

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

A newly installed spoke router is configured for DMVPN with the ip mtu 1400 command. Which configuration allows the spoke to use fragmentation with the maximum negotiated TCP MTU over GRE?

- A. ip tcp adjust-mss 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
- B. ip tcp adjust-mtu 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
- C. ip tcp adjust-mss 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation mtu-discovery
- D. ip tcp adjust-mtu 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation mtu-discovery

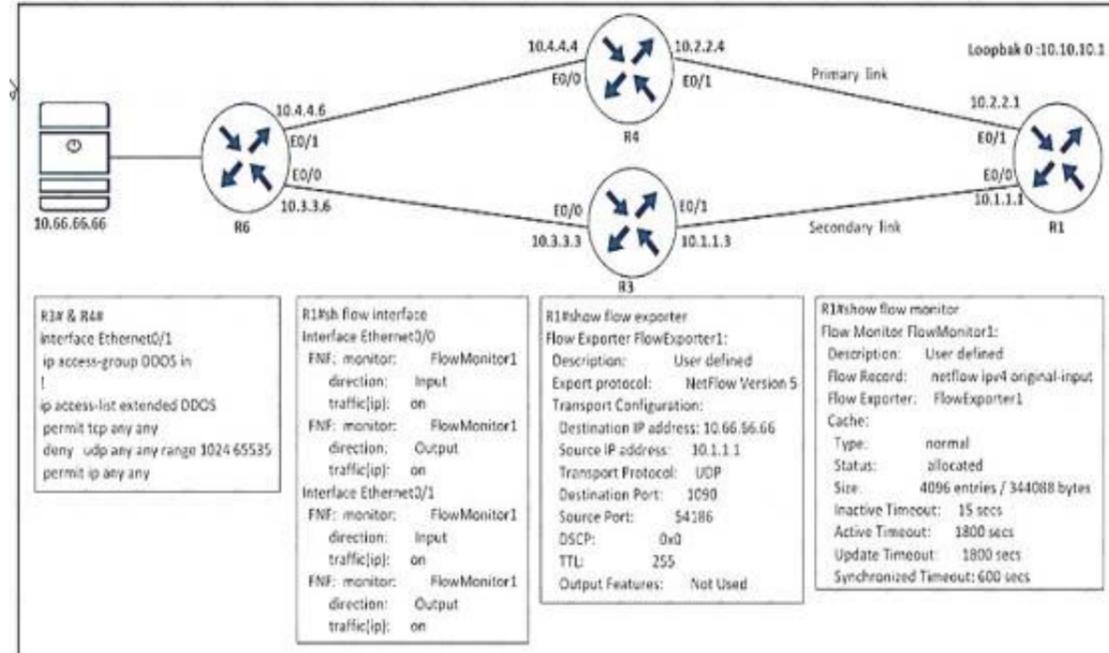
Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/dynamic-multipoint-vpn-dmvpn/111976-dmvpn-troublesh>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)



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

- A)


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


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


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


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


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

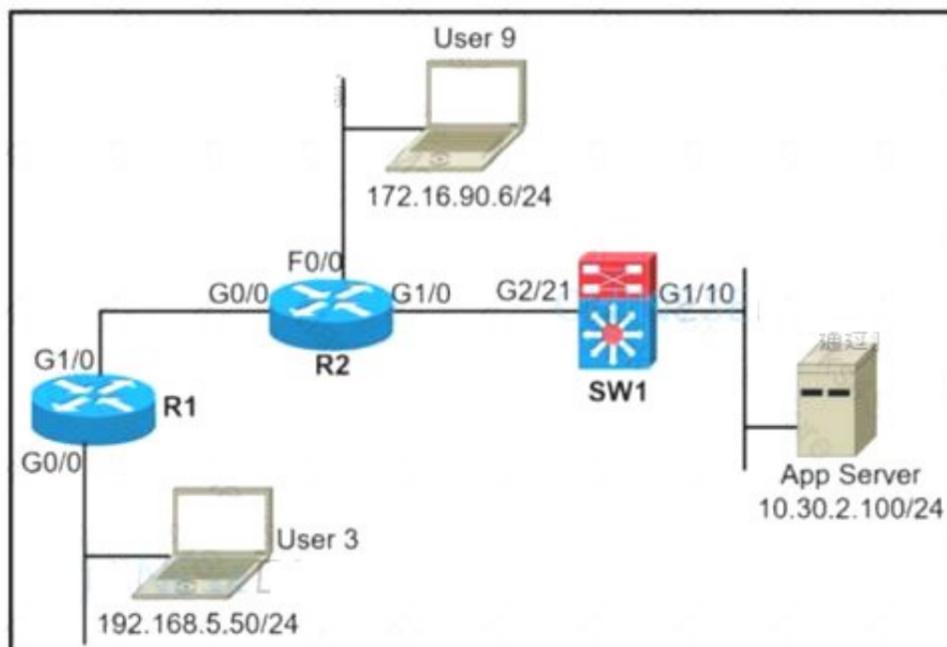
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 3

- (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 4

- (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 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

R1#show ip route eigrp
```

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

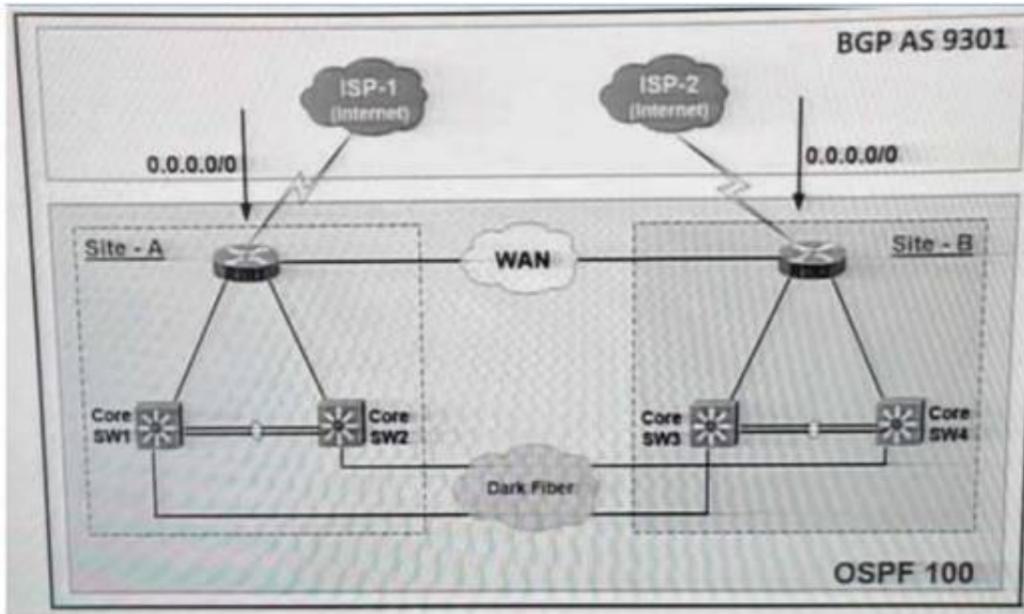
- A. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9.
- B. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
- C. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 5 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 no ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8
- D. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



The Internet traffic should always prefer Site-A ISP-1 if the link and BGP connection are up; otherwise, all Internet traffic should go to ISP-2. Redistribution is configured between BGP and OSPF routing protocols and it is not working as expected. What action resolves the issue?

- A. Set metric-type 2 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 1 at Site-B RTR2
- B. Set OSPF cost 200 at Site-A RTR1, and set OSPF Cost 200 at Site-B RTR2
- C. Set OSPF cost 200 at Site: A RTR1 and set OSPF Cost 100 at Site-B RTR2
- D. Set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1, and set metric-type 2 at Site-B RTR2

Answer: D

Explanation:

OSPF type 1 route is always preferred over a type 2 route for the same destination so we can set metric-type 1 at Site-A RTR1 so that it is preferred over Site-B RTR2.

Note:

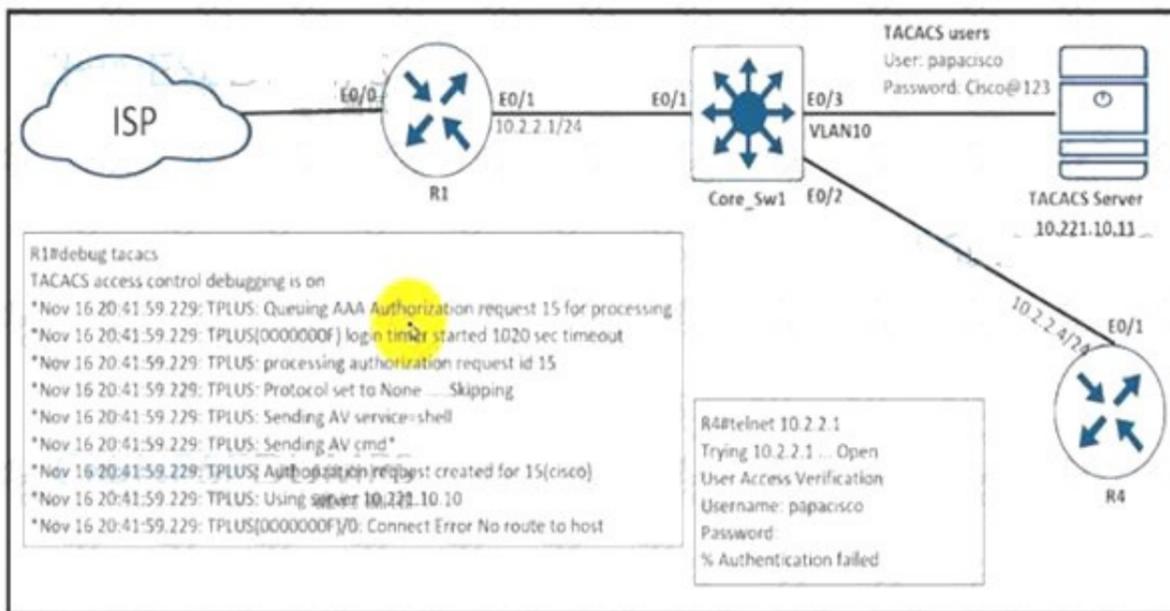
Routes are redistributed in OSPF as either type 1 (E1) routes or type 2 (E2) routes, with type 2 being the default.

- A type 1 route has a metric that is the sum of the internal OSPF cost and the external redistributed cost.
- A type 2 route has a metric equal only to the redistributed cost.
- If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 2 then every router in the OSPF domain will see the same cost to reach the external networks.
- If routes are redistributed into OSPF as type 1, then the cost to reach the external networks could vary from router to router.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is trying to connect to R1 via Telnet with no success. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- tacacs server prod
address ipv4 10.221.10.10
exit
- ip route 10.221.10.10 255.255.255.255 ethernet 0/1
- tacacs server prod
address ipv4 10.221.10.11
exit
- ip route 10.221.0.11 255.255.255.255 ethernet 0/1

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets
 network 131.108.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
 network 131.108.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
 distribute-list 1 out
 !
 access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.0.255
```

The R1 OSPF neighbor is not receiving type 5 external LSAs for 132.108.2.0/24 and 132.108.3.0/24 networks. Which configuration command resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a characteristic of Layer 3 MPLS VPNs?

- A. LSP signaling requires the use of unnumbered IP links for traffic engineering.
- B. Traffic engineering supports multiple IGP instances
- C. Traffic engineering capabilities provide QoS and SLAs.
- D. Authentication is performed by using digital certificates or preshared keys.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_te_diffserv/configuration/15-mt/mp-te-diffserv-15-mt-bo

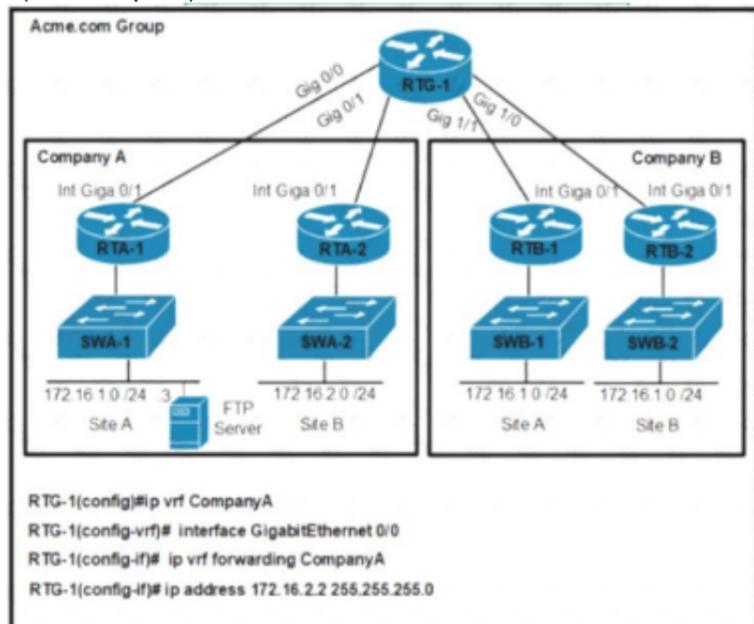
MPLS traffic engineering supports only a single IGP process/instance

The MPLS traffic engineering feature does not support routing and signaling of LSPs over unnumbered IP links.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_te_path_setup/configuration/xs-3s/mp-te-path-setup-xe-3s-book/mp-te-enhance-xe.html

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 14

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

!
summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
!
    
```

The none area 0 routers in OSPF still receive more specific routes of 10.1.1.0.10.1.2.0.10.1.3.0 from area 1. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure route summarization on OSPF-enabled interfaces.
- B. Summarize by using the summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.252.0 command.
- C. Summarize by using the area range command on ABRs
- D. Configure the summary-address 10.1.0.0 255.255.252.0 command under OSPF process.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/2,
changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0/3,
changed state to up
%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.1.1.2 on Ethernet0/0 from
LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
%BGP-3-NOTIFICATION: received from neighbor 192.168.200.1
active 6/7 (Connection Collision Resolution) 0 bytes
%BGP-5-NBR_RESET: Neighbor 192.168.200.1 active reset (BGP
Notification received)
%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.200.1 active Down BGP
Notification received
%BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.200.1 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session BGP Notification received
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer noticed that the router log messages do not have any information about when the event occurred. Which action should the engineer take when enabling service time stamps to improve the logging functionality at a granular level?

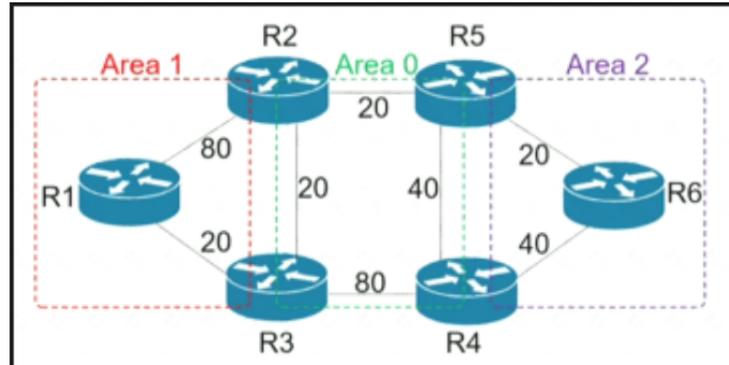
- A. Configure the debug uptime option
- B. Configure the msec option
- C. Configure the timezone option
- D. Configure the tog uptime option

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



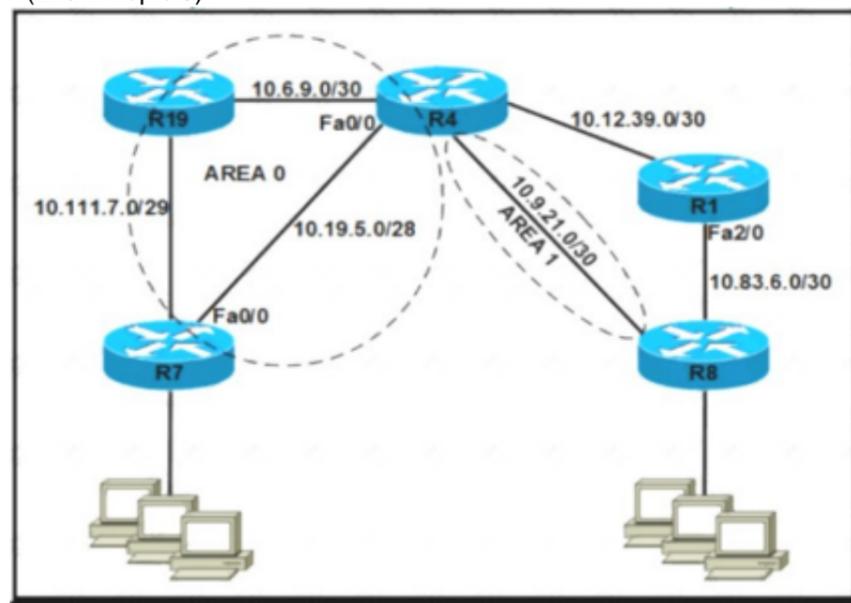
R6 should reach R1 via R5>R2>R1. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 3)



```

R7#sh ip ospf interface fa0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.19.5.2/28, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
Process ID 1, Router ID 10.7.7.255, Network Type POINT TO POINT, Cost: 1
Topology-MFID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
-----
0 1 no no Base
    
```

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

- R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 30
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
- R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 30
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network non-broadcast
- R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 40
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
- R7(config)#interface fa0/0
R7(config-if)#ip ospf priority 255
R7(config-if)#ip ospf hello-interval 10
R7(config-if)#ip ospf dead-interval 40
R7(config-if)#ip ospf network non-broadcast

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

R2#show ip eigrp topology 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
IP-EIGRP (AS 1): Topology entry for 10.10.10.0/24
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD
  is 256005120
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    10.20.20.3 (FastEthernet0/1), from 10.20.20.3, Send flag is
  0x0
    Composite metric is (256005120/256002560), Route is
  External
  Vector metric:
    Minimum bandwidth is 10 Kbit
    Total delay is 200 microseconds
    Reliability is 10/255
    Load is 10/255
    Minimum MTU is 10
    Hop count is 1
  External data:
    Originating router is 10.1.1.1
    AS number of route is 1
    External protocol is OSPF, external metric is 0
    Administrator tag is 0 (0x00000000)

R1#sh run | s eigrp
router eigrp 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255
no auto-summary
        
```

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

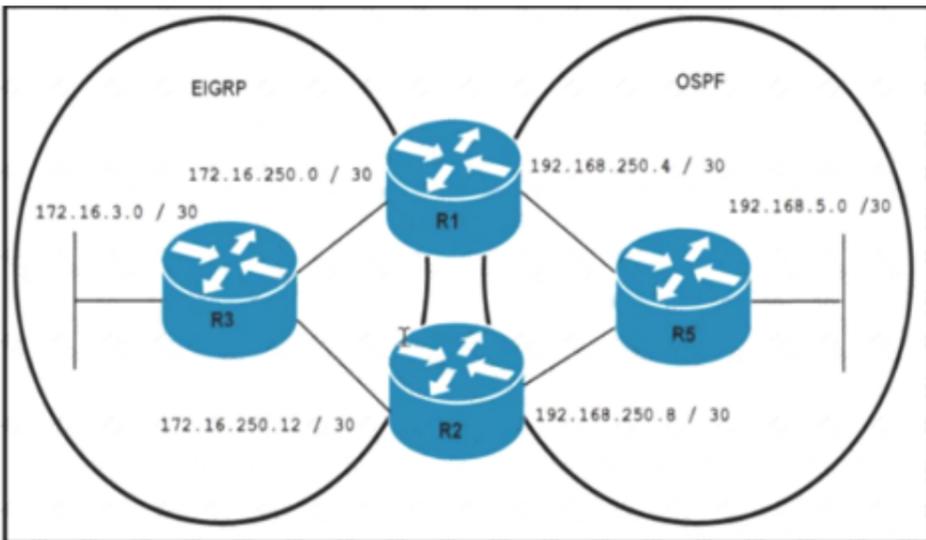
- A. R3 is advertising the 10.20.20.0/24 prefix with a TTL of 1, R3 must set the TTL to 2 for this prefix.
- B. R1 does not have a neighbor relationship with R2. The EIGRP process should be cleared on R1.
- C. Duplicate router IDs on R1 and R3, R1 should modify its router ID.
- D. R1 is not receiving the next-hop IP address of R3. R2 must enable the network 10.20.20.0/24 within EIGRP.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 3)

<pre>R1#show running-config begin router eigrp router eigrp 100 network 172.16.250.0 0.0.0.255 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1 ! router ospf 1 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets network 192.168.250.0 0.0.0.255 area 0</pre>	<pre>R5#traceroute 172.16.3.1 Type escape sequence to abort. Tracing the route to 172.16.3.1 VRP info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id) 1 192.168.250.9 66 msec 192.168.250.6 6 msec 192.168.250.9 8 msec 2 172.16.250.2 33 msec 172.16.250.14 88 msec 172.16.250.2 11 msec R5#</pre>
<pre>R2#show runn begin router eigrp router eigrp 100 network 172.16.250.0 0.0.0.255 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1 ! router ospf 1 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets network 192.168.250.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! ip forward-protocol nd</pre>	



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting a routing loop on the network to reach the 172.16.3.0/16 from the OSPF domain. Which configuration on router R1 resolves the issue?

