Cisco

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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
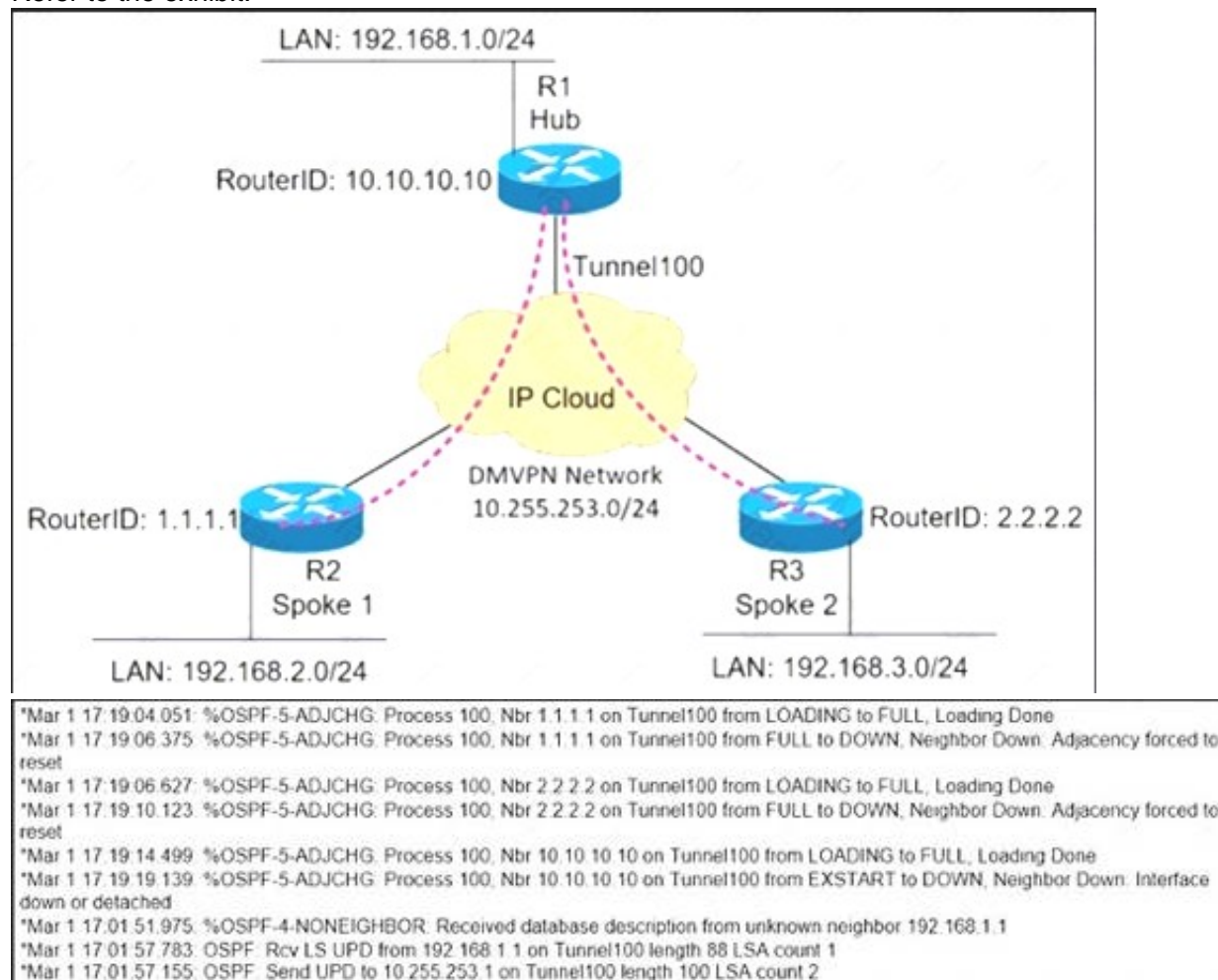D. ip tcp adjust-mtu 1360crypto ipsec fragmentation mtu-discovery

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.

A network administrator sets up an OSPF routing protocol for a DMVPN network on the hub router. Which configuration required to establish a DMVPN tunnel with multiple spokes?
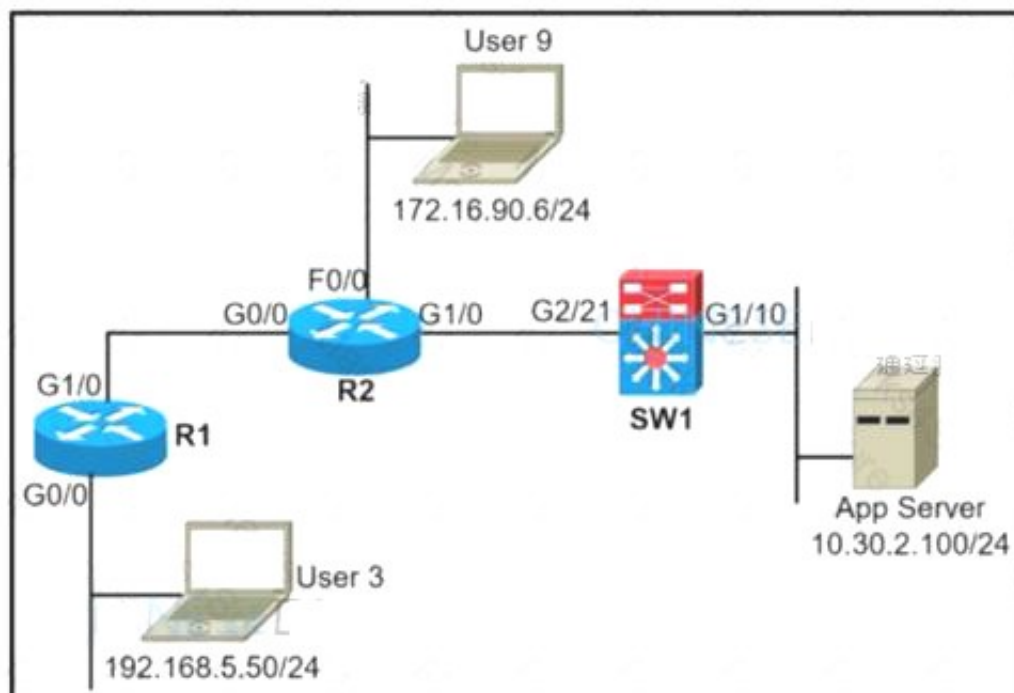
A. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on both spoke routers
B. ip ospf network point-to-point on the hub router
C. ip ospf network point-to-multipoint on One spoke router
D. ip ospf network point-to-point on both spoke routers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 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)
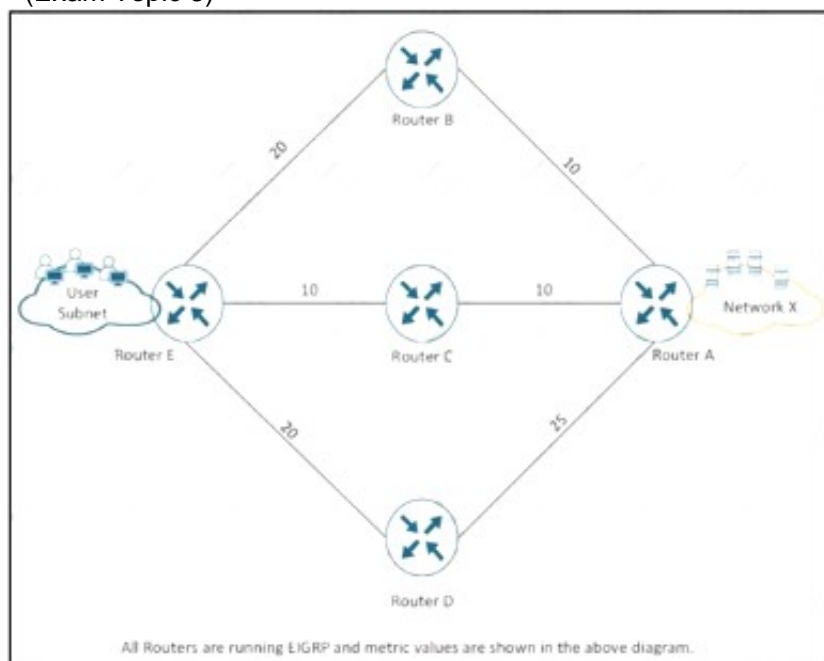
Refer to the exhibit. The IT manager received reports from users about slow application through network x. which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator cannot connect to a device via SSH. The line vty configuration is as follows:

```
line vty 0 4
  location S421T50E27F86
  session-timeout 10
  transport preferred ssh
  transport input all
  transport output telnet ssh
  stopbits 1
```
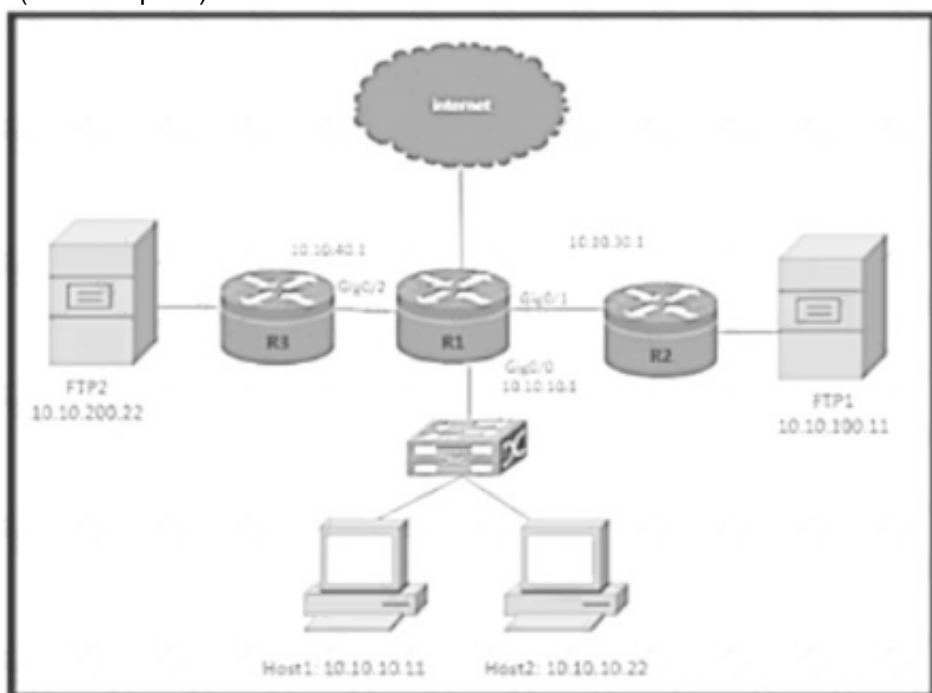
Which action resolves this issue?

A. Increase the session timeout
B. Change the stopbits to 10.
C. Configure the transport input SSH
D. initialize the SSH key

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit. The R1 routing table has the prefixes for the FTP1 and FTP2 file servers. A network engineer must configure the R1 with these requirements:

➤ Host1 must use the FTP1 fileserver.
➤ Host2 must use the FTP2 fileserver.

Which configuration meets the requirement on R1?

