Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Report, reqid 29548, errstat 0,
erridx 0
internet.6.3.15.1.1.4.0 = 3
*Sep 26 19:50:43.508: SNMP: Packet sent via UDP to 192.168.1.2
process_mgmt_req_int: UDP packet being de-queued
```
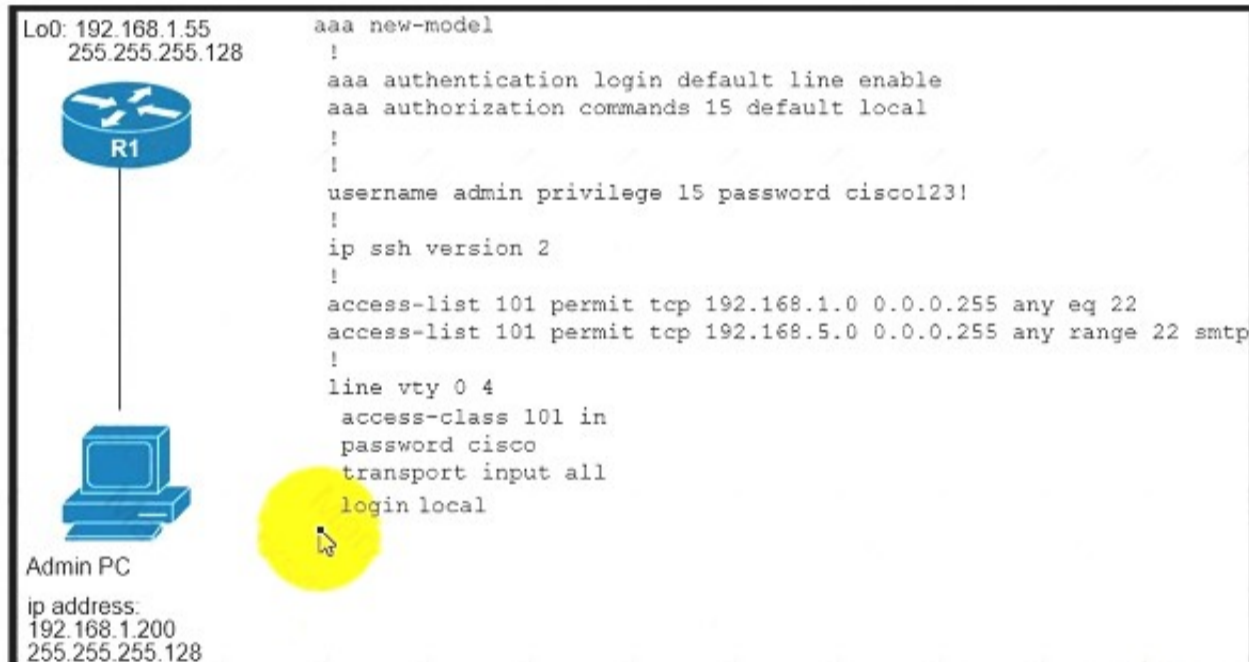
Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Lo0: 192.168.1.55        aaa new-model
     255.255.255.128     !
                         aaa authentication login default line enable
   [R1]                  aaa authorization commands 15 default local
                         !
                         !
                         username admin privilege 15 password cisco123!
                         !
                         ip ssh version 2
                         !
                         access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
                         access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 any range 22 smtp
                         !
                         line vty 0 4
                          access-class 101 in
                          password cisco
                          transport input all
                          login local
Admin PC

ip address:
192.168.1.200
255.255.255.128
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured user login based on authentication database on the router, but no one can log into the router. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. aaa authentication login default enable
B. aaa authorization network default local
C. aaa authentication login default local
D. aaa authorization exec default local
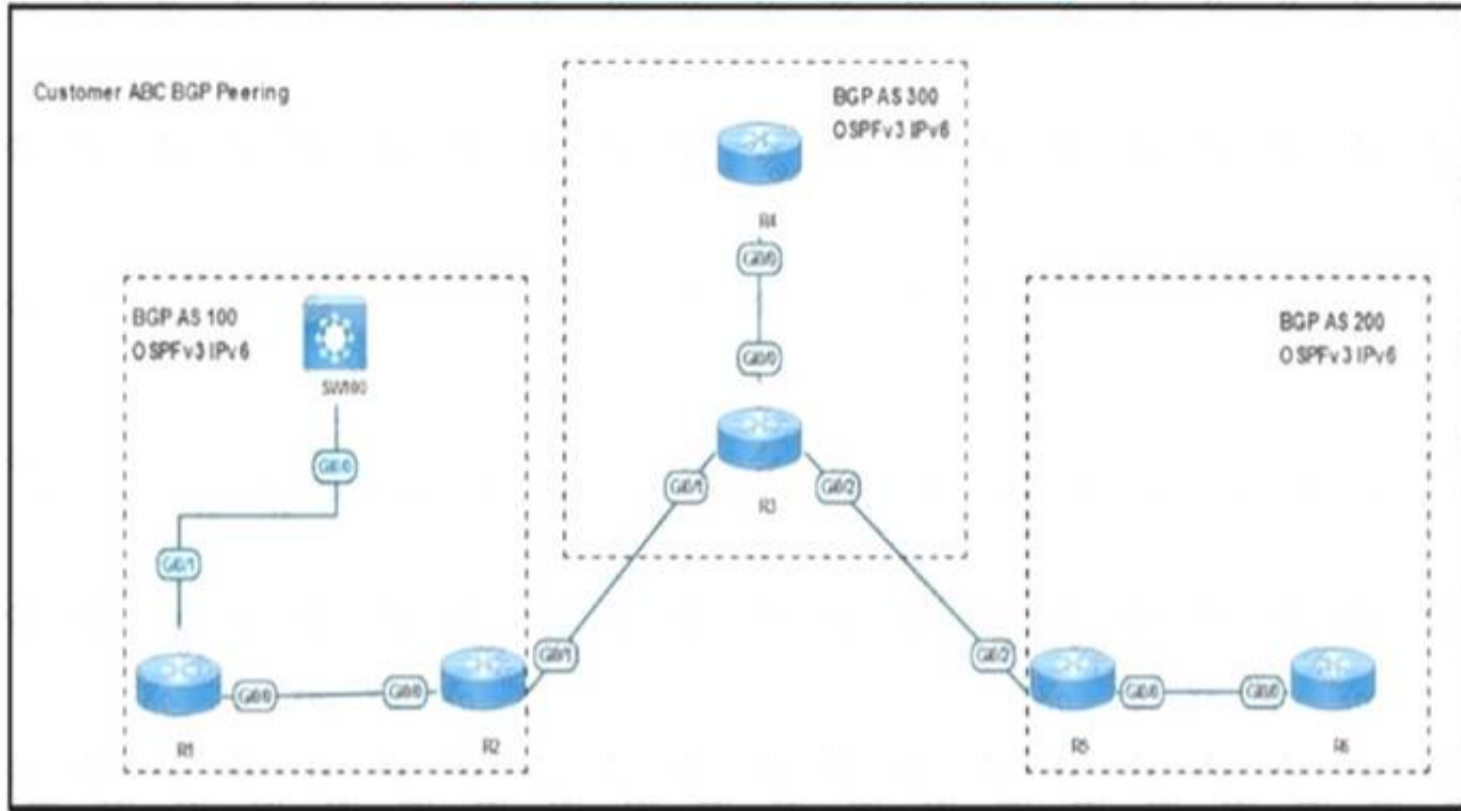
Answer: C

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Customer ABC BGP Peering                          BGP AS 300
                                                  OSPFv3 IPv6

                                                     R4
                                                    (G0/0)

  BGP AS 100                                        (G0/0)              BGP AS 200
  OSPFv3 IPv6                                                           OSPFv3 IPv6
      SW00

      (G0/0)                                    (G0/1)      (G0/2)
                                                      R3

      (G0/1)                               (G0/1)              (G0/2)
                                                                      (G0/0)
                                                                        (G0/0)      (G0/0)
  (G0/0)            (G0/0)
     R1                 R2                                        R5              R6
```

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

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

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

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

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

route-map Filter permit 10

match as-path 1
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
!-- ACL for CoPP Routing class-map
!
access-list 120 permit tcp any gt 1024 eq bgp log
access-list 120 permit tcp any bgp gt 1024 established
access-list 120 permit tcp any gt 1024 eq 639
access-list 120 permit tcp any eq 639 gt 1024 established
access-list 120 permit tcp any eq 646
access-list 120 permit udp any eq 646
access-list 120 permit ospf any
access-list 120 permit ospf any host 224.0.0.5
access-list 120 permit ospf any host 224.0.0.6
access-list 120 permit eigrp any
access-list 120 permit eigrp any host 224.0.0.10
access-list 120 permit udp any any eq pim-auto-rp
```

The control plane is heavily impacted after the CoPP configuration is applied to the router. Which command removal lessens the impact on the control plane?

A. access-list 120 permit udp any any eq pim-auto-rp
B. access-list 120 permit eigrp any host 224.0.0.10
C. access-list 120 permit ospf any
D. access-list 120 permit tcp any gt 1024 eq bgp log

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
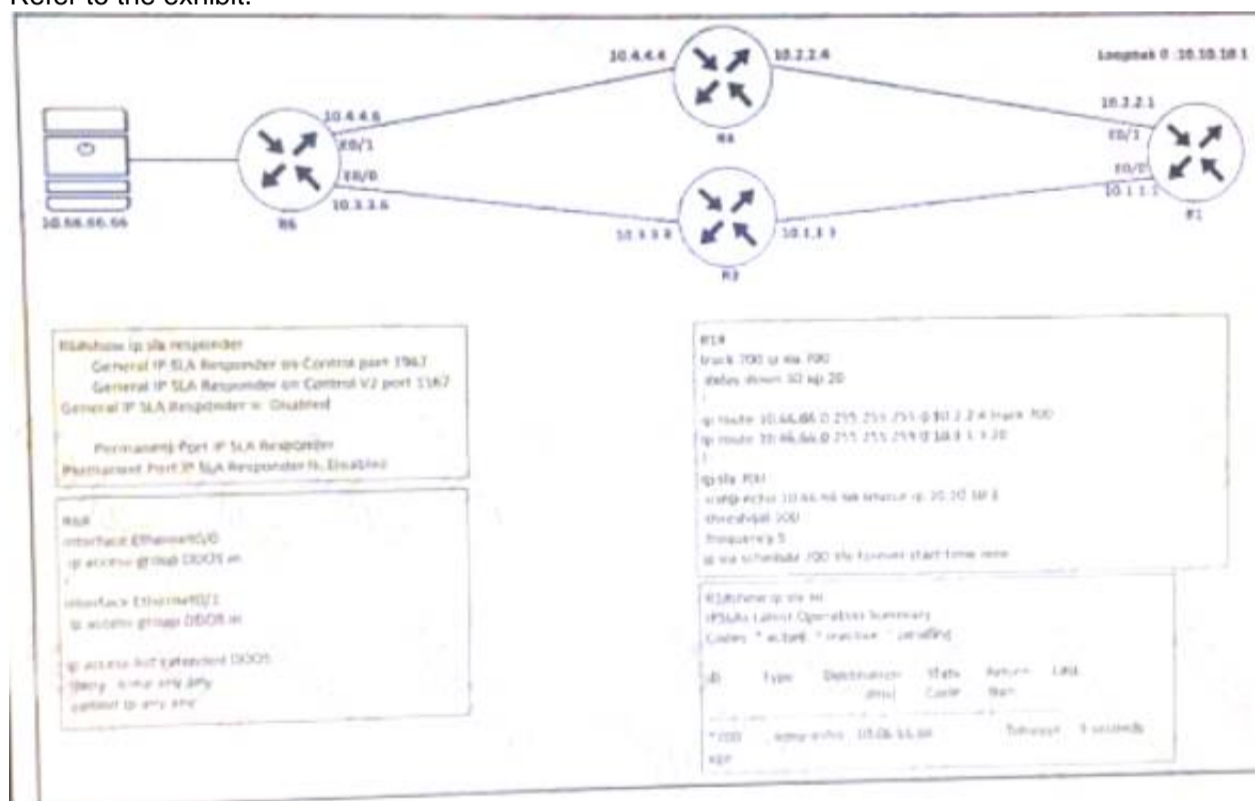
A network administrator is trying to switch to the privileged EXEC level on R1 but failed. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. Enable password Cisco@123
B. tacass server enable-password Cisco@123
C. tacacs-server enable-password Cisco@123
D. enable-password Cisco@123

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
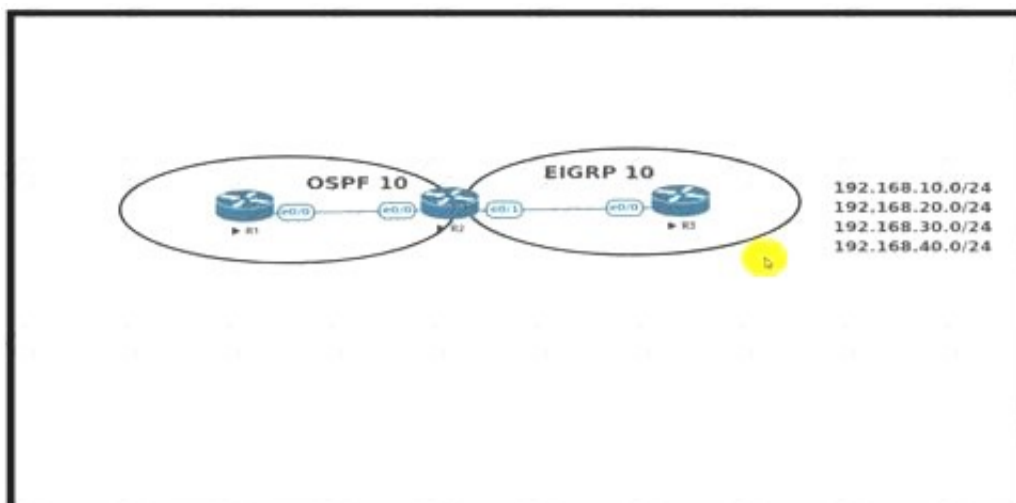
An engineer must redistribute networks 192.168.10.0/24 and 192.168.20.0/24 into OSPF from EIGRP. where the metric must be added when traversing through multiple hops to start an external route of 20 The engineer notices that the external metric is fixed and does not add at each hop. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
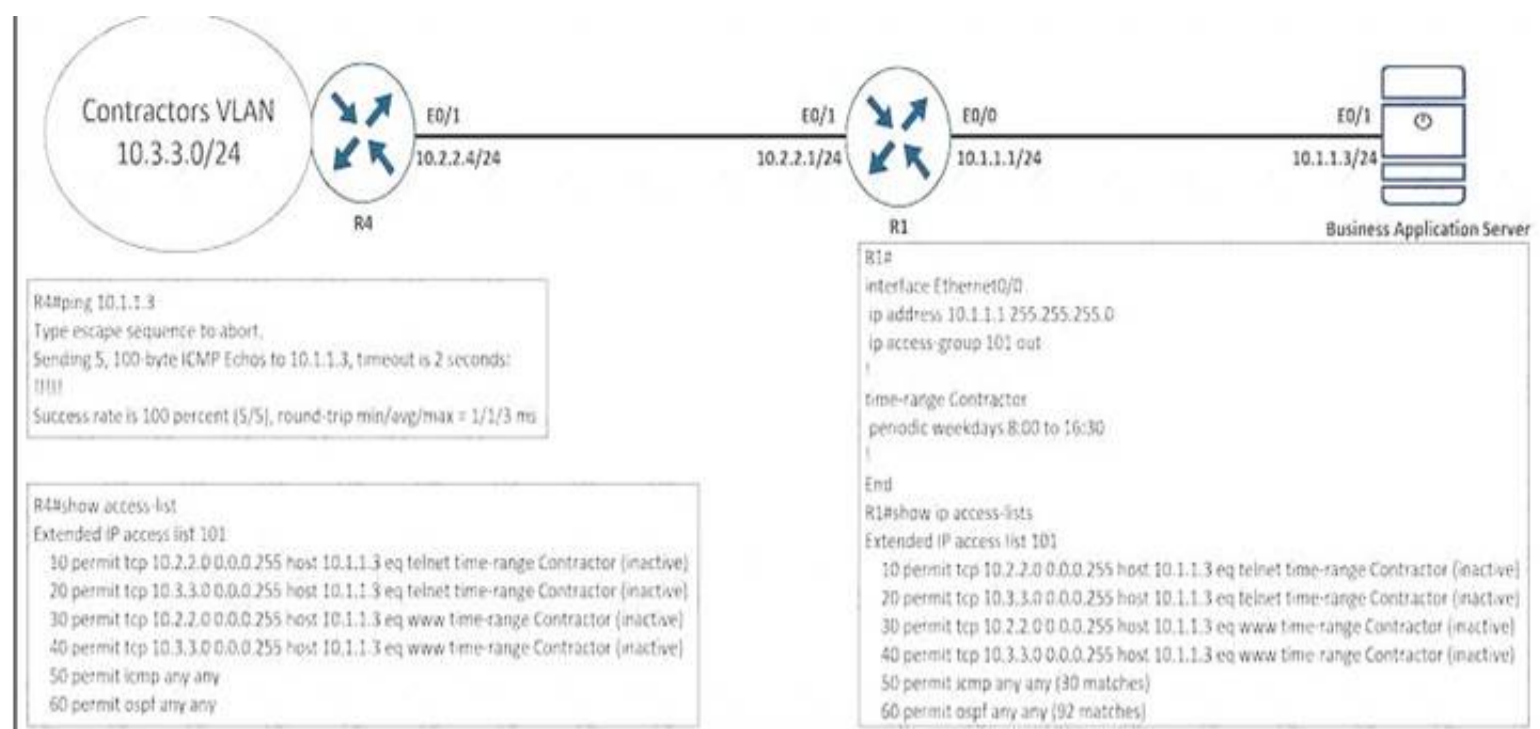
An engineer is troubleshooting failed access by contractors to the business application server via Telnet or HTTP during the weekend. Which configuration resolves the issue?
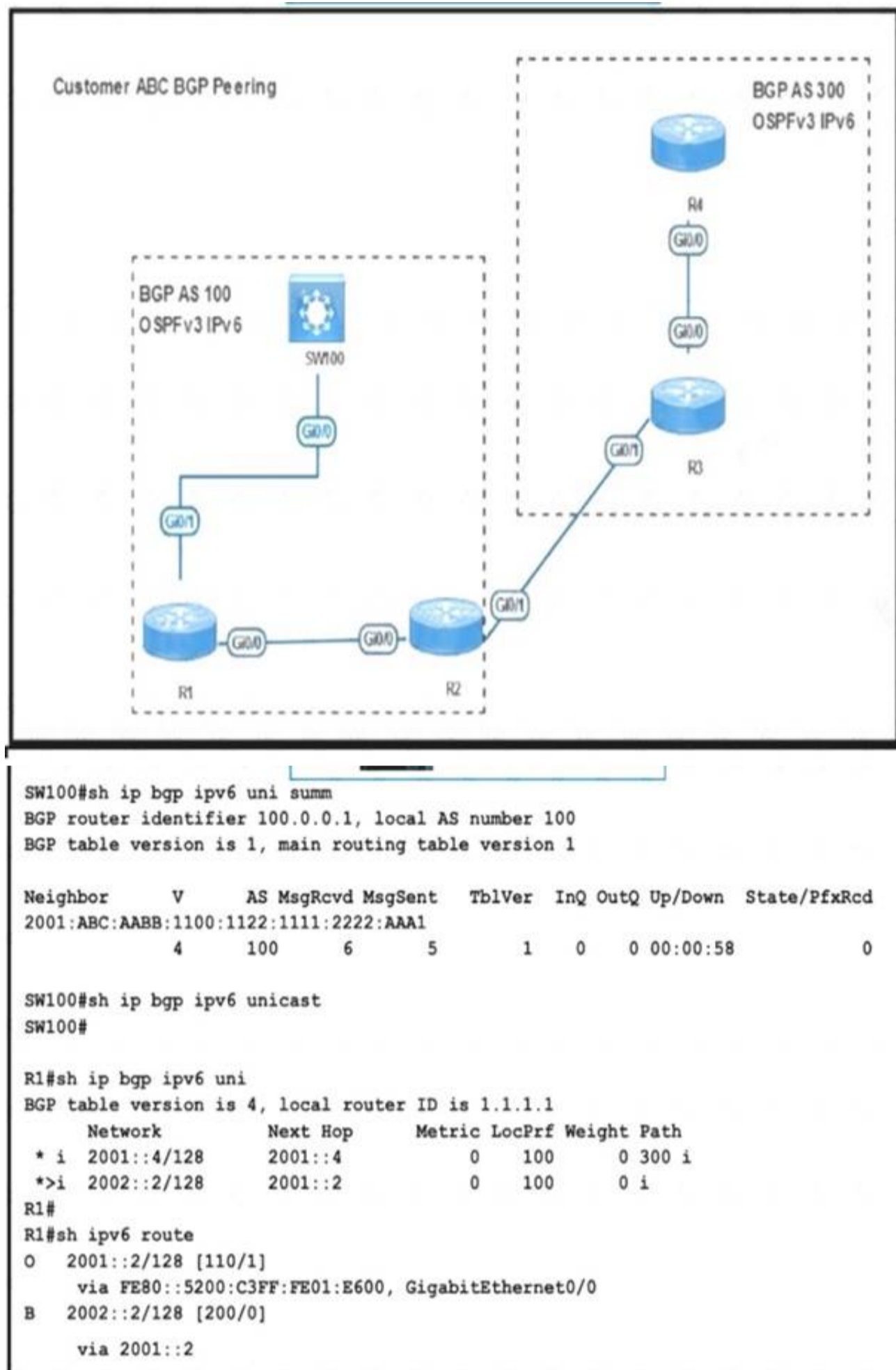
A)

R1
time-range Contractor
 no periodic weekdays 8:00 to 16:30
 periodic daily 8:00 to 16:30

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)

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


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

SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 unicast
SW100#


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

     via 2001::2
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

○ R1
  router bgp 100
    address-family ipv6
     redistribute connected

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the purpose of an OSPF sham-link?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
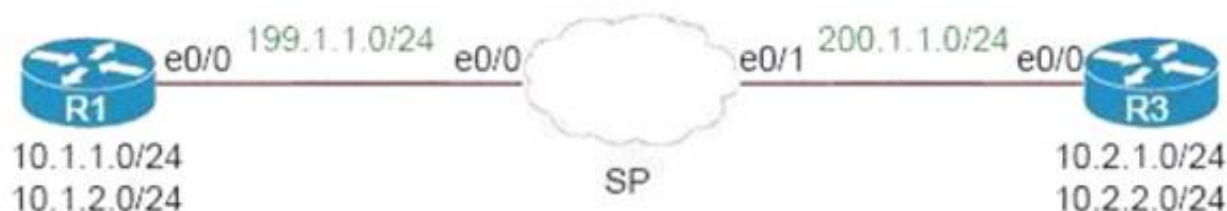
An engineer must configure a LAN-to-LAN IPsec VPN between R1 and the remote router. Which IPsec Phase 1 configuration must the engineer use for the local

router?

A. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash sha group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
B. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5 group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
C. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5 group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 199.1.1.1
D. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5 group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123! address 199.1.1.1

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the "crypto isakmp key … address " command, the address must be of the IP address of the other end (which is 200.1.1.3 in this case) so Option A and Option B are correct. The difference between these two options are in the hash SHA or MD5 method but both of them can be used although SHA is better than MD5 so we choose Option A the best answer.
Note: Cisco no longer recommends using 3DES, MD5 and DH groups 1, 2 and 5.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_imgmt/configuration/xe-16- 5/sec-ipsec-management-xe-16-5-book/sec-ipsec-usability-enhance.html

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer configured NetFlow to capture traffic information through the router, but it iOS not working as expected. Which action captures the flow information from this router to the collector?

A. Change the interface configuration FLOW-MONITOR-1 from input to output.
B. Configure a flow exporter under flow FLOW-MONITOR-1.
C. Configure more than one flow exporter destination addresses.
D. Change the flow exporter transport protocol from UDP to TCP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
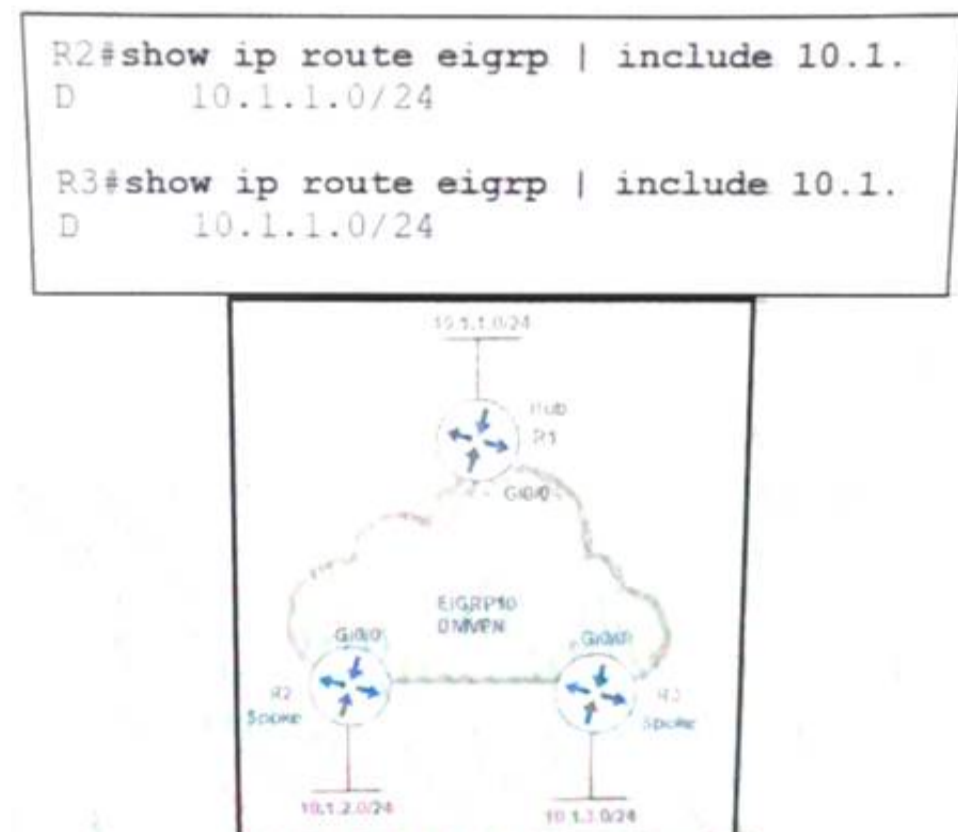
An engineer configures DMVPN and receives the hub location prefix of 10.1.1.0724 on R2 and R3 The R3 prefix of 10 1.3.0/24 is not received on R2. and the R2 prefix 10.1,2.0/24 is not received on R3. Which action reserves the issue?

A. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers it should be disabled with the command no ip split-horizon eigrp 10 on the tunnel interface of R1
B. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection DMVPN configuration should be modified to enable a tunnel connection between R2 and R3 and neighbor relationship

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router attaches the VPN label to incoming packets from CE routing?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
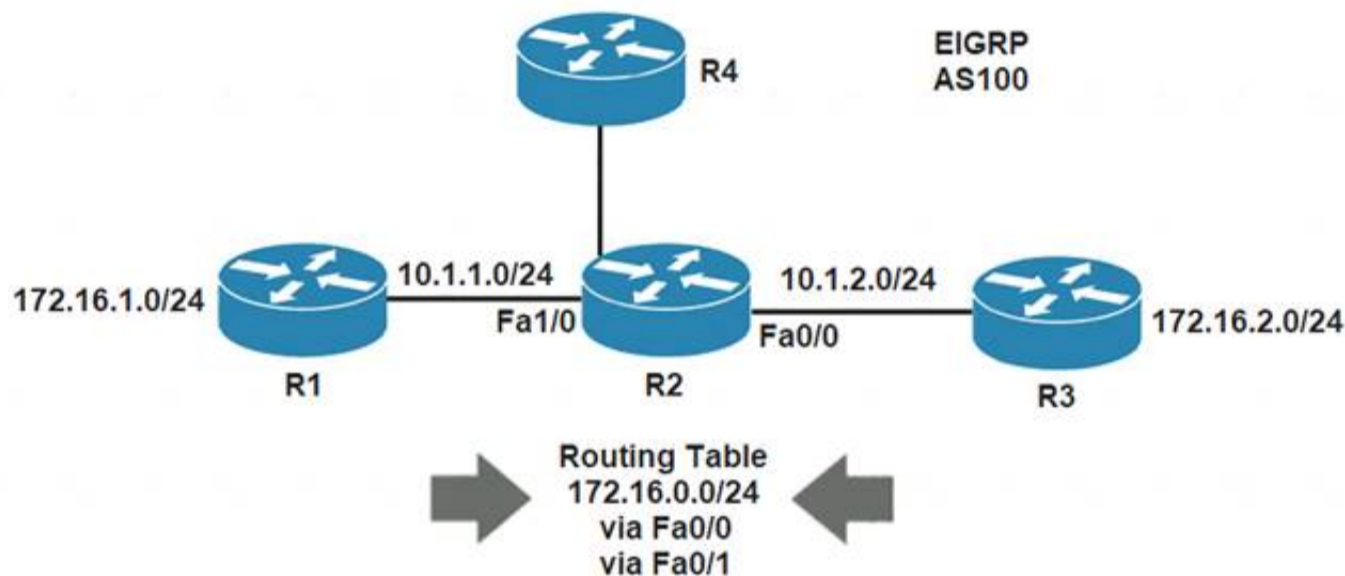
R4 is experiencing packet drop when trying to reach 172.16.2.7 behind R2. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Insert a /16 floating static route on R2 toward R3 with metric 254
B. Insert a /24 floating static route on R2 toward R3 with metric 254
C. Enable auto summarization on all three routers R1, R2, and R3
D. Disable auto summarization on R2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

The administrator is trying to overwrite an existing file on the TFTP server that was previously uploaded by another router. However, the attempt to update the file

fails. Which action resolves this issue?

A. Make the packages.conf file executable by all on the TFTP server
B. Make the packages.conf file writable by all on the TFTP server
C. Make sure to run the TFTP service on the TFTP server
D. Make the TFTP folder writable by all on the TFTP server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer must override the normal routing behavior of a router for Telnet traffic that is destined to 10.10.10.10 from 10.10.1.0/24 via a next hop of 10.4.4.4. which is directly connected to the router that is connected to the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet Which configuration reroutes traffic according to this requirement?

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

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

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

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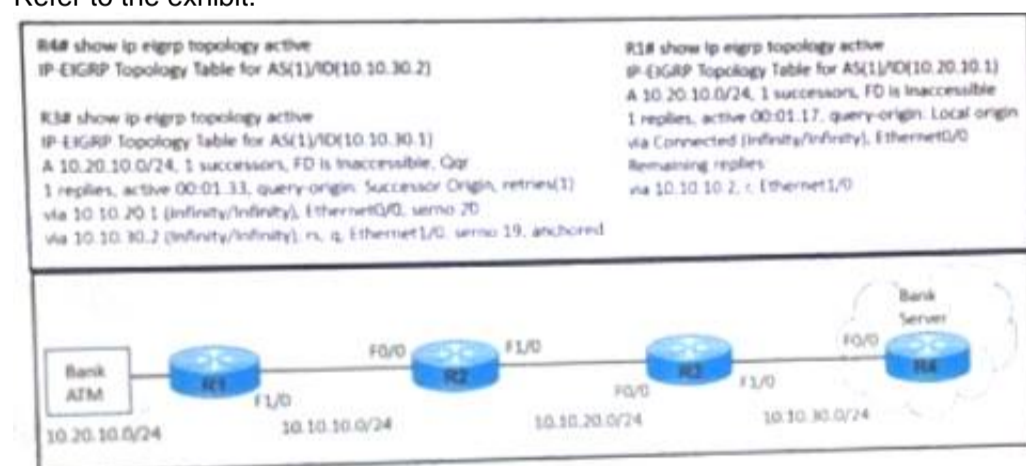
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

A bank ATM site has difficulty connecting with the bank server. A network engineer troubleshoots the issue and finds that R4 has no active route to the bank ATM site. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Exam Topic 3)
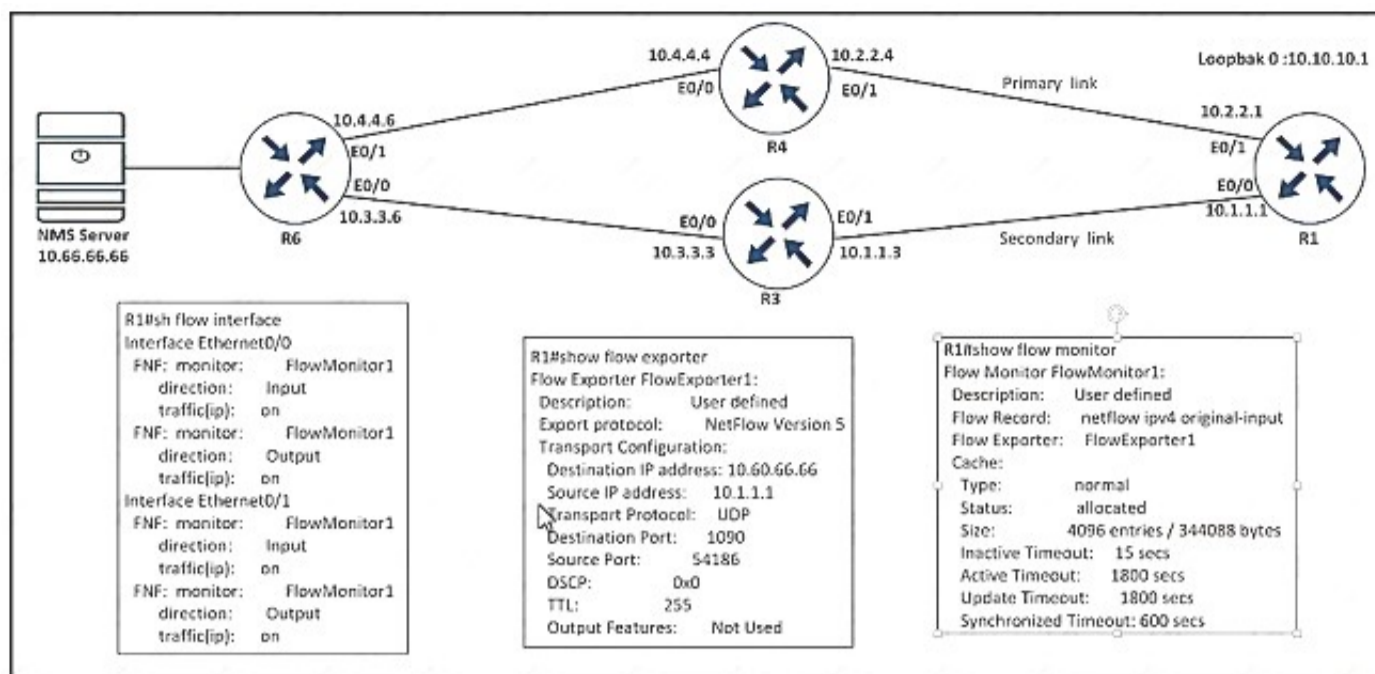
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the flows do not reach the NMS server from R1. Which configuration resolves this Issue?

R1(config)#**flow monitor FlowMonitor1**
R1(config-flow-monitor)#**destination 10.66.66.66**

R1(config)#**flow exporter FlowExporter1**
R1(config-flow-exporter)#**destination 10.66.66.66**

R1(config)#**interface Ethernet0/0**
R1(config-if)#**ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input**
R1(config-if)#**ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output**

R1(config)#**interface Ethernet0/1**
R1(config-if)#**ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input**
R1(config-if)#**ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output**

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Although summarization is configured for R1 to receive 10.0.0.0/8. more specific routes are received by R1. How should the 10.0.0.0/8 summary route be received from the neighbor, attached to R1 via Fast Ethernet0/0 interface?

A. R1 should configure the ip summary-address eigrp <AS number> 10.0.0.0.255.0.0.0 command under the Fast Ethernet 0/0 interface.
B. The summarization condition is not met Router 10 1 100.10 requires a route for 10 0.0.0/8 that points to null 0
C. The summarization condition is not me
D. The network 10.1.100.0/24 should be changed to 172.16.0.0/24.
E. R1 should configure the ip summary-address eigrp <AS number> 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 command under the Fast Ethernet 0/0 interface.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured VRF-Lite on a router for VRF blue and VRF red. OSPF must be enabled on each VRF to peer to a directly connected router in each VRF. Which configuration forms OSPF neighbors over the network 10.10.10.0/28 for VRF blue and 192.168.0.0/30 for VRF red?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.


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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are two characteristics of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer notices that R1 does not hold enough log messages to Identity the root cause during troubleshooting Which command resolves this issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 3)
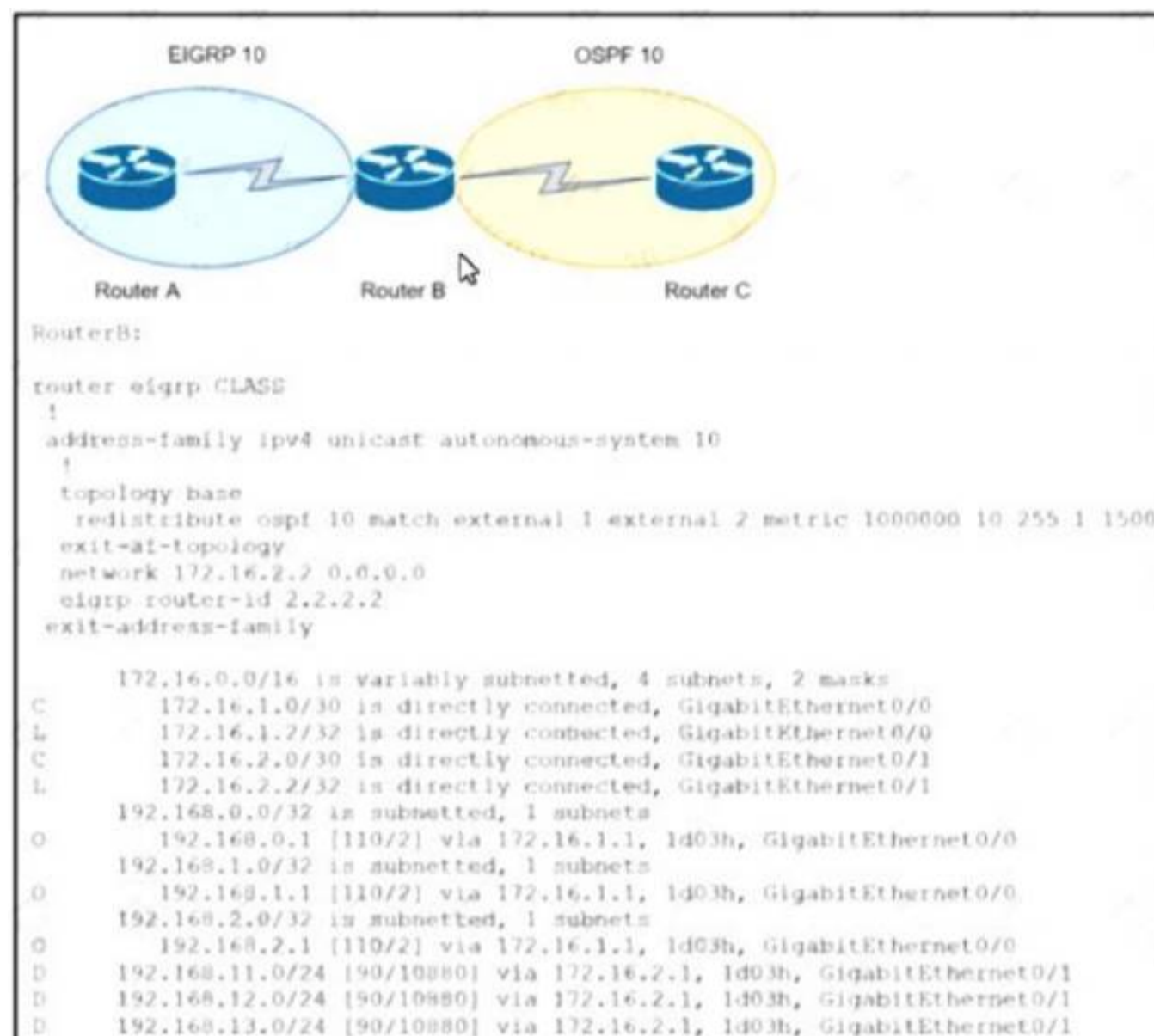
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured route exchange between two different companies for a migration project EIGRP routes were learned in router C but no OSPF routes were learned in router A. Which configuration allows router A to receive OSPF routes?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

R2#show  ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.5
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.5,  remote AS 65101, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
  Last read 00:01:18, last write 00:01:18, hold time is 15, keepalive
interval is 3 seconds
  Configured hold time is 15, keepalive interval is 3 seconds
  Minimum holdtime from neighbor is 0 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.5
  Connections established 13; dropped 13
  Last reset 00:01:18, due to User reset
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```
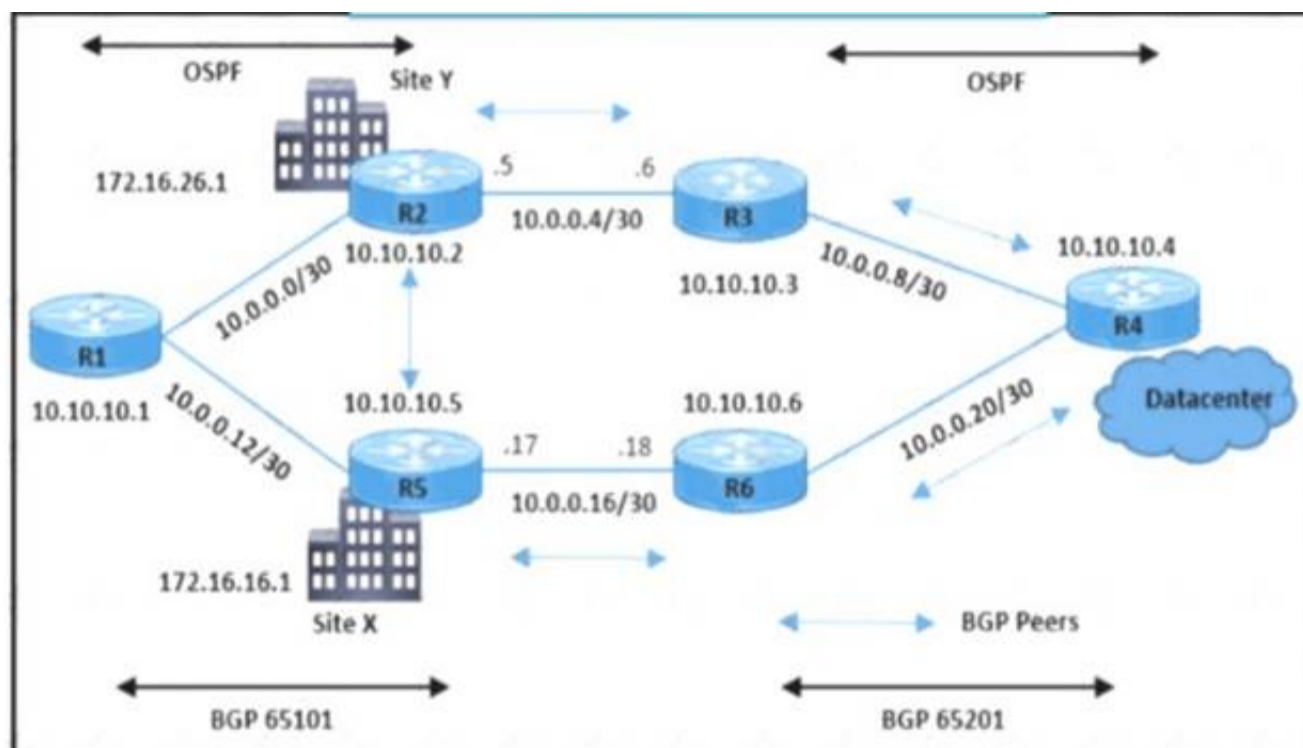
Refer to the exhibit A customer reported a failure and intermittent disconnection between two office buildings site X and site Y The network team finds that site X and site Y are exchanging email application traffic with the data center network Which configuration resolves the issue between site X and site Y?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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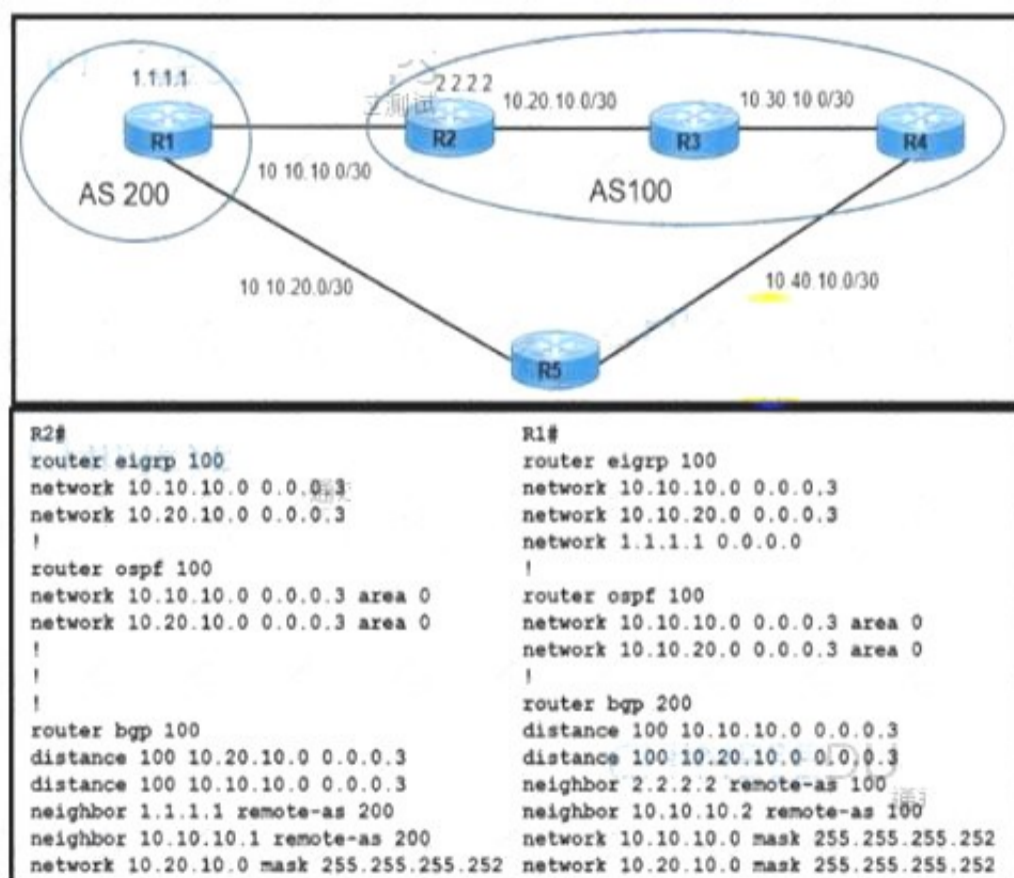RF(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.17 prefix-list Customer out

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

Answer: C

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

R1 and R2 use IGP protocol to route traffic between AS 100 and AS 200 despite being configured to use BGP. Which action resolves the issue and ensures the use of BGP?

A. Configure distance to 100 under the EIGRP process of R1 and R2.
B. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100 and AS 200.

C. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100.
D. Configure distance to 100 under the OSPF process of R1 and R2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which two technologies optimize MPLS infrastructure using bandwidth protection services when experiencing slow response7 (Choose two.)
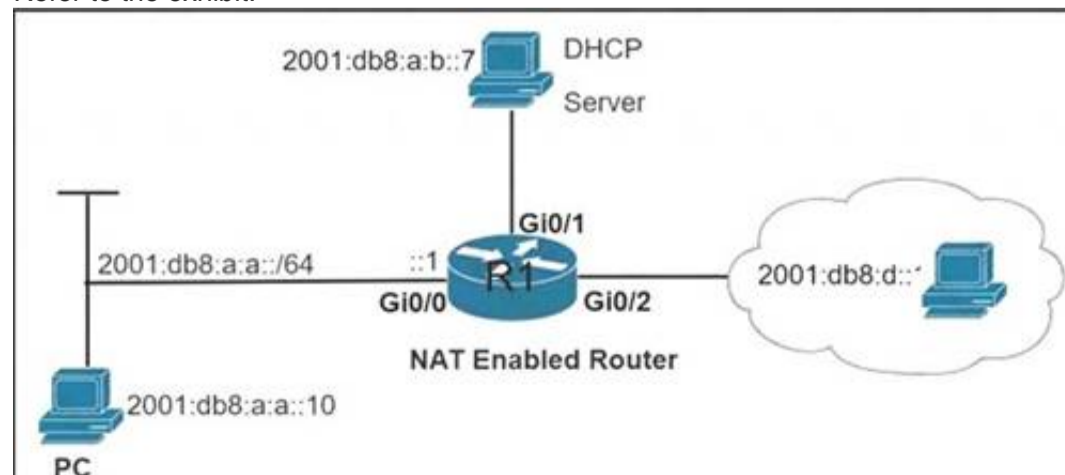
A. IPLFA
B. MPLS OAM
C. VPLS
D. SO-MPLS
E. Fast-Rwoute

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
C:\PC> ping 2001:db8:a:b::7
Pinging 2001:db8:a:b::7 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=46ms
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=40ms
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=40ms
Reply from 2001:db8:a:b::7: time=40ms
Ping statistics for 2001:db8:a:b::7:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 40ms, Maximum = 46ms, Average = 41ms

R1# telnet 2001:db8:a:b::7
Trying 2001:DB8:A:B::7 ... Open
User Access Verification
Password:

R1# show ipv6 access-list TSHOOT
IPv6 access list TSHOOT
deny tcp any host 2001:DB8:A:B::7 eq telnet (6 matches) sequence 10
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::10 host 2001:DB8:A:B::7 eq telnet sequence 20
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::10 host 2001:DB8:D::1 eq www sequence 30
permit ipv6 2001:DB8:A:A::/64 any (67 matches) sequence 40
```

