Cisco

Exam Questions 350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise Network Core Technologies

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 4)
Which access control feature does MAB provide?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 4)
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
Refer to the Exhibit. Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. What should be the first line of the script?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
- (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 4
- (Topic 4)
What are two benefits of implementing a traditional WAN instead of an SD-WAN solution? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 4)
Which two results occur if Cisco DNA center loses connectivity to devices in the SD- ACCESS fabric? (Choose two)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 6
- (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-Fa1/0/47-1" (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 7
- (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 8
- (Topic 4)
A network administrator wants to install new VoIP switches in a small network closet but is concerned about the current heat level of the room. Which of the following should the administrator take into consideration before installing the new equipment?

A. The power load of the switches
B. The humidity in the room
C. The fire suppression system
D. The direction of airflow within the switches

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is because the direction of airflow within the switches can affect the heat level of the room, as the switches can either exhaust or intake hot air from the environment. The network administrator should take into consideration the direction of airflow within the switches before installing the new equipment, and ensure that the switches are aligned in the same direction and have enough space for ventilation. The network administrator should also avoid mixing switches with different airflow directions, as this can create a hot spot and reduce the cooling efficiency. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.1: Implementing Device Hardening.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 4)
An engineer must contigure a rou'.er to allow users to run specHic configuration commands by validating the user against the router database. Which configuration must be applied?

A. aaa authentication network default local
B. aaa authentication exec default local
C. aaa authorization exec default local
D. aaa authorization network default local

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 4)
By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 30 use?

A. 00:05:0c:07:ac:30
B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:1e
C. 05:0c:5e:ac:07:30
D. 00:42:18:14:05:1e

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 4)
A customer has 20 stores located throughout a city. Each store has a single Cisco access point managed by a central WLC. The customer wants to gather analysis for users in each store. Which technique supports these requirements?

A. angle of arrival
B. hyperlocation
C. trilateration
D. presence

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 4)
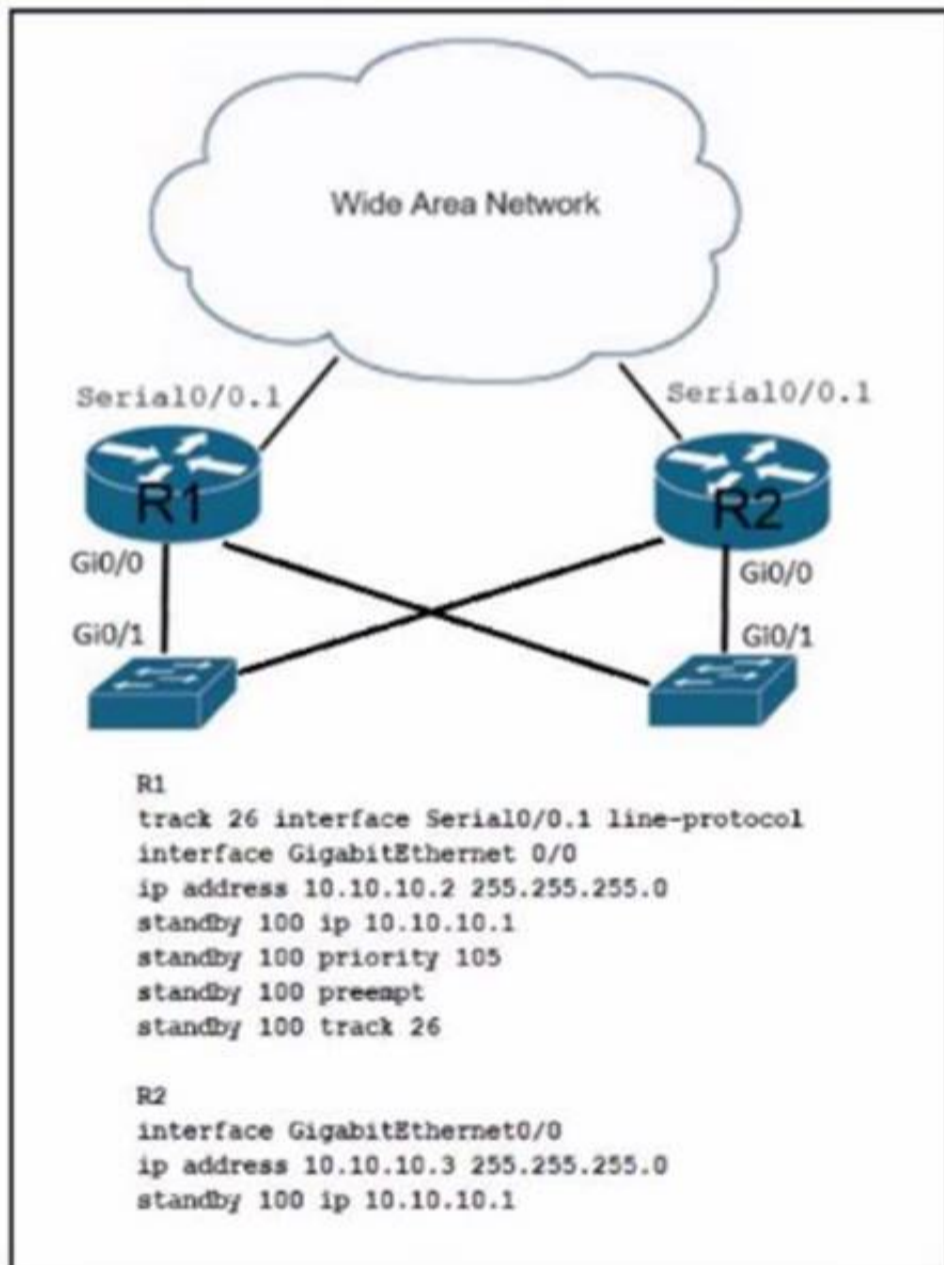Which security measure mitigates a man-in-the-middle attack of a REST API?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 4)
Relet lo Ibe exhibit.

An ertgineer must modify the existing configuration so that R2 can take over as the primary router when serial interface 0/0.1 on R1 goes down. Whtch command must the engineer apply''

A. R2W standby 100 track 26 decrement 10
B. R2# standby 100 preempt
C. R2# track 26 interface SerialWO.1 line-protocol
D. R2# standby 100 priority 100

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 4)
An engineer must configure router R1 to validate user logins via RADIUS and fall back to the local user database if the RADIUS server is not available. Which

configuration must be applied?

A. aaa authorization exec default radius local
B. aaa authorization exec default radius
C. aaa authentication exec default radius local
D. aaa authentication exec default radius

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23
- (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 24
- (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 25
- (Topic 4)
Which IP SLA operation requires the IP SLA responder to be configured on the remote end?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29
- (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    S2# show run | begin interface port-channel
interface Port—channel1                        interface Port—channel1
 switchport mode trunk                          switchport mode trunk
!                                              !
interface FastEthernet0/1                       interface FastEthernet0/1
 switchport mode trunk                          switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode on                        channel-group 1 mode desirable
!                                              !
interface FastEthernet0/2                       interface FastEthernet0/2
 switchport mode trunk                          switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode on                        channel-group 1 mode desirable
!                                              !
<Output omitted>                               <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 30
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the deployment model on the right.

	Cloud
saves on capital costs	
provides full control of sensitive data	
fast deployment of new services	On-Premises
improves service availability by supporting multiple WAN connectivity options	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 CLOUD1 and 3ON-PREMISES2 and 4

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 4)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
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 36
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)
Drag and drop the automation characteristics from the left onto the corresponding tools on the right. Not all options are used.

based on Python

proprietary syntax in configuration files based on Ruby

high availability offered through a multi-primary architecture

Ruby syntax in configuration files

Puppet

Chef

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

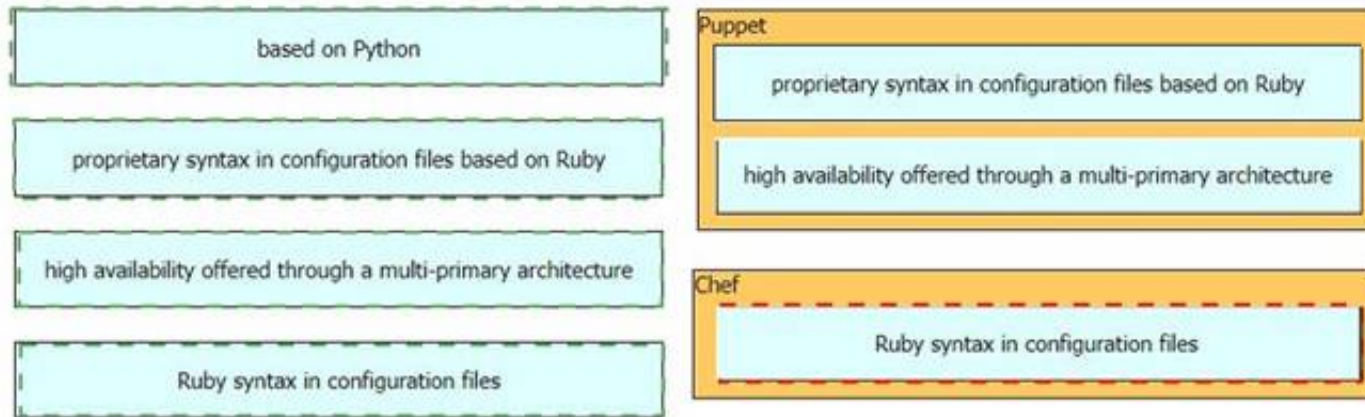| based on Python |
| --- |
| proprietary syntax in configuration files based on Ruby |
| high availability offered through a multi-primary architecture |
| Ruby syntax in configuration files |

Puppet

proprietary syntax in configuration files based on Ruby
high availability offered through a multi-primary architecture

Chef

Ruby syntax in configuration files

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 4)
What is a characteristic of para-virtualization?

A. Para-virtualization allows direct access between the guest OS and the hypervisor.
B. Para-virtualization allows the host hardware to be directly accessed.
C. Para-virtualization guest servers are unaware of one another.
D. Para-virtualization lacks support for containers.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Topic 4)
An engineer must use flexible NetFlow on a group of switches. To prevent overloading of the flow collector, if the flow is idle for 20 seconds, the flow sample should be exported. Which command set should be applied?
A)

```
flow record recordflow
   exporter flowexport
   record recordflow
   cache timeout active 120
   cache timeout inactive 20
   cache type immediate
```

B)

```
flow record recordflow
   match ipv6 destination ip-address
   match ipv6 source ip-address
   match ipv6 protocol-type view
   match interface input
   match interface output
   match transport destination-port
   collect counter bytes long
```

C)

```
flow monitor monitorflow
   exporter recordflow
   cache timeout active 20
   cache timeout inactive 120
   cache type permanent
```

D)

```
flow monitor monitorflow
   exporter flowexport
   record recordflow
   cache timeout active 120
   cache timeout inactive 20
   cache type immediate
```

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Option C is the correct set of commands to apply flexible NetFlow on a group of switches with the given requirement. The configuration steps are as follows12:
? Define a flow record that specifies the fields to be collected and exported for the flows. In this case, the flow record is named FNF-RECORD and it collects the source and destination IP addresses, the input and output interfaces, the transport protocol, and the source and destination port numbers: flow record FNF-RECORD and match ipv4 source address, match ipv4 destination address, match interface input, match interface output, match transport protocol, match transport source-port, match transport destination-port.
? Define a flow exporter that specifies the destination and transport protocol for sending the flow data. In this case, the flow exporter is named FNF- EXPORTER and it uses UDP port 9996 to send the flow data to the IP address 10.10.10.10: flow exporter FNF-EXPORTER and destination 10.10.10.10, transport udp 9996.
? Define a flow monitor that applies the flow record and the flow exporter to the monitored traffic. In this case, the flow monitor is named FNF-MONITOR and it uses the flow record FNF-RECORD and the flow exporter FNF-EXPORTER. It also sets the cache timeout for inactive flows to 20 seconds, which means that the flow sample will be exported if the flow is idle for 20 seconds: flow monitor FNF-MONITOR and record FNF-RECORD, exporter FNF-EXPORTER, cache timeout inactive 20.
? Apply the flow monitor to the interfaces that need to be monitored. In this case, the flow monitor FNF-MONITOR is applied to the input and output direction of the interface GigabitEthernet0/1: interface GigabitEthernet0/1 and ip flow monitor FNF-MONITOR input, ip flow monitor FNF-MONITOR output.
Option A is incorrect because it does not set the cache timeout for inactive flows to 20 seconds, which is required by the question. The default cache timeout for inactive flows is 15 seconds1.
Option B is incorrect because it does not apply the flow monitor to the output direction of the interface, which is required to capture both incoming and outgoing traffic on the interface1.
Option D is incorrect because it does not use a flow record to specify the fields to be collected and exported for the flows, which is required to customize the flow data according to the user's needs1. References: 1: Configuring Flexible NetFlow, 2: Flexible NetFlow Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION 44
- (Topic 4)
A wireless administrator must create a new web authentication corporate SSID that will be using ISE as the external RADIUS server. The guest VLAN must be specified after the authentication completes. Which action must be performed to allow the ISE server to specify the guest VLAN?

A. Set AAA Policy name.
B. Enable AAA Override
C. Set RADIUS Profiling
D. Enable Network Access Control State.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tools that they describe on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 4)
Which Python library is used to work with YANG data models via NETCONF?

A. Postman
B. requests
C. nccllent
D. cURL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 4)
When does a Cisco StackWise primary switch lose its role?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 52
- (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 53
SIMULATION - (Topic 4)
Simulation 04

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

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

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

```
R1#sh ip ospf neighbor

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

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


                Base Topology (MTID 0)


    Area BACKBONE(0)

    Intra-area Route List

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

    First Hop Forwarding Gateway Tree

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

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Topic 4)

```
router#sh run | b line con
line con 0
 password cisco
 stopbits 1
line aux 0
 stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
!
end

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59
- (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 63
- (Topic 4)
An engineer must construct an access list tot a Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series WLC that will - edirect wireless guest users to a splash page that is hosted on a Cisco ISE server. The Cisco ISE servers are hosted at 10.9.11.141 and 10.1.11.141. Which access list meets the requirements?
A)

```
ip access-list extended ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT
70 permit   ip any host 10.9.11.141
80 permit   ip any host 10.1.11.141
500 permit tcp any any eq www
600 permit tcp any any eq 443
700 permit tcp any any eq 8443
800 deny   udp any any eq domain
```

B)
```
ip access-list extended ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT
70 permit ip any host 10.9.11.141
80 permit ip any host 10.1.11.141
500 deny   tcp any any eq www
600 deny   tcp any any eq 443
700 deny   tcp any any eq 8443
800 deny   udp any any eq domain
901 deny   ip any any
```

C)
```
ip access-list extended ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT
70 deny   ip any host 10.9.11.141
80 deny   ip any host 10.1.11.141
500 permit tcp any any eq www
600 permit tcp any any eq 443
700 permit tcp any any eq 8443
800 deny   udp any any eq domain
```

D)
```
ip access-list extended ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT

50 deny   ip host 10.9.11.141 any
60 deny   ip any host 10.9.11.141
70 deny   ip host 10.1.11.141 any
80 deny   ip any host 10.1.11.141
500 permit tcp any any eq www
600 permit tcp any any eq 443
700 permit tcp any any eq 80
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D is the correct access list to redirect wireless guest users to a splash page that is hosted on a Cisco ISE server. The configuration steps are as follows12:
? Define an extended access list that permits TCP traffic from any source to the Cisco ISE servers on port 80 (HTTP) and port 443 (HTTPS). In this case, the access list is named ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT and it allows any host to connect to the IP addresses 10.9.11.141 and 10.1.11.141 on port 80 and port 443: ip access-list extended ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT and permit tcp any host 10.9.11.141 eq 80, permit tcp any host 10.9.11.141 eq 443, permit tcp any host 10.1.11.141 eq 80, permit tcp any host 10.1.11.141 eq 443.
? Apply the access list to the guest WLAN using the ip access-group command. This command filters the traffic on the interface based on the access list. In this case, the access list ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT is applied to the guest WLAN interface in the inbound direction, which means that only the traffic that matches the access list can enter the interface: interface wlan-guest and ip access-group ACL_WEBAUTH_REDIRECT in.
Option A is incorrect because it does not permit TCP traffic to the Cisco ISE servers on port 80, which is required for HTTP redirection. Without this, the guest users will not be able to see the splash page on their web browsers12.
Option B is incorrect because it does not permit TCP traffic to the Cisco ISE servers on port 443, which is required for HTTPS redirection. Without this, the guest users will not be able to see the splash page on their web browsers if they use HTTPS12.
Option C is incorrect because it permits TCP traffic from any source to any destination on port 80 and port 443, which is too broad and may allow unwanted traffic to enter the guest WLAN interface. This may compromise the security and performance of the guest network12. References: 1: Configuring Web Authentication, 2: ISE and Catalyst 9800 Series Integration Guide

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Topic 4)
How does Protocol Independent Multicast function?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 4)


```
Switch1#show ip int br
Interface          IP-Address       OK? Method Status                   Protocol
GigabitEthernet1   192.168.1.1      YES manual up                       up
GigabitEthernet2   172.16.40.10     YES manual administratively down    down
Loopback0          172.16.10.10     YES manual up                       up

Switch2#show ip int br
Interface          IP-Address       OK? Method Status                   Protocol
GigabitEthernet1   192.168.1.2      YES manual up                       up
GigabitEthernet2   172.16.20.10     YES manual up                       up
Loopback0          10.10.10.10      YES manual up                       up


Switch1(config)#monitor session 1 type erspan-source
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src)#source interface gigabitethernet1
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src)#destination
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#erspan-id 110
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#ip address 10.10.10.10
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#origin ip address 172.16.10.10