A)
```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
!
route-map PBR_FTP permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
route-map PBR_FTP permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
ip local policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

B)
```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
!
route-map PBR_FTP permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
route-map PBR_FTP permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
!
ip local policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

C)
```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 host 10.10.100.11
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 host 10.10.200.22
!
route-map PBR_FTP permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
route-map PBR_FTP permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
 ip policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

D)

```
ip access-list extended FTP1_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.11 any
ip access-list extended FTP2_R1
 permit ip host 10.10.10.22 any
route-map PBR_FTP permit 10
 match ip address FTP1_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.30.1
!
route-map PBR_FTP permit 20
 match ip address FTP2_R1
 set ip next-hop 10.10.40.1
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
 ip policy route-map PBR_FTP
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

The administrator noticed that the connection was flapping between the two ISPs instead of switching to ISP2 when the ISP1 failed. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Include a valid source-interface keyword in the icmp-echo statement.
B. Reference the track object 1 on the default route through ISP2 instead of ISP1.
C. Modify the static routes to refer both to the next hop and the outgoing intertace.
D. Modify the threshold to match the administrative distance of the ISP2 route.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routing/200785-ISP-Failover-withdefault- routes-using-I.html

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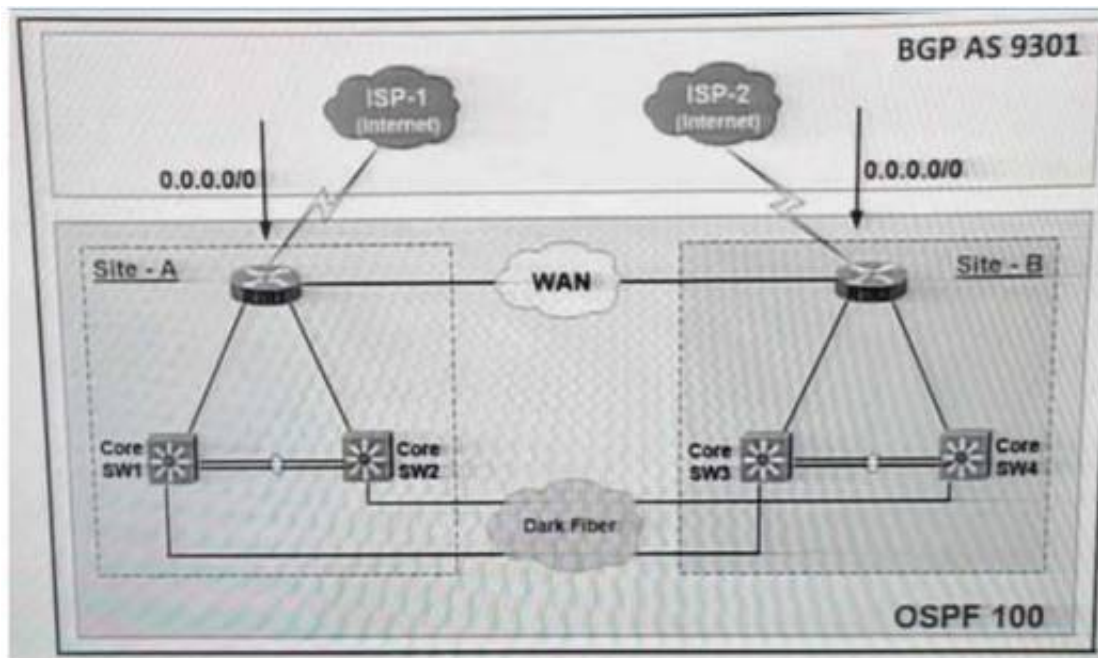
A. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9.
B. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
C. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 5 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 no ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8
D. ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 20 permit 10.0.0.0/8 ge 9 ip prefix-list EIGRP seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
- (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 100 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 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
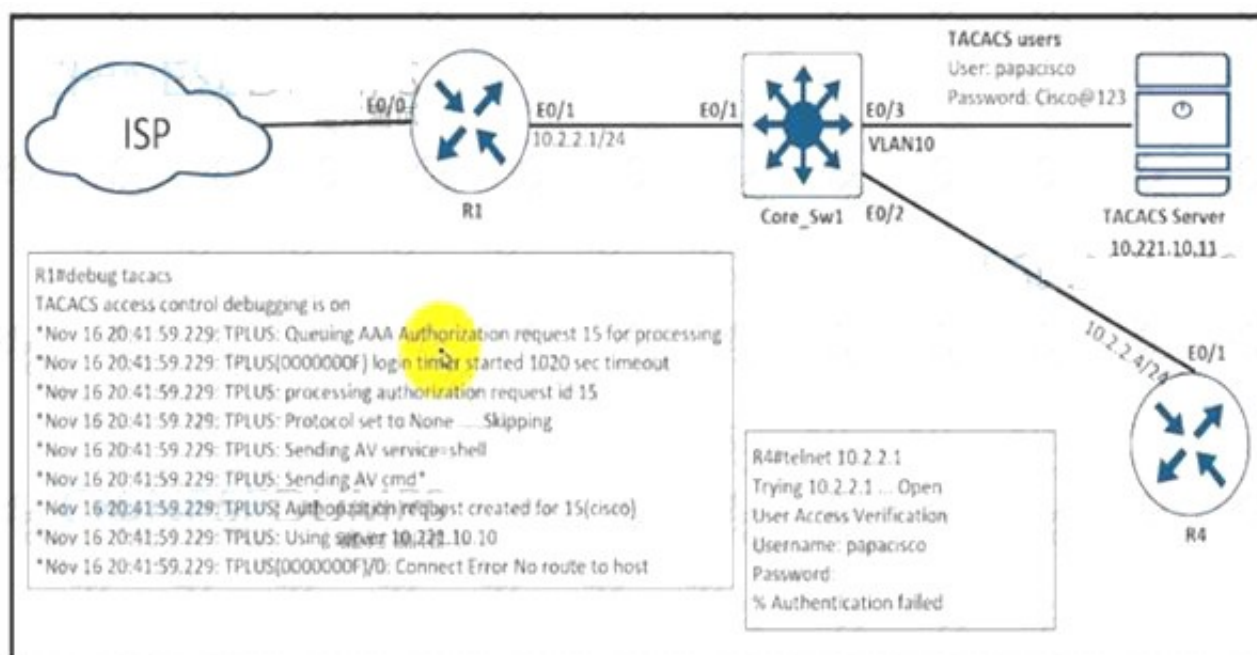
An engineer is trying to connect to R1 via Telnet with no success. Which configuration resolves the issue?
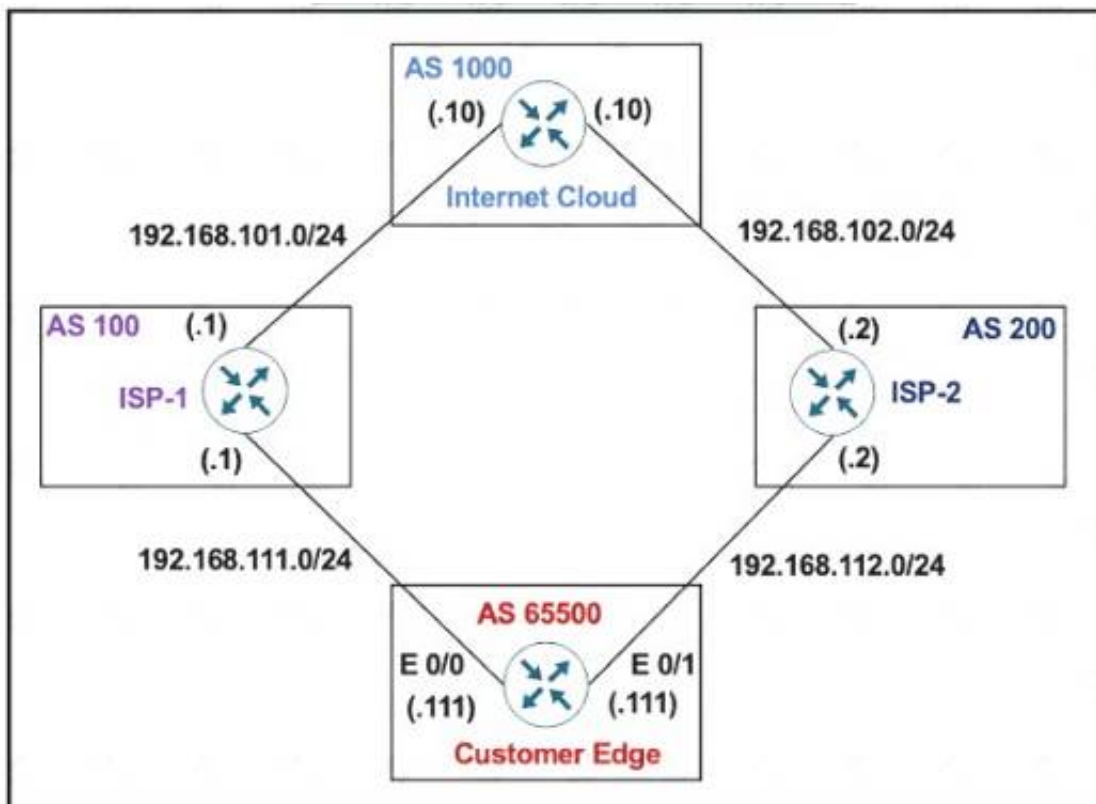

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

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

The Customer Edge router (AS 65500) wants to use ASC100 as the preferred ISP for all external routes.

```
Customer Edge
route-map SETLP
 set local-preference 111
!
router bgp 65500
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out
 neighbor 192.168.112.2 remote-as 200
```

