

Cisco

Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 2)

Drag and drop the tools from the left onto the agent types on the right.

Puppet	Agent-Based
Ansible	
SaltStack	Agentless

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Puppet	Agent-Based
Ansible	SaltStack
SaltStack	Agentless

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

```
RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show route ipv4 0.0.0.0
Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 20, metric 0, candidate default path
  Tag 65002, type external
  Installed Jan  2 08:40:59.889 for 00:01:18
  Routing Descriptor Blocks
    100.65.19.1, from 100.65.19.1, BGP external
    Route metric is 0
  No advertising protos.

RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show run router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute bgp 65001 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 area 0
  mpls traffic-eng
  interface Loopback0
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.92
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.3132
  mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0

RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show rpl route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) then
  set metric-type type-1
 endif
 set metric-type type-2
 set ospf-metric 100
end-policy
```

Refer to the exhibit. Router BRDR-1 is configured to receive the 0.0.0.0/0 and 172.17.1.0/24 network via BGP and advertise them into OSPF area 0. An engineer has noticed that the OSPF domain is receiving only the 172.17.1.0/24 route and default route 0.0.0.0/0 is still missing. Which configuration must engineer apply to resolve the problem?

- router ospf 1
 - default-information originate always
 - end
- router ospf 1
 - redistribute bgp 65001 metric 100 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 - end
- router ospf 1
 - default-metric 100
 - end
- router ospf 1
 - default-information originate
 - end

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

In a Cisco SD-WAN solution, which two functions are performed by OMP? (Choose two.)

- A. advertisement of network prefixes and their attributes
- B. configuration of control and data policies
- C. gathering of underlay infrastructure data
- D. delivery of crypto keys
- E. segmentation and differentiation of traffic

Answer: AB

Explanation:

OMP is the control protocol that is used to exchange routing, policy, and management information between Cisco vSmart Controllers and Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices in the overlay network. These devices automatically initiate OMP peering sessions between themselves, and the two IP end points of the OMP session are the system IP addresses of the two devices.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is required for intercontroller Layer 3 roaming?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the responsibility of a secondary WLC?

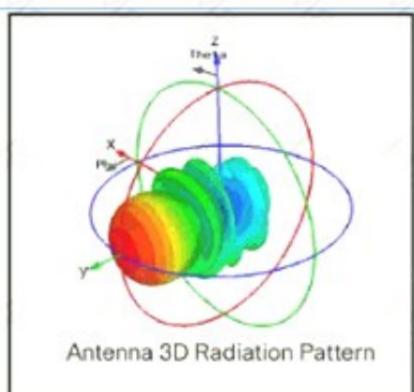
- A. It shares the traffic load of the LAPs with the primary controller.
- B. It avoids congestion on the primary controller by sharing the registration load on the LAPs.
- C. It registers the LAPs if the primary controller fails.
- D. It enables Layer 2 and Layer 3 roaming between itself and the primary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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna does the radiation pattern represent?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A GRE interface definition includes:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

cost-based metric	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">EIGRP</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>
Dual Diffusing Update algorithm	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>
metrics are bandwidth, delay, reliability, load, and MTU	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">OSPF</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>
Dijkstra algorithm	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

What does a northbound API accomplish?

- A. programmatic control of abstracted network resources through a centralized controller
- B. access to controlled network resources from a centralized node
- C. communication between SDN controllers and physical switches
- D. controlled access to switches from automated security applications

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

option interface-table

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

```

aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+

```

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?

- A. A TACACS+server is checked first
- B. If that check fails, a database is checked?
- C. A TACACS+server is checked first
- D. If that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked
- E. If that check fails
- F. a local database is checked.
- G. A local database is checked first
- H. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked.
- I. A local database is checked first
- J. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the function of a fabric border node in a Cisco SD-Access environment?

- A. To collect traffic flow information toward external networks
- B. To connect the Cisco SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks
- C. To attach and register clients to the fabric

D. To handle an ordered list of IP addresses and locations for endpoints in the fabric.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

While configuring an IOS router for HSRP with a virtual IP of 10.1.1.1, an engineer sees this log message.

Jan 1 12:12:12.111 : %HSRP-4-DIFFVIP1: GigabitEthernet0/0 Grp 1 active routers virtual IP address 10.1.1.1 is different to the locally configured address 10.1.1.25

Which configuration change must the engineer make?

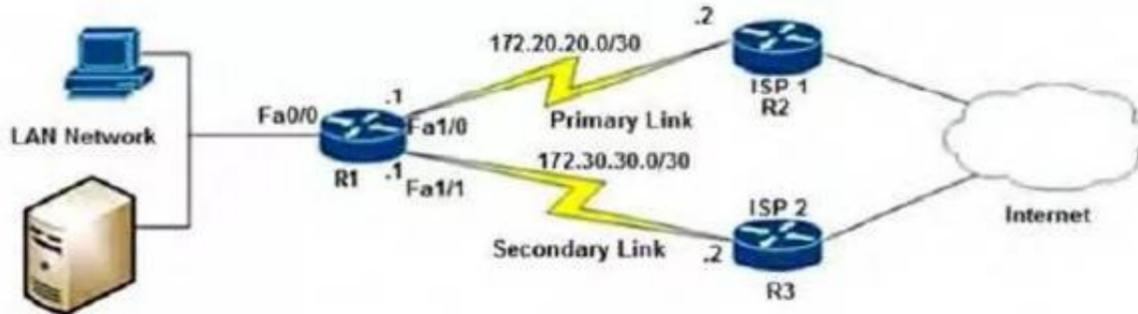
- A. Change the HSRP group configuration on the local router to 1.
- B. Change the HSRP virtual address on the local router to 10.1.1.1.
- C. Change the HSRP virtual address on the remote router to 10.1.1.1.
- D. Change the HSRP group configuration on the remote router to 1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1(config)#ip sla1
R1(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 172.20.20.2 source-interface FastEthernet 1/0
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#timeout5000
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#frequency10
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#threshold500
R1(config)#ip sla schedule 1 start-time now life forever
R1(config)#track10 ip sla 1 reachability
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2
```

After implementing the configuration 172.20.20.2 stops replaying to ICMP echoes, but the default route fails to be removed. What is the reason for this behavior?

- A. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.
- B. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo
- C. The default route is missing the track feature
- D. The threshold value is wrong.

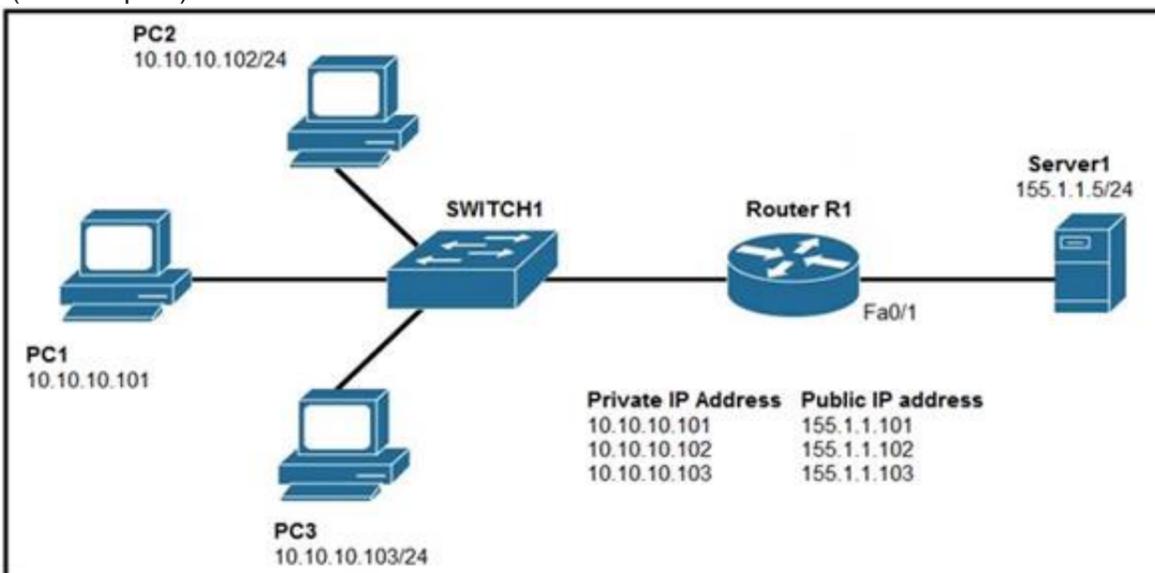
Answer: C

Explanation:

The last command should be "R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10".

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. Which set of commands on router r R1 Allow deterministic translation of private hosts PC1, PC2, and PC3 to addresses in the public space?

A)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
```

B)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103
```

C)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat pool POOL 155.1.1.101 155.1.1.103 netmask 255.255.255.0
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool POOL
```

D)

```
RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface f0/1 overload
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 1)

Under which network conditions is an outbound QoS policy that is applied on a router WAN interface most beneficial?

- A. under interface saturation condition
- B. under network convergence condition
- C. under all network condition
- D. under traffic classification and marking conditions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is a characteristic of a virtual machine?

- A. It must be aware of other virtual machines, in order to allocate physical resources for them
- B. It is deployable without a hypervisor to host it
- C. It must run the same operating system as its host
- D. It relies on hypervisors to allocate computing resources for it

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

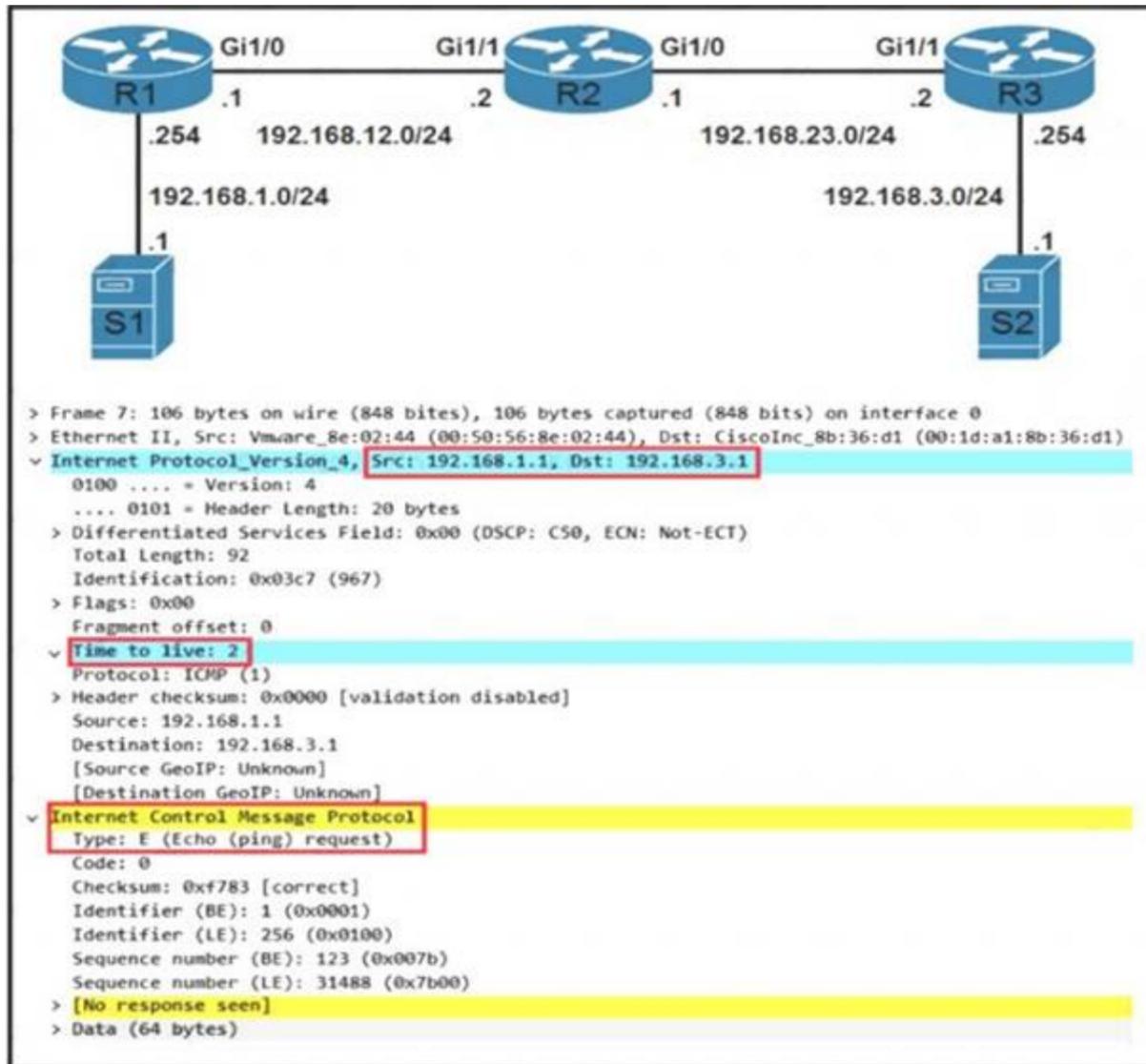
Answer: C

Explanation:

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

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

<="" p="" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"></p></div><div data-bbox="46 487 933 521" data-label="Text"><p>There are two ways to manually run an EEM policy. EEM usually schedules and runs policies on the basis of an event specification that is contained within the policy itself. The event none command allows EEM to identify an EEM policy that can be manually triggered. To run the policy, use either the action policy command in applet configuration mode or the event manager run command</p></div><div data-bbox="46 520 193 532" data-label="Text"><p>in privileged EXEC mode.</p></div><div data-bbox="46 531 729 544" data-label="Text"><p>Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/eem/configuration/xr-3s/eem-xr-3s-book/eem-policy-cli.html</p></div><div data-bbox="46 563 167 576" data-label="Section-Header"><p>NEW QUESTION 53</p></div><div data-bbox="46 574 144 587" data-label="Text"><p>- (Exam Topic 1)</p></div><div data-bbox="46 586 160 598" data-label="Text"><p>Refer to the exhibit.</p></div></div><div data-bbox="46 977 263 992" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>Passing Certification Exams Made Easy</p></div><div data-bbox="741 977 962 991" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>visit - https://www.surepassexam.com</p></div>



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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

A)

```

class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
  police cir 100000
  exceed-action drop
!
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group CoPP_SSH out
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
  
```

```

class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
class CoPP_SSH
police cir 100000
exceed-action drop
!
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
  
```

```
ip access-group CoPP_SSH out
duplex auto
speed auto
media-type rj45
service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
permit tcp any any eq 22
!
```

B)



```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
  police cir 100000
  exceed-action drop
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group CoPP_SSH out
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
deny tcp any any eq 22
!
```

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
class CoPP_SSH
police cir CoPP_SSH
exceed-action drop
!
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
ip access-group ... out
duplex auto
speed auto
media-type rj45
service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
deny tcp any any eq 22
!
```