An engineer is troubleshooting a failed Telnet session from PC to the DHCP server. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove sequence 30 and add it back to the IPv6 traffic filter as sequence 5.
B. Remove sequence 20 and add it back to the IPv6 traffic filter as sequence 5.
C. Remove sequence 10 to add the PC source IP address and add it back as sequence 10.
D. Remove sequence 20 for sequence 40 in the access list to allow Telnet.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which IPv6 first hop security feature controls the traffic necessary for proper discovery of neighbor device operation and performance?

A. RA Throttling
B. Source or Destination Guard
C. ND Multicast Suppression
D. IPv6 Snooping

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Exam Topic 3)
A CoPP policy is applied for receiving SSH traffic from the WAN interface on a Cisco ISR4321 router. However, the SSH response from the router is abnormal and stuck during the high link utilization. The problem is identified as SSH traffic does not match in the ACL. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Rate-limit SSH traffic to ensure dedicated bandwidth.
B. Apply CoPP on the control plane interface.
C. Increase the IP precedence value of SSH traffic to 6.
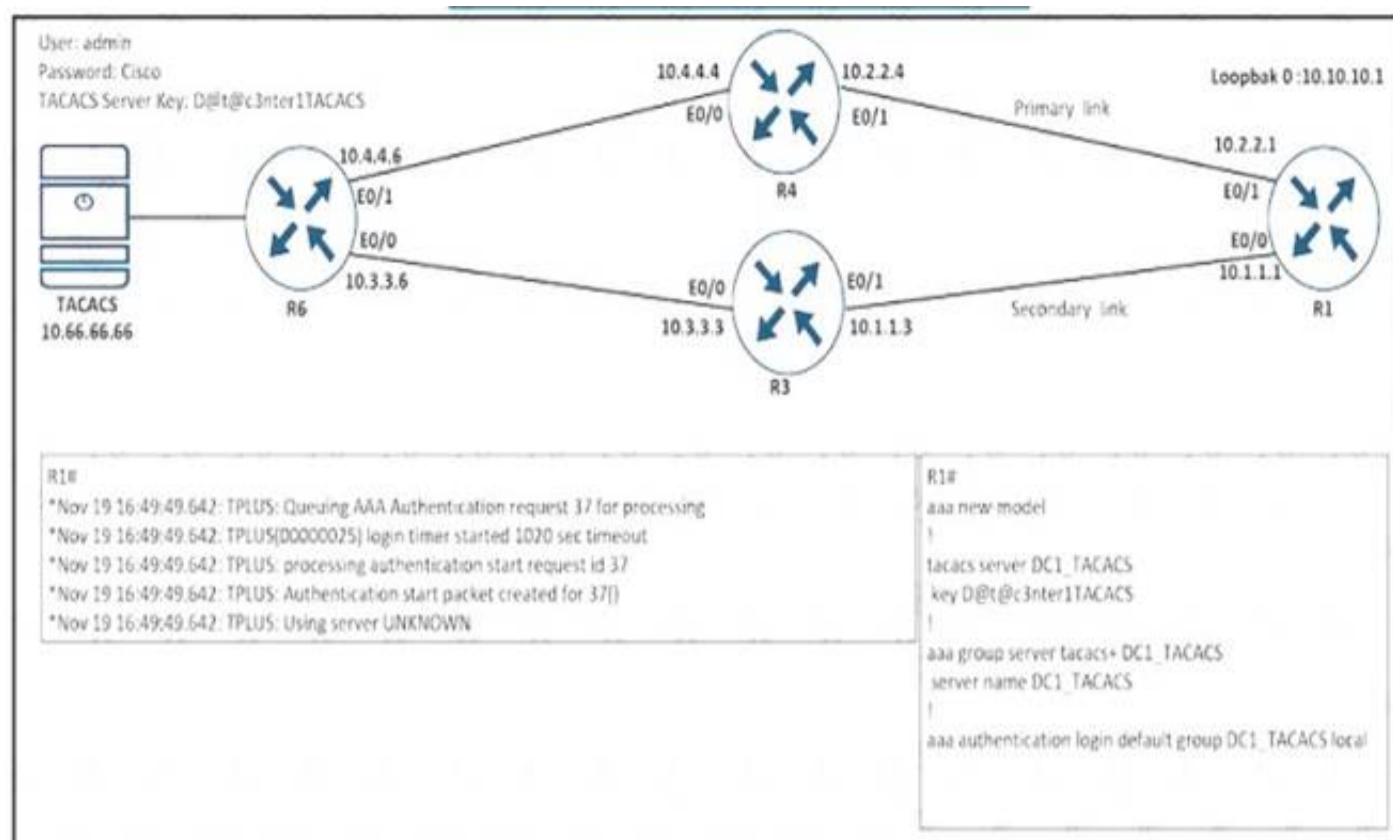D. Apply CoPP on the WAN interface inbound direction.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The problem is "SSH traffic does not match in the ACL" and "CoPP policy is applied for receiving SSH traffic from the WAN interface" so we should apply CoPP on the control plane interface instead.

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
User: admin
Password: Cisco
TACACS Server Key: D@lt@c3nter1TACACS
```

```
R1#
*Nov 19 16:49:49.642: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 37 for processing
*Nov 19 16:49:49.642: TPLUS(00000025) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
*Nov 19 16:49:49.642: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 37
*Nov 19 16:49:49.642: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 37()
*Nov 19 16:49:49.642: TPLUS: Using server UNKNOWN
```

```
R1#
aaa new model
!
tacacs server DC1_TACACS
 key D@t@c3nter1TACACS
!
aaa group server tacacs+ DC1_TACACS
 server name DC1_TACACS
!
aaa authentication login default group DC1_TACACS local
```

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

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

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

aaa group server tacacs+ DC1_TACACS
   server name DC_TACACS

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

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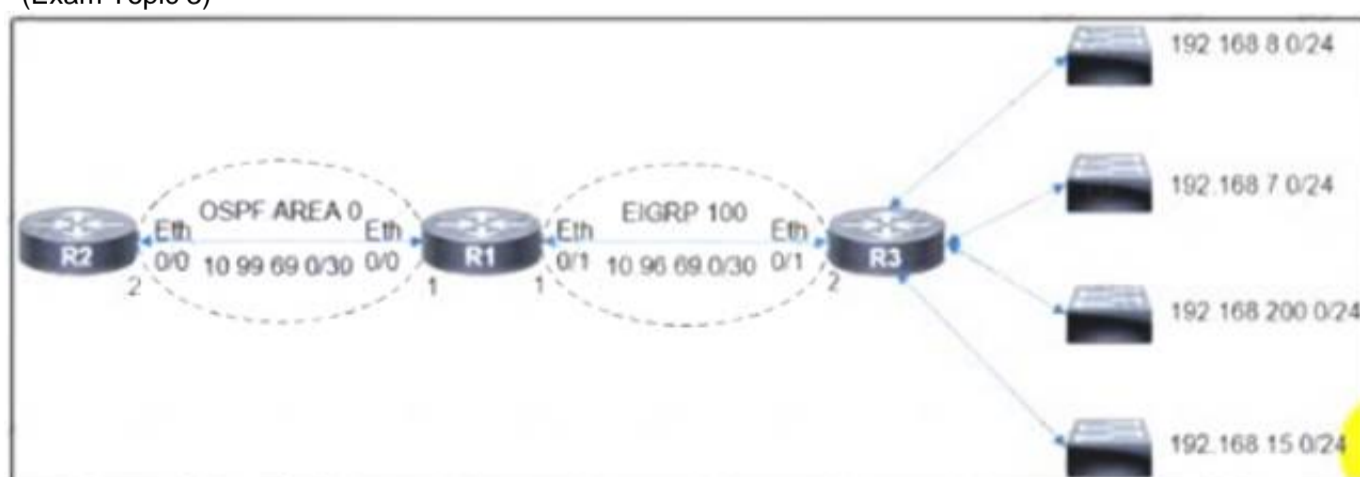C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Exam Topic 3)
What must be configured by the network engineer to circumvent AS_PATH prevention mechanism in IP/VPN Hub and Spoke deployment scenarios?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Exam Topic 3)
Users report issues with reachability between areas as soon as an engineer configured summary routes between areas in a multiple area OSPF autonomous system. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
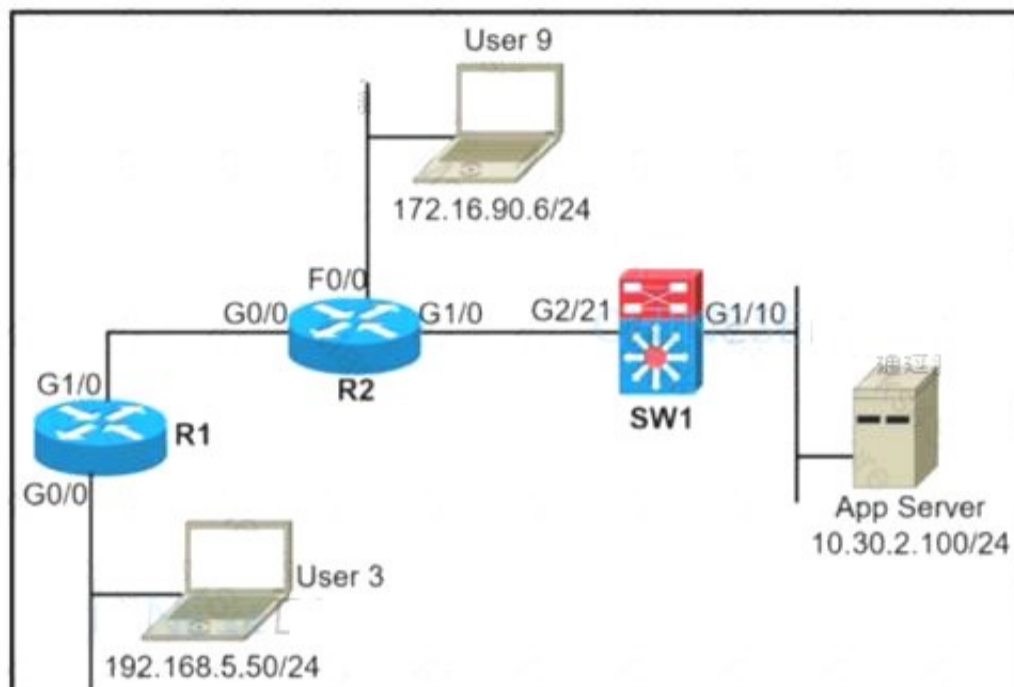
A network administrator must block ping from user 3 to the App Server only. An inbound standard access list is applied to R1 interface G0/0 to block ping. The network administrator was notified that user 3 cannot even ping user 9 anymore. Where must the access list be applied in the outgoing direction to resolve the issue?
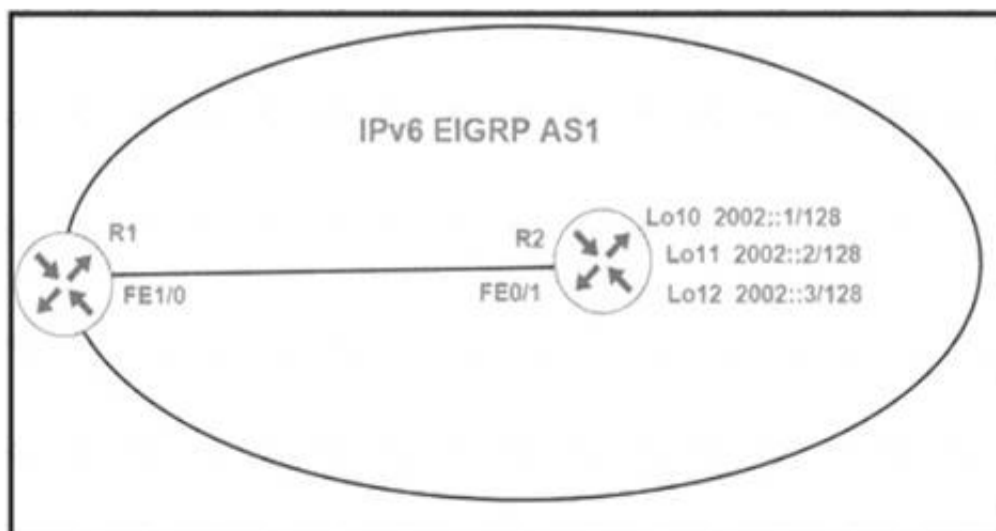
A. R2 interface G1/0
B. R2 interface G0/0
C. SW1 interface G1/10
D. SW1 interface G2/21

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R2#show run
interface Loopback10
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2002::1/128
 ipv6 eigrp 1
!
interface Loopback11
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2002::2/128
 ipv6 eigrp 1
!
interface Loopback12
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2002::3/128
 ipv6 eigrp 1
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 ipv6 address autoconfig
 ipv6 eigrp 1
!
ipv6 router eigrp 1
 stub summary
 no shutdown
```

R1 cannot receive the R2 Interfaces with individual prefixes. What must be reconfigured to advertise R2 Interfaces to R1?