This configuration failed to send routes to AS 100 as the preferred path. Which set of configuration resolves the issue?

```
○ route-map SETLP
   set local-preference 111
   !
   router bgp 65500
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP out

○ route-map SETLP
   set local-preference 111
   !
   router bgp 65500
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETLP in

○ route-map SETPP
   set as-path prepend 111 111
   !
   router bgp 65500
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP out

○ route-map SETPP
   set as-path prepend 100 100
   !
   router bgp 65500
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 remote-as 100
   neighbor 192.168.111.1 route-map SETPP in
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 3)
What must be configured by the network engineer to circumvent AS_PATH prevention mechanism in IP/VPN Hub and Spoke deployment scenarios?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer notices that R1 does not hold enough log messages to Identity the root cause during troubleshooting Which command resolves this issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which technique removes the outermost label of an MPLS-tagged packet before the packet is forwarded to an adjacent LER?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29
- (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 30
- (Exam Topic 3)
A newly Installeo router starts establishing an LDP session from another MPLS router to which it is not directly connected. Which LDP message type responds by target router to the Initiating router using UDP protocol?

A. notification message
B. session message
C. extended discovery message
D. advertisement message

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN                          Se Ethernet0/1,
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 36
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is an MPLS LDP targeted session?

A. session between neighbors that are connected no more than one hop away
B. LDP session established between LSRs by exchanging TCP hello packets
C. label distribution session between non-directly connected neighbors
D. LDP session established by exchanging multicast hello packets

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
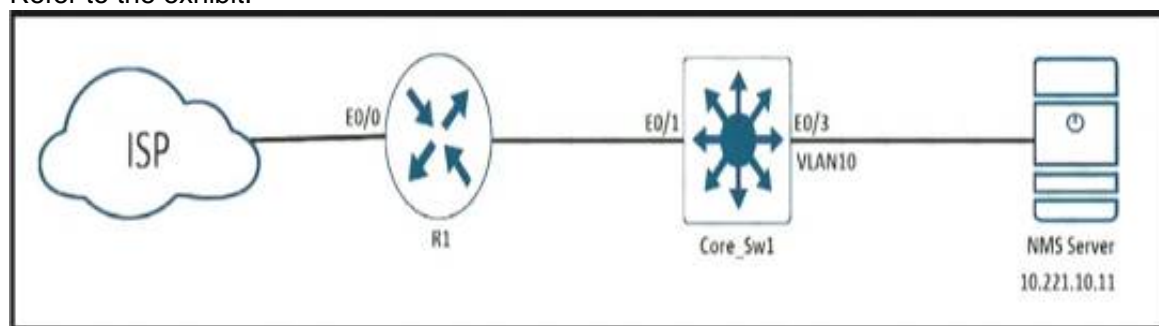
During ISP router maintenance, the network produced many alerts because of the flapping interface. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

A. no snmp trap link-status
B. snmp trap link-status down
C. snmp trap ip verify drop-rate
D. ip verify drop-rate notify hold-down 60

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42
- (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
```
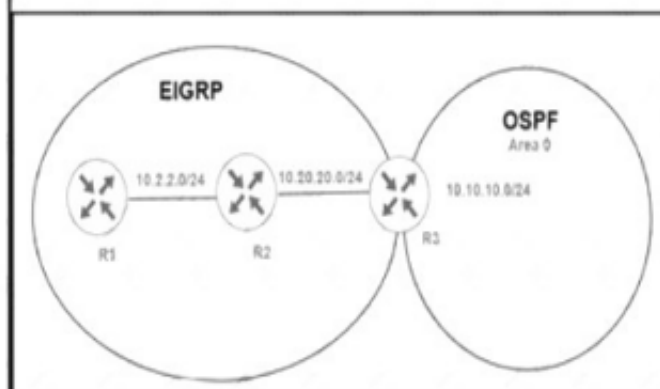
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured router R3 to redistribute the prefix 10.10.10.0/24 from OSPF into EIGRP R1 has no connectivity to the prefix. Which action enables receipt of prefixes on R1?

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 docs 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 20.20.0V24 within EIGRP.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Exam Topic 3)


```
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

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
```

```
R5#traceroute 172.16.3.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.16.3.1
VRF 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#
```
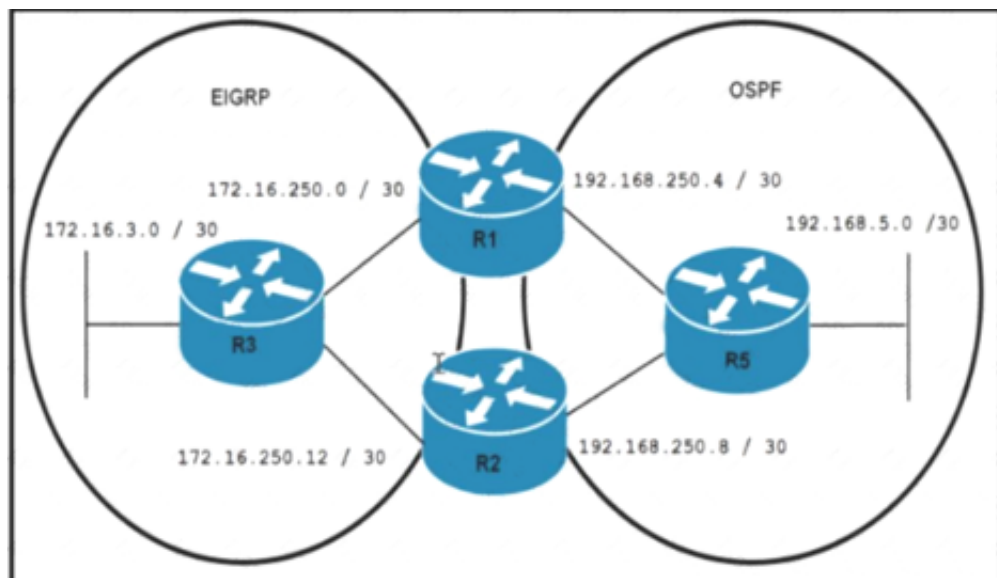
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer Is troubleshooting a routing loop on the network to reach the 172.16.3.0/16 from the OSPF domain. Which configuration on router R1 resolves the Issue?

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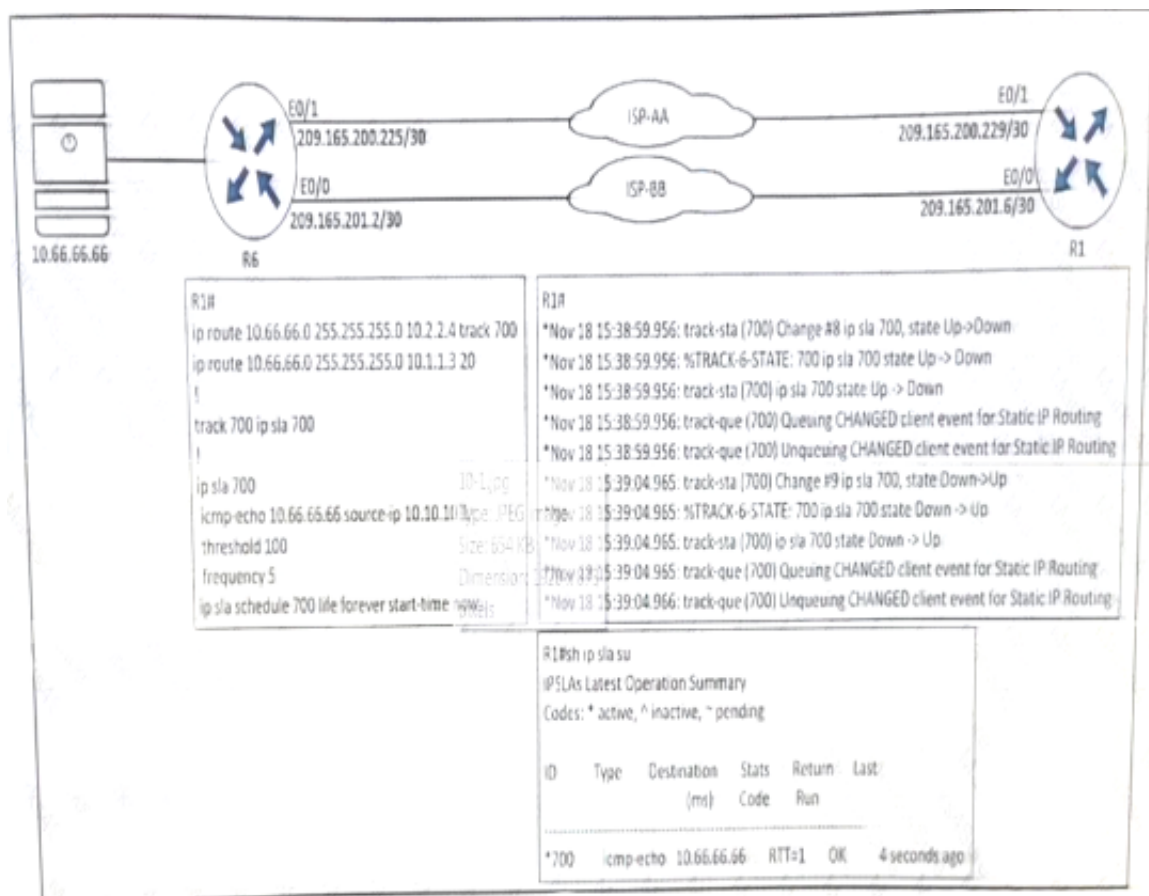
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Exam Topic 3)
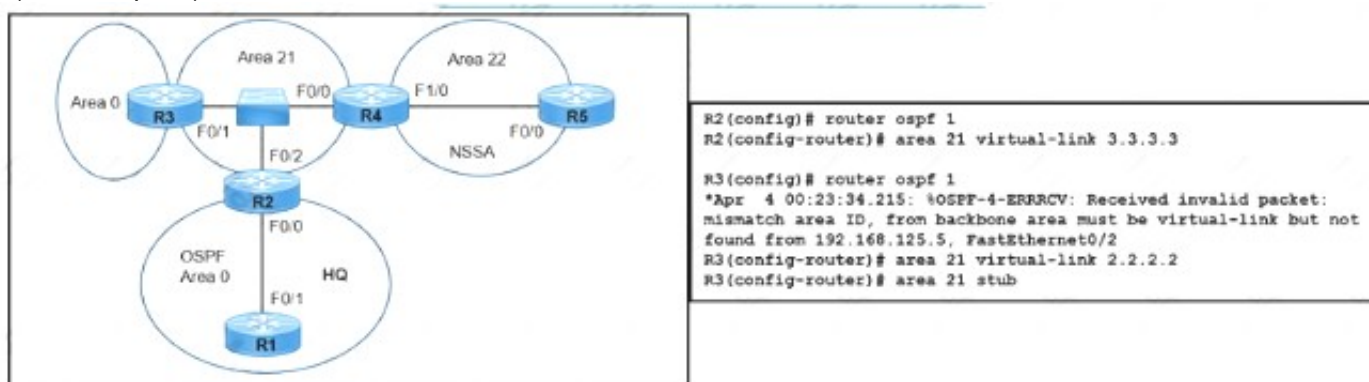
Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is troubleshooting a failed link between R2 and R3 No traffic loss is reported from router R5 to HQ Which command fixes the separated backbone?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show cef inter e0/0
Ethernet0/0 is up (if_number 3)
  Corresponding hwidb fast_if_number 3
  Corresponding hwidb firstsw->if_number 3
  Internet address is 209.165.200.226/30
  ICMP redirects are always sent
  Per packet load-sharing is disabled
  IP unicast RPF check is enabled
  Input features: uRPF
  IP policy routing is disabled
<Output Omitted>
```

ISP-A
E0/1
R3

R1 E0/0
    E0/1