A)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map LOOPFILT
!
route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
 match ip address 15
!
route-map LOOPFILT permit 20
!
access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

B)

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1 route-map LOOPFILT
!
route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
 match ip address 15
!
route-map LOOPFILT permit 20
!
access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

C)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 route-map LOOPFILT
!
route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
 match ip address 15
!
access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

D)

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 1 1 1 1 1 route-map LOOPFILT
!
route-map LOOPFILT deny 10
 match ip address 15
!
access-list 15 permit 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

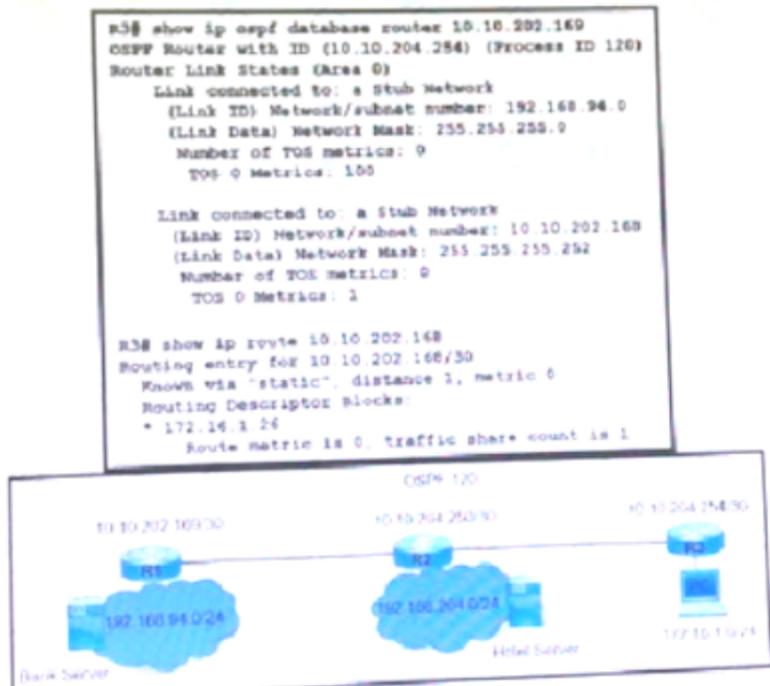
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer finds that PC1 is accessing the hotel website to do the booking but fails to make payment. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32

- (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

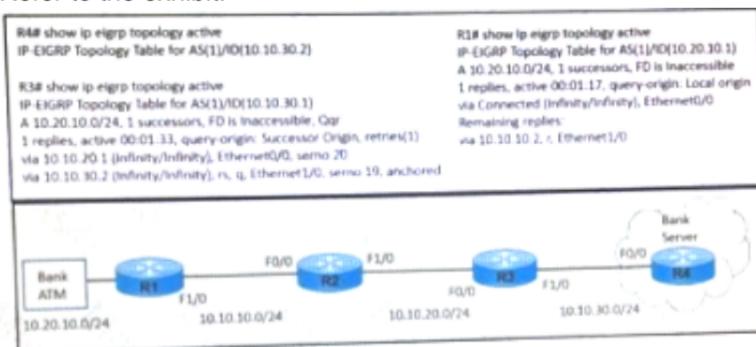
Explanation:

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 36

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



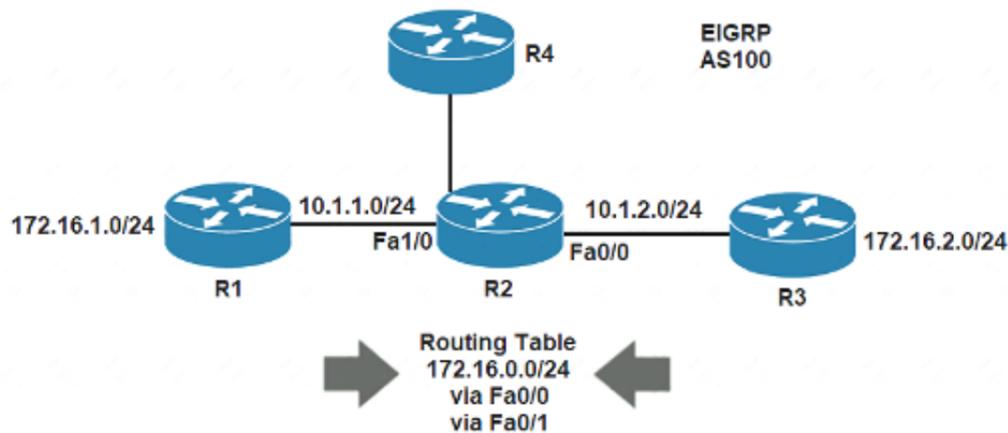
A bank ATM site has difficulty connecting with the bank server. A network engineer troubleshoots the issue and finds that R4 has no active route to the bank ATM site. Which action resolves the issue?

- 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 40

- (Exam Topic 3)
 Refer to the exhibit.



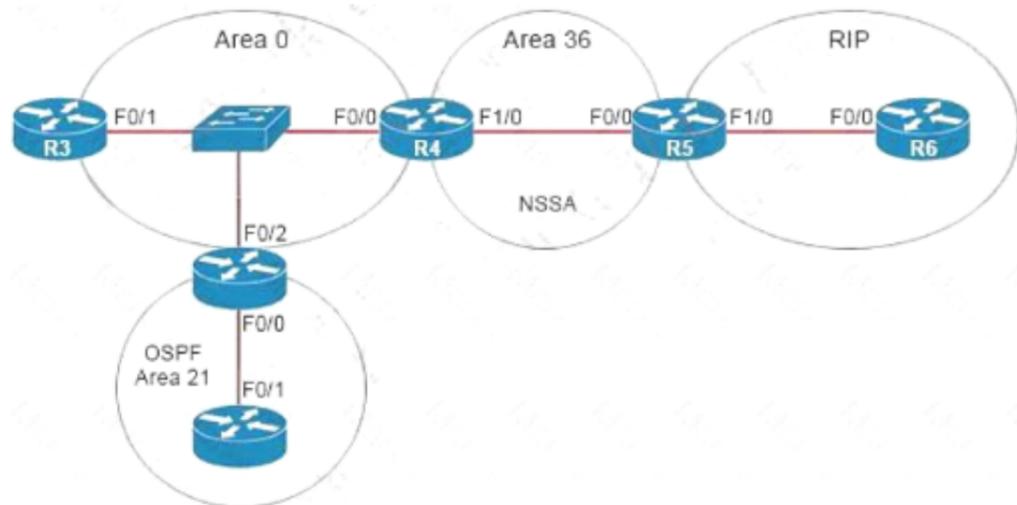
R4 is experiencing packet drop when trying to reach 172.16.2.7 behind R2. Which action resolves the issue?

- 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 41

- (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 43

- (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 47

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*17:40:07.826: AAA/BIND(00000055): Bind i/f
*17:40:07.826: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (00000055): Pick method list 'default'
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 85 for processing
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: TPLUS(00000055) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 85
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 85()
*17:40:07.826: Using server 10.106.60.182
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT/225FE2DC: Started 5 sec timeout
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: socket event 2
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: wrote entire 38 bytes request
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: Would block while reading
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: read entire 12 header bytes (expect 6 bytes data)
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: read entire 18 bytes response
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/225FE2DC: Processing the reply packet
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS: received bad AUTHEN packet: length = 6, expected 43974
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS: Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys).
```

An engineer is troubleshooting a TACACS problem. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure a matching TACACS server IP.
- B. Configure a matching preshared key.
- C. Generate authentication from a relative source interface.
- D. Apply a configured AAA profile to the VTY.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/network-access-control/issues-with-tacacs-authentication/td-p/3412001> The last line shows us the reason, which is "Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys)" so the most likely cause of this problem is key mismatch.

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
CPE# ping 10.0.2.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.2.4, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
1/1/1 ms
CPE# copy flash:/packages.conf tftp://10.0.2.4/
Address or name of remote host [10.0.2.4]?
Destination filename [packages.conf]?
%Error opening tftp://10.0.2.4/packages.conf (Undefined error)
```

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 52

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
RouterA#show snmp community
Community name: ILMI
Community Index: ILMI
Community SecurityName: ILMI
storage-type: read-only active

Community name: ccnp
Community Index: ccnp Community SecurityName: ccnp
storage-type: nonvolatile active access-list: 4

RouterA#show ip access-lists
Standard IP access list 4
10 permit 172.16.1.1
20 permit 172.16.2.2
30 permit 172.16.3.3
Extended IP access list BRANCHES
10 permit ip 172.16.4.4 any (95 matches)
20 deny ip any any (95 matches)
```

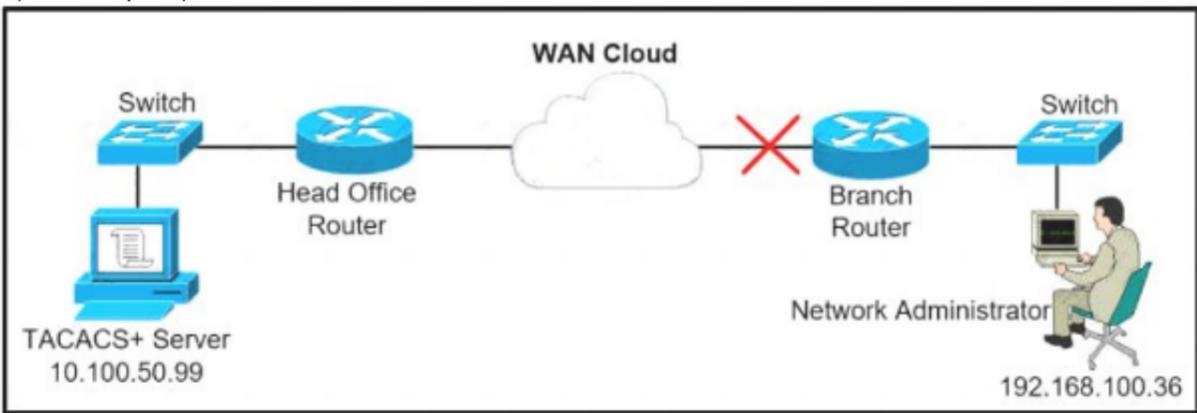
Refer to the exhibit The SNMP server with IP address 172.16.4.4 cannot access host router A Which configuration command on router A resolves the issue?

- A. snmp-server community ccnp
- B. access-list 4 permit 172.16.4.0 0.0.0.3
- C. access-list 4 permit host 172.16.4.4
- D. snmp-server host 172.16.4.4 ccnp

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 3)



A network administrator is trying to access a branch router using TACACS+ username and password credentials, but the administrator cannot log in to the router because the WAN connectivity is down. The branch router has following AAA configuration:

```
aaa new-model
aaa authorization commands 15 default group tacacs+
aaa accounting commands 1 default stop-only group tacacs+
aaa accounting commands 15 default stop-only group tacacs+
tacacs-server host 10.100.50.99
tacacs-server key Cisco123
```

Which command will resolve this problem when WAN connectivity is down?

- A. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local
- B. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ enable
- C. aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ console
- D. aaa authentication login console group tacacs+ enable

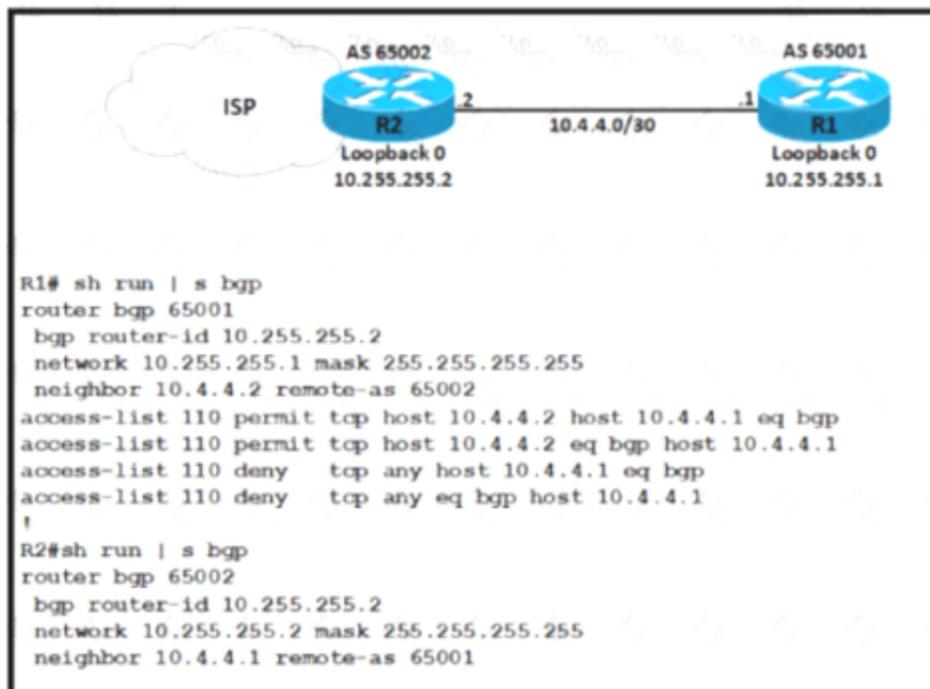
Answer: A

Explanation:

With the "aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local" command configured, when logging in, the password supplied will be attempted to be verified by the TACACS+ server before access is granted. If the server is unavailable/unreachable, then the switch will fall back to using the local authentication database.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit A network engineer notices that R1 and R2 cannot establish an eBGP peering. The following messages appear in the log:

```

*Dec 21 12:08:59.991: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x6A8B3998.1) NSF delete stale NSF not active
*Dec 21 12:08:59.995: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x44397103.1) NSF no stale paths state is NSF not active
*Dec 21 12:08:59.995: BGP: br topo global 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast base (0x6A8B3998.1) Resetting ALL counters.
*Dec 21 12:09:09.819: BG-3-NOTIFICATION: sent to neighbor 10.4.4.2 passive 2/3 (BGP identifier wrong) 4 bytes 0AFFFF02
*Dec 21 12:09:09.823: BGP-4-MSGDUMP: unsupported or mal-formatted message received from 10.4.4.2
*Dec 21 12:09:12.443: 8BGP SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.4.4.2 IPv4 Unicast topology base removed from session BGP Notification received
*Dec 21 12:09:00.191: BGP: br global 10.4.4.2 Open active delayed 12280ms (35000ms max, 60% jitter)
  
```

Which configuration must the engineer apply to R1 to restore the eBGP peering?

- A)


```

router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.2
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny tcp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny tcp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
      
```
- B)


```

router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.2
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny udp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny udp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
      
```
- C)


```

router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.1
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit tcp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny tcp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny tcp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
      
```
- D)


```

router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.255.255.1
  neighbor 10.4.4.2 remote-as 65002
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 permit udp host 10.4.4.2 eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
access-list 110 deny udp any host 10.4.4.1 eq 179
access-list 110 deny udp any eq 179 host 10.4.4.1
      
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 3)
 configuration on the hub router meets this requirement?

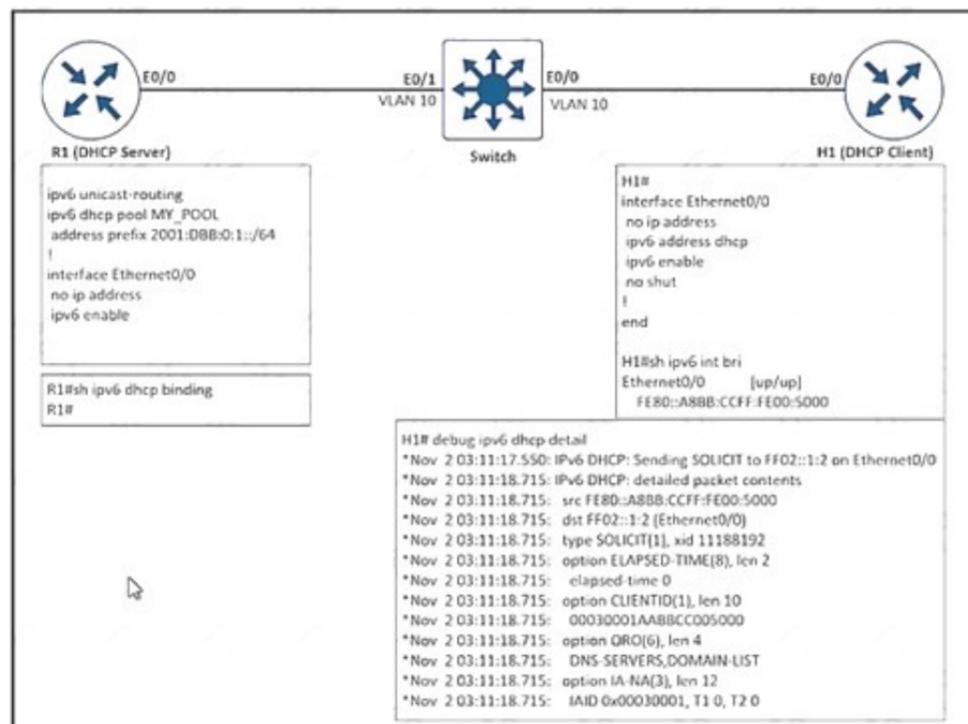
- A. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode gre multipoint
- B. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode dvmrp
- C. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
- D. interface Tunnel0 tunnel mode ip

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63

- (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 FE00 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 64

- (Exam Topic 3)

The network administrator configured CoPP so that all HTTP and HTTPS traffic from the administrator device located at 172.16.1.99 toward the router CPU is limited to 500 kbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must be dropped.

```

access-list 100 permit ip host 172.16.1.99 any
!
class-map CM-ADMIN match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ADMIN
police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
interface E0/0
service-policy input PM-COPP
    
```

CoPP failed to capture the desired traffic and the CPU load is getting higher. Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. interface E0/0no service-policy input PM-COPP!control-planeservice-policy input PM-COPP
- B. policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ADMINno police 500000 conform-action transmit police 500 conform-action transmit!control-planeservice-policy input PM-COPP
- C. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.16.1.99 any eq 80
- D. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.16.1.99 any eq 80access-list 100 permit tcp host 172.16.1.99 any eq 443
- E. policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ADMINno police 500000 conform-action transmit police 500 conform-action transmit

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. Not all connected and static routes of router B are received by router A even though EIGRP neighborship is established between the routers. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A)


```

router eigrp 100
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
eigrp stub connected
            
```
- B)


```

router eigrp 100
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
            
```
- C)


```

router eigrp 100
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.31
redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
            
```
- D)


```

router eigrp 100
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
eigrp stub static
            
```

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

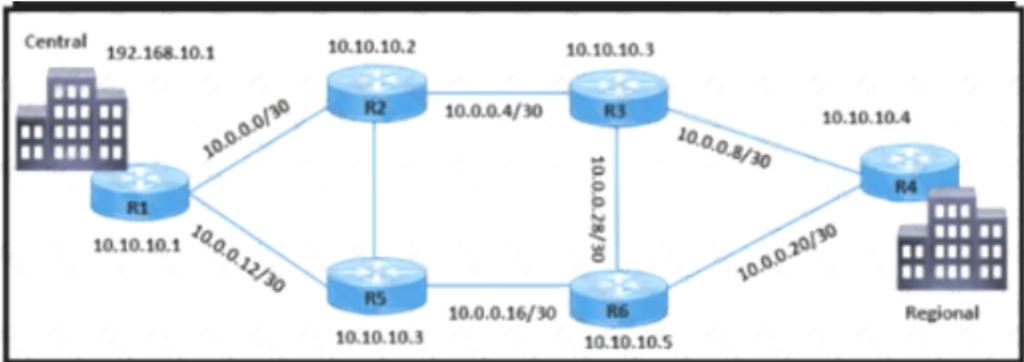
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R3#show ip sla statistics
IPSLAs Latest Operation Statistics
IPSLA operation id: 10
Type of operation: icmp-echo
  Latest RTT: 24 milliseconds
Latest operation start time: *21:26:43.211 UTC Sat Sep 18 2021
Latest operation return code: OK
Number of successes: 75
Number of failures: 0
Operation time to live: Forever