A. EIGRP process on R2 by removing the stub command Keyword summary
B. interface FastEthernet0/1 on R2 with an EIGRP summary for all three loopback prefixes
C. EIGRP process on R2 with the command stub summary receive-only
D. EIGRP process on R2 with the command stub summary connected

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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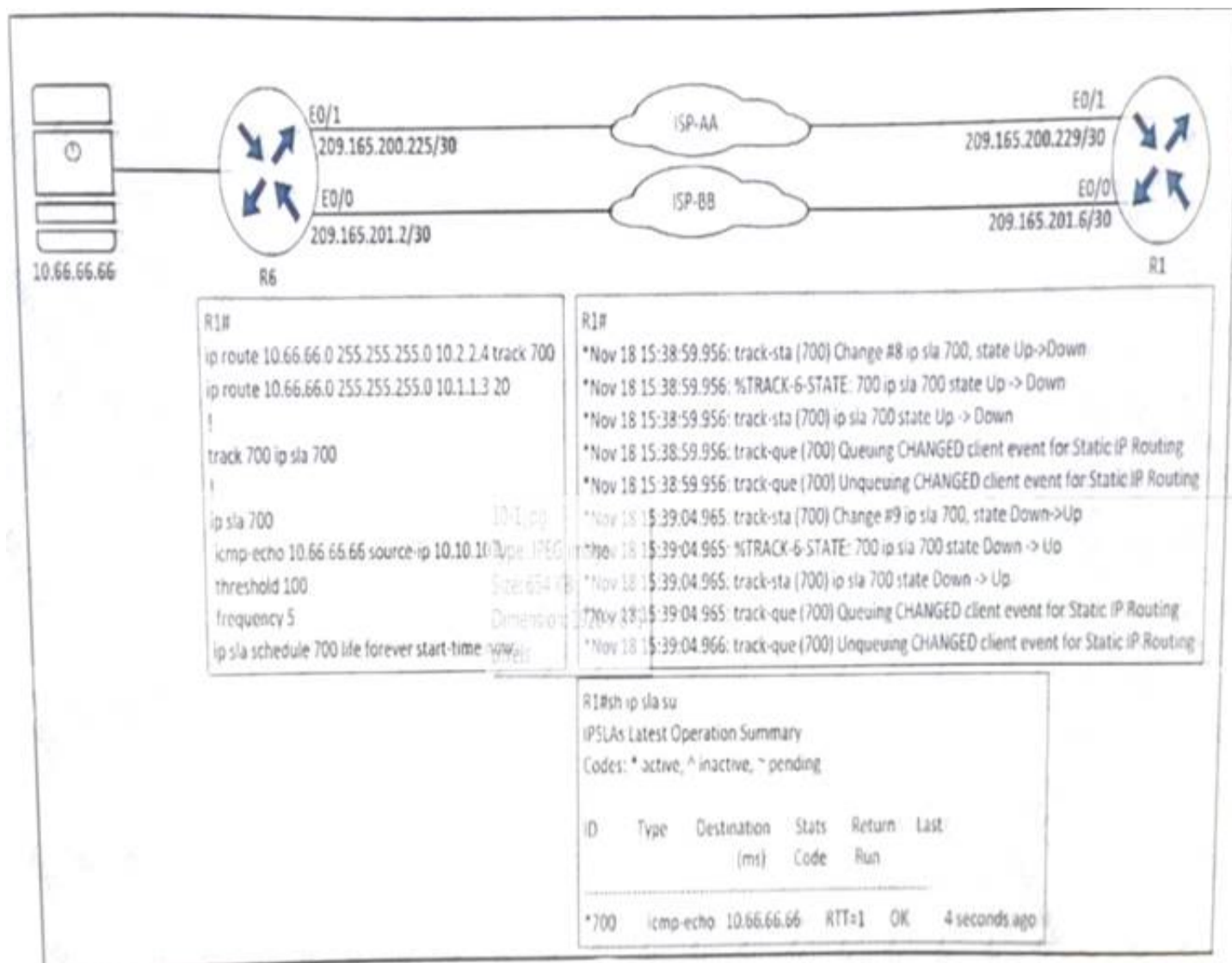Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Exam Topic 3)
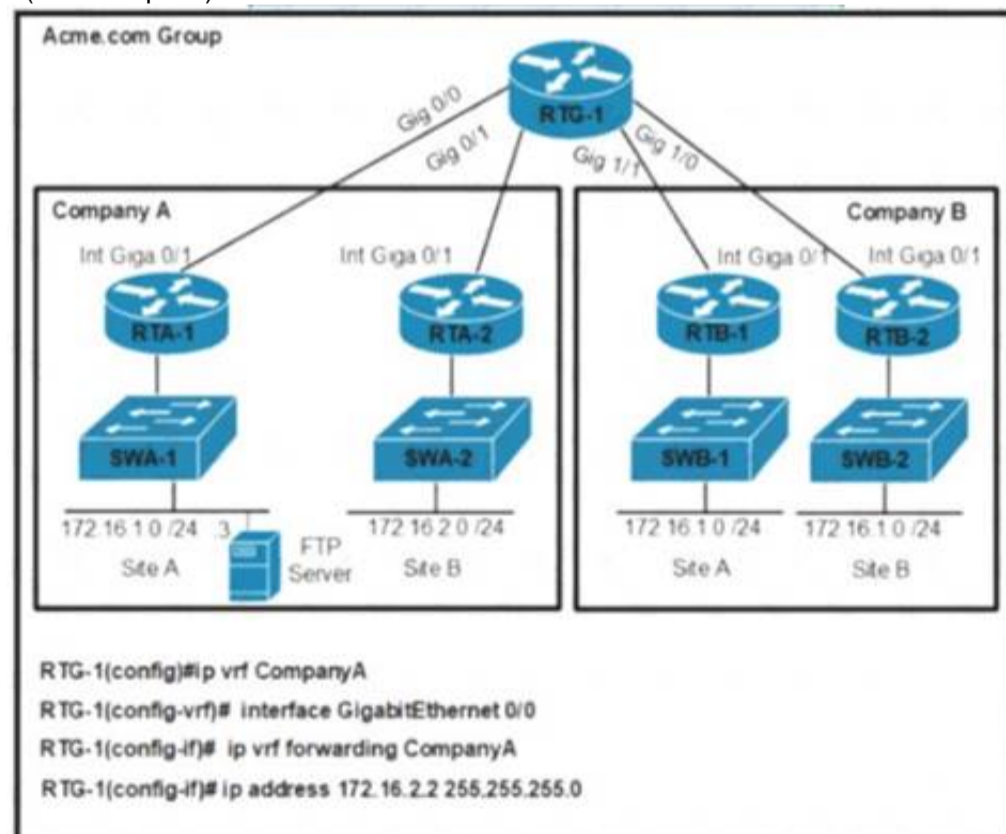
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a per VRF for TACACS+ for company A. Which configuration on RTG-1 accomplishes the task?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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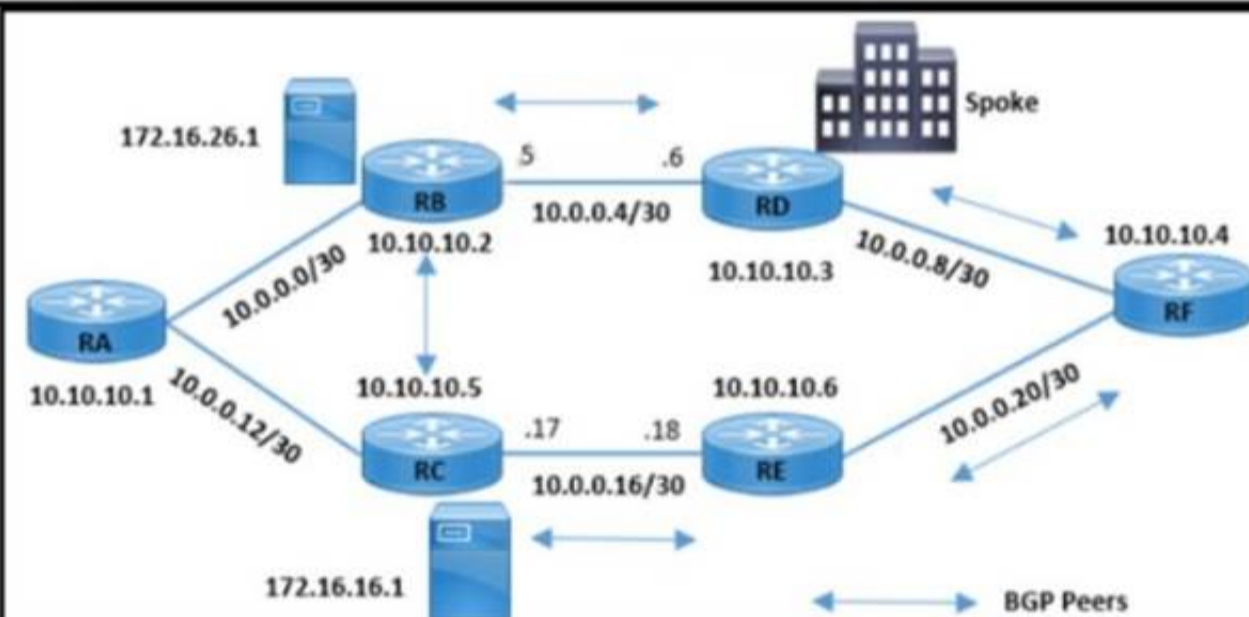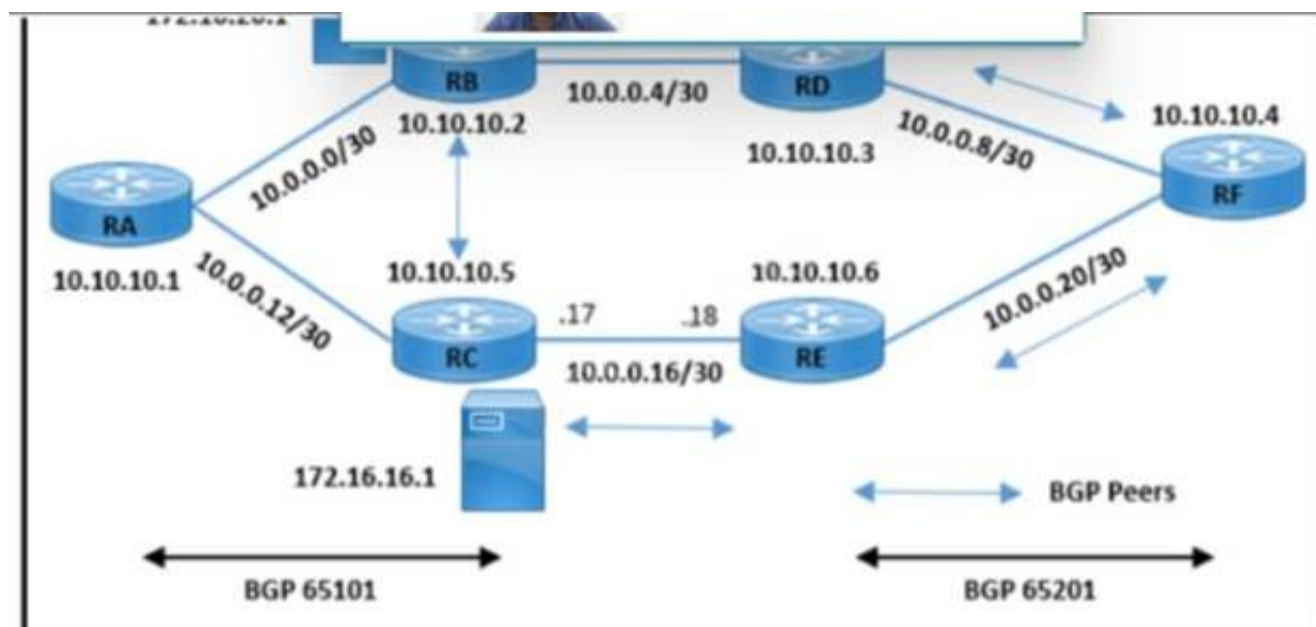
Refer to the exhibit A customer reported an issue with a fiber link failure between RC and RE Users connected through the spoke location face disconnection and packet drops with the primary email server (172.16.16.1) but have no issues with the backup email server (172.16.26.1). All the router loopback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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
ip sla 1
 icmp-echo 8.8.8.8
 threshold 1000
 timeout 2000
 frequency 5
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
!
track 1 ip sla 1
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Ethernet0/0 203.0.113.1 name ISP1 track
1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Ethernet0/1 198.51.100.1 2 name ISP2
```

Refer to the exhibit. After recovering from a power failure. Ethernet0/1 stayed down while Ethernet0/0 returned to the up/up state The default route through ISP1 was not reinstated m the routing table until Ethernet0/1 also came up Which action resolves the issue?

A. Reference the track object 1 in both static default routes
B. Remove the references to the interface names from both static default routes
C. Configure the default route through ISP1 with a higher administrative distance than 2.
D. Add a static route to the 8 8.8 8/32 destination through the next hop 203.0.113.1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
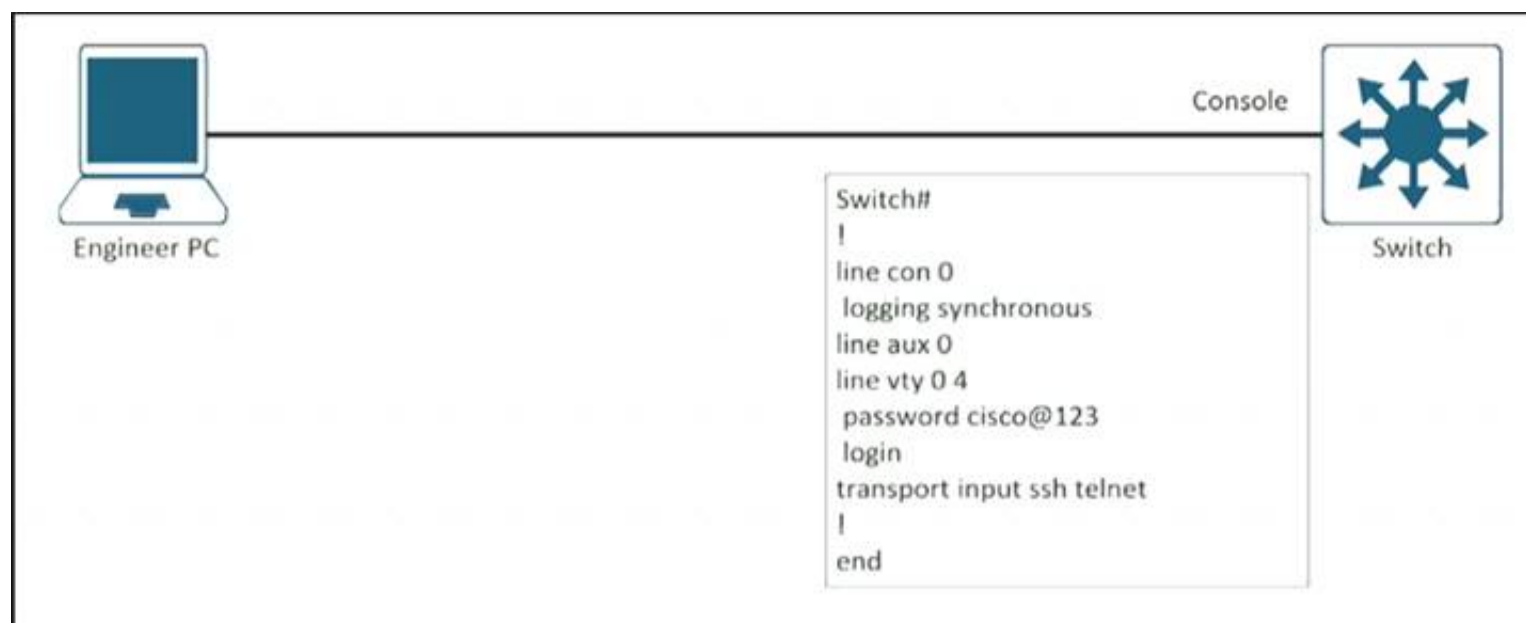
An engineer must block access to the console ports for all corporate remote Cisco devices based on the recent corporate security policy but the security team stilt can connect through the console port. Which configuration on the console port resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

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

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

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which control plane process allows the MPLS forwarding state to recover when a secondary RP takes over from a failed primary RP?

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

Answer: C


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

```
ipv6 dhcp server:

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

ipv6 dhcp client:

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

```
ipv6 dhcp client          ipv6 dhcp server

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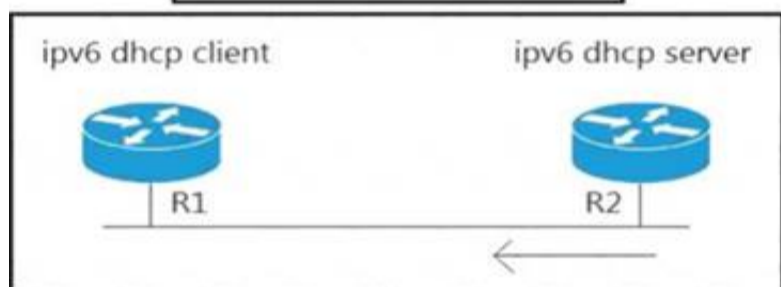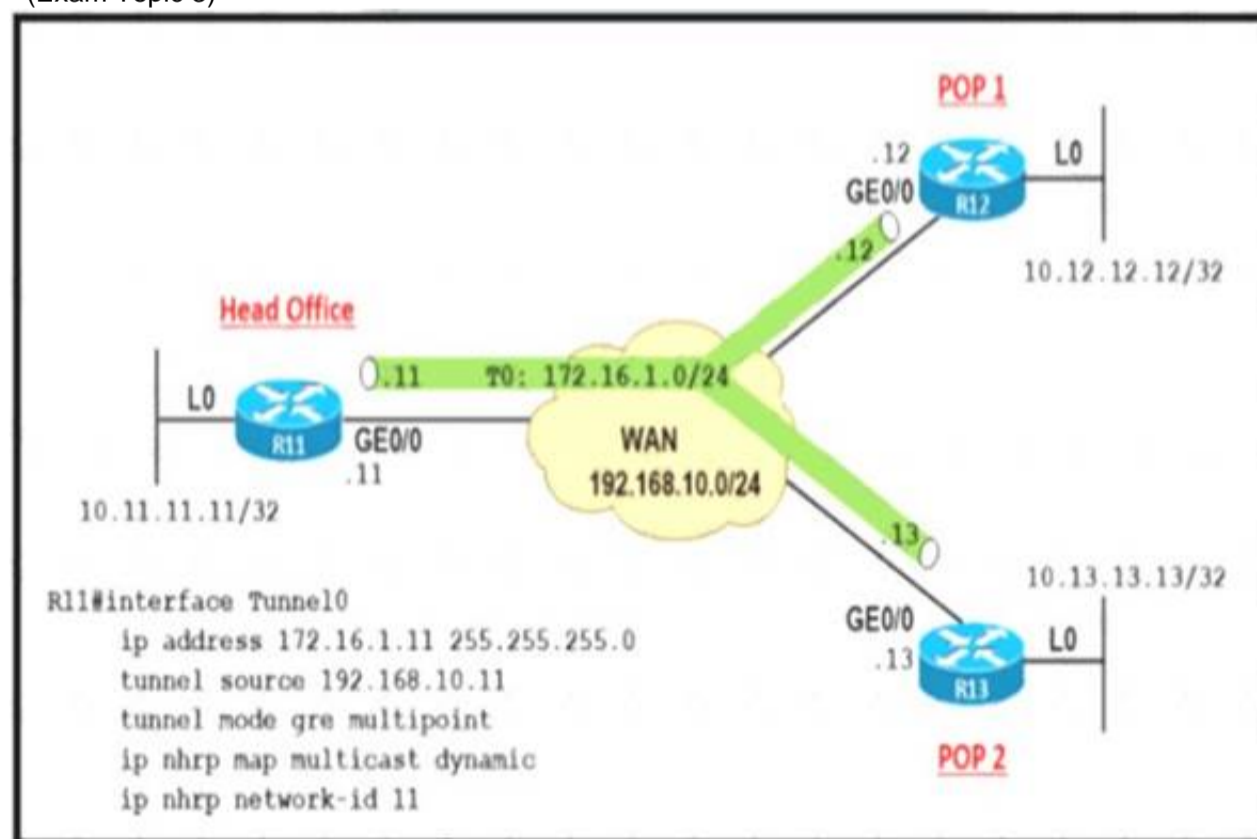
A network administrator is troubleshooting IPv6 address assignment for a DHCP client that is not getting an IPv6 address from the server.
Which configuration retrieves the client IPv6 address from the DHCP server?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
                                          POP 1
                                    .12          L0
                                   GE0/0
                                           R12
                            .12
        Head Office                        10.12.12.12/32
                    .11   T0: 172.16.1.0/24
   L0          GE0/0
        R11                     WAN
                    .11    192.168.10.0/24
   10.11.11.11/32
                                   .13
                                           10.13.13.13/32
   R11#interface Tunnel0
        ip address 172.16.1.11 255.255.255.0   GE0/0   L0
        tunnel source 192.168.10.11       .13
        tunnel mode gre multipoint               R13
        ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
        ip nhrp network-id 11              POP 2
```

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

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

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

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

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

○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

  interface Tunnel0
  ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.1.11
  ip nhrp map 172.16.1.11 192.168.10.11
  ip nhrp network-id 11
  ip nhrp nhs 192.168.10.11
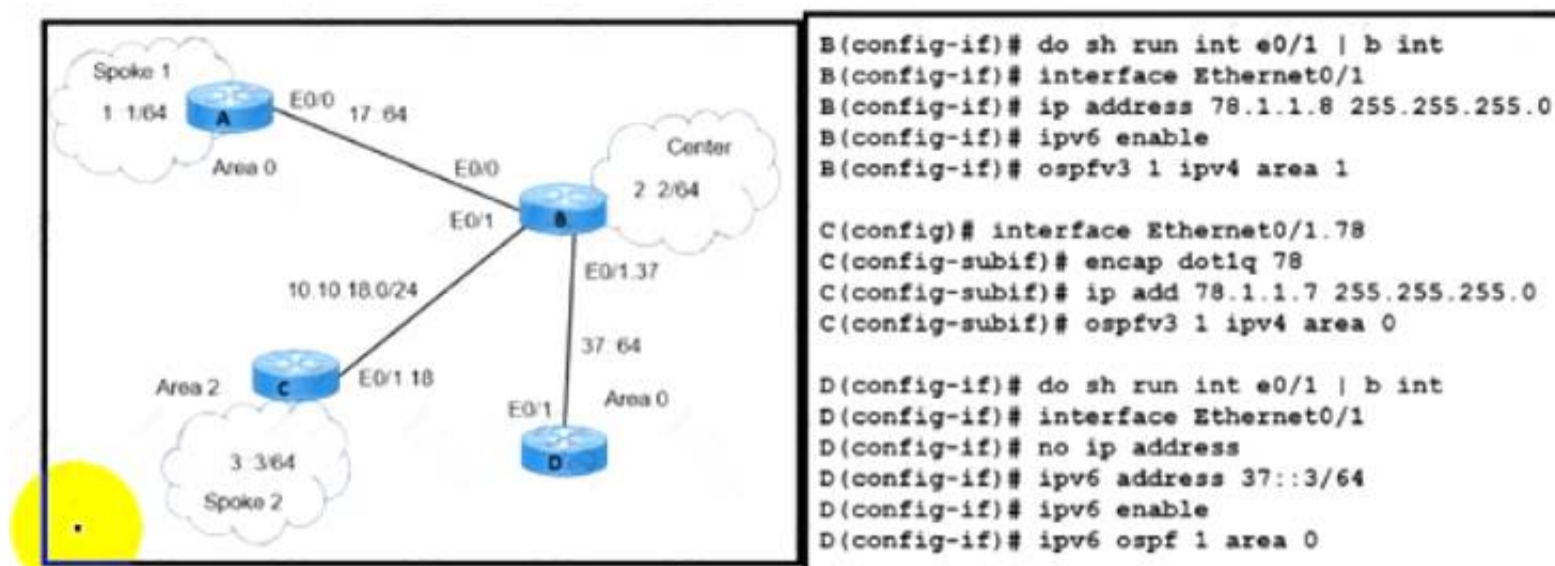
○ Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
B(config-if)# do sh run int e0/1 | b int
B(config-if)# interface Ethernet0/1
B(config-if)# ip address 78.1.1.8 255.255.255.0
B(config-if)# ipv6 enable
B(config-if)# ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 1

C(config)# interface Ethernet0/1.78
C(config-subif)# encap dot1q 78
C(config-subif)# ip add 78.1.1.7 255.255.255.0
C(config-subif)# ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0

D(config-if)# do sh run int e0/1 | b int
D(config-if)# interface Ethernet0/1
D(config-if)# no ip address
D(config-if)# ipv6 address 37::3/64
D(config-if)# ipv6 enable
D(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer receives a report that Spoke 1 users can perform bank transactions with the server located at the Center site, but Spoke 2 users cannot. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the Spoke 2 users IP on the router B OSPF domain
B. Configure encapsulation dot1q 78 on the router C interface.
C. Configure IPv6 on the routers B and C interfaces
D. Configure OSPFv2 on the routers B and C interfaces

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network engineer must configure a DMVPN network so that a spoke establishes a direct path to another spoke if the two must send traffic to each other. A spoke must send traffic directly to the hub if required Which configuration meets this requirement?

○ At the hub router:
  interface tunnel10
   ip nhrp nhs multicast dynamic
   ip nhrp nhs shortcut
   tunnel mode gre multipoint

  On the spokes router:
  interface tunnel10
   ip nhrp nhs multicast dynamic
   ip nhrp nhs redirect
   tunnel mode gre multipoint

◉ At the hub router:
  interface tunnel10
   ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
   ip nhrp redirect
   tunnel mode gre multipoint

  On the spokes router:
  interface tunnel10
   ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
   ip nhrp shortcut
   tunnel mode gre multipoint

○ At the hub router:
  interface tunnel10
   ip nhrp nhs dynamic multipoint
   ip nhrp nhs shortcut
   tunnel mode gre multicast

  On the spokes router:
  interface tunnel10
   ip nhrp nhs multicast dynamic
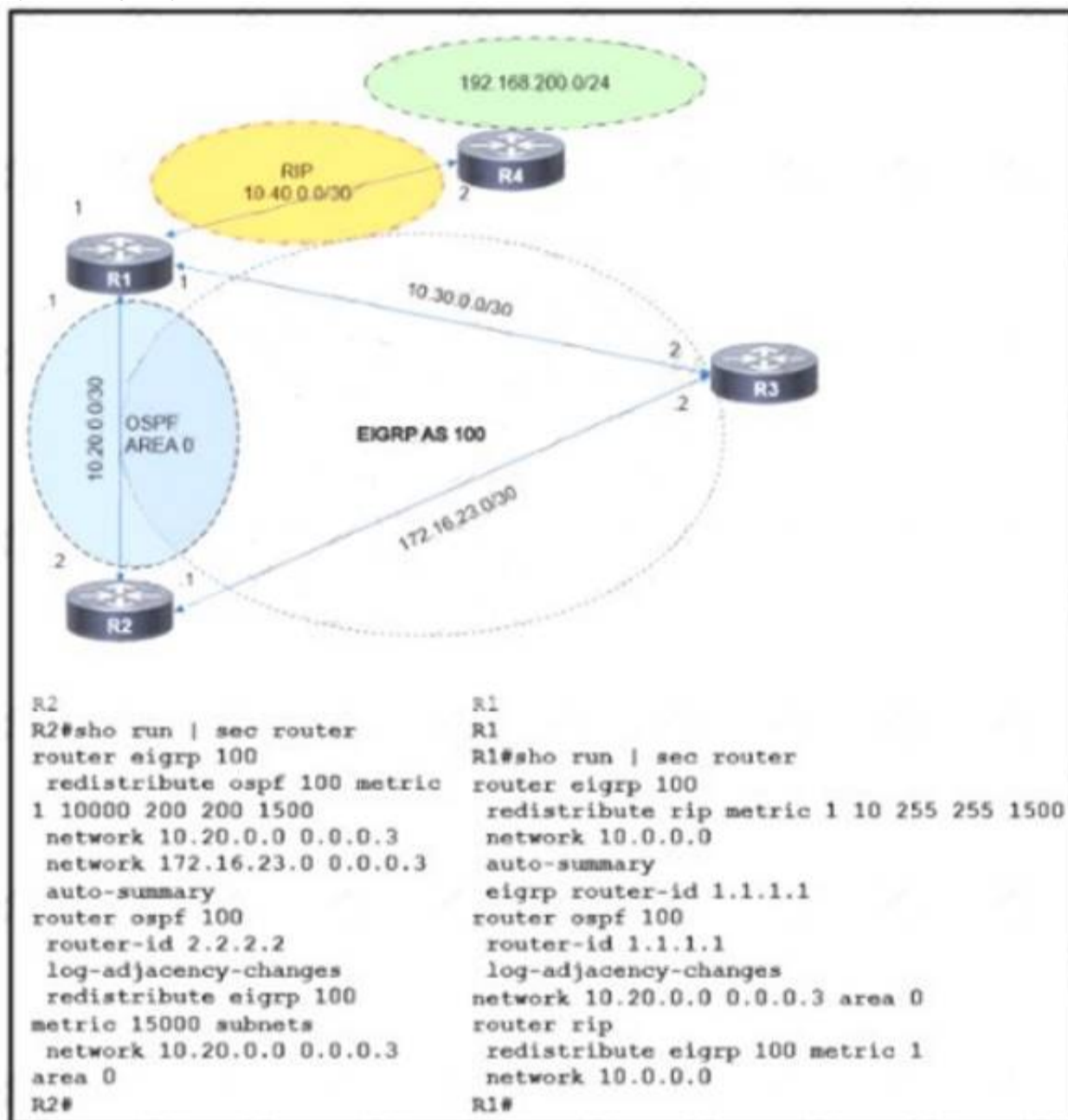   ip nhrp nhs redirect
   tunnel mode gre multicast

○ ip vrf 1
  ip vrf 2
  !
  int GigabitEthernet0/0
   no shut
  !
  int GigabitEthernet0/0.1
   encapsulation dot1Q 1
   ip vrf forwarding 1
   ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  !
  int GigabitEthernet0/0.2
   encapsulation dot1Q 2
   ip vrf forwarding 2
   ip address 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.0

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

  R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q
    ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

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

  R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
    encapsulation dot1Q
    ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

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

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

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

⊘ R1
  interface FastEthernet0/0
    no ip split-horizon eigrp 10
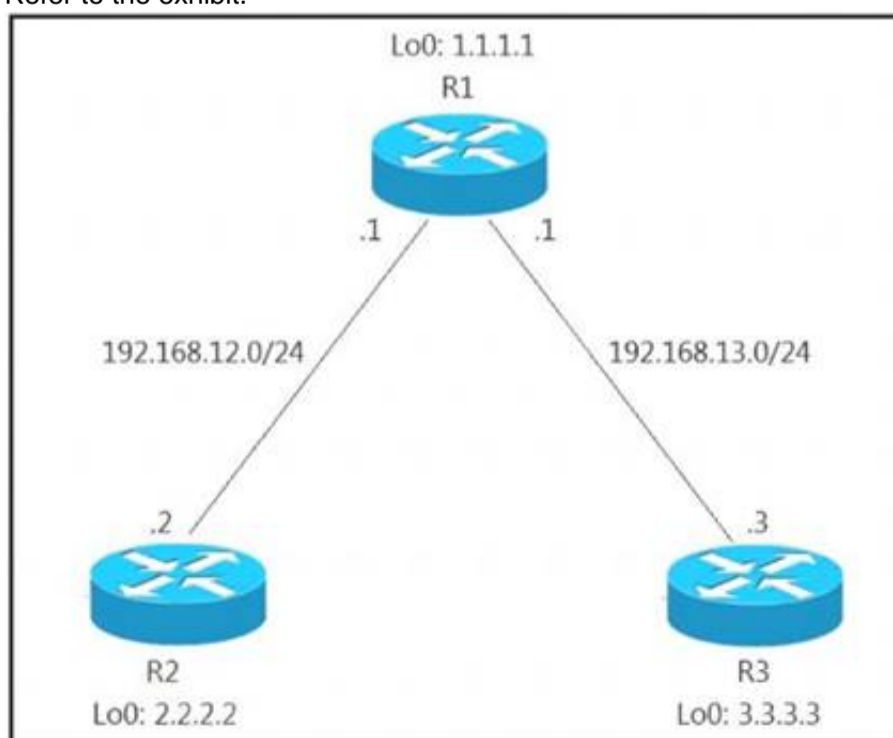
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer has configured R1 as EIGRP stub router. After the configuration, router R3 failed to reach to R2 loopback address.