```
R1#sh cef interface e0/1
Ethernet0/1 is up (if_number 4)
  Corresponding hwidb fast_if_number 4
  Corresponding hwidb firstsw->if_number 4
  Internet address is 209.165.201.2/30
  ICMP redirects are always sent
  Per packet load-sharing is disabled
  IP unicast RPF check is disabled
  IP policy routing is disabled
<Output Omitted>
```

ISP-B
E0/1
R4

Regional Data Center

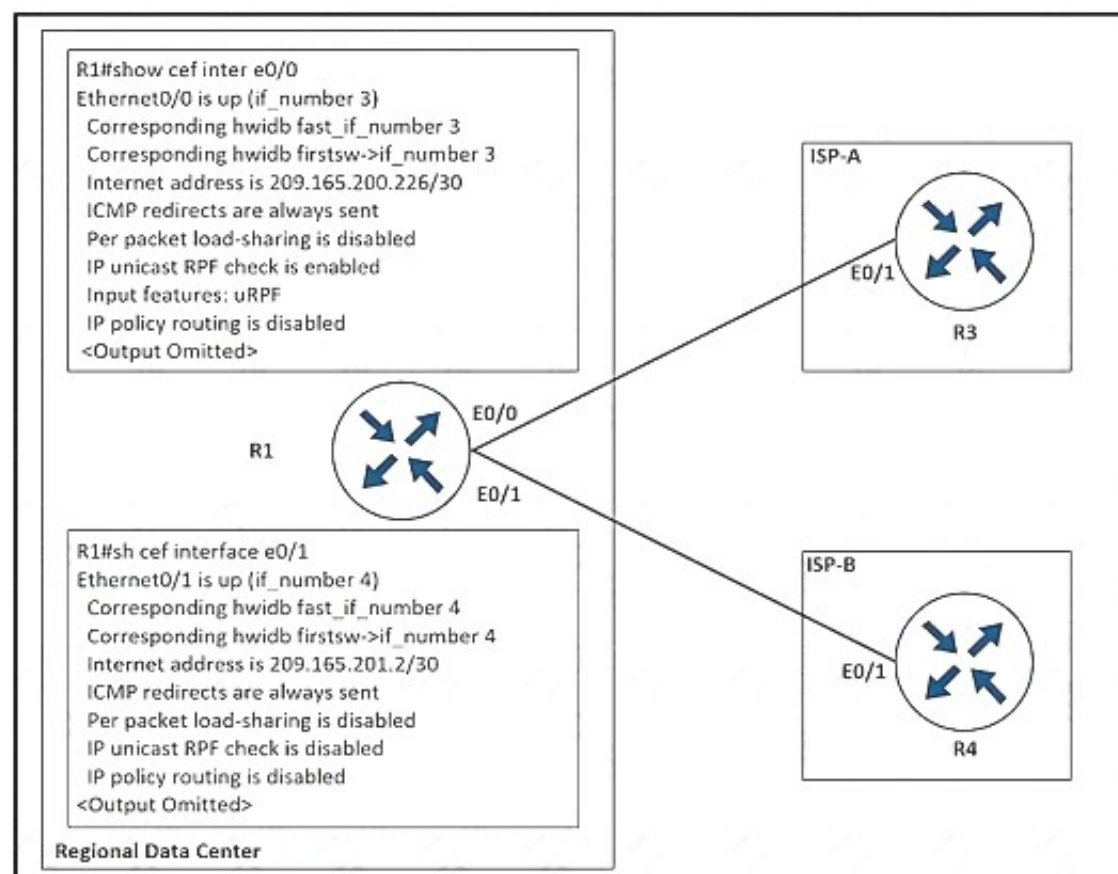Refer to the exhibit. The company implemented uRPF to address an antispoofing attack. A network engineer received a call from the IT security department that the regional data center is under an IP attack Which configuration must be implemented on R1 to resolve this issue?

○ interface ethernet0/0
    ip verify unicast reverse-path

○ interface ethernet0/1
    ip verify unicast reverse-path

◉ interface ethernet0/1
    ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping

○ interface ethernet0/0
    ip unicast RPF check reachable-via any allow-default allow-self-ping

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Exam Topic 3)
Exhibits:

RR
(.4)   10.1.3.0/24   10.10.10.0/24
e0/1   e0/2 (.4)
        e0/0 (.4)   Sw
                            e0/0
10.1.1.0/24   10.1.2.0/24   e0/1   e0/2

(.1)   (.2)   e0/0 (.3)
        e0/0   e0/1 (.3)
(.1) e0/0   e0/1 (.2)   e0/1 (.3)
ASBR1   ASBR2   ASBR3
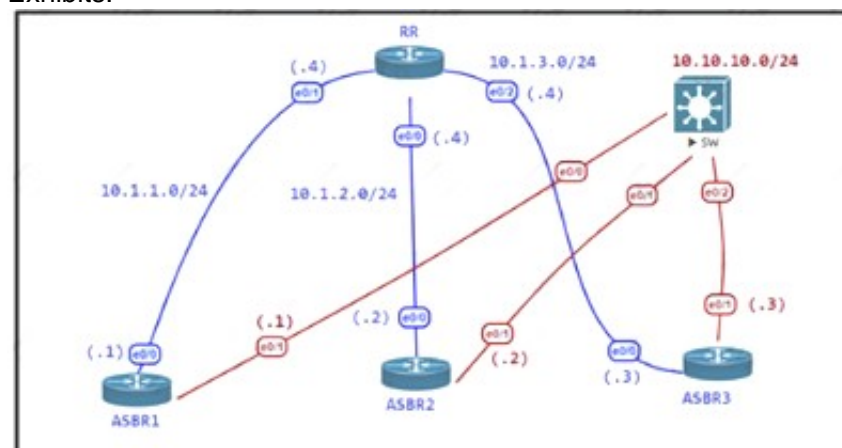
RR

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

ASBR2

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

```
ASBR2

router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.1.1.4 remote-as 100


ASBR3

router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.1.2.4 remote-as 100


ASBR4

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

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

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

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

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

router bgp 100
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop
  neighbor 10.1.2.2 ebgp-multihop
  neighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0

R2(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.11 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 0
R2(config-if)#ospfv3 network broadcast
```

Refer to the exhibit An engineer is troubleshooting an OSPF adjacency issue between directly connected routers R1 and R2 Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

```
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 network broadcast
```

B)

```
R2(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.9 255.255.255.252
```

C)

```
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 0
```

D)

```
R2(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#no ospfv3 network broadcast
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63
- (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)
```
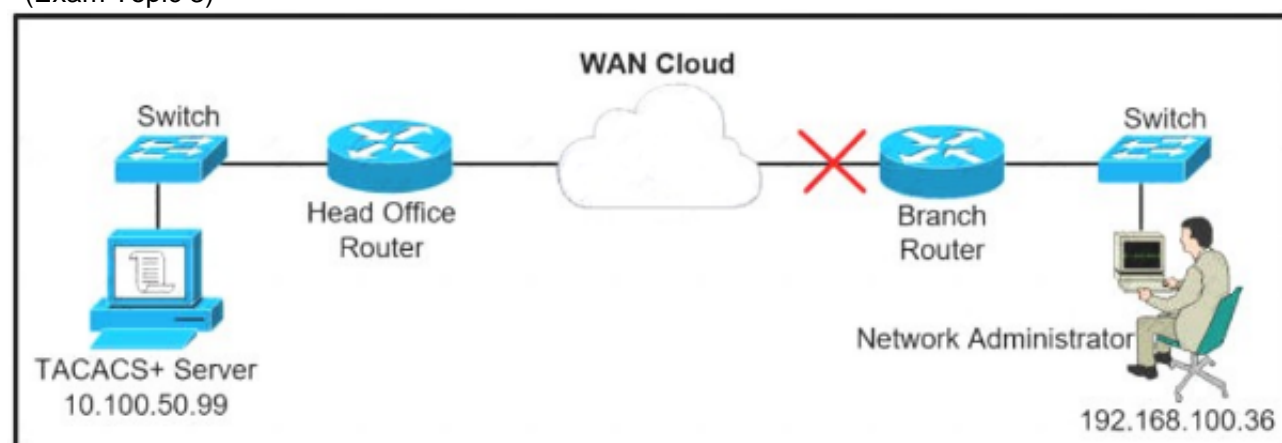
The administrator is trying to overwrite an existing file on the TFTP server that was previously uploaded by another router. However, the attempt to update the file fails. Which action resolves this issue?

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 68
- (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 Ci$co123
```

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 70
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# hostname CPE1
CPE1(config)# ip domain-name example.com
CPE1(config)# crypto key generate rsa
The name for the keys will be: CPE1.example.com
Choose the size of the key modulus in the range of 360 to 4096
for your
  General Purpose Keys. Choosing a key modulus greater than 512
may take
  a few minutes.

How many bits in the modulus [512]: 2048
% Generating 2048 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...
[OK] (elapsed time was 2 seconds)

CPE1(config)# service password-encryption
CPE1(config)# username csadmin secret Secur3p4s$w0rd
CPE1(config)# line vty 0 4
CPE1(config-line)# transport input telnet ssh
CPE1(config-line)# login local
CPE1(config-line)# end
CPE1# copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE1# ssh 10.0.0.1
% No user specified nor available for SSH client
```

```
CPE1# copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE1# ssh 10.0.0.1
% No user specified nor available for SSH client
```

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must harden a router, but the administrator failed to test the SSH access successfully to the router. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure SSH on the remote device to log m using SSH
B. SSH syntax must be ssh -l user ip to log in to the remote device
C. Configure enable secret to log in to the device
D. SSH must be allowed with the transport output ssh command

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Exam Topic 3)
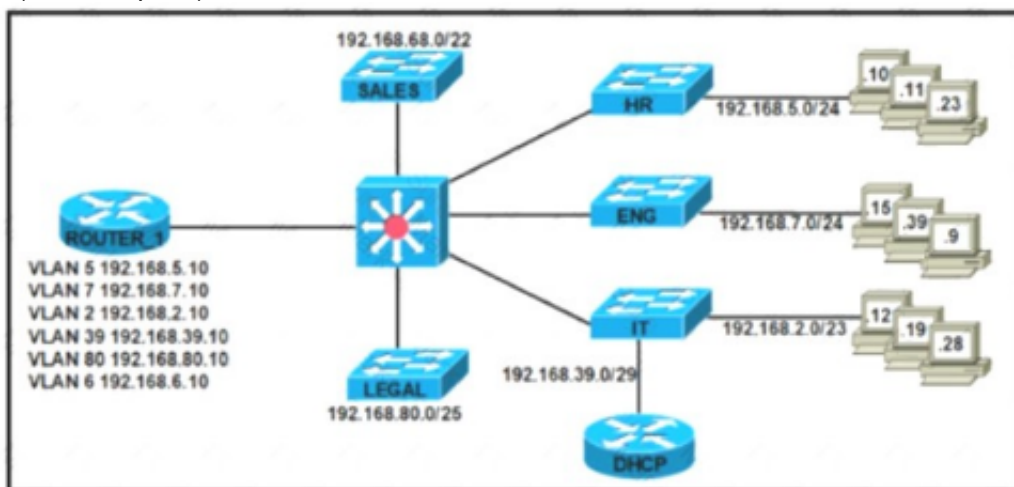
Refer to lhe exhibit After an engineer configured a new Cisco rouler as a DHCP server, users reponed iwo primary issues:
≫ Devices in the HR subnet have intermittent connectivity problems.
≫ Workstations in the LEGAL subnet cannot obtain IP addresses.
Which configurations must the engineer apply to ROUTER_1 to restore connectivity for the affected devices?

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

  ip dhcp pool HR
    network 192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0
    default-router 192.168.5.10

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Exam Topic 3)

configuration on the hub router meets this requirement?

A. interface Tunnel0tunnel 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 81
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company Is redesigning WAN infrastructure so that all branch sites must communicate via the head office and the head office can directly communicate with each site independently. The network engineer must configure the head office router by considering zero-touch technology when adding new sites in the same WAN infrastructure. Which configuration must be applied to the head office router to meet this requirement?

