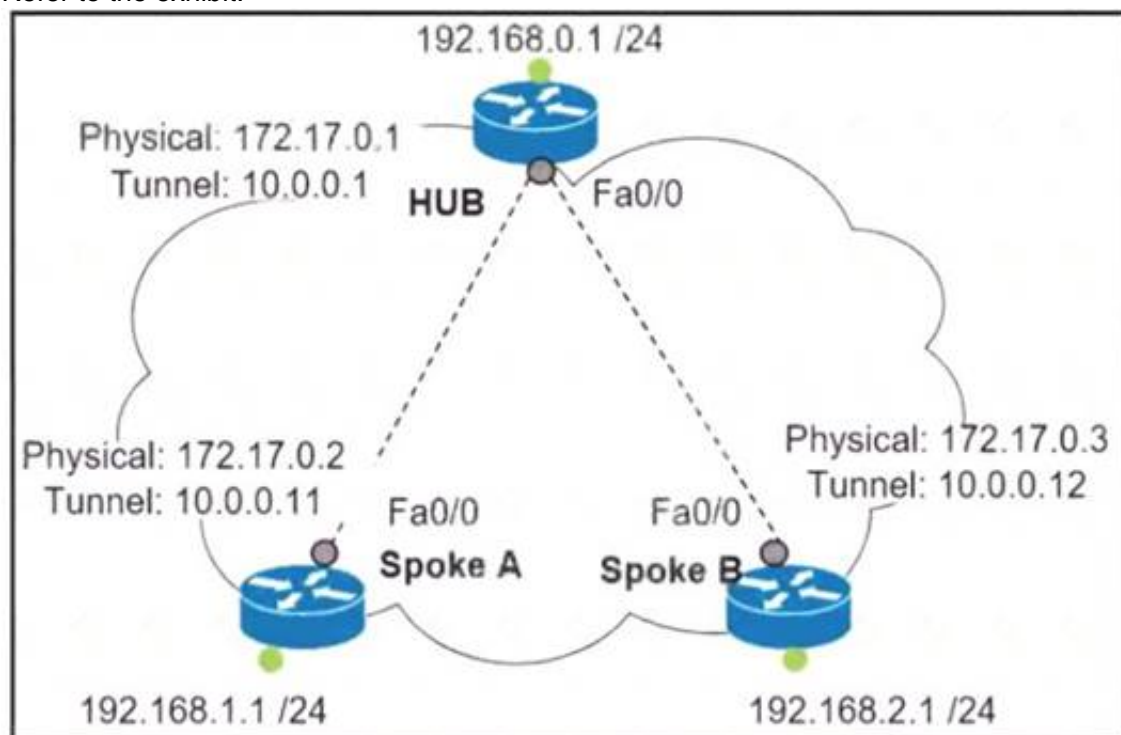
Which interface configuration must be configured on the HUB router to enable MVPN with mGRE mode?

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

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 432
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the actions from the left into the correct order on the right to configure a policy to avoid following packet forwarding based on the normal routing path.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 436
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

A. Remove summarization of 10.0.0.078.
B. Permit 10.0.1.0/24 address in the ACL.
C. Remove ACL on R1 blocking 10.0.1.0/24 network.
D. Configure 10.0.1.0/24 network under RIP.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 437
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer is running an mGRE DMVPN tunnel over WAN infrastructure between hub and spoke sites. The existing configuration allows NHRP to add spoke routers automatically to the multicast NHRP mappings. The customer is migrated the network from IPv4 to the IPv6 addressing scheme for those spokes' routers that support IPv6 and can run DMVPN tunnel over the IPv6 network. Which configuration must be applied to support IPv4 and IPv6 DMVPN tunnel on spoke routers?

A. Tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
B. Tunnel mode ipv6ip isatap
C. Tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel
D. Tunnel mode ipv6ip 6rd

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 438
- (Exam Topic 2)

```
ip prefix-list DefaultRouteOnly seq 5  deny   0.0.0.0/0 le 32
ip prefix-list DefaultRouteOnly seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0


router eigrp ccnp
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 1
  topology base
   distribute-list prefix DefaultRouteOnly out Tunnel0
```

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator configured route advertisement to a remote low resources router to use only the default route to reach any network but failed. Which action resolves this issue?

A. Change the direction of the distribute-list command from out to in.
B. Remove the line with the sequence number 5 from the prefix list.
C. Remove the prefix keyword from the distribute-list command.
D. Remove the line with the sequence number 10 from the prefix list.

Answer: B

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 443
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
 Control Plane

        Service-policy output:  CoPP

        Class-map: SNMP-Out (match-all)
        124 packets, 3693 bytes
        5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
        Match: access-group name SNMP
        police:
              cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
           conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
              transmit
           exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
              drop
           conformed 0000 bps, exceeded 0000 bps

        Class-map: class-default (match-any)
        10 packets, 1003 bytes
        5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
        Match: any
R1#show ip access-list SNMP
Extended IP access list SNMP
        10 permit udp any eq snmp any
```

R1 is being monitored using SNMP and monitoring devices are getting only partial information. What action should be taken to resolve this issue?

A. Modify the CoPP policy to increase the configured exceeded limit for SNMP.
B. Modify the access list to include snmptrap.
C. Modify the CoPP policy to increase the configured CIR limit for SNMP.
D. Modify the access list to add a second line to allow udp any any eq snmp

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 446
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the descriptions on the right

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 448
- (Exam Topic 2)
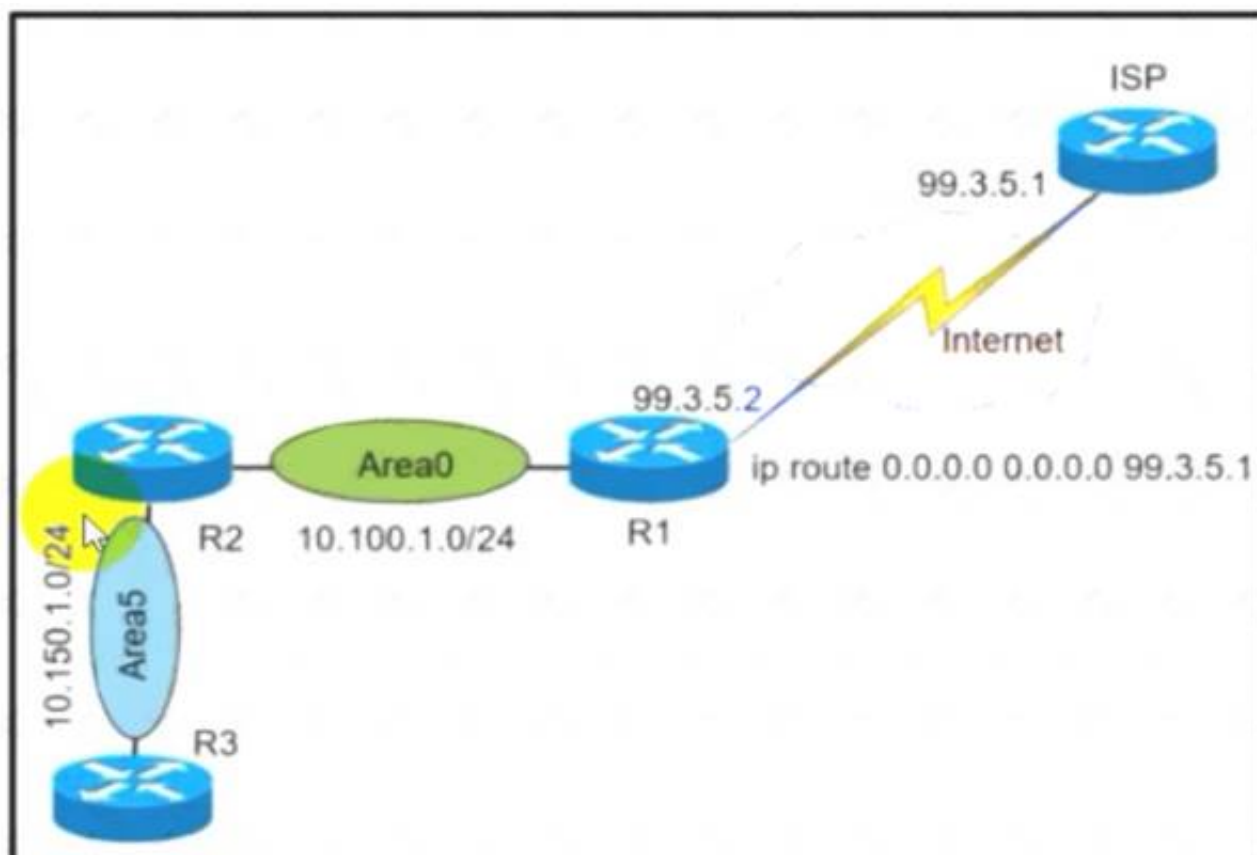
Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator redistributed the default static route into OSPF toward all internal routers to reach to Internet. Which set of commands restores reachability to the Internet by internal routers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 451
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 453
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 458
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to Exhibit.