Which action advertises R2 loopback back into the R3 routing table?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator is troubleshooting a failed AAA login issue on a Cisco Catalyst c3560 switch. When the network administrator tries to log in with SSH using TACACS+ username and password credentials, the switch is no longer authenticating and is failing back to the local account. Which action resolves this issue?
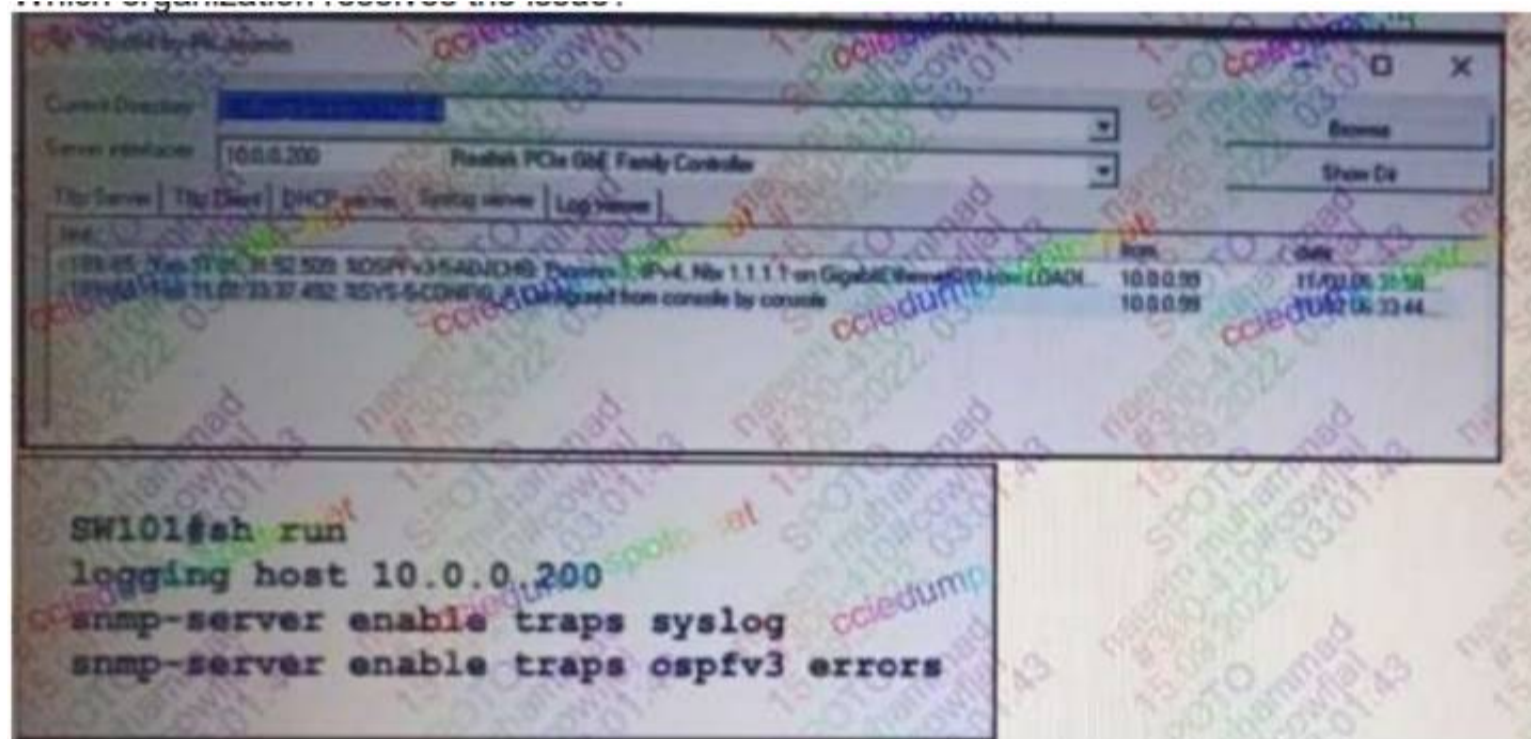
A. Configure ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
B. Configure ip tacacs source-ip 192.168.100.55
C. Configure ip tacacs-server source-ip 192.168.100.55
D. Configure ip tacacs-server source-interface GigabitEthernet 1/1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer configures SW101 to send OSPFv3 interfaces state change messages to the server. However, only some OSPFv3 errors are being recorded. which organization resolves the ..?
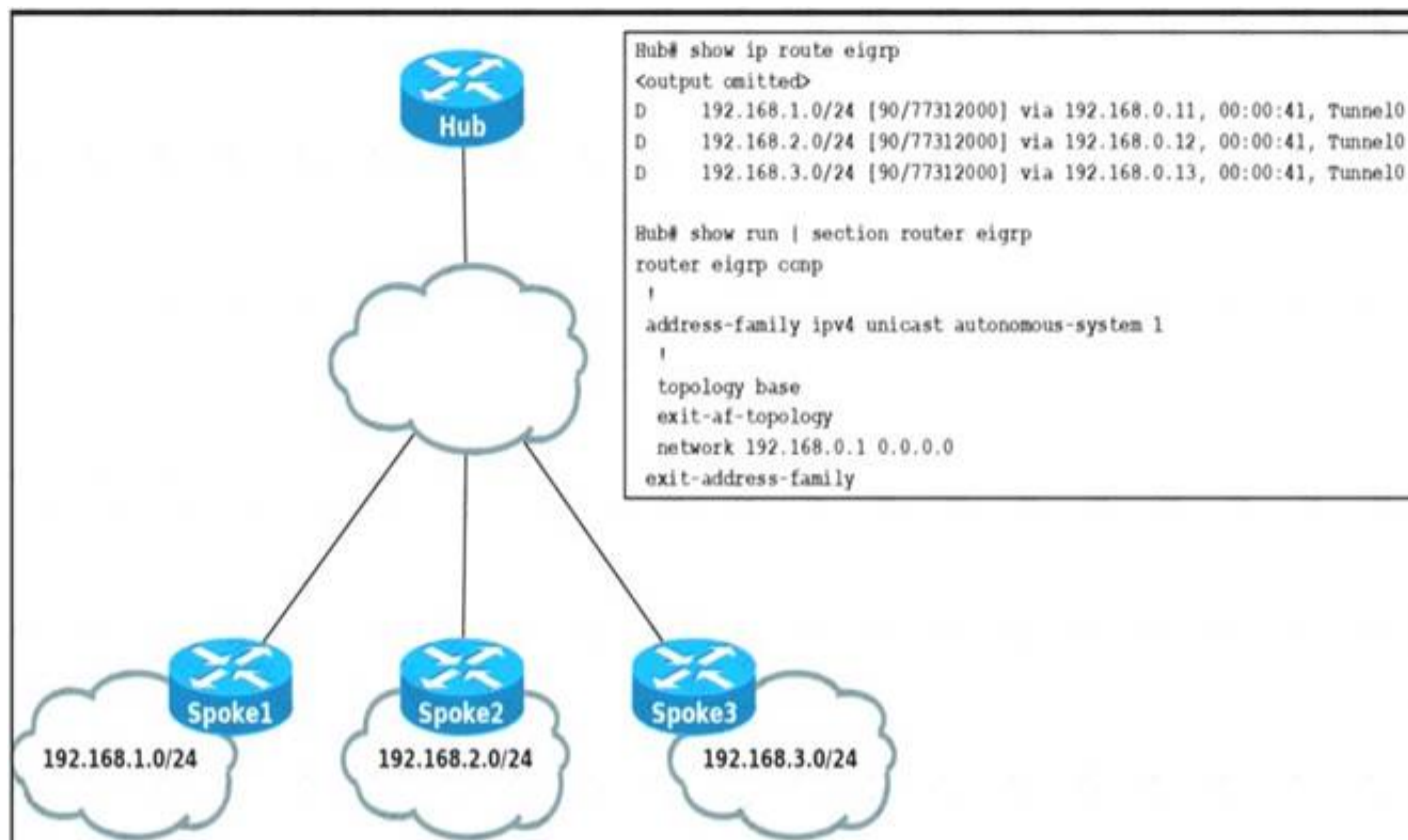
A. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change
B. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change restart-status-change
C. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change neighbor-state-change.
D. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change neighbor-state-change

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. neighbor 10.1.1.14 route-reflector-client
B. neighbor R2 route-reflector-client
C. neighbor 10.1.1.2 allowas-in
D. neighbor R4 route-reflector-client
E. neighbor 10.1.1.2 route-reflector-client

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the function of BFD?

A. It provides uniform failure detection regardless of media type.
B. It creates high CPU utilization on hardware deployments.
C. It negotiates to the highest version if the neighbor version differs.
D. It provides uniform failure detection on the same media type.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer is implementing a coordinated change with a server team. As part of the change, the engineer must configure interlace GigabitEthernet2 in an existing VRF "RED" then move the interface to an existing VRF "BLUE" when the server team is ready. The engineer configured interface GigabitEthemet2 in VRF "RED"

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

Which configuration completes the change?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Exam Topic 3)
What action is performed for untagged outgoing labels in an MPLS router?

A. Convert the incoming MPLS packet to an untagged packet and then do a FIB lookup
B. Convert the incoming MPLS packet to an untagged packet and then do a RIB lookup.
C. Convert the untagged packet to a labeled packet and forward it to the next router
D. Convert the incoming MPLS packet to an IP packet and forward it to the next router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Exam Topic 3)
Exhibits:
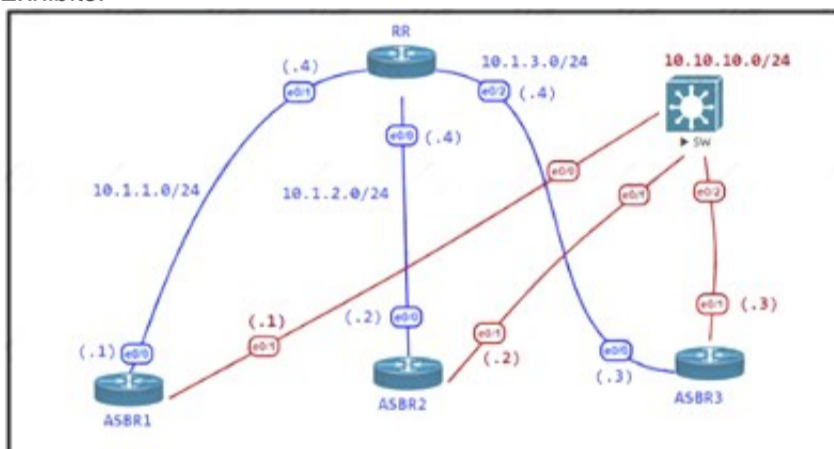

```
RR

router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
  neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100


ASBR2

router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.1.1.4 remote-as 100
```

```
ASBR2

router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.1.4 remote-as 100


ASBR3

router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.2.4 remote-as 100


ASBR4

router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.3.4 remote-as 100
```

Refer to the exhibit The administrator configured the network devices for end-to-end reachability, but the ASBRs are not propagating routes to each other Which set of configurations resolves this issue?

```
router bgp 100
   neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client
   neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client
   neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client

router bgp 100
   neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0
   neighbor 10.1.2.2 update-source Loopback0
   neighbor 10.1.3.3 update-source Loopback0

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

router bgp 100
   neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop
   neighbor 10.1.2.2 ebgp-multihop
   neighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop
```
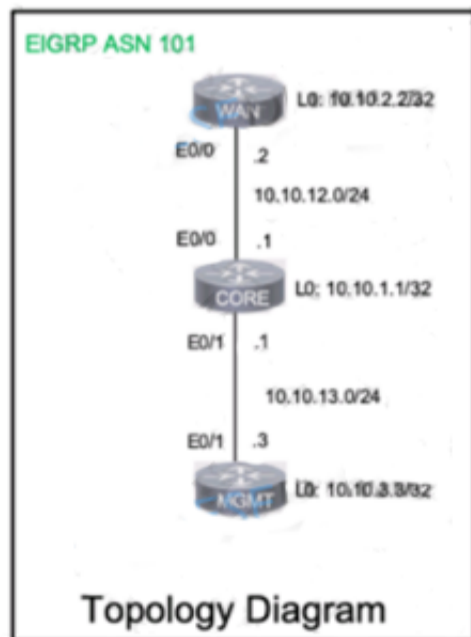
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network is configured with CoPP to protect the CORE router route processor for stability and DDoS protection. As a company policy, a class named class-default is preconfigured and must not be modified or deleted. Troubleshoot CoPP to resolve the issues introduced during the maintenance window to ensure that:

EIGRP ASN 101

WAN   L0: f0.10.2.2/32

E0/0   .2

        10.10.12.0/24

E0/0   .1

CORE   L0: 10.10.1.1/32

E0/1   .1

        10.10.13.0/24

E0/1   .3

MGMT   L0: 10.10.3.3/32

Topology Diagram

Guidelines   Topology   **Tasks**

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

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

WAN

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

WAN   CORE   MGMT

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

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

CORE

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

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

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

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

MGMT

```
WAN    CORE    MGMT

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

```
WAN    CORE    MGMT

  no ip address
  shutdown
  duplex auto
!
!
router eigrp 101
  network 10.10.0.0 0.0.255.255
  network 172.16.3.0 0.0.0.255
  eigrp router-id 10.10.3.3
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

MGMT
Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated

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

MGMT#telnet 10.10.13.1
Trying 10.10.13.1 ... Open


Password required, but none set

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

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Exam Topic 3)

All Routers are running EIGRP and metric values are shown in the above diagram.
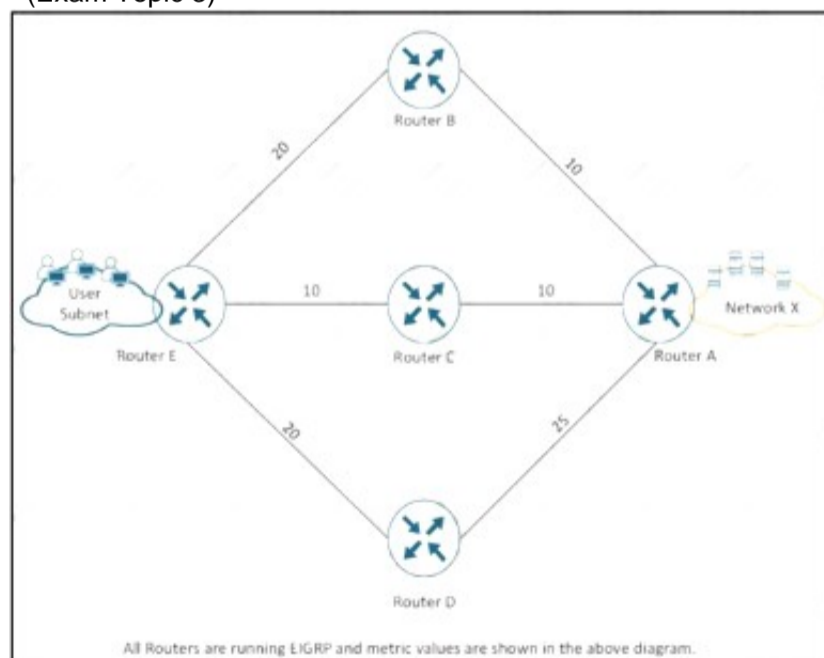
Refer to the exhibit. The IT manager received reports from users about slow application through network x. which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip route ospf

      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer creates a default static route on a router with a hop of 10.1.1.1. On inspection, the engineer finds the router has two VRFs, Red and Blue. The next hop is valid for both VRFs and exists in each assigned VRF. Which configuration achieves connectivity?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

D)

```
ip route vrf Red 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
ip route vrf Blue 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.1
```

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

Answer: A

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

```
interface loopback0
 ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
 Description *** WAN link ***
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/1
 Description *** LAN Network ***
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
!
router ospf 1
 router-id 4.4.4.4
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 10
!
```

Which set of commands restore reachability to loopback0?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
We tested this config in GNS3 (except the LAN interface) but R1 loopback0 was advertised normally on R2 and R2 could reach this loopback0.

```
R1#sh run | b interface
interface Loopback0
 ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
```

```
R2#sh ip route ospf
      4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        4.4.4.4 [110/2] via 10.0.0.1, 00:41:03, FastEthernet0/0
R2#ping 4.4.4.4

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 4.4.4.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/34/56 ms
```

Note: Although the configured loopback address is 4.4.4.4/24 but by default OSPF will advertise this route to loopback0 as 4.4.4.4/32 (most specific route to that loopback). In order to override this, we have to change the network type to point-to-point. After this OSPF will advertise the address to loopback as 4.4.4.0/24.

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


```
R1#config t
R1(config)#ip access-list extended UDP-ACL
R1(config-ext-nacl)#permit udp any any
R1(config-ext-nacl)#exit
R1(config)#route-map VIA-R2 permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address UDP-ACL
R1(config-route-map)#set ip next-hop 10.10.11.2
R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#interface Gi0/1
R1(config-if)#ip policy route-map VIA-R2
R1(config-if)#end
R1#
```
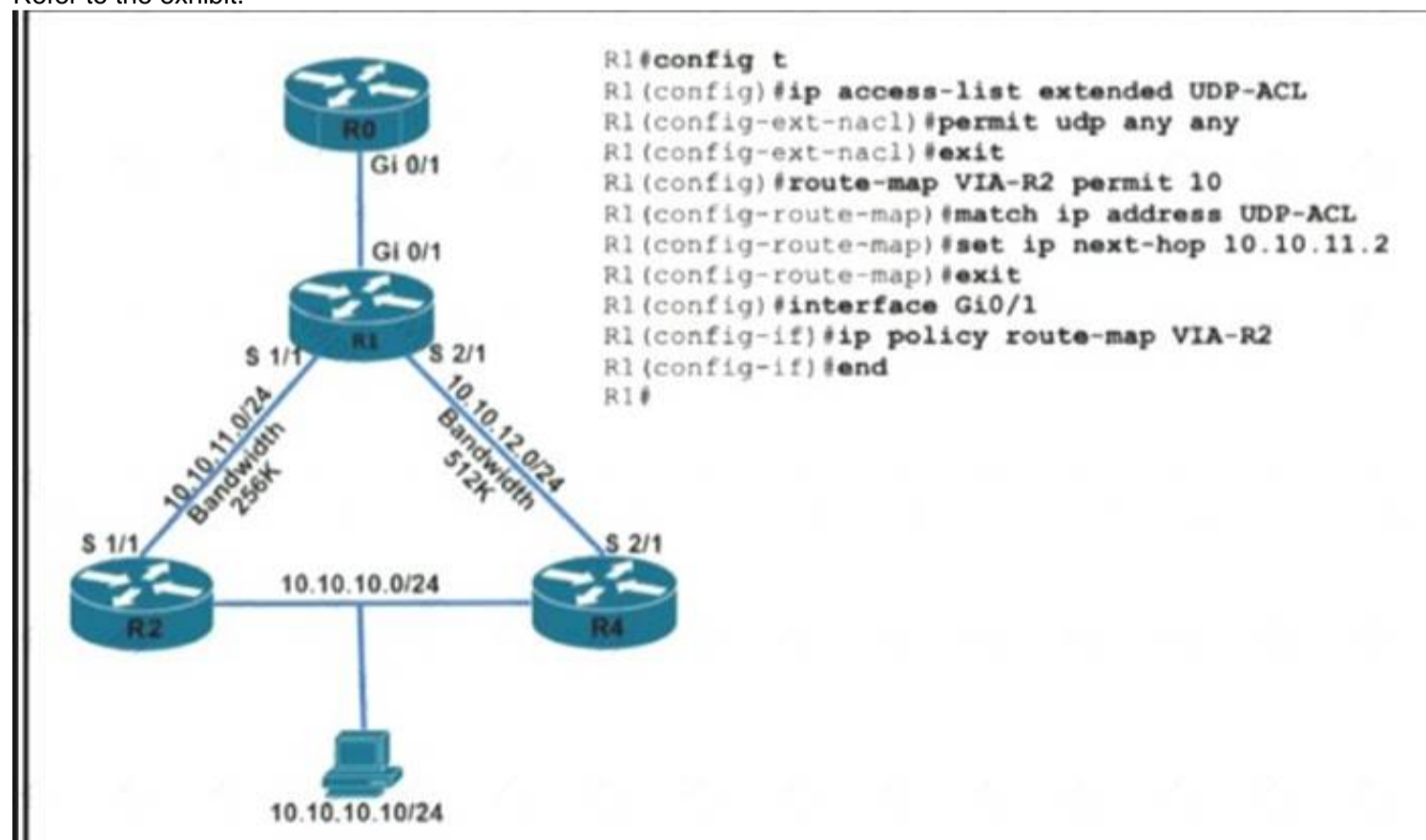
TCP traffic should be reaching host 10.10.10.10/24 via R2. Which action resolves the issue?

A. TCP traffic will reach the destination via R2 without any changes
B. Add a permit 20 statement in the route map to allow TCP traffic
C. Allow TCP in the access list with no changes to the route map
D. Set IP next-hop to 10.10.12.2 under the route-map permit 10 to allow TCP traffic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

RB#show  ip bgp 192.168.1.1
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
        2
  Local
    10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```
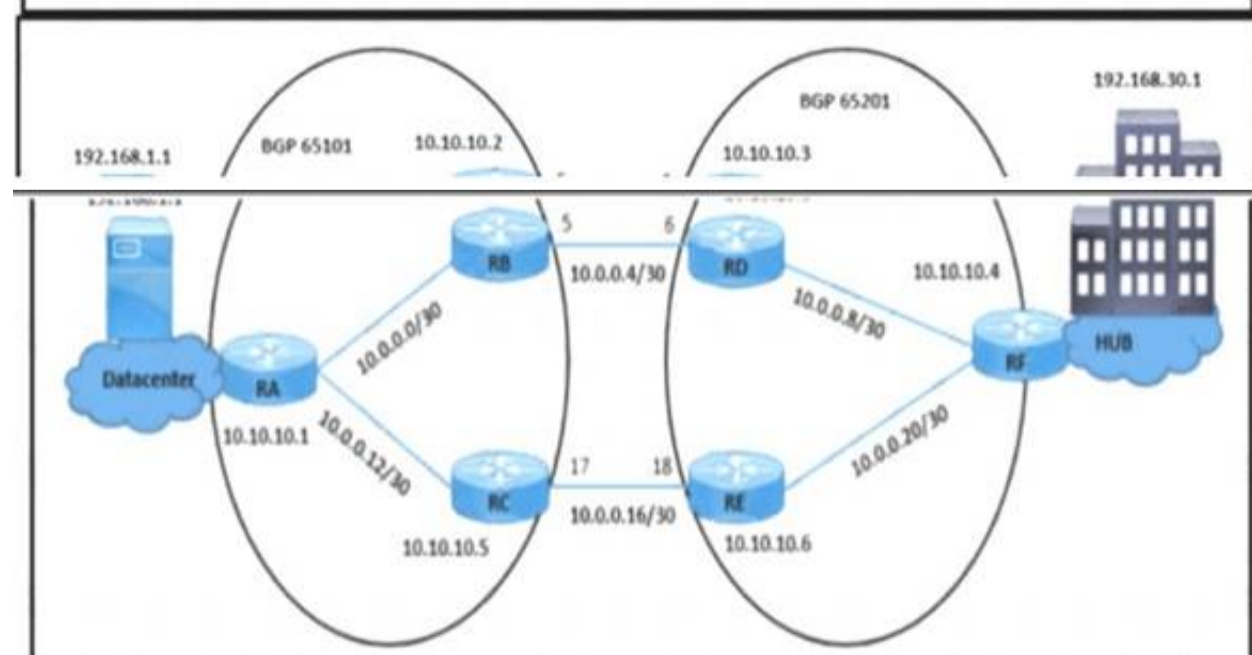
Refer to the exhibit. A customer finds that traffic from the application server (192.168.1.1) to the HUB site passes through a congested path that causes random packet drops. The NOC team influences the BGP path with MED on RB. but RD still sees that traffic coming from RA is not taking an alternate route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 205
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which protocol must be secured with MD-5 authentication across the MPLS cloud to prevent hackers from introducing bogus routers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Exam Topic 3)
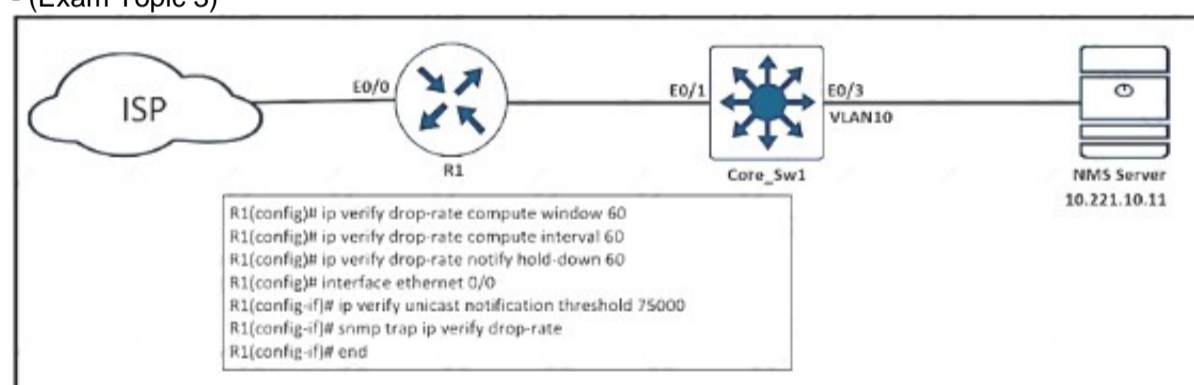
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP traps to record spoofed packets drop of more than 48000 a minute on the ethernet0/0 interlace. During an IP spoofing attack, the engineer noticed that no notifications have been received by the SNMP server. Which configuration resolves the issue on R1?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

The network administrator configured the network to connect two disjointed networks and all the connectivity is up except the virtual link which causes area 250 to be unreachable. Which two configurations resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

A. R2router ospf 1router-id 10.23.23.2
B. R2router ospf 1no area area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4area 0 virtual-link 0.0.0.44
C. R4router ospf 1no area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.22
D. R2router ospf 1no area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.44
E. R4router ospf 1no area area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2area 0 virtual-link 0.0.0.22

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13703-8.html An important thing to remember when configuring virtual-link is we need to configure the OSPF router ID and NOT the IP address of the ABR. Therefore in this question we have to use the command "area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.44" on R2 and "area 234 virtual-link 0.0.0.22" on R4.