```
interface Tunnel0
  tunnel mode ip
  ip nhrp map multicast dynamic

interface Tunnel0
  tunnel mode dvmrp
  ip nhrp redirect

interface Tunnel0
  tunnel mode ip
  ip nhrp redirect

interface Tunnel0
  tunnel mode gre multipoint
  ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1:
interface Loopback1
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 100A:0:100C::1/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Loopback4
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 400A:0:400C::1/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
  no ip address
  ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
  ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
  ipv6 traffic-filter DENY_TELNET_Lo4 in
  serial restart-delay 0
  clock rate 64000
!
ipv6 router ospf 10
  router-id 1.1.1.1
  log-adjacency-changes
!
ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_LO4
  sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any
end

R2:
interface Loopback0
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 1001:ABC:2011:7::1/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!
interface Serial1/0
  no ip address
  ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100::/64 eui-64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
  ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
  serial restart-delay 0
!
ipv6 router ospf 10
  router-id 2.2.2.2
  log-adjacency-changes
!
end
```

```
R1:                                          R2:
interface Loopback1                          interface Loopback0
 no ip address                                no ip address
 ipv6 address 100A:0:100C::1/64               ipv6 address 1001:ABC:2011:7::1/64
 ipv6 enable                                  ipv6 enable
 ipv6 ospf 10 area 0                          ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
!                                            !
interface Loopback4                          interface Serial1/0
 no ip address                                no ip address
 ipv6 ospf 10 area 0                          ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
!                                             ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
interface Serial1/0                           serial restart-delay 0
 no ip address                               !
 ipv6 address AB01:2011:7:100:/64 eui-64     ipv6 router ospf 10
 ipv6 enable                                  router-id 2.2.2.2
 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point             log-adjacency-changes
 ipv6 ospf 10 area 0                         !
 ipv6 traffic-filter DENY_TELNET_Lo4 in      end
 serial restart-delay 0
 clock rate 64000
!
ipv6 router ospf 10
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
!
ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_LO4
 sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any
end
```

```
ipv6 access-list DENY_TELNET_LO4
 sequence 20 deny tcp host 100:ABC:2011:7 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet permit ipv6 any any
end
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented an access list on R1 to allow anyone to Telnet except R2 Loopback0 to R1 Loopback4 How must sequence 20 be replaced on the R1 access list to resolve the issue?
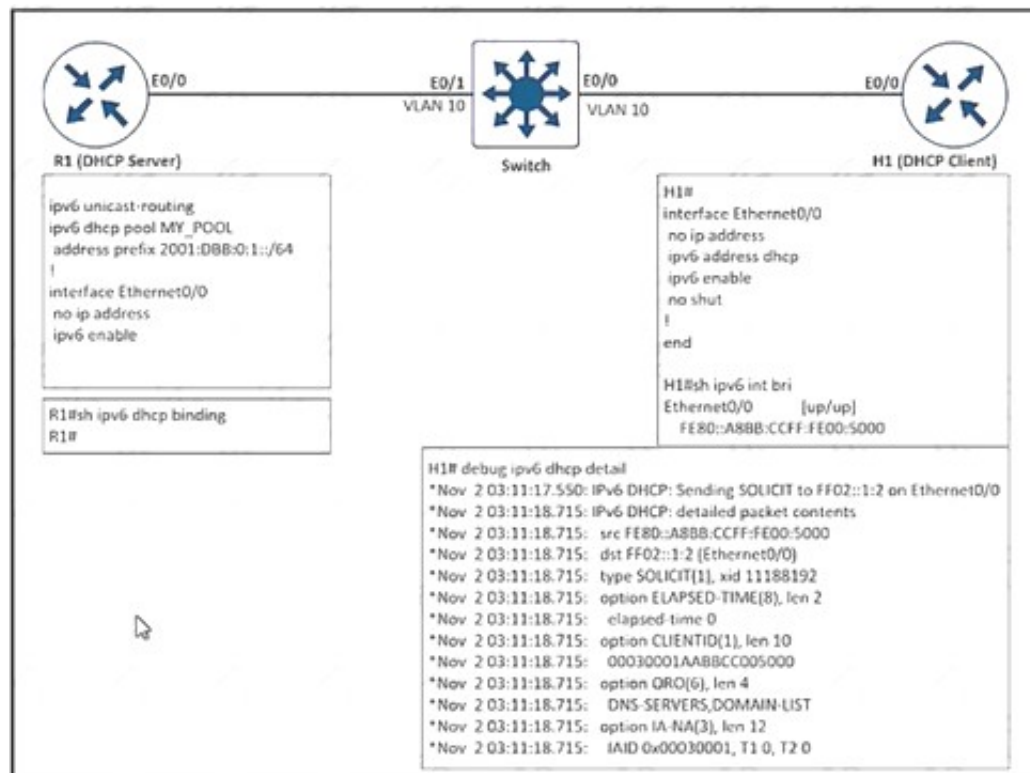
A. sequence 20 permit tcp host 1001 ABC:2011:7:: 1 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet
B. sequence 20 deny tcp host 400A:0:400C::1 host 1001 :ABC:2011:7::1 eq telnet
C. sequence 20 deny tcp host 1001:ABC:2011:7::1 host 400A:0:400C::1 eq telnet
D. sequence 20 permit tcp host 400A:0:400C::1 host 1001ABC:2011:7::1 eq telnet

Answer: C

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

After the network administrator rebuilds the IPv6 DHCP server, clients are not getting the IPv6 address lease. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 3)
Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals :

Topology Diagram

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

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

R1


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

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

SW1

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

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

R1   R2   **SW1**   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   **SW1**   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

SW2

R1   R2   SW1   **SW2**   SW3   SW4

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

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

R1	R2	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4

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

R1	R2	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4

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

SW3

R1	R2	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4

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

Current configuration : 942 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW3
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
```
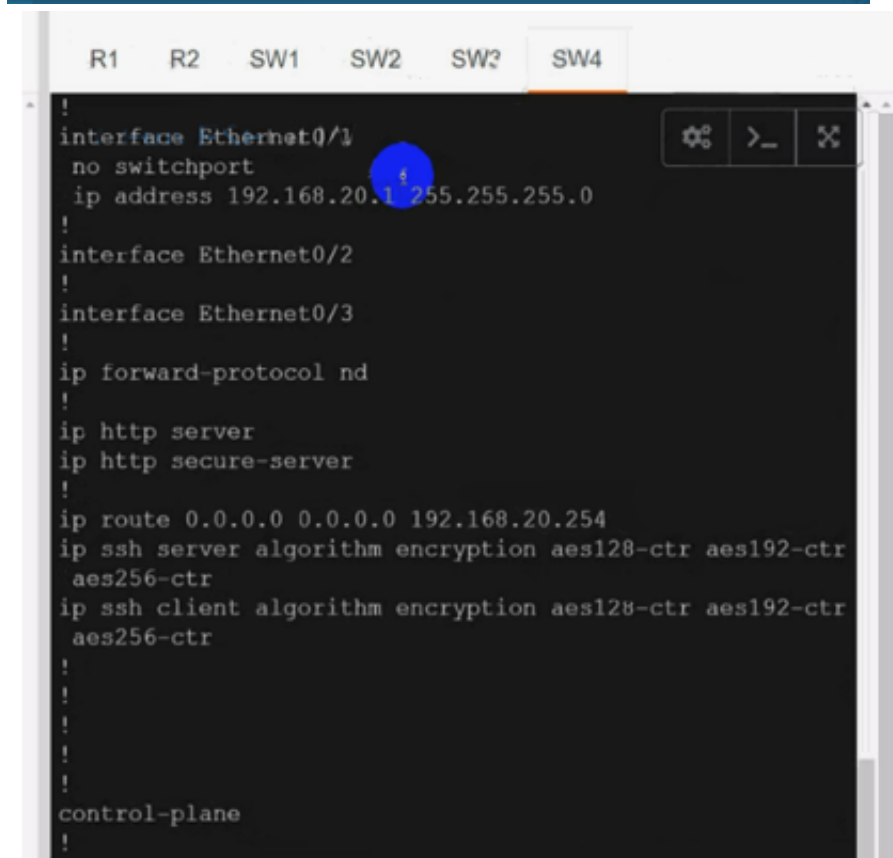
R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

R1   R2   SW1   SW2   SW3   SW4

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

Guidelines   Topology   Tasks

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

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Solution:
➢ Use cu-red under interfaces facing SW1 & SW3:
On R1:
interface Ethernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding cu-red
ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
Check reachability to SW1: R1#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.1.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
On R2:
interface Ethernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding cu-red
ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
Check reachability to SW3: R2#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.2.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
➢ Use vrf cu-green for SW2 & SW4:
On R1:
interface Ethernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
Test reachability to SW2: R1#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.20.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
On R2:
interface Ethernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
ip address 192.168.22.254 255.255.255.0
Test reachability to SW4: R2#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.22.1 Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
➢ On R1:
interface Ethernet0/2.100 mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200 mpls ip
!
Configure BGP:
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4 neighbor 10.10.10.2 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.2 activate exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200
➢ On R2:
interface Ethernet0/2.100
mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200 mpls ip
!
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4 neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.1 activate exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red redistribute connected
exit-address-family R2(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R2(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200
➢ Verification:
From SW1 to SW3: SW1#ping 192.168.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
But can't Reach SW2 or SW4 in VRF cu-green: SW1#ping 192.168.22.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SW1#ping 192.168.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Same Test for SW2: From SW2 to SW4: SW2#ping 192.168.20.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
But can't Reach SW3 or SW1 in VRF cu-red: SW2#ping 192.168.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
SW2#ping 192.168.2.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds: U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Both R1 & R2 has separate tables for VRFs cu-red and cu-green.

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
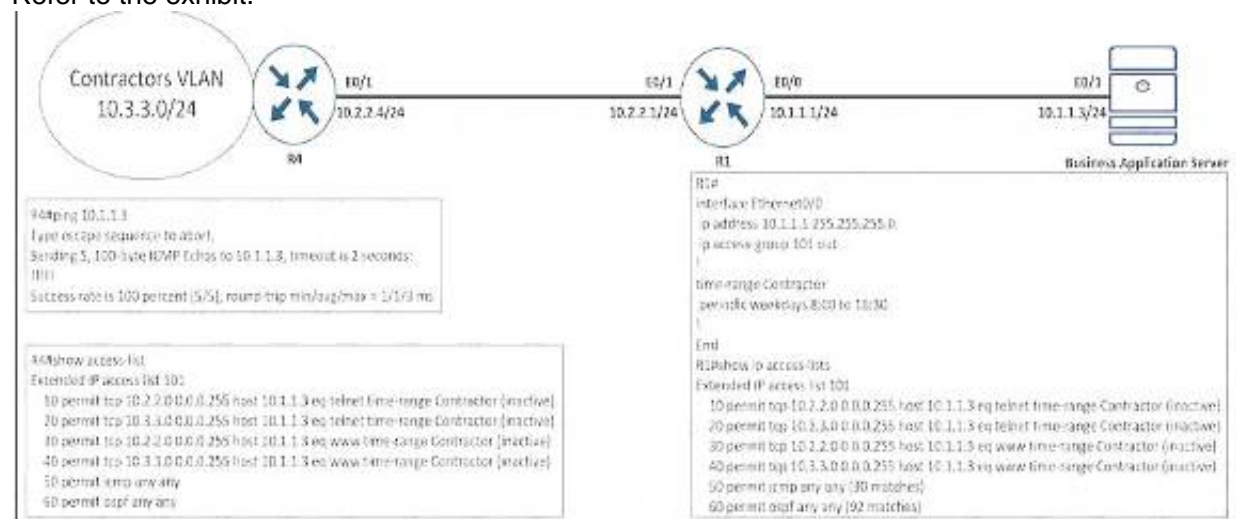
An engineer is troubleshooting failed access by contractors to the business application server via Telnet or HTTP during the weekend. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 99
- (Exam Topic 3)

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 103
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which MPLS value is combined with the IP prefix to convert to a VPNv4 prefix?

A. 16-byte Route Distinguisher
B. 8-byte Route Target
C. 16-byte Route Target
D. 8-byte Route Distinguisher

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which routing protocol is used by the PE router to advertise routes to a CE router without redistribution or static after removing the RD tag from the P router?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing to limit OSPF traffic to be policed to 1 Mbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must also be allowed at this point for traffic analysis. The router configuration is:
access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-OSPF match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF
police 1000000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
The Control Plane Policing failed to monitor and police OSPF traffic. Which configuration resolves this issue?