C)



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

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

D)

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

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

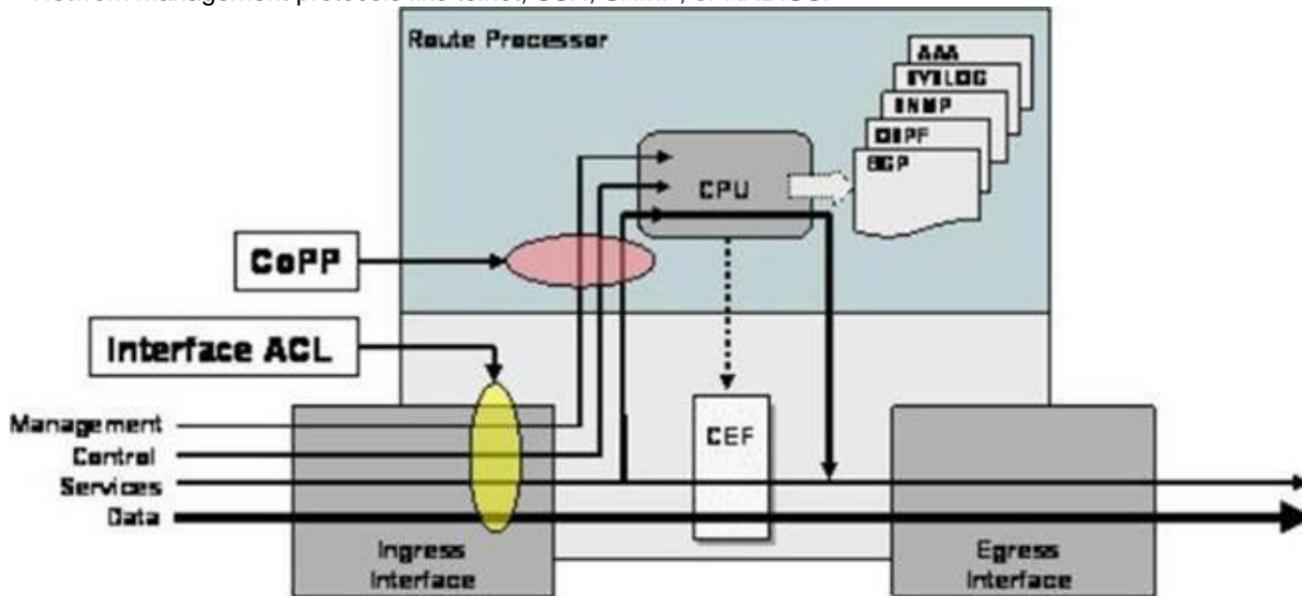
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

CoPP protects the route processor on network devices by treating route processor resources as a separate entity with its own ingress interface (and in some implementations, egress also). CoPP is used to police traffic that is destined to the route processor of the router such as:

- + routing protocols like OSPF, EIGRP, or BGP.
- + Gateway redundancy protocols like HSRP, VRRP, or GLBP.
- + Network management protocols like telnet, SSH, SNMP, or RADIUS.



Therefore we must apply the CoPP to deal with SSH because it is in the management plane. CoPP must be put under "control-plane" command.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Name is Bob Johnson
Age is 75
Is alive

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

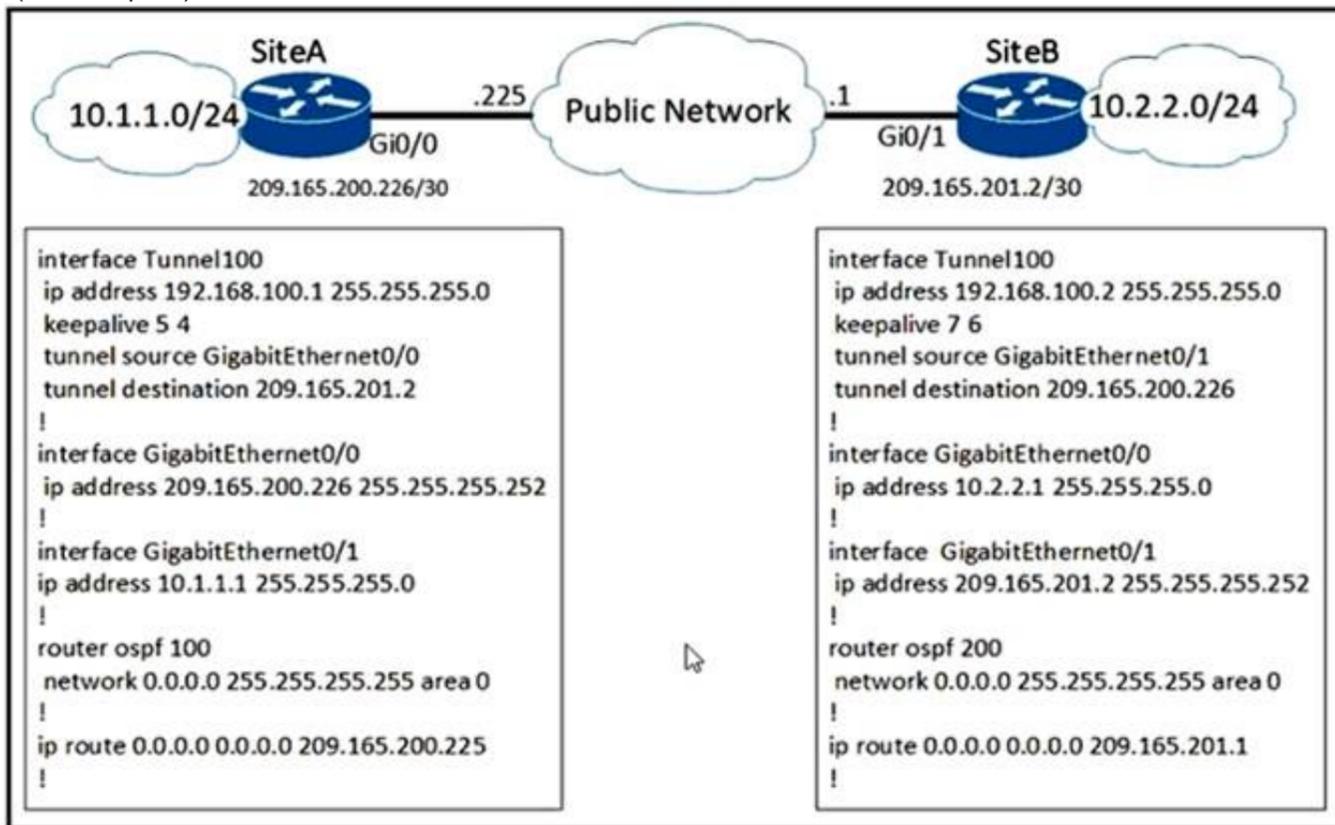
What is the Json syntax that is formed from the data?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 1)



A network engineer configures a new GRE tunnel and enters the show run command. What does the output verify?

- A. The tunnel will be established and work as expected
- B. The tunnel destination will be known via the tunnel interface
- C. The tunnel keepalive is configured incorrectly because they must match on both sites
- D. The default MTU of the tunnel interface is 1500 byte.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which two components are supported by LISP? (Choose two.)

- A. Proxy ETR
- B. egress tunnel router
- C. route reflector
- D. HMAC algorithm
- E. spoke

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

```

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. centrally switched back to WLC where the user traffic is mapped to a VXLAN on the WLC

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

<pre> access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.1 host 209.165.201.6 crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share hash sha256 encryption aes group 14 crypto isakmp key D@t@c3nt3r address 209.165.201.6 crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac mode transport crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp set peer 209.165.201.6 set transform-set My_Set match address 100 interface GigabitEthernet0/0 description outside_interface no switchport ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.252 crypto map MAP interface Tunnel100 ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1400 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0 tunnel destination 209.165.201.6 ip route 10.20.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.100.2 Tunnel100 </pre>	<pre> access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.6 host 209.165.201.1 crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share hash sha256 encryption aes group 14 crypto isakmp key D@t@c3nt3 address 209.165.201.1 crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac mode transport crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp set peer 209.165.201.1 set transform-set My_Set match address 100 Interface GigabitEthernet0/1 description outside_interface no switchport ip address 209.165.201.6 255.255.255.252 crypto map MAP interface Tunnel100 ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1400 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1 tunnel destination 209.165.201.1 ip route 10.10.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.100.1 Tunnel100 </pre>
---	--

A network engineer must simplify the IPsec configuration by enabling IPsec over GRE using IPsec profiles. Which two configuration changes accomplish this? (Choose two).

- A. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set ACL, and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.
- B. Apply the crypto map to the tunnel interface and change the tunnel mode to tunnel mode ipsec ipv4.
- C. Remove all configuration related to crypto map from R1 and R2 and eliminate the ACL.
- D. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set, and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.
- E. Remove the crypto map and modify the ACL to allow traffic between 10.10.0.0/24 to 10.20.0.0/24.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

```

{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet": {
    "name": "1",
    "vrf": {
      "forwarding": "MANAGEMENT"
    },
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary": {
          "address": "10.0.0.151",
          "mask": "255.255.255.0"
        }
      }
    },
    "mop": {
      "enabled": false
    },
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
      "auto": true
    }
  }
}
        
```

Refer to the exhibit Drag and drop the snippets into the RESTCONF request to form the request that returns this response Not all options are used

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/

HTTP Verb-

Body- N/A

Headers- -application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST	Accept	Cisco-IOS-XE
interface/GigabitEthernet/1/	GET	PUT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/

HTTP Verb-

Body- N/A

Headers- -application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST	Cisco-IOS-XE
<input type="text"/>	PUT

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)
 What is the function of the LISP map resolver?

- A. to send traffic to non-LISP sites when connected to a service provider that does not accept nonroutable EIDs as packet sources
- B. to connect a site to the LISP-capable part of a core network publish the EID-to-RLOC mappings for the site, and respond to map-request messages
- C. to decapsulate map-request messages from ITRs and forward the messages to the MS.
- D. to advertise routable non-LISP traffic from one address family to LISP sites in a different address family

Answer: C

Explanation:

Map resolver (MR): The MR performs the following functions: Receives MAP requests, which are encapsulated by ITRs. Provides a service interface to the ALT router, de-encapsulates MAP requests, and forwards on the ALT topology.

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 1)
 Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

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

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

```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which action is the vSmart controller responsible for in an SD-WAN deployment?

- A. handle, maintain, and gather configuration and status for nodes within the SD-WAN fabric
- B. distribute policies that govern data forwarding performed within the SD-WAN fabric
- C. gather telemetry data from vEdge routers
- D. onboard vEdge nodes into the SD-WAN fabric

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version           : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 8
VTP Operating Mode    : Transparent
VTP Domain Name       : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode      : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode           : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation  : Disabled
MDS digest            : 0xE5 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xE5 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38

SwitchC#show vlan brief

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active    Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6
                                           Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
                                           Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                           Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                           Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                           Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
110  Finance                  active
210  HR                        active    Fa0/1
310  Sales                      active    Fa0/2
[...output omitted...]

SwitchC#show int trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Gig1/1    on        802.1q         trunking    1
Gig1/2    on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Gig1/1    1-1005
Gig1/2    1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1
interface Port-channel 1
 description Uplink_to_Core
 switchport mode trunk
```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch Which command meets this requirement?

A)

SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning

B)

SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110

C)

**SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310**

D)

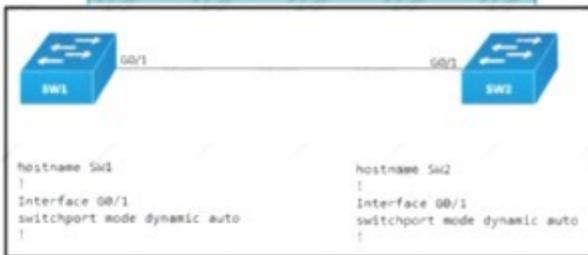
**SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110**

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 1)



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

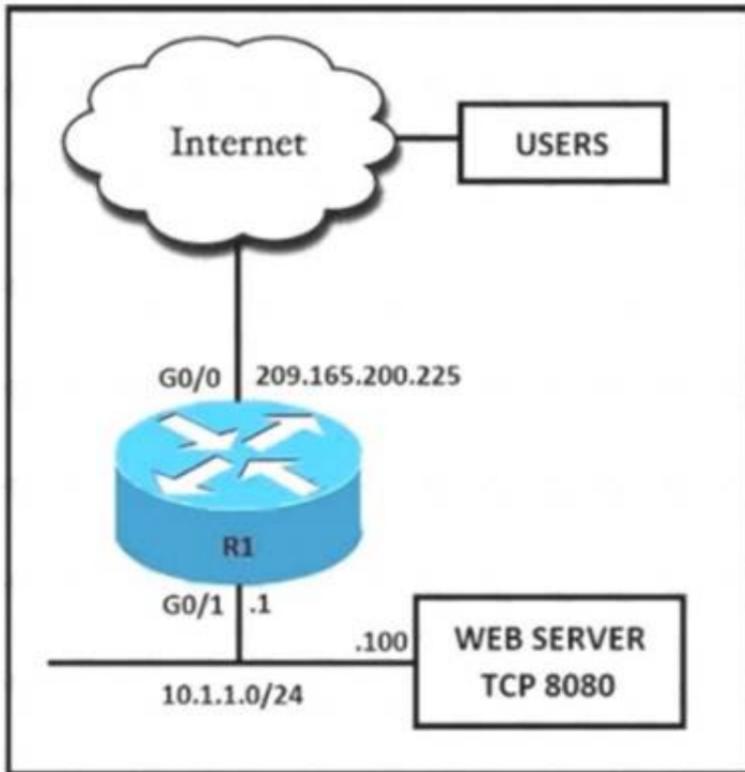
A network engineer configures OSPF and reviews the router configuration. Which interface or interface or interface are able to establish OSPF adjacency?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)



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

- A)


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

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.1 8080 209.165.200.225 80
```
- B)


