

## 300-730 Dumps

# Implementing Secure Solutions with Virtual Private Networks (SVPN)

<https://www.certleader.com/300-730-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
HUB#show ip nhrp
10.0.0.2/32 via 10.0.0.2
  Tunnel0 created 00:02:09, expire 00:00:01
  Type: dynamic, Flags: unique registered used nhop
  NBMA address: 2.2.2.1
10.0.0.3/32 via 10.0.0.3
  Tunnel0 created 00:13:25, 01:46:34
  Type: dynamic, Flags: unique registered used nhop
  NBMA address: 3.3.3.1
```

The DMVPN tunnel is dropping randomly and no tunnel protection is configured. Which spoke configuration mitigates tunnel drops?

A.

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 20
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
 ip nhrp registration timeout 120
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

A. interface Tunnel0

```
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 120
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
 ip nhrp registration timeout 120
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

B. interface Tunnel0

```
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 120
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
 ip nhrp registration timeout 20
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

D.

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 1.1.1.1
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp holdtime 120
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
 ip nhrp registration timeout 150
 ip nhrp shortcut
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
end
```

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Refer to the exhibit.

**ASA-4-751015 Local:0.0.0.0:0 Remote:0.0.0.0:0 Username:Unknown SA request rejected by CAC. Reason: IN-NEGOTIATION SA LIMIT REACHED**

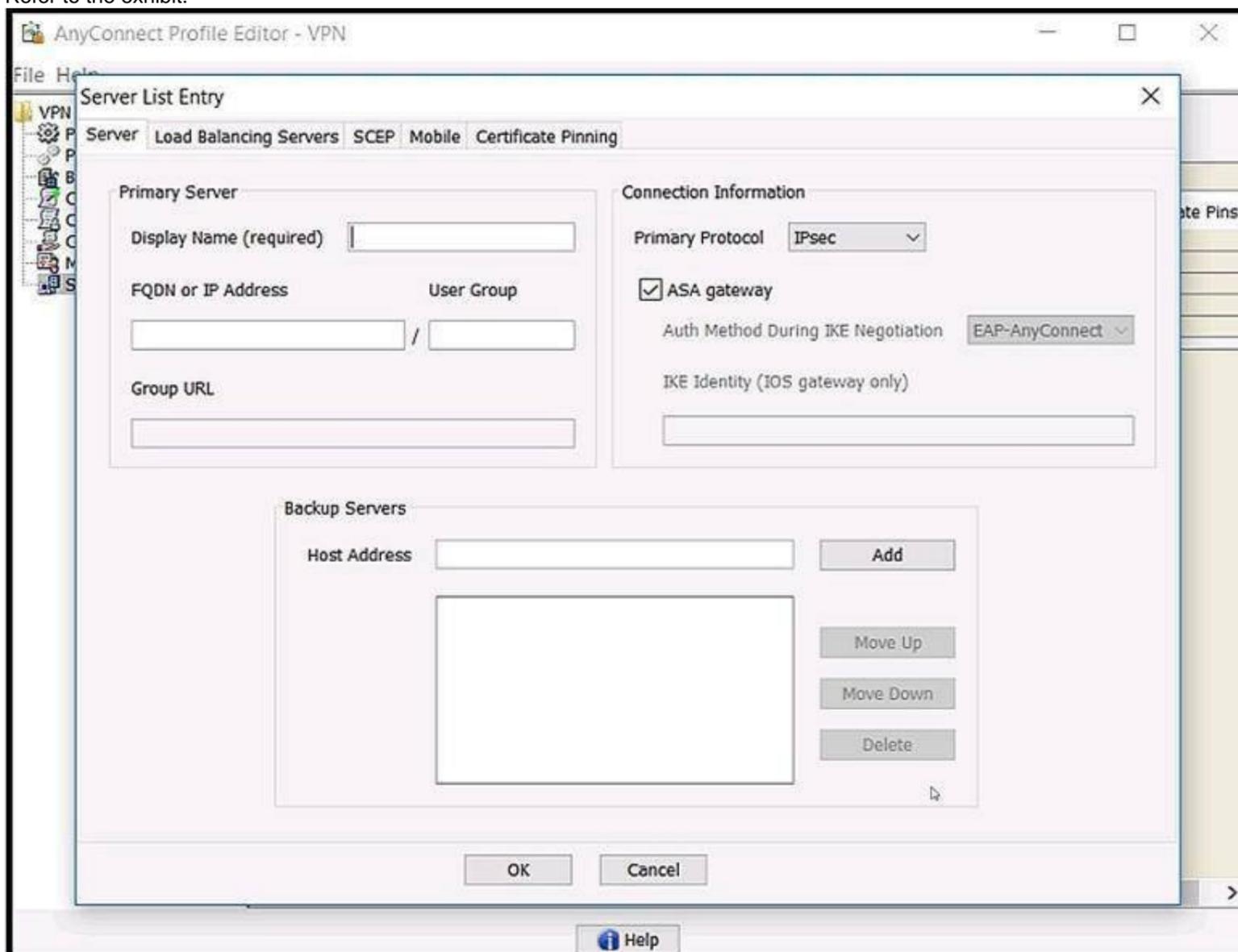
A customer cannot establish an IKEv2 site-to-site VPN tunnel between two Cisco ASA devices. Based on the syslog message, which action brings up the VPN tunnel?