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
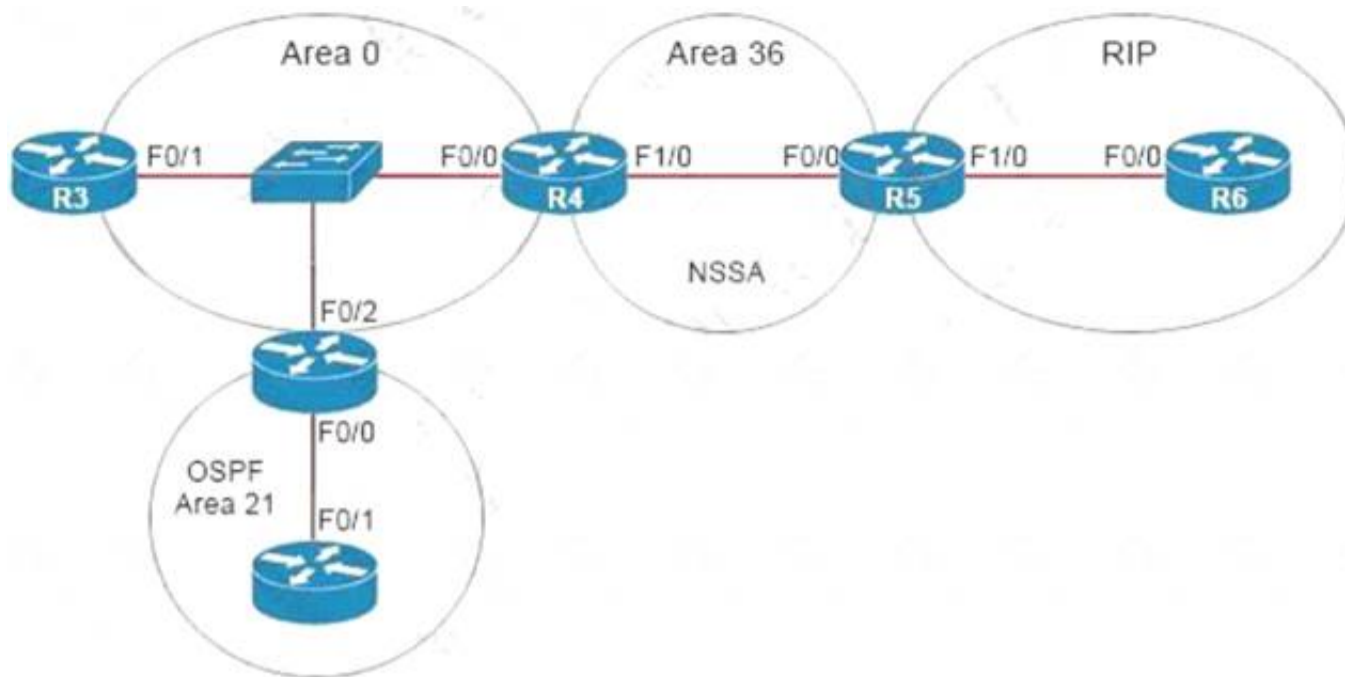
```
R5# show ip ospf 1 | begin Area 36
Area 36
Number of interfaces in this area is 2
It is a NSSA area
Area has no authentication
SPF algorithm last executed 00:32:46.376 ago
SFF algorithm executed 13 times
Area ranges are
172.16.0.0/16 Passive Advertise
```

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
      100.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C     100.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
D     100.2.2.2 [90/156160] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/0
D     100.3.3.3 [90/158720] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:44, FastEthernet1/0
         [90/158720] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:44, FastEthernet0/0
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 4 masks
D     10.1.1.8/30 [90/30720] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:44, FastEthernet1/0
C     10.1.1.12/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C     10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D     10.1.1.4/30 [90/30720] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:45, FastEthernet0/0
C     10.100.1.40/32 is directly connected, Loopback40
D EX  10.1.1.80/29 [170/33280] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:45, FastEthernet1/0
         [170/33280] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:45, FastEthernet0/0
C     10.100.1.50/32 is directly connected, Loopback50
C     10.100.1.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback10
S     10.100.1.0/24 is a summary, 00:00:48, Null0
C     10.100.1.30/32 is directly connected, Loopback30
C     10.100.1.20/32 is directly connected, Loopback20
C     10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
D EX  10.247.10.0/30 [170/2174976] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:46, FastEthernet1/0
         [170/2174976] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/0
```
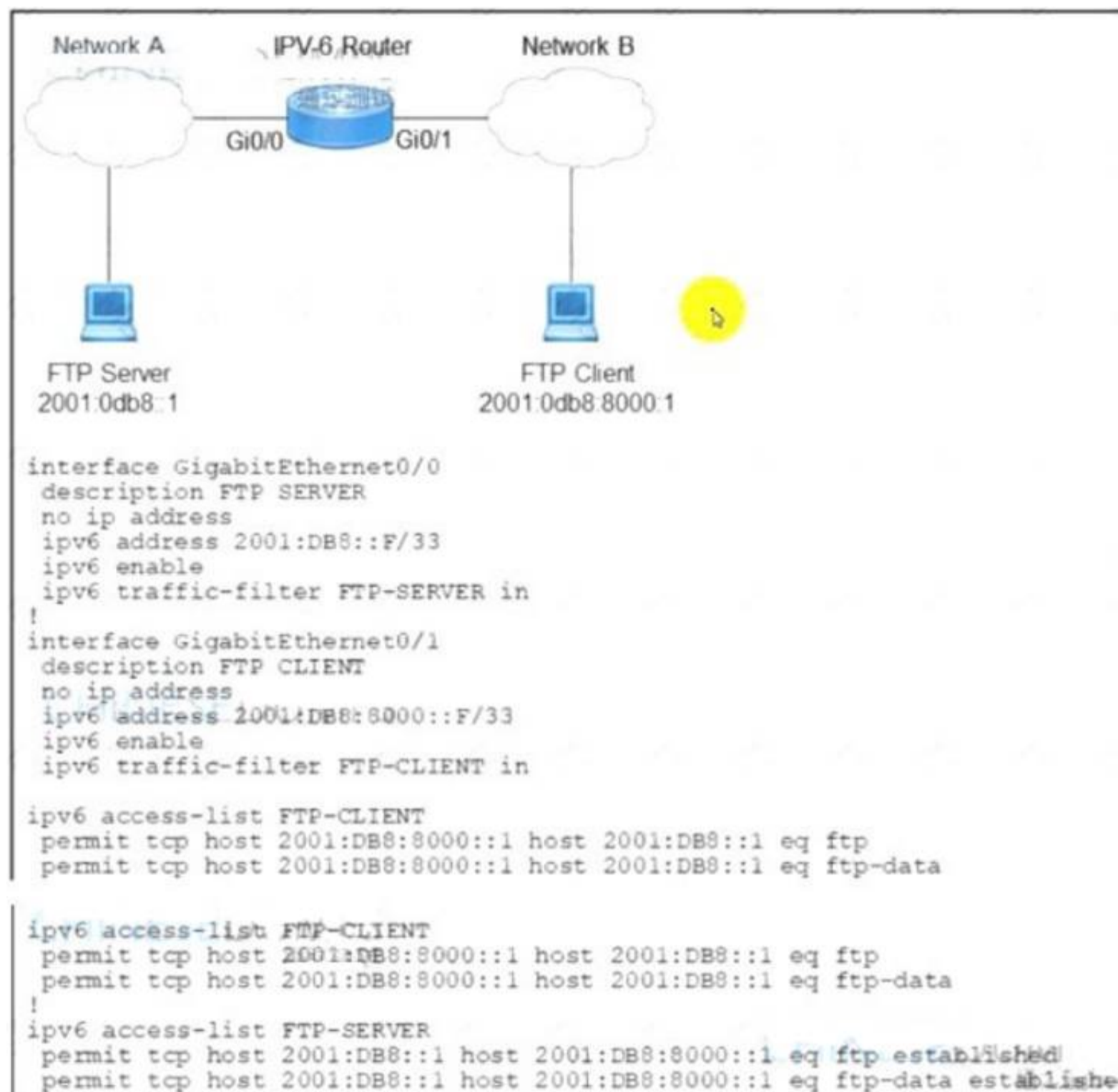
Refer to the exhibit. R1 must advertise all loopback interfaces IP addresses to neighbors, but EIGRP neighbors receive a summary route. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 223
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to log in to R1 via R3 loopback address. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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


SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 unicast
SW100#

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

       via 2001::2
```

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

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

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

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

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

○R1
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
no synchronization

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

○R1
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
redistribute connected

R2
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
redistribute connected

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 228
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of IPv6 Source Guard?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Exam Topic 3)
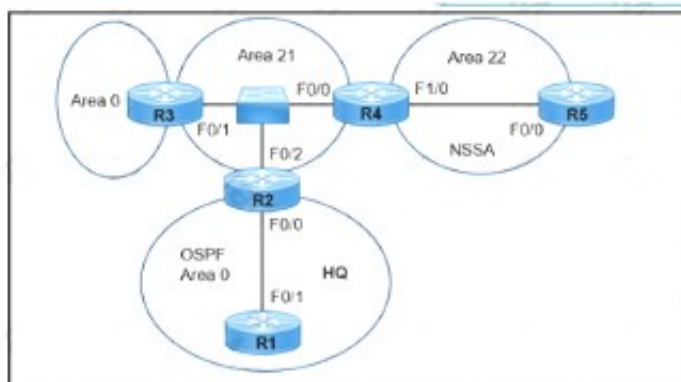

```
R2(config)# router ospf 1
R2(config-router)# area 21 virtual-link 3.3.3.3

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 235
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibits.

```
London – "show ip route" output

Gateway of last resort is not set

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


Rome - "show run | section router" output

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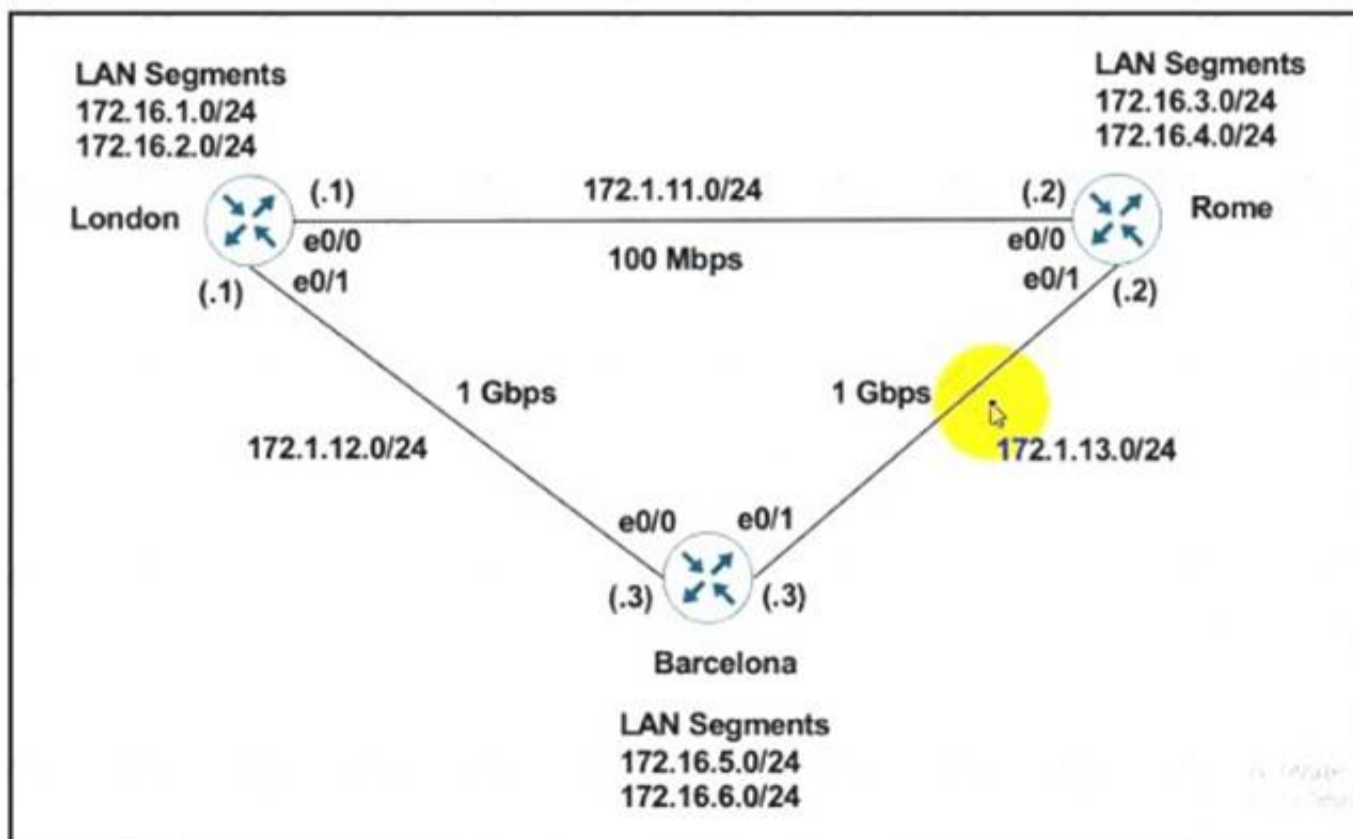
London must reach Rome using a faster path via EIGRP if all the links are up but it failed to take this path Which action resolves the issue?

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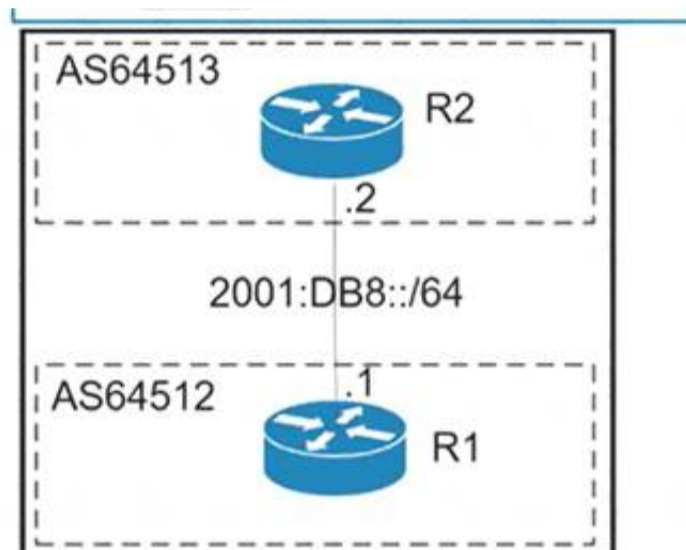
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured routing between multiple OSPF domains and introduced a routing loop that caused network instability. Which action resolves the problem?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 241

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 245
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are the two prerequisites to enable BFD on Cisco routers? (Choose two)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 248
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which mechanism must be chosen to optimize the reconvergence time for OSPF at company location 407173257 that is less CPU-intensive than reducing the hello and dead timers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 249
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip route

Gateway of last resort is not set
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 3 masks
C    10.1.3.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C    10.1.2.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O E2 10.19.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.1.3.2, 00:02:04, FastEthernet0/1
D    10.55.13.0/24 (90/4096001 via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:00. FastEthernet0/0
D    10.37.100. 0/24 (90/4096001 via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:00. FastEthernet0/0
C    10.100.10.0/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0.10
D    10.55.72.0/24 (90/409600] via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:01. FastEthernet0/0
C    10.100.20.0/29 is directly connected. FastEthernet2/0.20
O E2 10.144.1.0/24 /110/201 via 10.1.3.2. 00:12:51. FastEthernet0/1
D    10.55.144.0/24 (90/4096001 via 10.1.2.2. 00:01:01. FastEthernet0/0
O E2 10.123.187.0/24 [110/20] via 10.1.3.2. 00:12:51, FastEthernet0/1
```

```
R2#sh ip eigrp topology
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS(100)/ID(10.100.20.2)

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
r- reply Status, s - sia Status
P 10.1.3.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 281600 via Connected, FastEthernet0/1
P 10.1.2.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 281600 via Connected, FastEthernet0/0
P 10.1.1.0/30, 1 successors, FD is 28160 via Connected, FastEthernet1/0
P 10.55.13.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
P 10.37.100.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
P 10.55.72.0/24. 1 successors. FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
P 10.55.144.0/24. 1 successors, FD is 409600 via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
P 10.123.187.0/24. 0 successors, FD is Inaccessible via 10.1.2.2 (409600/128256), FastEthernet0/0
```

Router R2 should be learning the route for 10.123.187.0/24 via EIGRP. Which action resolves the issue without introducing more issues?

A. Use distribute-list to modify the route as an internal EIGRP route
B. Redistribute the route in EIGRP with metric, delay, and reliability
C. Use distribute-list to filter the external router in OSPF
D. Remove route redistribution in R2 for this route in OSPF

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 250
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

interface Loopback0
 vrf forwarding CCNP

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 255
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 258
- (Exam Topic 3)
R1 and R2 are configured as eBGP neighbor , R1 is in AS100 and R2 is in AS200. R2 is advertising these networks to R1:

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

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

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

D. ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0!router bgp 100neighbor 192.168.100.2 remote-as 200 neighbor 192.168.100.2 prefix-list PL-1 in

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 262
- (Exam Topic 3)
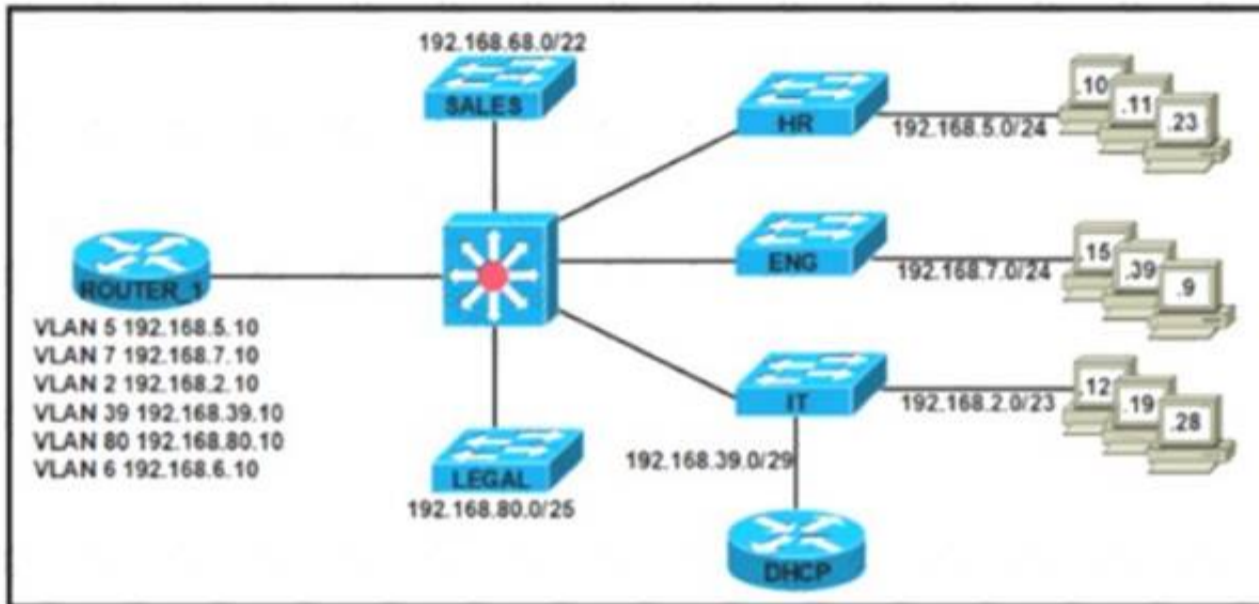
Refer to lhe exhibit After an engineer configured a new Cisco rouler as a DHCP server, users reponed iwo primary issues:

≫ Devices in the HR subnet have intermittent connectivity problems.

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

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

ip dhcp pool HR
    network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
    default-router 192.168.5.10

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 263
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: AD

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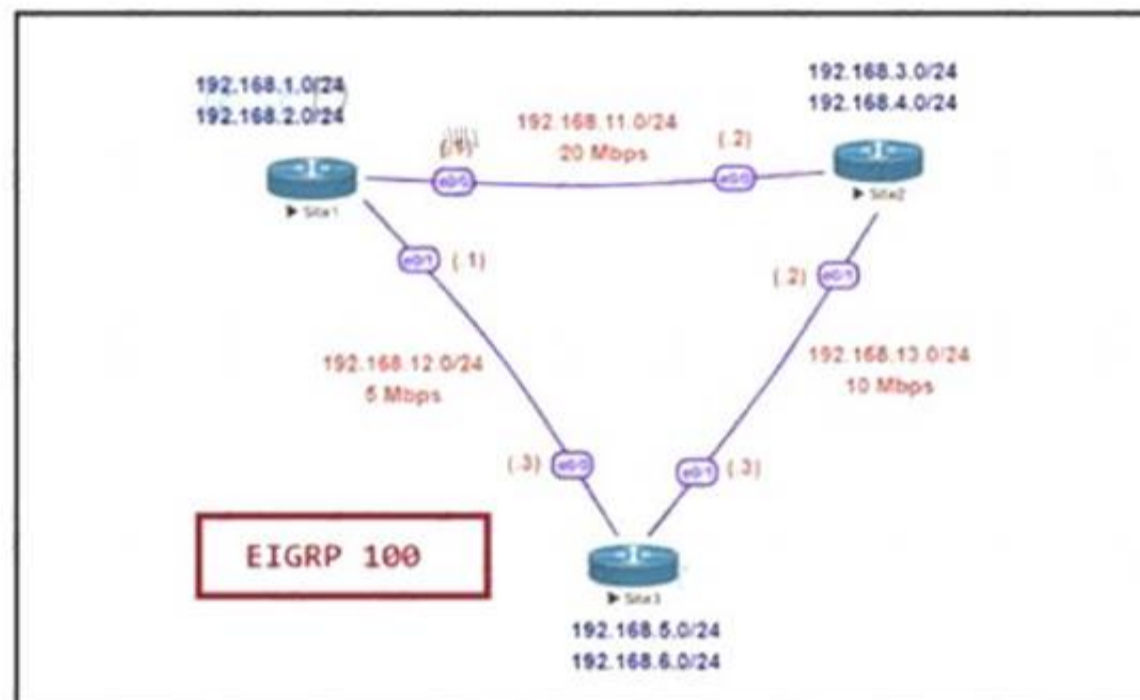To specify the Engine ID, we can use the command "show snmp user". The following example specifies the username as abcd with Engine ID: 00000009020000000C025808:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit. Site1 must perform unequal cost load balancing toward the segments behind Site2 and Site3. Some of the routes are getting load balanced but others are not. Which configuration allows Site1 to load balance toward all the LAN segments of the remote routers?

Site2

    router eigrp 100
     variance 3

Site2

    router eigrp 100
     variance 2

Site3

    router eigrp 100
     variance 2

Site1

    router eigrp 100
     variance 3

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
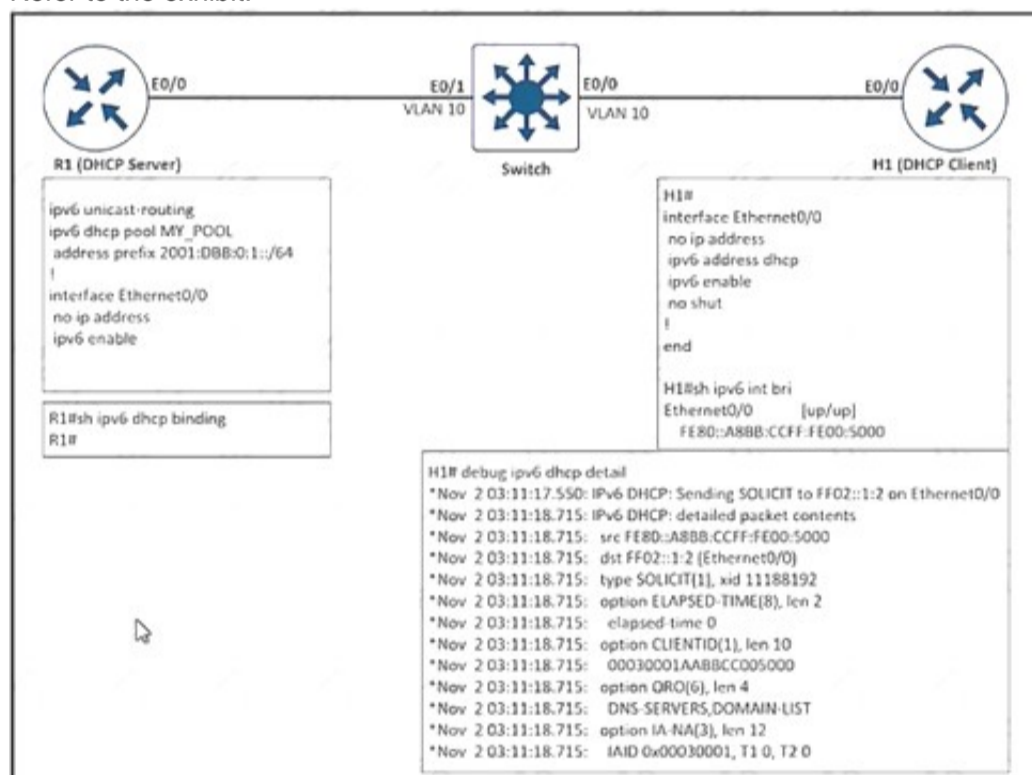
After the network administrator rebuilds the IPv6 DHCP server, clients are not getting the IPv6 address lease. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 274
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is an advantage of implementing BFD?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 278
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which technique removes the outermost label of an MPLS-tagged packet before the packet is forwarded to an adjacent LER?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 281
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
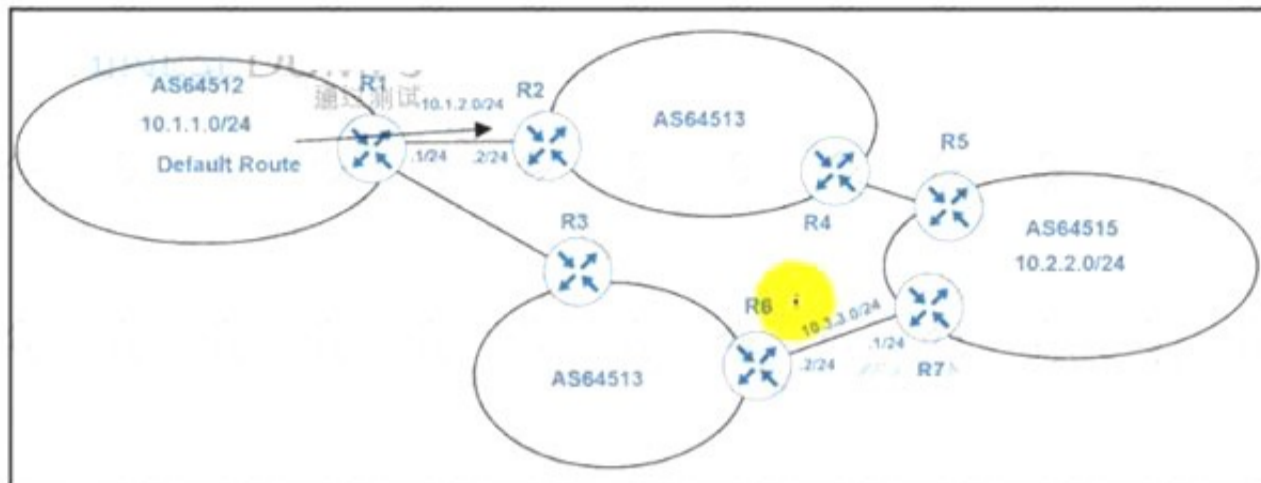
An engineer must configure PBR on R1 to reach to 10.2.2.0/24 via R3 AS64513 as the primary path and a backup route through default route via R2 AS64513. All BGP routes are in the routing table of R1. but a static default route overrides BGP routes. Which PBR configuration achieves the objective?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

```
R1(config)#ipv6 prefix-list PRE-PEND-PREFIX permit 2001:db8:0:a::/64
R1(config)#route-map PRE-PEND permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ipv6 address prefix-list PRE-PEND-PREFIX
R1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 65412
R1(config)#router bgp 65412
R1(config-router)#address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)#neighbor 2001:db8:0:20::2 route-map PRE-PEND out
```

R1 has a route map configured, which results in a loss of partial IPv6 prefixes for the BGP neighbor, resulting in service degradation. How can the full service be restored?

A. The neighbor requires a soft reconfiguration, and this will clear the policy without resetting the BGP TCP connection.
B. The prefix lit requires all prefixes that R1 is advertising to be added to it, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.
C. The route map requires a deny 20 statement without set conditions, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.
D. The route map requires a permit 20 statement without set conditions, and this will allow additional prefixes to be advertised.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

R1#show ip route eigrp | include 10.
D EX 10.0.0.0/8 [170/2665332] via 192.168.10.1, 00:00:10,
Ethernet0/0
```
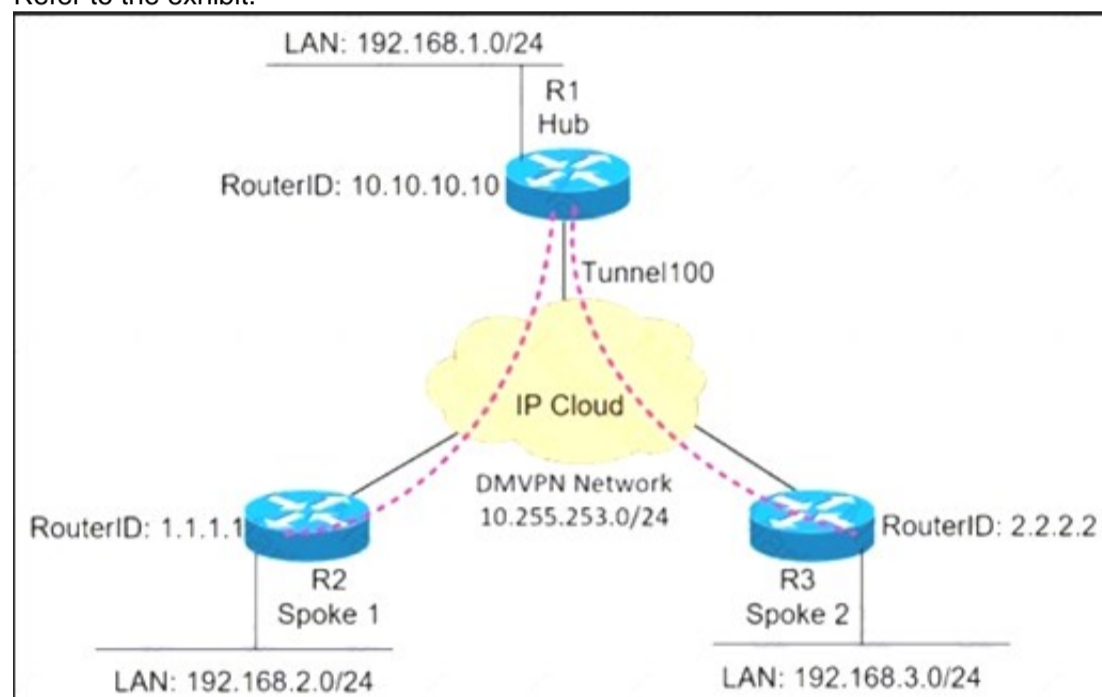
An engineer applies a prefix-list filter that filters most of the network 10 prefixes instead of allowing them. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Modify the ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 9 command.
B. Modify the command Modify the Ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 32 command.
C. Modify the Ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 command.
D. Modify the ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 288
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 290
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator successfully established a DMVPN tunnel with one hub and two spokes using EIGRP. One of the requirements was to enable spoke-to-spoke tunnels through the hub router using EIGRP. Which configuration command must the engineer configure to meet the requirement?