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

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside

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


```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```
- D)


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

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

E)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

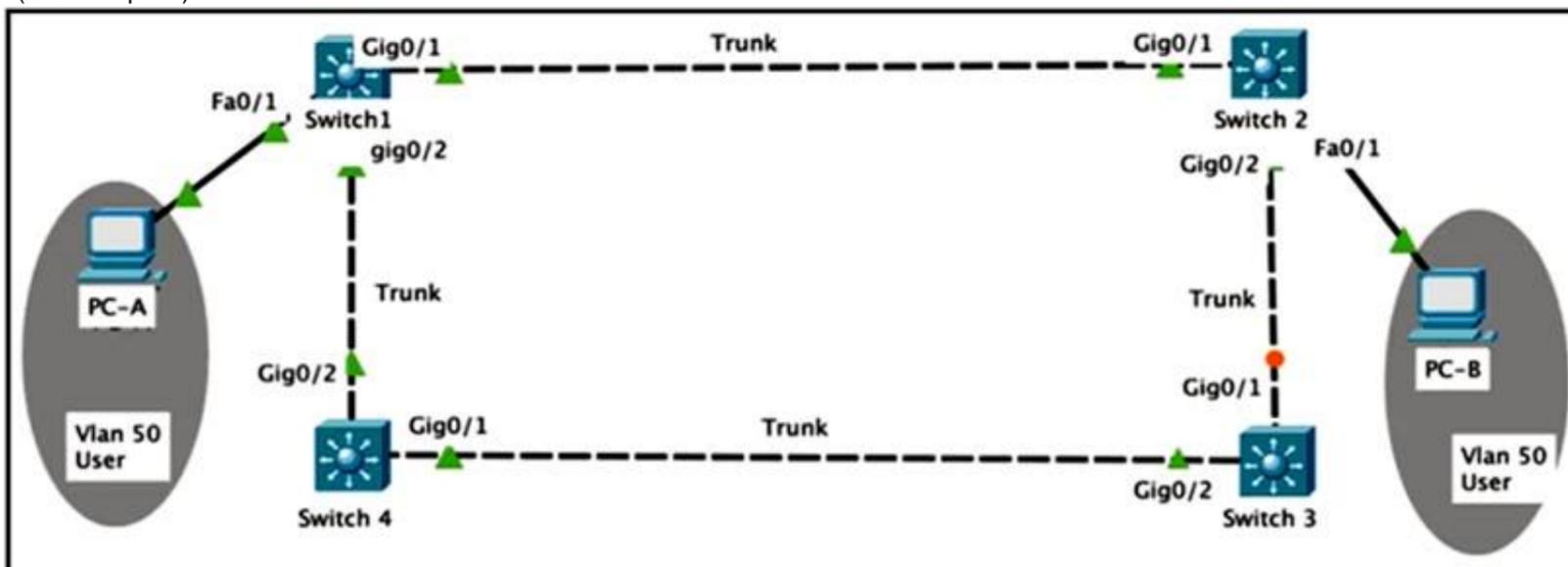
Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)



Refer to the exhibit. Rapid PVST+ is enabled on all switches. Which command set must be configured on switch1 to achieve the following results on port fa0/1?

- When a device is connected, the port transitions immediately to a forwarding state.
- The interface should not send or receive BPDUs.
- If a BPDU is received, it continues operating normally.

A)

```
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

B)

```
Switch1(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

C)

```
Switch1(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

D)

```
Switch1(config)# interface f0/1
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

Drag and drop the solutions that comprise Cisco Cyber Threat Defense from the left onto the objectives they accomplish on the right.

StealthWatch	detects suspicious web activity
Identity Services Engine	analyzes network behavior and detects anomalies
Web Security Appliance	uses pxGrid to remediate security threats

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated with medium confidence

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is one benefit of implementing a VSS architecture?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

import ncclient

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

Output

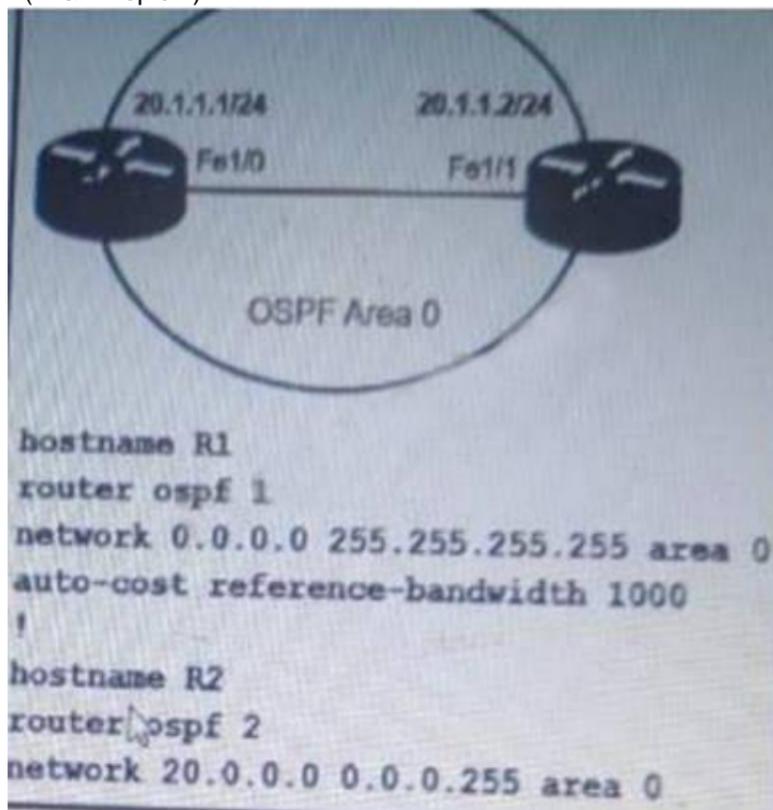
```
$ python get_config.py
Traceback (most recent call last) :
  File "get_config.py", line 3, in <module>
    with ncclient.manager.connect (host = '192.168.1.1, port = 830, username = 'root',
AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'manager'
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 1)



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 command on R2 did not cover the IP address of Fa1/1 interface of R2 so OSPF did not run on this interface. Therefore we have to use the command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 to turn on OSPF on this interface.
 Note: The command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 can be used too so this answer is also correct but answer C is the best answer here.
 The network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command on R1 will run OSPF on all active

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer configures HSRP group 37. The configuration does not modify the default virtual MAC address. Which virtual MAC address does the group use?

- A. C0:00:00:25:00:00
- B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:37
- C. C0:39:83:25:258:5
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:25

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 1)

What are two benefits of YANG? (Choose two.)

- A. It enforces the use of a specific encoding format for NETCONF.
- B. It collects statistical constraint analysis information.
- C. It enables multiple leaf statements to exist within a leaf list.
- D. It enforces configuration semantics.
- E. It enforces configuration constraints.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. Layer 3
- B. inter-xTR
- C. auto anchor
- D. fast roam

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 1)

How does an on-premises infrastructure compare to a cloud infrastructure?

- A. On-premises can increase compute power faster than cloud
- B. On-premises requires less power and cooling resources than cloud
- C. On-premises offers faster deployment than cloud
- D. On-premises offers lower latency for physically adjacent systems than cloud.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 1)

How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing table
- B. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.
- C. The FIB includes many routes a single destination
- D. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.
- E. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix
- F. The FIB contains only the best route
- G. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing table
- H. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

RIB is derived from the control plane, FIB is used for forwarding,

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

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

explanation

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

the ITR RLOC and the destination IP address of the RLOC of an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR). After the encapsulation, the original packet become a LISP packet. ETR is the function that receives LISP encapsulated packets, decapsulates them and forwards to its local EIDs. This function also requires EID-to-RLOC mappings so we need to point out an "map-server" IP address and the key (password) for authentication.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which controller is capable of acting as a STUN server during the onboarding process of Edge devices?

- A. vBond
- B. vSmart

- C. vManage
- D. PNP server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 1)

At which Layer does Cisco DNA Center support REST controls?

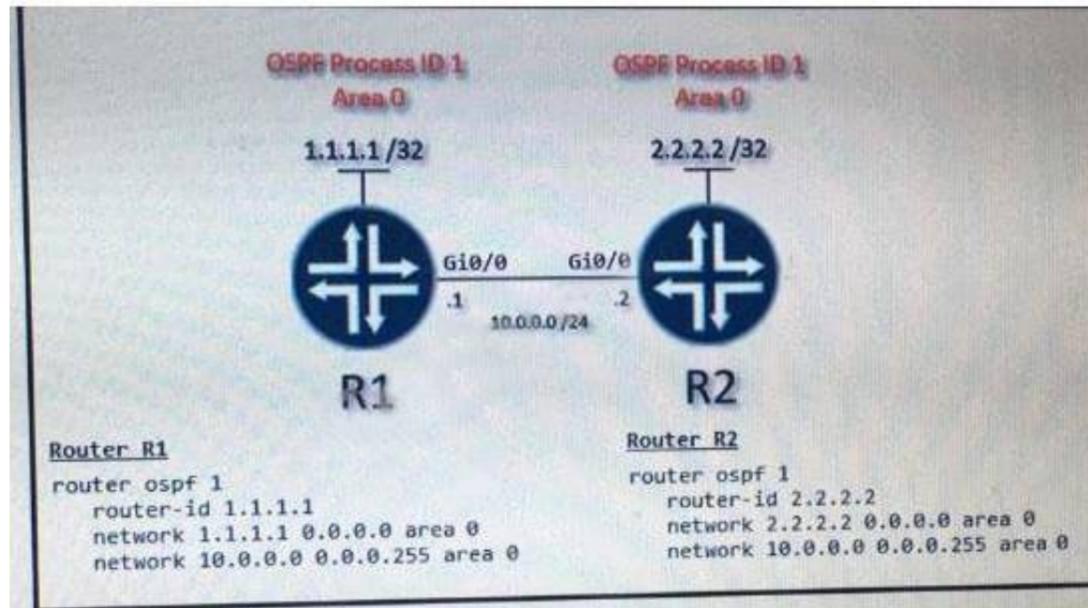
- A. EEM applets or scripts
- B. Session layer
- C. YAML output from responses to API calls
- D. Northbound APIs

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring OSPF between router R1 and router R2. The engineer must ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur on the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in area 0. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?

- A)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point
R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf network point-to-point
- B)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast
R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf network broadcast
- C)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out
R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf database-filter all out
- D)
 R1(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)ip ospf priority 1
R2(config-if)interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)ip ospf priority 1

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Broadcast and Non-Broadcast networks elect DR/BDR while Point-to-point/ multipoint do not elect DR/BDR. Therefore we have to set the two Gi0/0 interfaces to point-to-point or point-to-multipoint network to ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur.

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which line must be added in the Python function to return the JSON object {"cat_9k": "FXS193202SE"}?

```
import json
def get_data():
    test_json = """
    {
        "response": [{
            "managementIpAddress": "10.10.2.253",
            "memorySize": "3398345152",
            "serialNumber": "FXS1932Q2SE",
            "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
            "hostname": "cat_9k"
        }],
        "version": "1.0"
    }
    """
```

- A)
return (json.dumps({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.loads(test_json)['response']}))
- B)
return (json.dumps({for d in json.loads(test_json)['response']: d['hostname']: d['serialNumber']}))
- C)
return (json.loads({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.dumps(test_json)['response']}))
- D)
return (json.loads({for d in json.dumps(test_json)['response']: d['hostname']: d['serialNumber']}))

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

D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 1)

How are the different versions of IGMP compatible?

- A. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv1.
- B. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv2.
- C. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv3.
- D. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which entity is responsible for maintaining Layer 2 isolation between segments In a VXLAN environment?

- A. switch fabric
- B. VTEP
- C. VNID
- D. host switch

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

VXLAN uses an 8-byte VXLAN header that consists of a 24-bit VNID and a few reserved bits. The VXLAN header together with the original Ethernet frame goes in the UDP payload. The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/vxlan/configuration/guide/b_Cisc

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which statement about TLS is accurate when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It requires certificates for authentication
- B. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server
- C. It is used for HTTP and HTTPS requests
- D. It is not supported on Cisco devices

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

supports virtual links	<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">EIGRP</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
can automatically summarize networks at the boundary	<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">OSPF</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
requires manual configuration of network summarization	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which HTTP code must be returned to prevent the script from exiting?

```
def get_token () :
    device_uri = "https://192.168.1.1/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"
    http_result = requests.post(device_uri, auth = ("test", "test398810436!"))
    if http_result.status_code != requests.codes.ok:
        print ("Call failed! Review get_token () .")
        sys.exit ()
    return (http_result.json () ["Token"])
```

- A. 200
- B. 201
- C. 300
- D. 301

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Exam Topic 1)

What are two characteristics of VXLAN? (Choose two)

- A. It uses VTEPs to encapsulate and decapsulate frames.
- B. It has a 12-bit network identifier
- C. It allows for up to 16 million VXLAN segments
- D. It lacks support for host mobility
- E. It extends Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks over a Layer 2 underlay.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 1)

What are the differences between TCAM and the MAC address table?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/cam-content-addressable-memory-vs-tcam-ternary-content-addressable-memory> When using Ternary Content Addressable Memory (TCAM) inside routers it's used for faster address lookup that enables fast routing.

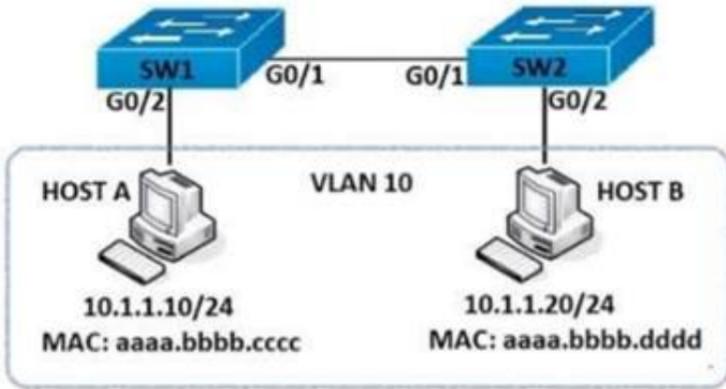
In switches Content Addressable Memory (CAM) is used for building and lookup of mac address table that enables L2 forwarding decisions.

Besides Longest-Prefix Matching, TCAM in today's routers and multilayer Switch devices are used to store ACL, QoS and other things from upper-layer processing.

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

```

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

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

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

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

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

action drop
action forward
filter
permit
deny
match

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Deny
- Permit Action drop
- Action forward

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. End user subnets and endpoints are part of the underlay network.
- B. The underlay switches provide endpoint physical connectivity for users.
- C. Static routing is a requirement,
- D. It must support IPv4 and IPv6 underlay networks

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.0
 Default Router 172.16.100.1
 Option 43 Ascii 172.16.50.5

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 1)

```
R2#show standby
FastEthernet1/0 - Group 50
  State is Active
    2 state changes, last state change 00:04:02
  Virtual IP address is 10.10.1.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (MAC In Use)
  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (v1 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
  Next hello sent in 1.504 secs
  Preemption enabled, delay reload 90 secs
  Active router is local
  Standby router is unknown
  Priority 200 (configured 200)
  Track interface FastEthernet0/0 state Up decrement 20
  Group name is "hsrp-Fal/0-50" (default)
R2#
%IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 10.10.1.1 on FastEthernet1/0, sourced by 0000.0c07.ac28
R2#
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures a new HSRP group. While reviewing the HSRP status, the engineer sees the logging message generated on R2. Which is the cause of the message?