- A. Reduce the maximum SA limit on the local Cisco ASA.
- B. Increase the maximum in-negotiation SA limit on the local Cisco ASA.
- C. Remove the maximum SA limit on the remote Cisco ASA.
- D. Correct the crypto access list on both Cisco ASA devices.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which value must be configured in the User Group field when the Cisco AnyConnect Profile is created to connect to an ASA headend with IPsec as the primary

protocol?

- A. address-pool
- B. group-alias
- C. group-policy
- D. tunnel-group

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/vpn\\_client/anyconnect/anyconnect41/administration/guide/b\\_AnyConnect\\_Administrator\\_Guide\\_4-1/configure-vpn.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/vpn_client/anyconnect/anyconnect41/administration/guide/b_AnyConnect_Administrator_Guide_4-1/configure-vpn.html)

**NEW QUESTION 4**

A Cisco AnyConnect client establishes a SSL VPN connection with an ASA at the corporate office. An engineer must ensure that the client computer meets the enterprise security policy. Which feature can update the client to meet an enterprise security policy?

- A. Endpoint Assessment
- B. Cisco Secure Desktop
- C. Basic Host Scan
- D. Advanced Endpoint Assessment

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 5**

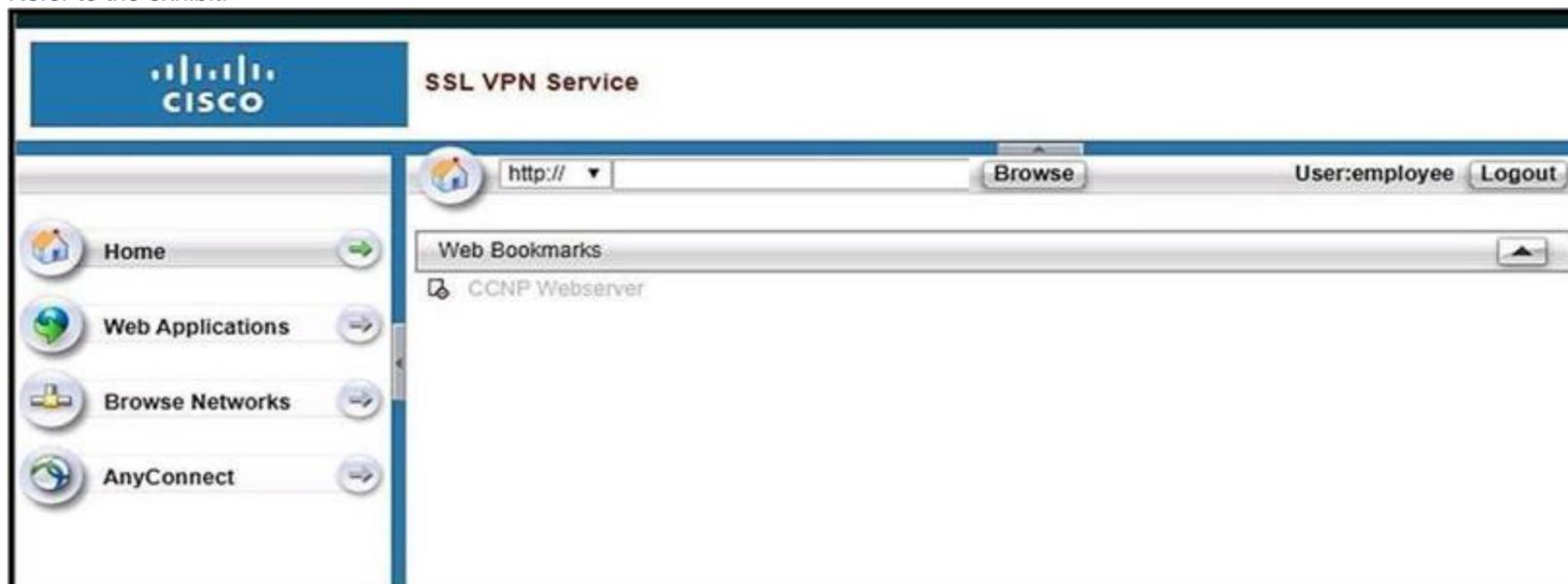
Which two features provide headend resiliency for Cisco AnyConnect clients? (Choose two.)