IPSLA operation id: 20
Type of operation: icmp-echo
  Latest RTT: NoConnection/Busy/Timeout
Latest operation start time: *21:26:47.499 UTC Sat Sep 18 2021
Latest operation return code: No connection
Number of successes: 128
Number of failures: 459
Operation time to live: Forever
```



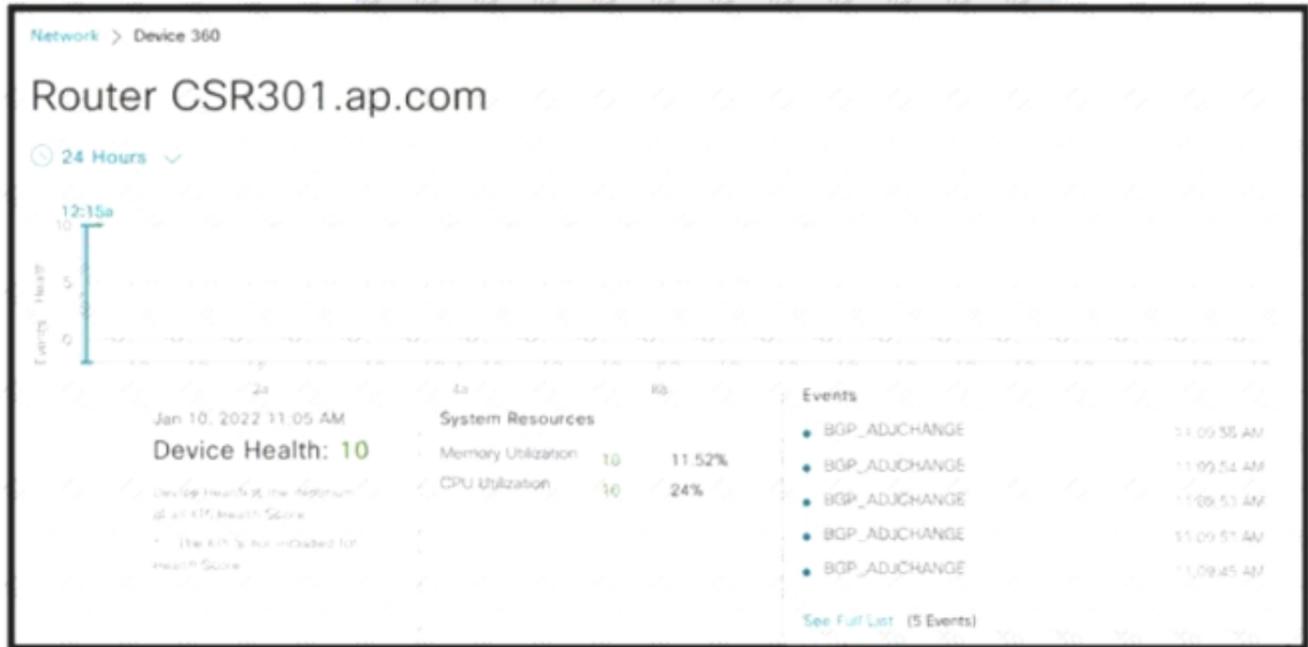
Refer to me exhibit Traffic from R3 to the central site does not use alternate paths when R3 cannot reach 10 10 10 2 Traffic on R3 destined to R4 takes an alternate route via 10 10 10.6 when 10 10 10 4 is not accessible from R3 Which configuration switches traffic destined to 10 10 10 2 from R3 on the alternate path”

- A. R3(config)#ip route 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2 track 20
- B. R2(config)#ip route 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.255 10.0.0.6
- C. R3(config)#track(20 ip sla 20 reachability
- D. R6(config)#ip route 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.255 10.0.0.30

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 3)



```
atomic-aggregate, best
  Extended Community: RT:1:4099
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Jul 28 2022 15:17:49 UTC

router#

router#sh ip bgp 10.140.217.0/24
% Network not in table
router#

router#sh ip bgp 10.140.217.0/24
BGP routing table entry for 10.140.217.0/24, version 685
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    5      11
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65396, (aggregated by 65396 10.140.210.2), imported path from
  1:4099:10.140.217.0/24 (Guest_VN)

    10.140.212.5 from 10.140.212.5 (10.140.210.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external,
atomic-aggregate, best
  Extended Community: RT:1:4099
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Jul 31 2022 18:32:12 UTC
```

Refer to the exhibit. In Cuco DNA Center, a network engineer identifies that BGP-learned networks are repeatedly withdrawn from peers. Which configuration must the engineer apply to resolve the Issue?

A)

```
router bgp 100
  bgp graceful-restart
```

B)

```
router bgp 100
  bgp dampening
```

C)

```
route-map Dampening permit 10
  set dampening 15 750 2000 60
router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.140.212.5 route-map Dampening in
```

D)

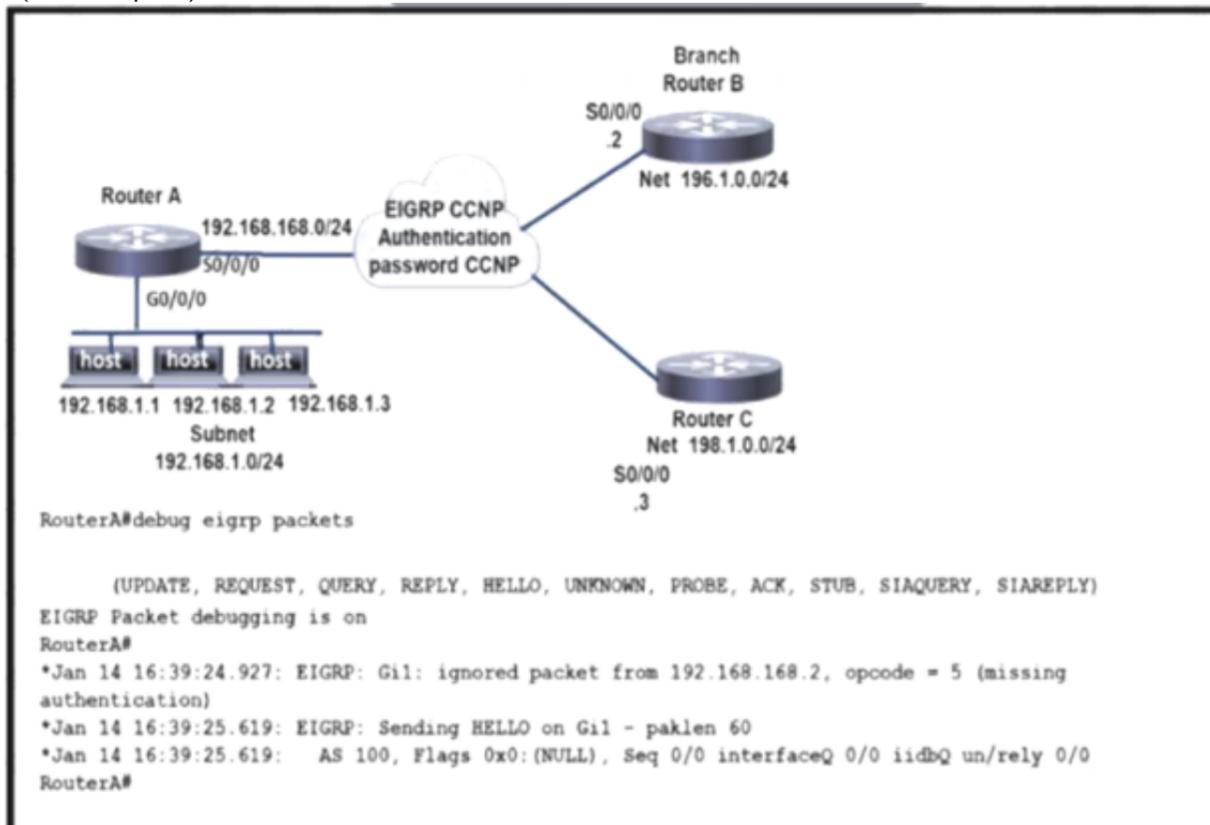
```
route-map Dampening permit 10
  set dampening 15 750 2000 60
router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.140.212.5 route-map Dampening out
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. The services at branch B are down. An engineer notices mal router A and router B are not exchanging any routes Which configuration resolves

the issue on router B?

A)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain CCNP
  key 1
    key-string EIGRP

interface serial0/0/0
  ip address 192.168.168.2 255.255.255.0
  ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
  ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 EIGRP
  negotiation auto
```

B)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain EIGRP
  key 1
    key-string CCNP

interface serial0/0/0
  ip address 192.168.168.2 255.255.255.0
  ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
  negotiation auto
```

C)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain EIGRP
  key 1
    key-string CCNP

interface serial0/0/0
  ip address 192.168.168.2 255.255.255.0
  ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
  ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 EIGRP
  negotiation auto
```

D)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain EIGRP
  key 1
    key-string CCNP

interface serial0/0/0
  ip address 192.168.168.2 255.255.255.0
  ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 EIGRP
  negotiation auto
```

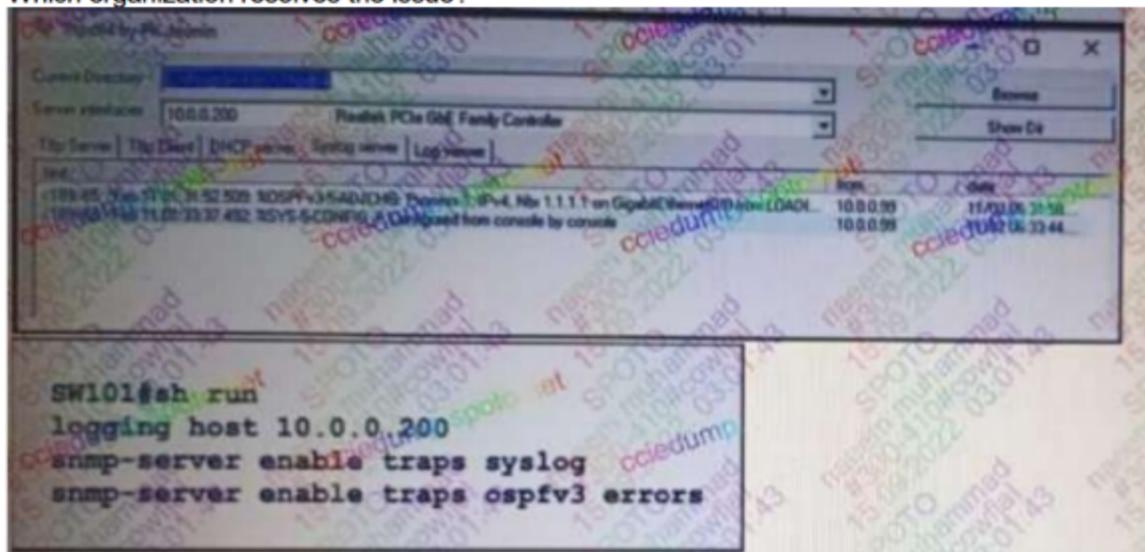
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 83

- (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 ..?

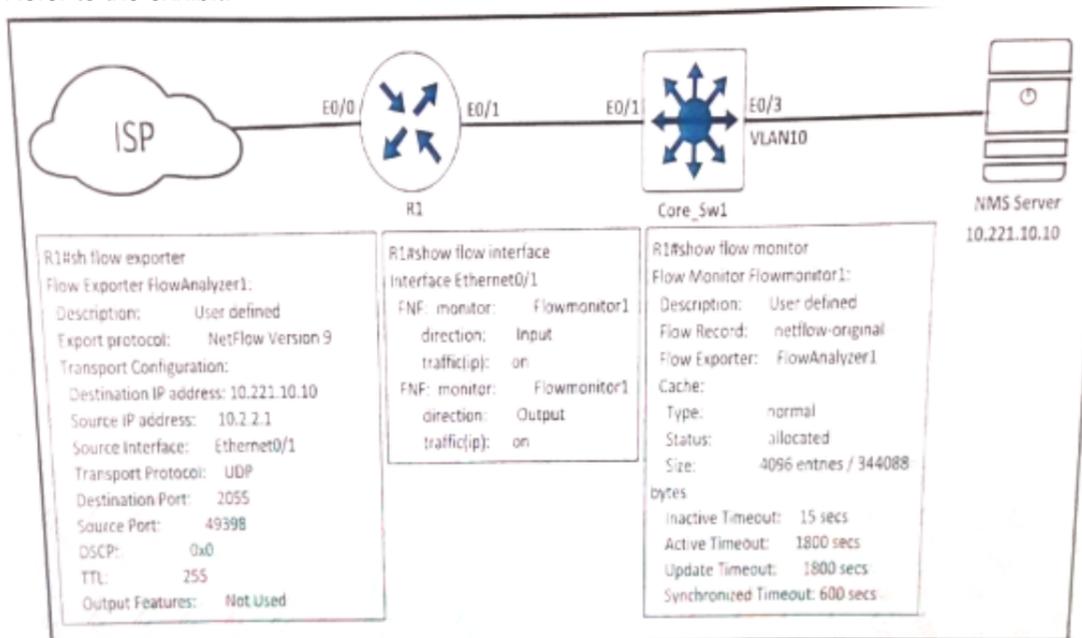
- A. snmp-server enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change
- B. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change restart-status-change
- C. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change neighbor-state-change.
- D. snmp-server-enable traps ospfv3 state-change if-state-change neighbor-state-change

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from ethernet 0/0 of R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. flow monitor Flowmonitor1 source Ethernet0/0
- B. interface Ethernet0/1 ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
- C. interface Ethernet0/0 ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
- D. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1 source Ethernet0/0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 3)

An engineer configured a router with this configuration

```
ip access-hst DENY TELNET
```

```
10 deny tcp any any eq 23 log-input
```

The router console starts receiving log message :%SEC-6-IPACCESSLOGP: list DENY_TELNET denied tcp 192.168.1.10(1022)(FastEthernet1/0 D508.89gb.003f) ->192.168.2.20(23), 1 packet"

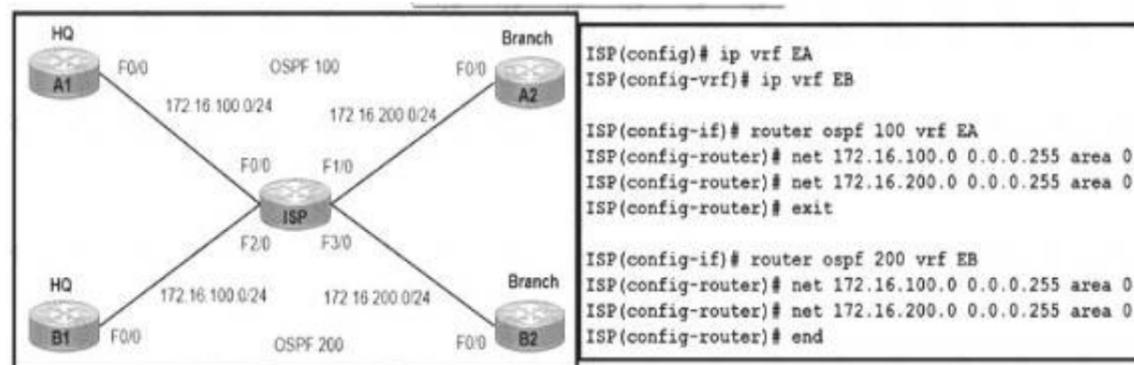
Which action stops messages on the console while still denying Telnet?

- A. Configure a 20 permit ip any any command
- B. Remove log-Input keyword from the access list.
- C. Replace log-input keyword with the log keyword in the access list.
- D. Configure a 20 permit ip any any log-input command.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is provisioning end-to-end traffic service for two different enterprise networks with these requirements

- > The OSPF process must differ between customers on HQ and Branch office routers, and adjacencies should come up instantly.
- > The enterprise networks are connected with overlapping networks between HO and a branch office Which configuration meets the requirements for a customer site?

A)

```

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

B)

```

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

C)

```

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

D)

```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 3)

How is the LDP router ID used in an MPLS network?

- A. The MPLS LOP router ID must match the IGP router ID.
- B. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID over d a loopback is configured.
- C. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID
- D. The force keyword changes the router ID to the speeded address without causing any impact.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2(config)# int tun0
*Jun 23 00:42:06.179: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Tunnel0, changed state to down

R2(config-if)# ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# tunnel source lo0
R2(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.255.255.1

*Jun 23 00:42:15.845: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Tunnel0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)# router eigrp E
R2(config-router)# address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 1
R2(config-router-af)# net 192.168.12.2 0.0.0.0

*Jun 23 00:43:05.730: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 1: Neighbor
192.168.12.1 (Tunnel0) is up: new adjacency
* Jun 23 00:43:05.993: %ADJ-5-PARENT: Midchain parent maintenance
for IP midchain out of Tunnel0 - looped chain attempting to stack
*Jun 23 00:43:15.193: %TUN-5-RECURDOWN: Tunnel0 temporarily
disabled due to recursive routing

*Jun 23 00:43:15.193: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Tunnel0, changed state to down
```

An administrator is configuring a GRE tunnel to establish an EIGRP neighbor to a remote router. The other tunnel endpoint is already configured. After applying the configuration as shown, the tunnel started flapping. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Modify the network command to use the Tunnel0 interface netmask
- B. Advertise the Loopback0 interface from R2 across the tunnel
- C. Stop sending a route matching the tunnel destination across the tunnel
- D. Readdress the IP network on the Tunnel0 on both routers using the /31 netmask

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this question we are advertising the tunnel IP address 192.168.12.2 to the other side. When other end receives the EIGRP advertisement, it realizes it can reach the other side of the tunnel via EIGRP. In other words, it reaches the tunnel destination through the tunnel itself -> This causes "recursive routing" error.

Note: In order to avoid this error, do not advertise the tunnel destination IP address on the tunnel interface to other side.

Good recursive routing reference: <https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccie-routing-switching/gretunnel-recursive-routing-error>

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
RouterB:
router eigrp CLASS
 1
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 10
 1
 topology base
 redistribute ospf 10 match external 1 external 2 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500
 exit-af-topology
 network 172.16.2.2 0.0.0.0
 eigrp router-id 2.2.2.2
 exit-address-family

 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C   172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L   172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C   172.16.2.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L   172.16.2.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O   192.168.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.0.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
O   192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.1.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
O   192.168.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.2.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
D   192.168.11.0/24 [90/10880] via 172.16.2.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/1
D   192.168.12.0/24 [90/10880] via 172.16.2.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/1
D   192.168.13.0/24 [90/10880] via 172.16.2.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

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-router-af-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 10 255 1 1500

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

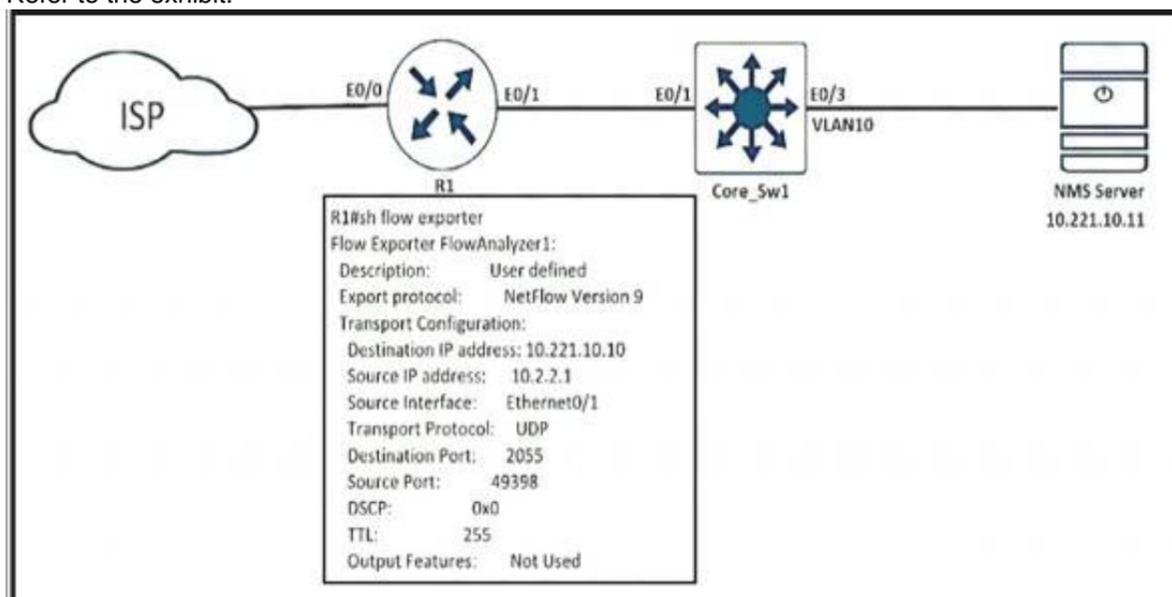
- A. Add set ip next hop 10.1.1.1 in route-map RED permit 20.
- B. Add the continue statement in route-map RED permit 10 instead of continue 20.
- C. Remove match ip address prefix-list 1 from route-map RED permit 10.
- D. Remove the continue 20 statement from route-map RED permit 10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the NMS server cannot see the flow from R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. flow monitor Flowmonitor1 destination 10.221.10.11
- B. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1 destination 10.221.10.11
- C. interface Ethernet0/1 flow-destination 10.221.10.11

D. interface Ethernet0/0flow-destination 10.221.10.11

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the output we notice that the destination IP address is not correct. The NMS server IP address should be 10.221.10.11, not 10.221.10.10. Therefore we have to change this information under "flow exporter ..." configuration.

NetFlow configuration reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/ios/fnetflow/configuration/15-mt/fnf-15-mt-book/cfg-de-fnflow-exprts.html>

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which two solutions are used to overcome a flapping link that causes a frequent label binding exchange between MPLS routers? (Choose two)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To avoid having to rebuild the LDP session altogether, you can protect it. When the LDP session between two directly connected LSRs is protected, a targeted LDP session is built between the two LSRs. When the directly connected link does go down between the two LSRs, the targeted LDP session is kept up as long as an alternative path exists between the two LSRs.

For the protection to work, you need to enable it on both the LSRs. If this is not possible, you can enable it on one LSR, and the other LSR can accept the targeted LDP Hellos by configuring the command `mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept`.

Reference: <https://www.ccexpert.us/mpls-network/mpls-ldp-session-protection.html> Or from the reference at <https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2019/pdf/5eU6DfQV/TECMPL-3201.pdf>

Troubleshooting LDP Issues

Problem:

I. When a link flaps (for a short time),

... Solution:

+ When LDP session supported by link hello is setup, create a targeted hello to protect the session.

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
Match clauses:
 ip address (access-lists): FILTER_ACL
Set clauses:
 ip next-hop verify-availability 209.165.202.129 1 track 100 [down]
 ip next-hop verify-availability 209.165.202.131 2 track 200 [up]
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 20
Match clauses:
Set clauses:
 ip next-hop 209.165.201.30
Policy routing matches: 275364861 packets, 12200235037 bytes
```

An engineer has configured policy-based routing and applied the configured to the correct interface. How is the configuration applied to the traffic that matches the access list?