Switch2(config)#monitor session 1 type erspan-destination
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst)#destination interface Gigabitethernet2
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst)#source
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst-src)#_____
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-dst-src)#ip address 10.10.10.10
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Topic 4)


```
R1#show ip ospf interface Gi0/0                          R2#show ip ospf interface Gi0/0

GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up            GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet Address 172.20.0.1/24, Area 0, Attached via     Internet Address 172.20.0.2/24, Area 0, Attached via
Network Statement                                        Network Statement
 Process ID 1, RouterID 172.20.0.1, Network Type          Process ID 1, RouterID 172.20.0.2, Network Type
BROADCAST, Cost: 1                                        BROADCAST, Cost: 5
 Topology-MTID   Cost    Disabled   Shutdown              Topology-MTID   Cost    Disabled   Shutdown
Topology Name                                            Topology Name
      0           1        no         no                       0           5        no         no
Base                                                     Base
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1            Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
 Designated Router (ID) 172.20.0.1, Interface address     Designated Router (ID) 172.20.0.2, Interface address
172.20.0.1                                               172.20.0.2
 No backup designated router on this network             No backup designated router on this network
 Timer intervals configured,Hello 10,Dead 40, Wait 40,    Timer intervals configured,Hello 10,Dead 40, Wait 40,
Retransmit 5                                             Retransmit 5
   oob-resync timeout 40                                    oob-resync timeout 40
   No Hellos (Passive interface)                           Hello due in 00:00:01
 Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)                     Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
 Cisco NSF helper support enabled                        Cisco NSF helper support enabled
                                                         IETF 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 75
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)
Drag the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone	EIGRP
hello packets are sent by default every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links	
default cost is based on interface bandwidth only	OSPF
metric is calculated using bandwidth and delay by default	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone | EIGRP |
hello packets are sent by default every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links	hello packets are sent by default every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links
default cost is based on interface bandwidth only	metric is calculated using bandwidth and delay by default
metric is calculated using bandwidth and delay by default	OSPF
	uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone
	default cost is based on interface bandwidth only

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Topic 4)
Refer to the exhibit.
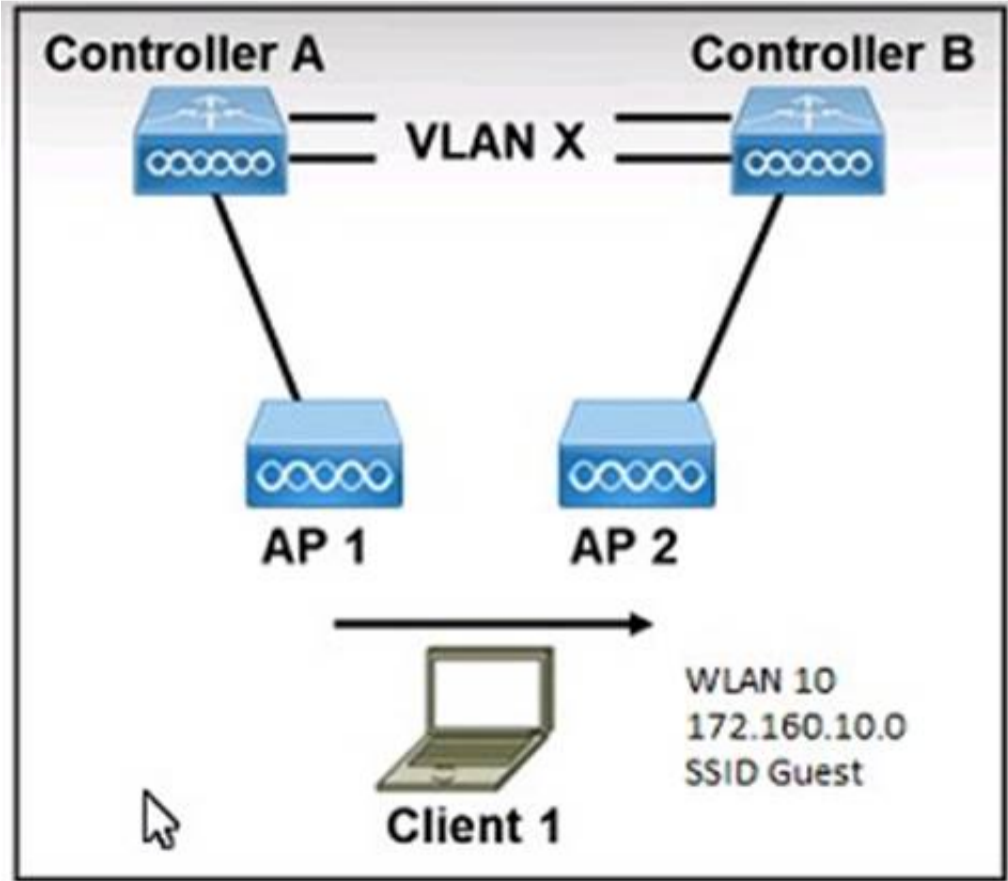
Both controllers are in the same mobility group. Which result occurs when client 1 roams between APs that are registered to different controllers in the same WLAN?

A. Client 1 contact controller B by using an EoIP tunnel.
B. CAPWAP tunnel is created between controller A and controller B.

C. Client 1 users an EoIP tunnel to contact controller A.
D. The client database entry moves from controller A to controller B.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79
- (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 83
- (Topic 4)
When using BFD in a network design, which consideration must be made?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86
- (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 91
- (Topic 1)
Which method should an engineer use to deal with a long-standing contention issue between any two VMs on the same host?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 1)
What is the function of a VTEP in VXLAN?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 101
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
configure terminal
ip flow-export destination 192.168.10.1 9991
ip flow-export version 9
```

What is required to configure a second export destination for IP address 192.168.10.1?

A. Specify a VRF.
B. Specify a different UDP port.
C. Specify a different flow ID
D. Configure a version 5 flow-export to the same destination.
E. Specify a different TCP port.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure multiple NetFlow export destinations to a router, use the following commands in global configuration mode:
Step 1: Router(config)# ip flow-export destination ip-address udp-port
Step 2: Router(config)# ip flow-export destination ip-address udp-port
The following example enables the exporting of information in NetFlow cache entries: ip flow-export destination 10.42.42.1 9991 ip flow-export destination 10.0.101.254 1999
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/12s_mdnf.html

NEW QUESTION 102
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tools that they describe on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Topic 2)
What is a characteristic of Cisco StackWise technology?

A. It uses proprietary cabling
B. It supports devices that are geographically separated
C. It combines exactly two devices
D. It is supported on the Cisco 4500 series.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 2)
The login method is configured on the VTY lines of a router with these parameters.
? The first method for authentication is TACACS
? If TACACS is unavailable, login is allowed without any provided credentials
Which configuration accomplishes this task?

A. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login VTY group tacacs+ none aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4password 7 0202039485748 R1#sh run | include username R1#
B. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4R1#sh run | include username R1#
C. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4password 7 0202039485748
D. R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-modelaaa authentication login default group tacacs+ aaa session-id commonR1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4transport input none R1#

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the requirements (first use TACACS+, then allow login with no authentication), we have to use "aaa authentication login … group tacacs+ none" for AAA command.
The next thing to check is the if the "aaa authentication login default" or "aaa authentication login list-name" is used. The 'default' keyword means we want to apply for all login connections (such as tty, vty, console and aux). If we use this keyword, we don't need to configure anything else under tty, vty and aux lines. If we don't use this keyword then we have to specify which line(s) we want to apply the authentication feature.
From above information, we can find out answer 'R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-model aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none aaa session-id common
R1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4
password 7 0202039485748
If you want to learn more about AAA configuration, please read our AAA TACACS+ and RADIUS
Tutorial – Part 2.
For your information, answer 'R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-model
aaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common R1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4

R1#sh run | include username
R1#' would be correct if we add the following command under vty line ("line vty 0 4"): "login authentication telnet" ("telnet" is the name of the AAA list above)

NEW QUESTION 109
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that shows all logging that occurred on the appliance from Sunday until 9:00 p.m Thursday Not all options are used.

```
event manager applet Logging
    event timer cron name Logging cron-entry "                    "
    action 2.0 cli command "enable"
    action[        ]          cli command "show logging |        "
```

| 1.0 | 3.0 | redirect ftp://cisco:cisco@192.168.1.1 |
| 0 21 * * 0-4 | 0 21 * * 1-5 | ftp://cisco:cisco@192.168.1.1 |

A. Mastered
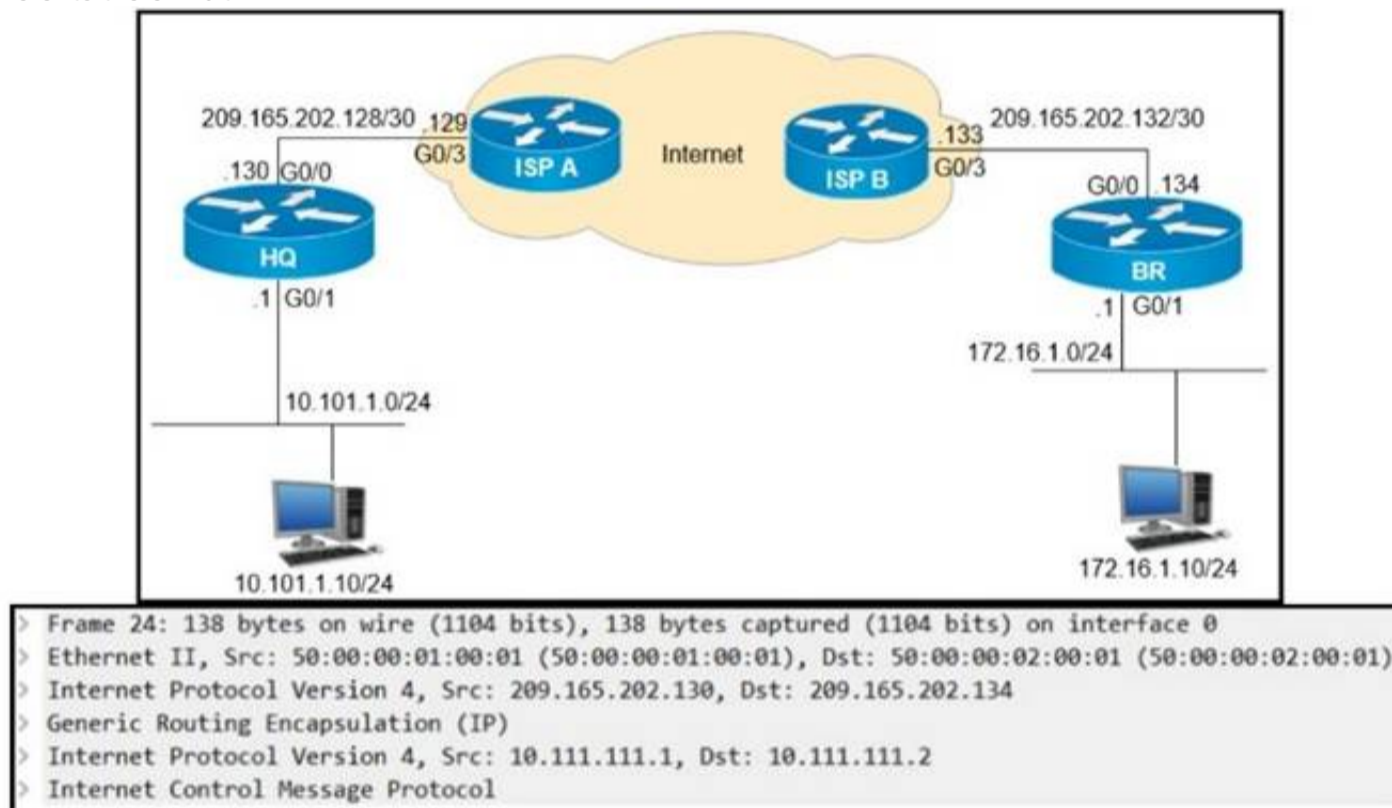B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.


```
> Frame 24: 138 bytes on wire (1104 bits), 138 bytes captured (1104 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 50:00:00:01:00:01 (50:00:00:01:00:01), Dst: 50:00:00:02:00:01 (50:00:00:02:00:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 209.165.202.130, Dst: 209.165.202.134
> Generic Routing Encapsulation (IP)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.111.111.1, Dst: 10.111.111.2
> Internet Control Message Protocol
```

A GRE tunnel has been created between HO and BR routers. What is the tunnel IP on the HQ router?

A. 10.111.111.1
B. 10.111.111.2
C. 209.165.202.130
D. 209.165.202.134

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Topic 2)
Which NGFW mode block flows crossing the firewall?

A. Passive
B. Tap
C. Inline tap
D. Inline

Answer: D

Explanation:
Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) provides six interface modes which are: Routed, Switched, Inline Pair, Inline Pair with Tap, Passive, Passive (ERSPAN).When Inline Pair Mode is in use, packets can be blocked since they are processed inline When you use Inline Pair mode, the packet goes mainly through the FTD Snort engine When Tap Mode is enabled, a copy of the packet is inspected and dropped internally while the actual traffic goes through FTD unmodified

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 2)

AN engineer is implementing a route map to support redistribution within BGP. The route map must configured to permit all unmatched routes. Which action must the engineer perform to complete this task?

A. Include a permit statement as the first entry
B. Include at least one explicit deny statement
C. Remove the implicit deny entry
D. Include a permit statement as the last entry

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 2)
Which access point mode allows a supported AP to function like a WLAN client would, associating and identifying client connectivity issues?

A. client mode
B. SE-connect mode
C. sensor mode
D. sniffer mode

Answer: C

Explanation:
As these wireless networks grow especially in remote facilities where IT professionals may not always be onsite, it becomes even more important to be able to quickly identify and resolve potential connectivity issuesideally before the users complain or notice connectivity degradation. To address these issues we have created Cisco's Wireless Service Assurance and a new AP mode called "sensor"mode. Cisco's Wireless Service Assurance platform has three components, namely, Wireless PerformanceAnalytics, Real-time Client Troubleshooting, and Proactive Health Assessment. Using a supported AP ordedicated sensor the device can actually function much like a WLAN client would associating andidentifying client connectivity issues within the network in real time without requiring an IT or technician to beon site.
Reference:
https://content.cisco.com/chapter.sjs?uri=/searchable/chapter/content/dam/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/8-5/b_Cisco_Aironet_Sensor_Deployment_Guide.html.xml

NEW QUESTION 126
- (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 128
- (Topic 2)

```
interface Vlan10
 ip vrf forwarding Clients
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
 ip vrf forwarding Servers
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
 ip vrf forwarding Printers
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
-- output omitted for brevity --
router eigrp 1
10.0.0.0
172.16.0.0
192.168.1.0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a router on a stick to route packets between Clients, Servers, and Printers; however, initial tests show that this configuration is not working. Which command set resolves this issue?
A)

```
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
interface Vlan10
no  ip vrf forwarding Clients
!
interface Vlan20
no  ip vrf forwarding Servers
!
interface Vlan30
no  ip vrf forwarding Printers
```

C)

```
interface Vlan10
 no  ip vrf forwarding Clients
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 !
interface Vlan20
 no ip vrf forwarding Servers
 ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.0
 !
interface Vlan30
 no  ip vrf forwarding Printers
 ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

D)

```
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.0.0
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
We must reconfigure the IP address after assigning or removing an interface to a VRF. Otherwise that interface does not have an IP address.

NEW QUESTION 132
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the tools from the left onto the agent types on the right.
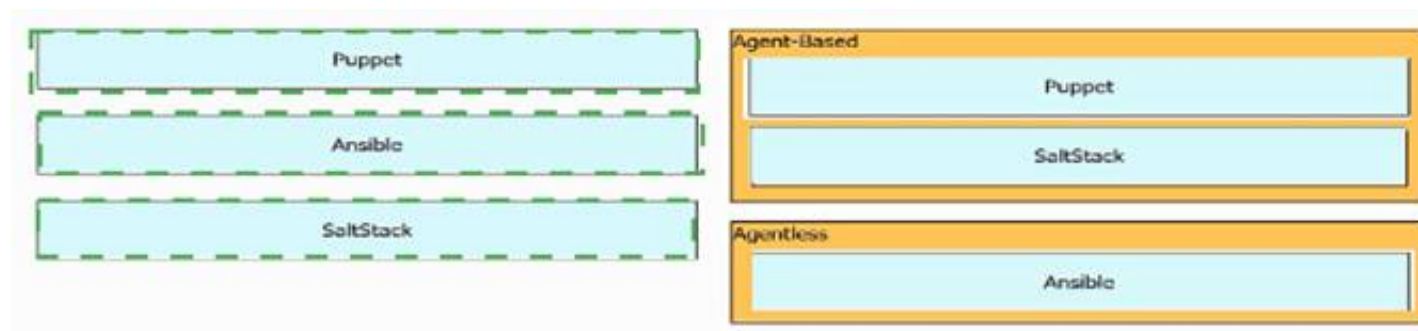
| Puppet |
| Ansible |
| SaltStack |

| Agent-Based |
| |
| |
| Agentless |
| |

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 2)
When are multicast RPs required?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Topic 2)
When is the Design workflow used In Cisco DNA Center?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Design area is where you create the structure and framework of your network, including the physical topology, network settings, and device type profiles that you can apply to devices throughout your network. Use the Design workflow if you do not already have an existing infrastructure. If you have an existing infrastructure, use the Discovery feature.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/2-1-2/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_2_1_2/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_2_1_1_chapter_011 0.html
Reference: https://synoptek.com/insights/it-blogs/greenfield-vs-brownfield-software- development/"Greenfield development refers to developing a system for a totally new environment and requires development from a clean slate – no legacy code around. It is an approach used when you're starting fresh and with no restrictions or dependencies."

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Topic 2)
What is the difference between a RIB and a FIB?

A. The RIB is used to make IP source prefix-based switching decisions
B. The FIB is where all IP routing information is stored
C. The RIB maintains a mirror image of the FIB
D. The FIB is populated based on RIB content

Answer: D

Explanation:
 CEF uses a Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to make IP destination prefix- based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and those changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table. Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with earlier switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.
Note: In order to view the Routing information base (RIB) table, use the "show ip route" command. To view the Forwarding Information Base (FIB), use the "show ip cef" command. RIB is in Control plane while FIB is in Data plane.

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Topic 2)
An engineer is implementing a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to improve the streaming experience for the clients of a video-on-demand server. Which action must the engineer perform to configure extended discovery to support the MPLS LDP session between the headend and tailend routers?

A. Configure the interface bandwidth to handle TCP and UDP traffic between the LDP peers
B. Configure a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel on both ends of the session
C. Configure an access list on the interface to permit TCP and UDP traffic
D. Configure a targeted neighbor session.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145
- (Topic 2)

In a Cisco SD-WAN solution, how Is the health of a data plane tunnel monitored?

A. with IP SLA
B. ARP probing
C. using BFD
D. with OMP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 2)
Which outcome is achieved with this Python code?

```
client.connect ( ip,  port= 22, username= usr, password= pswd )
stdin,  stdout, stderr = client.exec_command ( 'show ip bgp 192.168.101.0 bestpath\n ' )
print (stdout)
```

A. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the routing table information
B. displays the output of the show command in a formatted way
C. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the BGP table for the prefix
D. connects to a Cisco device using Telnet and exports the routing table information

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Topic 2)
Which element enables communication between guest VMs within a virtualized environment?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
import ncclient


with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
                              password='teset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

After running the code in the exhibit. Which step reduces the amount of data that NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

A. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get_config() method as an argument
B. Use the txml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
C. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get_config() method as an argument
D. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router1$
Router1#show run int tunnel 0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 95 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel destination 192.168.10.2
end


Router1#show ip int br
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                 Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0     192.168.1.1     YES manual up                     up
GigabitEthernet0/1     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
GigabitEthernet0/2     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
GigabitEthernet0/3     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
Loopback0              192.168.10.1    YES manual up                     up
Tunnel0                172.16.1.1      YES manual up                     down
Router1#
```

Which command must be applied to Router 1 to bring the GRE tunnel to an up/up state?

A. Routed (config if funnel mode gre multipoint
B. Router1(config-if)&tunnel source Loopback0
C. Router1(config-if)#tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
D. Router1 (config)#interface tunnel0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 2)
Why would a log file contain a * next to the date?

A. The network device was receiving NTP time when the log messages were recorded.
B. The network device was unable to reach The NTP server when the log messages were recorded
C. The network device is not configured to use NTP.
D. The network device is nor configured to use NTP time stamps for logging

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 165
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

OSPF
- summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology
- uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP
- summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Topic 2)

How is a data modeling language used?