```
○ no access-list 100
  access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179
  access-list 100 permit ospf any any
  access-list 101 permit tcp any any range 22 23
  !
  !
  class-map CM-MGMT
    no match access-group 100
    match access-group 101
  !
  control-plane
    no service-policy output PM-COPP
    service-policy input PM-COPP

○ No access-list 100
  access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179
  access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 22
  access-list 100 permit tcp any any range eq 23
  access-list 100 permit ospf any any

○ control-plane
    no service-policy output PM-COPP
    service-policy input PM-COPP

○ no access-list 100
  access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179
  access-list 100 permit ospf any any
  access-list 101 permit tcp any any range 22 23
  !
  !
  class-map CM-MGMT
    no match access-group 100
    match access-group 101
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip bgp vpnv4 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 #6, 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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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-external
    Extended Community RT:1100:1001
    mpls labels in/out nolabel/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 nolabel/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-external
    Extended Community RT:1100:1001
    mpls labels in/out nolabel/278
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
From the output, we learn that the current best path is from 10.57.255.11 (which includes "…valid, confed-external, best") and this path is 2 ASes away (64955 65003). Although there are some paths
with only 1 AS away (path from 172.16.254.234 for example) but they were not chosen the best path so AS_PATH was not used to determine the best path ->
Answers A and answer C are not correct. All the paths in the output have metric of 0 and this is the lowest (best) value for this attribute. If we configure higher MED
then it is less preferred over other paths -> Answer B is not correct.
Only answer D is left but LOCAL_PREF attribute should be configured with higher value to be preferred so we hope "lower LOCAL_PREF" here means higher
value. But this is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#sh track brief

Track Type        Instance                Parameter       State Last Change

1    ip sla       10                      reachability    Down  00:03:52


R1#show ip sla configuration

IP SLAs Infrastructure Engine-III

Entry number: 10

Owner:

Tag:

Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000

Type of operation to perform: icmp-echo

Target address/Source interface: 10.10.10.10/GigabitEthernet0/0

<_>

Schedule:

   Operation frequency (seconds): 60   (not considered if randomly scheduled)

   Next Scheduled Start Time: Pending trigger

   Group Scheduled : FALSE

   Randomly Scheduled : FALSE

   Life (seconds): Forever

   Entry Ageout (seconds): never

   Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE

   Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active

Threshold (milliseconds): 5000

Distribution Statistics:
```

```
Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000

Type of operation to perform: icmp-echo

Target address/Source interface: 10.10.10.10/GigabitEthernet0/0

<_>

Schedule:

   Operation frequency (seconds): 60   (not considered if randomly scheduled)

   Next Scheduled Start Time: Pending trigger

   Group Scheduled : FALSE

   Randomly Scheduled : FALSE

   Life (seconds): Forever

   Entry Ageout (seconds): never

   Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE

   Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active

Threshold (milliseconds): 5000

Distribution Statistics:
```

Refer to the exhibit A network engineer notices that the configured track option is down Which configuration resolves the issue*?
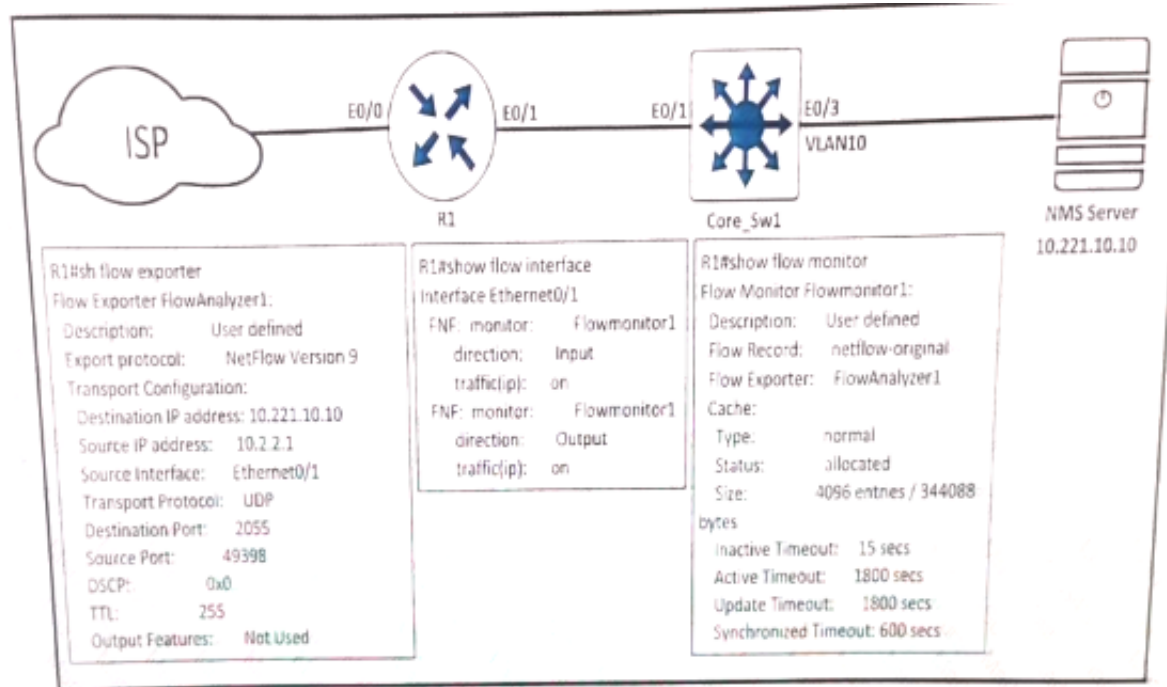
A. ip sla schedule 10 start-time now
B. ip sla schedule 10 start-time pending life forever
C. ip sla schedule 10 no timeout
D. ip sla schedule 10 no threshold

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 117
- (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 Ethernet0/1ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
C. interface Ethernet0/0ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output
D. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1 source Ethernet0/0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

Which action restores OSPF adjacency between R1 and R2?

A. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1300
B. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1300
C. Change the IP MTU of R1 Fa1/0 to 1500
D. Change the IP MTU of R2 Fa0/0 to 1500

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123
- (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 oven 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 126
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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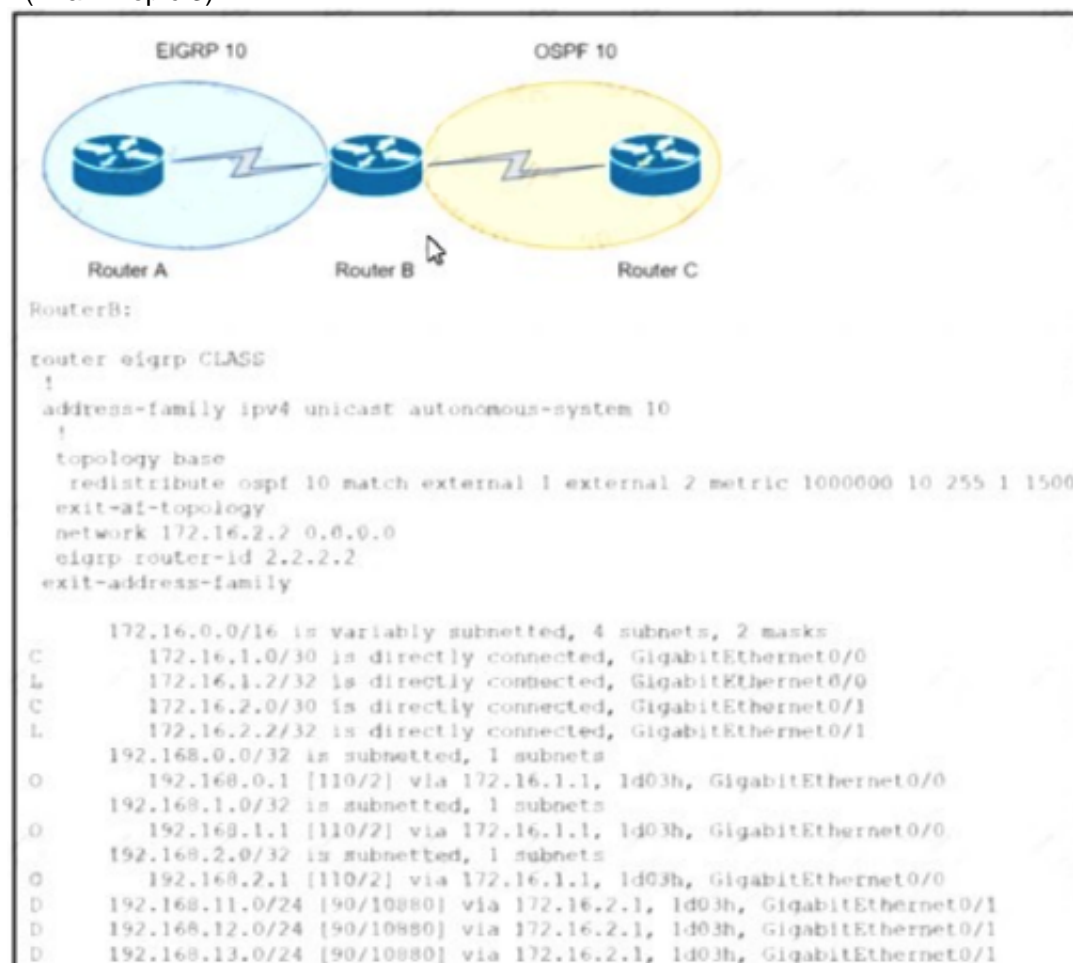
Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Exam Topic 3)


```
RouterB:

router eigrp CLASS
 !
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 10
  !
  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
      192.168.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.0.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O        192.168.1.1 [110/2] via 172.16.1.1, 1d03h, GigabitEthernet0/0
      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-routeraf-topology)#redistribute ospf 10 metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500
C. (config-router-af-topology)#redistribute connected
D. (config-router-af-topology)£no redistribute ospf 10 match external 1 external 2 metric 1000000 10 2551 1500

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company is expanding business by opening 35 branches over the Internet. A network engineer must configure DMVPN at the branch routers to connect with the hub router and allow NHRP to add spoke routers securely to the multicast NHRP mappings automatically Which configuration meets this requirement at the hub router?

A)

```
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip nhrp authentication KEY1
  ip nhrp nhs dynamic
  ip nhrp network-id 10
  tunnel mode mgre auto
```

B)

```
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip nhrp authentication KEY1
  ip nhrp registration no-unique
  ip nhrp network-id 10
  tunnel mode gre nmba
```

C)

```
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip nhrp authentication KEY1
  ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
  ip nhrp network-id 10
  tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

D)

```
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip nhrp authentication KEY1
  ip nhrp map multicast 224.0.0.0
  ip nhrp network-id 10
  tunnel mode gre ipv4
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The command "ip nhrp map multicast dynamic" allows NHRP to automatically add spoke routers to the multicast NHRP mappings.