A. no ip eigrp 1 mode multipoint
B. no ip eigrp 1 split-horizon
C. no ip eigrp 1 tunnel-redirect
D. no ip eigrp 1 mode mgre

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 293
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
%DUAL-3-SIA: Route 10.10.1.1/32 stuck-in-active state in IP-EIGRP(0) 1. Cleaning up

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 1: Neighbor 192.168.1.1 (Serial0/0) is down:
stuck in active
```
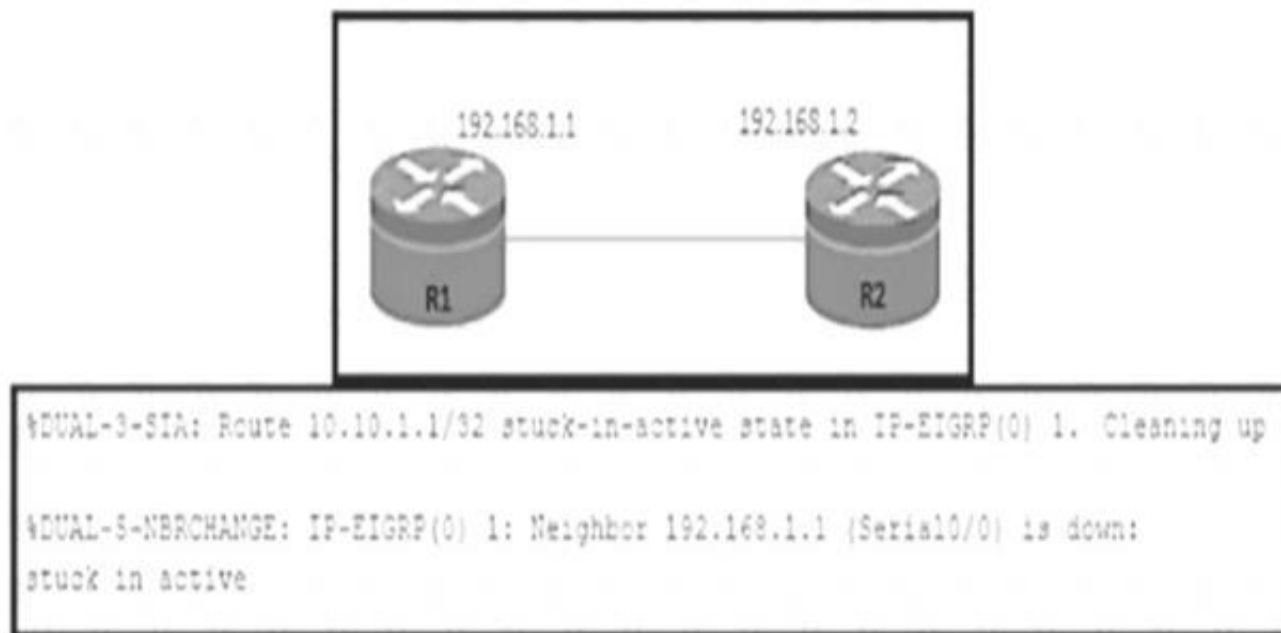
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer notices a connectivity problem between routers R1 and R2. The frequency of this problem is high during peak business hours. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 295
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which routing protocol is used by the PE router to advertise routes to a CE router without redistribution or static after removing the RD tag from the P router?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 296
- (Exam Topic 3)
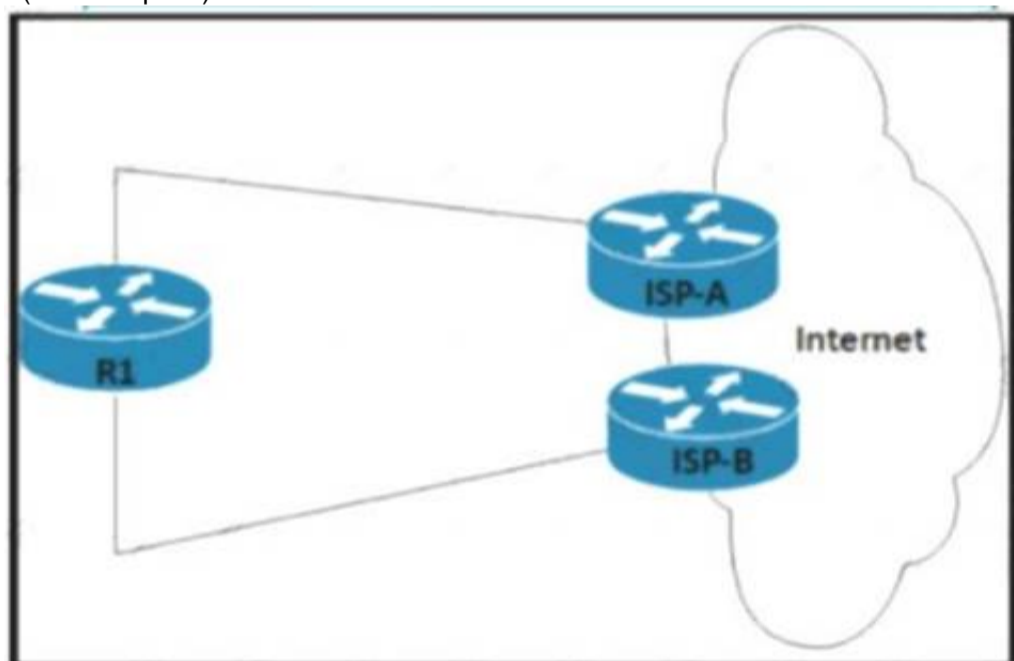
Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 peers with two ISPs using static routes to get to the internet. The requirement is that R1 must prefer ISP-A under normal circumstances and failover to ISP-B if the connectivity to ISP-A is lost. The engineer observes that R1 is load balancing traffic across the two ISPs Which action resolves the issue by sending traffic to ISP-A only with failover to ISP-B?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 301
- (Exam Topic 3)
How is a preshared key "Test'' for all the remote VPN rooters configured In a DMVPN using GRE over IPsec set up?

A. authentication pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
B. set pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

C. crypto Ipsec key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
D. crypto isakmp key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 305
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.240
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 ipv6 address 2001:0:1:4::1/64
 ipv6 enable
 ipv6 nd ra suppress
 ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
 ipv6 dhcp server DHCPPOOL
```
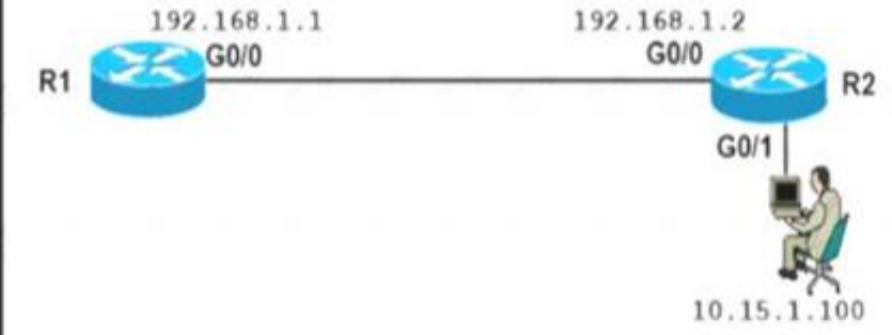
Reachability between servers in a network deployed with DHCPv6 is unstable. Which command must be removed from the configuration to make DHCPv6 function?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 307
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
        192.168.1.1            192.168.1.2
         G0/0                   G0/0
  R1  [====]===================[====]  R2
                                  G0/1|

                                10.15.1.100

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


R2#
R2#telnet 192.168.1.1
Trying 192.168.1.1 ... Open
% Authorization failed.
[Connection to 192.168.1.1 closed by foreign host]
```

Refer to the exhibit A network engineer is troubleshooting an AAA authentication issue for R1 from R2 When an engineer tries to open a telnet connection to R1 it opens the connection but shows a %Authorization failed error message on the terminal and closes the connection silently Which action resolves the issue?

A. Resolve tacacs+ server host IP authentication miss configuration on the R1 router
B. Resolve tacacs+ server reachability from the R1 router.
C. Configure the tacacs+ server host IP on the R1 router
D. Configure authorization commands in the tacacs* server for the R1 router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 3)
How does LDP operate in an MPLS network?

A. When topology changes occur such as a router failure, LDP generates peer discovery messages that terminate the LDP season to propagate an LSP change.
B. When an adjacent LSR receives LDP discovery message
C. TCP two-way handshake ensures that the LDP session has unidirectional connectivity.
D. Peer routers establish the LDP session, and the LDP neighbors maintain and terminate the session by exchanging messages
E. LDP notification messages allow LERs to exchange label information to determine the next hops within a particular LSP.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 314
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
A network engineer receives a fault ticket about traffic drops from BANK SITE to BANK Users can reach BANK SITE Y from router RA as a source.
Routers RB and RD are acting as route reflectors. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. RC(config)#router bgp 65201RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.4 route-reflector-client
B. RF(config)#router bgp 65201RF(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 route-reflector-client
C. RC(config)#router bgp 65201RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 route-reflector-client
D. RB(config)router bgp 65201RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-reflector-client

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 319
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.


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

CPE con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

! Console stopped responding at this moment !
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 320
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the purpose of the DHCPv6 Guard?

A. It messages between a DHCPv6 server and a DHCPv6 client (or relay agent).
B. It shows that clients of a DHCPv5 server are affected.
C. It block DHCPv6 messages from relay agents to a DHCPv6 server.
D. It allows DHCPv6 replay and advertisements from (rouge) DHCPv6 servers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-16/ip6fxe- 16-book/ip6-dhcpv6-guard.html

NEW QUESTION 325
- (Exam Topic 3)
IPv6 is enabled in the infrastructure to support customers with an IPv6 network over WAN and to connect the head office to branch offices in the local network.
One of the customers is already running IPv6 and wants to enable IPv6 over the DMVPN network infrastructure between the headend and branch sites. Which configuration command must be applied to establish an mGRE IPv6 tunnel neighborship?

A. tunnel protection mode ipv6
B. ipv6 unicast-routing
C. ipv6 nhrp holdtime 30
D. tunnel mode gre multipoint ipv6

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command "tunnel mode gre multipoint ipv " sets the encapsulation mode of the tunnel to mGRE IPv6.

NEW QUESTION 330
- (Exam Topic 3)
Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals :

R1

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

```
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>
R1>en
R1#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1353 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
```

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

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

R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4

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

R2

| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

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

| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

SW1

| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

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

| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

SW2

```
  R1    R2    SW1    SW2    SW3    SW4

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

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

```
  R1    R2    SW1    SW2    SW3    SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

SW3

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

Current configuration : 944 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW4
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
```
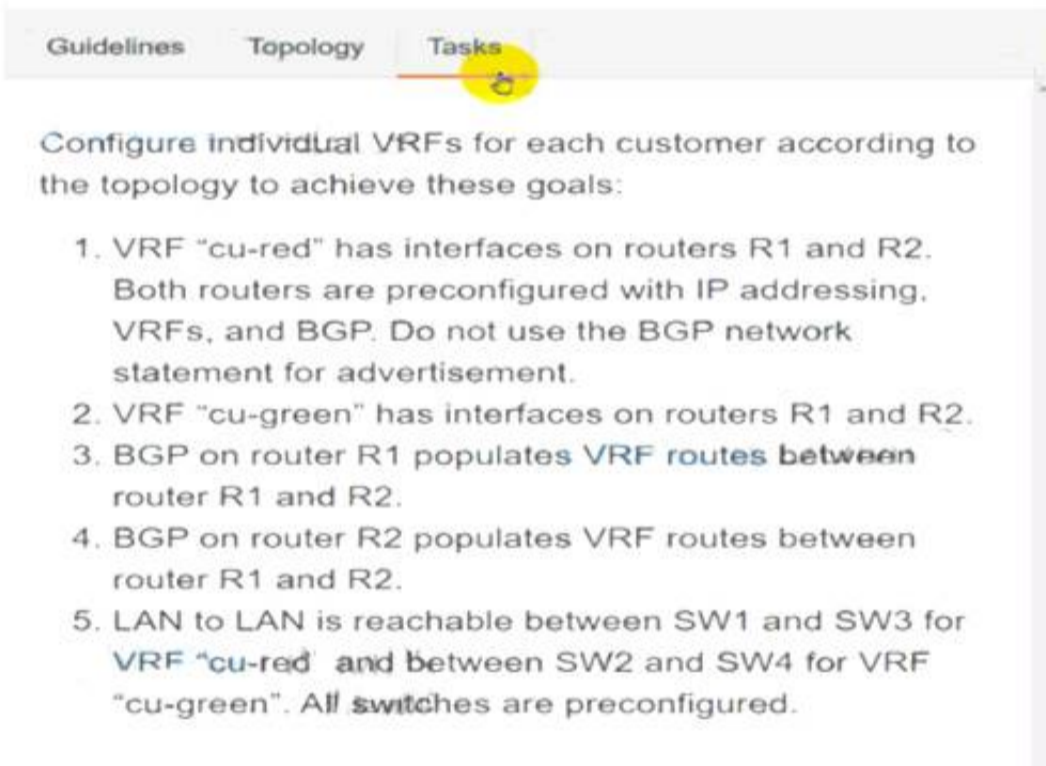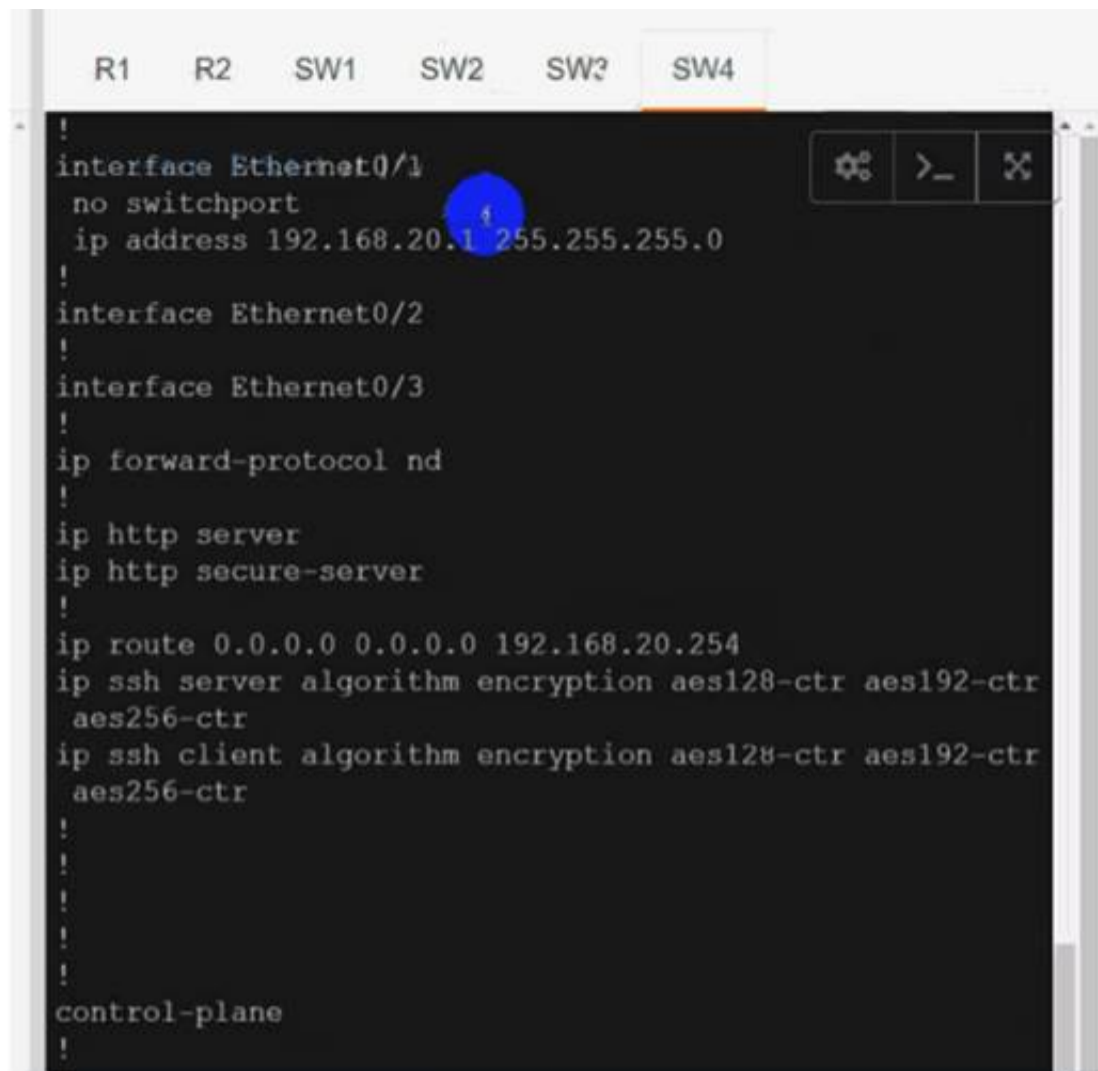
| R1 | R2 | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 |

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

```
                R1    R2    SW1    SW2    SW3    SW4

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

Guidelines   Topology   Tasks

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

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

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

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

> On R2:
interface Ethernet0/2.100
mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200 mpls ip
!
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4 neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.1 activate exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red redistribute connected
exit-address-family R2(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R2(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200

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

SW2#ping 192.168.2.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Both R1 & R2 has separate tables for VRFs cu-red and cu-green.

NEW QUESTION 334
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the ICMPv6 neighbor discovery messages from the left onto the correct packet types on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

NEW QUESTION 338
- (Exam Topic 3)

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


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


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

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

Refer to the exhibit. The default route is not advertised to the neighboring router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the redistribute static metric 200 subnets command under OSPF.
B. Configure OSPF on the Dialer0 interface.
C. Configure the network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command under OSPF.
D. Configure the default-information originate command under OSPF.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 340
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.16.160.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       172.16.128.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       172.16.224.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback3
C       172.16.192.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback2
D       172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:01:27, Null0
```

An engineer must configure EIGRP between R1 and R2 with no summary route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

R1(config)#**router eigrp 1**
R1(config-router)#**no auto-summary**

B)

R2 (config)#**router eigrp 1**
R2 (config-router)#**no auto-summary**

C)

R2 (config)#**router eigrp 1**
R2 (config-router)#**auto-summary**

D)

R1(config)#**router eigrp 1**
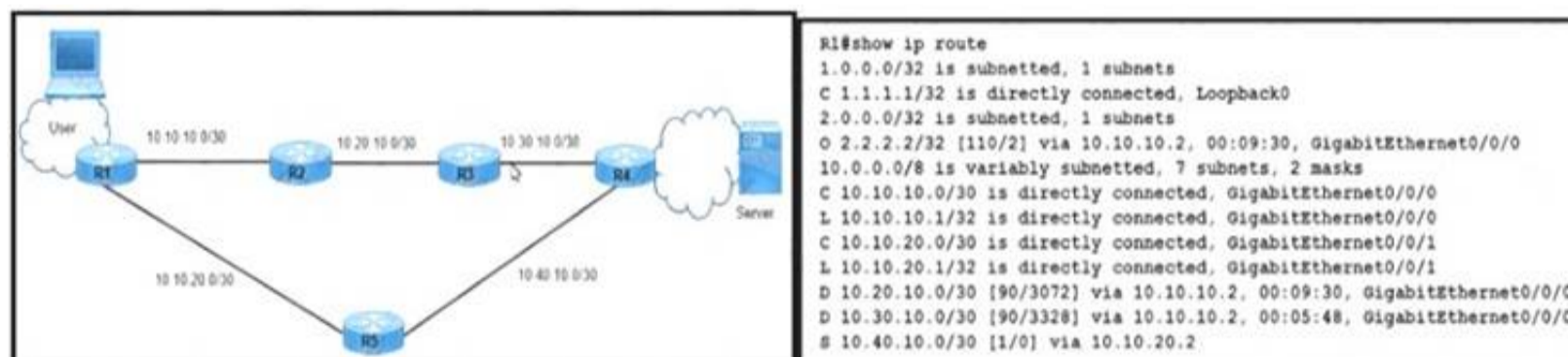R1(config-router)#**auto-summary**

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 344
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.


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

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

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

B)

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

C)

```
R1(config)#no ip route 10.40.10.0 255.255.255.252 10.10.20.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.40.10.0 255.255.255.252 10.10.20.2 115
```
D)
```
R1(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 10000
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 346
- (Exam Topic 2)
How are MPLS Layer 3 VPN services deployed?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 351
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
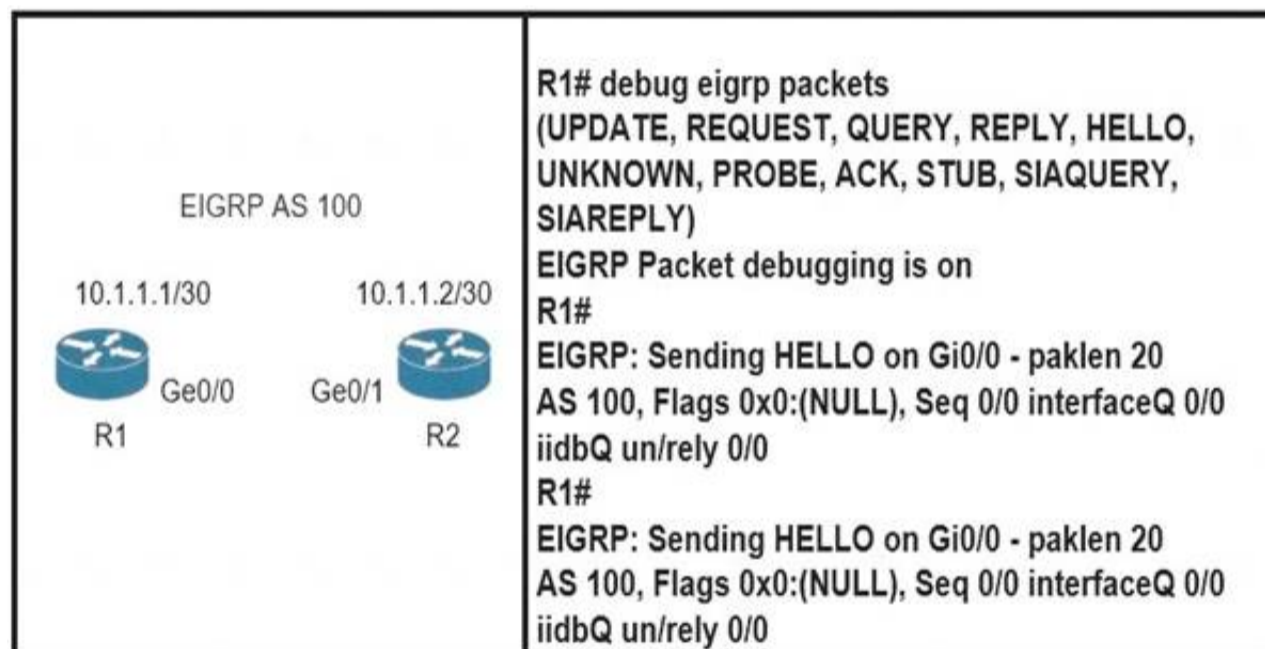
Which action resolves the adjacency issue?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 353
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
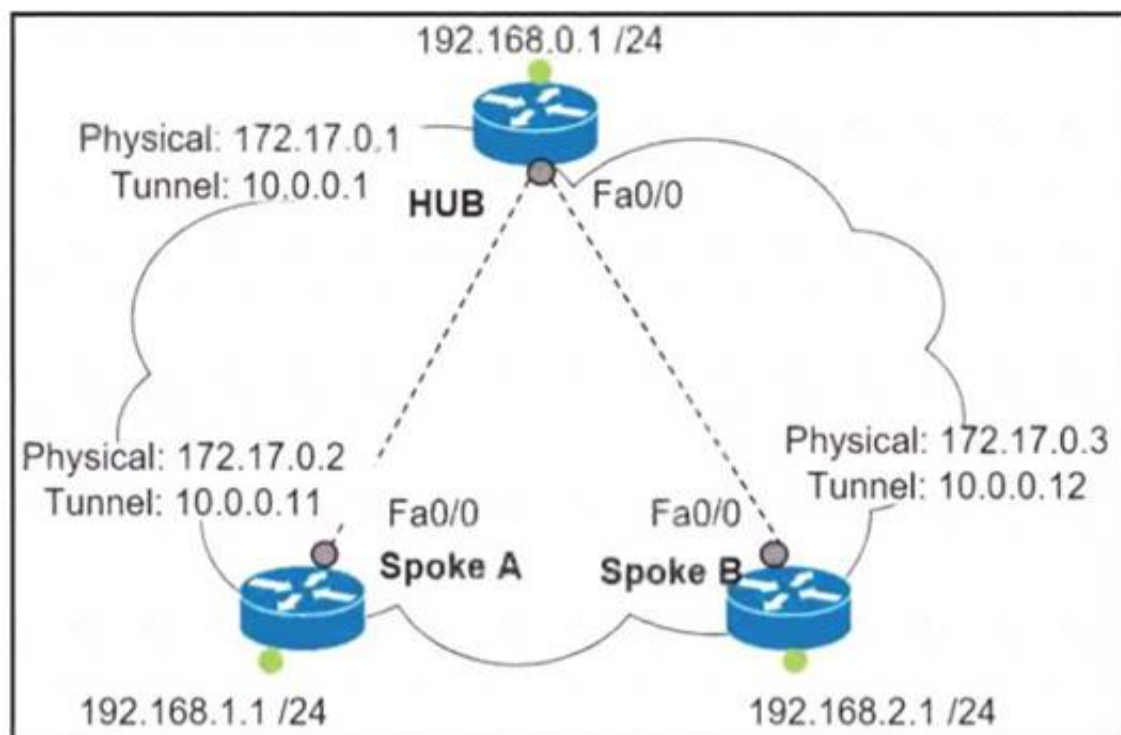
Which interface configuration must be configured on the HUB router to enable MVPN with mGRE mode?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 356
- (Exam Topic 2)
Drag and drop the actions from the left into the correct order on the right to configure a policy to avoid following packet forwarding based on the normal routing path.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 361
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer is running an mGRE DMVPN tunnel over WAN infrastructure between hub and spoke sites. The existing configuration allows NHRP to add spoke routers automatically to the multicast NHRP mappings. The customer is migrated the network from IPv4 to the IPv6 addressing scheme for those spokes' routers that support IPv6 and can run DMVPN tunnel over the IPv6 network. Which configuration must be applied to support IPv4 and IPv6 DMVPN tunnel on spoke routers?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 364
- (Exam Topic 2)

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


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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 368
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
time-range Office-hour
periodic weekdays  08:00 to 17:00
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ssh time-range Office-hour
```

An IT staff member comes into the office during normal office hours and cannot access devices through SSH Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?

A. Modify the access list to use the correct IP address.
B. Configure the correct time range.
C. Modify the access list to correct the subnet mask
D. Configure the access list in the outbound direction.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ACL should be permit tcp 101 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0