- A. AnyConnect Auto Reconnect
- B. AnyConnect Network Access Manager
- C. AnyConnect Backup Servers
- D. ASA failover
- E. AnyConnect Always On

**Answer: CD**

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the exhibit, why are users unable to access CCNP Webserver bookmark?

- A. The URL is being blocked by a WebACL.
- B. The ASA cannot resolve the URL.
- C. The bookmark has been disabled.
- D. The user cannot access the URL.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which two statements about the Cisco ASA Clientless SSL VPN solution are true? (Choose two.)

- A. When a client connects to the Cisco ASA WebVPN portal and tries to access HTTP resources through the URL bar, the client uses the local DNS to perform FQDN resolution.
- B. The `rewriter enable` command under the global `webvpn` configuration enables the rewriter functionality because that feature is disabled by default.
- C. A Cisco ASA can simultaneously allow Clientless SSL VPN sessions and AnyConnect client sessions.
- D. When a client connects to the Cisco ASA WebVPN portal and tries to access HTTP resources through the URL bar, the ASA uses its configured DNS servers to perform FQDN resolution.
- E. Clientless SSLVPN provides Layer 3 connectivity into the secured network.

**Answer: CD**

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two commands under the tunnel-group webvpn-attributes result in a Cisco AnyConnect user receiving the AnyConnect prompt in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. group-url https://172.16.31.10/General enable
- B. group-policy General internal
- C. authentication aaa
- D. authentication certificate
- E. group-alias General enable

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Which IKE identity does an IOS/IOS-XE headend expect to receive if an IPsec Cisco AnyConnect client uses default settings?

- A. \*\$SecureMobilityClient\$\*
- B. \*\$AnyConnectClient\$\*
- C. \*\$RemoteAccessVpnClient\$\*
- D. \*\$DfltIkeIdentity\$\*

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/flexvpn/200555-FlexVPN-AnyConnect-IKEv2-Remote-Access.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

In a FlexVPN deployment, the spokes successfully connect to the hub, but spoke-to-spoke tunnels do not form. Which troubleshooting step solves the issue?