- A. The same virtual IP address has been configured for two HSRP groups
- B. The HSRP configuration has caused a spanning-tree loop
- C. The HSRP configuration has caused a routing loop
- D. A PC is on the network using the IP address 10.10.1.1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 1)

which entity is a Type 1 hypervisor?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer must configure HSRP group 300 on a Cisco IOS router. When the router is functional, it must be the active HSRP router. The peer router has been configured using the default priority value. Which command set is required?

- A)
 - standby 300 priority 110
 - standby 300 timers 1 110

B)

standby version 2
 standby 300 priority 110
 standby 300 preempt

C)

standby 300 priority 90
 standby 300 preempt

D)

standby version 2
 standby 300 priority 90
 standby 300 preempt

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is used to perform OoS packet classification?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

<pre> PYTHON CODE: import requests import json url="http://YOURIPins" switchuser="USERID" switchpassword="PASSWORD" myheaders={"content-type":"application/json"} payload={ "ins_api" { "version" "1.0", "type" "cli_show", "chunk" "0", "sid" "1", "input" "show version", "output_format" "json" } } response = requests.post(url,data=json.dumps(payload), headers=myheaders,auth=(switchuser,switchpassword)) json() print(response["ins_api"]["outputs"]["output"]["body"]["kickstart_ver_str"]) </pre>	<pre> HTTP JSON Response: { "ins_api" { "type" "cli_show", "version" "1.0", "sid" "eoc", "outputs" { "output" { "input" "show version", "msg" "Success", "code" "200", "body" { "bios_ver_str" "07.61", "kickstart_ver_str" "7.0(3)I7(4)", "bios_cmpl_time" "04/06/2017", "kick_file_name" "bootflash:///nxos.7.0.3.I7.4.bin", "kick_cmpl_time" "6/14/1970 2:00:00", "kick_tmstamp" "06/14/1970 09:49:04", "chassis_id" "Nexus9000 93180YC-FX chassis", "cpu_name" "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 1.80GHz", "memory" 24633488, "mem_type" "kB", "tr_usecs" 134703, "tr_ctime" "Sun Mar 10 15:41:46 2019", "tr_reason" "Reset Requested by CLI command reload", "tr_sys_ver" "7.0(3)I7(4)", "tr_service" "", "manufacturer" "Cisco Systems, Inc.", "TABLE_package_list" { "ROW_package_list" { "package_id" () } } } } } } } </pre>
--	---

Which HTTP JSON response does the python code output give?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

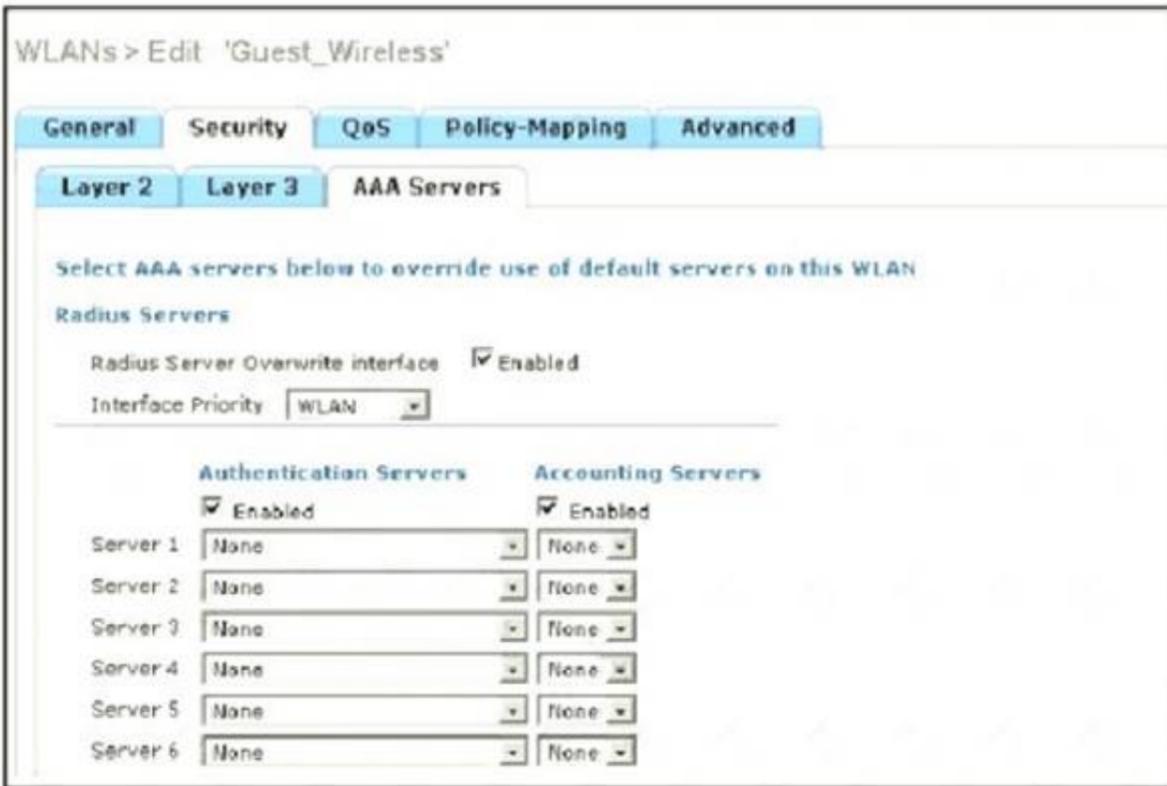
Explanation:

Chart, line chart Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



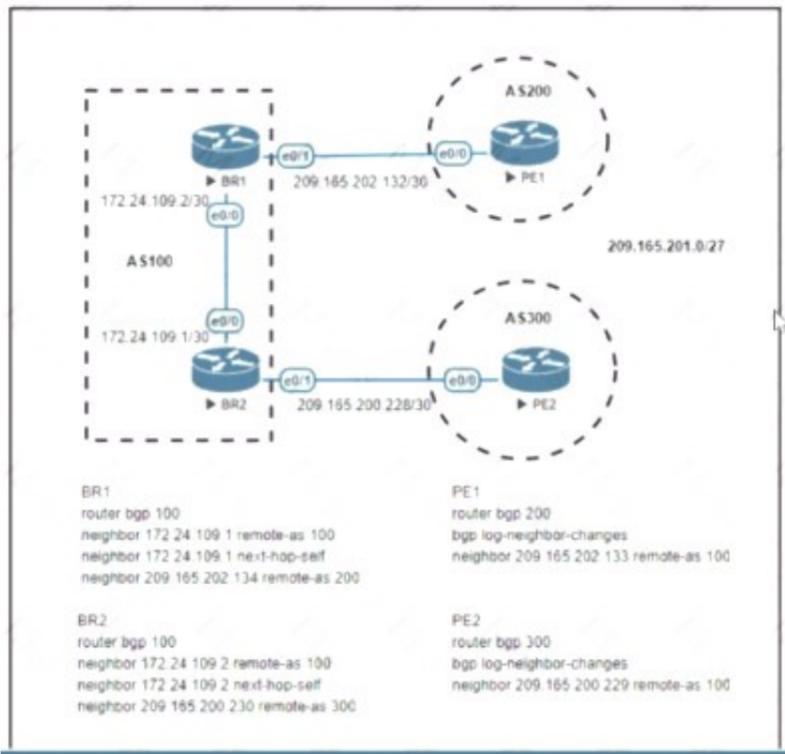
Assuming the WLC's interfaces are not in the same subnet as the RADIUS server, which interface would the WLC use as the source for all RADIUS-related traffic?

- A. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration
- B. any interface configured on the WLC
- C. the controller management interface
- D. the controller virtual interface

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 1)



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

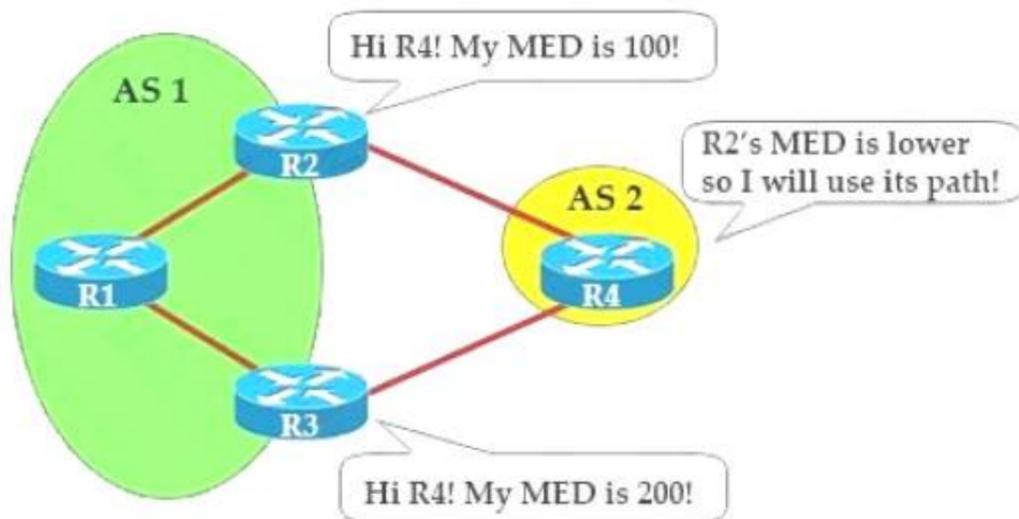
Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration change will force BR2 to reach 209.165.201.0/27 via BR1?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



Default value is 0

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Exam Topic 1)

How does Cisco Trustsec enable more access controls for dynamic networking environments and data centers?

- A. classifies traffic based on advanced application recognition
- B. uses flexible NetFlow
- C. classifies traffic based on the contextual identity of the endpoint rather than its IP address correct
- D. assigns a VLAN to the endpoint

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Cisco TrustSec solution simplifies the provisioning and management of network access control through the use of software-defined segmentation to classify network traffic and enforce policies for more flexible access controls. Traffic classification is based on endpoint identity, not IP address, enabling policy change without network redesign.

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: C

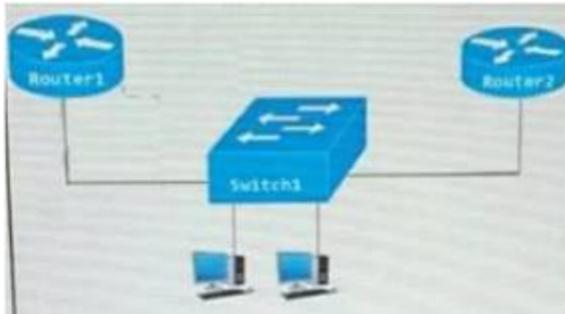
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 1)

Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

```

AP 'AP2' is down Reason Radio channel set. 6 54:04 PM
AP 'AP4' is down Reason Radio channel set. 6 44 49 PM
AP 'AP7' is down Reason Radio channel set. 6 34 32 PM

```

Which action reduces the user impact?

- A. increase the AP heartbeat timeout
- B. increase BandSelect
- C. enable coverage hole detection
- D. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval

Answer: D

Explanation:

These message logs inform that the radio channel has been reset (and the AP must be down briefly). With dynamic channel assignment (DCA), the radios can frequently switch from one channel to another but it also makes disruption. The default DCA interval is 10 minutes, which is matched with the time of the message logs. By increasing the DCA interval, we can reduce the number of times our users are disconnected for changing radio channels.

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.2 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 120

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.3 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 110
```

What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 becomes the active router.
- B. R1 becomes the standby router.
- C. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
- D. If R1 goes dow
- E. R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- F. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes back online.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which exhibit displays a valid JSON file?

```

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

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

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

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

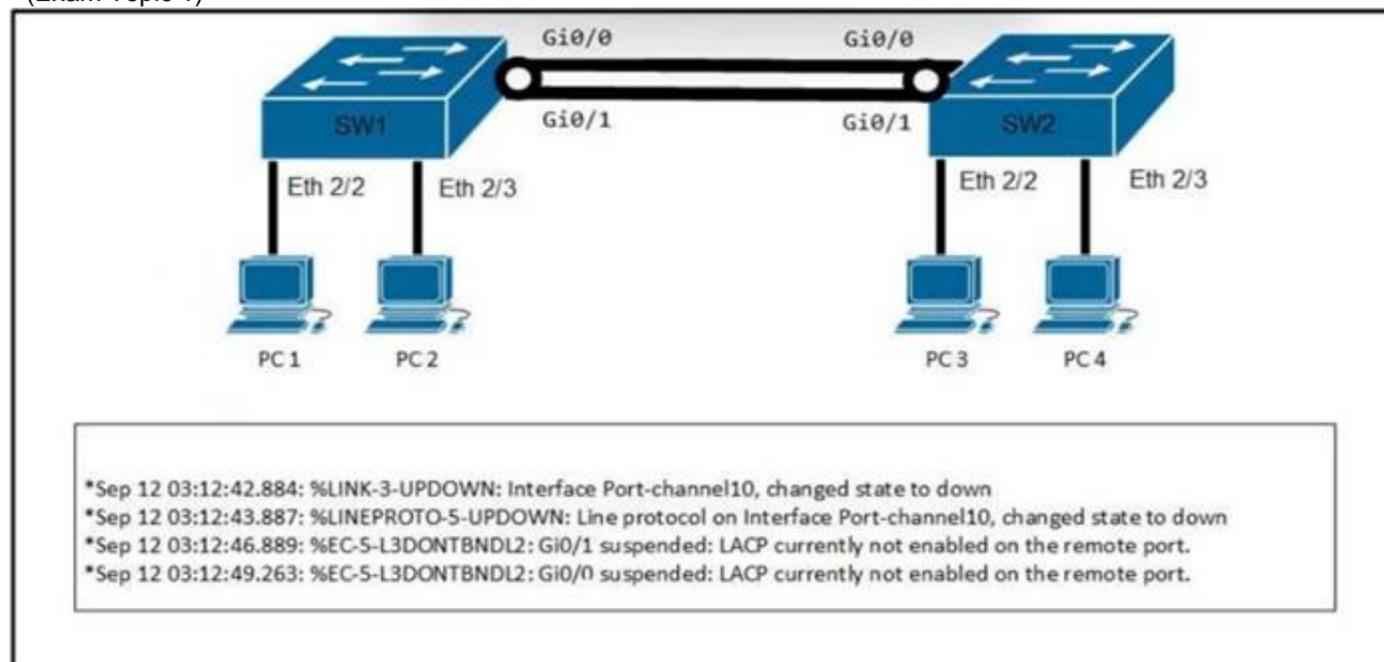
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 1)



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

- A) **SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode desirable**
- B) **SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode active**
- C) **SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk**
- D) **SW2(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode on**

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

utilizes a pull model	Ansible
utilizes a push model	
multimaster architecture	Puppet
primary/secondary architecture	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

utilizes a pull model	Ansible
utilizes a push model	
multimaster architecture	Puppet
primary/secondary architecture	