A. To enable data lo 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 171
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65002
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
```

C)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#no neighbor 192.168.50.2 shutdown
```

D)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 remote-as 65001
```


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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 176
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure deployment models they describe on the right.

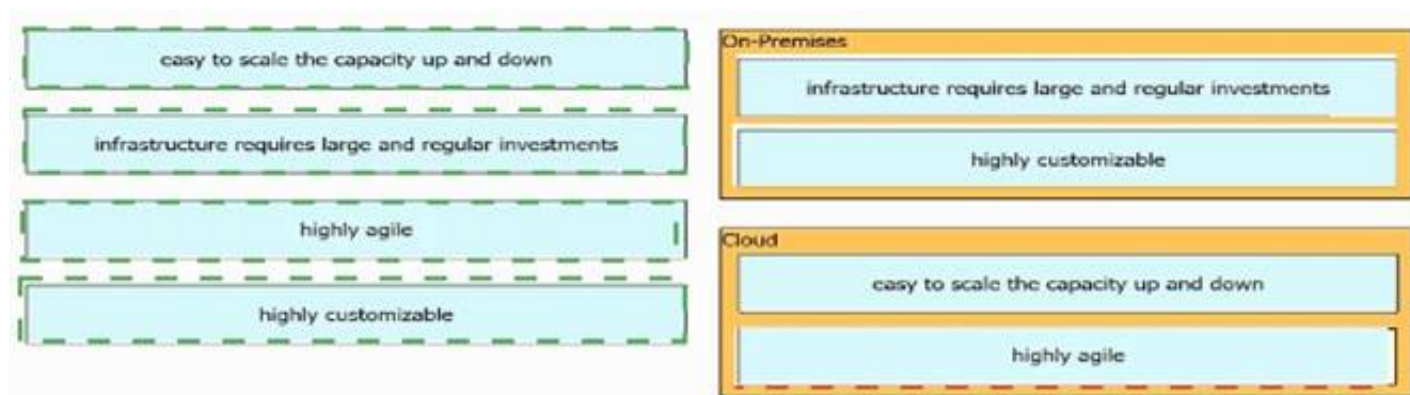| easy to scale the capacity up and down | | On-Premises |
infrastructure requires large and regular investments		
highly agile		Cloud
highly customizable		

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 2)
What is one primary REST security design principle?

A. fail-safe defaults
B. password hash
C. adding a timestamp in requests
D. OAuth

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://yurisubach.com/2017/04/04/restful-api-security-principles/"Fail-safe defaultsAccess to any resource (like API endpoint) should be denied by default. Access granted only in case of specific permission.
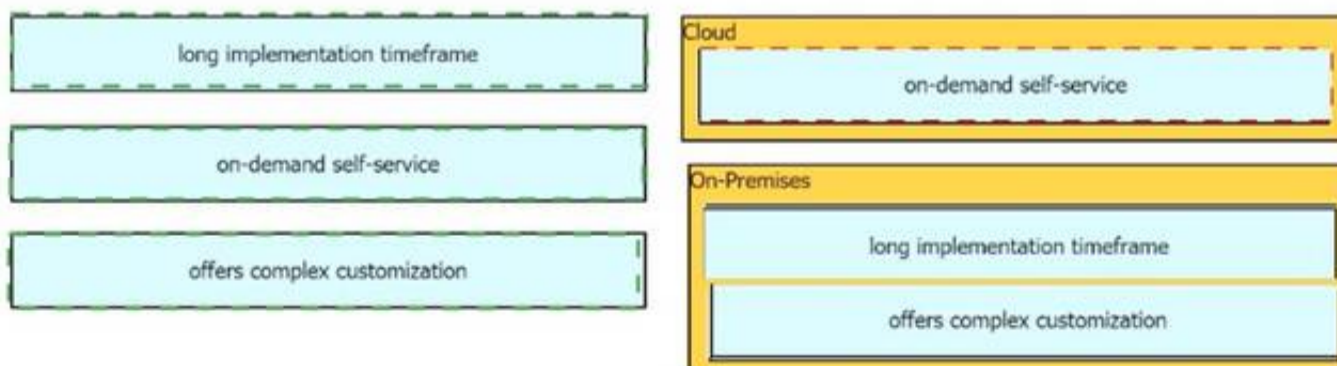
NEW QUESTION 181
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the deployment models on the right.
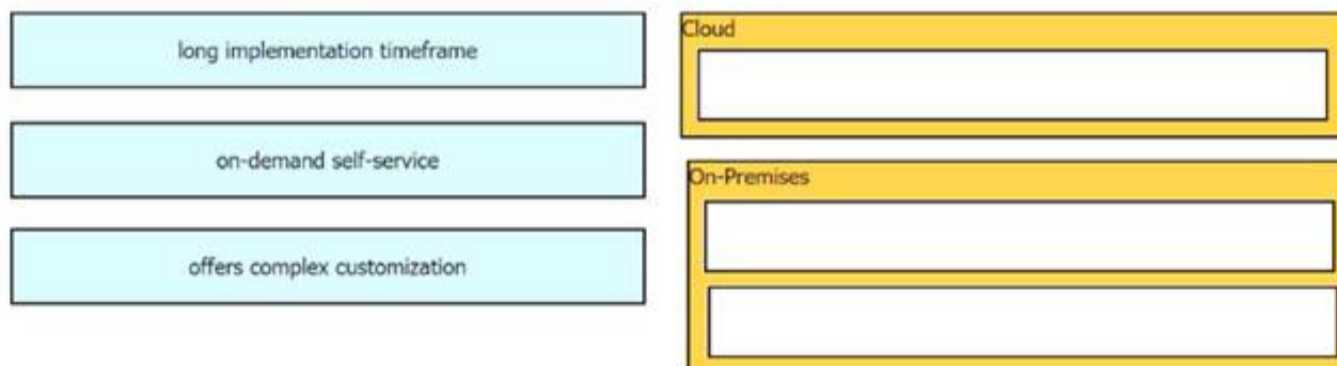
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 183
- (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 1syslog write "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.

applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device	shaping
distinguishes traffic types	marking
process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate	trust
permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values	classification

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device	process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate
distinguishes traffic types	applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device
process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate	permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values
permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values	distinguishes traffic types

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Topic 2)
Which protocol is used to encrypt control plane traffic between SD-WAN controllers and SD-WAN endpoints?

A. DTLS
B. IPsec
C. PGP
D. HTTPS

Answer: A

Explanation:
DTLS protocol is used to encrypt control plane traffic between vSmart (controllers) and other SD-WAN endpoints.

NEW QUESTION 187
- (Topic 2)
Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

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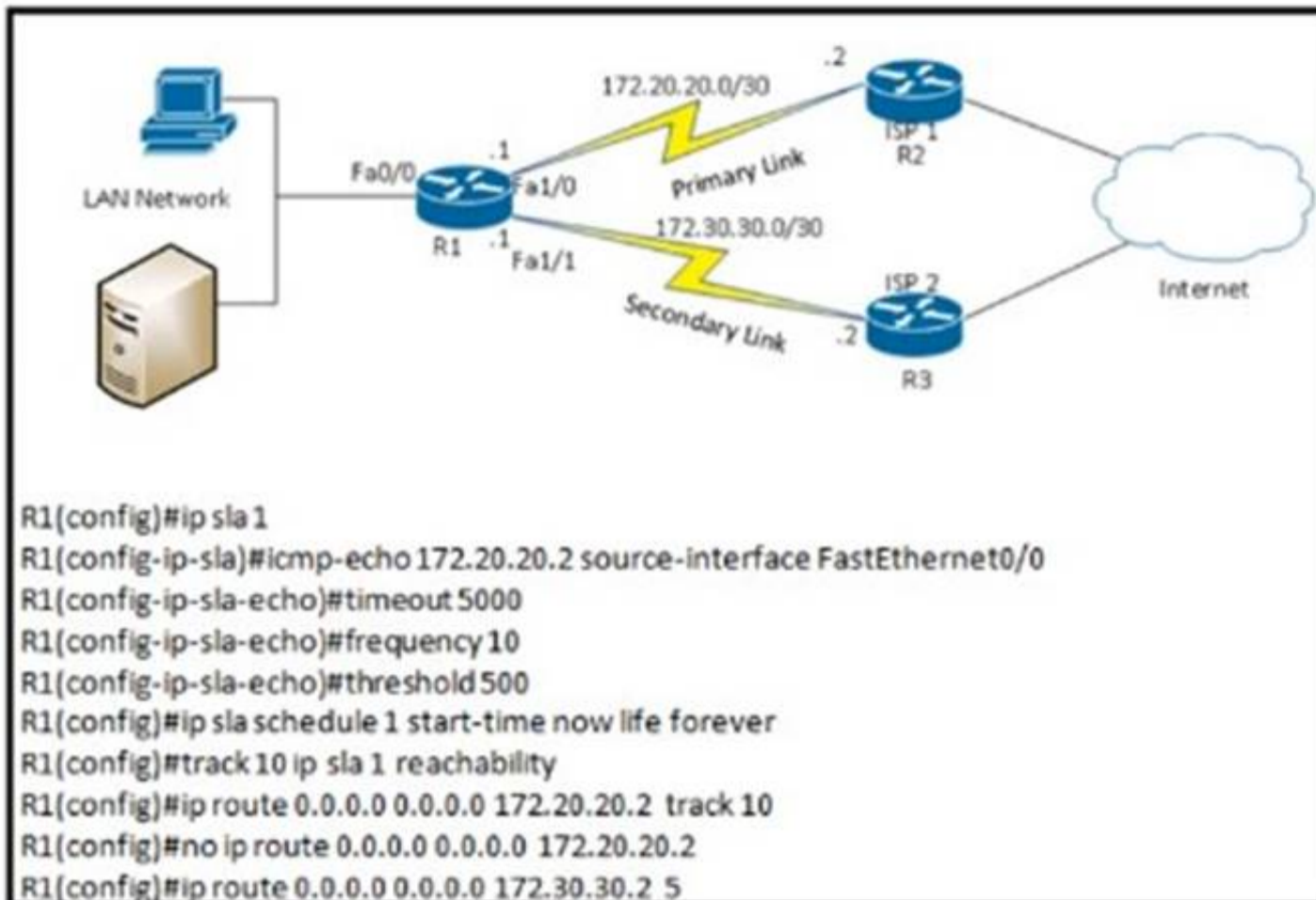F. TCP window size

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#ip sla 1
R1(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 172.20.20.2 source-interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#timeout 5000
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#frequency 10
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#threshold 500
R1(config)#ip sla schedule 1 start-time now life forever
R1(config)#track 10 ip sla 1 reachability
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10
R1(config)#no ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.30.30.2 5
```

What are two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure? (Choose two)

A. The destination must be 172 30 30 2 for icmp-echo
B. A route back to the R1 LAN network is missing in R2.
C. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.
D. The default route has the wrong next hop IP address
E. The threshold value is wrong

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Topic 2)
How are map-register messages sent in a LISP deployment?

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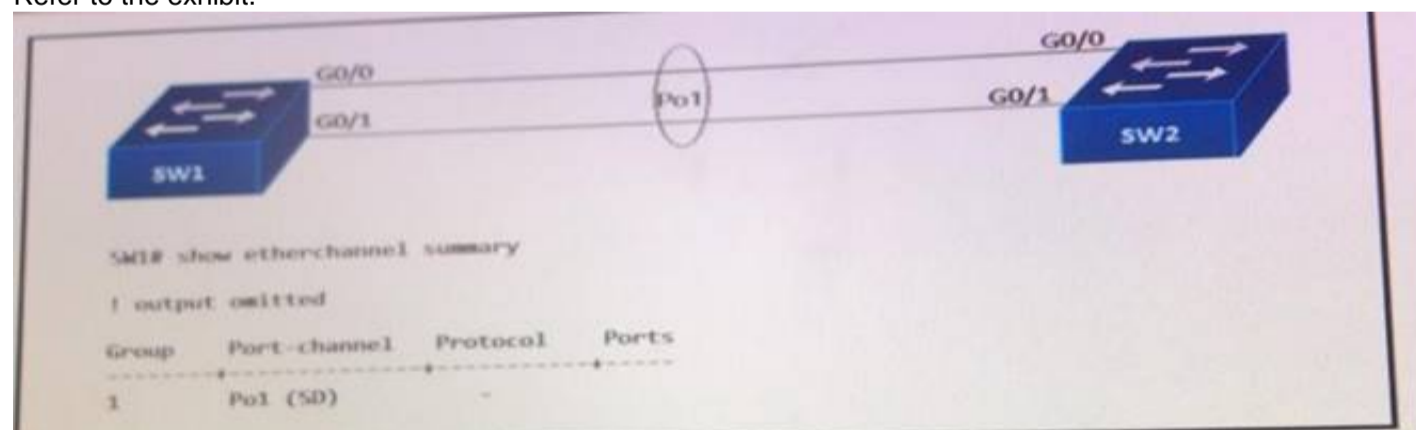
Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 197
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

After an engineer configures an EtherChannel between switch SW1 and switch SW2, this error message is logged on switch SW2.

Based on the output from SW1 and the log message received on Switch SW2, what action should the engineer take to resolve this issue?

A. Configure the same protocol on the EtherChannel on switch SW1 and SW2.
B. Connect the configuration error on interface Gi0/1 on switch SW1.
C. Define the correct port members on the EtherChannel on switch SW1.
D. Correct the configuration error on interface Gi0/0 switch SW1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop. The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occuring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.
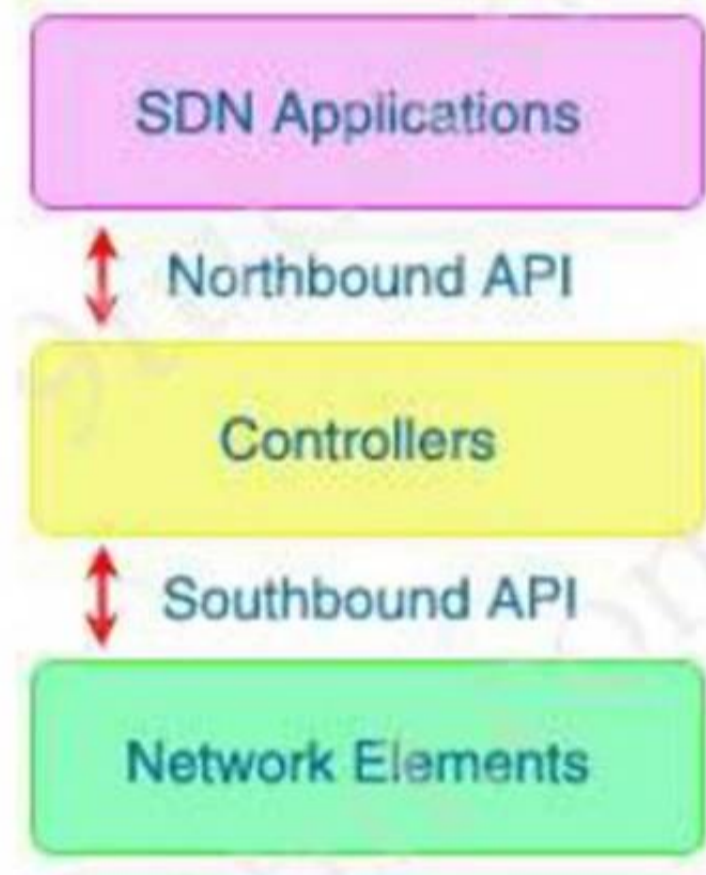
NEW QUESTION 202
- (Topic 2)
What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Topic 2)
What Is a Type 2 hypervisor?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
   Hello due in 00:00:07
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Cisco NSF helper support enabled
IETF NSF helper support enabled
Index 1/2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last flood scan time is 1 msec, maximum is 1 msec
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

An engineer configures OSPF and wants to verify the configuration Which configuration is applied to this device?
A)

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.50.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
R1(config-router)#no passive-interface Gi0/1
```

C)

```
R1(config)#interface Gi0/1
R1(config-if)#ip ospf enable
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

D)

```
R1(config)#interface Gi0/1
R1(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 211
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch1#show lacp internal
Flags:   S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
         F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
         A - Device is in Active mode       P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 1
                            LACP port     Admin     Oper     Port       Port
Port      Flags   State     Priority      Key       Key      Number     State
Gi0/0     SP      hot-sby   20            0x1       0x1      0x1        0x5
Gi0/1     SA      bndl      15            0x1       0x1      0x2        0x3C
```

An engineer attempts to bundle interface Gi0/0 into the port channel, but it does not function as expected. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on interface Gi0/0.
B. Configure no shutdown on interface Gi0/0
C. Enable fast LACP PDUs on interface Gi0/0.
D. Set LACP max-bundle to 2 on interface Port-channeM

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 212
- (Topic 2)
An engineer must create an EEM script to enable OSPF debugging in the event the OSPF neighborship goes down. Which script must the engineer apply?

```
⊙ event manager applet ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG
   event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from LOADING to FULL"
   action 1.0 cli command "enable"
   action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"
   action 3.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"
   action 4.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG"

⊙ event manager applet ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG
   event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from LOADING to FULL"
   action 1.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"
   action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"
   action 3.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG"

⊙ event manager applet ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG
   event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from FULL to DOWN"
   action 1.0 cli command "enable"
   action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"
   action 3.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"
   action 4.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG"

⊙ event manager applet ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG
   event syslog pattern "%OSPF-1-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from FULL to DOWN"
   action 1.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"
   action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"
   action 3.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE_OSPF_DEBUG"
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Person#1:
First Name is Johnny
Last Name is Table
Hobbies are:
• Running
• Video games

Person#2:
First Name is Billy
Last Name is Smith
Hobbies are:
• Napping
• Reading
```

Which JSON syntax is derived from this data?

A)
```
{[{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}
```

B)
```
{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Video games'), {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Reading')]}
```

C)
```
{[{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Hobbies': 'Video games'}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Hobbies': 'Reading'}]}
```

D)
```
{'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}
```
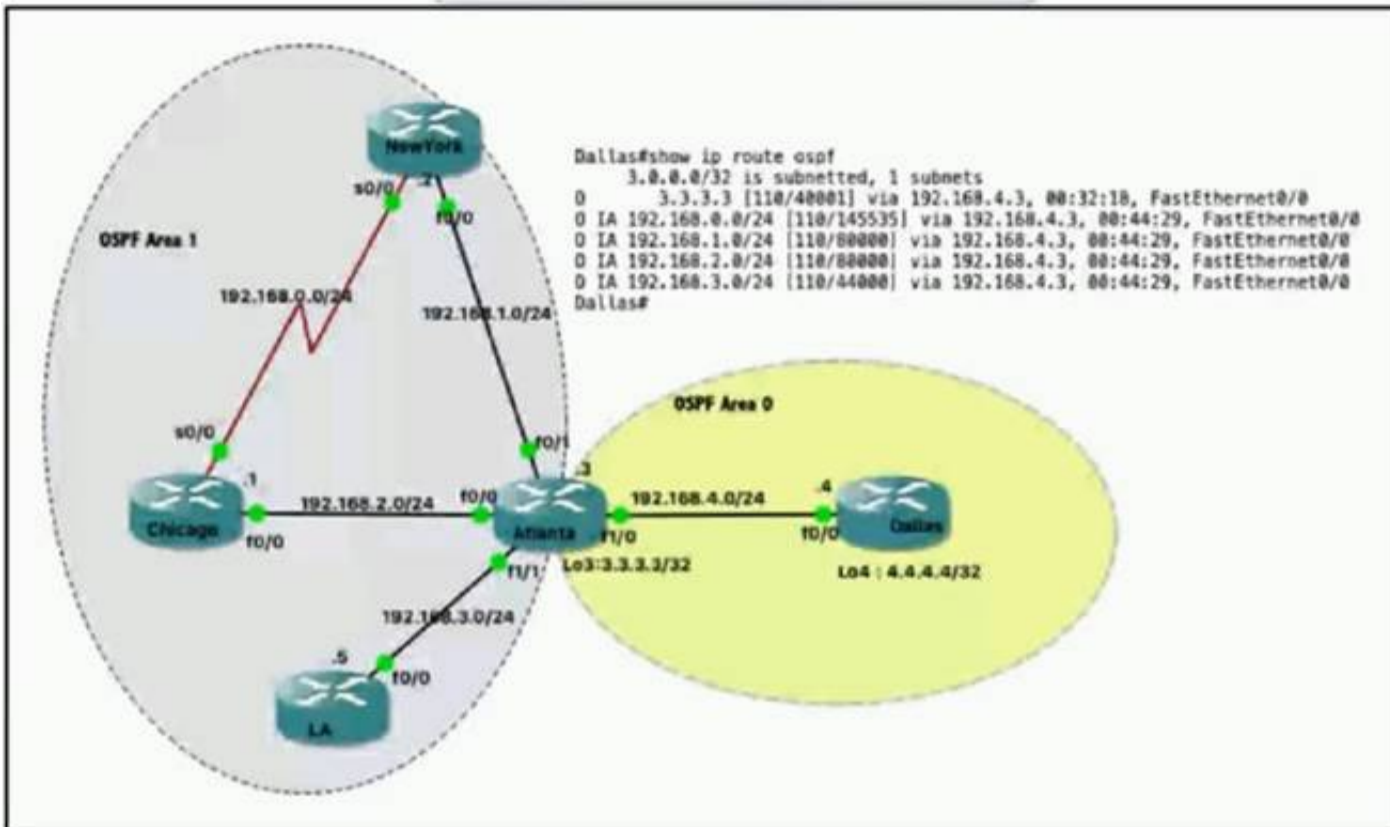
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

Which command when applied to the Atlanta router reduces type 3 LSA flooding into the backbone area and summarizes the inter-area routes on the Dallas router?

A. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0
B. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
C. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
D. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 221
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure deployment models on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 226
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that configures BGP according to the topology. Not all options are used, and some options may be used twice.

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id>[        ]/ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id>[        ]</ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as>[        ]</ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id>[        ]</ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

Client IP: 192.168.1.2 BGP AS: 65001 — ISP IP: 192.168.1.1 BGP AS: 65000

| 192.168.1.1 | 192.168.1.2 | 65000 | 65001 | Client | ISP |

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id>[ ISP ]/ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id>[ 192.168.1.1 ]</ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as>[ 65001 ]</ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id>[ 65001 ]</ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

Client IP: 192.168.1.2 BGP AS: 65001 — ISP IP: 192.168.1.1 BGP AS: 65000

| 192.168.1.1 | 192.168.1.2 | 65000 | 65001 | Client | ISP |

NEW QUESTION 227
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

Client 360
24 Hours: Jul 18, 10:59 am – Jul 19, 11:00 am   All Domains ∨   Intelligent Capture

7/10 Grace.Smith

Grace.Smith-iPad   Grace.Smith-iPhone   Grace.Smith-PC

Device: Apple-iPad   OS: Apple-iPad   MAC: 6C:19:C0:8D:87:C9   IPv4: 10.30.100.27   IPv6: --   VLAN ID: 120   Status: Connected   Last seen: Jul 19, 2019 11:00 am
Connected Network Device: AP4800   SSID: @CorpSSID   Last Known Location: Global/North America/USA/California/San Jose/SJC01/Flr-SJC1-1

4:09 pm - 4:14 pm

Cisco DNA Center has obtained the username of the client and the multiple devices that the client is using on the network. How is Cisco DNA Center getting these context details?

A. The administrator had to assign the username to the IP address manually in the user database tool on Cisco DNA Center.
B. Those details are provided to Cisco DNA Center by the Identity Services Engine
C. Cisco DNA Center pulled those details directly from the edge node where the user connected.
D. User entered those details in the Assurance app available on iOS and Android devices

Answer: A

Explanation:
Features of the Cisco DNA Assurance solution includes Device 360 and client 360, which provides a detailed view of the performance of any device or client over time and from any application context. Provides very granular troubleshooting in seconds.

NEW QUESTION 231
- (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 234
- (Topic 2)
Which DHCP option provides the CAPWAP APs with the address of the wireless controller(s)?

A. 43
B. 66
C. 69
D. 150

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP Option 43

DHCP option 43 is an option used for providing Wireless LAN Controller IP addresses to the AP. The DHCP option 43 is used to notify the AP to convert into CAPWAP AP.

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Topic 2)
How does CEF switching differ from process switching on Cisco devices?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) switching is a proprietary form of scalable switching intended to tackle the problems associated with demand caching. With CEF switching, the information which is conventionally stored in a route cache is split up over several data structures. The CEF code is able to maintain these data structures in the Gigabit Route Processor (GRP), and also in slave processors such as the line cards in the 12000 routers. The data structures that provide optimized lookup for efficient packet forwarding include:
? The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table - CEF uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and these changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.
Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.
? Adjacency table - Nodes in the network are said to be adjacent if they can reach each other with a single hop across a link layer. In addition to the FIB, CEF uses adjacency tables to prepend Layer 2 addressing information. The adjacency table maintains Layer 2 next-hop addresses for all FIB entries.
CEF can be enabled in one of two modes:
? Central CEF mode - When CEF mode is enabled, the CEF FIB and adjacency tables reside on the route processor, and the route processor performs the express forwarding. You can use CEF mode when line cards are not available for CEF switching, or when you need to use features not compatible with distributed CEF switching.
? Distributed CEF (dCEF) mode - When dCEF is enabled, line cards maintain identical copies of the FIB and adjacency tables. The line cards can perform the express forwarding by themselves, relieving the main processor - Gigabit Route Processor (GRP) - of involvement in the switching operation. This is the only switching method available on the Cisco 12000 Series Router.
dCEF uses an Inter-Process Communication (IPC) mechanism to ensure synchronization of FIBs and adjacency tables on the route processor and line cards.
For more information about CEF switching, see Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) White Paper.

NEW QUESTION 241
- (Topic 2)
Refer to the Exhibit.

```
R1                                              R2
key chain cisco123                              key chain cisco123
 key 1                                           key 1
  key-string Cisco123!                            key-string cisco123!

Ethernet0/0 - Group 10                          Ethernet0/0 - Group 10
  State is Active                                 State is Active
    8 state changes, last state change 00:02:49    17 state changes, last state change 00:02:17
  Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1               Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a    Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a
    Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a (v1 default)  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a (v1 default)
  Hello time 5 sec, hold time 15 sec             Hello time 10 sec, hold time 30 sec
    Next hello sent in 2.880 secs                  Next hello sent in 6.720 secs
  Authentication MD5, key-chain "cisco123"       Authentication MD5, key-chain "cisco123"
  Preemption enabled                             Preemption disabled
  Active router is local                         Active router is local
  Standby router is unknown                      Standby router is unknown
  Priority 255 (configured 255)                  Priority 200 (configured 200)
  Group name is "workstation-group" (cfgd)       Group name is "workstation-group" (cfgd)
```

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the output exhibit, we notice that the key-string of R1 is Cisco123! (letter C is in capital) while that of R2 is cisco123!. This causes a mismatch in the authentication so we have to fix their key-strings.
key-string [encryption-type] text-string: Configures the text string for the key. The text- string argument is alphanumeric, case-sensitive, and supports special characters. Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/6-x/security/configuration/guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_Security_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_Nexus_9000_Series_NX-OS_Security_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01111.pdf

NEW QUESTION 245
- (Topic 1)

```
London                    NewYork        NewYork#show etherchannel summary
                                         Flags:  D - down        P - in port-channel
                                                 I - stand-alone s - suspended
                                                 H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
London(config)#interface range fa0/1-2          R - Layer3      S - Layer2
London(config-if-range)#switchp trunk encapsulation dot1q    U - in use      f - failed to allocate aggregator
London(config-if-range)#switchp mode trunk      u - unsuitable for bundling
London(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active   w - waiting to be aggregated
London(config-if-range)#end                     d - default port
London#                                  Number of channel-groups in use: 1
                                         Number of aggregators:          1
                                         Group  Port-channel  Protocol   Ports
                                         ------+-------------+----------+-----------------
                                         1      Po1(SD)       PAgP       Fa0/1(I) Fa0/2(D)
                                         NewYork#
                                         NewYork#show etherchannel port-channel
                                                       Channel-group listing:
                                                       ----------------------
                                         Group: 1
                                         ----------
                                                       Port-channels in the group:
                                                       ---------------------------
                                         Port-channel: Po1
                                         -------------
                                         Age of the Port-channel   = 00d:00h:14m:20s
                                         Logical slot/port   = 2/1       Number of ports = 0
                                         GC                  = 0x00000000     HotStandBy port = null
                                         Port state          = Port-channel
                                         Protocol            =    PAGP
                                         Port Security       = Disabled
```

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

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 249
- (Topic 1)
What is the recommended MTU size for a Cisco SD-Access Fabric?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253
- (Topic 1)
Which two operational models enable an AP to scan one or more wireless channels for rouge access points and at the same time provide wireless services to clients? (Choose two.)

A. Rouge detector
B. Sniffer
C. FlexConnect
D. Local
E. Monitor

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 258
- (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 263
- (Topic 1)
Which method of account authentication does OAuth 2.0 within REST APIs?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most common implementations of OAuth (OAuth 2.0) use one or both of these tokens:
+ access token: sent like an API key, it allows the application to access a user's data; optionally, access tokens can expire.
+ refresh token: optionally part of an OAuth flow, refresh tokens retrieve a new access token if they have expired. OAuth2 combines Authentication and Authorization to allow more sophisticated scope and validity control.

NEW QUESTION 265
- (Topic 1)
What is a benefit of data modeling languages like YANG?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.
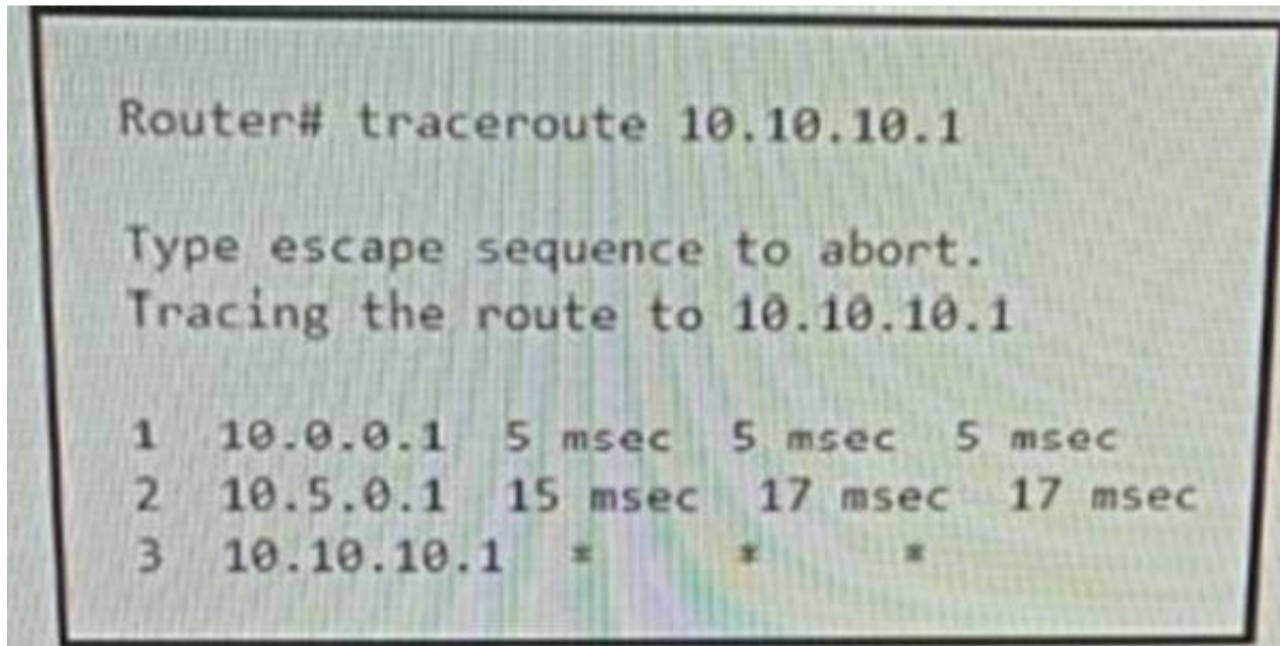
An engineer is troubleshooting a connectivity issue and executes a traceoute. What does the result confirm?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Cisco routers, the codes for a traceroute command reply are:
! — success* — time outN — network unreachableH — host unreachableP — protocol unreachableA — admin deniedQ — source quench received (congestion)? — unknown (any other ICMP message)In Cisco routers, the codes for a traceroute command reply are:
! — success* — time outN — network unreachableH — host unreachableP — protocol unreachableA — admin deniedQ — source quench received (congestion)? — unknown (any other ICMP message)

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Topic 1)
Which features does Cisco EDR use to provide threat detection and response protection?

A. containment, threat intelligence, and machine learning
B. firewalling and intrusion prevention
C. container-based agents
D. cloud analysis and endpoint firewall controls