- A. Verify the spoke configuration to check if the NHRP redirect is enabled.
- B. Verify that the spoke receives redirect messages and sends resolution requests.
- C. Verify the hub configuration to check if the NHRP shortcut is enabled.
- D. Verify that the tunnel interface is contained within a VRF.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec\\_conn\\_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-mt-book/sec-conn-dmvpn-summaps.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-mt-book/sec-conn-dmvpn-summaps.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ISAKMP: (0):beginning Main Mode exchange
ISAKMP-PAK: (0):sending packet to 192.168.0.8 my_port 500 peer_port 500 (I) MM_NO_STATE
ISAKMP-PAK: (0):received packet from 192.168.0.8 dport 500 sport 500 Global (I) MM_NO_STATE
ISAKMP: (0):Old State = IKE_I_MM1 New State = IKE_I_MM2
ISAKMP: (0):found peer pre-shared key matching 192.168.0.8
ISAKMP: (0):local preshared key found
ISAKMP: (0):Checking ISAKMP transform 1 against priority 10 policy
ISAKMP: (0): encryption AES-CBC
ISAKMP: (0): keylength of 256
ISAKMP: (0): hash SHA256
ISAKMP: (0): default group 14
ISAKMP: (0): auth pre-share
ISAKMP: (0): life type in seconds
ISAKMP: (0): life duration (basic) of 1200
ISAKMP: (0):atts are acceptable. Next payload is 0
ISAKMP-PAK: (0):sending packet to 192.168.0.8 my_port 500 peer_port 500 (I) MM_SA_SETUP
ISAKMP: (0):Old State = IKE_I_MM2 New State = IKE_I_MM3
ISAKMP-PAK: (0):received packet from 192.168.0.8 dport 500 sport 500 Global (I) MM_SA_SETUP
ISAKMP: (0):Old State = IKE_I_MM3 New State = IKE_I_MM4
ISAKMP: (0):found peer pre-shared key matching 192.168.0.8
ISAKMP: (1005):Old State = IKE_I_MM4 New State = IKE_I_MM4
ISAKMP: (1005):pre-shared key authentication using id type ID_IPV4_ADDR
ISAKMP-PAK: (1005):sending packet to 192.168.0.8 my_port 4500 peer_port 4500 (I) MM_KEY_EXCH
ISAKMP: (1005):Old State = IKE_I_MM4 New State = IKE_I_MM5
ISAKMP-PAK: (1005):received packet from 192.168.0.8 dport 500 sport 500 Global (I) MM_KEY_EXCH
ISAKMP: (1005):phase 1 packet is a duplicate of a previous packet.
ISAKMP: (1005):retransmitting due to retransmit phase 1
ISAKMP: (1005):retransmitting phase 1 MM_KEY_EXCH...
ISAKMP: (1005):: incrementing error counter on sa, attempt 1 of 5: retransmit phase 1
ISAKMP-PAK: (1005):sending packet to 192.168.0.8 my_port 4500 peer_port 4500 (I) MM_KEY_EXCH
ISAKMP-PAK: (1005):received packet from 192.168.0.8 dport 500 sport 500 Global (I) MM_KEY_EXCH
ISAKMP: (1005):phase 1 packet is a duplicate of a previous packet.
ISAKMP: (1005):retransmitting due to retransmit phase 1
```

A site-to-site tunnel between two sites is not coming up. Based on the debugs, what is the cause of this issue?

- A. An authentication failure occurs on the remote peer.
- B. A certificate fragmentation issue occurs between both sides.
- C. UDP 4500 traffic from the peer does not reach the router.
- D. An authentication failure occurs on the router.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 14**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Processing IKE_AUTH message
IKEv2:IPsec policy validate request sent for profile CloudOne with psh index 1.

IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):
IKEv2:(SA ID = 1):[IPsec -> IKEv2] Callback received for the validate proposal - FAILED.

IKEv2-ERROR:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):: There was no IPSEC policy found for received TS
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Sending TS unacceptable notify
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Get my authentication method
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):My authentication method is 'PSK'
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Get peer's preshared key for 68.72.250.251
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Generate my authentication data
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Use preshared key for id 68.72.250.250, key len 5
IKEv2:[IKEv2 -> Crypto Engine] Generate IKEv2 authentication data
IKEv2:[Crypto Engine -> IKEv2] IKEv2 authentication data generation PASSED
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Get my authentication method
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):My authentication method is 'PSK'
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Generating IKE_AUTH message
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Constructing IDr payload: '68.72.250.250' of type 'IPv4 address'
IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Building packet for encryption.
Payload contents:
VID IDr AUTH NOTIFY(TS_UNACCEPTABLE)

IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 17,SA ID = 1):Sending Packet [To 68.72.250.251:500/From 68.72.250.250:500/VRF i0:f0]
Initiator SPI : 3D527B1D50DBEEF4 - Responder SPI : 8C693F77F2656636 Message id: 1
IKEv2 IKE_AUTH Exchange RESPONSE
Payload contents:
ENCR
```

Based on the debug output, which type of mismatch is preventing the VPN from coming up?

- A. interesting traffic
- B. lifetime
- C. preshared key
- D. PFS

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

If the responder's policy does not allow it to accept any part of the proposed Traffic Selectors, it responds with a TS\_UNACCEPTABLE Notify message.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Nov 26 00:52:20.002: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Received Packet [From 10.10.10.1:500/To 10.10.10.2:500/VRF i0:f0]
Initiator SPI : D5684E1462991856 - Responder SPI : 2162145C95256F6A Message id: 1
IKEv2 IKE_AUTH Exchange RESPONSE
*Nov 26 00:52:20.002: IKEv2-PAK:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Next payload: ENCR, version: 2.0 Exchange type: IKE_AUTH, flags: RESPONDER MSG-RESPONSE Message id: 1, length: 236
Payload contents:
VID Next payload: IDr, reserved: 0x0, length: 20
IDr Next payload: AUTH, reserved: 0x0, length: 12
Id type: IPv4 address, Reserved: 0x0 0x0
AUTH Next payload: SA, reserved: 0x0, length: 28
Auth method PSK, reserved: 0x0, reserved: 0x0
SA Next payload: TSi, reserved: 0x0, length: 40
last proposal: 0x0, reserved: 0x0, length: 35
Proposal: 1, Protocol id: ESP, SPI size: 4, #trans: 3 last transform: 0x3, reserved: 0x0: length: 8
type: 1, reserved: 0x0, id: 3DES
last transform: 0x3, reserved: 0x0: length: 8
type: 3, reserved: 0x0, id: SHA96
last transform: 0x0, reserved: 0x0: length: 8
type: 5, reserved: 0x0, id: Don't use ESN
TSi Next payload: TSr, reserved: 0x0, length: 24
Num of TSs: 1, reserved 0x0, reserved 0x0
TS type: TS_IPV4_ADDR_RANGE, proto id: 0, length: 16
start port: 0, end port: 65535
start addr: 30.30.30.0, end addr: 30.30.30.255
TSr Next payload: NOTIFY, reserved: 0x0, length: 24
Num of TSs: 1, reserved 0x0, reserved 0x0
TS type: TS_IPV4_ADDR_RANGE, proto id: 0, length: 16
start port: 0, end port: 65535
start addr: 20.20.20.0, end addr: 20.20.20.255
NOTIFY(SET_WINDOW_SIZE) Next payload: NOTIFY, reserved: 0x0, length: 12
Security protocol id: Unknown - 0, spi size: 0, type: SET_WINDOW_SIZE
NOTIFY(ESP_TFC_NO_SUPPORT) Next payload: NOTIFY, reserved: 0x0, length: 8
Security protocol id: Unknown - 0, spi size: 0, type: ESP_TFC_NO_SUPPORT
NOTIFY(NON_FIRST_FRAGS) Next payload: NONE, reserved: 0x0, length: 8
Security protocol id: Unknown - 0, spi size: 0, type: NON_FIRST_FRAGS