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Exam Topic 1)

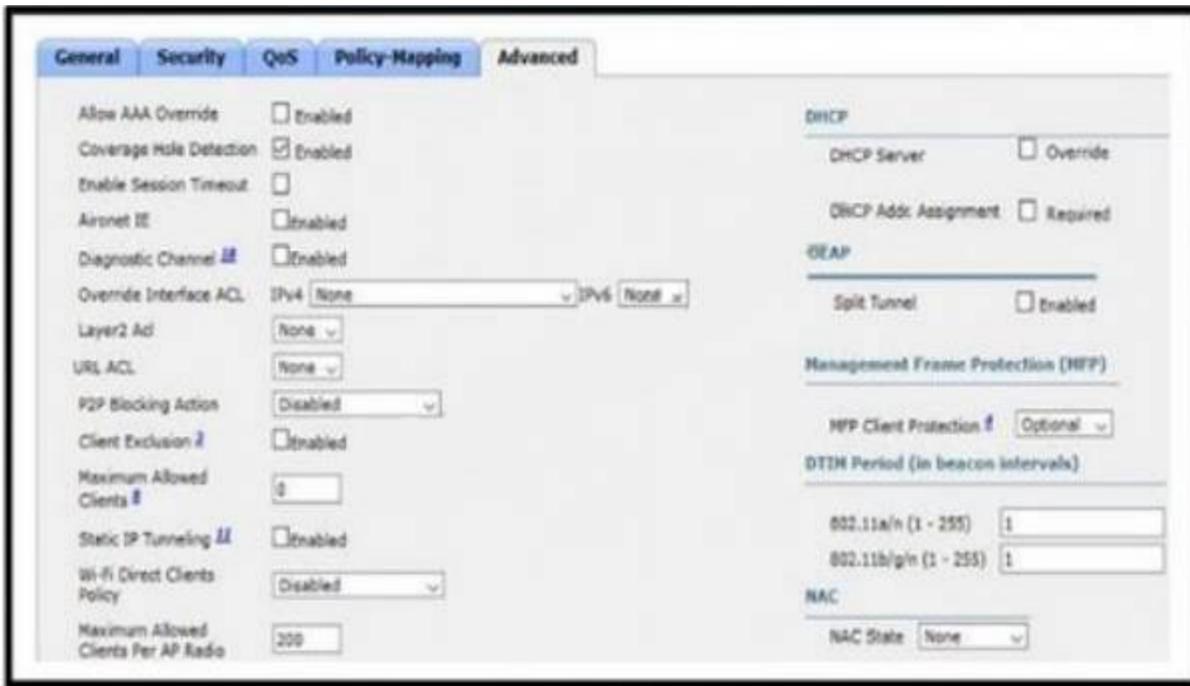
When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experienced for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 1)



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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 4)

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 15 use?

- A. 05:5e:ac:07:0c:0f
- B. c0:42:34:03:73:0f
- C. 00:00:0c:07:ac:0f
- D. 05:af:1c:0f:ac:15

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
interface Ethernet0/0.100 encapsulation dot1Q 100
ip address 10.0.111.1 255.255.255.0
standby 15 ip 10.0.111.254
!
```

cisco(config-subif)#do s stand Ethernet0/0.100 - Group 15 State is Speak
 Virtual IP address is 10.0.111.254 Active virtual MAC address is unknown
 Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0f (v1 default) Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
 Next hello sent in 1.200 secs Preemption disabled
 Active router is unknown Standby router is unknown

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 4)

How does SSO work with HSRP to minimize network disruptions?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Exam Topic 4)

A firewall address of 192.166.1.101 can be pinged from a router but, when running a traceroute to it, this output is received

```

1 * * *
2 * * *
3 * * *
4 * * *
5 * * *
6 * * *
7 * * *
8 * * *
9 * * *
10 * * *

```

What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The firewall blocks ICMP traceroute traffic.
- B. The firewall rule that allows ICMP traffic does not function correctly
- C. The firewall blocks ICMP traffic.
- D. The firewall blocks UDP traffic

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

```

import json
import requests

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 4)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tool classifications on the right.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

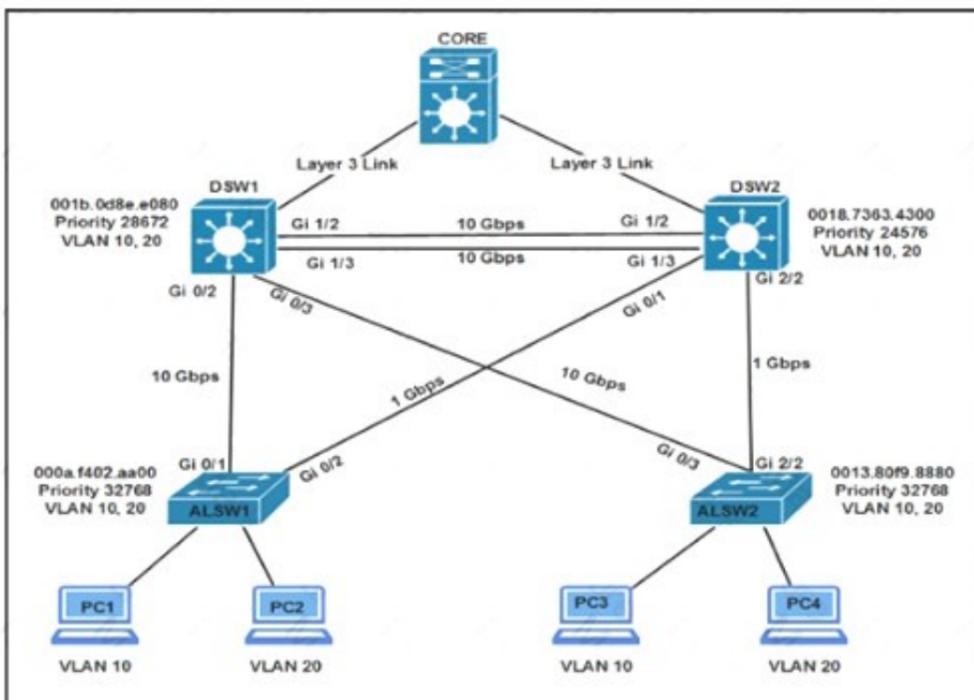
Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10? (Choose two)

- A. DSW1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 priority 4096 Most Voted
- B. DSW1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 priority root
- C. DSW2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 priority 61440 Most Voted
- D. DSW1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 10 port-priority 0
- E. DSW2(config)#spanning-tree vlan 20 priority 0

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Ref: Scaling Networks v6 Companion Guide "STP"

...
 Extended System ID

...
 Bridge Priority

The bridge priority is a customizable value that can be used to influence which switch becomes the root bridge. The switch with the lowest priority, which implies the lowest BID, becomes the root bridge because a lower priority value takes precedence.

...
 The default priority value for all Cisco switches is the decimal value 32768. The range is 0 to 61440, in increments of 4096. Therefore, valid priority values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440. A bridge priority of 0 takes precedence over all other bridge priorities. All other values are rejected.

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 4)

```

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

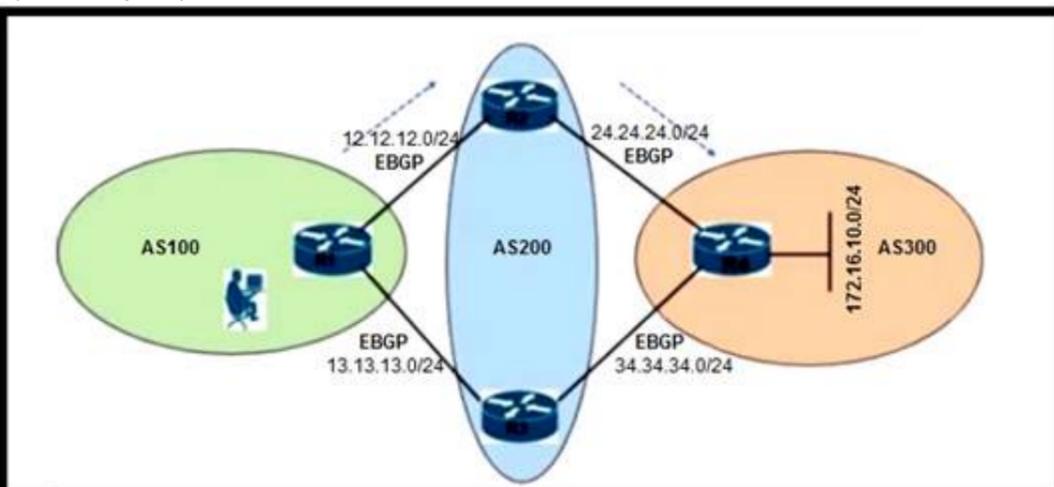
Refer to the exhibit. Which command allows hosts that are connected to FastEthernet0/2 to access the Internet?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 4)



```

R1#sh ip bgp
BGP table version is 2, local router ID is 13.13.13.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-
Filter
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I Invalid, N Not found
   Network        Next
Hop      Metric   LocPrf  Weight    Path
* 172.16.1.0/24   13.13.13.3          0
  200 300 i
*>
   200 300 i          12.12.12.2          0
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is reaching network 172.16.10.0/24 via the R1-R2-R4 path. Which configuration forces the traffic to take a path of R1-R3-R4?
 A)

```
R2(config)#route-map RM_MED permit 10
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 1
R2(config-route-map)#exit
R2(config)#router bgp 200
R2(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.1 route-map RM_MED out
R2(config-router)#end
R2#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.1 soft out
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 weight 1
R1(config-router)#end
```

C)

```
R1(config)#route-map RM_AS_PATH_PREPEND
R1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.2 route-map RM_AS_PATH_PREPEND in
R1(config-router)#end
R1#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.2 soft in
```

D)

```
R1(config)#route-map RM_LOCAL_PREF permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#set local-preference 101
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 route-map RM_LOCAL_PREF in
R1(config-router)#end
R1#clear ip bgp 13.13.13.3 soft in
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Exam Topic 4)

How is a data modelling language used?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is one characteristic of VXLAN?

- A. It supports a maximum of 4096 VLANs.
- B. It supports multitenant segments.
- C. It uses STP to prevent loops in the underlay network.
- D. It uses the Layer 2 header to transfer packets through the network underlay.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 4)

A customer wants to connect a device to an autonomous Cisco AP configured as a WGB. The WGB is configured properly; however, it fails to associate to a CAPWAP-enabled AP. Which change must be applied in the advanced WLAN settings to resolve this issue?

- A. Enable Aironet IE.
- B. Enable passive client.
- C. Disable AAA override.
- D. Disable FlexConnect local switching.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

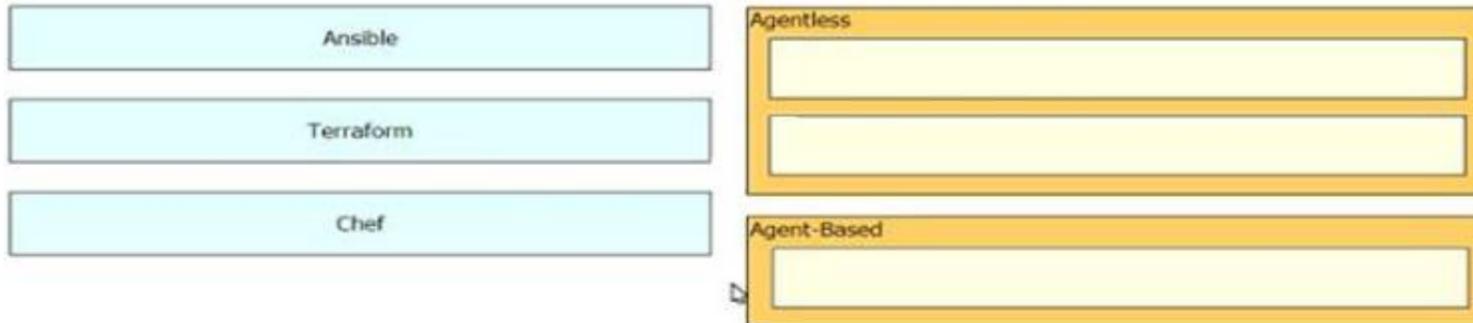
- A. The border node is required for communication between fabric and nonfabric devices.
- B. Traffic within the fabric always goes through the control plane node.
- C. Fabric endpoints are connected directly to the border node.
- D. The control plane node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database.
-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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Exam Topic 4)

Drag and drop the tools from the left onto the agent types on the right.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Chart Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 319

- (Exam Topic 4)

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 22 use?

- A. c0:42:01:67:05:16
- B. c0:07:0c:ac:00:22
- C. 00:00:0c:07:ac:16
- D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:22

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 322

- (Exam Topic 4)

```

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

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

```

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 331

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 333

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 338

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the recommended minimum SNR for Voice applications for networks?

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:

[https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Signal-to-Noise_Ratio_\(SNR\)_and_W](https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Signal-to-Noise_Ratio_(SNR)_and_W)

NEW QUESTION 343

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 347

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which Python library is used to work with YANG data models via NETCONF?

- A. Postman
- B. requests
- C. ncclient
- D. cURL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 348

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 351

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which two methods are used to interconnect two Cisco SD-Access Fabric sites? (Choose two.)

- A. SD-Access transit
- B. fabric interconnect
- C. wireless transit
- D. IP-based transit
- E. SAN transit

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 65001
<output omitted>
Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent  TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.50.2  4      65002    10     9       5    0   0 00:04:56  2-

R1#show ip bgp 2.2.2.2
BGP routing table entry for 2.2.2.2/32, version 2
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65002
    192.168.50.2 from 192.168.50.2 (172.20.0.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

<CONFIGURATION CHANGE MADE>

R1#show ip bgp 2.2.2.2
BGP routing table entry for 2.2.2.2/32, version 6
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default, RIB-failure(17))
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65002
    192.168.50.2 from 192.168.50.2 (172.20.0.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  
```

R1 has a BGP neighborship with a directly connected router on interface Gi0/0. Which command set is applied between the iterations of show ip bgp 2.2.2.2?

- A. R1(config)#router bgp 65001R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 shutdown
- B. R1(config)#router bgp 65002R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 shutdown
- C. R1(config)#no ip route 192.168.50.2 255.255.255.255 Gi0/0
- D. R1(config)#ip route 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.50.2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 358

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which technology reduces the implementation of STP and leverages both unicast and multicast?

- A. VSS
- B. VXLAN
- C. VPC
- D. VLAN

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 360

- (Exam Topic 4)

How does Cisco Express Forwarding switching differ from process switching on Cisco devices?