- A. It is sent to 209.165.202.131.
- B. It is sent to 209.165.202.129.
- C. It is dropped.
- D. It is forwarded using the routing table lookup.

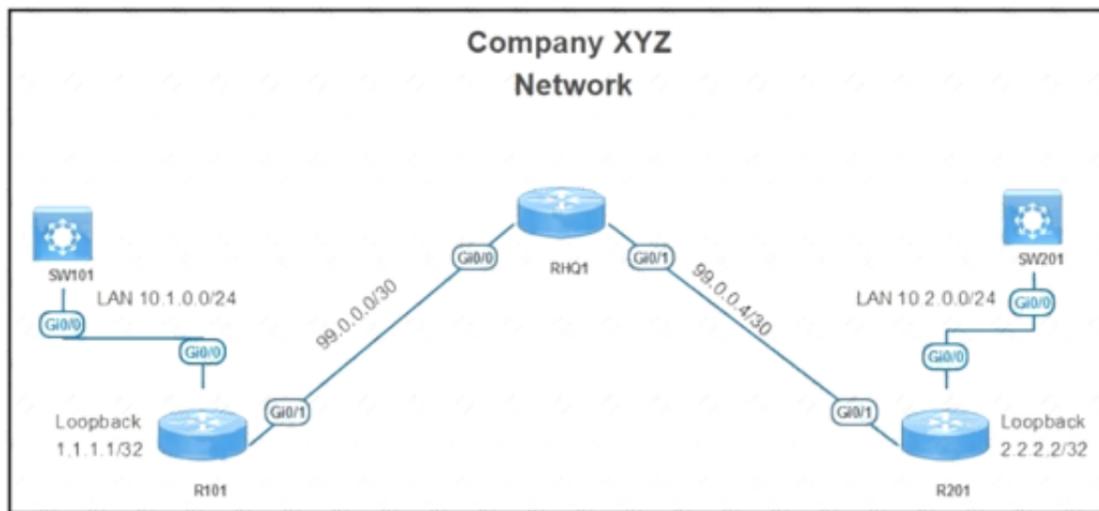
Answer: A

Explanation:

The set `ip next-hop verify-availability` command in route-map configuration mode to configure policy routing to verify the reachability of the next hop of a route map before the router performs policy routing to that next hop. In this question we see track 100 is down so the PBR will not use this next-hop, it will use the second next-hop with track 200 (up).

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 3)



```
R101#sh run | section sla
ip sla 1
  tcp-connect 2.2.2.2 3000 source-ip 1.1.1.1
  threshold 1000
  timeout 1000
```

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

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

Refer to the exhibit While troubleshooting an issue on the network, an engineer notices that a TCP Connect operation failed on port 3000 between R101 and R201. Which command must be configured on R201 to respond to the R101 IP SLA configurations with a control connection on UDP port 1967?

- A. ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 1967
- B. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 1.1.1.1 port 3000
- C. ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 2.2.2.2 port 3001
- D. ip sla responder

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
  destination 172.16.10.2
  export-protocol netflow-v9
  transport udp 90
  exit
|
flow record v4_r1
  match ipv4 tos
  match ipv4 protocol
  match ipv4 source address
  match ipv4 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
  collect counter bytes long
  collect counter packets long
|
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
  record v4_r1
|
ip cef
|
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
  ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 input
```

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?

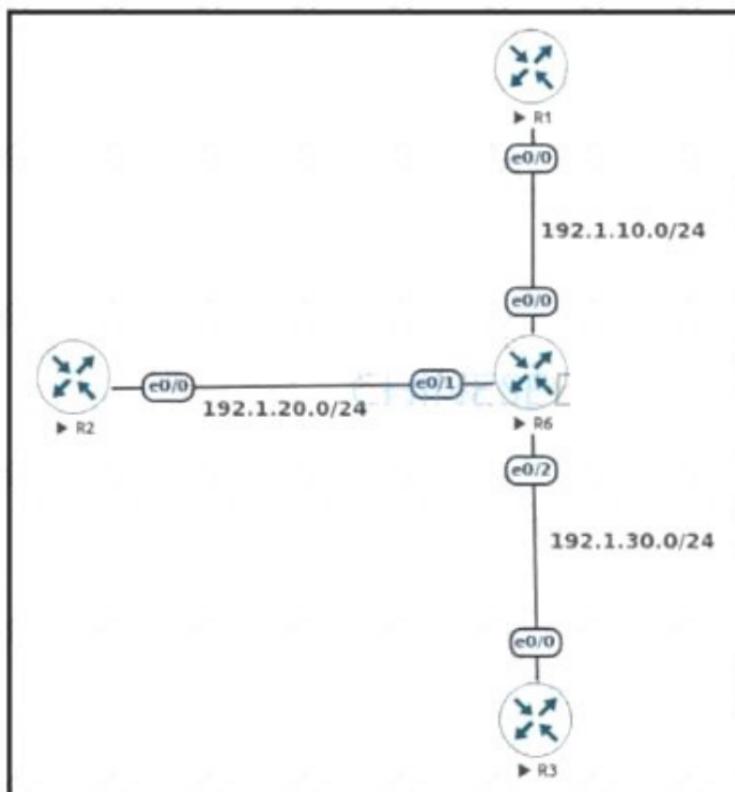
- A. Change the interface configuration FLOW-MONITOR-1 from input to output.
- B. Configure a flow exporter under flow FLOW-MONITOR-1.
- C. Configure more than one flow exporter destination addresses.
- D. Change the flow exporter transport protocol from UDP to TCP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure DMVPN Phase 3 hub-and-spoke topology to enable a spoke-to-spoke tunnel. Which NHRP configuration meets the requirement on R6?

- Interface Tunnel1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e 0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
- interface Tunnel1
 ip nhrp authentication Cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 ip nhrp redirect
- interface Tunnel1
 ip nhrp authentication Cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 ip nhrp shortcut
- Interface Tunnel 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source e 0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136

- (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:

- 172.16.16.0/20
- 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.

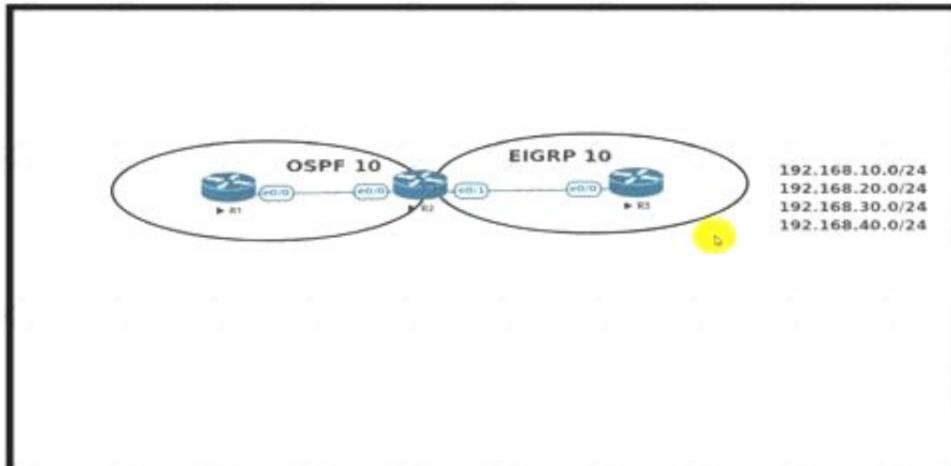
The first prefix-list “ip prefix-list PL-1 deny 172.16.0.0/16 le 23” means “all networks that fall within the 172.16.0.0/16 range AND that have a subnet mask of /23 or less” are denied.

The second prefix-list “ip prefix-list PL-1 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32” means allows all other prefixes.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (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

```

```

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

```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 143

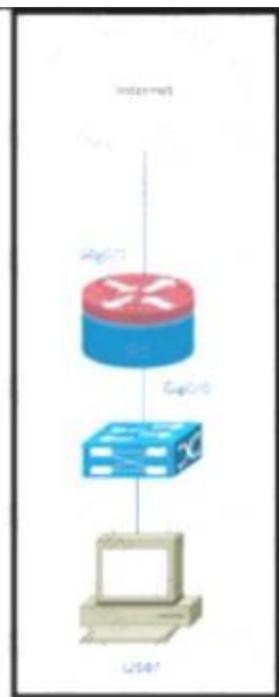
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show time-range

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

R1#show ip access-list interface gig0/0

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



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

- A)


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


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


```
no time-range timer
```
- D)


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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148
 - (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

- A. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1, and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to different AS

- B. The prefix is not advertised to any peer and must be advertised using the network statement on R3.
- C. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 3.3.3.3. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
- D. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 1.111. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
- E. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1. and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same A
- F. Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 3 3.3.3 for the prefix.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

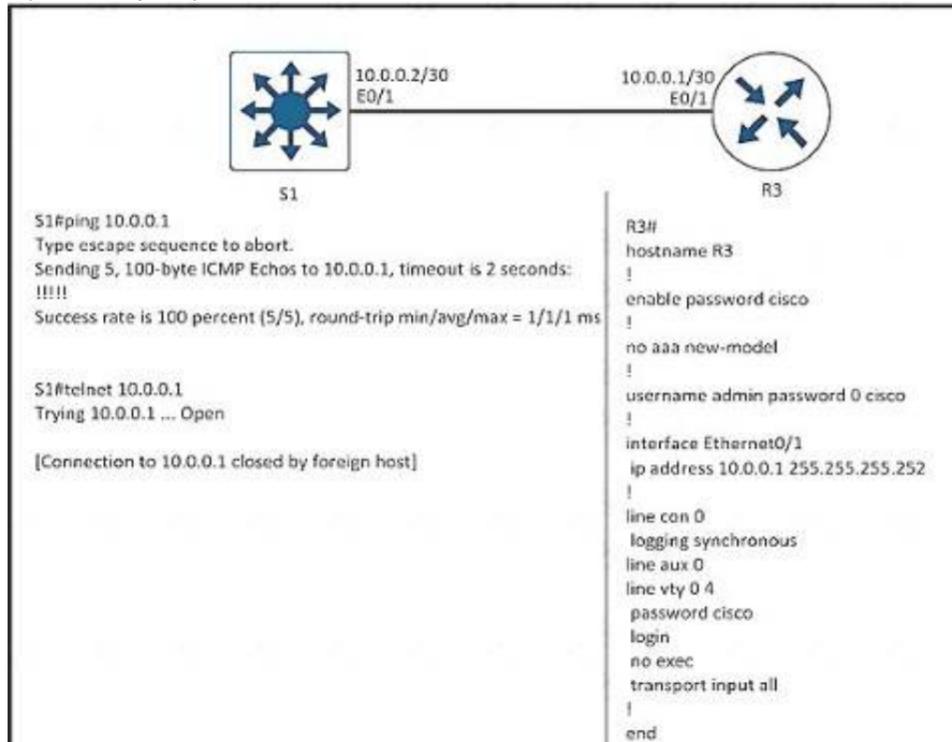
- A. aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication default
authorization exec default
- B. aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization priv default 15
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication default
authorization exec priv15
- C. aaa new-model
aaa authentication login local
aaa authorization exec local
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication local
authorization exec default
- D. aaa new-model
aaa authentication common-id default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication default
authorization exec default

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

- (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 158

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which two protocols are used by a P router to transfer VPN traffic between PE routers in an MPLS network? (Choose two.)

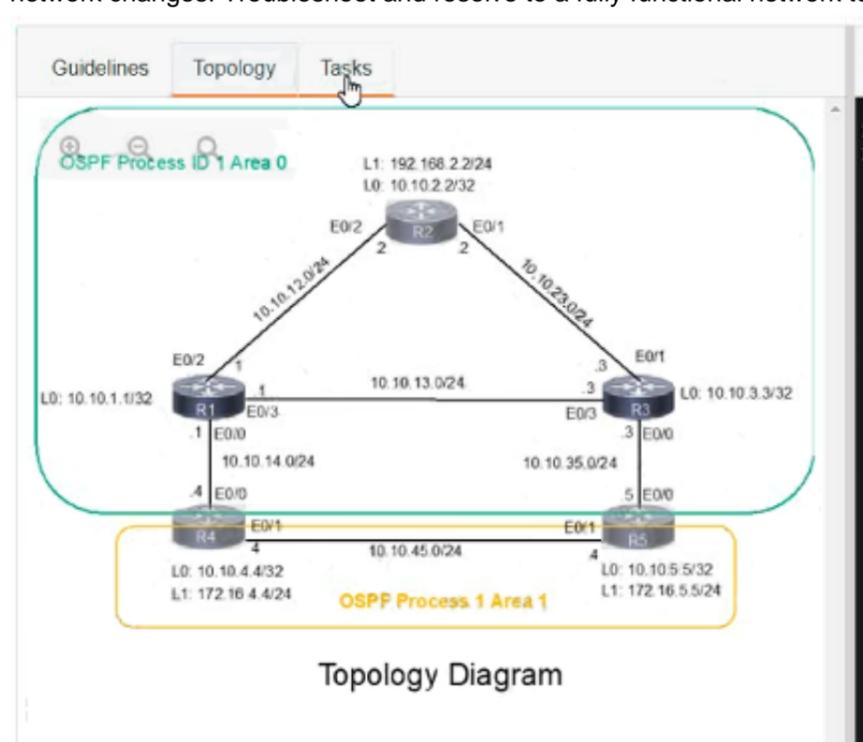
- A. BGP
- B. OSPF
- C. MP-BGP
- D. LDP
- E. RSVP

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network is configured with IP connectivity, and the routing protocol between devices started having problems right after the maintenance window to implement network changes. Troubleshoot and resolve to a fully functional network to ensure that:



Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

A network is configured with IP connectivity, and the routing protocol between devices started having problems right after the maintenance window to implement network changes. Troubleshoot and resolve to a fully functional network to ensure that:

1. Inter-area links have link authentication (not area authentication) using MD5 with the key 1 string CCNP.
2. R3 is a DR regardless of R2 status while R1 and R2 establish a DR/BDR relationship.
3. OSPF uses the default cost on all interfaces. Network reachability must follow OSPF default behavior for traffic within an area over intra-area VS inter-area links.
4. The OSPF external route generated on R4 adds link cost when traversing through the network to reach R2. A network command to advertise routes is not allowed.

R4

```
R2 R4 R5
R4>
R4>
R4>
R4>
R4>en
R4#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1479 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R4
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone EST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
--More--
```

```
R2 R4 R5
key chain CCNP
key 1
  key-string ccnp
  cryptographic-algorithm md5
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip address 172.16.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
  ip address 10.10.14.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf authentication key-chain CCNP
  ip ospf 1 area 0
  duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
  ip address 172.16.45.4 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf 1 area 1
  duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
  no ip address
  shutdown
  duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
  no ip address
  shutdown
  duplex auto
```



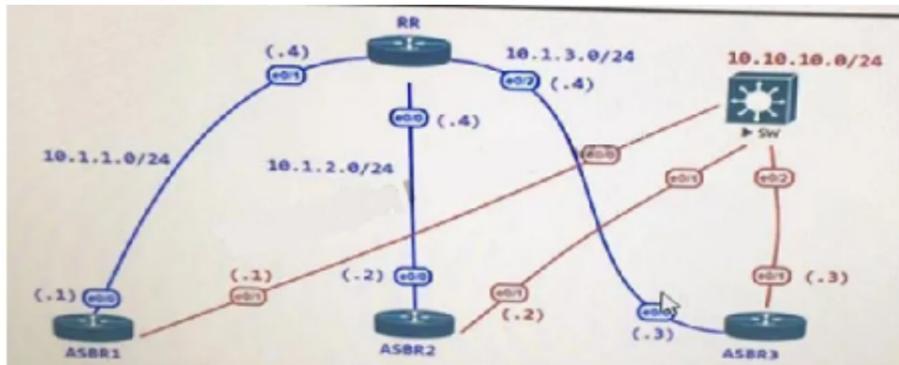
```
R2#show ip ospf nei
R2#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address      Interface
10.10.1.1        1     FULL/BDR        00:00:38   10.10.12.1   Ethernet0/2
10.10.3.3        1     FULL/BDR        00:00:38   10.10.12.1   Ethernet0/1
R2#
```

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



```
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

ASBR3
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.2.4 remote-as 100

ASBR4
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.3.4 remote-as 100
```

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

- A. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client
- B. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self
- C. router bgp 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
- D. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop neighbor 10.1.2.2 ebgp-multihop neighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```

RD#
*Sep 19 00:53:43.003: 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: 10.10.10.3 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

RD#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?

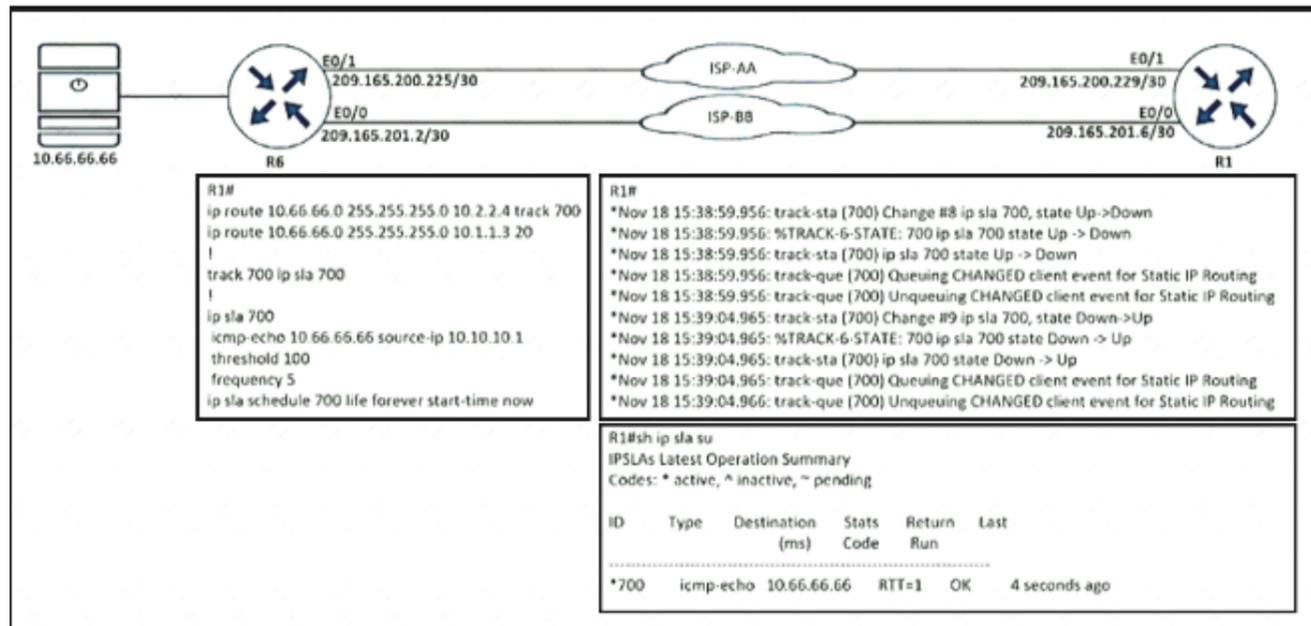
- A. RD(config)#router bgp B5201RD(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 update-source loopback 0
- B. RD(config-router)# neighbor bgp 65101RB(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.3 ebgp-multihop 3
- C. RB(config)# router bgp 65101RB(config)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 update-source loopback 0
- D. RD(config)# router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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is LDP label binding?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

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

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router#show ip bgp vprv4 rd 1100.1001.10.30.116.0/23
BGP routing table entry for 1100.1001.10.30.116.0/23, version 26765275
Paths: (9 available, best #8, no table)
Advertised to update-groups:
 1 2 3
(65001 64955 65003) 65089, (Received from a RR-client)
172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.224.236 (172.16.224.236)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-internal
Extended Community: RT 1100 1001
mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(65008 64955 65003) 65089
172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.131.123.71 (10.131.123.71)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
Extended Community: RT 1100 1001
mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(65001 64955 65003) 65089
172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.253 (172.16.216.253)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
Extended Community: RT 1100 1001
mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(65001 64955 65003) 65089
172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 172.16.216.252 (172.16.216.252)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
Extended Community: RT 1100 1001
mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.77.255.57 (10.77.255.57)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external
Extended Community: RT 1100 1001
mpls labels in/out notlabel/362
(64955 65003) 65089
172.16.254.226 (metric 20645) from 10.57.255.11 (10.57.255.11)
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, confed-external, best
Extended Community: RT 1100 1001
mpls labels in/out notlabel/362

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

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured BGP and wants to select the path from 10.77.255.57 as the best path instead of current best path. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the desired best path
- B. Configure higher MED to select as the best path.
- C. Configure lower LOCAL_PREF to select as the best path.
- D. Configure AS_PATH prepend for the current best path

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Which action resolves this issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 3)

A customer reports that traffic is not passing on an EIGRP enabled multipoint interface on a router configured as below:

```
interface Serial0/0 no ip address
interface Server0/0/0.9 multipoint ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.248
ip split-horizon eigrp 1
```

Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
ip access-list extended CoPP-ICMP
 permit icmp any any echo
!
ip access-list extended CoPP-BGP
 permit tcp any eq bgp any established
!
ip access-list extended CoPP-EIGRP
 permit eigrp any host 224.0.0.10
!
Class-map match-all CoPP-CLASS
 match access-group name CoPP-ICMP
 match access-group name CoPP-BGP
 match access-group name CoPP-EIGRP
!
```

Refer to the exhibit A CoPP policy is implemented to allow specific control traffic, but the traffic is not matching as expected and is getting unexpected behavior of control traffic. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 3)

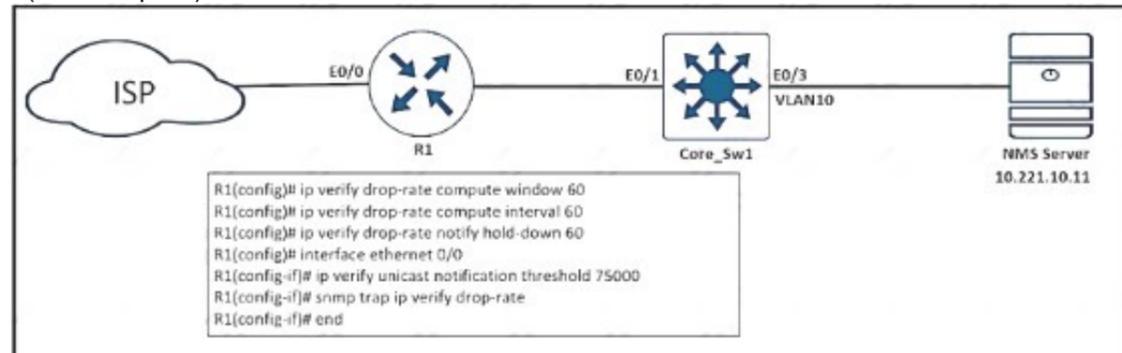
An engineer configured routing between multiple OSPF domains and introduced a routing loop that caused network instability. Which action resolves the problem?

- A. Set a tag using the redistribute command toward a domain and deny inbound in 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 tag 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 189

- (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 verify 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 192

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

R1#
*Sep  5 05:31:58.891: BGP: 10.0.0.17 went from Idle to Active
*Sep  5 05:31:58.895: BGP: 10.0.0.17 open active, local address 10.0.0.18
*Sep  5 05:31:58.907: BGP: 10.0.0.17 read request no-op
*Sep  5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 went from Active to OpenSent
*Sep  5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 sending OPEN, version 4, my as: 65201, holdtime
180 seconds
*Sep  5 05:31:58.911: BGP: 10.0.0.17 send message type 1, length (incl. header) 53
*Sep  5 05:31:58.927: BGP: 10.0.0.17 remote close
*Sep  5 05:31:58.931: BGP: 10.0.0.17 -reset the session
*Sep  5 05:31:58.931: BGPNSF state: 10.0.0.17 went from nsf_not_active to
nsf_not_active

R5#
*Sep  5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 passive open to 10.0.0.17
*Sep  5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 passive open failed - 10.0.0.17 is not update-
source Loopback0's address (10.10.10.5)
*Sep  5 05:34:22.063: BGP: 10.0.0.18 remote connection attempt failed. local address
10.0.0.17
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. The traffic from spoke to hub is dropping. The operations team observes:

- > R2-R3 link is down due to the fiber cut.
- > R2 and R5 receive traffic from R1 in AS 65101.
- > R3 and R5 receive traffic from R4 in AS 65201.

Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A)


```

R6(config)#router bgp 65101
R6(config-router)#no neighbor 10.0.0.17 update-source Loopback0
            
```
- B)


```

R5(config)#router bgp 65101
R5(config-router)#no neighbor 10.0.0.18 update-source Loopback0
            
```
- C)


```

R6(config)#router bgp 65201
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 remote-as 65101
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 update-source Loopback0
R6(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.5 ebgp-multihop 3
            
```
- D)


```

R5(config)#router bgp 65101
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 remote-as 65201
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 update-source Loopback0
R5(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.6 ebgp-multihop 3
            
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is a function of an end device configured with DHCPv6 guard?

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

Answer: C

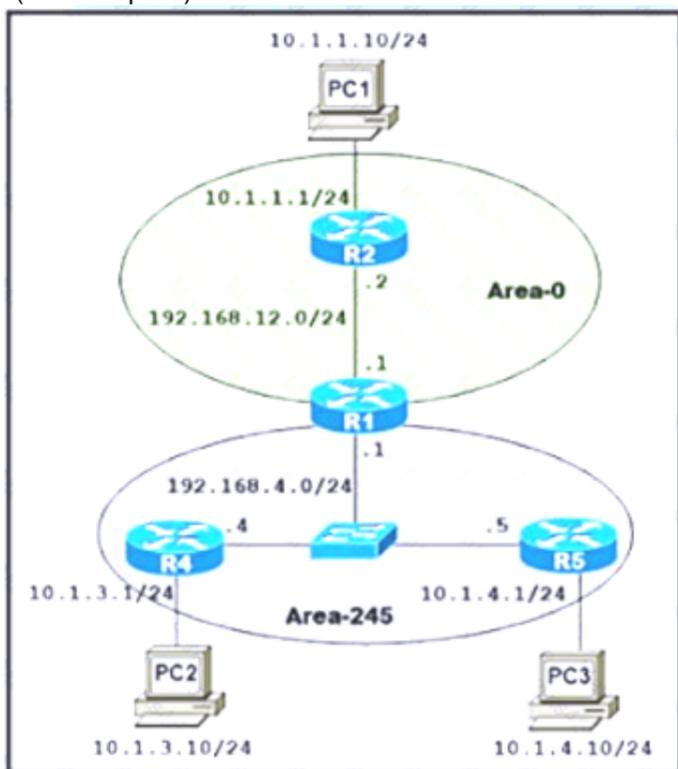
Explanation:

The DHCPv6 Guard feature blocks reply and advertisement messages that come from unauthorized DHCP servers and relay agents. Packets are classified into one of the three DHCP type messages. All client messages are always switched regardless of device role. DHCP server messages are only processed further if the device role is set to server. Further processing of server messages includes DHCP server advertisements (for source validation and

server preference) and DHCP server replies (for permitted prefixes).
 If the device is configured as a DHCP server, all the messages need to be switched, regardless of the device role configuration.

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit A network administrator is troubleshooting to reduce the routing table of R4 and R5 to learn only the default route to communicate from Inter-Area and Intra-Area networks Which configuration resolves the issue?

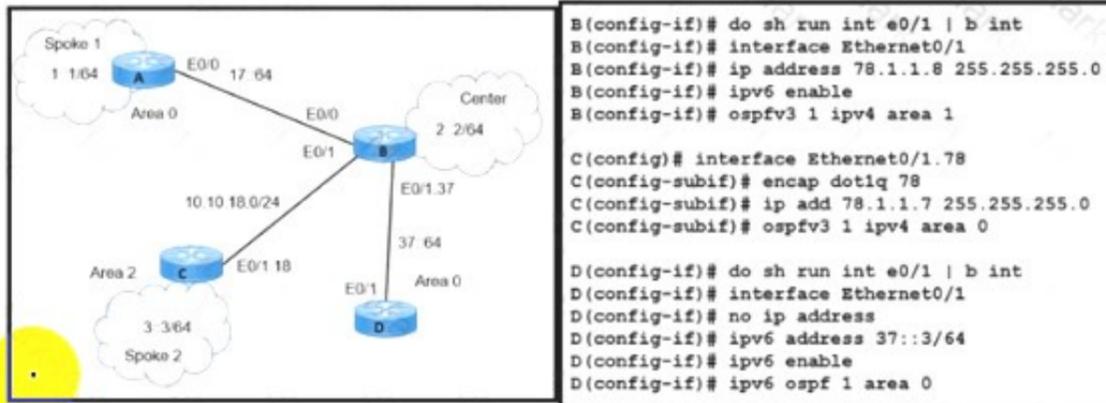
- A)
 - R-1#default area 245
 - R-4#default area 245 default-cost
 - R-5#default area 245 default-cost
 - R-1#area 245 stub no-summary
- B)
 - R-1#area 245 stub no-summary
 - R-4#area 245 stub
 - R-5#area 245 stub
- C)
 - R-1#default area 245 default-cost
 - R-4#default area 245
 - R-5#default area 245
- D)
 - R-1#area 245 stub
 - R-4#area 245 stub no-summary
 - R-5#area 245 stub no-summary

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 3)



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 198

- (Exam Topic 3)

```

Configuration
flow exporter Flow-to-collector
 destination 192.168.100.17 vrf Mgmt-intf
 transport udp 2601
 export-protocol netflow-v5
!
flow monitor My-netflow
 exporter Flow-to-collector
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
!
! and the management-interface is configured as follows:
interface GigabitEthernet0
 description Management-Interface
 vrf forwarding Mgmt-intf
 ip address 192.168.100.50 255.255.255.0
 negotiation auto

router#sh flow exporter statis
Flow Exporter Flow-to-collector:
 Packet send statistics (last cleared 1w4d ago):
  Successfully sent: 0 (0 bytes)
 Reason not
 given: 8696868 (11473678976 bytes)
 Client send statistics:
 Client: Flow Monitor OeKB-netflow
 Records added: 256783312
 - failed to send: 256783312
 Bytes added: 2783766384
 - failed to send: 2783766384
router#
    
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured NetFlow data, but the data is not visible at the NetFlow collector. Which configuration allows the router to send the records?

- A. Configure the management interface in the global routing table to send the records.
- B. Configure a different interface to send the records.
- C. Configure the NetFlow collector to listen at export-protocol netflow-v5.
- D. Rectify NetFlow collector reachability from the management interface.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which two components are required for MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration? (Choose two)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 205

- (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?

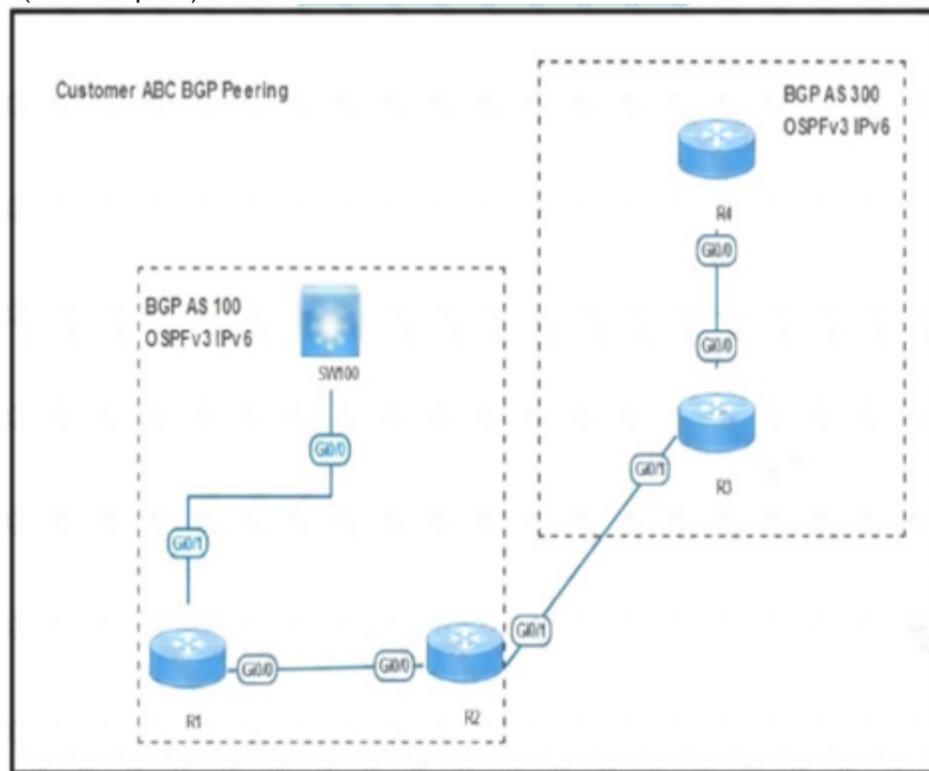
- router ospf 1 vrf blue
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
- router ospf 1 vrf blue
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
- router ospf 1 vrf blue
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
router 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 210

- (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 211

- (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
```

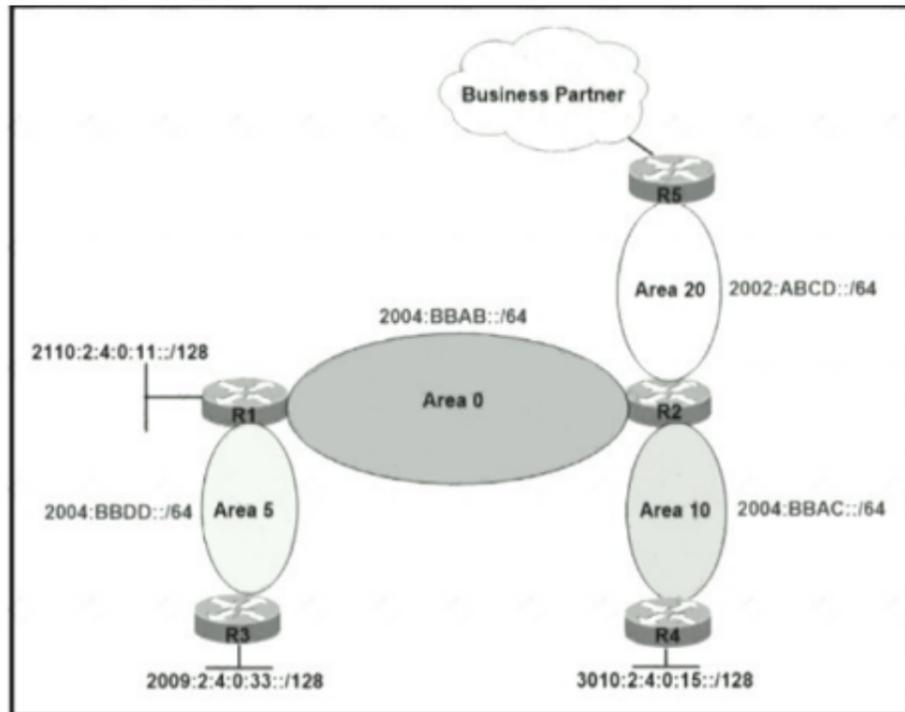
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator added a new spoke site with dynamic IP on the DMVPN network. Which configuration command passes traffic on the DMVPN tunnel from the spoke router?

- A. ip nhrp registration ignore
- B. ip nhrp registration no-registration
- C. ip nhrp registration dynamic
- D. ip nhrp registration no-unique

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219

- (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 223

- (Exam Topic 3)

The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing so that inbound SSH traffic is policed to 500 kbps This policy must apply to traffic coming in from 10.10.10.0/24 and 192.168.10.0/24 networks

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

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

- no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
!
policy-map PM-COPP
class CLASS-SSH
no police 500000 conform-action transmit
police 500000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
- interface E0/0
no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
interface E0/1
no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
control-plane
service-policy input PM-COPP
- no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
!
Interface E0/0
no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
Interface E0/1
no service-policy input PM-COPP
!
control-plane
service-policy input PM-COPP
- no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

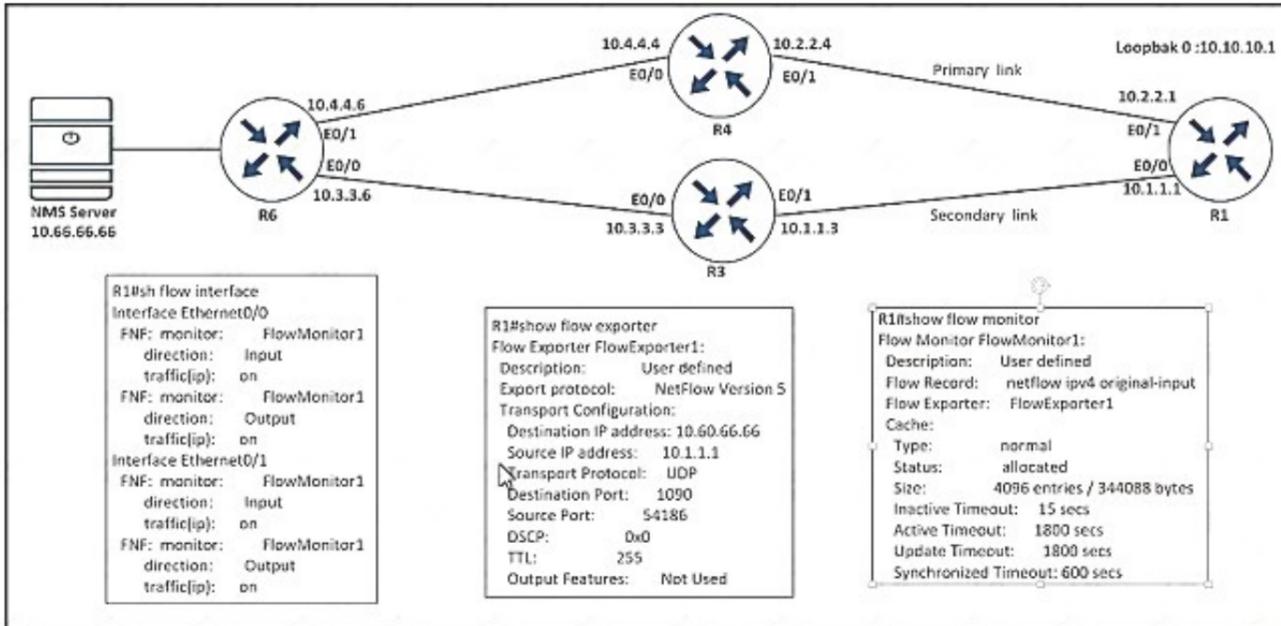
```
no access-list 100
access-list 100 permit tcp 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 22
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 228

- (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 230

- (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 234

- (Exam Topic 3)

An engineer must establish a connection between two CE routers for two customers with overlapping IP addresses Customer_a is connected to interfaces Gig0/0, and Customer_b is connected to interfaces Gig0/1. Routers CE1 and CE2 are configured as follows:

```
ip vrf customer_a
 rd 1:1
 route-target both 1:1
!
ip vrf customer_b
 rd 2:2
 route-target both 2:2
```

Drag and drop the code snippets from the right onto the boxes in the configuration to establish the needed connection. Snippets may be used more than once.

```
CE1
interface Gig0/0
 ip vrf forwarding 
 ip address 
!
interface Gig0/1
 ip vrf forwarding 
 ip address 

CE2
interface Gig0/0
 ip vrf forwarding 
 ip address 
!
interface Gig0/1
 ip vrf forwarding 
 ip address
```

customer_a

customer_b

192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
CE1
interface Gig0/0
 ip vrf forwarding customer_a
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Gig0/1
 ip vrf forwarding customer_b
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0

CE2
interface Gig0/0
 ip vrf forwarding customer_a
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Gig0/1
 ip vrf forwarding customer_b
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

customer_a

customer_b

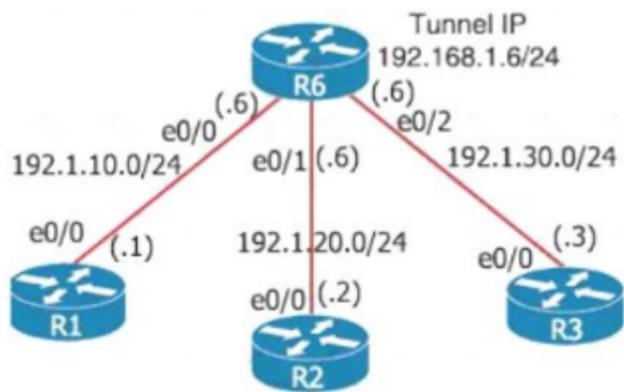
192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

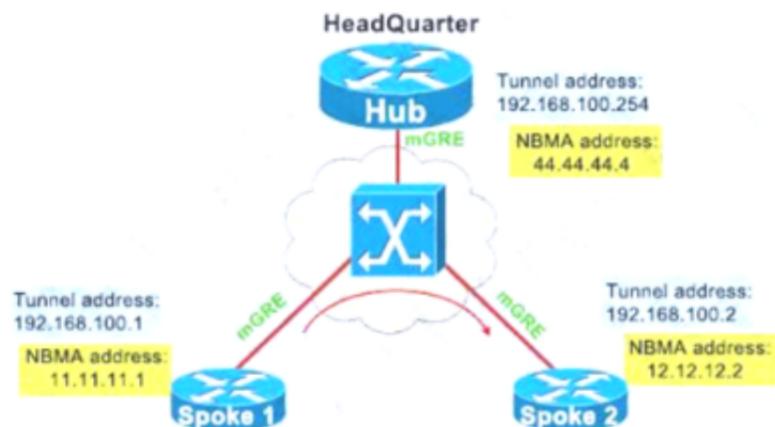
```
interface Tunnel 1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source e0/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
ip nhrp network-id 1
ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6
ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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



DMVPN Phase II – Dynamic Mapping
 Text Description automatically generated

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

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

NEW QUESTION 238

- (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 243

- (Exam Topic 3)

An engineer failed to run diagnostic commands on devices using Cisco DNA Center. Which action in Cisco DNA Center resolves the issue?