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Topic 1)
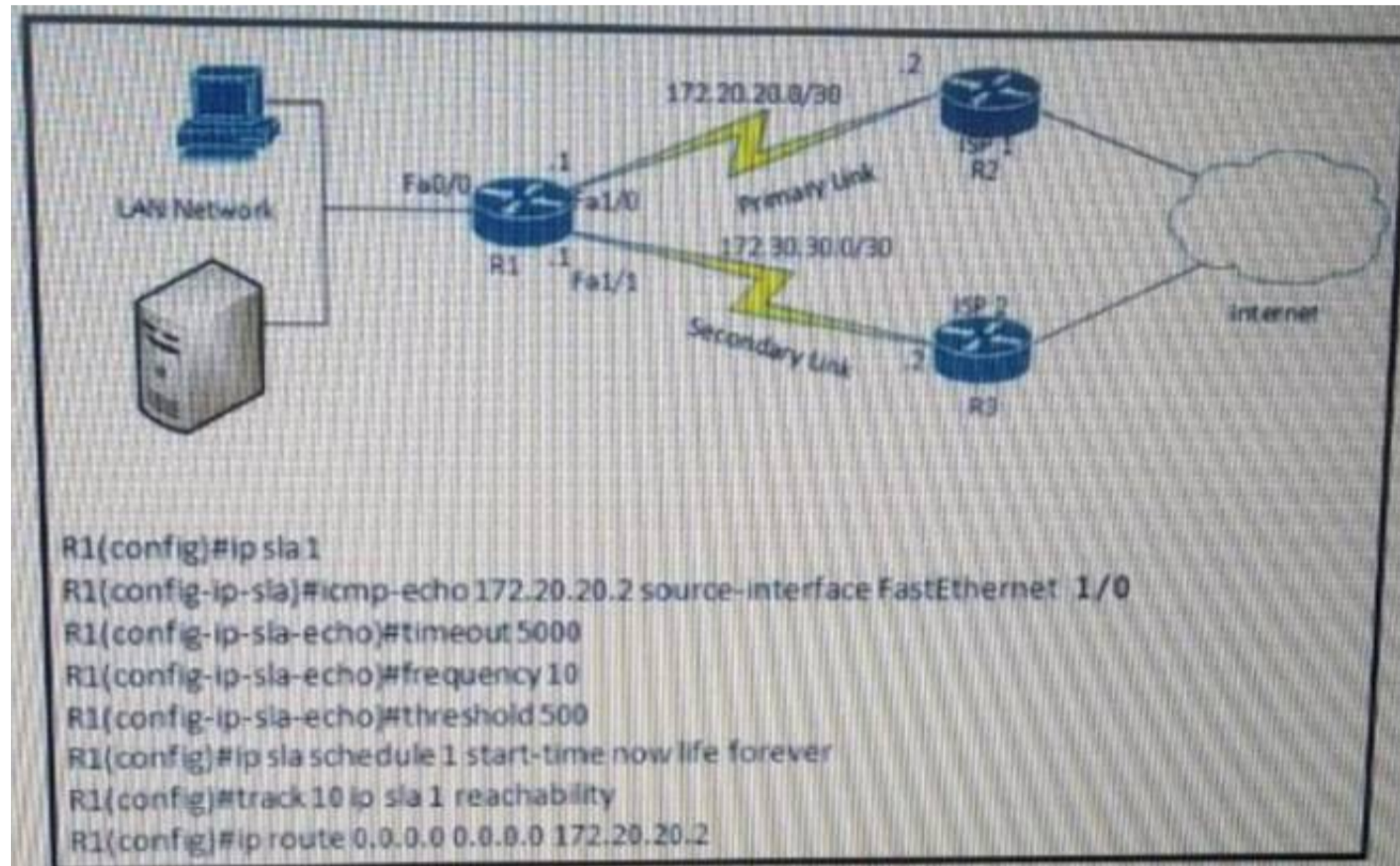What does Call Admission Control require the client to send in order to reserve the bandwidth?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 272
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.


```
R1(config)#ip sla 1
R1(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 172.20.20.2 source-interface FastEthernet 1/0
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#timeout 5000
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#frequency 10
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#threshold 500
R1(config)#ip sla schedule 1 start-time now life forever
R1(config)#track 10 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 274
- (Topic 1)
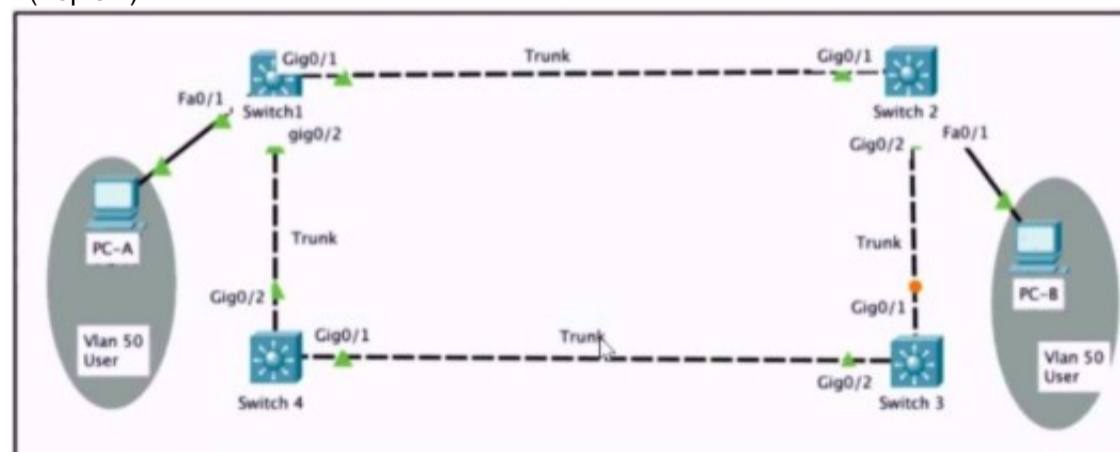
Refer to the exhibit. Rapid PVST+ is enabled on all switches. Which command set must be configured on switch1 to achieve the following results on port fa0/1?

- 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 bpdufilter 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 278
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 280
- (Topic 1)
What is the centralized control policy in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

A. list of ordered statements that define user access policies
B. set of statements that defines how routing is performed
C. set of rules that governs nodes authentication within the cloud
D. list of enabled services for all nodes within the cloud

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 282
- (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 Customerl 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 VlanlOip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
B. ip route vrf Customerl 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 Customerl
C. ip route vrf Customerl 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customerlip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
D. ip route vrf Customerl 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 VlanlOip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 285
- (Topic 1)
When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experience for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

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

D. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 287
- (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?
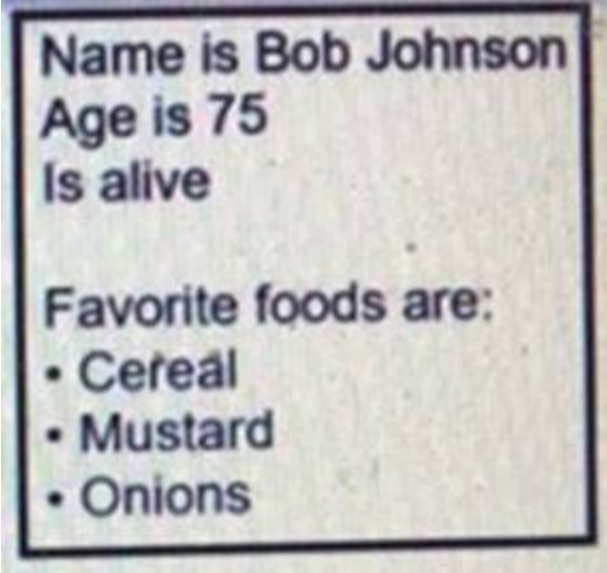
A. C0:00:00:25:00:00
B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:37
C. C0:39:83:25:258:5
D. 00:00:0c:07:ac:25

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 289
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

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 294
- (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 295
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tools they describe on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ansible
utilizes a push model
primary/secondary architecture

Puppet
utilizes a pull model
multimaster architecture
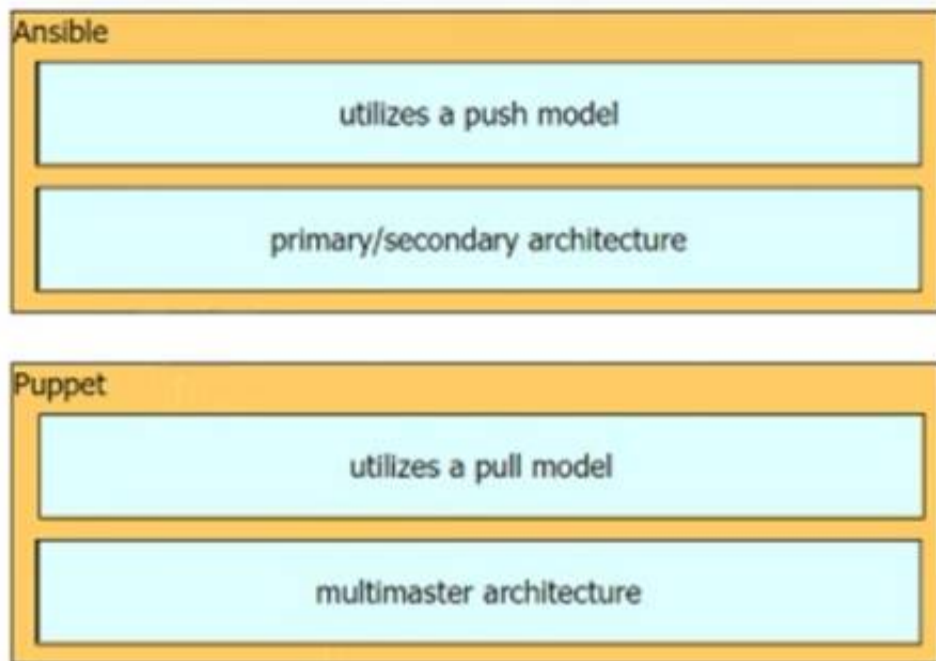
NEW QUESTION 299
- (Topic 1)
Which two components are supported by LISP? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 300
- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 302
- (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 305
- (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_Config
uration_Guide_chapter_01.html

NEW QUESTION 309
- (Topic 1)
Which HTTP code must be returned to prevent the script form 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 311
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
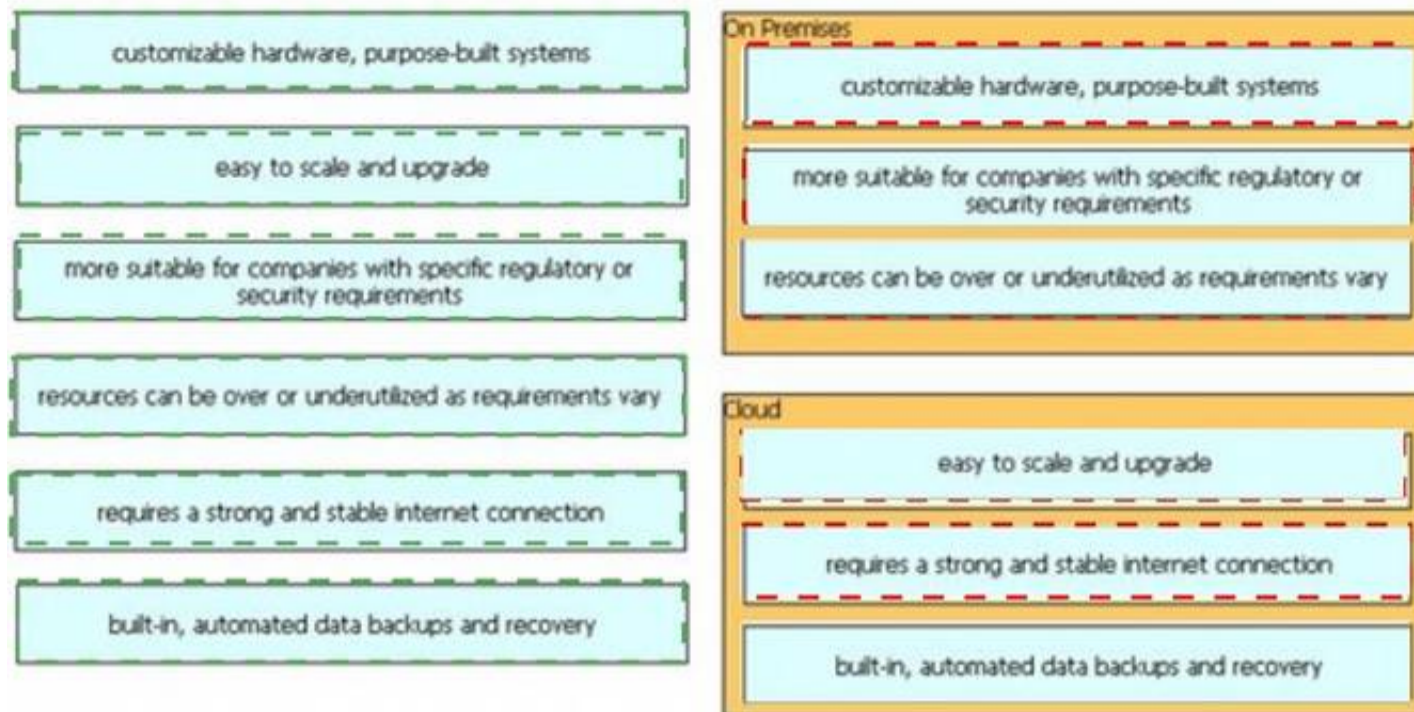Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 312
- (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 firs
B. If that check fail, a database is checked?
C. A TACACS+server is checked firs
D. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checke
E. If that check fai
F. a local database is checked.
G. A local database is checked firs
H. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADUIS server is checked.
I. A local database is checked firs
J. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 313
- (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 314
- (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
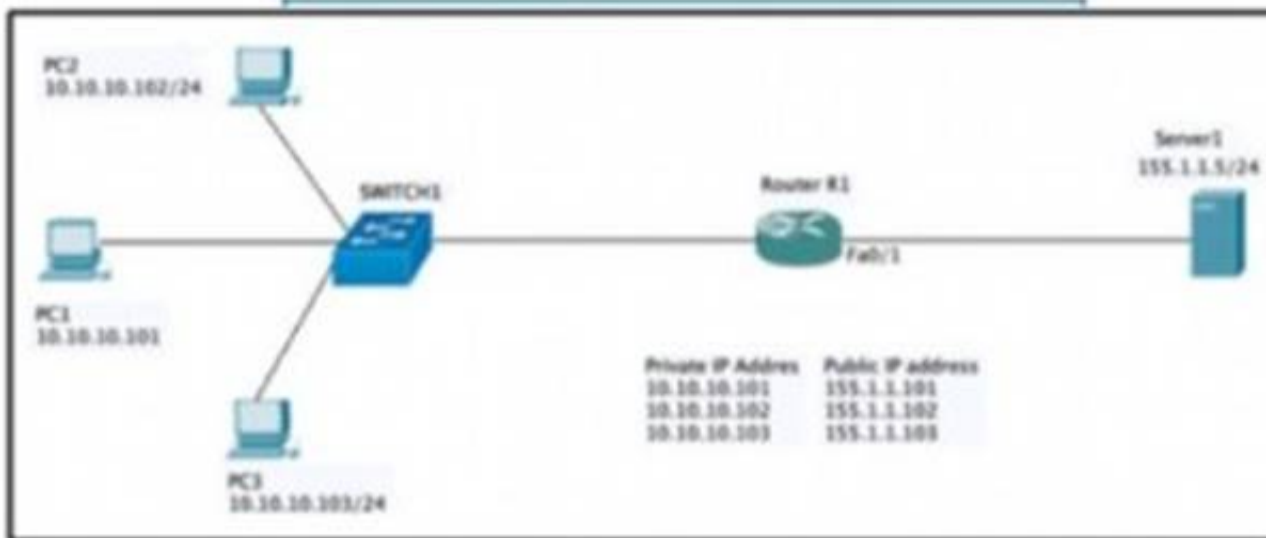

NEW QUESTION 318
- (Topic 1)
An engineer must provide wireless converge in a square office. The engineer has only one AP and believes that it should be placed it in the middle of the room.
Which antenna type should the engineer use?

A. directional
B. polarized
C. Yagi
D. omnidirectional

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 321
- (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 326
- (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 330
- (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_SLA event 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 334
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
Drag and drop the DHCP messages that are exchanged between a client and an AP into the order they are exchanged on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
There are four messages sent between the DHCP Client and DHCP Server: DHCPD ISCOVER, DHCPOFFER, DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACKNOWLEDGEMENT.
This process is often abbreviated as DORA (for Discover, Offer, Request, Acknowledgement).

NEW QUESTION 335
- (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 337
- (Topic 1)
What are two differences between the RIB and the FIB? (Choose two.)

A. The FIB is derived from the data plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
B. The RIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the FIB is the Information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
C. FIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the RIB is the information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
D. The FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
E. The RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 339
- (Topic 1)
In a Cisco SD-Access solution, what is the role of the Identity Services Engine?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 340
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.
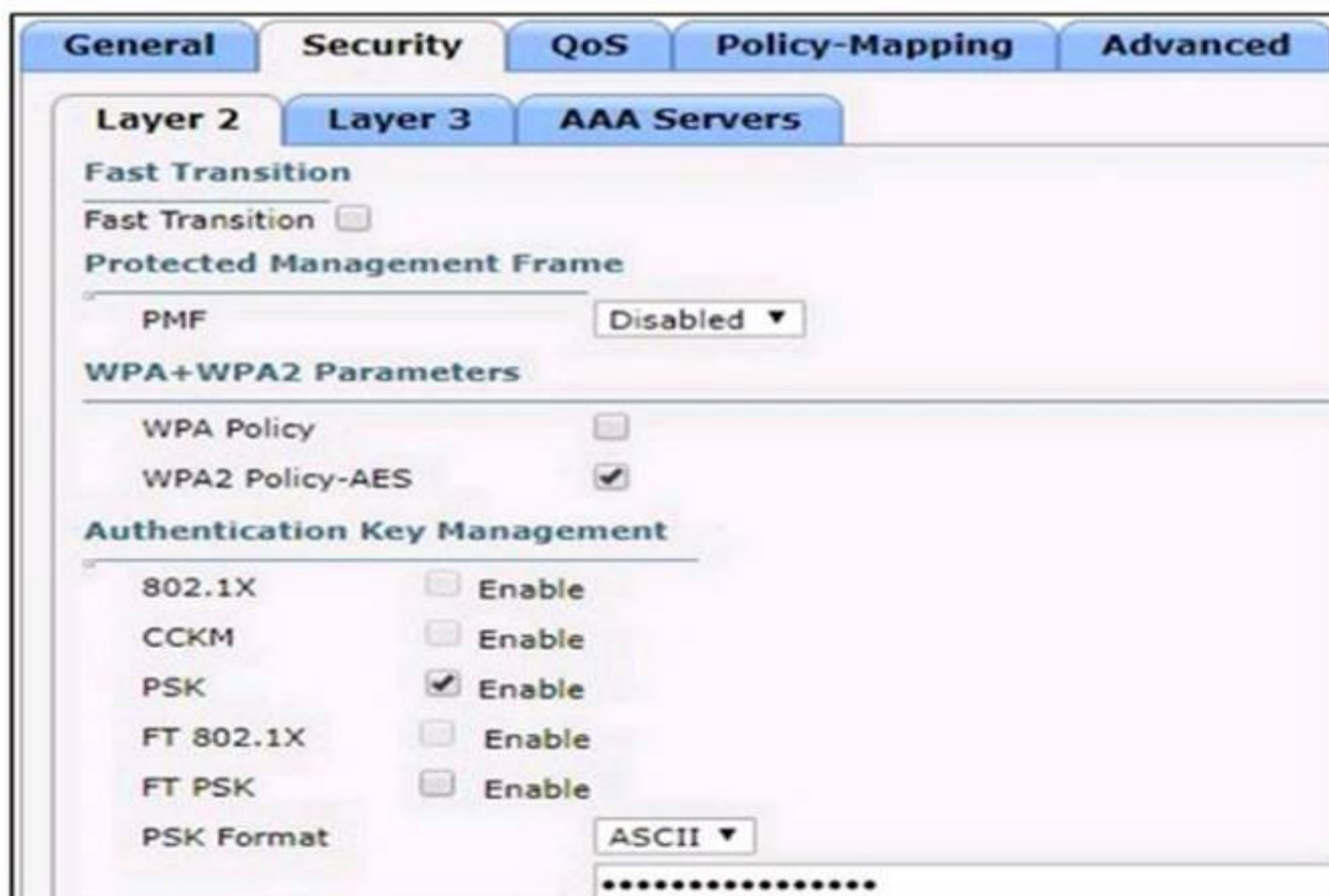
Based on the configuration in this WLAN security setting, Which method can a client use to authenticate to the network?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341
- (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 342
- (Topic 1)
What are two benefits of virtual switching when compared to hardware switching? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 347
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

What does the snippet of code achieve?

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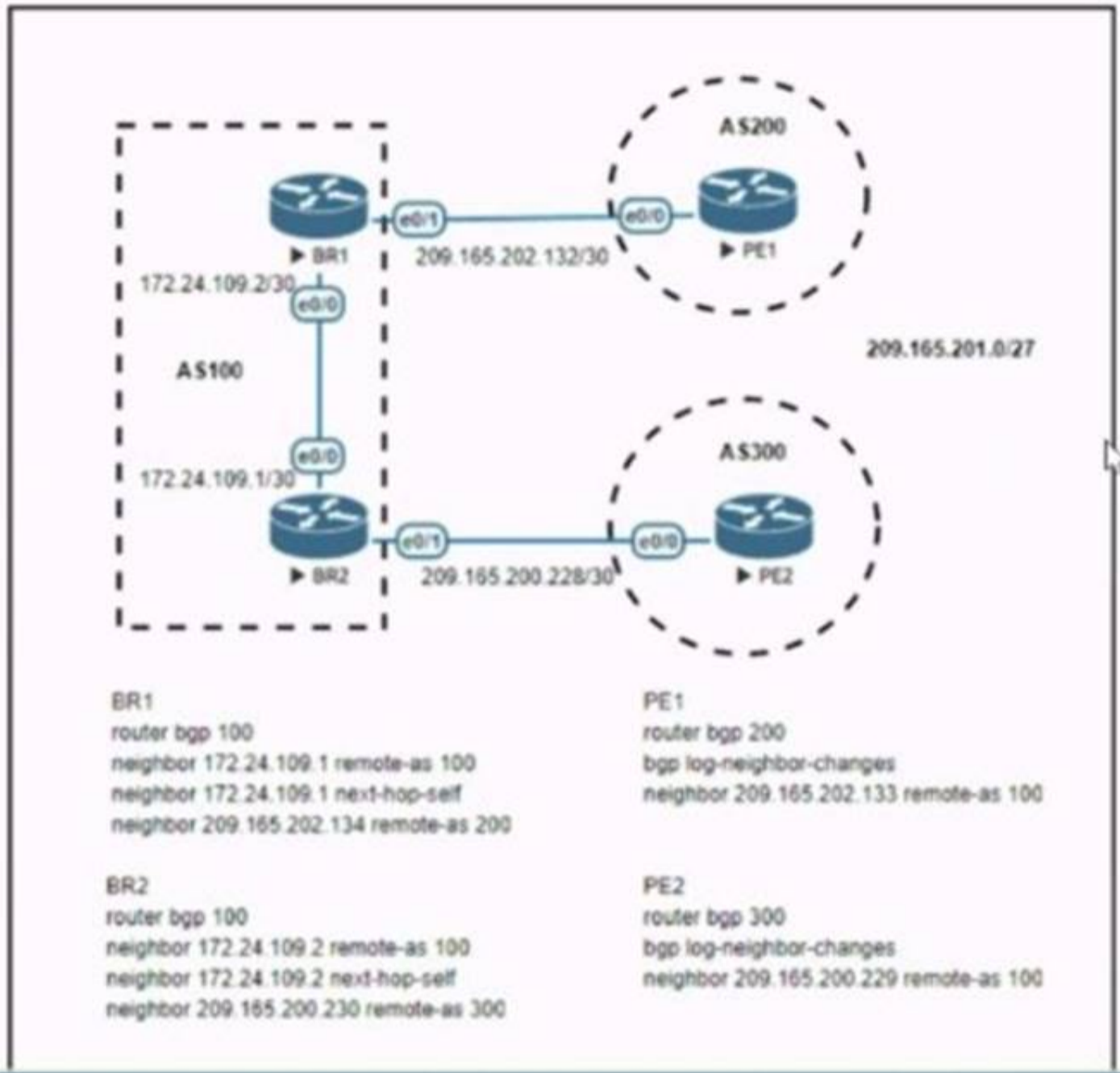
Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 350
- (Topic 1)

```
BR1
router bgp 100
neighbor 172.24.109.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 172.24.109.1 next-hop-self
neighbor 209.165.202.134 remote-as 200

BR2
router bgp 100
neighbor 172.24.109.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 172.24.109.2 next-hop-self
neighbor 209.165.200.230 remote-as 300
```

```
PE1
router bgp 200
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 209.165.202.133 remote-as 100

PE2
router bgp 300
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 209.165.200.229 remote-as 100
```

```
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:
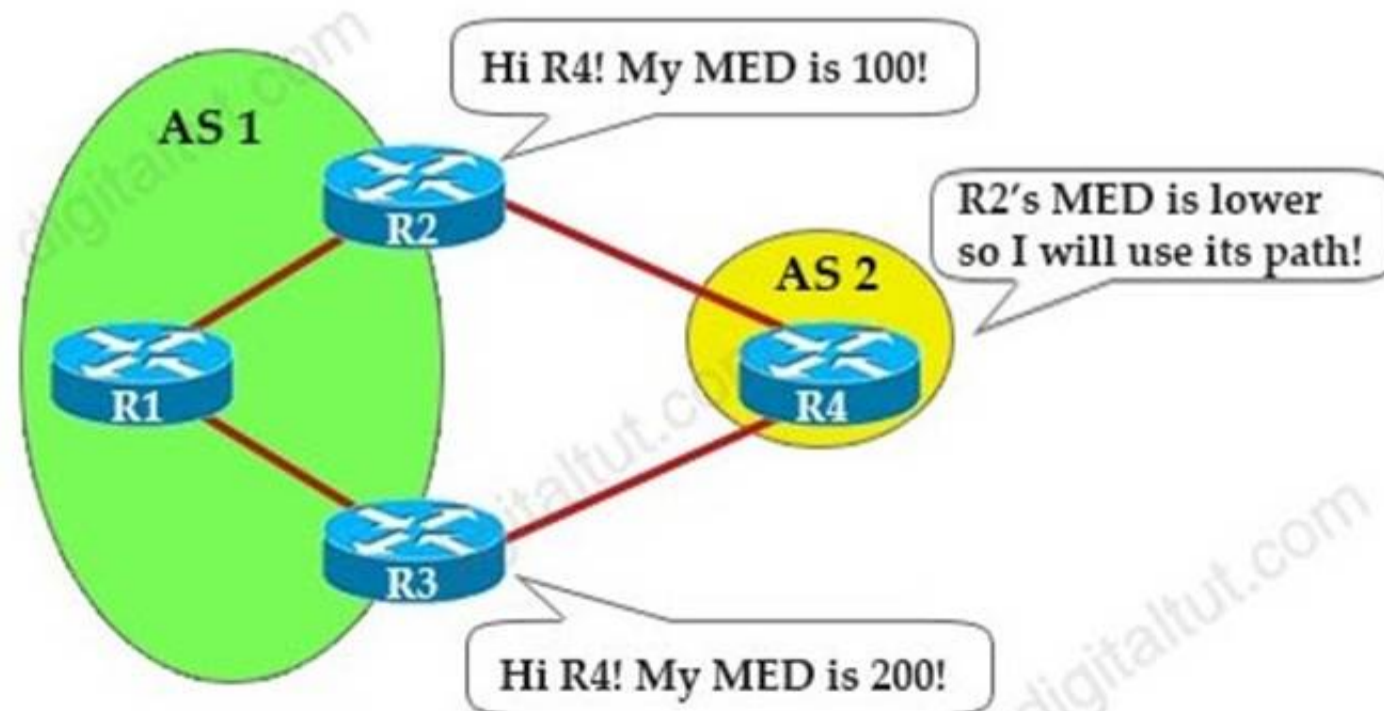
Diagrama Descripción generada automáticamenteMED Attribute:+ Optional nontransitive attribute
(nontransitive means that we can only advertise MED to routers that are one AS away)+ Sent through ASes to external BGP neighbors+ Lower value is preferred
(it can be considered the external metric of a route)+ Default value is 0

NEW QUESTION 355

- (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 legs 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 autocommand keyword to the username command
D. Add the autocommand keyword to the aaa authentication command

Answer: C

Explanation:
The autocommand 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 autocommand keyword must be the last option on the line. In this specific question, we have to enter this line username CCNP autocommand show running-config.