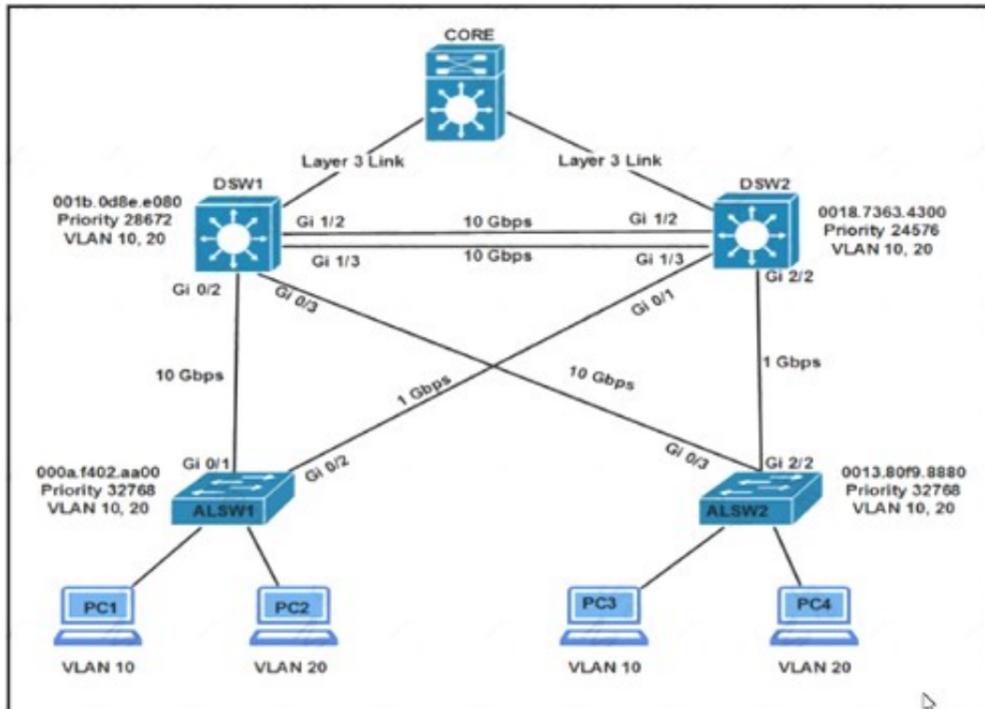
- A. Cisco Express Forwarding switching uses adjacency tables built by the CDP protocol, and process switching uses the routing table.
- B. Cisco Express Forwarding switching uses dedicated hardware processors, and process switching uses the main processor.
- C. Cisco Express Forwarding switching saves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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 364

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming all links are functional, which path does PC1 take to reach DSW1?

- A. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to CORE to DSW1.
- B. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to DSW1.
- C. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW1.
- D. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to ALSW2 to DSW1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 366

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 369

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

pl1= |
<get-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<source>
<running/>
</source>
<filter>
<native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
<ip>
<access-list>
<extended xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-acf">
<name>flp</name>
</extended>
</access-list>
</ip>
</native>
</filter>
</get-config>
]
with manager connect(host=10.1.1.1, port=830, username=cisco, password=cisco, timeout=90, hostkey_verify=False) as m:
for rpc in pl1:
r1= m.dispatch(et.fromstring(rpc))
d1= xmldict.parse(r1.xml)[rpc-reply][data][native][ip][access-list][extended][access-list-seq-rule]
    
```

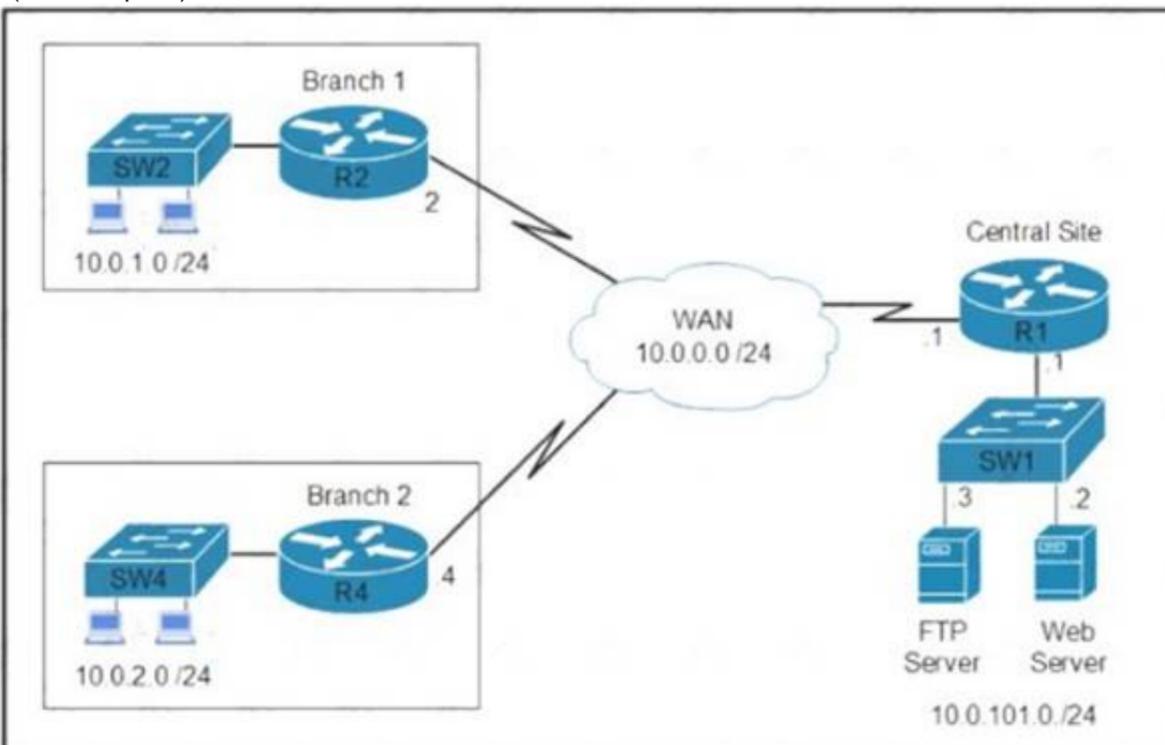
What is achieved by the XML code?

- A. It reads the access list sequence numbers from the output of the show ip access-list extended flp command into a dictionary list.
- B. It displays the output of the show ip access-list extended flp command on the terminal screen
- C. It displays the access list sequence numbers from the output of the show ip access-list extended flp command on the terminal screen
- D. It reads the output of the show ip access-list extended flp command into a dictionary list.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 371

- (Exam Topic 4)



Refer to the exhibit Which two commands are required on route R1 to block FTP and allow all other traffic from the Branch 2 network' (Choose two)

- access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp-data
access-list 101 permit ip any any
- access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp
access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp-data
access-list 101 permit ip any any
- interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 101 out
- interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 10.0.101.1 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 101 in
- access-list 101 deny tcp 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.0.101.3 eq ftp
access-list 101 permit ip any any

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 376

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 378

- (Exam Topic 4)

A company recently decided to use RESTCONF instead of NETCONF and many of their NETCONF scripts contain the operation <edit-config>(operation="create"). Which RESTCONF operation must be used to replace these statements?

- A. POST
- B. GET
- C. PUT
- D. CREATE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 383

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

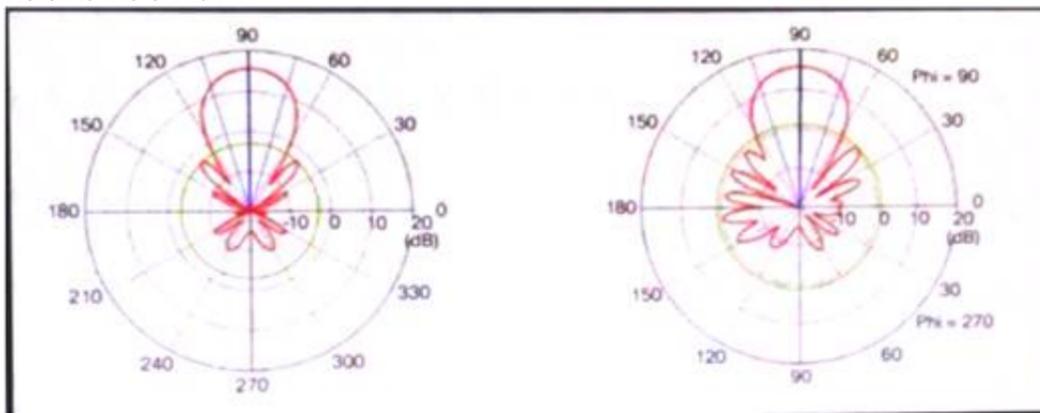
- A. vBond
- B. cSmart
- C. vManage
- D. WAN Edge

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 384

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna is shown on the radiation patterns?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 385

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 388

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 390

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which collection contains the resources to obtain a list of fabric nodes through the vManage API?

- A. device management
- B. administration
- C. device inventory

D. monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation:

The collection that contains the resources to obtain a list of fabric nodes through the vManage API is the device inventory collection. This collection can be accessed through the Cisco Encor Documents and provides resources such as the Fabric Visualization, Device List, and Fabric Node Inventory APIs. These APIs can be used to obtain information about the fabric nodes, such as the device inventory, status, and version.

NEW QUESTION 393

- (Exam Topic 4)

Where in Cisco DNA Center is documentation of each API call, organized by its functional area?

- A. Developer Toolkit
- B. platform management
- C. platform bundles
- D. Runtime Dashboard

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 398

- (Exam Topic 4)

Drag and drop the code snippets from the bottom onto the blanks in the Python script to print the device model to the screen and write JSON data to a file Not all options are used

```
import json

data = {
    "measurement": "ifHCInOctets",
    "maxDataPoints": 30,
    "policy": "default",
    "params": None,
    "devices": [
        {"model": "Cisco Nexus 3550", "ipv4": '172.16.16.249'}
    ]
}

[ ] (data["devices"][0]["model"])

with [ ] ("data.json", "[ ]") as file:
    json. [ ] (data, file, indent=4)
```

- dumps
- print
- dump
- open
- r
- w

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
import json

data = {
    "measurement": "ifHCInOctets",
    "maxDataPoints": 30,
    "policy": "default",
    "params": None,
    "devices": [
        {"model": "Cisco Nexus 3550", "ipv4": '172.16.16.249'}
    ]
}

dump (data["devices"][0]["model"])

with open ("data.json", "r") as file:
    json.print (data, file, indent=4)
```

NEW QUESTION 399

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which signal strength and noise values meet the minimum SNR for voice networks?

- A. signal strength -67 dBm, noise 91 dBm
- B. signal strength -69 dBm, noise 94 dBm
- C. signal strength -68 dBm, noise 89 dBm
- D. signal strength -66 dBm, noise 90 dBm

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 401

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 403

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 405

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Source 1:

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-1000v-switch-vmware-vsphere/at_a_gla

Source 2: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/sw/vm_fex/vmware/gui/config_guide/2-1/b_GUI

NEW QUESTION 407

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 412

- (Exam Topic 4)

In the Cisco DNA Center Image Repository, what is a golden image?

- A. The latest software image that is available for a specific device type
- B. The Cisco recommended software image for a specific device type.
- C. A software image that is compatible with multiple device types.
- D. A software image that meets the compliance requirements of the organization.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 415

- (Exam Topic 4)

Simulation 05

Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

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

1. Configure OSPF without using the "network" statement under the "router ospf" configuration section.
2. Ensure that all networks are advertised between the routers.
3. Configure a single command under each Ethernet interface to prevent OSPF neighbors from participating in a DR/BDR election and ensure that no extra host routes are generated.

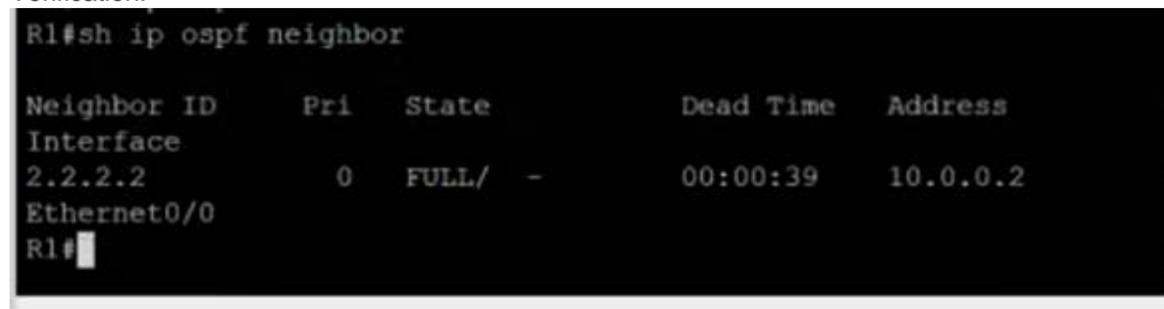
A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
R1
enable
Config t
Int loop0
Ip ospf 1 area 0
Int et0/0
Ip ospf 1 area 0
Ip ospf network point-to-point
copy run start R2
R2
Enable
Config t
Int loop0
Ip ospf 1 area 0
Int et0/0
Ip ospf 1 area 0
Ip ospf network point-to-point
Int et0/1
Ip ospf 1 area 0
Ip ospf network point-to-point
copy run start R3
R3
Enable
Config t
Int loop0
Ip ospf 1 area 0
Int et0/1
Ip ospf 1 area 0
Ip ospf network point-to-point
copy run start
Verification:
```



```
R1#sh ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address
Interface
2.2.2.2          0     FULL/  -        00:00:39   10.0.0.2
Ethernet0/0
R1#
```

NEW QUESTION 418

- (Exam Topic 4)

What does the Cisco DNA Center Authentication API provide?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 420

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which DNS lookup does an AP perform when attempting CAPWAP discovery?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 422

- (Exam Topic 4)

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 423

- (Exam Topic 4)

```

interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
 !
 access-list 10 permit 10.10.10.1
 !
 monitor session 10 type erspan-source
 source interface Gi1
 destination
  erspan-id 10
 ip address 192.168.1.1
 !
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command filters the ERSPAN session packets only to interface GigabitEthernet1?