NEW QUESTION 373
- (Exam Topic 2)
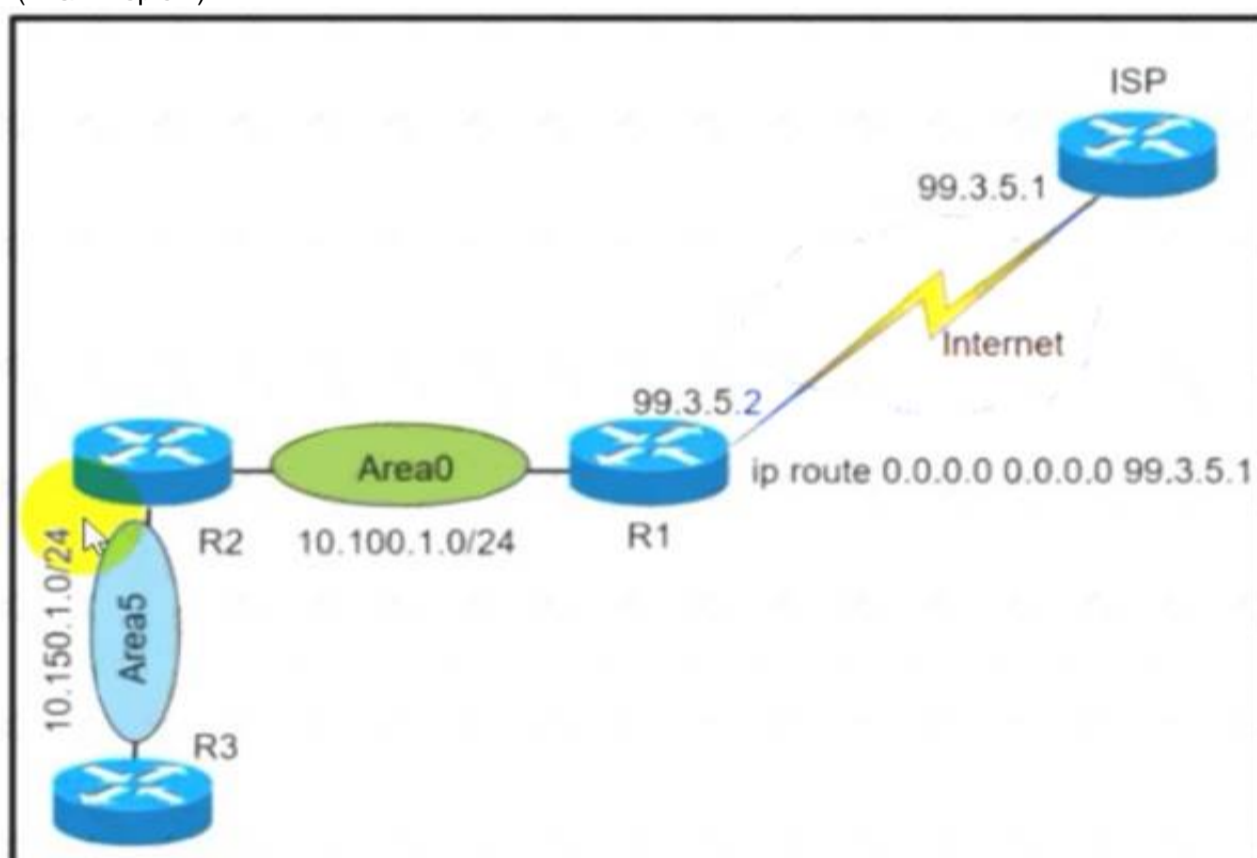
Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator redistributed the default static route into OSPF toward all internal routers to reach to Internet. Which set of commands restores reachability to the Internet by internal routers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 377
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip sla 10
tcp connect 10.1.1.1 80
ip sla schedule 10 life 30 start time now
```
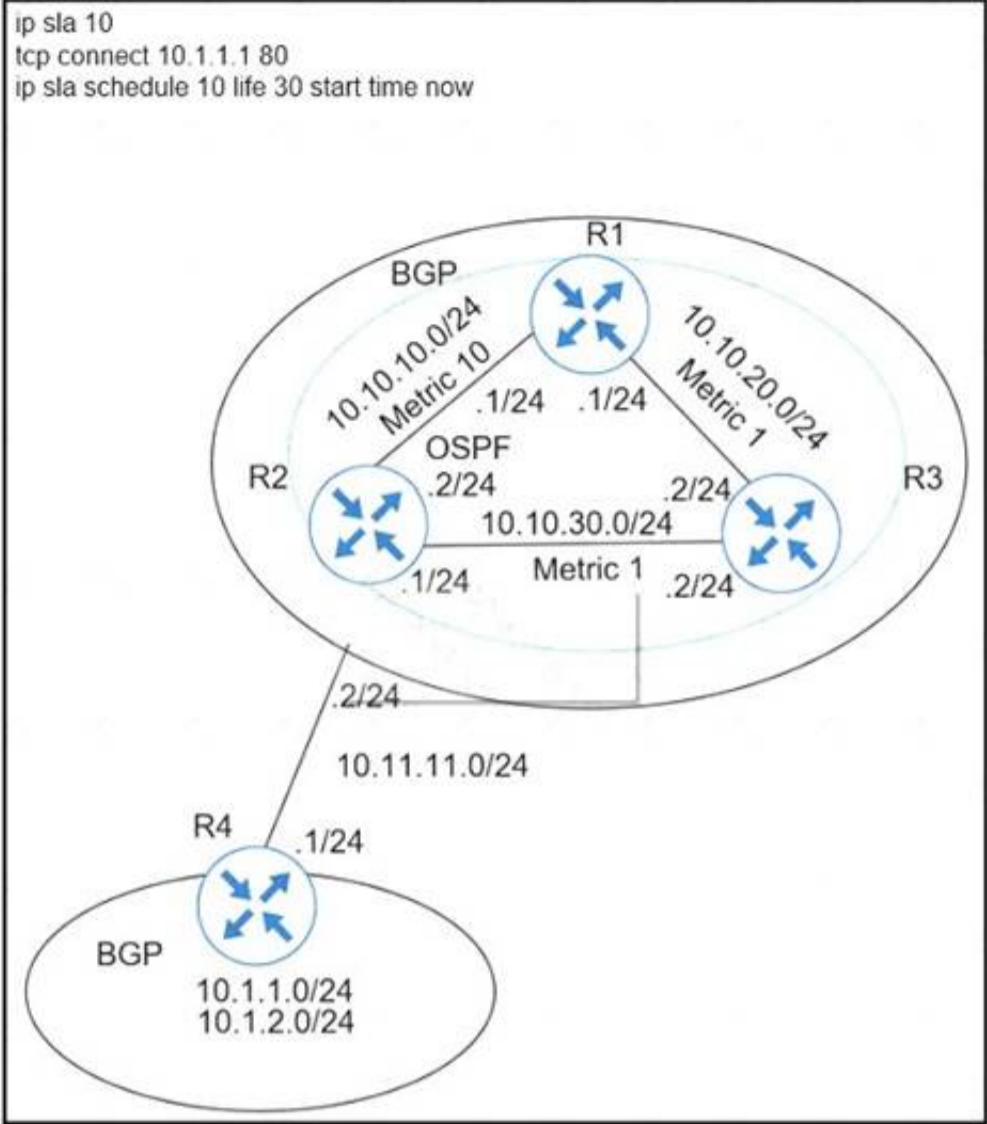
A user has set up an IP SLA probe to test if a non-SLA host web server on IP address 10.1.1.1 accepts HTTP sessions prior to deployment. The probe is failing. Which action should the network administrator recommend for the probe to succeed?

A. Re-issue the ip sla schedule command.
B. Add icmp-echo command for the host.
C. Add the control disable option to the tcp connect.
D. Modify the ip sla schedule frequency to forever.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 378
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer configured a DHCP server for Cisco IP phones to download its configuration from a TFTP server, but the IP phones failed to toad the configuration What must be configured to resolve the issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Command	Purpose
dhcpd option 66 ascii *server_name*	Provides the IP address or name of a TFTP server for option 66.

Example:
```
hostname(config)# dhcpd option 66 ascii
exampleserver
```

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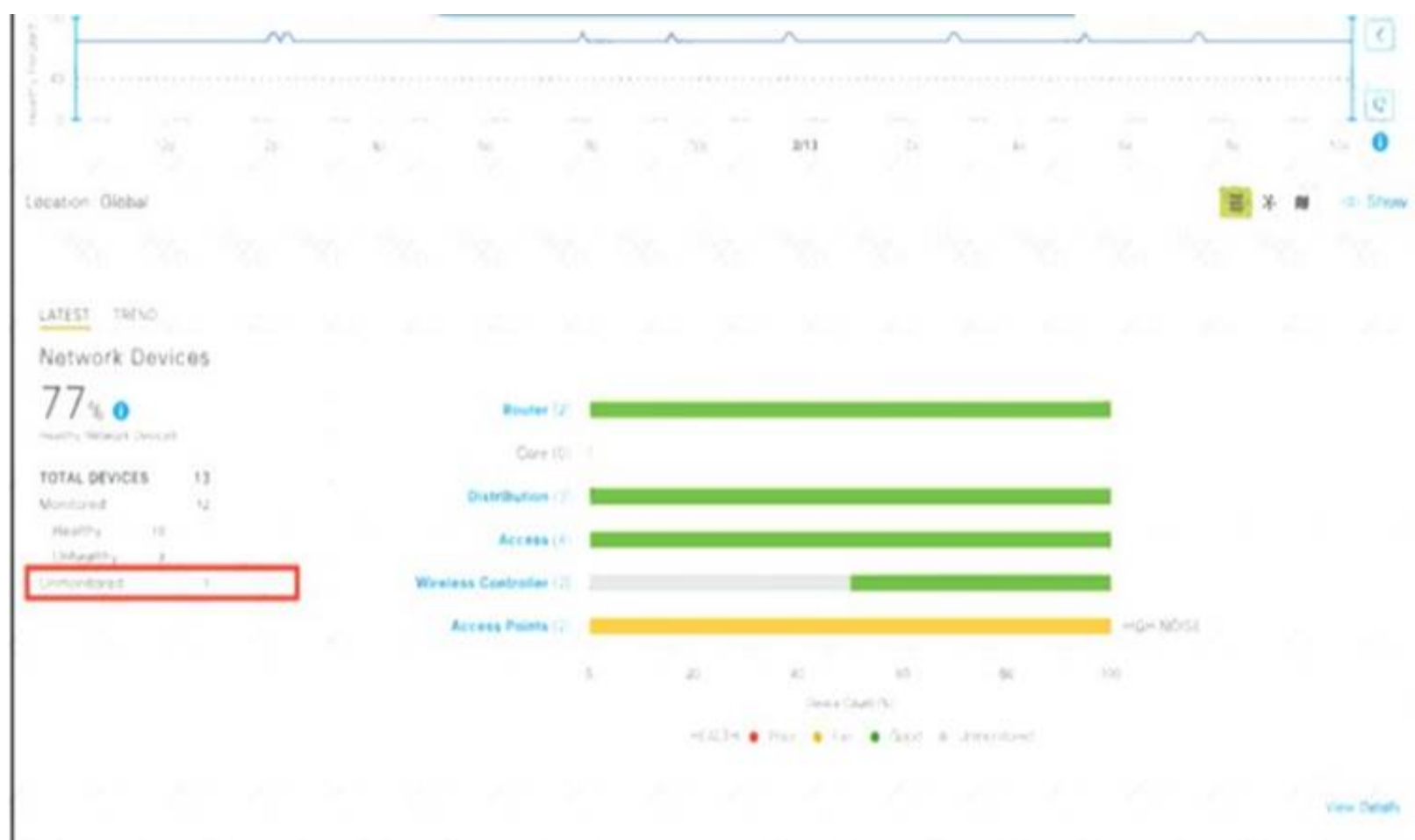Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa84/configuration/guide/asa_84_cli_config/basic_dhcp.pdf

NEW QUESTION 382
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to Exhibit.

A network administrator added one router in the Cisco DNA Center and checked its discovery and health from the Network Health Dashboard. The network administrator observed that the router is still showing up as unmonitored. What must be configured on the router to mount it in the Cisco DNA Center?

A. Configure router with NetFlow data
B. Configure router with the telemetry data
C. Configure router with routing to reach Cisco DNA Center
D. Configure router with SNMPv2c or SNMPv3 traps

Answer: B

Explanation:
Unmonitored: Unmonitored devices are devices for which Assurance did not receive any telemetry data during the specified time range.

NEW QUESTION 386
- (Exam Topic 2)
A DMVPN single hub topology is using IPsec + mGRE with OSPF. What should be configured on the hub to ensure it will be the designated router?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 389
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
router eigrp 1
 redistribute connected
 network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0
 default-metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500

R3
router eigrp 1
 network 10.1.23.3 0.0.0.0
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets
 network 10.1.35.3 0.0.0.0 area 0
```
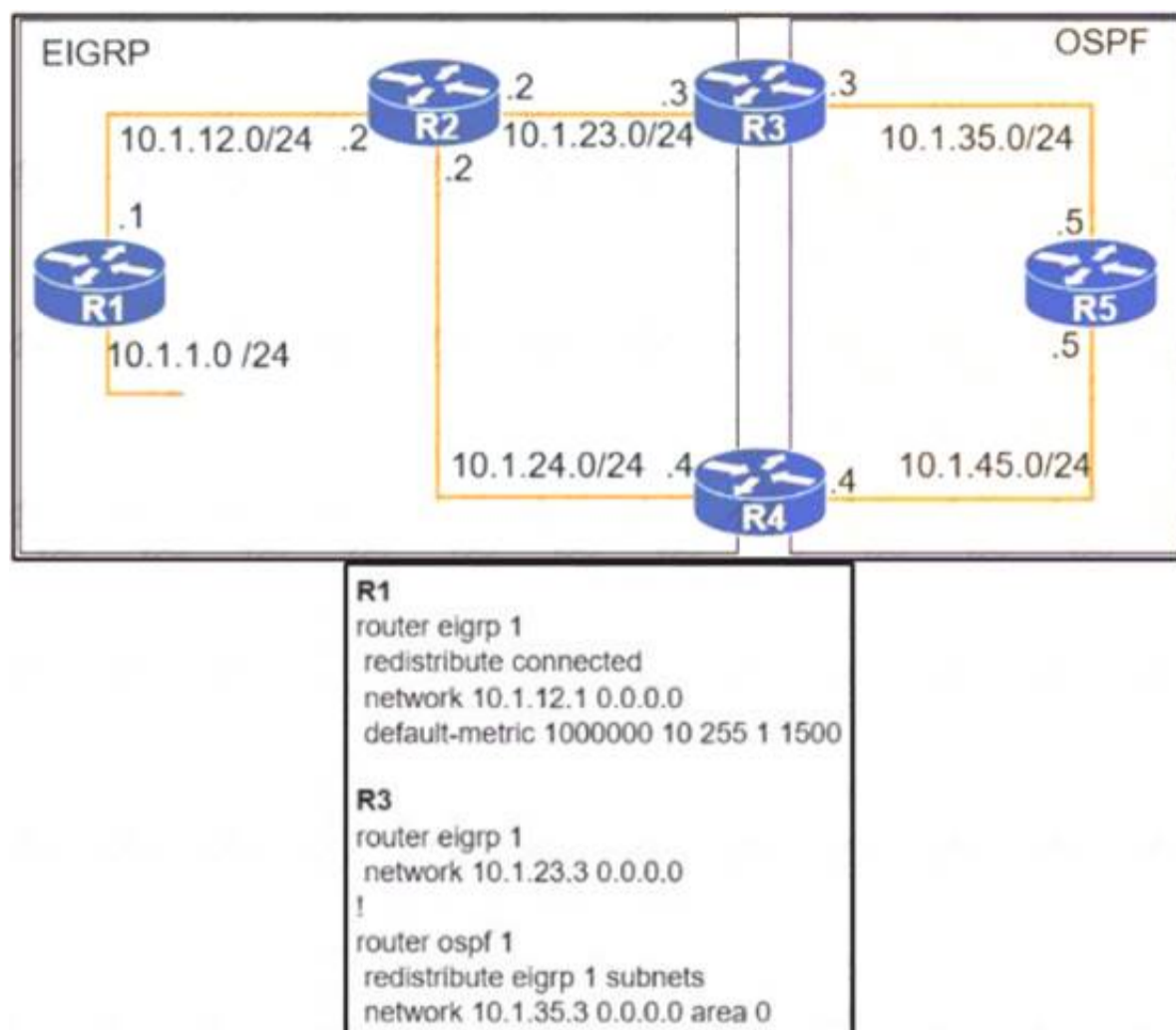
To provide reachability to network 10.1.1.0 /24 from R5, the network administrator redistributes EIGRP into OSPF on R3 but notices that R4 is now taking a .... path through R5 to reach 10.1.1.0/24 network. Which action fixes the issue while keeping the reachability from R5 to 10.1.1.0/24 network?

A. Change the administrative distance of the external EIGRP to 90.
B. Apply the outbound distribution list on R5 toward R4 in OSPF.
C. Change the administrative distance of OSPF to 200 on R5.
D. Redistribute OSPF into EIGRP on R4

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 391
- (Exam Topic 2)
When configuring Control Plane Policing on a router to protect it from malicious traffic, an engineer observes that the configured routing protocols start flapping on that device. Which action in the Control Plane Policy prevents this problem in a production environment while achieving the security objective?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 395
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
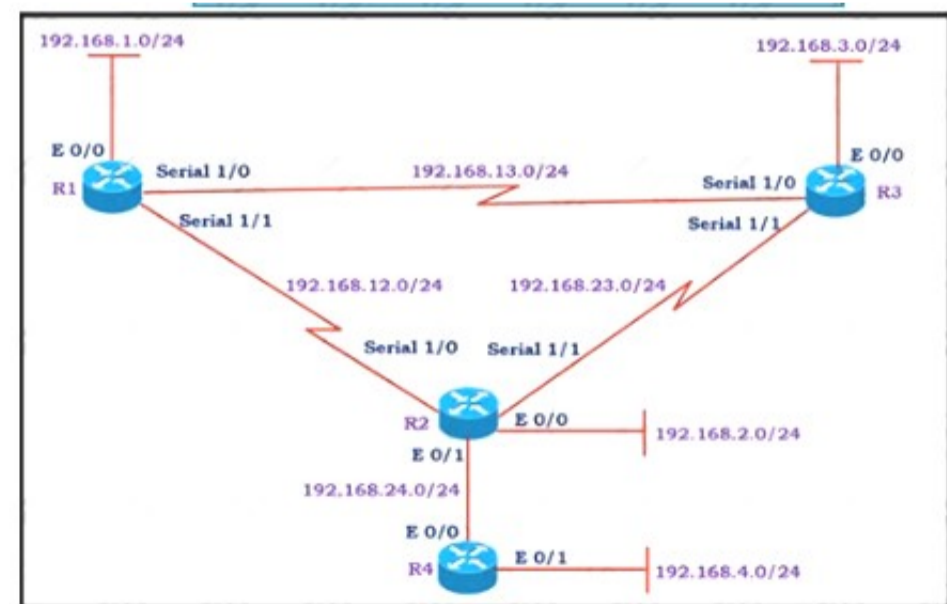
```
# Show IP route on R1

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 400
- (Exam Topic 2)
Exhibit:

```
11:27:07.532: AAA/BIND (00000055): Bind i/
11:27:07.532: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (00000055): Pick method list 'default'
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: Oueuing AAA Authentication request 85 for processing
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 85
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 85()
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: Using server 10.106.60.182
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT/225FE2DC: Started 5 sec timeout
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB  WAIT: socket event 2
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB  WAIT: wrote entire 38 bytes request
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: Would block while reading
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: react entire 12 header bytes (expect 6 bytes data)
13:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: read entire 18 bytes response
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/225FE2DC: Processing the reply packet
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: received bad AUTHEN packet: length = 6, expected 43974
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys).
```

Which action resolves the authentication problem?

A. Configure the user name on the TACACS+ server
B. Configure the UDP port 1812 to be allowed on the TACACS+ server
C. Configure the TCP port 49 to be reachable by the router
D. Configure the same password between the TACACS+ server and router.

Answer: D

Explanation:
From the last line of the output, we notice that the result was "Invalid AUTHEN packet". Therefore something went wrong with the username or password.
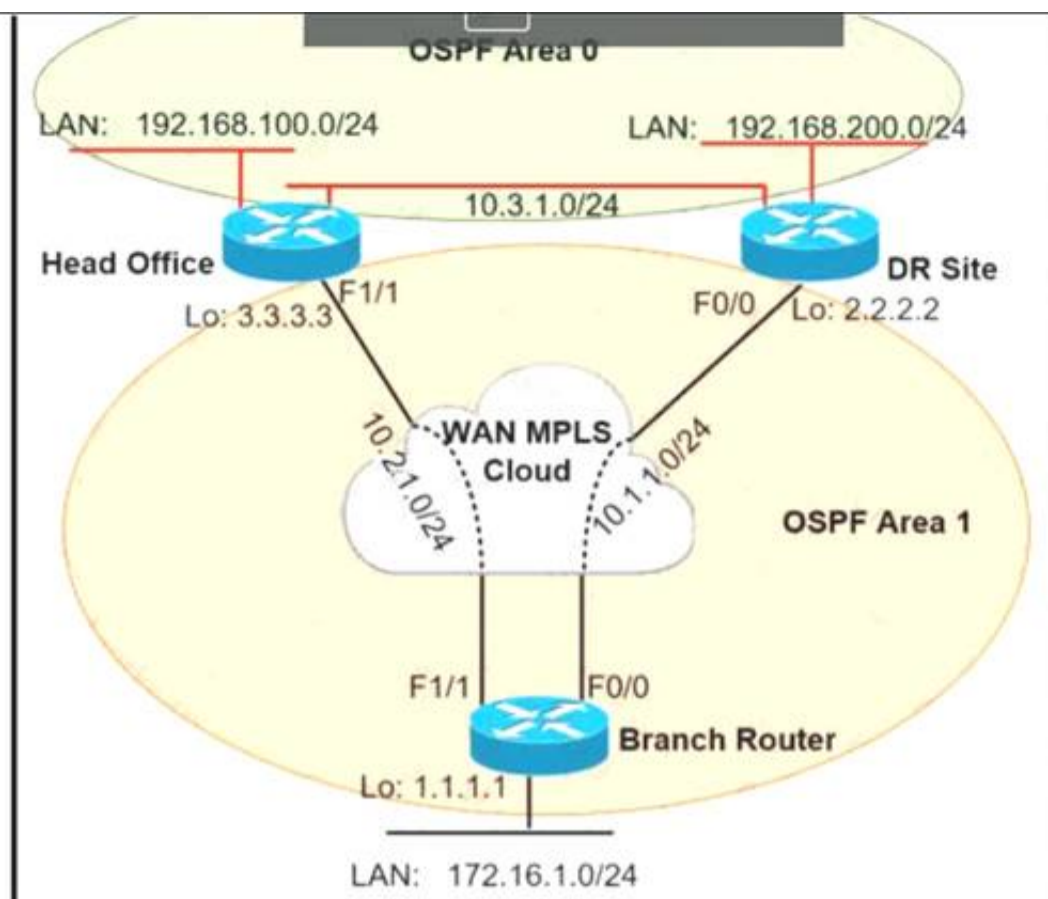Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-access-control-system-taca

NEW QUESTION 404
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 406
- (Exam Topic 2)
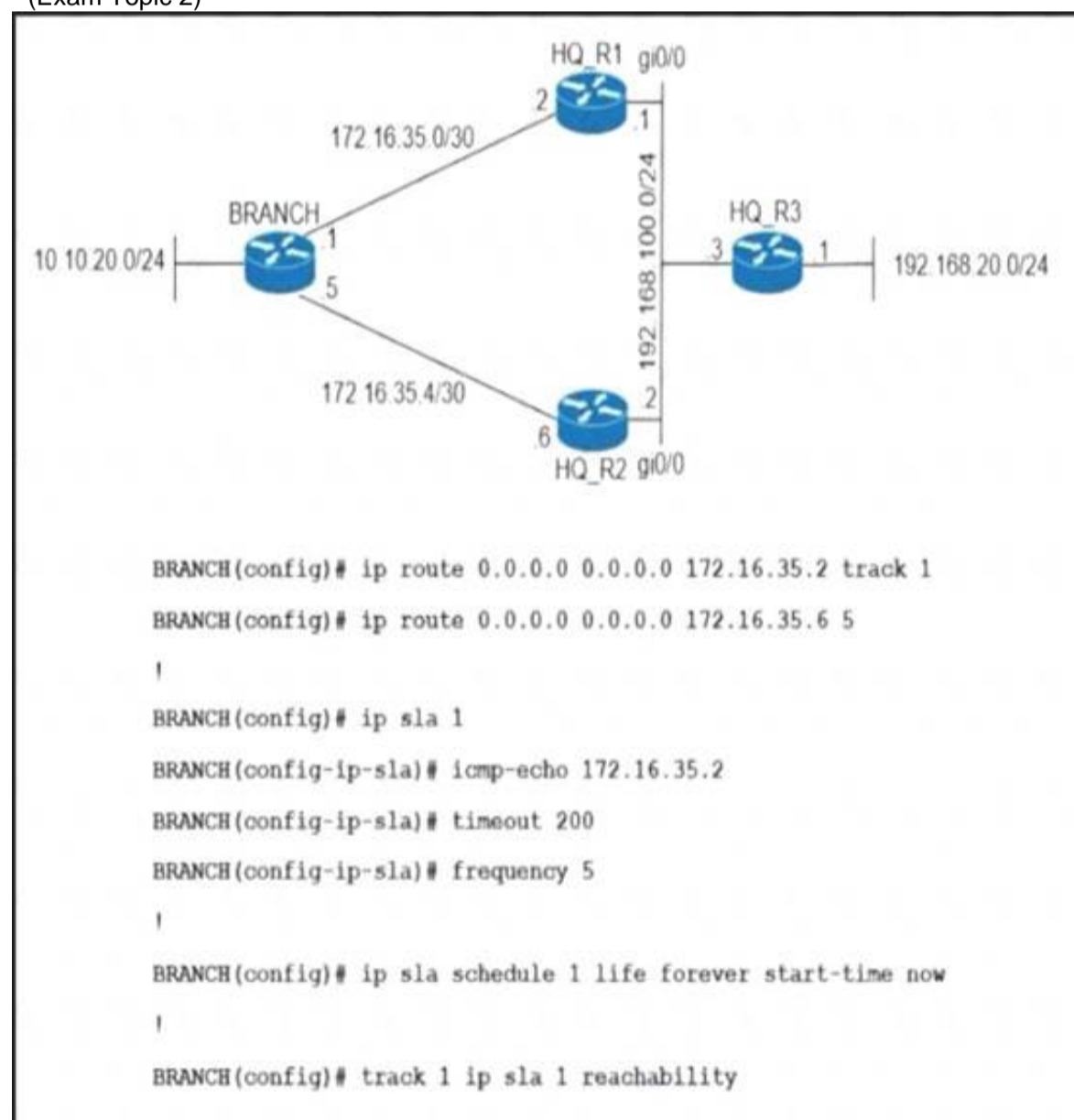
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer has successfully set up a floating static route from the BRANCH router to the HQ network using HQ_R1 as the primary default gateway When the g0/0 goes down on HQ_R1, the branch network cannot reach the HQ network 192.168.20.0/24. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?

A. HQ_R3(config)# ip sla responderHQ_R3(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.1
B. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 192.168.100.2
C. HQ R3(config)# Ip sla responderHQ R3(config)# Ip sla responder Icmp-echo 172.16.35.5
D. BRANCH(config)# Ip sla 1BRANCH(config-ip-sta)# Icmp-echo 192.168.100.1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 411
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the minimum time gap required by the local system before putting a BFD control packet on the wire?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 412
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to Exhibit.

```
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.16.1 172.16.16.2
!
ip dhcp pool 0
  network 172.16.16.0 255.255.255.0
  domain-name cisco.com
  dns-server 172.16.16.2
  lease 30


interface Ethernet0/0
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
  ip access-group 100 in


access-list 100 deny   udp any any
access-list 100 permit ip any any
```

Which two configurations allow clients to get dynamic ip addresses assigned?

A. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 61 as the first line
B. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 86 as the first line
C. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 68 as the first line
D. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 69 as the first line
E. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 67 as the first line

Answer: CE

Explanation:
A DHCP server that receives a DHCPDISCOVER message may respond with a DHCPOFFER message on UDP port 68 (BootP client).
…
In the event that the DHCP server is not on the local subnet, the DHCP server will send the DHCPOFFER, as a unicast packet, on UDP port 67, back to the DHCP/BootPRelay Agent from which the DHCPDISCOVER came.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html

NEW QUESTION 417
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Jun 24 08:54:51.530: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:52.525: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to down
*Jun 24 08:54:52.528: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:53.215: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWN
*Jun 24 08:54:54.998: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Jun 24 08:54:55.006: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to UP
*Jun 24 08:54:55.998: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

R1 is connected with R2 via GigabitEthernet0/0, and R2 cannot ping R1. What action will fix the issue?

A. Fix route dampening configured on the router.
B. Replace the SFP module because it is not supported.
C. Fix IP Event Dampening configured on the interface.
D. Correct the IP SLA probe that failed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IP Event Dampening feature introduces a configurable exponential decay mechanism to suppress the effects of excessive interface flapping events on routing protocols and routing tables in the network. This feature allows the network operator to configure a router to automatically identify and selectively dampen a local interface that is flapping.

NEW QUESTION 419
- (Exam Topic 2)
How does an MPLS Layer 3 VPN function?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 422
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
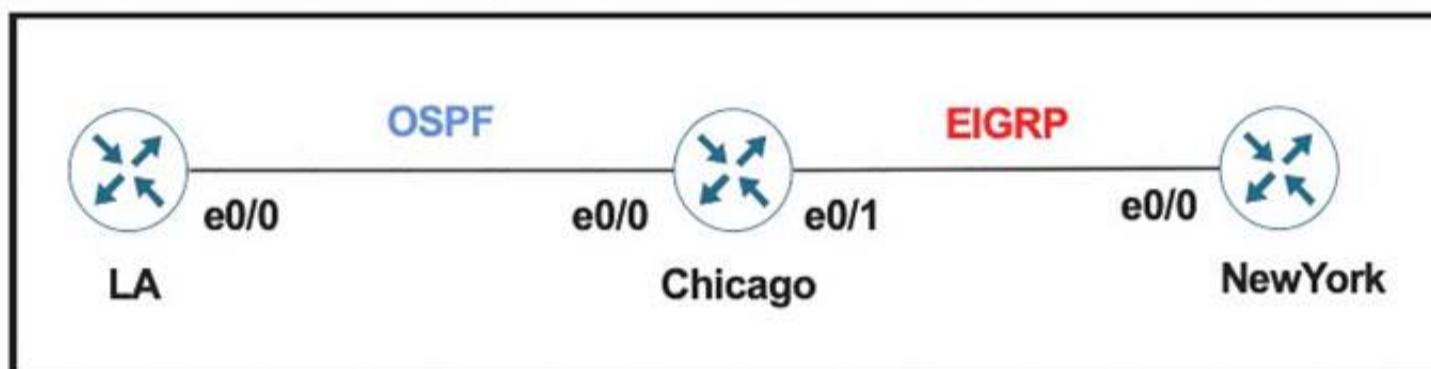
The network administrator must mutually redistribute routes at the Chicago router to the LA and NewYork routers. The configuration of the Chicago router is this:

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1
```

After the configuration, the LA router receives all the NewYork routes, but NewYork router does not receive any LA routes. Which set of configurations fixes the problem on the Chicago router?
A)
```
router ospf 1
   redistribute eigrp 100 metric 20
```

B)
```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
```
C)
```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute ospf 1 subnets
```