NEW QUESTION 359
- (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 361
- (Topic 1)
What is one fact about Cisco SD-Access wireless network deployments?

A. The access point is part of the fabric underlay
B. The WLC is part of the fabric underlay
C. The access point is part the fabric overlay
D. The wireless client is part of the fabric overlay

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 366
- (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?
A)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 tx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
```

B)

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

C)

```
monitor session 2 source interface gigabitethernet0/3 rx
monitor session 2 filter vlan 3
```

D)

```
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 369
- (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-Fa1/0-50" (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 371
- (Topic 1)
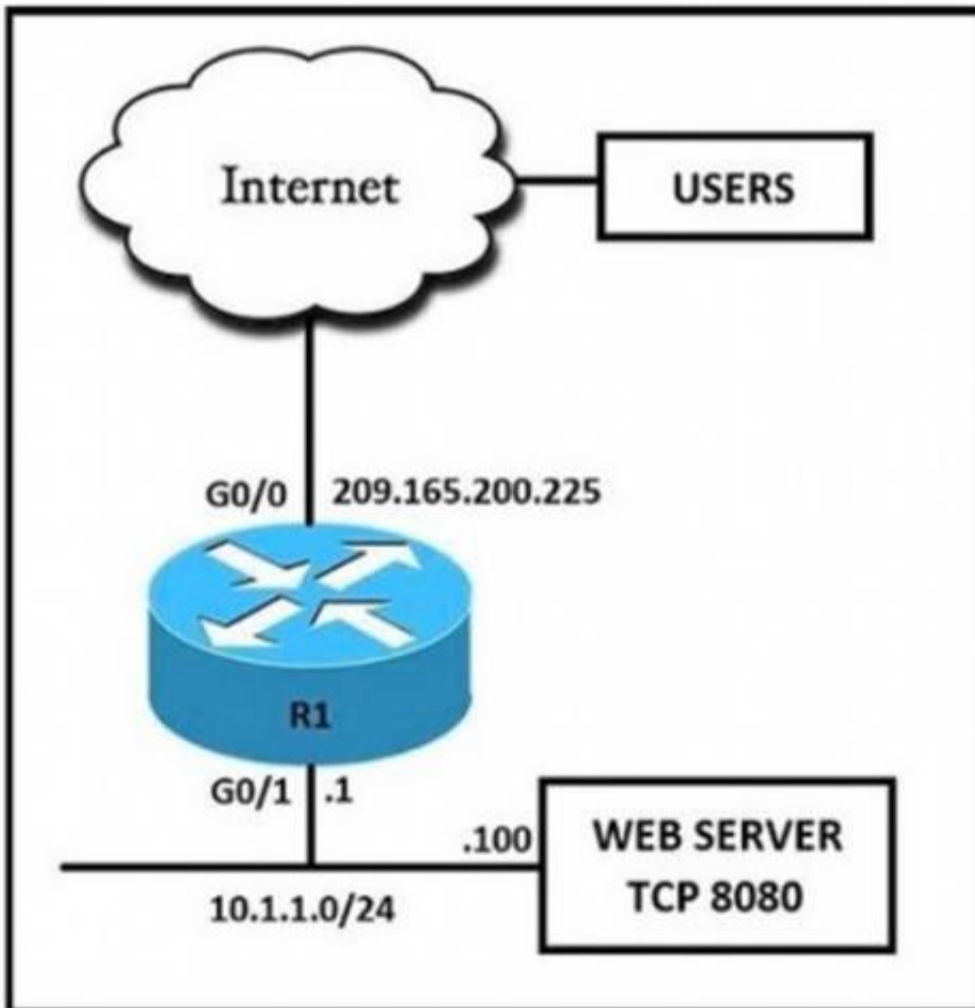
Refer to the exhibit. External users require HTTP connectivity to an internal company web server that is listening on TCP port 8080. Which command set accomplishes this requirement?
A)

```
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
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 376
- (Topic 1)
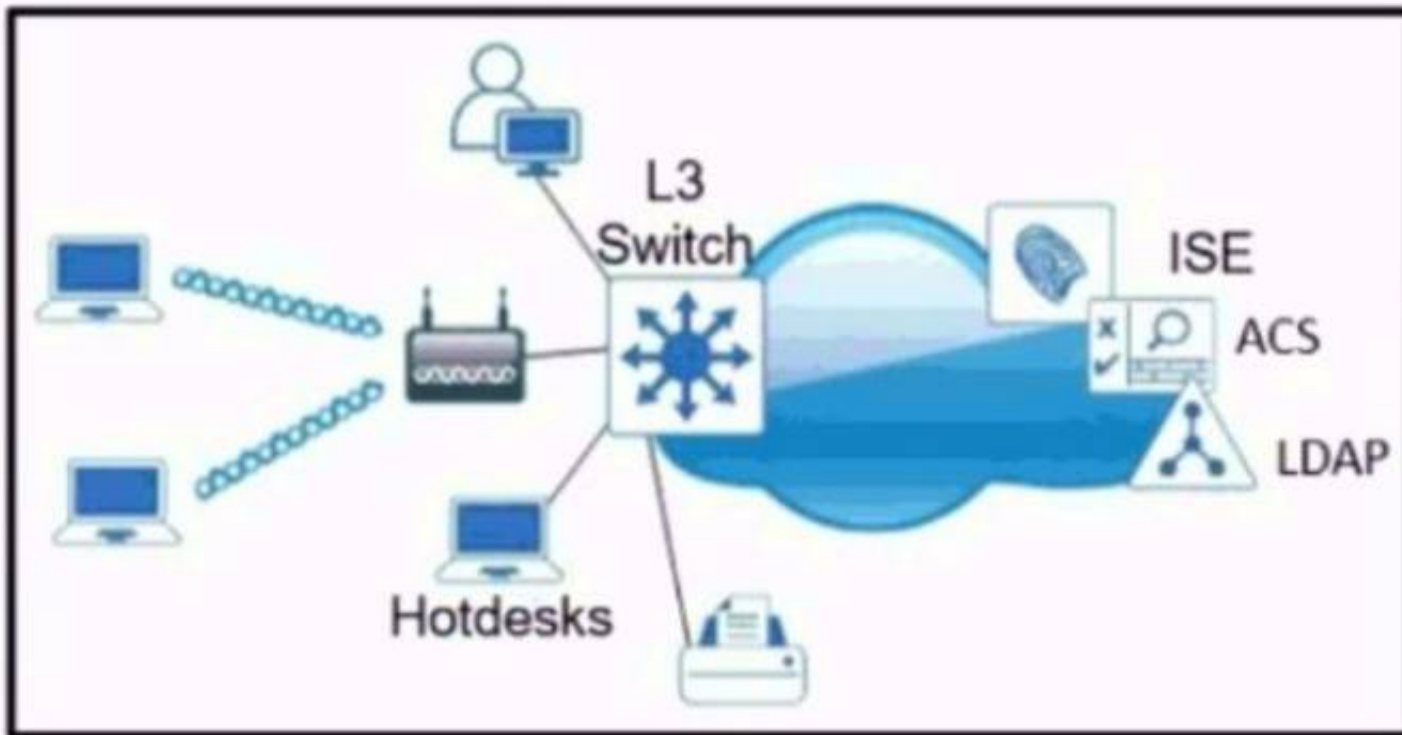
Refer to the exhibit Which single security feature is recommended to provide Network Access Control in the enterprise?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 380
- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 384
- (Topic 1)
A network administrator has designed a network with two multilayer switches on the distribution layer, which act as default gateways for the end hosts. Which two technologies allow every end host in a VLAN to use both gateways? (Choose two)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 387
- (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 389
- (Topic 1)
Which TCP setting is tuned to minimize the risk of fragmentation on a GRE/IP tunnel?

A. MTU
B. Window size
C. MRU
D. MSS

Answer: D

Explanation:
The TCP Maximum Segment Size (TCP MSS) defines the maximum amount of data that a host is willing to accept in a single TCP/IP datagram. This TCP/IP datagram might be fragmented at the
IP layer. The MSS value is sent as a TCP header option only in TCP SYN segments. Each side of a
TCP connection reports its MSS value to the other side. Contrary to popular belief, the MSS value
is not negotiated between hosts. The sending host is required to limit the size of data in a single
TCP segment to a value less than or equal to the MSS reported by the receiving host. TCP MSS takes care of fragmentation at the two endpoints of a TCP
connection, but it does not handle the case where there is a smaller MTU link in the middle between these two endpoints.
PMTUD was developed in order to avoid fragmentation in the path between the endpoints. It is

NEW QUESTION 394
- (Topic 1)
Refer the exhibit.
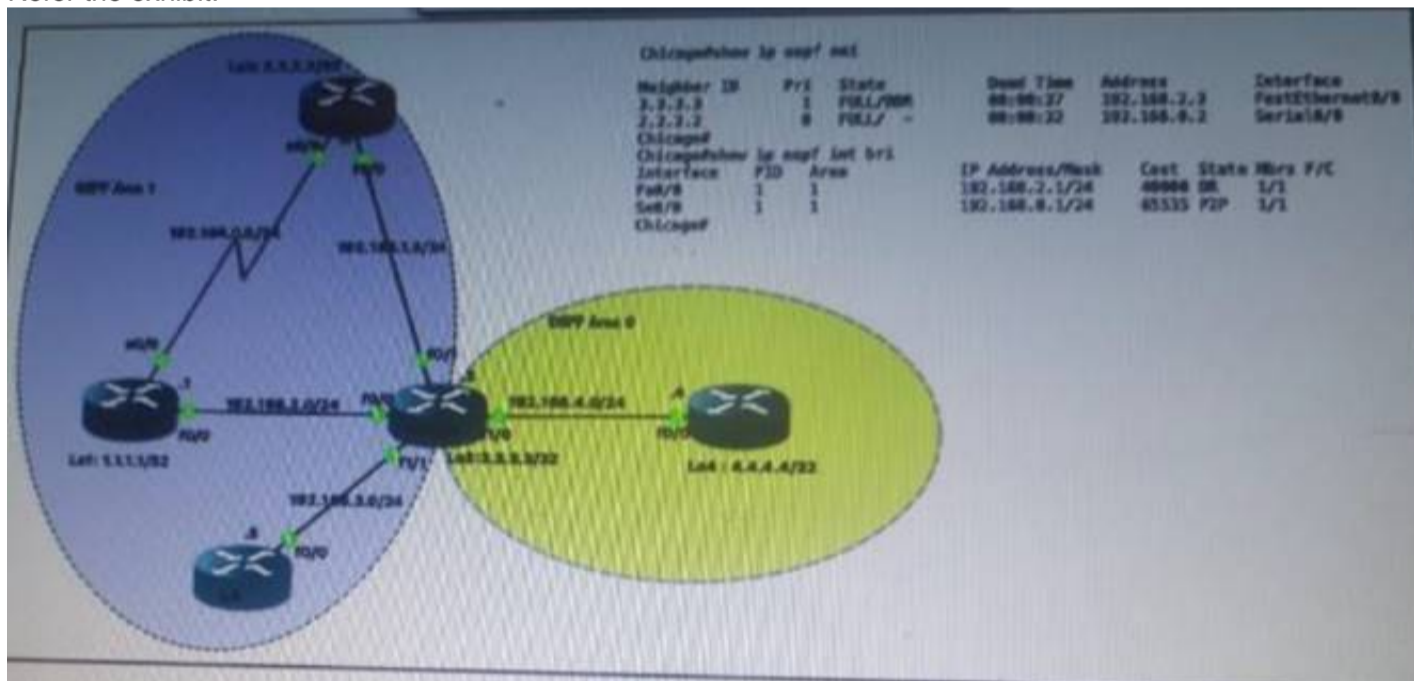
Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 397
- (Topic 1)

```
Switch2#
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/23, putting Fa0/23 in err-disable
state
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/24, putting Fa0/24 in err-disable
state
Switch2#


Switch1#show etherchannel summary

!output omitted

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+------------
1      Po2(SD)        LACP        Fa1/0/23(D)


Switch2#show etherchannel summary

!output omitted

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+-------------------------
1      Po1(SD)        -           Fa0/23(D)    Fa0/24(D)
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is configuring an EtherChannel between Switch1 and Switch2 and notices the console message on switch2. Based on the output, which action resolves this issue?

A. Configure less member ports on Switch2.
B. Configure the same port channel interface number on both switches
C. Configure the same EtherChannel protocol on both switches
D. Configure more member ports on Switch1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol on Switch2. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop. The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occuring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.

NEW QUESTION 398
- (Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. The keepalive value is modified from the default value.
B. Interface tracking is configured.
C. The tunnel mode is set to the default.
D. The physical interface MTU is 1476 bytes.
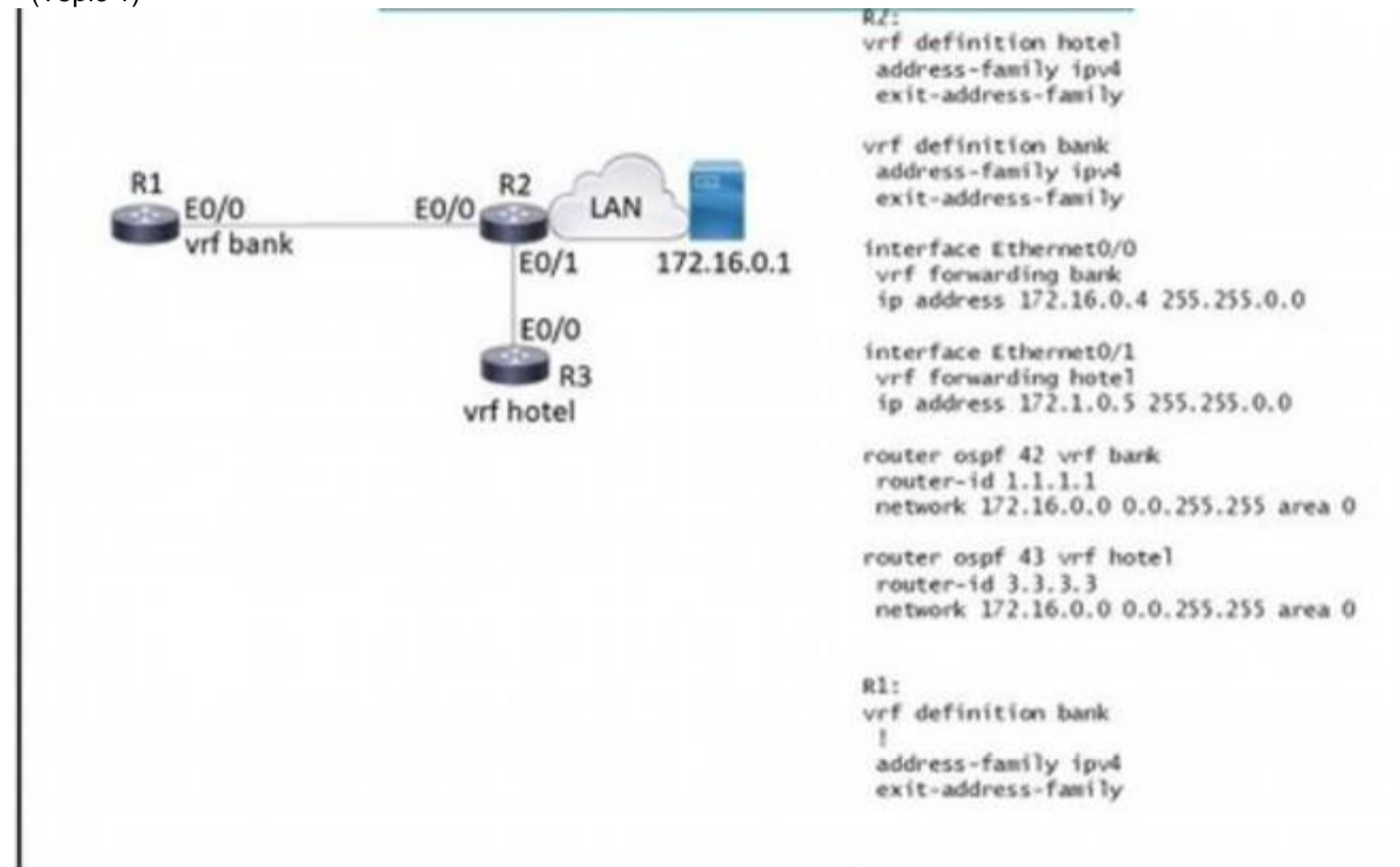
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 400
- (Topic 1)
A customer has recently implemented a new wireless infrastructure using WLC-5520 at a site directly next to a large commercial airport. Users report that they intermittently lose WI- FI connectivity, and troubleshooting reveals it is due to frequent channel changes. Which two actions fix this issue? (Choose two)

A. Remove UNII-2 and Extended UNII-2 channels from the 5 Ghz channel list
B. Restore the DCA default settings because this automatically avoids channel interference.
C. Configure channels on the UNIk2 and the Extended UNII-2 sub-bands of the 5 Ghzband 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 404
- (Topic 1)


```
R2:
vrf definition hotel
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family

vrf definition bank
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family

interface Ethernet0/0
 vrf forwarding bank
 ip address 172.16.0.4 255.255.0.0

interface Ethernet0/1
 vrf forwarding hotel
 ip address 172.1.0.5 255.255.0.0

router ospf 42 vrf bank
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

router ospf 43 vrf hotel
 router-id 3.3.3.3
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

R1:
vrf definition bank
 !
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
```

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

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 vrf forwarding hotel
 ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

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

B)

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf hotel
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

C)

```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

D)

```
interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding bank
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 407
- (Topic 1)
"HTTP/1.1 204 content" is returned when cur –I –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 412
- (Topic 1)
Which encryption hashing algorithm does NTP use for authentication?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 417
- (Topic 1)
A customer requests a network design that supports these requirements:

• FHRP redundancy

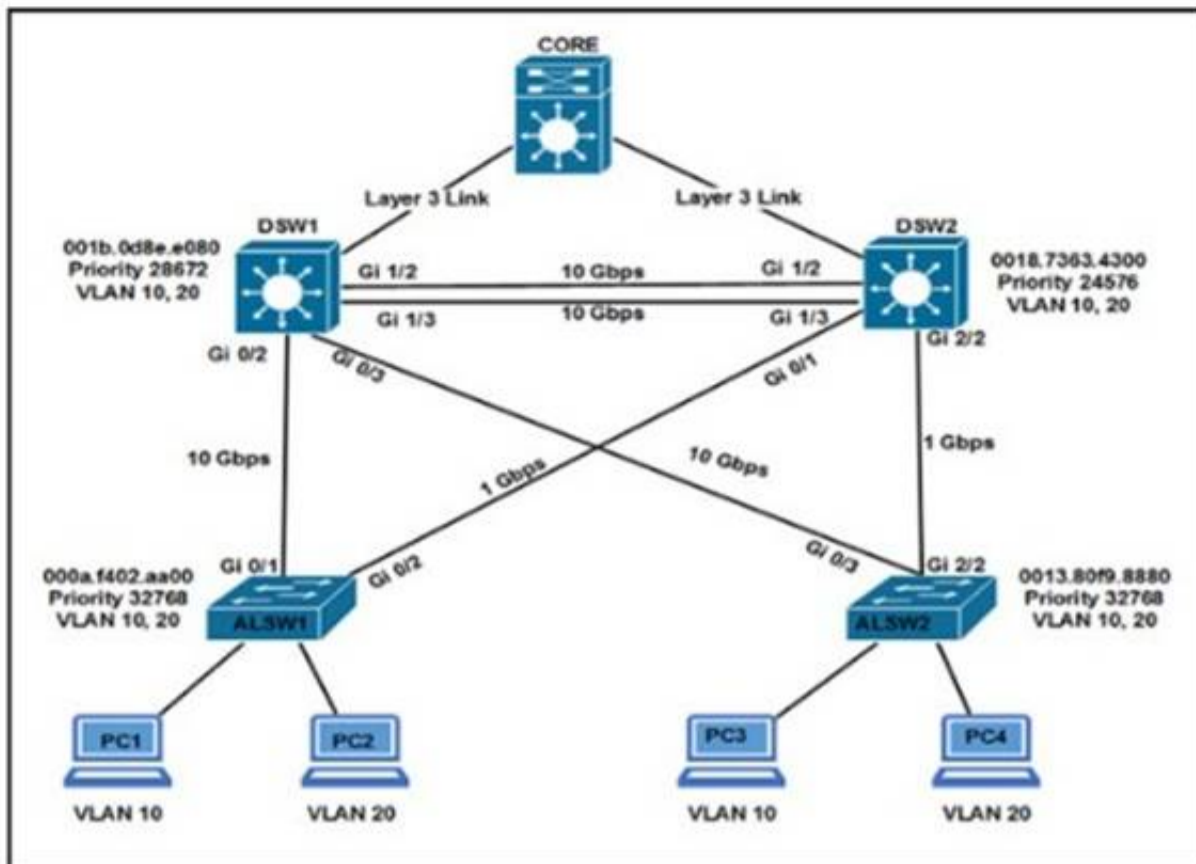• multivendor router environment

• IPv4 and IPv6 hosts

Which protocol does the design include?

A. HSRP version 2
B. VRRP version 2
C. GLBP
D. VRRP version 3

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 419
- (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 424
- (Topic 4)
What is one characteristic of Cisco DNA Center and vManage northbound APIs?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 426
- (Topic 4)
A network administrator is designing a new network for a company that has frequent power spikes. The company wants to ensure that employees can the best solution for the administrator to recommend?

A. Generator
B. Cold site
C. Redundant power supplies
D. Uninterruptible power supply

Answer: D

Explanation:
 This is because an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is a device that provides backup power to a network device or a computer in case of a power outage or a power spike. A UPS can prevent data loss, corruption, or damage to the device by providing a smooth and continuous power supply. A UPS can also protect the device from power surges, brownouts, or voltage fluctuations. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.1: Implementing Device Hardening.

NEW QUESTION 428

- (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 429
- (Topic 4)
Which configuration protects the password for the VTY lines against over-the-shoulder attacks?

A. username admin secret 7 6j809j23kpp43883500N7%e$
B. service password-encryption
C. line vty 04 password 25FpM7182!
D. line vty 0 15password 25FpM71f82!

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 431
- (Topic 4)
Which of the following security methods uses physical characteristics of a person to authorize access to a location?

A. Access control vestibule
B. Palm scanner
C. PIN pad
D. Digital card reader
E. Photo ID

Answer: B

Explanation:
 This is because a palm scanner is a type of biometric security method that uses the physical characteristics of a person's palm, such as the shape, size, and vein patterns, to authorize access to a location. A palm scanner is more reliable and secure than other methods, such as a PIN pad or a digital card reader, which can be easily stolen, lost, or shared. A palm scanner is also more hygienic and convenient than other biometric methods, such as a fingerprint scanner or a facial recognition system, which can be affected by dirt, oil, or lighting conditions. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 2, lesson 2.2: Implementing Device Access Control.

NEW QUESTION 433
- (Topic 4)
Refer to the exhibit.
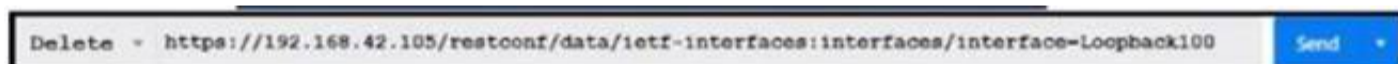
What does the response "204 No Content mean for the REST API request?

A. Interface toopback 100 is not removed from the configuration.
B. Interface toopback 100 is not found in the configuration.
C. Interface toopback 100 is removed from the configuration.
D. The DELETE method is not supported.

Answer: C

Explanation:
 This is because the response "204 No Content" means that the REST API request was successful, but there is no content to return. The request was a DELETE method, which is used to remove a resource from the server. The resource in this case was the interface loopback 100, which was deleted from the configuration of the device. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 8, lesson 8.4: Implementing REST API.
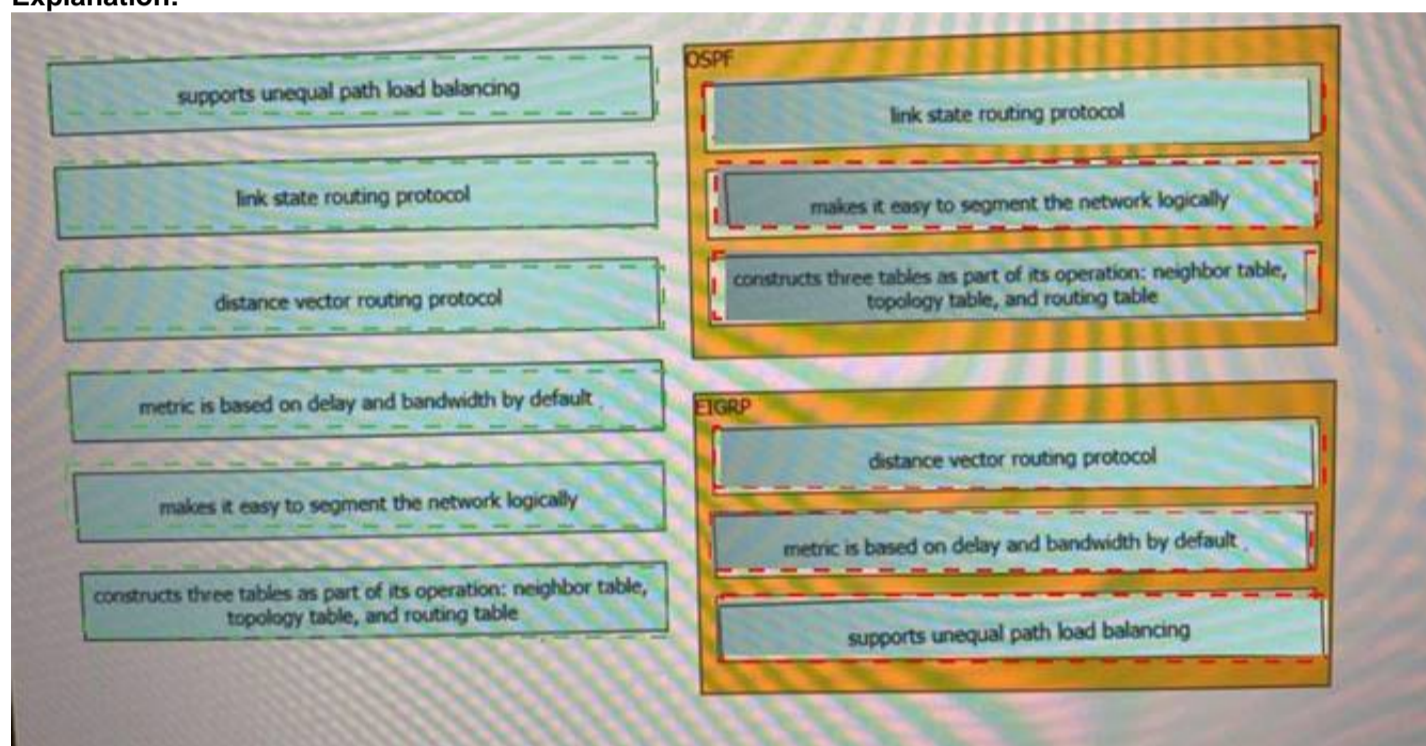

NEW QUESTION 436
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)
Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.
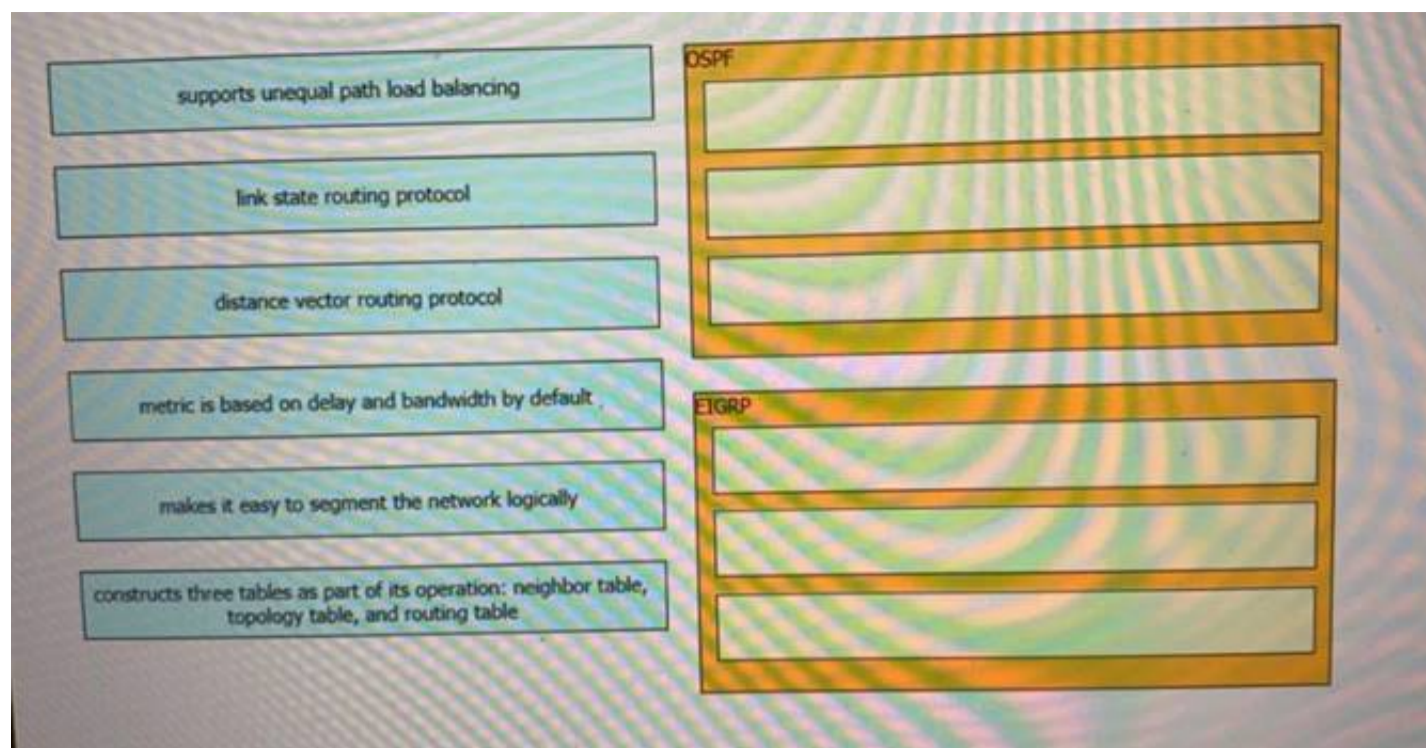
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 440
- (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 442
- (Topic 4)
An engineer applies this EEM applet to a router:

```
event manager applet Test
    event timer watchdog time 600
    action 1.0 cli command "enable"
    action 2.0 cli command "term exec prompt timestamp"
    action 3.0 cli command "term length 0"
    action 4.0 cli command "show ip arp | in 0005.4210.0049"
    action 5.0 regexp ".*(ARPA).*" $_cli_result
    action 6.0 if $_regexp_result eq 1
    action 7.0 syslog msg $_cli_result
    action 8.0 end
```

What does the applet accomplish?

A. It generates a syslog message every 600 seconds on the status of the specified MAC address.
B. It checks the MAC address table every 600 seconds to see if the specified address has been learned.
C. It compares syslog output to the MAC address table every 600 seconds and generates an event when there is a match.
D. It compares syslog output to the MAC address table every 600 seconds and generates an event when no match is found.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 445
- (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 446
- (Topic 4)
How do the RIB and the FIB differ?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 450
- (Topic 4)
What does the statement print(format(0.8, '.0%')) display?

A. 80%
B. 8%
C. .08%
D. 8.8%

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 453
- (Topic 4)
What is one being of implementing a data modetag 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 457
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 462
- (Topic 4)
Based on the router's API output In JSON format below, which Python code will display the value of the 'role' key?

```
{
    "response": [{
        "family": "Routers",
        "macAddress": "00:c8:8b:80:bb:00",
        "hostname": "BorderA",
        "role": "BORDER ROUTER",
        "lastUpdateTime": 1577420167054,
        "serialNumber": "FXS8799Q1SE",
        "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
        "upTime": "5 days, 9:22:32:17",
        "lastUpdated": "2021-03-05 23:30:37"
    }]
}
```

```
◯ json_data = json.loads(response.text)
  print(json_data['response']['family']['role'])

◯ json_data = response.json()
  print(json_data['response'][family]['role'])

◯ json_data = json.loads(response.text)
  print(json_data[response][0][role])

◯ json_data = response.json()
  print(json_data['response'][0]['role'])
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 465
- (Topic 4)
What mechanism does PIM use to forward multicast traffic?

A. PIM sparse mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic.
B. PIM dense mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic.
C. PIM sparse mode uses receivers to register with the RP.
D. PIM sparse mode uses a flood and prune model to deliver multicast traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:
PIM sparse mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic. This means that multicast traffic is only forwarded to routers that have explicitly requested it, using join messages. This reduces the amount of unnecessary traffic on the network and allows for efficient use of bandwidth. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 5, lesson 5.2: Implementing PIM Sparse Mode.

NEW QUESTION 469
- (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 471
- (Topic 4)
Which of the following protocols has a default administrative distance value of 90?
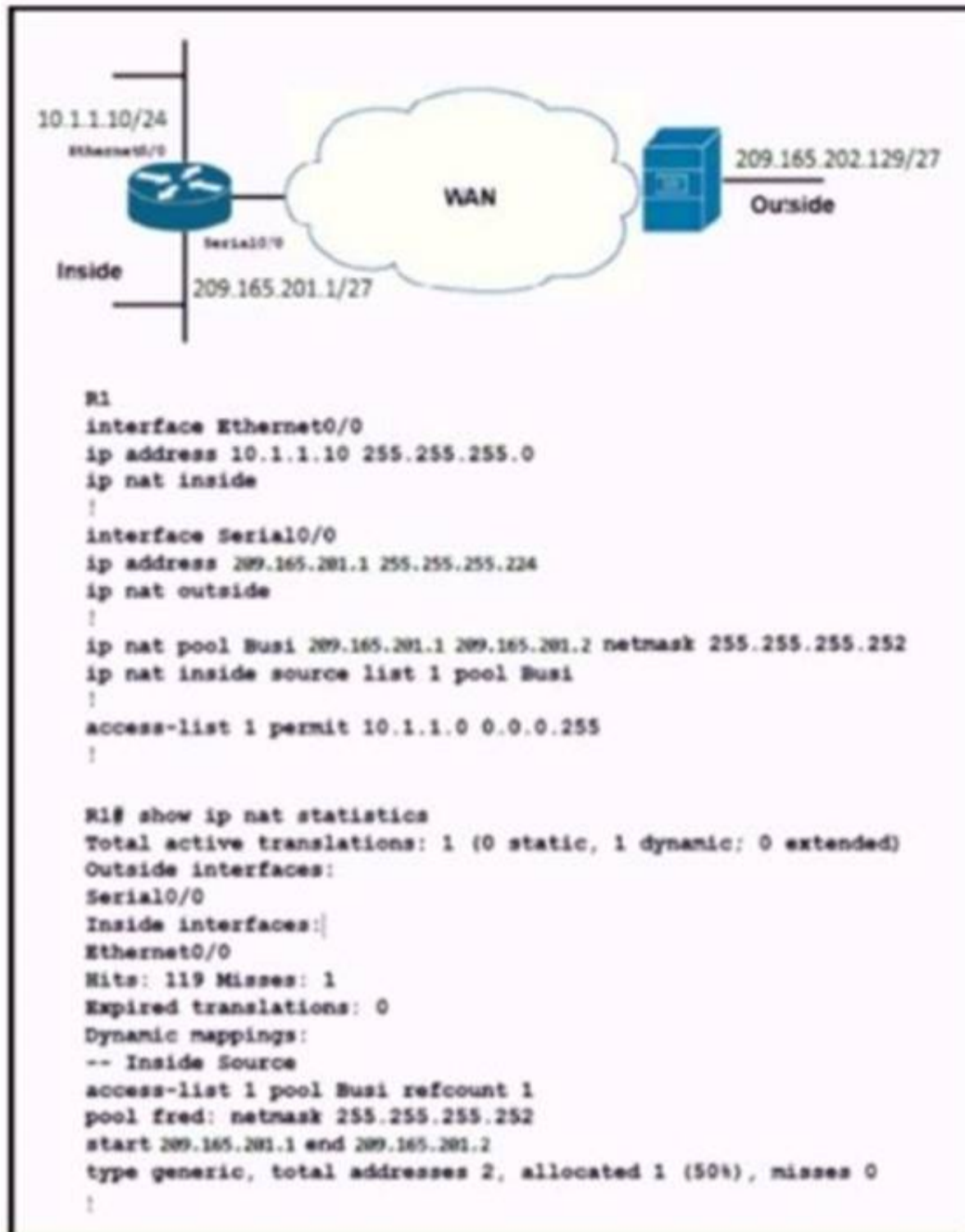
A. RIP
B. EIGRP
C. OSPF
D. BGP

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is because EIGRP is an advanced distance vector routing protocol that uses a composite metric to calculate the best path to a destination. EIGRP has a default administrative distance value of 90, which means that it is more trustworthy than RIP (120) or OSPF (110), but less trustworthy than BGP (20). The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 4, lesson 4.1: Implementing EIGRP.

NEW QUESTION 472
- (Topic 4)

```
R1
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
!
interface Serial0/0
ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.224
ip nat outside
!
ip nat pool Busi 209.165.201.1 209.165.201.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
ip nat inside source list 1 pool Busi
!
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
!