- A. source ip 10.10.10.1
- B. source interface gigabitethernet1 ip 10.10.10.1
- C. filter access-group 10
- D. destination ip 10.10.10.1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 427

- (Exam Topic 4)

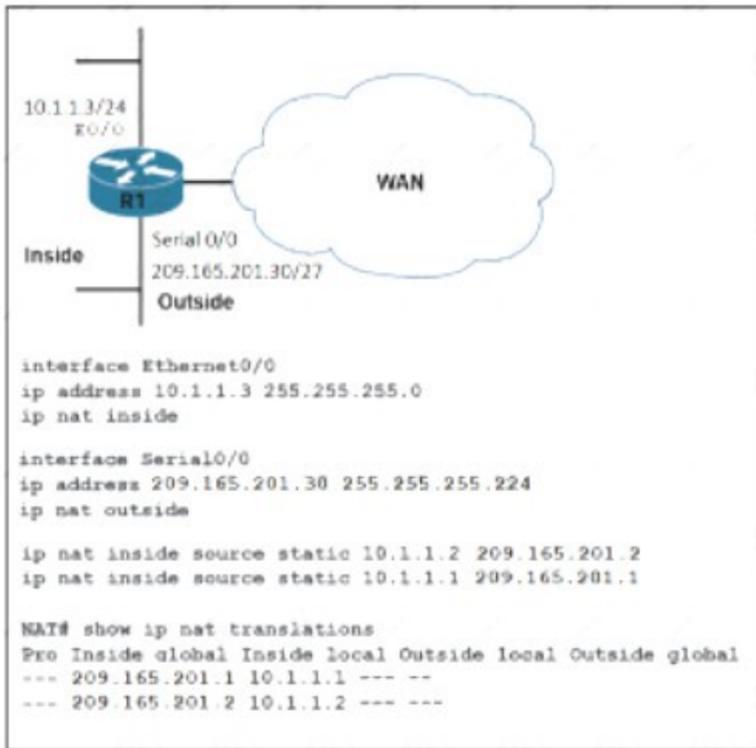
What is one role of the VTEP in a VXLAN environment?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 430

- (Exam Topic 4)



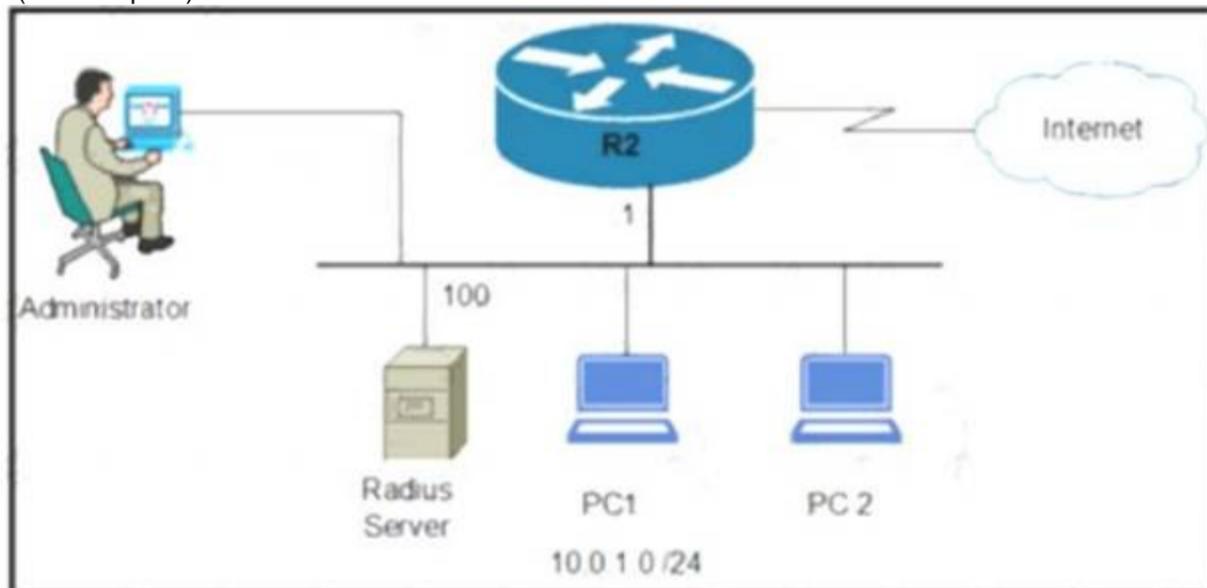
Refer to the exhibit. What are two results of the NAT configuration? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 434

- (Exam Topic 4)



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

- A)


```

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


```

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


```

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


```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 436

- (Exam Topic 4)

A network engineer must configure a switch to allow remote access for all feasible protocols. Only a password must be requested for device authentication and all idle sessions must be terminated in 30 minutes. Which configuration must be applied?

- line vty 0 15
password cisco
transport input all
exec-timeout 0 30
- line console 0
password cisco
exec-timeout 30 0
- line vty 0 15
password cisco
transport input telnet ssh
exec-timeout 30 0
- username cisco privilege 15 cisco
line vty 0 15
transport input telnet ssh
login local
exec-timeout 0 30

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 438

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

```

while True:

except

import json

File.open()

File.close()

File = open

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Text, letter Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 442

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 446

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which activity requires access to Cisco DNA Center CLI?

- A. provisioning a wireless LAN controller
- B. creating a configuration template
- C. upgrading the Cisco DNA Center software
- D. graceful shutdown of Cisco DNA Center

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 450

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 453

- (Exam Topic 4)

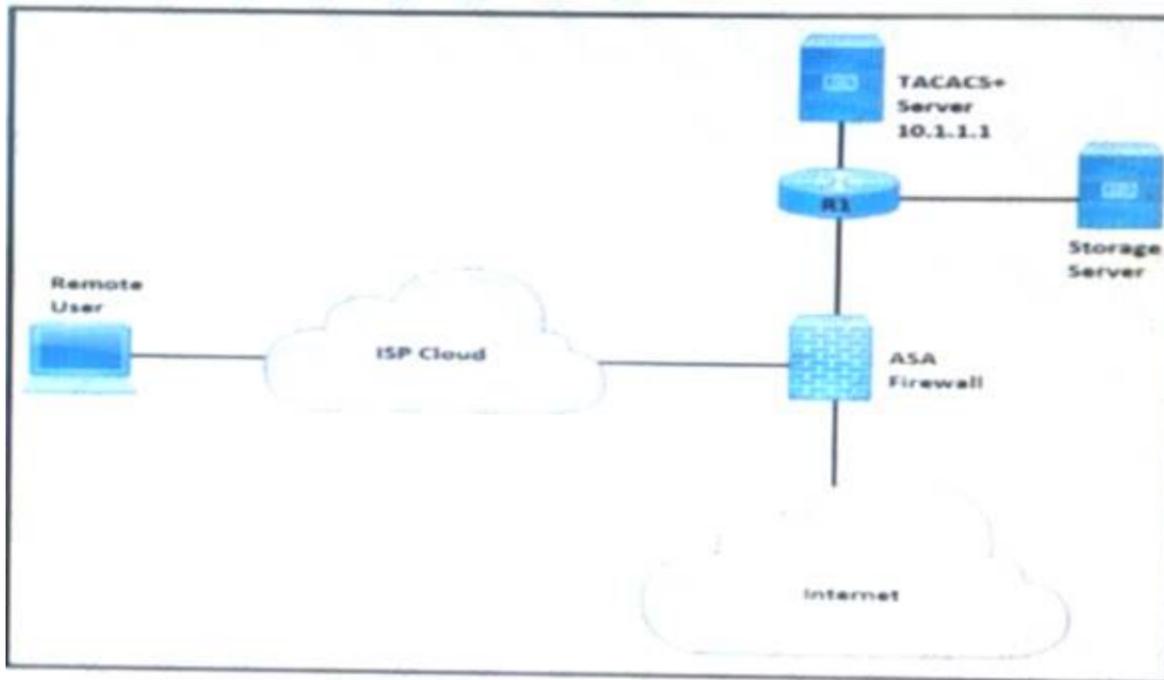
Using the EIRP formula, what parameter is subtracted to determine the EIRP value?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 457

- (Exam Topic 4)



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

- A)


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


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


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


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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 462

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

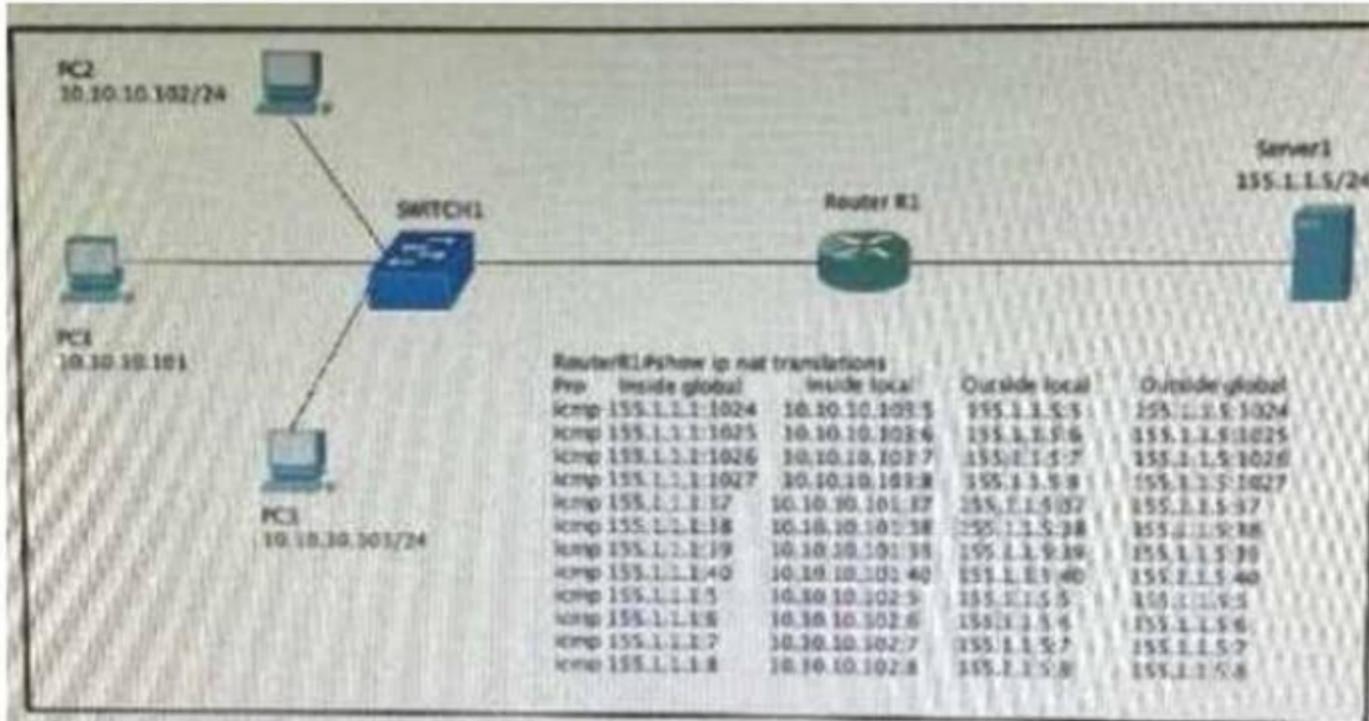
- A. CISCO.CONTROLLER.localdomain
- B. CISCO.CAPWAP.CONTROLLER.localdomain
- C. CISCO-CONTROLLER.localdomain
- D. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 463

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



Hosts PC1 PC2 and PC3 must access resources on Server 1. An engineer configures NAT on Router R1 to enable the communication and enters the show command to verify operation. Which IP address is used by the hosts when they communicate globally to Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 465

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 470

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which JSON script is properly formatted?

- A)

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

```
{
  "host": {
    "name": "SwitchA",
    "model": "Catalyst",
    "serial": "0438045649",
  }
}
```
- C)

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

```
(
  "book":[
    (
      "title":"A New Book,
      "author":"J P Doe",
      "edition":"2"
    )
  ]
)
D)
[
  "class":{
    "title":"Science",
    "grade":"11",
    "location":"Room C".
  }
]
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 472

- (Exam Topic 4)

How do cloud deployments compare to on-premises deployments?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 473

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vlan 222
  remote-span
!
vlan 223
  remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!
```

These commands have been added to the configuration of a switch Which command flags an error if it is added to this configuration?

- A. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 6
- B. monitor session 1 source vlan 10
- C. monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 x
- D. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 7,port-channel8

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 478

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which mobility role is assigned to a client in the client table of the new controller after a Layer 3 roam?

- A. anchor
- B. foreign
- C. mobility
- D. transparent

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 479

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 482

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

declarative	Chef <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
uses Ruby	
uses Python	SaltStack <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
procedural	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A picture containing application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 485

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

v= json.loads(requests.get("http://10.66.77.88:3000/version").text)[0]['ver']
c= json.loads(requests.get("http://10.66.77.88:3000/version").text)[1]['cnt']
bp= []
for i in range (int(c)):
    bp.append(json.loads(requests.get("http://10.66.77.88:3000/badip").text)[i]['ip'])
    
```

What is achieved by this Python script?

- A. It counts JSON data from a website.
- B. It loads JSON data into an HTTP request.
- C. It reads JSON data into a formatted list.
- D. It converts JSON data to an HTML document.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 488

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is a benefit of using segmentation with TrustSec?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 493

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 497

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the result of applying this access control list?

```
ip access-list extended STATEFUL
```

```
10 permit tcp any any established
```

```
20 deny ip any any
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 500

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 501

- (Exam Topic 4)

```
FastEthernet1/0/47 - Group 1 (version 2)
  State is Standby
    7 state changes, last state change 00:00:02
  Virtual IP address is 10.1.1.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f001
  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f001 (v2 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
  Next hello sent in 0.375 secs
  Authentication MD5, key-string "cisco"
  Preemption enabled, delay min 5 secs
  Active router is 10.1.1.2, priority 255 (expires in 9.396 sec)
  Standby router is local
  Priority 100 (default 100)
  IP redundancy name is "hsrp-Fal/0/47-1" (default)
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures HSRP and enters the show standby command. Which two facts about the network environment are derived from the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The local device has a higher priority selling than the active router
- B. The virtual IP address of the HSRP group is 10.1.1.1.
- C. If the local device fails to receive a hello from the active router for more than 5 seconds, it becomes the active router.
- D. The hello and hold timers are set to custom values.
- E. If a router with a higher IP address and same HSRP priority as the active router becomes available, that router becomes the new active router 5 seconds later.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 503