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Exam Topic 3)
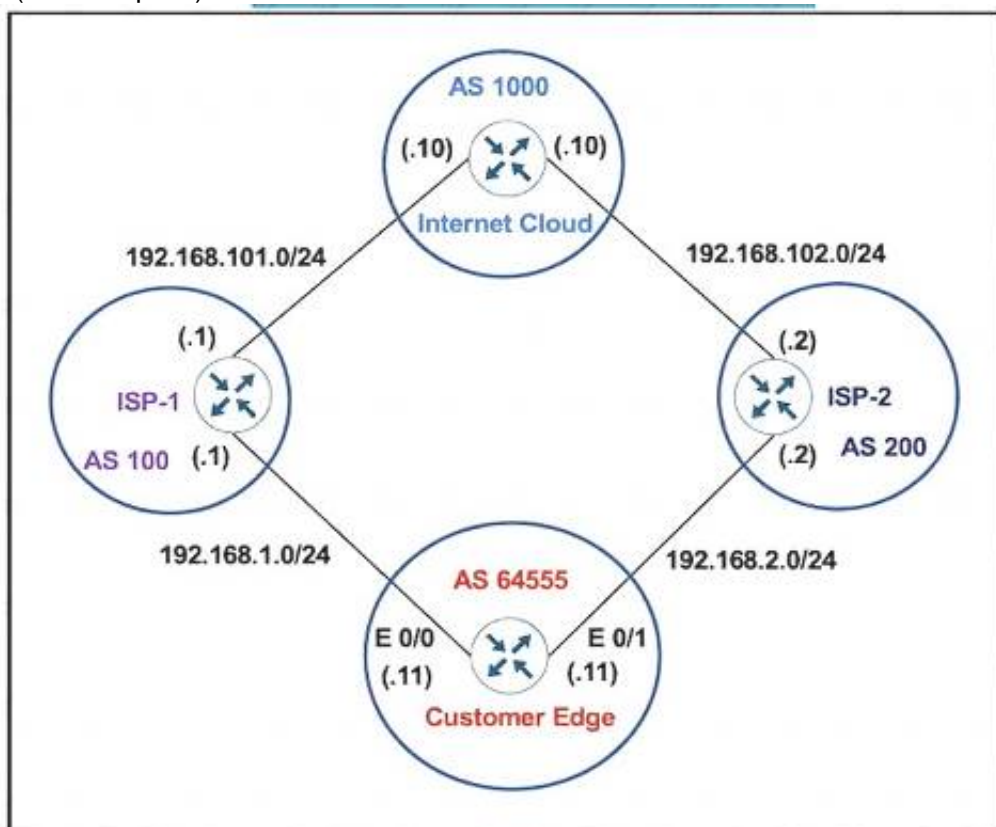
Refer lo lhe exhibit. The Customer Edge rouler wants to use AS 100 as the preferred ISP for all external routes and ISP-2 as a backup.

```
Customer-Edge

route-map SETAS
  set as-path prepend 111
!
router bgp 64555
  neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
  neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS in
```

After this configuration, all the backup routes have disappeared from the BGP table on the Customer Edge router. Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Customer Edge router?
A)

```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 111
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 route-map SETAS in
```

B)
```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 200
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS in
```

C)
```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 200
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS out
```

D)
```
route-map SETAS
 set as-path prepend 111
!
router bgp 64555
 neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 192.168.2.2 route-map SETAS out
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
- (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 addresss 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 145
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
10.255.255.1/32                          10.255.255.3/32
   .1              .2      .2          .3
  PE1   10.0.12.0/24   P2   10.0.23.0/24   PE3
```

```
PE1# show run | sec router bgp
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 10.255.255.3 remote-as 65000
 neighbor 10.255.255.3 update-source Loopback0
```

```
1/1/1 ms

PE1# debug ip tcp transactions
PE1# debug ip icmp

[...snip...]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP: sending SYN, seq 379810712, ack 0
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: Connection to 10.255.255.3:179,
advertising MSS 1460
*Feb 22 14:04:12.374: TCP0: state was CLOSED -> SYNSENT [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: ICMP: dst (10.255.255.1) administratively
prohibited unreachable rcv from 10.0.12.2
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: ICMP destination unreachable
received
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: Released port 21381 in Transport Port
Agent for TCP IP type 1 delay 240000
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCP0: state was SYNSENT -> CLOSED [21381 -
> 10.255.255.3(179)]
*Feb 22 14:04:12.375: TCB 0xE35A92B8 destroyed
```

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator is troubleshooting a BGP peering between PE1 and PE3 that is unable to establish Which action resolves the issue?

A. P2 must have a route to PE3 to establish a BGP session to PE1
B. Disable sending ICMP unreachables on P2 to allow PE1 to establish a session with PE3
C. Ensure that the PE3 loopback address is used as a source for BGP peering to PE1
D. Remove the traffic filtering rules on P2 blocking the BGP communication between PE1 and PE3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show ip rip database
10.0.0.0/8    auto-summary
10.1.1.0/24    directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
10.1.3.0/24
    [2] via 10.1.12.2, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet1/0
10.1.12.0/24    directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0
10.1.23.0/24
    [1] via 10.1.12.2, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet1/0
```
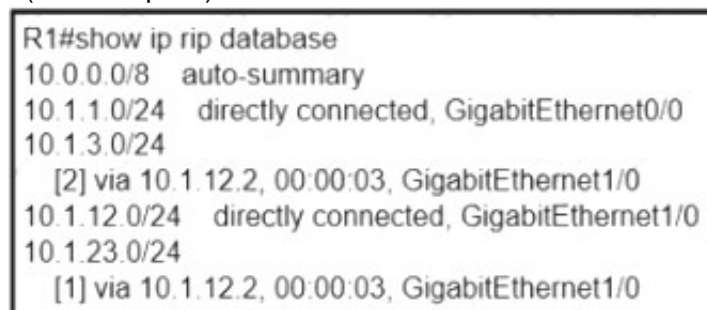
Refer to the exhibit. A customer reports that networks in the 10.0.1.0/24 space do not appear in the RIP database. What action resolves the issue?

A. Remove summarization of 10.0.0.078.
B. Permit 10.0.1.0/24 address in the ACL.
C. Remove ACL on R1 blocking 10.0.1.0/24 network.
D. Configure 10.0.1.0/24 network under RIP.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Exam Topic 3)


```
AS64513
          R2
          .2

2001:DB8::/64

AS64512   .1
          R1
```

```
R1#show ipv6 access-list

IPv6 access list inbound-acl

    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 eq bgp host 2001:DB8::1 (75 matches) sequence 20

    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 host 2001:DB8::1 eq bgp (17 matches) sequence 30

    deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/32 any (77 matches) sequence 40

    permit ipv6 any (20 matches) sequence 1000

R1#ping ipv6 2001:DB8::2

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8::2, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
R1#show ipv6 access-list
IPv6 access list inbound-acl
    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 eq bgp host 2001:DB8::1 (77 matches) sequence 20
    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 host 2001:DB8::1 eq bgp (19 matches) sequence 30
    deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/32 any (95 matches) sequence 40
    permit ipv6 any (23 matches) sequence 1000
R1#
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Configuration Output:
aaa new-model
aaa group server tacacs+ admin
server name admin
!
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet1
aaa authentication login admin group tacacs+ local enable
aaa session-id common
!
tacacs server admin
address ip 10.11.15.6
key 7 01150F165E1C07032D
!
line vty 0 4
login authentication admin

Debug Output:
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/BIND(0000001A): Bind i/f
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (0000001A): Pick method list 'admin'
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:38:57.587: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status GET_PASSWORD
Oct 22 12:39:02.327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Processing request action LOGIN
Oct 22 12:39:02.327: AAA/AUTHEN/ENABLE(0000001A): Done status FAIL - bad password
```

An administrator configured a Cisco router for TACACS authentication, but the router is using the local enable password instead Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the aaa authentication login admin group admin local enable command instead.
B. Configure the aaa authentication login admin group tacacs* local enable none command instead.
C. Configure the aaa authentication login admin group tacacs* local if-authenticated command instead.
D. Configure the aaa authentication login default group admin local if-authenticated command instead.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 154
- (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 155
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
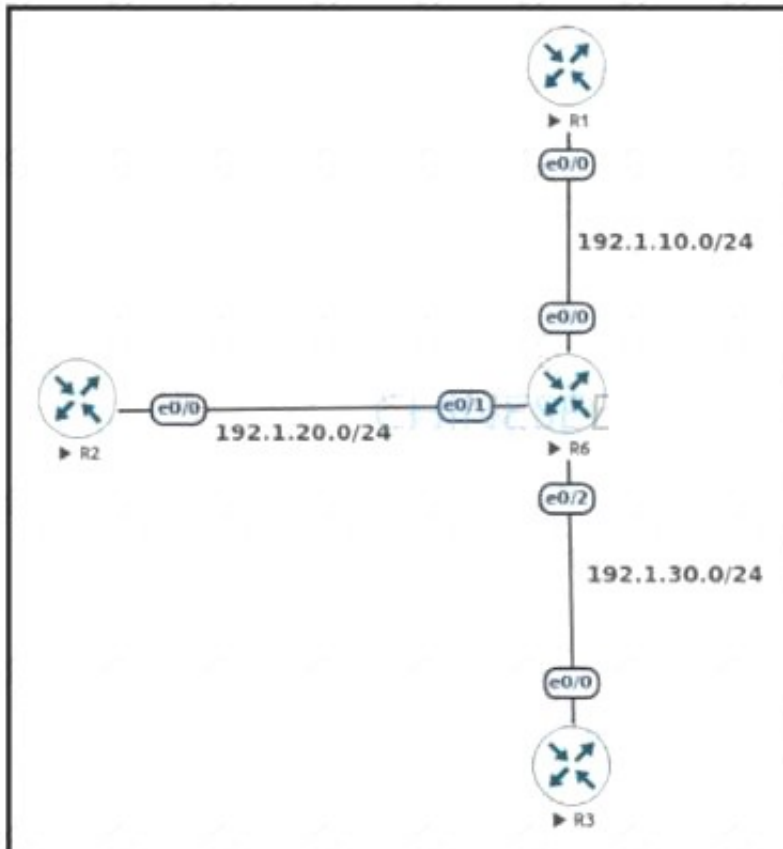
An engineer must configure DMVPN Phase 3 hub-and-spoke topology to enable a spoke-to-spoke tunnel. Which NHRP configuration meets the requirement on R6?

```
Interface Tunnel 1
  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 156
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
crypto isakmp policy 1
authentication pre-share
crypto isakmp key cisco47 address 0.0.0.0
!
crypto ipsec transform-set trans2 esp-des esp-md5-hmac
mode transport
!
crypto ipsec profile vpnprof
 set transform-set trans2
!
interface Tunnel0
 bandwidth 1000
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ip mtu 1400
 ip nhrp authentication donttell
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 99
 ip nhrp holdtime 300
 no ip split-horizon eigrp 1
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 delay 1000
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 tunnel key 100000
 tunnel protection ipsec profile vpnprof
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 172.17.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/1
 ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

A network administrator must configure DMVPN tunnels between the hub and spoke with dynamic spoke-to-spoke tunnel capabilities using EIGRP. Which tunnel interface command must the network administrator configure to establish an EIGRP peer?