- A. Enable Command Runner
- B. Enable APIs
- C. Enable CDP
- D. Enable Secure Shell

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to Exhibit.

```
R1#sh ipv6 access-list GUARD
IPv6 access list GUARD
deny tcp any host 2001:DB8:A:B::10 eq telnet (6 matches) sequence 10
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::20 host 2001:DB8:A:B:10 eq telnet sequence 20
permit tcp host 2001:DB8:A:A::2 host 2001:DB8:D::1 eq www sequence 30
permit ipv6 2001:DB8:A:A::/64 any (67 matches) sequence 40
```

PC2 is directly connected to R1. A user at PC2 cannot Telnet to 2001:db8:a:b::10. The user can ping 2001:db8:a:b::10 and receive DHCP-related information from the DHCP server. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Remove sequence 10 and put it back as sequence 25.
- B. Remove sequence 20 and put it back as sequence 45.
- C. Remove sequence 30 and put it back as sequence 5.
- D. Remove sequence 40 and put it back as sequence 15.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 249

- (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 keepalive and hold down timers on R1 and R2.
- D. Set static EIGRP neighborship between R1 and R2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253

- (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 254

- (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 ipv6" sets the encapsulation mode of the tunnel to mGRE IPv6.

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which table is used to map the packets in an MPLS LSP that exit from the same interface, via the same next hop, and have the same queuing policies?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 259

- (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 264

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator must optimize the segment size of the TCP packet on the DMVPN IPsec protected tunnel interface, which carries application traffic from

the head office to a designated branch. The TCP segment size must not overwhelm the MTU of the outbound link. Which configuration must be applied to the router to improve the application performance?

- interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp packet-size 1360
 !
 crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
- interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp payload-size 1360
 !
 crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption
- interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 !
 crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
- interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp max-segment 1360
 !
 crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption

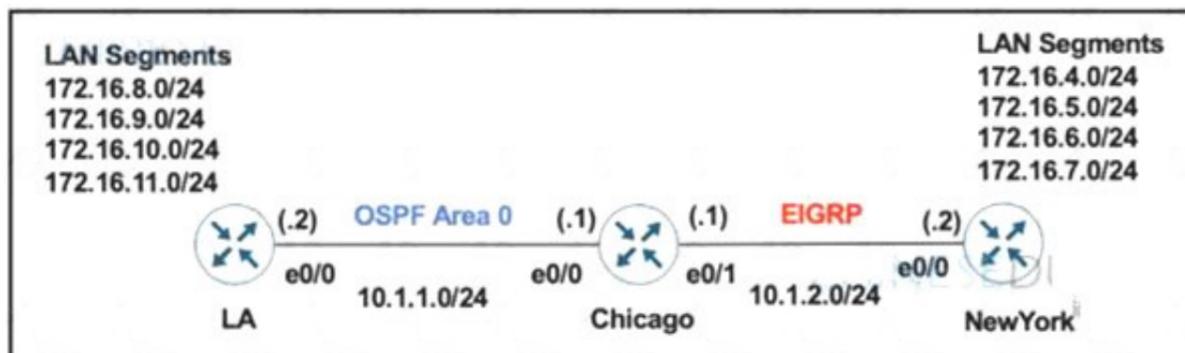
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator configured the Chicago router to mutually redistribute the LA and New York routes with OSPF routes to be summarized as a single route in EIGRP using the longest summary mask:

```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
!
interface E 0/0
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

After the configuration, the New York router receives all the specific LA routes but the summary route. Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Chicago router?

- interface E 0/1
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
- interface E 0/1
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
- router eigrp 100
 summary-address 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
- router eigrp 100
 summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0

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

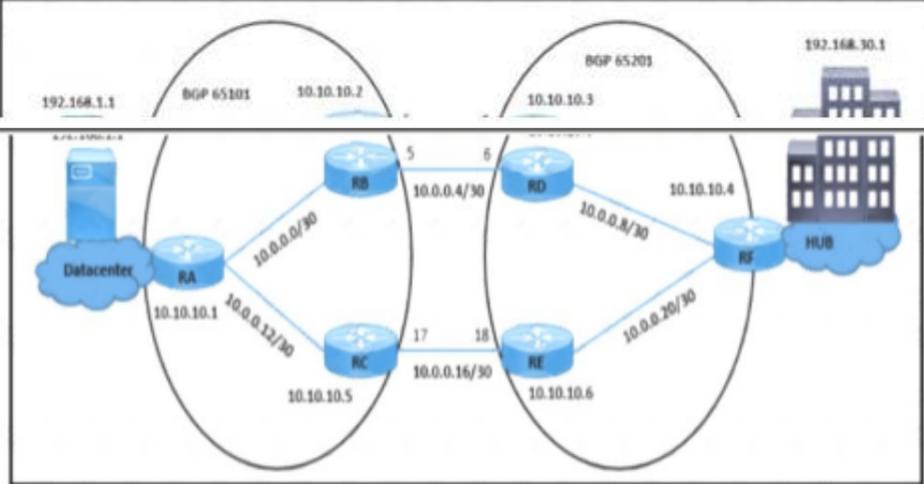
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 268

- (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 271

- (Exam Topic 3)
 Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.23.5.10 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1420
 ip nhrp authentication C@trts81
 ip nhrp map multicast 192.168.200.1
 ip nhrp map 172.23.5.1 192.168.200.1
 ip nhrp network-id 10
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 ip nhrp shortcut
 ip ospf network broadcast
 ip ospf priority 0
 tunnel source 192.168.100.146
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 tunnel key 100
```

A network engineer is adding a new spoke router into an existing DMVPN Phase 3 tunnel with a hub router to provide secure communication between sites Which additional configuration must the engineer apply to enable the tunnel to come up?

- A. ip nhrp registration no-unique
- B. ip nhrp server-only non-caching
- C. ip nhrp responder tunnel
- D. ip nhrpnhs 172.23.5.1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Exam Topic 3)

```
aaa new-model
 !
 aaa authentication login default line enable
 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
```

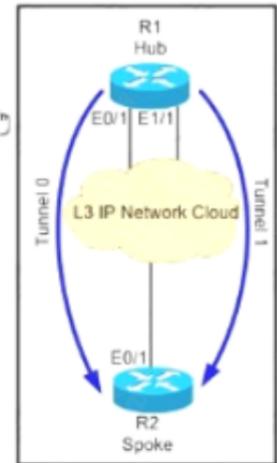
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured user login based on authentication database on the router, but no one can log into the router. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- 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 278

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. The hub and spoke are connected via two DMVPN tunnel interfaces The NHRP is configured and the tunnels are detected on the hub and the spoke Which configuration command adds an IPsec profile on both tunnel interfaces to encrypt traffic?

- A. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN multipoint
- B. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN tunnel1
- C. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN shared
- D. tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN unique

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 281

- (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 284

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which OS1 model is used to insert an MPLS label?

- A. between Layer 5 and Layer 6
- B. between Layer 1 and Layer 2
- C. between Layer 3 and Layer 4
- D. between Layer 2 and Layer 3

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 291

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
Description **** WAN link ****
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
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
!
```

- A)
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network broadcast
- B)
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf interface type network
- C)
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network point-to-point
- D)
interface loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf interface area 10

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator opens a telnet connection to the router and gets the message:

```
R1#telnet 10.1.1.2
```

```
Trying 10.1.1.2 Open
```

```
(Connection to 10.1.1.2 closed by foreign host)
```

Router R2 is configured with enable secret and password commands. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure the logging synchronous command on line vty.
B. Configure the exec command on line vty.
C. Configure the login local command on line vty
D. Configure the enable password command on line vty.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100
H Address Interface Hold Uptime SRTT RTO Q Seq
(sec) (ms) Cnt Num
1 192.168.10.1 Ser1/0 12 00:00:39 1 5000 2 0
*Jan 1 15:40:21.295: ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan 1 15:40:51.567: ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency
*Jan 1 15:42:11.107: ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan 1 15:42:14.879: ADUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency
```

```
R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100
```

<pre>R1 Configuration: key chain cisco key 2 key-string abc ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Serial1/0 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0 ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5 ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco serial restart-delay 0 ! router eigrp 100 network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 network 192.168.10.0 no auto-summary</pre>	<pre>R2 configuration: key chain cisco key 1 key-string 123 key 2 key-string abc ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.0 ! interface Serial1/0 ip address 192.168.10.2 255.255.255.0 ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5 ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco no fair-queue ! ! router eigrp 100 network 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255 network 192.168.10.0 no auto-summary</pre>
--	--

R1 and R2 are configured for EIGRP peering using authentication and the neighbors failed to come up. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure a matching key-id number on both routers
- B. Configure a matching lowest key-id on both routers
- C. Configure a matching key-chain name on both routers
- D. Configure a matching authentication type on both router

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 298

- (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: 0000000902000000C025808:

```
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 299

- (Exam Topic 3)

How is a preshared key "Test" for all the remote VPN routers 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 300

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is investigating an OSPF issue reported by the Cisco DNA Assurance Center. Which action resolves the issue?

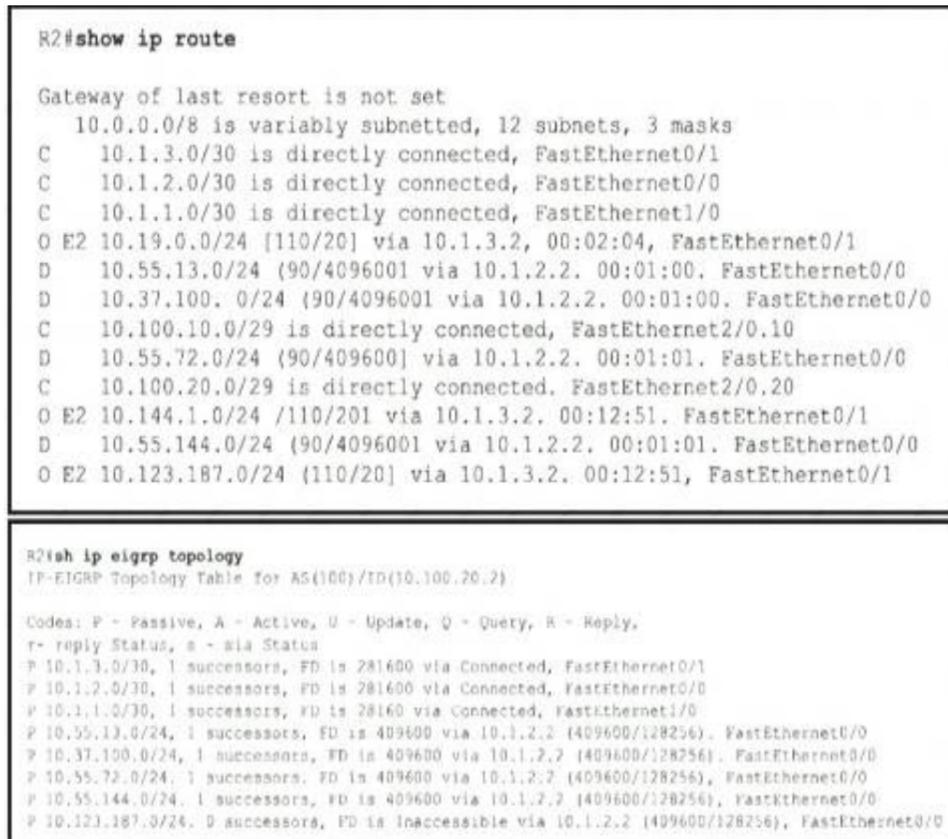
- A. One of the neighbor links is down Bring the interface up by running shut and no shut
- B. One of the interfaces is using the wrong MTU Match interface MTU on both links
- C. An ACL entry blocking multicast on the interfaces Allow multicast through the interface ACL
- D. One of the interfaces is using the wrong authentication Match interface authentication on both links

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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 310

- (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 GigabitEthernet2no 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 315

- (Exam Topic 3)

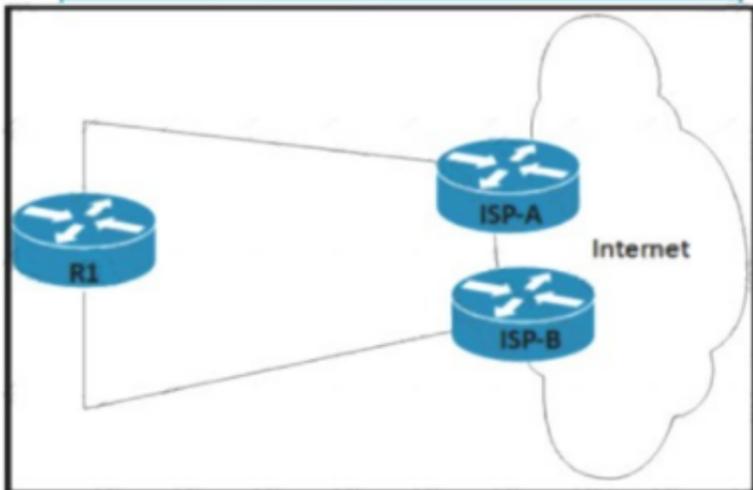
What is a MPLS PHP label operation?

- 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 317

- (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-A,
- 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 319

- (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 320

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# show ip ospf database self-originate
OSPF Router with ID (10.255.255.1) (Process ID 1)
Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
Link count
10.255.255.1 10.255.255.1 4           0x800003BD  0x001AD9
3
Summary Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.0.34.0    10.255.255.1 3604        0x80000380  0x00276C
10.255.255.4 10.255.255.1 3604        0x80000380  0x00762B
Type-5 AS External Link States
Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
Tag
0.0.0.0      10.255.255.1 3604        0x800001D0  0x001CBC
0
*Feb 22 22:50:39.523: %OSPF-4-FLOOD_WAR: Process 1 flushes LSA
ID 0.0.0.0 type-5 adv-rtr 10.255.255.1 in area 0
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 324

- (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?

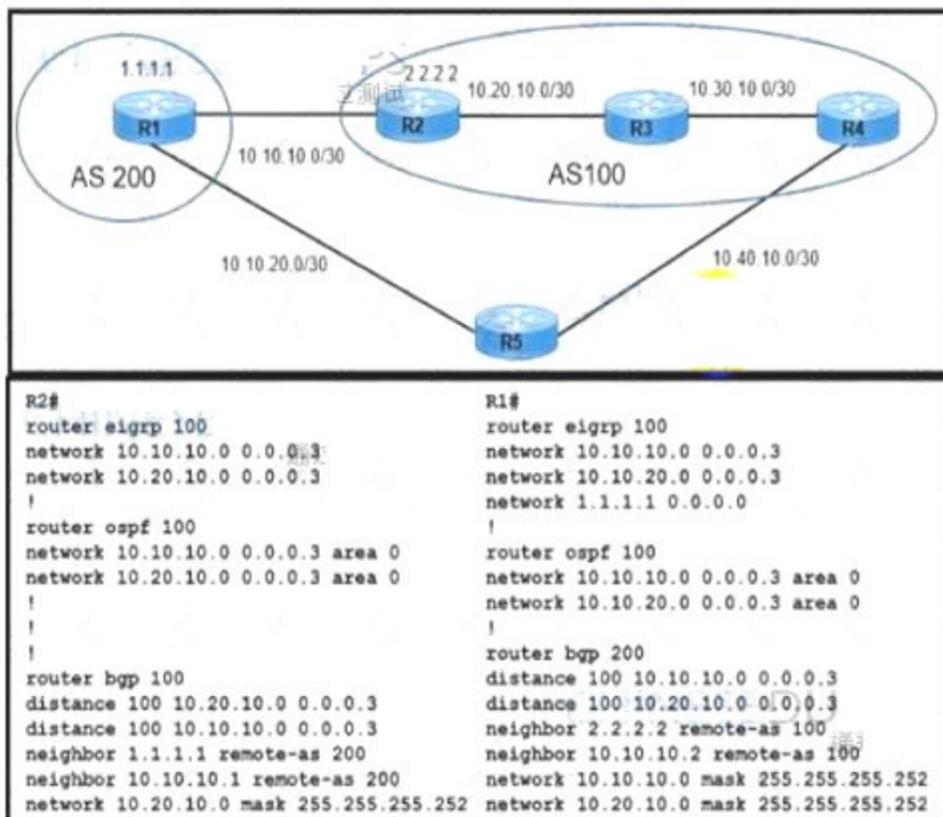
- A. MP-BGP uses control plane services for label prefix bindings in the MPLS forwarding table
- B. LSP uses NSF to recover from disruption *i control plane service
- C. FEC uses a control plane service to distribute information between primary and secondary processors
- D. LDP uses SSO to recover from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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 326

- (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?

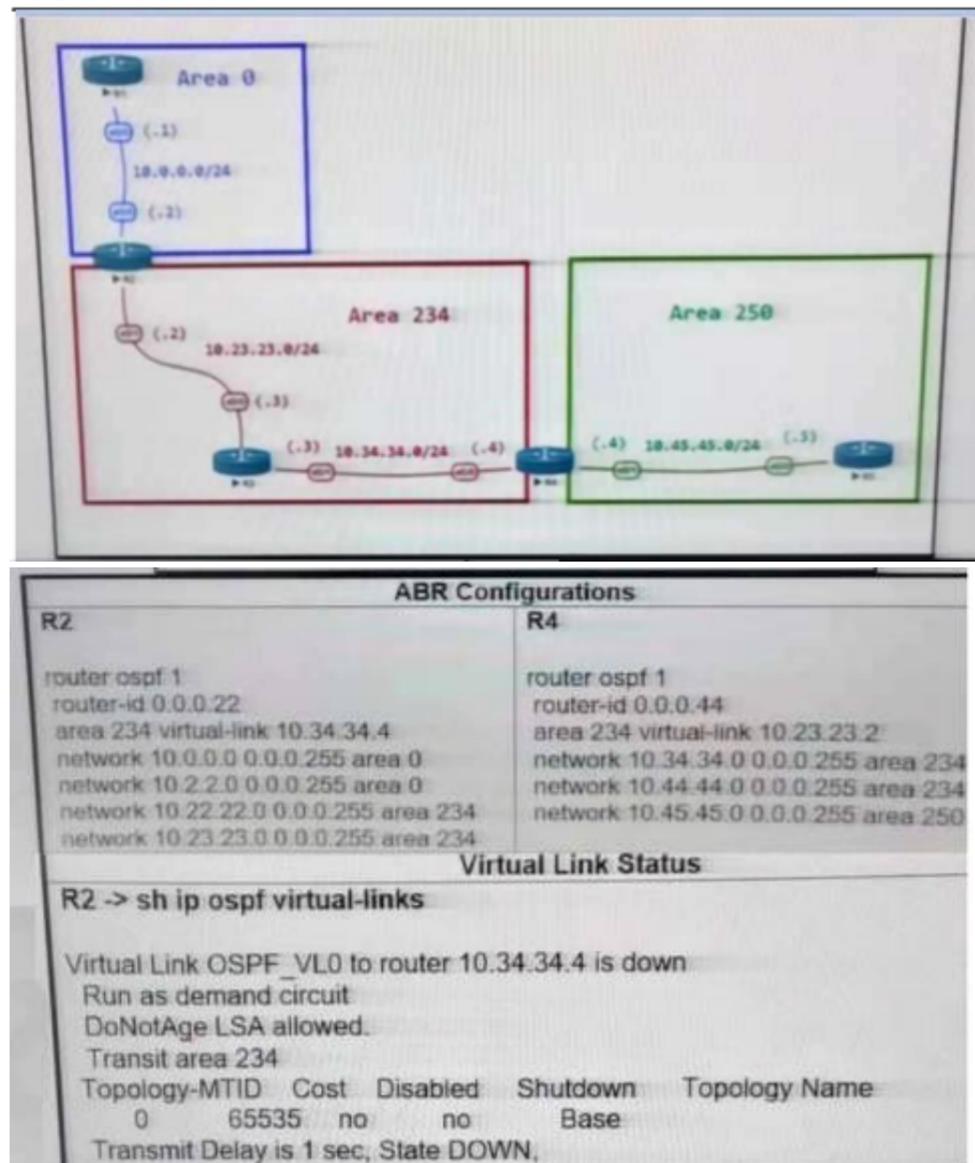
- A. Configure distance to 100 under the EIGRP process of R1 and R2.
- B. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100 and AS 200.
- C. Remove distance commands under BGP AS 100.
- D. Configure distance to 100 under the OSPF process of R1 and R2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 330

- (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

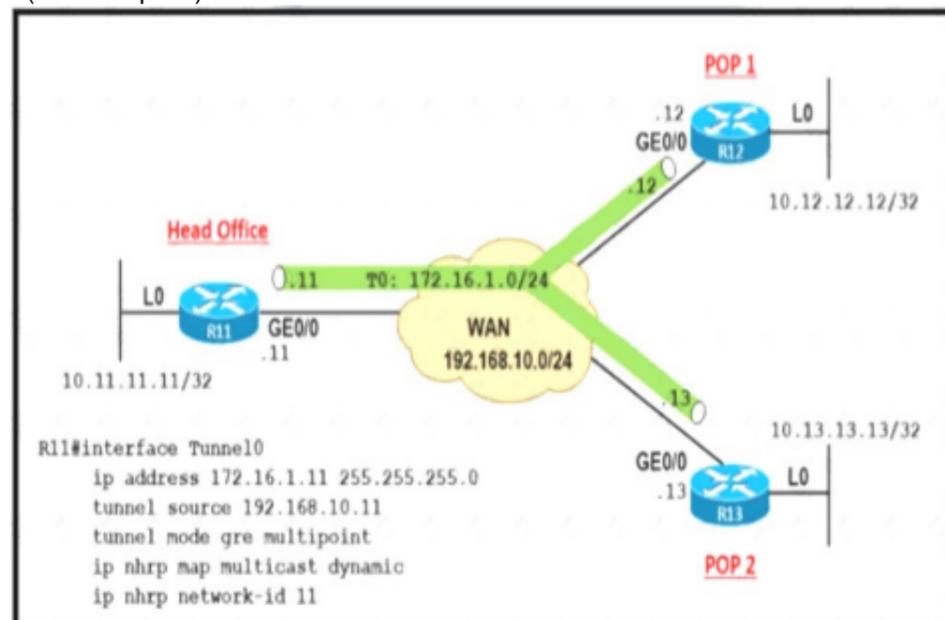
Answer: CD

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 333

- (Exam Topic 3)



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
```

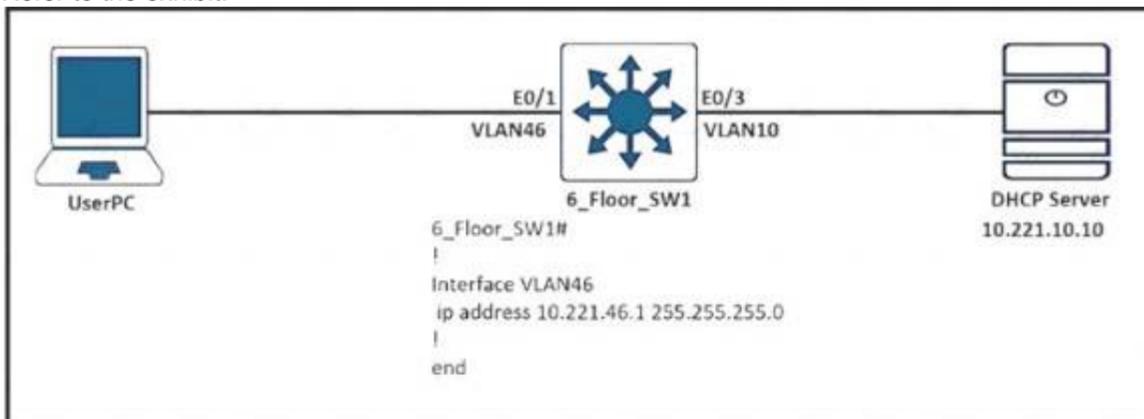
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 334

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



Users in VLAN46 cannot get the IP from the DHCP server. Assume that all the parameters are configured properly in VLAN 10 and on the DHCP server Which command on interlace VLAN46 allows users to receive IP from the DHCP server?