```
                              HQ_R2 g0/0

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 461
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

◯ Boston Router

    router ospf 1
     auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000

◯ SanFrancisco Router

    router ospf 1
     auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000

◯ All Routers

    router ospf 1
     auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100

◯ All Routers

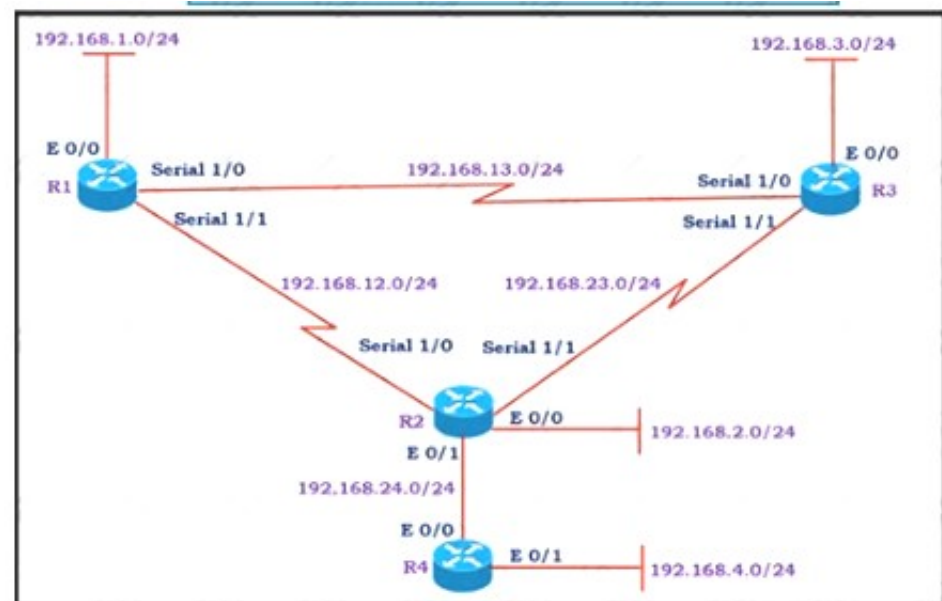   router ospf 1
     auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 465
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
# Show IP route on R1
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L     192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
D     192.168.2.0/24 [90/2297856] via 192.168.12.2, 00:02:14, Serial1/1
S     192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.12.2
      192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L     192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
      192.168.13.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L     192.168.13.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