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 507
 - (Exam Topic 4)

```

S1# show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down      P - bundled in port-channel
I - stand-alone  S - suspended
H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3      S - Layer2
U - in use      f - failed to allocate aggregator

M - not in use, minimum links not met
u - unsuitable for bundling
w - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port

Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:          1

Group  Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1      Po1 (SD)          -      Fa0/1 (D) Fa0/2 (D)

S1# show run | begin interface port-channel
interface Port-channel1
switchport mode trunk
|
interface FastEthernet0/1
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode on
|
interface FastEthernet0/2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode on
|
<Output omitted>

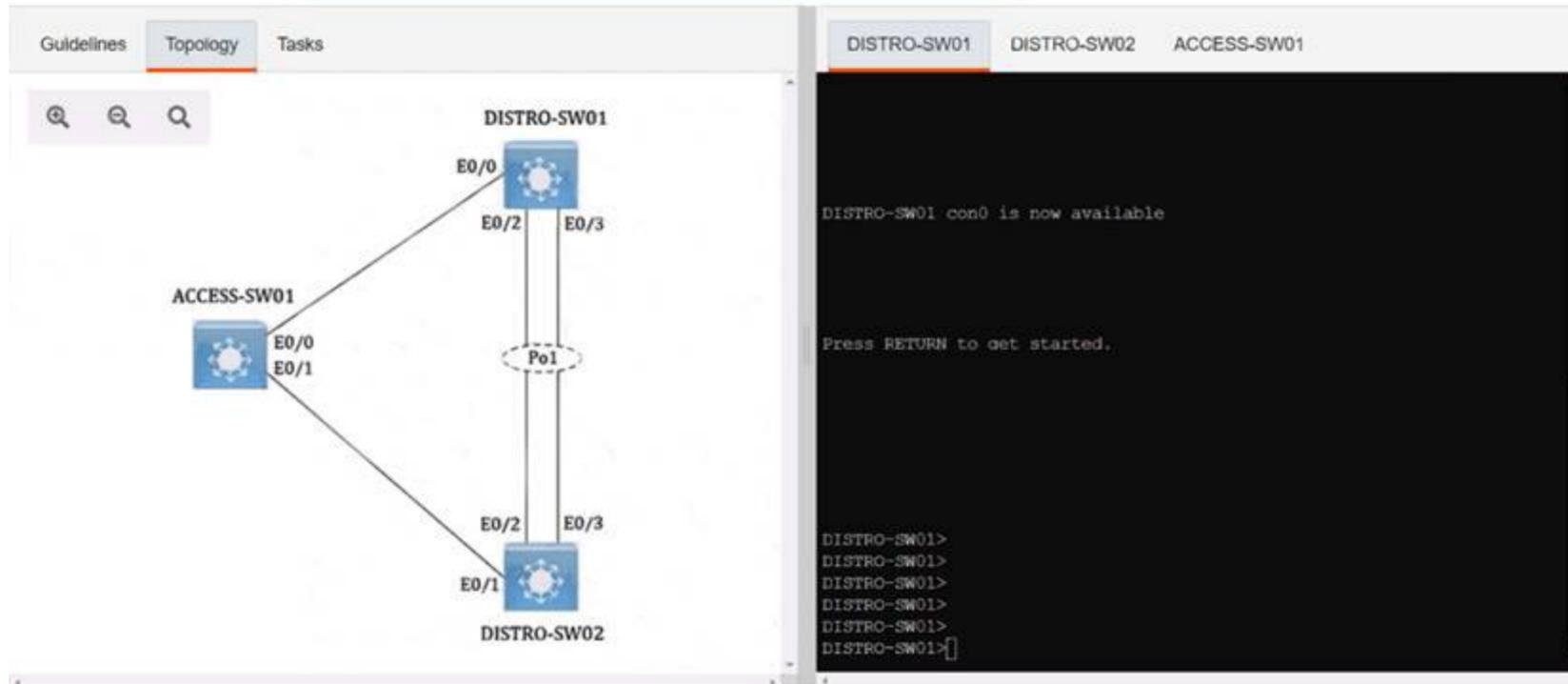
S2# show run | begin interface port-channel
interface Port-channel1
switchport mode trunk
|
interface FastEthernet0/1
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode desirable
|
interface FastEthernet0/2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode desirable
|
<Output omitted>
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. Traffic is not passing between SW1 and SW2. Which action fixes the issue?

- A. Configure LACP mode on S1 to passive.
- B. Configure switch port mode to ISL on S2.
- C. Configure PAgP mode on S1 to desirable.
- D. Configure LACP mode on S1 to active.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 511
 - (Exam Topic 4)
 Simulation 06



Guidelines
Topology
Tasks

DISTRO-SW01
DISTRO-SW02
ACCESS-SW01

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

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

DISTRO-SW01 con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

DISTRO-SW01>

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Distro-Switch2
Spanning-tree vlan 1-1005 root secondary Copy run start

NEW QUESTION 515

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is difference between TCAM and the MAC address table?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 518

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which solution supports end to end line-rate encryption between two sites?

- A. IPsec
- B. TrustSec
- C. MACsec
- D. GRE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 521

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 525

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 528

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is one benefit of implementing a data model language?

- A. accuracy of the operations performed
- B. uses XML style of data formatting
- C. machine-oriented logic and language-facilitated processing.
- D. conceptual representation to simplify interpretation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 533

- (Exam Topic 4)

A network administrator is preparing a Python script to configure a Cisco IOS XE-based device on the network. The administrator is worried that colleagues will make changes to the device while the script is running. Which operation of the client manager prevents colleague making changes to the device while the script is running?

- A. m.lock(config='running')
- B. m.lock(target='running')
- C. m.freeze(target='running')
- D. m.freeze(config='running')

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 536

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#show cdp neighbors | include Local0/1
Device ID   Local intrfc  Holdtime  Capability Platform Port ID
SW2        Fas 0/1      151      R S WS-C3750- Fas 0/1

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 541

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 545

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 547

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

supports unequal path load balancing	OSPF <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>
link state routing protocol	
distance vector routing protocol	
metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default	EIGRP <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>
makes it easy to segment the network logically	
constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 552

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 553

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which action results from executing the Python script?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 555

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

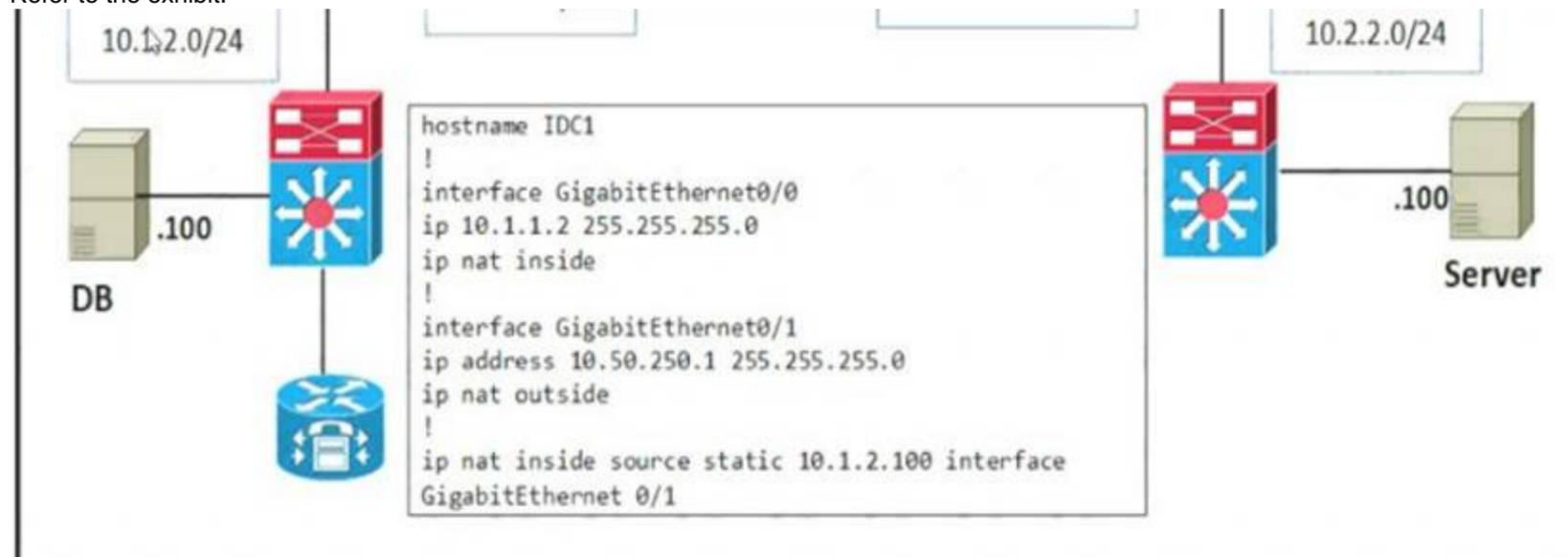
- A. VNI
- B. GRE
- C. VTEP
- D. EVPN

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 556

- (Exam Topic 4)

Refer to the exhibit.



The server in DC2 is expecting traffic from the database in DC1 to use the source network of 10.50.250.0/24. The server sends the initial request. The inside global IP is configured for 10.50.250.1. What is the result of this configuration?

- A. Only the server can initiate communication.
- B. The server and the database cannot communicate.
- C. The server and the database can initiate communication.
- D. Only the database can initiate communication

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 560

- (Exam Topic 4)

In a Cisco StackWise Virtual environment, which planes are virtually combined in the common logical switch?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 564

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

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

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

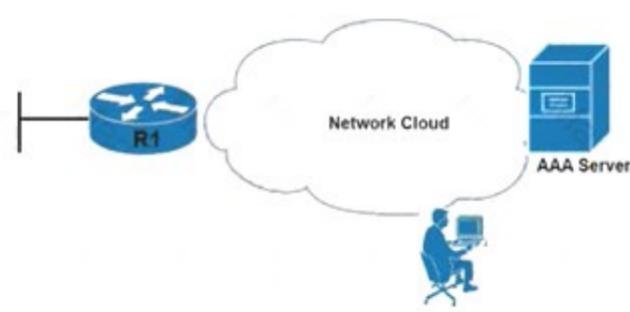
Refer to the exhibit An engineer is troubleshooting a newly configured BGP peering that does not establish What is the reason for the failure?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 569

- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

Use < ^C > to exit
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 572

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 573

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

sends hello packets every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links	EIGRP <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone	OSPF <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
cost is based on interface bandwidth	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

sends hello packets every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links	EIGRP <div style="border: 2px dashed red; padding: 5px;">sends hello packets every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links</div>
uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone	OSPF <div style="border: 2px dashed red; padding: 5px;">uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone</div>
cost is based on interface bandwidth	<div style="border: 2px dashed red; padding: 5px;">cost is based on interface bandwidth</div>

NEW QUESTION 574

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10
VLAN0010
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID    Priority    10
Address    0013.80f9.8880
Cost       2
Port       9 (FastEthernet1/0/7)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 10)
Address    0018.7363.4300
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

`sw2#show errdisable recovery ErrDisable Reason Timer Status`

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

NEW QUESTION 577

- (Exam Topic 3)

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left to the table types on the right.

used to make Layer 2 forwarding decisions

used to build IP routing tables

records MAC address, port of arrival, VLAN and time stamp

stores ACL, QoS, and other upper-layer information

MAC Address Table

--	--

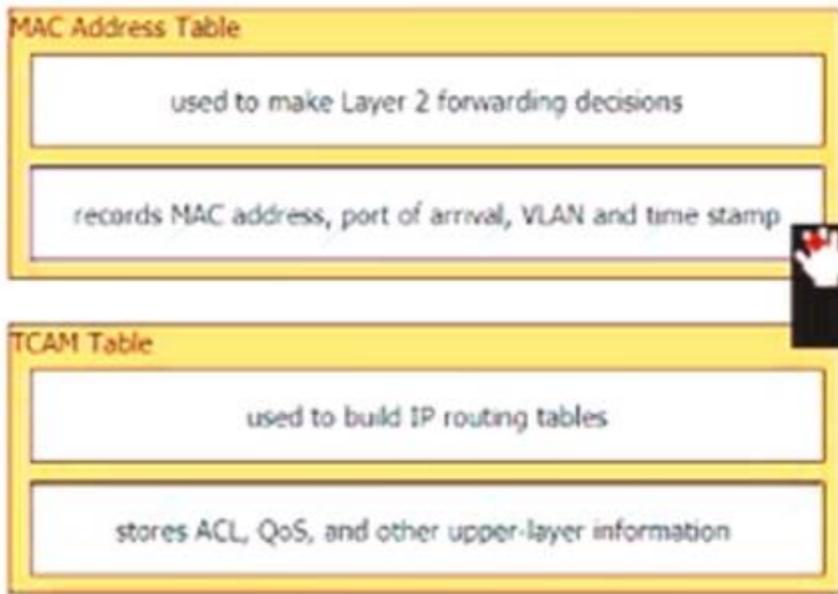
TCAM Table

--	--

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 580

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 581

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
enable secret cisco

aaa new-model

tacacs server ise-1
address 10.1.1.1
key cisco123!

tacacs server ISE-2
address 10.2.2.1
key cisco123!

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 585

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Example: Configuring an ERSPAN Source Session on a WAN Interface

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

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

Example: Configuring an ERSPAN Destination Session

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

NEW QUESTION 587

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

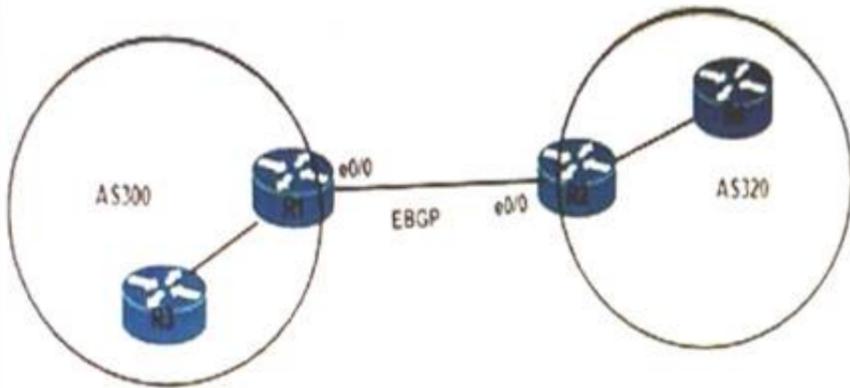
Refer to the exhibit. What is achieved by this code?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 590

- (Exam Topic 3)



Router R1

```
interface Ethernet0
ip address 131.108.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback1
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
```

Router R2

```
interface Ethernet0
ip address 131.108.1.2 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback1
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
```

```
R2#debug ip bgp
BGP debugging is on
R2#
Nov 28 13:25:12: BGP: 131.108.1.11 open active, local address 131.108.1.2
Nov 28 13:25:42: BGP: 131.108.1.11 open failed: Connection timed out:
remote host not responding
```

```
R2#debug ip bgp
BGP debugging is on
R2#
Nov 28 13:25:12: BGP: 131.108.1.11 open active, local address 131.108.1.2
Nov 28 13:25:42: BGP: 131.108.1.11 open failed: Connection timed out;
remote host not responding
```

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

- R2
 - router bgp 320
 - neighbor 131.108.1.1 remote-as 300
- R1
 - router bgp 300
 - neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 320
- R2
 - router bgp 320
 - neighbor 131.108.1.11 remote-as 300
- R1
 - router bgp 300
 - neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 320
- R2
 - router bgp 300
 - neighbor 131.108.1.1 remote-as 320
- R1
 - router bgp 320
 - neighbor 131.108.1.2 remote-as 300
- R2
 - router bgp 320
 - neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 300
- R1
 - router bgp 300
 - neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 320

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 593

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