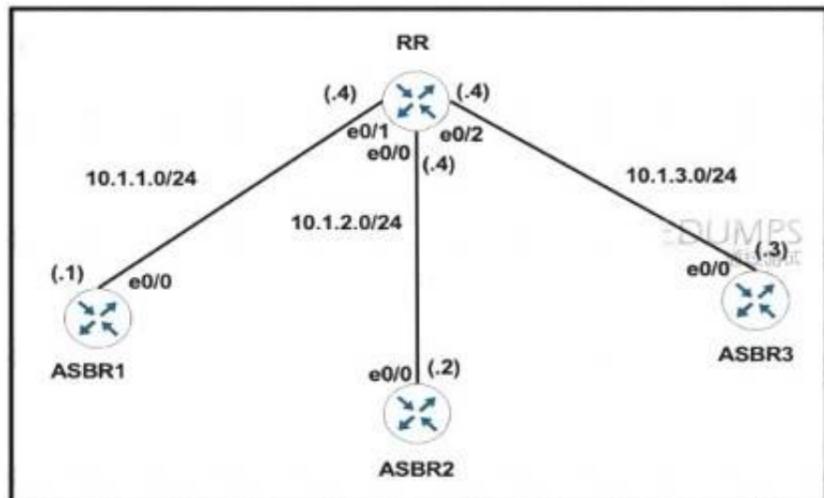
- A. ip dhcp-addreos 10.221.10.10
- B. ip dhcp server 10.221.10.10
- C. ip helper-addrets 10.221.10.10
- D. ip dhcp relay information trust-all

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



RR Configuration:

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

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

- router bgp 100
 - neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self
 - neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self
 - neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self
- router bgp 100
 - neighbor IBGP update-source Loopback0
- router bgp 100
 - neighbor IBGP next-hop-self
- router bgp 100
 - neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group IBGP
 - neighbor 10.1.2.2 peer-group IBGP
 - neighbor 10.1.3.3 peer-group IBGP

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 342

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.215
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.216
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.217
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.218
```

Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.215 must be sent with the precedence bit set to 1, and packets arriving from source 209.165.200.216 must be sent with the precedence bit set to 5. Which action resolves the issue?

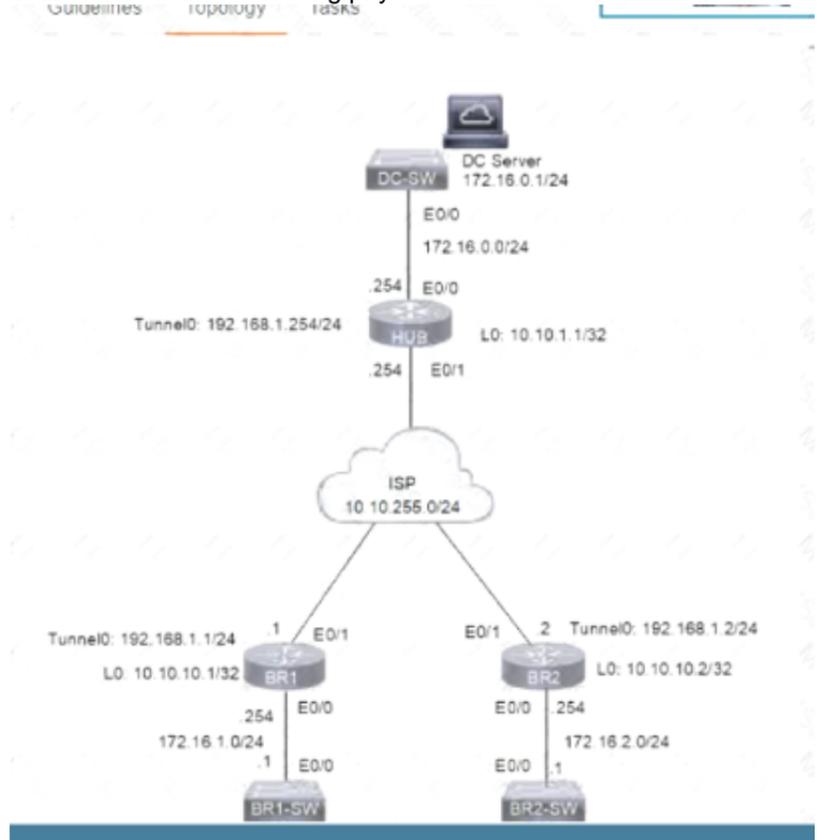
- A. set ip precedence critical in route-map Texas permit 10
- B. set ip precedence critical in route-map Texas permit 20
- C. set ip precedence immediate in route-map Texas permit 10
- D. set ip precedence priority in route-map Texas permit 20

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 346

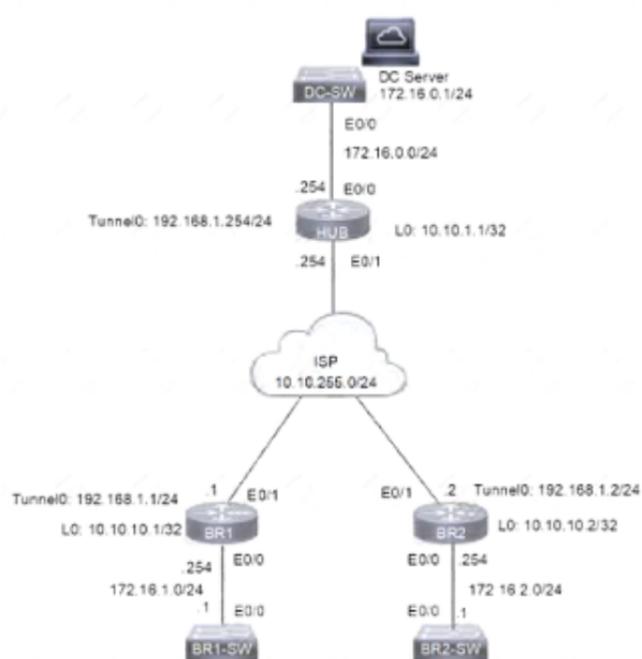
- (Exam Topic 3)

A DMVPN network is preconfigured with tunnel 0 IP address 192.168.1.254 on the HUB, IP connectivity, crypto policies, profiles, and EIGRP AS 100. The NHRP password is ccnp123, and the network ID and tunnel key is EIGRP ASN Do not introduce a static route. Configure DMVPN connectivity between routers BR1 and BR2 to the HUB router using physical interface as the tunnel source to achieve these goals:



A DMVPN network is preconfigured with tunnel 0 IP address 192.168.1.254 on the HUB, IP connectivity, crypto policies, profiles, and EIGRP AS 100. The NHRP password is **ccnp123**, and the network ID and tunnel key is **EIGRP ASN**. Do not introduce a static route. Configure DMVPN connectivity between routers BR1 and BR2 to the HUB router using physical interface as the tunnel source to achieve these goals:

1. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR1.
2. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR2.
3. Ensure that packet fragmentation is done before encryption to account for GRE and IPsec header and allow a maximum TCP segment size of 1360 on an IP MTU of 1400 on the tunnel interfaces of both branch routers.
4. Apply an IPsec profile to the tunnel. Verify that direct spoke-to-spoke tunnel is functional between branch routers BR1



Topology Diagram

A DMVPN network is preconfigured with tunnel 0 IP address 192.168.1.254 on the HUB, IP connectivity, crypto policies, profiles, and EIGRP AS 100. The NHRP password is **ccnp123**, and the network ID and tunnel key is **EIGRP ASN**. Do not introduce a static route. Configure DMVPN connectivity between routers BR1 and BR2 to the HUB router using physical interface as the tunnel source to achieve these goals:

1. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR1.
2. Configure NHRP authentication, static IP-to-NBMA address maps, hold time 5 minutes, network ID, and server on branch router BR2.
3. Ensure that packet fragmentation is done before encryption to account for GRE and IPsec header and allow a maximum TCP segment size of 1360 on an IP MTU of 1400 on the tunnel interfaces of both branch routers.
4. Apply an IPsec profile to the tunnel. Verify that direct spoke-to-spoke tunnel is functional between branch routers BR1 and BR2 by using traceroute to Ethernet 0/0 IP address to get a full score.

Submit feedback about this item.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 ON BR1

```
Current configuration : 405 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1400
 ip nhrp authentication ccnp123
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.254 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp network-id 100
 ip nhrp holdtime 5
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.254
 ip nhrp shortcut
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 delay 1000
 tunnel source 10.10.255.1
 tunnel destination 10.10.255.254
 tunnel key 100
end
BR1(config)#
BR1(config)#
```

ON BR2

DC-SW HUB BR1 BR1-SW BR2 BR2-SW

UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel

```
Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details
Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:1,

# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
-----
1 10.10.255.254 192.168.1.254 NHRP 00:17:20 S

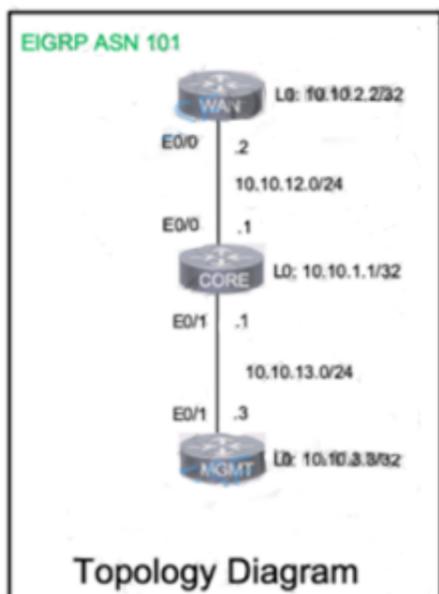
BR2(config)#do show run int tu 0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 404 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1400
 ip nhrp authentication ccnp123
 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.254 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.10.255.254
 ip nhrp network-id 100
 ip nhrp holdtime 5
 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.254
 ip nhrp shortcut
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 delay 1000
 tunnel source 10.10.10.2
 tunnel destination 10.10.255.254
 tunnel key 100
end
```

NEW QUESTION 347

- (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:



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
```

```
!
!
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
```

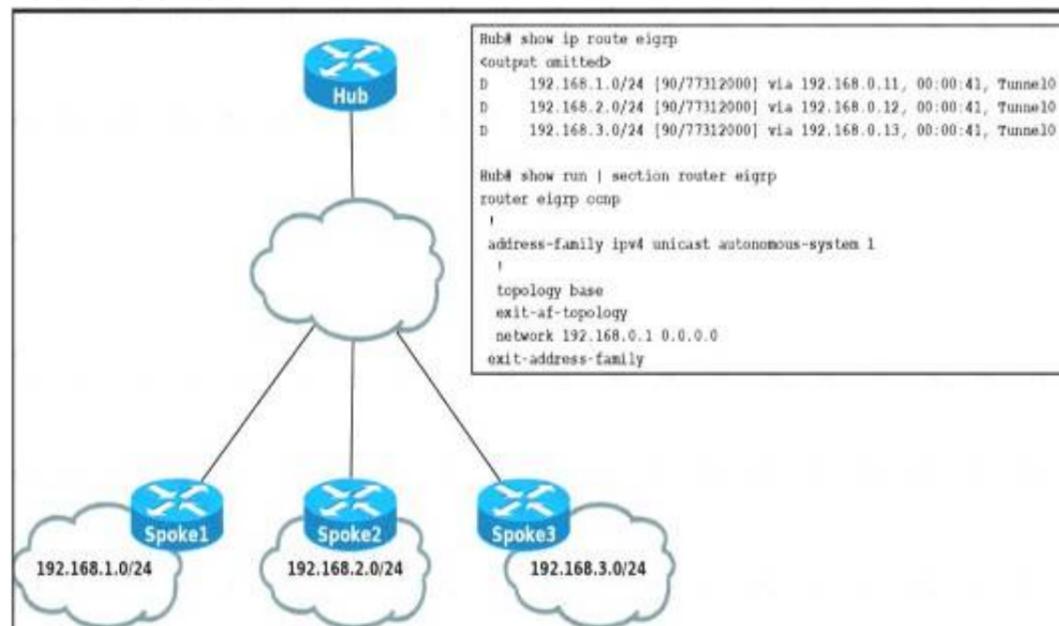

C. RC(config)#router bgp 65201RC(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 route-reflector-client
 D. RB(config)#router bgp 65201RB(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.3 route-reflector-client

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



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 357

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



The connected routers do not show up as OSPF neighbors. Which action resolves the issue?

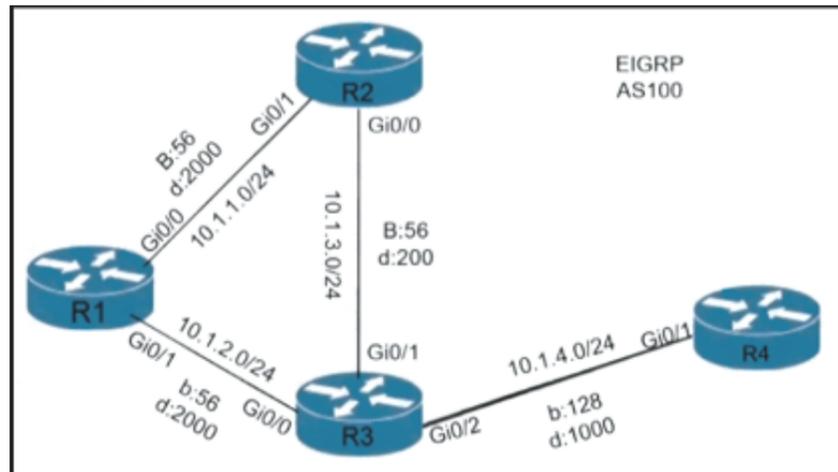
- A. Change the R1 dead timer to 20.
- B. Change the R2 dead timer to 20.
- C. Change the R2 hello timer to 20.
- D. Change the R1 hello timer to 20.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 358

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



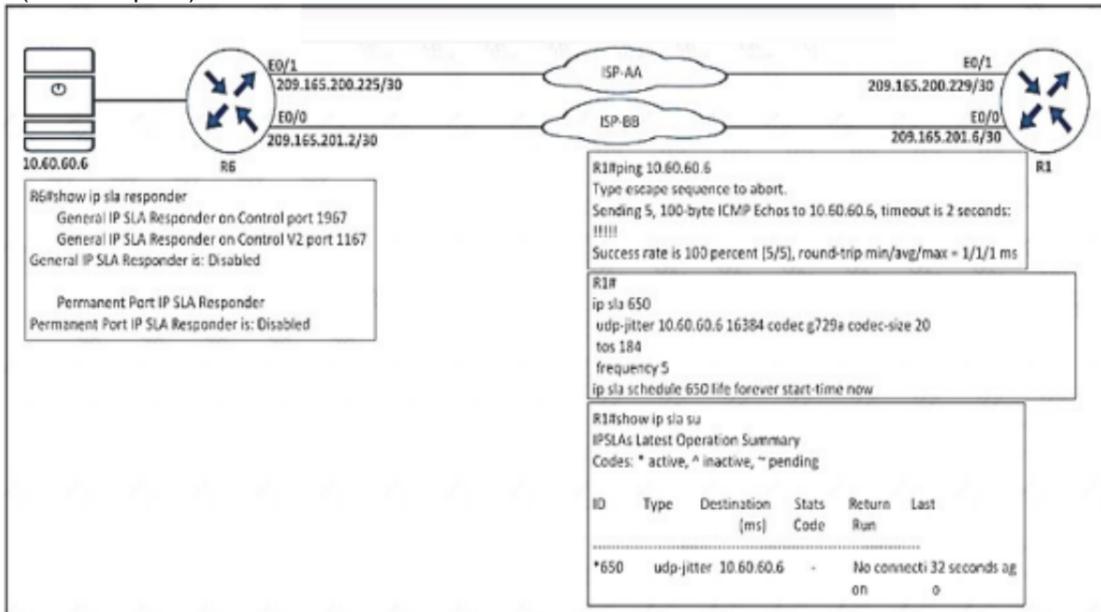
A loop occurs between R1, R2, and R3 while EIGRP is run with poison reverse enabled. Which action prevents the loop between R1, R2, and R3?

- A. Configure route tagging
- B. Enable split horizon
- C. Configure R2 as stub receive-only
- D. Configure route filtering

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 360

- (Exam Topic 3)



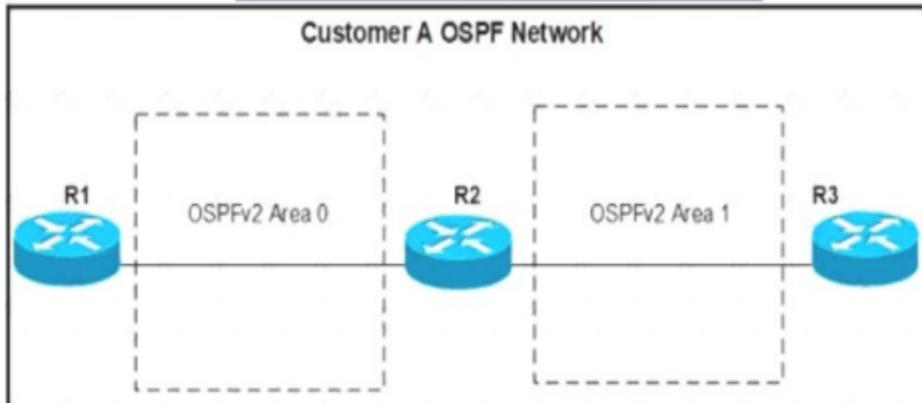
Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the IP SLA issue from R1 to the server?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 364

- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit

An engineer must ensure that R3 sees only type 1 and 2 LSAs in area 1. Which command must the engineer apply on R2?