R1# show ip nat statistics
Total active translations: 1 (0 static, 1 dynamic; 0 extended)
Outside interfaces:
Serial0/0
Inside interfaces:
Ethernet0/0
Hits: 119 Misses: 1
Expired translations: 0
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
access-list 1 pool Busi refcount 1
pool fred: netmask 255.255.255.252
start 209.165.201.1 end 209.165.201.2
type generic, total addresses 2, allocated 1 (50%), misses 0
!
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 473
- (Topic 4)
When a branch location loses connectivity, which Cisco FlexConnect state rejects new users but allows existing users to function normally?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is because Cisco FlexConnect is a feature that allows wireless access points to operate in standalone mode when they lose connectivity to the wireless LAN controller. Cisco FlexConnect has different states depending on the status of the authentication and switching functions. Authentication-Down means that the access point cannot authenticate new users with the central server, such as a RADIUS server. Switch-Local means that the access point can switch the traffic locally without sending it to the wireless LAN controller. Therefore, Authentication-Down / Switch-Local is the state that rejects new users but allows existing users to function normally. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 7, lesson 7.3: Implementing FlexConnect.

NEW QUESTION 477
- (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 480
- (Topic 4)
A technician is assisting a user who cannot connect to a website. The technician attempts to ping the default gateway and DNS server of the workstation. According to troubleshooting methodology, this is an example of:

A. a divide-and-conquer approach.
B. a bottom-up approach.
C. a top-to-bottom approach.
D. implementing a solution.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is because a top-to-bottom approach is a troubleshooting methodology that starts from the highest layer of the OSI model and works its way down to the lowest layer. The technician is using this approach by first testing the network layer connectivity with the ping command, which uses the ICMP protocol. If the ping is successful, the technician can move on to the next layer, such as the transport layer or the application layer. If the ping fails, the technician can troubleshoot the lower layers, such as the data link layer or the physical layer. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 10, lesson 10.3: Applying Troubleshooting Methodologies.

NEW QUESTION 481
- (Topic 4)
What is the recommended minimum SNR for Voice applications for networks?
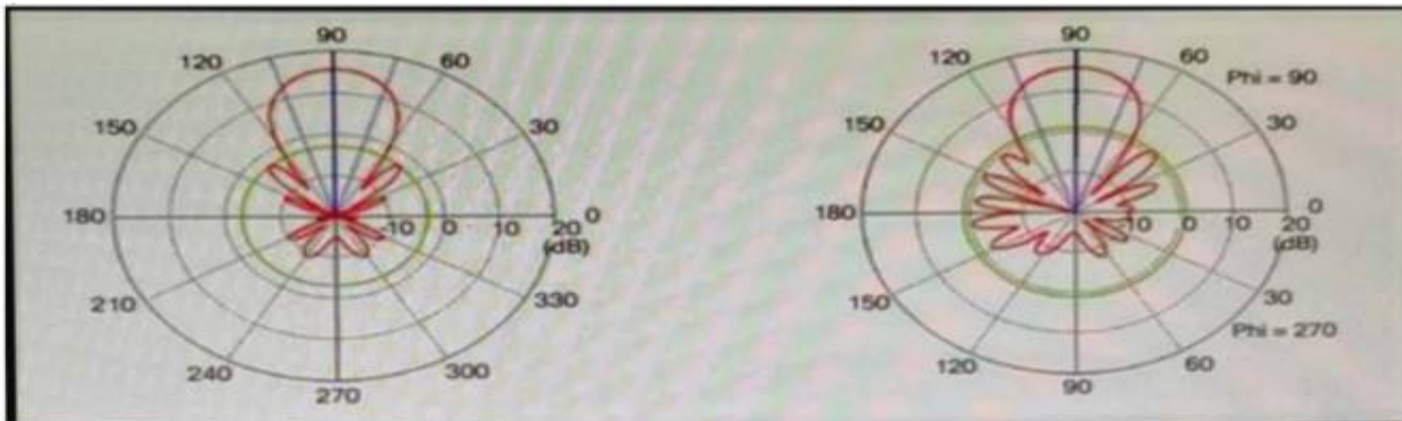
A. 15
B. 20
C. 25
D. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Signal-to-Noise_Ratio_(SNR)_and_Wireless_Signal_Strength#:~:text=Generally%2C%20a%20signal%20with%20an,networks%20that%20use%20voice%20applications.

NEW QUESTION 483
- (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 485
- (Topic 4)
What is difference between TCAM and the MAC address table?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 487
- (Topic 4)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<nc:rpc message-id="101" xmlns:nc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">

    <nc:get>

        <nc:filter type="subtree">

            <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/ned/ios">

                <interface>

                    <GigabitEthernet>

                        <name>1</name>

                        <ip></ip>

                    </GigabitEthernet>

                </interface>

            </native>

        </nc:filter>

    </nc:get>

</nc:rpc>

]]>]]>
```

Refer to me exhibit. The NETCONF object is sent to a Cisco IOS XE switch. What is me purpose of the object?

A. view the configuration of all GigabitEthernet interfaces.
B. Discover the IP address of interface GigabitEthernet.
C. Set the description of interface GigabitEthernet1 to *1*.
D. Remove the IP address from interface GigabitEthernet1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 489
DRAG DROP - (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:
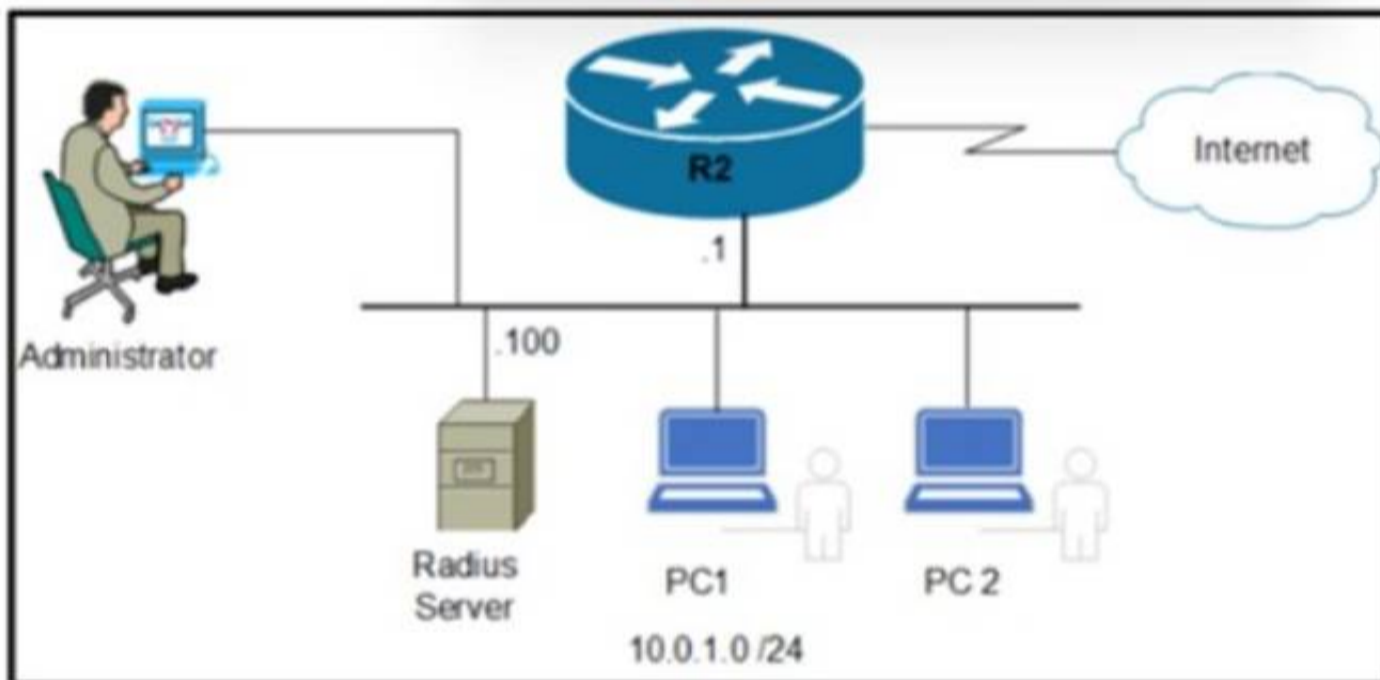
```
import json

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)
```

| dumps | print | dump | open | r | w |

NEW QUESTION 493
- (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 498
- (Topic 4)
Which two functions is an edge node responsible for? (Choose two.)

A. provides multiple entry and exit points for fabric traffic
B. provides the default exit point for fabric traffic
C. provides the default entry point for fabric traffic
D. provides a host database that maps endpoint IDs to a current location
E. authenticates endpoints

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 503
- (Topic 4)
A script contains the statement "while loop != 999:" Which value terminates the loop?

A. A value equal to 999.
B. A value less than or equal to 999.
C. A value not equal to 999.
D. A value greater than or equal to 999.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 508
- (Topic 4)
How is traffic classified when using Cisco TrustSec technology?

A. with the VLAN
B. with the MAC address
C. with the IP address
D. with the security group tag

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 511
- (Topic 4)
A customer deploys a new wireless network to perform location-based services using Cisco DNA Spaces The customer has a single WLC located on-premises in a secure data center. The security team does not want to expose the WLC to the public Internet. Which solution allows the customer to securely send RSSI updates to Cisco DNA Spaces?

A. Implement Cisco Mobility Services Engine
B. Replace the WLC with a cloud-based controller.
C. Perform tethering with Cisco DNA Center.
D. Deploy a Cisco DNA Spaces connector as a VM.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 512
- (Topic 4)
What is a characteristics of Cisco SD-WAN?

A. operates over DTLS/TLS authenticated and secured tunnels
B. requires manual secure tunnel configuration
C. uses unique per-device feature templates
D. uses control connections between routers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 517
- (Topic 4)
Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD- Access architecture?

A. underlay network
B. VPN routing/forwarding
C. easy virtual network
D. overlay network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 520
- (Topic 4)

Why does the vBond orchestrator have a public IP?
to enable vBond to team the public IP of WAN Edge devices that are behind NAT gateways or in private address space

A. to facilitate downloading and distribution of operational and security patches
B. to allow for global reachability from all WAN Edges in the Cisco SD-WAN and
C. to facilitate NAT traversal to provide access
D. to Cisco Smart Licensing servers for license enablement

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 522
- (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 524
- (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 peering 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 527
- (Topic 4)
A network engineer wants to configure console access to a router without using AAA so that the privileged exec mode is entered directly after a user provides the correct login credentials. Which action achieves this goal?

A. Configure login authentication privileged on line con 0.
B. Configure a local username with privilege level 15.
C. Configure privilege level 15 on line con 0.
D. Configure a RADIUS or TACACS+ server and use it to send the privilege level.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 532
- (Topic 4)
Which function does a virtual switch provide?

A. CPU context switching (or multitasking between virtual machines
B. RAID storage for virtual machines
C. emulation of power for virtual machines.
D. connectivity between virtual machines

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is because a virtual switch is a software-based switch that operates at the data link layer of the OSI model and provides connectivity between virtual machines that are running on the same physical host or different hosts. A virtual switch can also connect virtual machines to external networks, such as the Internet or a local area network, by using physical network adapters on the host. A virtual switch can perform the same functions as a physical switch, such as learning MAC addresses, forwarding frames, and applying VLANs. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 9, lesson 9.1: Implementing Network Virtualization.

NEW QUESTION 534
- (Topic 4)
A company hires a network architect to design a new OTT wireless solution within a Cisco
SD-Access Fabric wired network. The architect wants to register access points to the WLC to centrally switch the traffic. Which AP mode must the design include?

A. Bridge
B. Fabric
C. FlexConnect
D. local

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 538
- (Topic 4)
What is one method for achieving REST API security?

A. using built-in protocols known as Web Services Security
B. using a combination of XML encryption and XML signatures
C. using a MD5 hash to verify the integrity
D. using HTTPS and TLS encryption

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 539
- (Topic 4)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local
!
tacacs server prod
address ipv4 10.10.10.23
key cisco123
!
ip tacacs source-interface Gig 0/0
```

Which configuration must be applied for the TACACS+ server to grant access-level rights to remote users?

A. R1(config)# aaa authentication login enable
B. R1(config)# aaa authorization exec default local if-authenticated
C. R1(config)# aaa authorization exec default group tacacs+
D. R1(config)# aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs+

Answer: C

Explanation:
The aaa authorization exec default group tacacs+ command enables TACACS+ exec authorization, which allows the TACACS+ server to grant access-level rights to remote users. Exec authorization determines whether the user can access the privileged EXEC mode or remain in user EXEC mode after authentication. The TACACS+ server can also assign a privilege level to the user based on the configuration of the server. The default keyword specifies that this is the default method list for exec authorization. The group tacacs+ keyword specifies that the TACACS+ server group defined by the tacacs server command is used for authorization.
Reference: TACACS+ Configuration Guide - Configuring TACACS [Cisco Cloud Services Router 1000V Series] - Cisco

NEW QUESTION 540
- (Topic 4)
Which two steps are required for a complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade? (Choose two.)

A. golden image selection
B. automation backup
C. proxy configuration
D. application updates
E. system update

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 545
- (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 547
- (Topic 4)

```
list = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list[3] = 10
print(list)
```

Refer to the exhibit. What is the value of the variable list after the code is run?

A. [1, 2, 10]
B. [1, 2, 3, 10]
C. [1, 2, 10, 4]
D. [1, 10, 10, 10]

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 551
- (Topic 4)

```
Request URL: https://www.cisco.com/libs/granite/csrf/token.json
Request Method: GET
Status Code: 403
Remote Address: 23.207.65.173:443
Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
```

Refer to the exhibit. Why was the response code generated?

A. The resource was unreachable
B. Access was denied based on the user permissions.
C. The resource 15 no longer available on the server.
D. There Is a conflict in the current stale of the resource.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 554
- (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 555
- (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 557
- (Topic 4)
In lhe Cisco DNA Center Image Repository, what is a golden image?

A. The latest software image that is available for a specific device type
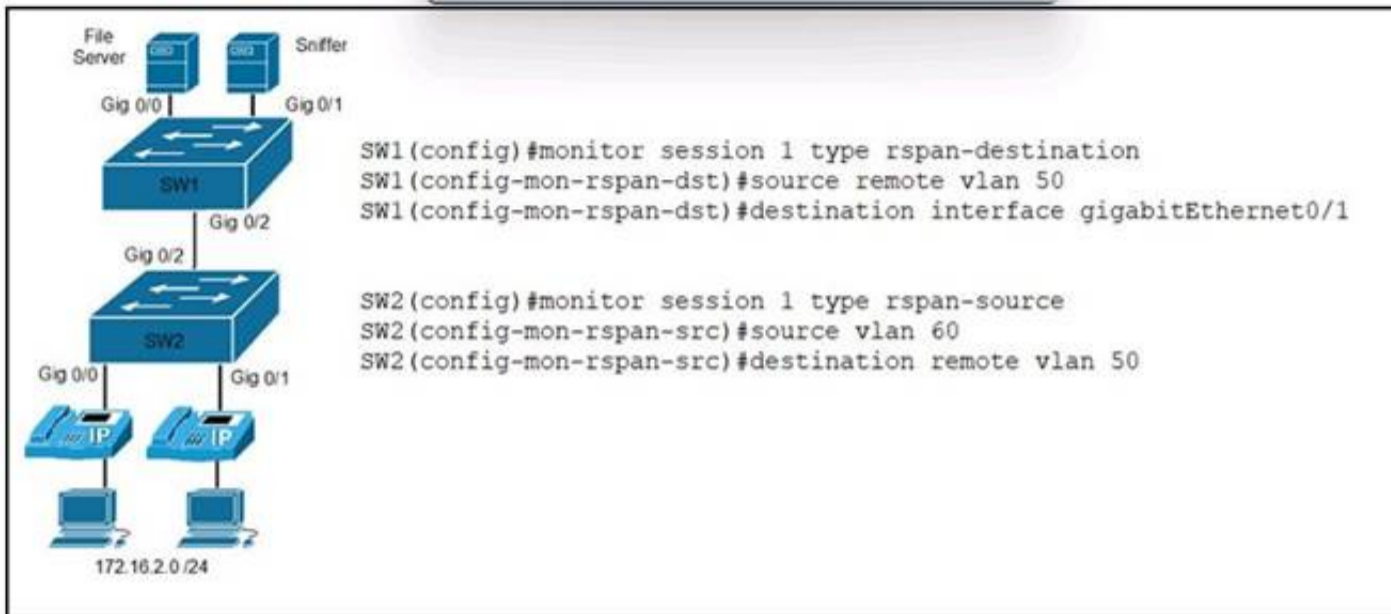B. The Cisco recommended software image for a specific device type.

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 560
- (Topic 4)
Refer to the exhibit.


```
File                Sniffer
Server

Gig 0/0            Gig 0/1

   SW1

Gig 0/2

Gig 0/2

   SW2

Gig 0/0            Gig 0/1

  IP                IP

172.16.2.0 /24
```

SW1(config)#monitor session 1 type rspan-destination
SW1(config-mon-rspan-dst)#source remote vlan 50
SW1(config-mon-rspan-dst)#destination interface gigabitEthernet0/1

SW2(config)#monitor session 1 type rspan-source
SW2(config-mon-rspan-src)#source vlan 60
SW2(config-mon-rspan-src)#destination remote vlan 50

An engineer must send the 172.16.2.0 /24 user traffic to a packet capture tool to troubleshoot an issue. Which action completes the configuration?

A. Encrypt the traffic between the users and the monitoring servers.
B. Disable the spanning tree protocol on the monitoring server VLAN.
C. Enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol on the server interfaces.
D. Define the remote span VLAN on SW1 and SW2.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is because the remote span VLAN is used to transport the mirrored traffic from the source switch to the destination switch, where the monitoring server is connected. The remote span VLAN must be defined on both switches and must not be used for any other purpose. The source of this answer is the Cisco ENCOR v1.1 course, module 6, lesson 6.2: Implementing SPAN, RSPAN, and ERSPAN.

NEW QUESTION 565
- (Topic 4)
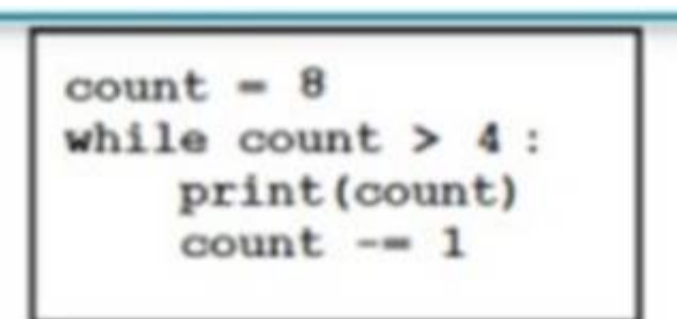Which unit of measure is used to measure wireless RF SNR?

A. mW
B. bBm
C. dB
D. dBi

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 568
- (Topic 4)
Refer to the exhibit.


```
count = 8
while count > 4 :
    print(count)
    count -= 1
```

What is output by this code?

A. 8 7 6 5
B. -4 -5 -6 -7
C. -1 -2 -3 -4
D. 4 5 6 7

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 571
- (Topic 4)
A customer has a wireless network deployed within a multi-tenant building. The network provides client access, location-based services, and is monitored using Cisco DNA Center. The security department wants to locate and track malicious devices based on threat signatures. Which feature is required for this solution?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 573
- (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 575
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

350-401 Practice Exam Features:

* 350-401 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* 350-401 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* 350-401 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* 350-401 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
Order The 350-401 Practice Test Here