*Nov 26 00:52:20.003: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Process auth response notify
*Nov 26 00:52:20.003: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Searching policy based on peer's identity '10.10.10.1' of type 'IPv4 address'
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2-ERROR:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):: Failed to locate an item in the database
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Verification of peer's authentication data FAILED
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Auth exchange failed
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2-ERROR:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):: Auth exchange failed
Router#
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Abort exchange
*Nov 26 00:52:20.004: IKEv2:(SESSION ID = 1,SA ID = 1):Deleting SA
```

The IKEv2 site-to-site VPN tunnel between two routers is down. Based on the debug output, which type of mismatch is the problem?

- A. preshared key
- B. peer identity
- C. transform set
- D. ikev2 proposal

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Jul 16 20:21:25.317: ISAKMP (1004): received packet from 192.168.0.2 dport
500 sport 500 Global (R) MM_KEY_EXCH
*Jul 16 20:21:25.317: ISAKMP: reserved not zero on ID payload!
*Jul 16 20:21:25.317: %CRYPTO-4-IKMP_BAD_MESSAGE: IKE message from 192.168.0.2
failed its sanity check or is malformed
```

Which type of mismatch is causing the problem with the IPsec VPN tunnel?

- A. crypto access list
- B. Phase 1 policy
- C. transform set
- D. preshared key

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/ipsec-negotiation-ike-protocols/5409-ipsec-debug-00.html#ike>

**NEW QUESTION 21**

Which technology works with IPsec stateful failover?

- A. GLBR
- B. HSRP
- C. GRE
- D. VRRP

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12\\_2/12\\_2y/12\\_2yx11/feature/guide/ft\\_vpnha.html#wp1122512](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_2/12_2y/12_2yx11/feature/guide/ft_vpnha.html#wp1122512)

**NEW QUESTION 24**

What are two functions of ECDH and ECDSA? (Choose two.)

- A. nonrepudiation
- B. revocation
- C. digital signature
- D. key exchange
- E. encryption

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/next\\_generation\\_cryptography](https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/next_generation_cryptography)

**NEW QUESTION 27**

Which VPN solution uses TBAR?

- A. GETVPN
- B. VTI
- C. DMVPN
- D. Cisco AnyConnect

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec\\_conn\\_getvpn/configuration/xs-3s/sec-get-vpn-xe-3s-book/sec-get-vpn.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_getvpn/configuration/xs-3s/sec-get-vpn-xe-3s-book/sec-get-vpn.html)

**NEW QUESTION 30**

Which VPN does VPN load balancing on the ASA support?

- A. VTI
- B. IPsec site-to-site tunnels
- C. L2TP over IPsec
- D. Cisco AnyConnect

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 32**

A Cisco ASA is configured in active/standby mode. What is needed to ensure that Cisco AnyConnect users can connect after a failover event?

- A. AnyConnect images must be uploaded to both failover ASA devices.
- B. The vpn-session-db must be cleared manually.
- C. Configure a backup server in the XML profile.
- D. AnyConnect client must point to the standby IP address.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa90/configuration/guide/asa\\_90\\_cli\\_config/ha\\_active\\_standby.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa90/configuration/guide/asa_90_cli_config/ha_active_standby.html)

**NEW QUESTION 37**

Where is split tunneling defined for IKEv2 remote access clients on a Cisco router?

- A. IKEv2 authorization policy
- B. Group Policy
- C. virtual template
- D. webvpn context

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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