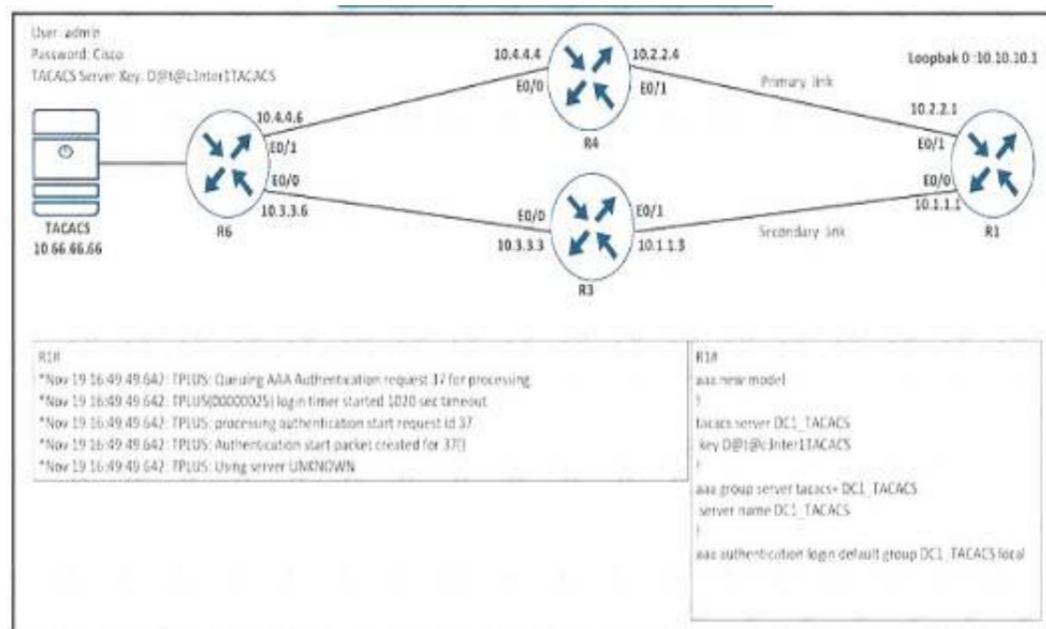
- A. Area 1 stub nssa
- B. Area 1 nssa no-summary
- C. Area a stub no-summary
- D. Area 1 stub

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 368

- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the exhibit

R1 cannot authenticate via TACACS

Which configuration resolves the issue?

- `aaa group server tacacs+ DC_TACACS`
`server name DC_TACACS`
- `tacacs server DC1_TACACS`
`address ipv4 10.66.66.66`
`key D@t@c3nter1TACACS`
- `aaa group server tacacs+ DC1_TACACS`
`server name DC_TACACS`
- `tacacs server DC1_TACACS`
`address ipv4 10.60.66.66`
`key D@t@c3nter1TACACS`

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 373

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which function does LDP provide in an MPLS topology?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 378

- (Exam Topic 3)

An engineer creates a Cisco DNA Center cluster with three nodes, but all the services are running on one host node. Which action resolves this issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

To deploy Cisco DNA Center on a three-node cluster with High Availability (HA) enabled, complete the following procedure:

Step 1: Configure Cisco DNA Center on the first node in your cluster... Step 2: Configure Cisco DNA Center on the second node in your cluster... Step 3: Configure Cisco DNA Center on the third node in your cluster... Step 4: Enable high availability on your cluster:

- * a. In the Cisco DNA Center GUI, click and choose System Settings. The System 360 tab is displayed by default.
- * b. In the Hosts area, click Enable Service Distribution.

After you click Enable Service Distribution, Cisco DNA Center enters into maintenance mode. In this mode, Cisco DNA Center is unavailable until the redistribution of services is completed. You should take this into account when scheduling an HA deployment.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automationand-management/dna-center/1-3-3-0/ha_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ha_guide_1_3_3_0.html

Therefore we can choose "Enable Service Distribution" to distribute services to other host nodes.

NEW QUESTION 380

- (Exam Topic 3)

In a DMVPN network, the Spoke1 user observed that the voice traffic is coming to Spoke2 users via the hub router. Which command is required on both spoke routers to communicate directly to one another?

- A. ip nhrp map dynamic
- B. ip nhrp shortcut
- C. ip nhrp nhs multicast
- D. ip nhrp redirect

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 382

- (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 384

- (Exam Topic 3)

How is VPN routing information distributed in an MPLS network?

- A. The top level of the customer data packet directs it to the correct CE device
- B. It is established using VPN IPsec peers.
- C. It is controlled using of VPN target communities.
- D. It is controlled through the use of RD.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The distribution of virtual private network (VPN) routing information is controlled through the use of VPN route target communities, implemented by Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) extended communities.

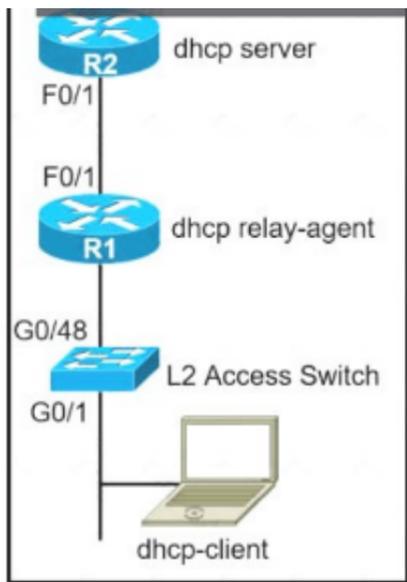
Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15-mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-book/m

NEW QUESTION 386

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator can see the DHCP discovery packet in R1. but R2 is not replying to the DHCP request. The R1 related interface is configured with the DHCP helper address. If the PC is directly connected to the FaO/1 interface on R2, the DHCP server assigns as IP address from the DHCP pool to the PC. Which two commands resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. service dhcp-relay command on R1
- B. ip dhcp option 82 command on R2
- C. service dhcp command on R1
- D. ip dhcp relay information enable command on R1
- E. ip dhcp relay information trust-all command on R2

Answer: CE

Explanation:

* 1. R1 received DHCP packet and its interface was configured with the DHCP helper address. But we are not sure if R1 forward DHCP packet to R2 or not. 2. If we connect PC directly to R2 then this problem will not appear -> DHCP Server function was configured on R2. From these facts, the most likely problem is related to Option 82. Maybe R2 ignored DHCP request packets because it was receiving these packets with the giant field set to 0.0.0.0.

By default Cisco IOS devices reject packets with zero "giaddr" and by default Cisco Catalyst switches use "giaddr" of zero when configured for DHCP snooping! Reference: <https://blog.ine.com/2009/07/22/understanding-dhcp-option-82>

If we can run the "debug ip dhcp server packet" on R2, we may see these messages:

```
*Feb 22 23:54:57.759: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/1), d=255.255.255.255, len 34 4, input feature, MCI Check(64), rtype 0, forus FALSE, sendself FALSE, mtu 0, fw dchk FALSE
*Feb 22 23:54:57.759: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/1), d=255.255.255.255, len 34 4, rcvd 2
*Feb 22 23:54:57.759: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/1), d=255.255.255.255, len 34 4, stop process pak for forus packet
```

*Feb 22 23:54:57.759: DHCPDP: inconsistent relay information. *Feb 22 23:54:57.759: DHCPDP: relay information option exists, but giaddr is zero We are receiving the DHCP packet from R1, source 0.0.0.0, and destination 255.255.255.255 broadcast, but if you notice from the debug output, R2, our DHCP Server, is complaining that the relay information is inconsistent. Option 82, Information Option, is contained in the packet but the GIADDR is zero. The GIADDR stands for Gateway IP Address, which is the IP Address of the relaying agent. The Option 82, Information Option, would then contain the receiving port and hostname of the Relaying Agent by default.

R2 sees the Option 82 information, signalling that the DHCP packet might have been relayed, BUT there is no relaying IP Address. This is the behavior of DHCP Snooping when enabling it on a switch, and since the switchport does not contain an IP Address, since it's Layer 2, no GIADDR will be added.

Instead, just the Option 82 Information is added and this is the problem we have, but there are options:

- * 1. You could trust all on R2 the DHCP Server, which will cause the server to not be so suspicious: – ip dhcp relay information trust-all – ip dhcp relay information trusted
- 2. Disable the addition of Option 82 information on SW: – no ip dhcp snooping information option
- 3. Trust the port that is receiving the DHCP Discover: – ip dhcp snooping trust

Any of these options will fix our predicament. Reference: <https://evilttl.com/wiki/DHCP-Snooping>

But in the answer choices, we only have 1 correct answer which is the command "ip dhcp relay information trust-all". We checked if we need any "service dhcp..." command on both IOS version 12.4 and 15.1:

Therefore we only have the "service dhcp" command, we don't have any "service dhcp-relay" command available. But the description of the "service dhcp" command says that it enables both DHCP server and relay agent so this is the best answer left.

NEW QUESTION 387

- (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 390

- (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 in 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 in the output direction

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 391

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

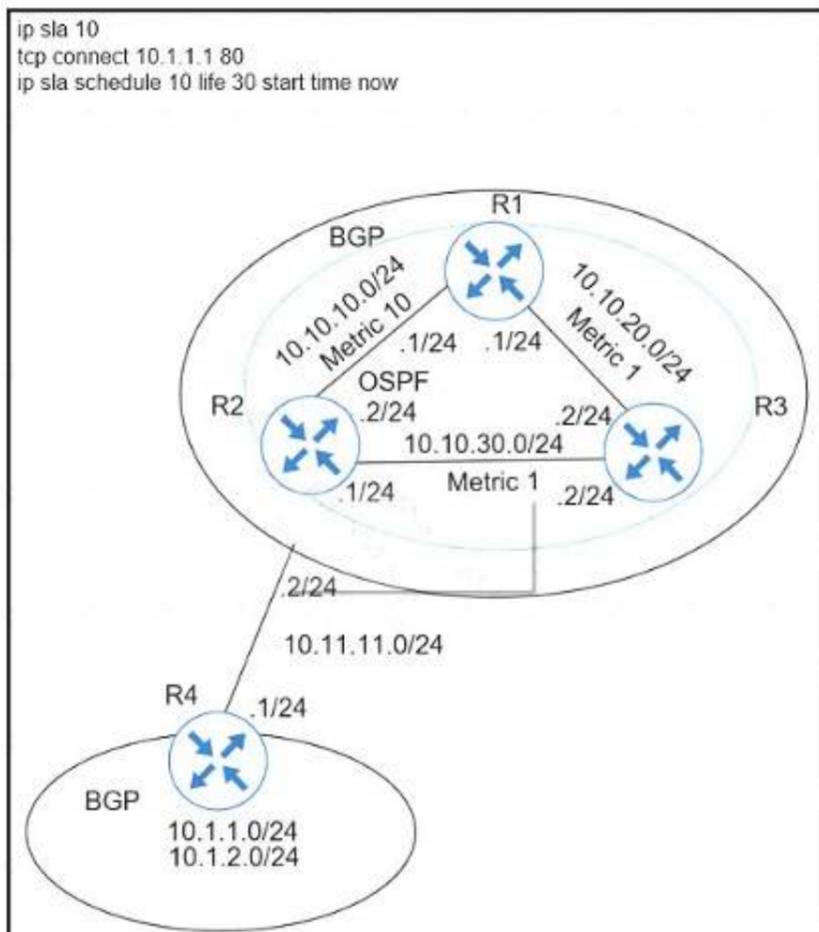
Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750/software/release/122_55_se/configuration/guid

NEW QUESTION 395

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.



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 397

- (Exam Topic 2)

When determining if a system is capable of support, what is the minimum time spacing required for a BFD control packet to receive once a control packet is arrived?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Required Min RX Interval: This is the minimum interval, in microseconds, between received BFD Control packets that this system is capable of supporting.
 Reference: https://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/tk648/tk365/tk480/technologies_white_paper0900aecd80244005.ht

NEW QUESTION 400

- (Exam Topic 2)

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
    
```

When monitoring an IPv6 access list, an engineer notices that the ACL does not have any hits and is causing unnecessary traffic to pass through the interface. Which command must be configured to resolve the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 403

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
  10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, deny, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 1
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
  network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
  network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#
```

Which two actions should be taken to access the server? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the access list to add a second line of permit ip any
- B. Modify the access list to deny the route to 192.168.2.2.
- C. Modify distribute list seq 10 to permit the route to 192.168.2.2.
- D. Add a sequence 20 in the route map to permit access list 1.
- E. Add a floating static route to reach to 192.168.2.2 with administrative distance higher than OSPF

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 408

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Debug output:
username: USER55
password:
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 4950 for processing
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS(00001356) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: processing authentication continue request id 4950
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: Authentication continue packet generated for 4950
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS(00001356)/0/WRITE/3A72C8D0: Started 5 sec timeout
!
!---- output omitted ----!
!
Aug 26 12:40:01.241: TAC+: using previously set server 192.168.1.3 from group tacacs+
Aug 26 12:40:01.241: TAC+: Opening TCP/IP to 192.168.1.3/49 timeout=5
Aug 26 12:40:01.249: TAC+: Opened TCP/IP handle 0x3BE31D1C to 192.168.1.3/49
Aug 26 12:40:01.249: TAC+: Opened 192.168.1.3 index=1
Aug 26 12:40:01.250: TAC+: 192.168.1.3 (3653537180) AUTHOR/START queued
Aug 26 12:40:01.449: TAC+: (3653537180) AUTHOR/START processed
Aug 26 12:40:01.449: TAC+: (-641430116): received author response status = FAIL
Aug 26 12:40:01.450: TAC+: Closing TCP/IP 0x3BE31D1C connection to 192.168.1.3/49
```

A network administrator logs into the router using TACACS+ username and password credentials, but the administrator cannot run any privileged commands. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure TACACS+ synchronization with the Active Directory admin group
- B. Configure the username from a local database
- C. Configure full access for the username from TACACS+ server
- D. Configure an authorized IP address for this user to access this router

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 413

- (Exam Topic 2)

```

R1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
 no auto-summary
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 172.16.0.0
 neighbor 192.168.12.2 FastEthernet0/0

R2
interface Loopback0
 ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 172.16.0.0
 neighbor 192.168.12.1 FastEthernet0/0
 passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
    
```

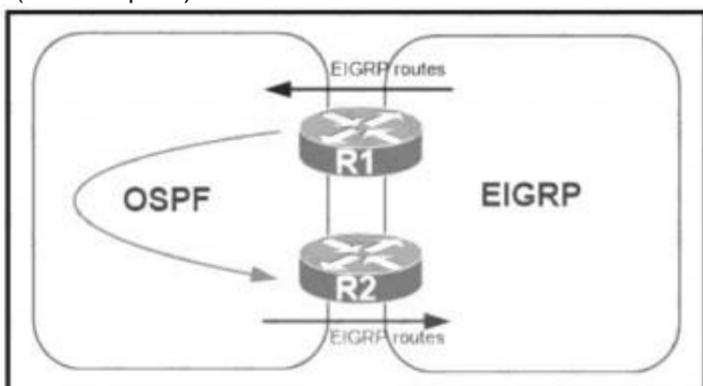
Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 cannot establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action establishes EIGRP adjacency?

- A. Remove the current autonomous system number on one of the routers and change to a different value.
- B. Remove the passive-interface command from the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
- C. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
- D. Add the passive-interface command to the R1 configuration so that it matches the R2 configuration.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 416

- (Exam Topic 2)



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured mutual redistribution on R1 and R2 routers, which caused instability in the network. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to deny when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.
- B. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to allow when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.
- C. Advertise summary routes of EIGRP to OSPF and deny specific EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF.
- D. Apply a prefix list of EIGRP network routes in OSPF domain on R1 to propagate back into the EIGRP routing domain.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When doing mutual redistribution at multiple points (between OSPF and EIGRP on R1 & R2), we may create routing loops so we should use route-map to prevent redistributed routes from redistributing again into the original domain.

In the below example, the route-map "SET-TAG" is used to prevent any routes that have been redistributed into EIGRP from redistributed again into OSPF domain by tagging these routes with tag 1:

```

R3
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
 set tag 1
    
```

These routes are prevented from redistributed again by route-map FILTER_TAG by denying any routes with tag 1 set:

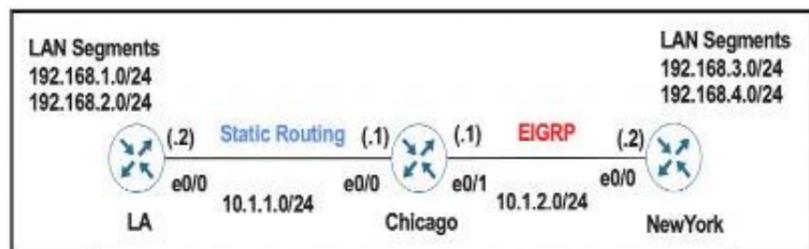
```

R4
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
 match tag 1
    
```

NEW QUESTION 420

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the exhibits.



```

Chicago Router

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
!
router eigrp 100
 redistribute static

LA Router

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
    
```

A user on the 192.168.1.0/24 network can successfully ping 192.168.3.1, but the administrator cannot ping 192.168.3.1 from the LA router. Which set of configurations fixes the issue?

- A) Chicago Router


```

router eigrp 100
 redistribute static metric 10 10 10 10 10
            
```
- B) Chicago Router


```

router eigrp 100
 redistribute connected
            
```
- C) Chicago Router


```

ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
            
```
- D) LA Router


```

ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
            
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 423

- (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 426

- (Exam Topic 2)

```

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

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

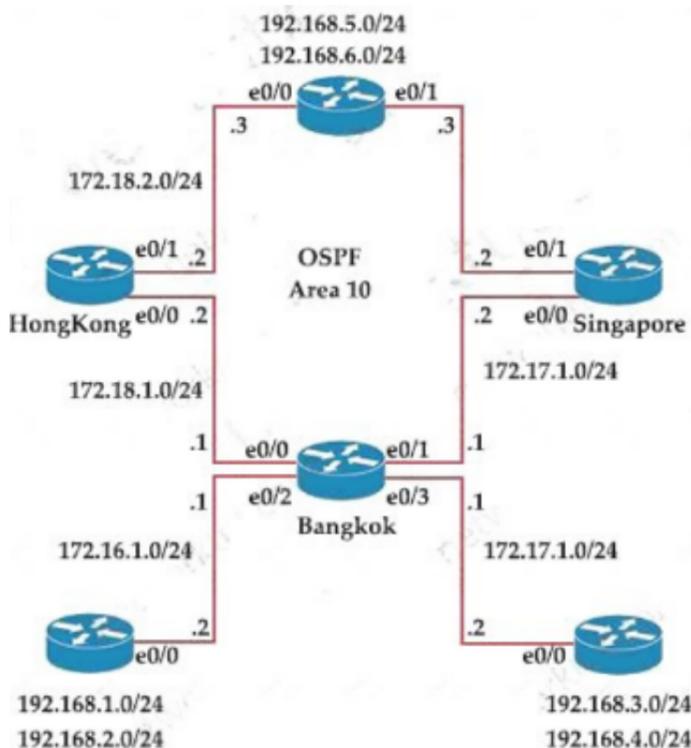
- A. ipv6 access-list inbound permit tcp any any syn deny ipv6 any any log!interface gi0/0ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
- B. ipv6 access-list inbound permit tcp any any syn deny ipv6 any any log!interface gi0/0ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in
- C. ipv6 access-list inbound permit tcp any any established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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 427

- (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 and 192.168.4.0/24 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 10 match ip address 101set ip next-hop 172.18.1.2!interface Ethernet0/1ip policy route-map PBR1

Answer: C

Explanation:

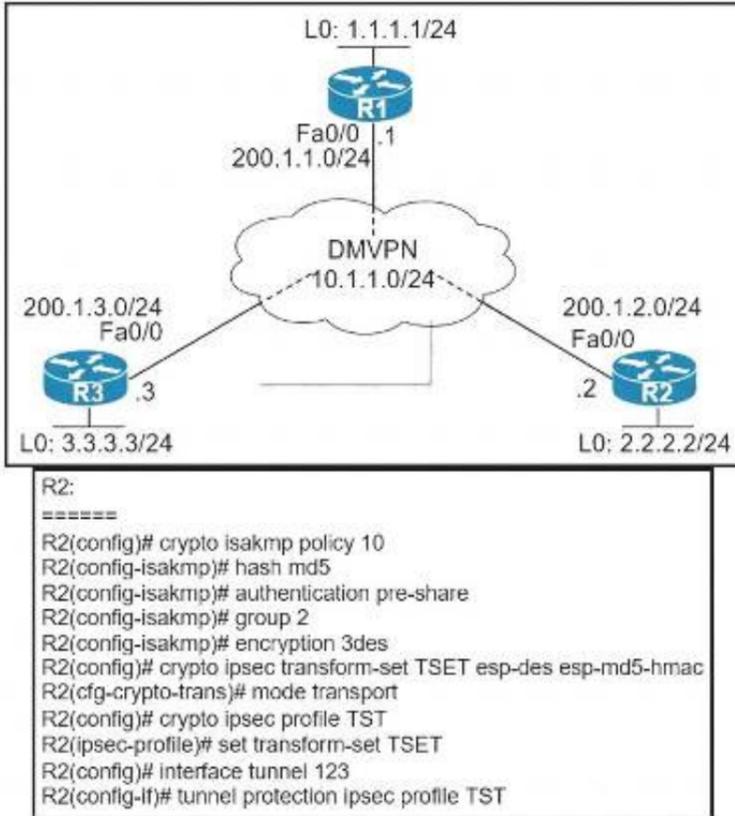
We need to use Policy Based Routing (PBR) here on Bangkok router to match the traffic from 192.168.3.0/24 & 192.168.4.0/24 and “set ip next-hop” to HongKong router(172.18.1.2 in this case).

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 428

- (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 433

- (Exam Topic 2)

What are two MPLS label characteristics? (Choose two.)

- A. The label edge router swaps labels on the received packets.
- B. Labels are imposed in packets after the Layer 3 header.
- C. LDP uses TCP for reliable delivery of information.
- D. An MPLS label is a short identifier that identifies a forwarding equivalence class.
- E. A maximum of two labels can be imposed on an MPLS packet.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/multiprotocol-label-switching-mpls/mpls/4649-mpls-faq-4649.html>

NEW QUESTION 436

- (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 440

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