D     192.168.23.0/24 [90/2681856] via 192.168.13.3, 00:06:38, Serial1/0
                     [90/2681856] via 192.168.12.2, 00:06:38, Serial1/1
```

All the serial between R1, R2, and R3 have the Same bandwidth. User on the 192.168.1.0/24 network report slow response times while they access resource on network 192.168.3.0/24. When a traceroute is run on the path. It shows that the packet is getting forwarded via R2 to R3 although the link between R1 and R3 is still up. What must the network administrator to fix the slowness?

A. Change the Administrative Distance of EIGRP to 5.
B. Add a static route on R1 using the next hop of R3.
C. Remove the static route on R1.
D. Redistribute theR1 route to EIGRP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 468
- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 472
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
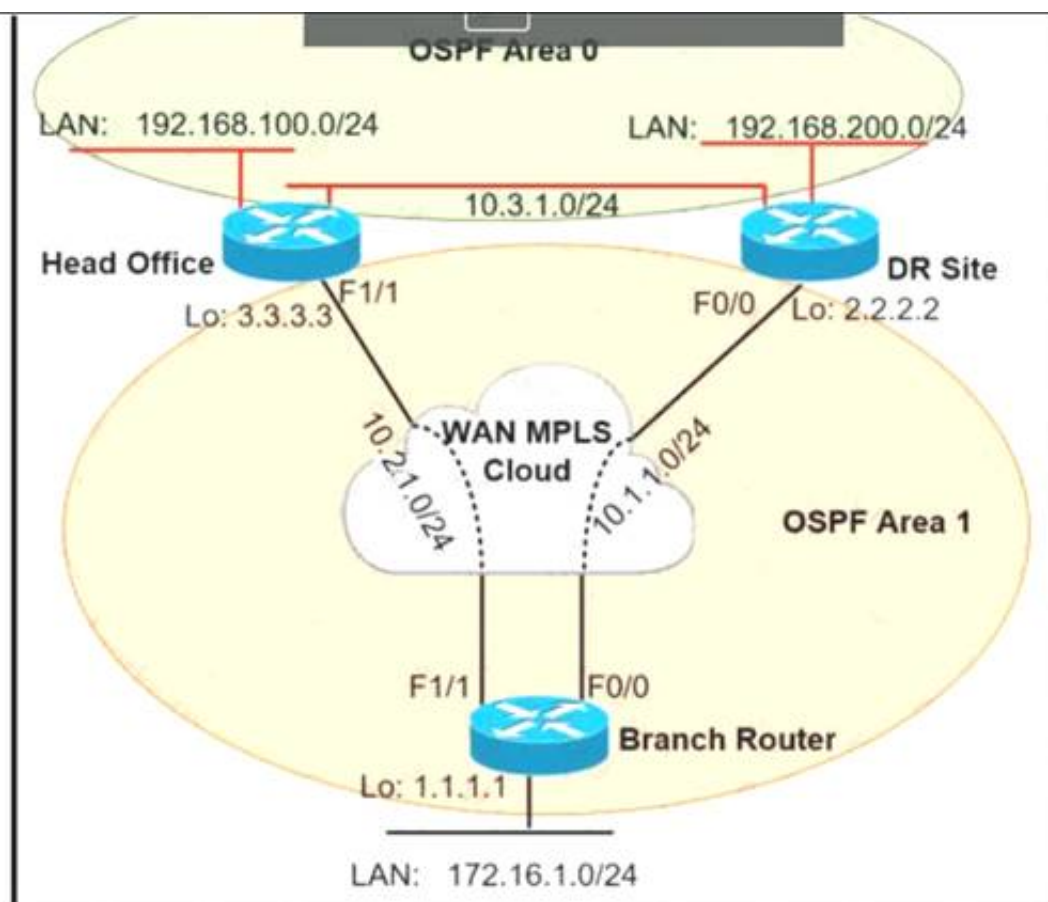
A network administrator reviews the branch router console log to troubleshoot the OSPF adjacency issue with the DR router. Which action resolves this issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 475
......

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