D)
```
router ospf 1
   redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
"LA router receives all the NewYork routes but it does not receive any LA routes" because when redistrubuting into EIGRP, we must configure the default metric.

NEW QUESTION 424
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer is troubleshooting on the console session of a router and turns on multiple debug commands. The console screen is filled with scrolling debug messages that none of the commands can be verified if entered correctly or display any output. Which action allows the engineer to see entered console

commands while still continuing the analysis of the debug messages?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 428
- (Exam Topic 2)
Exhibit:
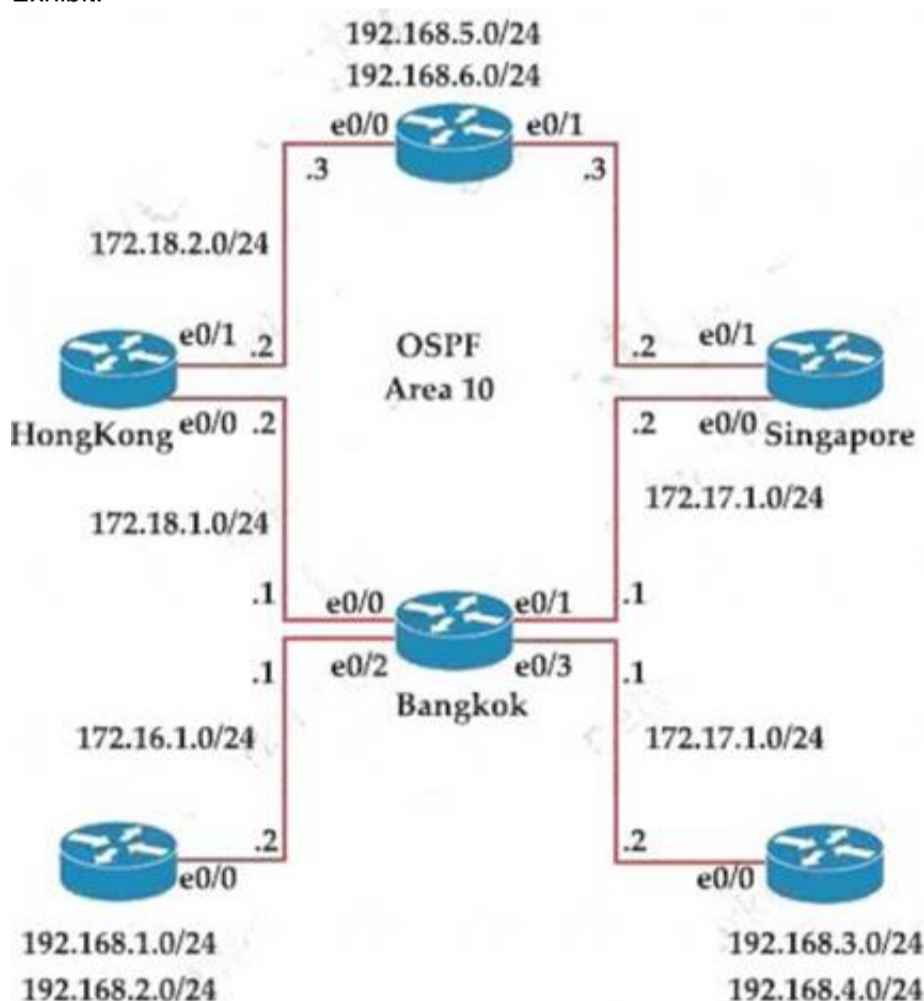
Bangkok is using ECMP to reach to the 192.168.5.0/24 network. The administrator must configure Bangkok in such a way that Telnet traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and192.168.4.0/24 networks uses the HongKong router as the preferred router. Which set of configurations accomplishes this task?

A. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255!route-map PBR1 permit 10 match ip address 101set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2 interface Ethernet0/3ip policy route-map PBR1
B. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23!route-map PBR1 permit 10 match ip address 101set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2 interface Ethernet0/1ip policy route-map PBR1
C. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 eq 23!route-map PBR1 permit 10 match ip address 101set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2!interface Ethernet0/3ip policy route-map PBR1
D. access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255!route-map PBR1 permit 10match ip address 101set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2!interface Ethernet0/1ip policy route-map PBR1

Answer: C

Explanation:
We need to use Policy Based Routing (PBR) here on Bangkok router to match the traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 & 192.168.4.0/24 and "set ip next-hop" to HongKong router(172.18.1.2 in this case).
Note: Please notice that we have to apply the PBR on incoming interface e0/3 to receive traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.4.0/24.

NEW QUESTION 431
- (Exam Topic 2)
What are two characteristics of VRF instance? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipswitch_cef/configuration/xe-3s/isw-cef-xe-3s-book/isw-cef
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15-s/mp-l3-vpns-15-s-book/mp-b

NEW QUESTION 435
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer configured BGP between routers R1 and R3 The BOP peers cannot establish neighbor adjacency to be able to exchange routes. Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. R3router bgp 6502 address-family ipv6neighbor AB01:2011:7:100::1 activate
B. R1router bgp 6501 address-family ipv6neighbor AB01:2011:7:100;:3 activate
C. R3router bgp 6502neighbor AB01:2011:7:100::1 ebgp-muttlhop 255
D. R1router bgp 6501 neighborAB01:2011:7:100::3ebgp-multihop255

Answer: A

Explanation:
From the output, we learned that R1 was trying to establish BGP neighbor relationship with R3 but failed. Both of them were using physical interface to establish neighbor relationship so we don't need the "… ebgp-multihop" command here. The only reasonable answer is R3 has not been configured to activate BGP neighbor relationship with R1.

NEW QUESTION 438
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
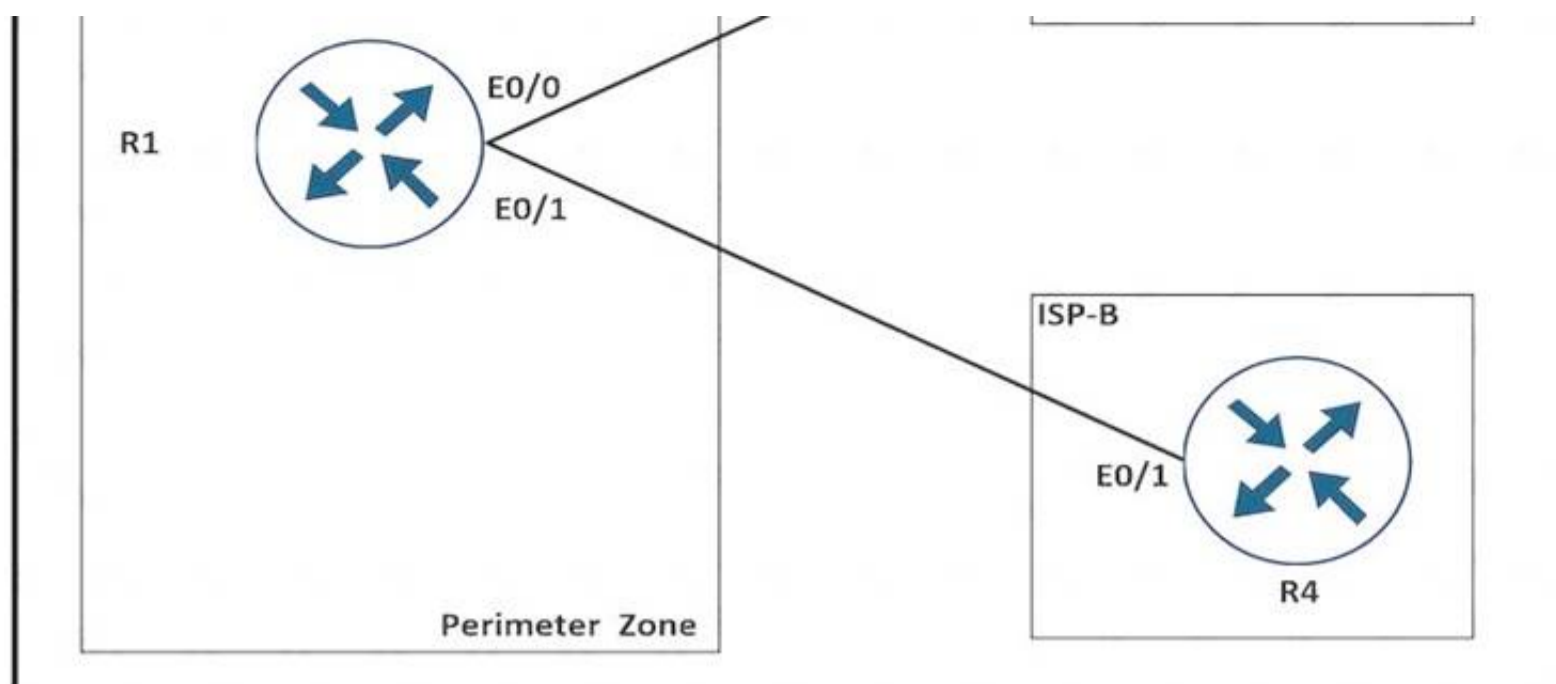
A network is under a cyberattack. A network engineer connected to R1 by SSH and enabled the terminal monitor via SSH session to find the source and destination of the attack. The session was flooded with messages, which made it impossible for the engineer to troubleshoot the issue. Which command resolves this issue on R1?

A. no terminal monitor
B. (config)#terminal no monitor
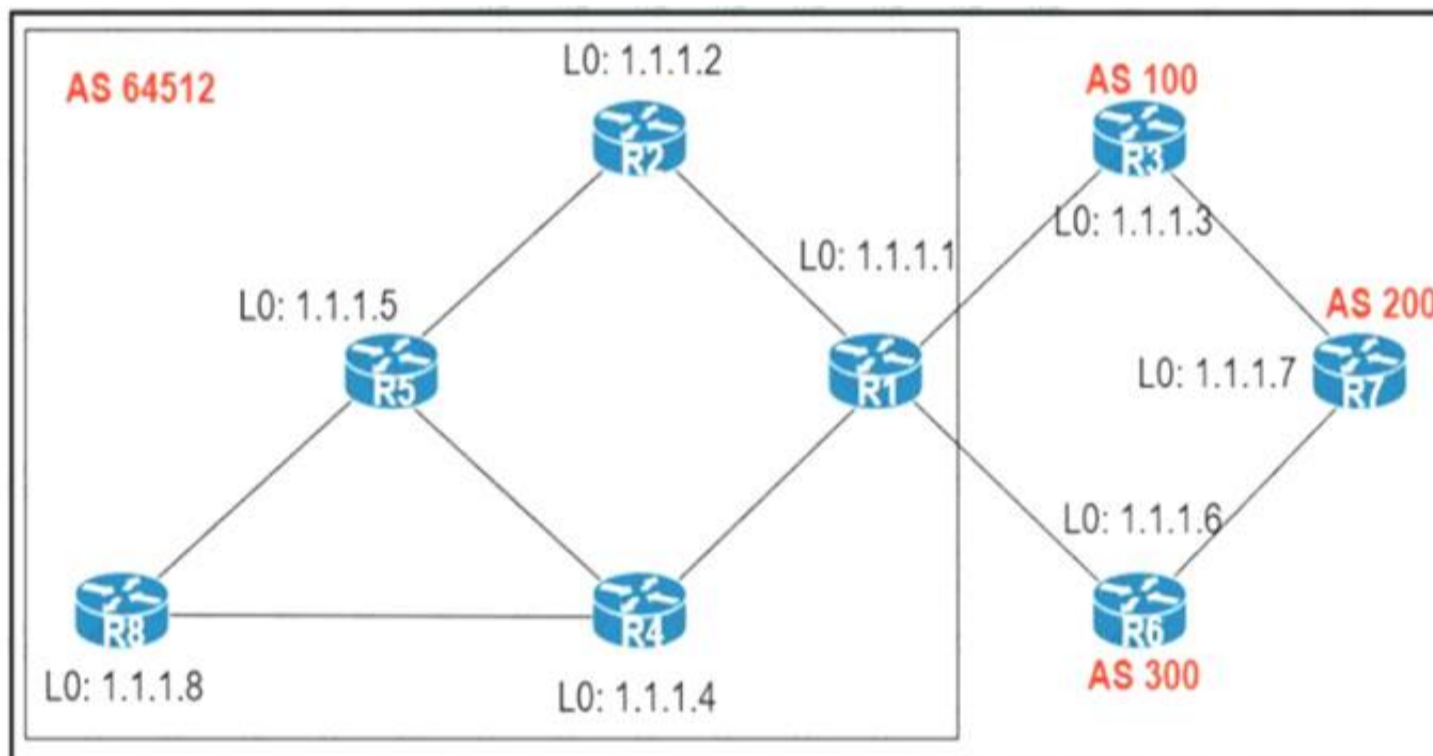C. #terminal no monitor
D. (config)#no terminal monitor

Answer: C

Explanation:
To turn off terminal monitor, use "terminal no monitor" in the enable mode

NEW QUESTION 442
- (Exam Topic 2)
Exhibit:

An engineer configured R2 and R5 as route reflectors and noticed that not all routes are sent to R1 to advertise to the eBGP peers. Which iBGP routers must be configured as route reflectors to advertise all routes to restore reachability across all networks?

A. R1 and R4
B. R1 and R5
C. R4 and R5
D. R2 and R5

Answer: C

Explanation:
When R2 & R5 are route reflectors (RRs), routes from R4 & R8 are advertised to R5 and R5 advertises to R2. But R2 would drop them as R2 is also a RR.
Therefore some routes are missing on R1 to advertise to eBGP peers.
Good reference: https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2015/pdf/TECRST-2310.pdf
Route reflectors (RR) must be fully iBGP meshed so we cannot configure RR on both R1 and R5.
We should choose routers at the center of the topology RRs, in this case R4 & R5.

NEW QUESTION 445
- (Exam Topic 2)
When configuring Control Plane Policing on a router to protect it from malicious traffic, an engineer observes that the configured routing protocols start flapping on that device. Which action in the Control Plane Policy prevents this problem in a production environment while achieving the security objective?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 447
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.
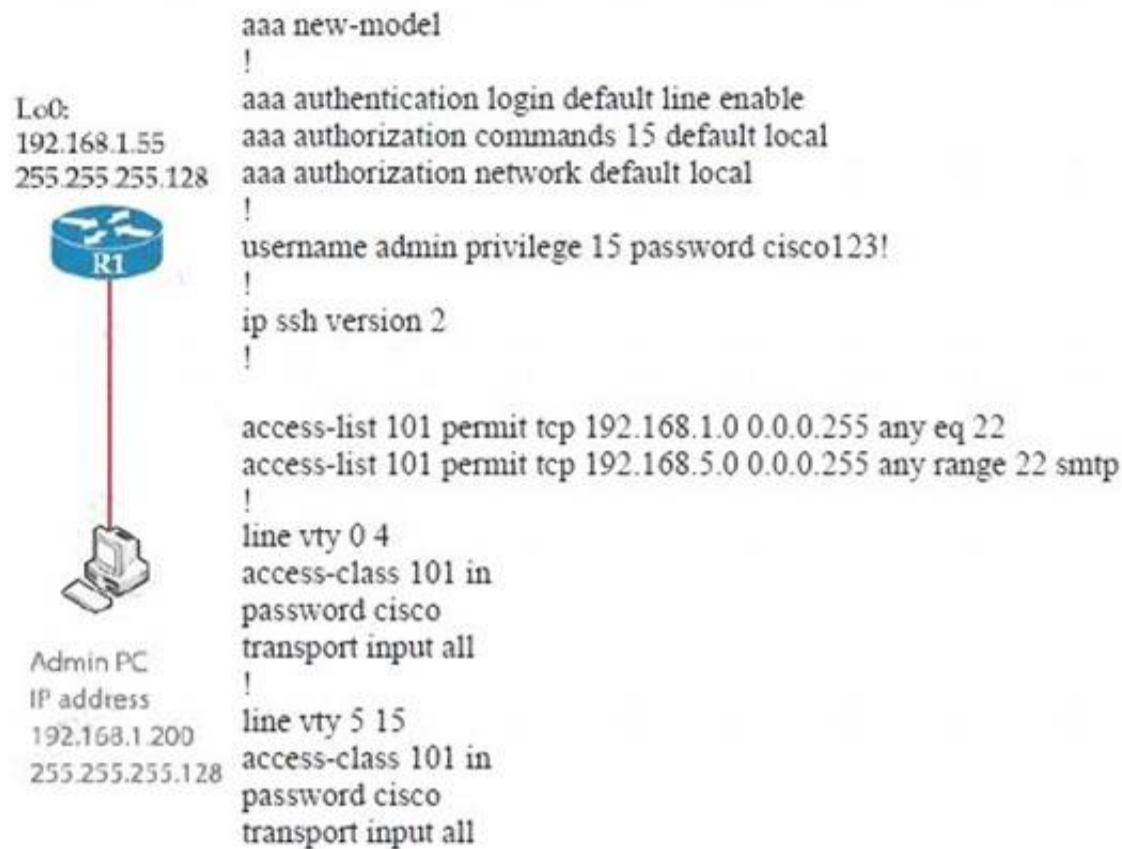
The administrator successfully logs into R1 but cannot access privileged mode commands. What should be configured to resolve the issue?
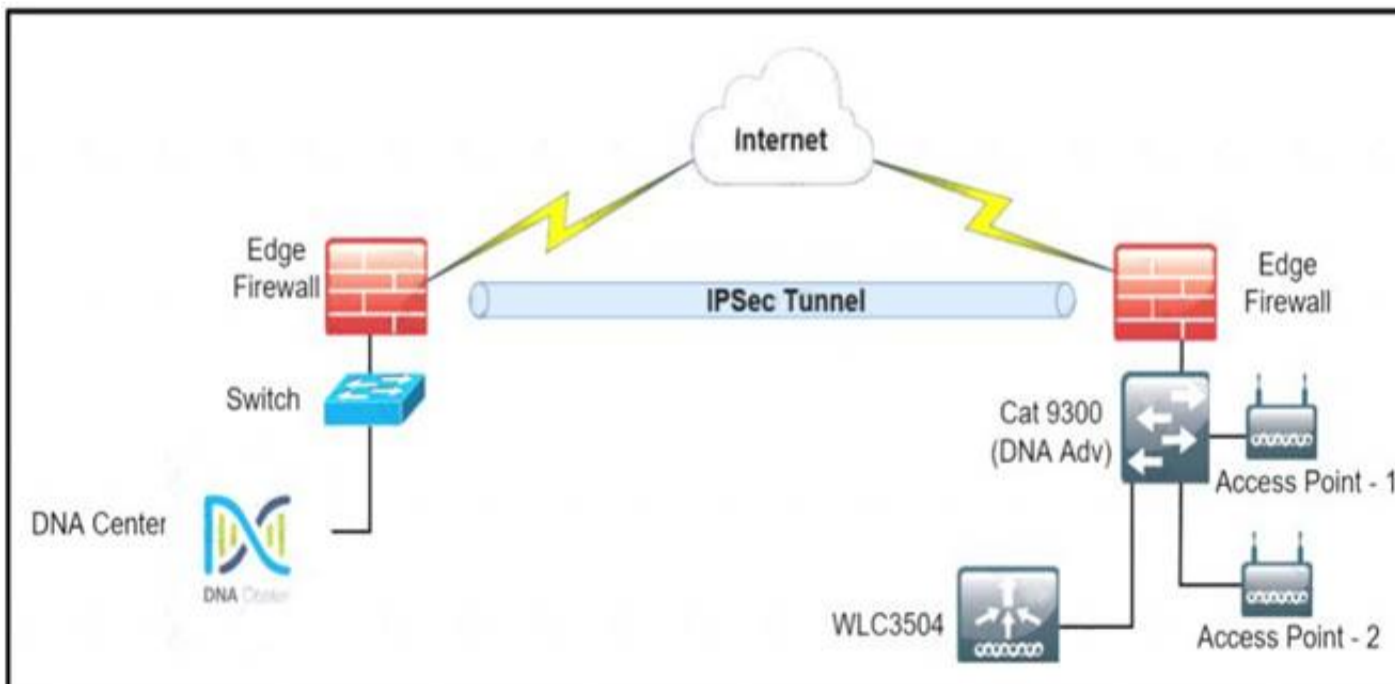
A. aaa authorization reverse-access
B. secret cisco123! at the end of the username command instead of password cisco123!
C. matching password on vty lines as cisco123!
D. enable secret or enable password commands to enter into privileged mode

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 449
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator is discovering a Cisco Catalyst 9300 and a Cisco WLC 3504 in Cisco DNA Center. The Catalyst 9300 is added successfully However the WLC is showing [error "uncontactable" when the administrator tries to add it in Cisco DNA Center. Which action discovers WLC in Cisco DNA Center successfully?

A. Copy the .cert file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.
B. Delete the WLC 3504 from Cisco DNA Center and add it to Cisco DNA Center again.
C. Add the WLC 3504 under the hierarchy of the Catalyst 9300 connected devices.
D. Copy the .pern file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/109597-csr-chained-c

NEW QUESTION 450
- (Exam Topic 2)
What are two functions of LDP? (Choose two.)

A. It is defined in RFC 3038 and 3039.
B. It requires MPLS Traffic Engineering.
C. It advertises labels per Forwarding Equivalence Class.
D. It must use Resource Reservation Protocol.
E. It uses Forwarding Equivalence Class
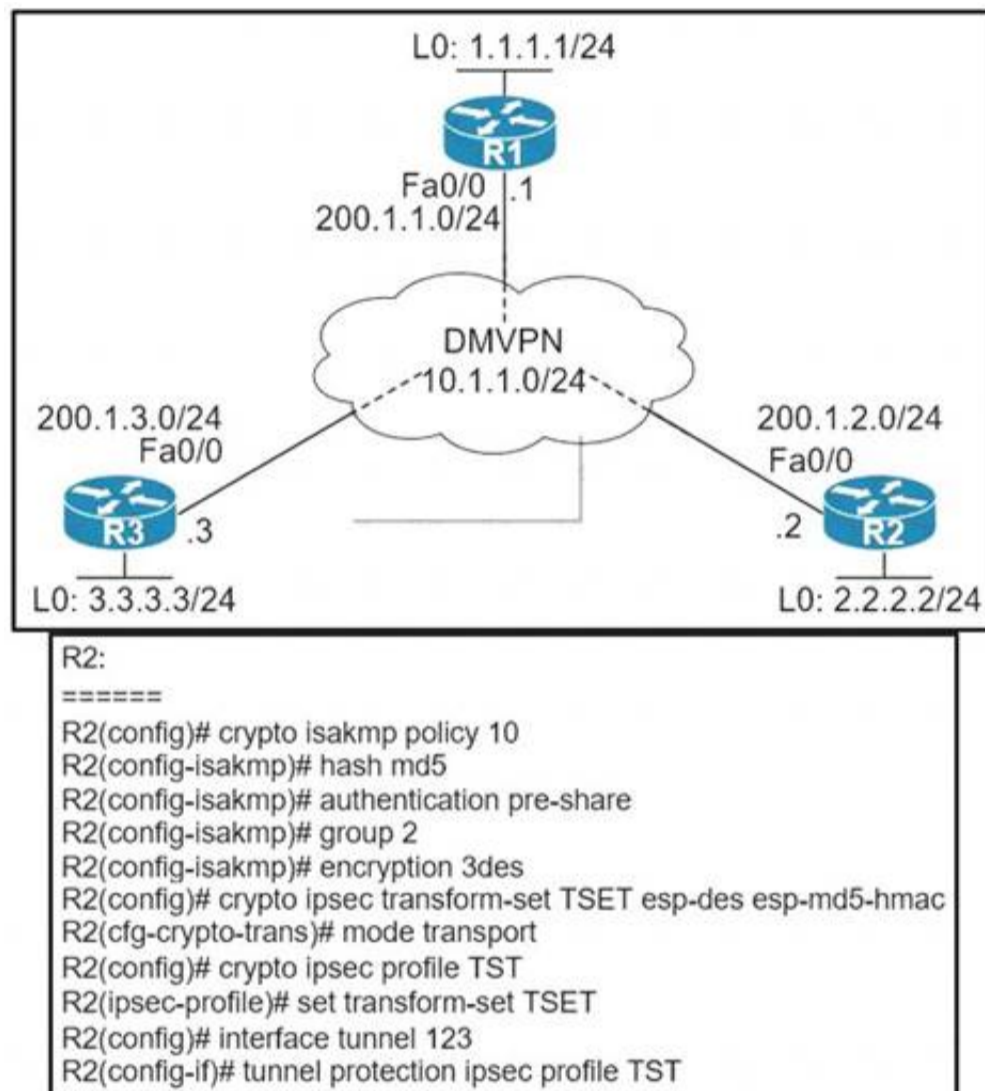
Answer: CE

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/mpls/configuration/guide/mpls_cg/mp

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

When DMVPN is configured, which configuration allows spoke-to-spoke communication using loopback as a tunnel source?

A. Configure crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on the hub.
B. Configure crypto isakmp key Cisco address 200.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 on the hub.
C. Configure crypto isakmp key cisco address 200.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 on the spokes.
D. Configure crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on the spokes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/tk583/tk372/technologies_white_paper0900aecd802b8f3c.html

NEW QUESTION 454
- (Exam Topic 2)
An engineer configured access list NON-CISCO in a policy to influence routes

```
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 5
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-list): NON-CISCO
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
    ip next-hop 192.168.1.5
  Policy routing matches: 388213827 packets, 222009685077 bytes
```

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

A. Packets are not evaluated by sequence 10.
B. Packets are evaluated by sequence 10.

C. Packets are forwarded to the default gateway.
D. Packets are forwarded using normal route lookup.
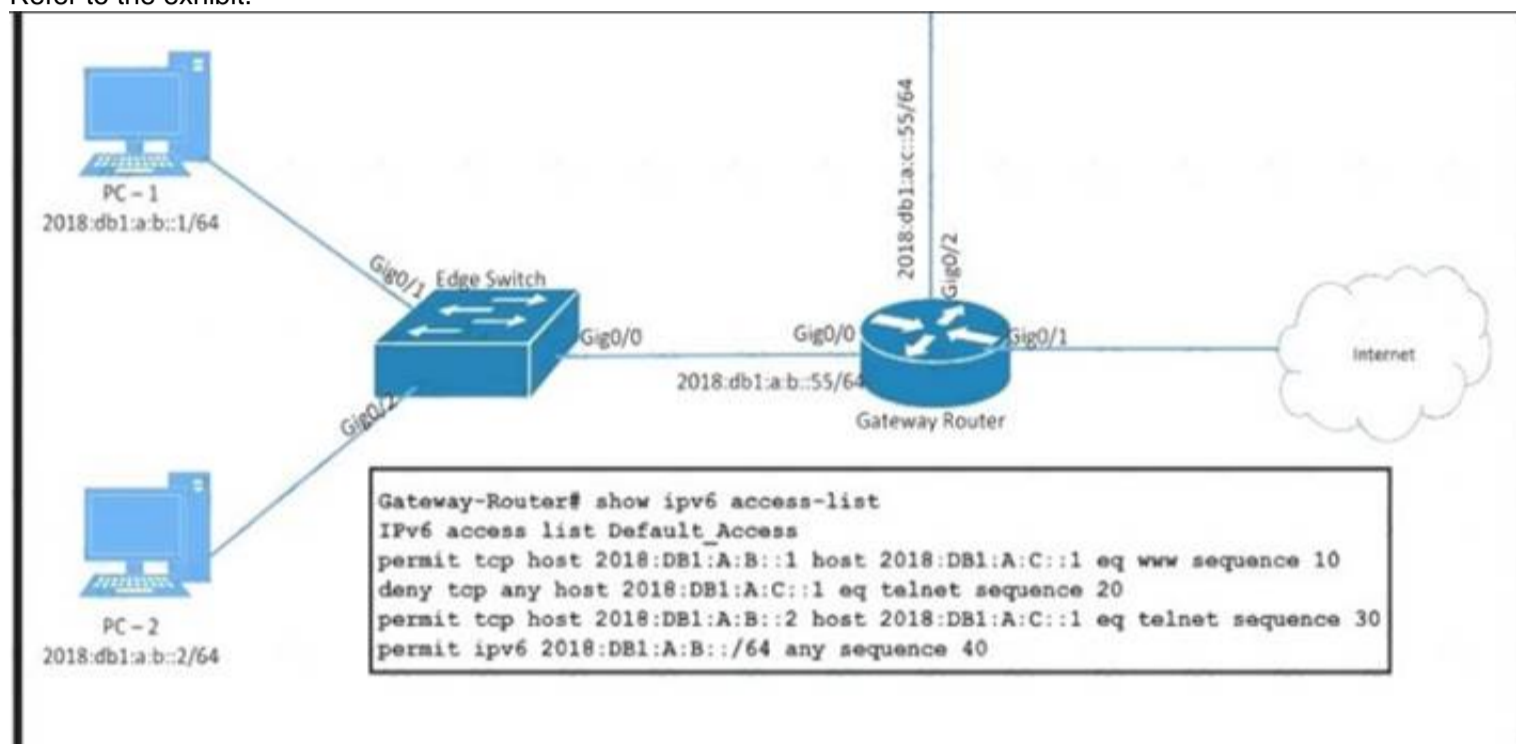E. Packets are dropped by the access list.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routed-protocols/47121-pbr-cmds-ce.html

NEW QUESTION 455
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.


```
Gateway-Router# show ipv6 access-list
IPv6 access list Default_Access
permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::1 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq www sequence 10
deny tcp any host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet sequence 20
permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet sequence 30
permit ipv6 2018:DB1:A:B::/64 any sequence 40
```

PC-2 failed to establish a Telnet connection to the terminal server. Which configuration resolves the issue?

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**sequence 15 permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**no sequence 20**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**sequence 5 permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

Gateway-Router(config)#**ipv6 access-list Default_Access**
Gateway-Router(config-ipv6-acl)#**sequence 25 permit tcp host 2018:DB1:A:B::2 host 2018:DB1:A:C::1 eq telnet**

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In fact in this question both answer A and answer C are correct but we believe answer A is the better choice as it only allows PC-2 to telnet to terminal server. All other hosts are refused to telnet to terminal server via sequence 20.

NEW QUESTION 456
- (Exam Topic 2)
Clients on ALS2 receive IPv4 and IPv6 addresses but clients on ALS1 receive only IPv4 addresses and not IPv6 addresses. Which action on DSW1 allows clients on ALS1 to receive IPv6 addresses?
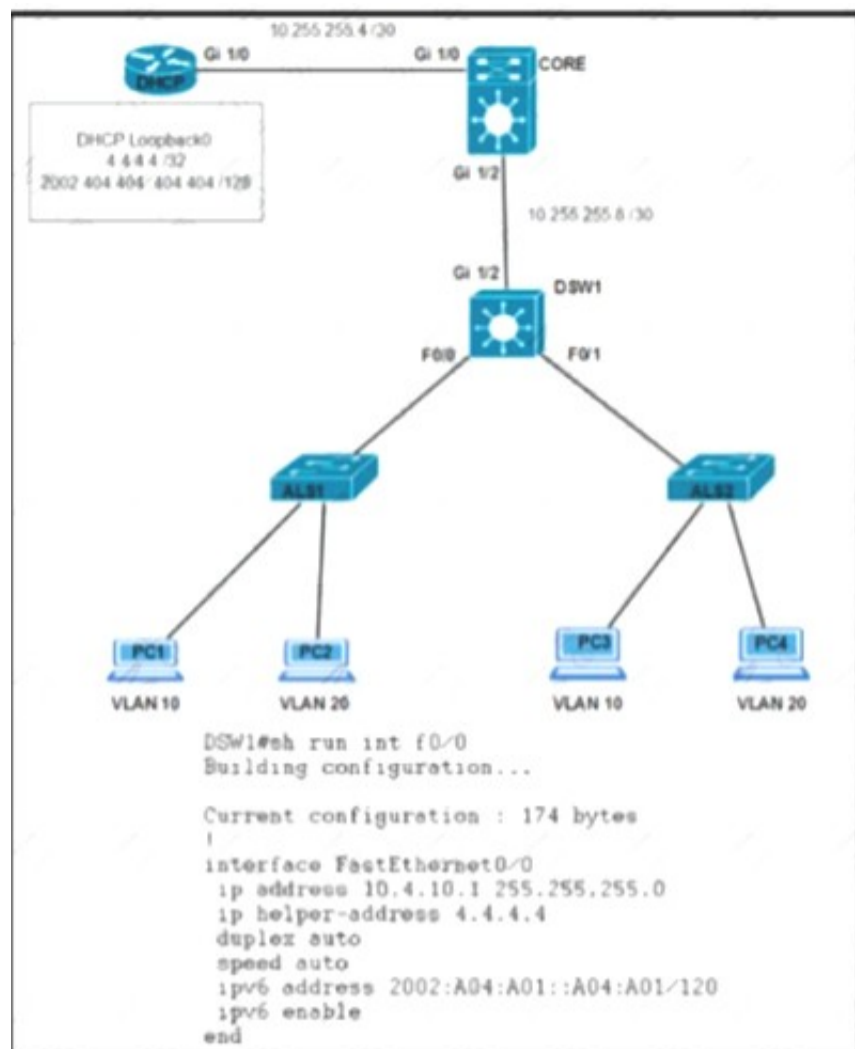
A. Configure DSW1(config-if)#ipv6 helper address 2002:404:404::404:404
B. Configure DSW1(dhcp-config)#default-router 2002:A04:A01::A04:A01
C. Configure DSW1(config)#ipv6 route 2002:404:404:404:404/128 FastEthernet1/0
D. Configure DSW1(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2002:404:404::404:404 GigabitEthernet1/2
E. Option A
F. Option B
G. Option C
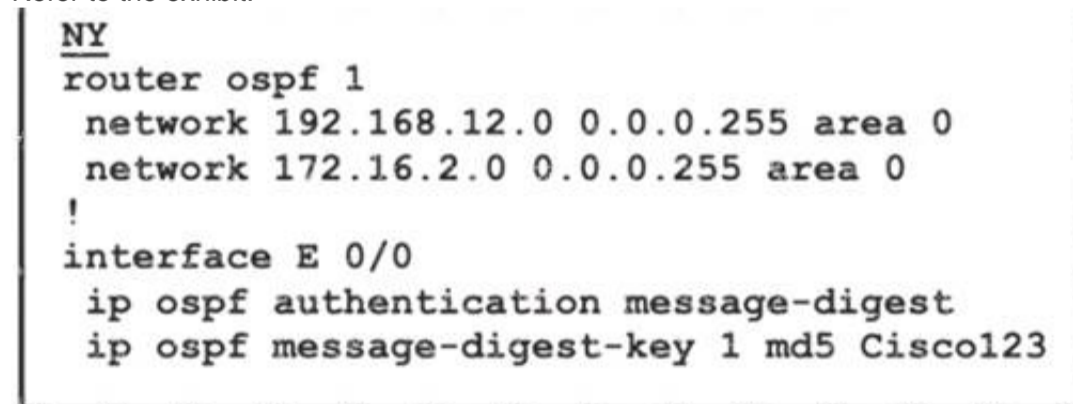H. Option B

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/stateful-dhcpv6-relay-configuration-example/ta-p/31493

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

The neighbor relationship is not coming up Which two configurations bring the adjacency up? (Choose two)

A. NYrouter ospf 1area 0 authentication message-digest
B. LAinterface E 0/0ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123
C. NYinterface E 0/0no ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123 ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123
D. LAinterface E 0/0ip ospf authentication-key Cisco123
E. LArouter ospf 1area 0 authentication message-digest

Answer: BE

Explanation:
The configuration on NY router is good for OSPF authentication. So we must enable OSPF authentication on LA router with the following commands:
router ospf 1
area 0 authentication message-digest interface E0/0
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 Cisco123

NEW QUESTION 466
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