A. no ip next-hop-self eigrp 1
B. ip next-hop-self eigrp 1
C. no Ip nhrp ntxt-hop-self
D. ip nhrp next-hop-self

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 157
- (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 159
- (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
```
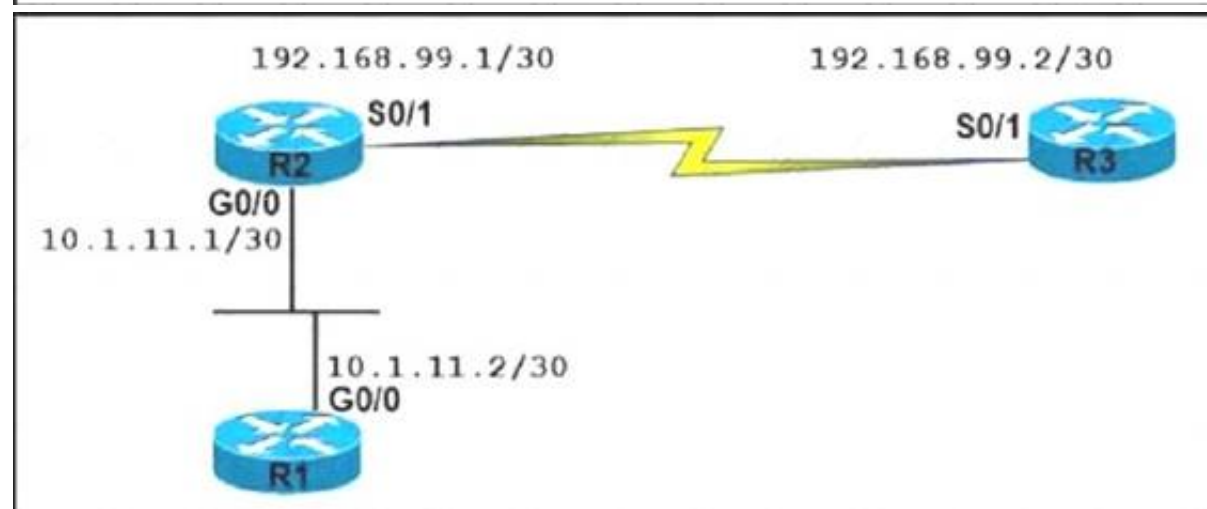
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

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

```
R2# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri   State        Dead Time   Address        Interface
192.168.99.2      1    EXCHANGE/  -  00:00:36   192.168.99.1   Serial0/1
router-6#

R3# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri   State        Dead Time   Address        Interface
192.168.99.1      1    EXSTART/   -  00:00:33   192.168.99.2   Serial0/1
```


An OSPF neighbor relationship between R2 and R3 is showing stuck in EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. The neighbor is established between R1 and R2. The network engineer can ping from R2 to R3 and vice versa, but the neighbor is still down. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Restore the Layer 2/Layer 3 conectivity issue in the ISP network.
B. Match MTU on both router interfaces or ignore MTU.
C. Administrative "shut then no shut" both router interfaces.
D. Enable OSPF on the interface, which is required.

Answer: B

Explanation:
After two OSPF neighboring routers establish bi-directional communication and complete DR/BDR election (on multi-access networks), the routers transition to the exstart state. In this state, the
neighboring routers establish a master/slave relationship and determine the initial database descriptor (DBD) sequence number to use while exchanging DBD packets.
Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State
The problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor's router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces don't match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger that the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighboring router ignores the packet.

NEW QUESTION 165
- (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 167
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RR# show running-config
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1:12::2/64
 ipv6 traffic-filter ACL in
!
ipv6 access-list ACL
 sequence 10 permit tcp any any eq 22
 sequence 20 permit tcp any eq 22 any
 sequence 30 permit tcp any any eq bgp
 sequence 40 permit tcp any eq bgp any
 sequence 50 permit udp any any eq ntp
 sequence 60 permit udp any eq ntp any
 sequence 70 permit udp any any eq snmp
 sequence 80 deny ipv6 any any log

RR# show ipv6 cef ::/0
::/0
  nexthop 2001:DB8:1:12::1 Ethernet0/1

*Feb 23 00:23:17.211: %IPV6_ACL-6-ACCESSLOGDP: list ACL/80
denied icmpv6 2001:DB8:1:12::1 -> FF02::1:FF00:2 (135/0), 7321
packets
```

After a security audit, the administrator implemented an ACL in the route reflector. The RR became unreachable from any router in the network. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Enable the ND proxy feature on the default gateway.
B. Configure a link-local address on the Ethernet0/1 interface.
C. Permit ICMPv6 neighbor discovery traffic in the ACL.
D. Remove the ACL entry 80.
E. Change the next hop of the default route to the link-local address of the default gateway.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 171
- (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 174
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ipv6 inspect udp idle-time 3600
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall tcp
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall udp

!

ipv6 access-list ipv6-internet
deny ipv6 any FEC0::/10
deny ipv6 any FF00::/8
permit ipv6 any FF02::/16
permit ipv6 any FF0E::/16
permit udp any any eq domain log

!

Interface gi0/1
ipv6 traffic-filter ipv6-internet in
ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall in
ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall out
```

A network administrator configured name resolution for IPv6 traffic to be allowed through an inbound access list. After the access list is applied to resolve the issue, name resolution still did not work. Which action does the network administrator take to resolve the name resolution problem?

A. Remove ipv6 inspect ipv6-firewall in from interface gi0/1
B. Add permit udp any eq domain any log in the access list.
C. inspect ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall udp 53 in global config.
D. Add permit any eq domain 53 any log in the access list.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which two technologies optimize MPLS infrastructure using bandwidth protection services when experiencing slow response7 (Choose two.)

A. IPLFA
B. MPLS OAM
C. VPLS
D. SO-MPLS
E. Fast-Rwoute

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator is tasked to configure R1 to authenticate telnet connections based on Cisco ISE using RADIUS. ISE has been configured with an IP address of 192.168.1.5 and with a network device pointing towards R1 (192.168.1.1) with a shared secret password of Cisco123. If ISE is down, the administrator should be able to connect using the local database with a username and password combination of admin/cisco123.
The administrator has configured the following on R1:

```
aaa new-model
!
username admin password cisco123
!
radius server ISE1
 address ipv4 192.168.1.5
 key Cisco123
!
aaa group server tacacs+ RAD-SERV
 server name ISE1
!
aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV
```

ISE has gone down. The Network Administrator is not able to Telnet to R1 when ISE went down. Which two configuration changes will fix the issue? (Choose two.)

☐ line vty 0 4
　　login authentication RAD-LOCAL

☐ line vty 0 4
　　login authentication default

☐ line vty 0 4
　　login authentication RAD-SERV

☐ aaa authentication login RAD-SERV group RAD-LOCAL local

☐ aaa authentication login RAD-LOCAL group RAD-SERV local
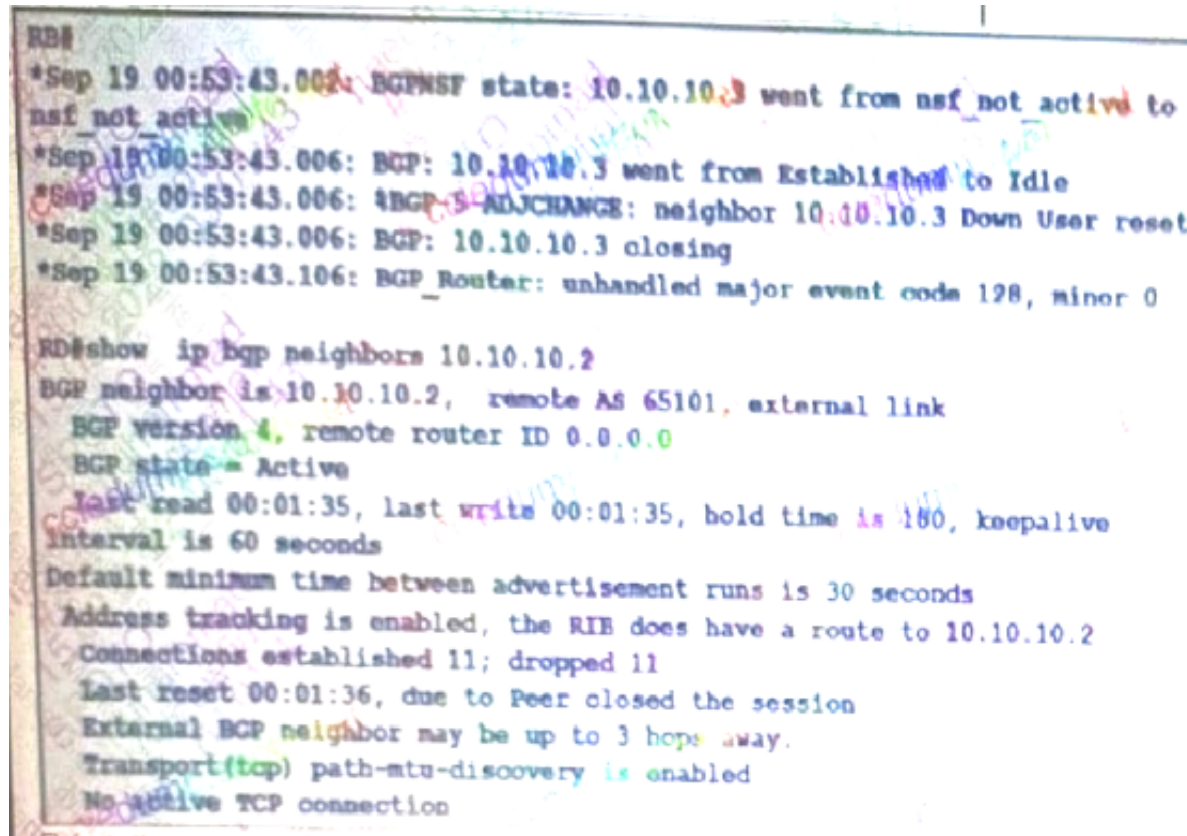
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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 65201RDI(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.2 ebgp-multihop 3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 179
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
                Router A                    Router B
                          G0/0/0    G0/0/0
                                                .3
      G0/0/1    .1

                EIGRP CCNP
                Net 198.118.133.0

      G0/0/0    .2

                Router C
```

```
RouterA#sh ip eigrp interfaces gigabitEthernet 0/0/1
EIGRP-IPv4 Interfaces for AS(1)
                         Xmit Queue    PeerQ        Mean    Pacing Time   Multicast    Pending
Interface        Peers   Un/Reliable   Un/Reliable  SRTT    Un/Reliable   Flow Timer   Routes
EIGRP-IPv4 VR(CCNP) Address-Family Interfaces for AS(100)
                         Xmit Queue    PeerQ        Mean    Pacing Time   Multicast    Pending
Interface        Peers   Un/Reliable   Un/Reliable  SRTT    Un/Reliable   Flow Timer   Routes
Gi0/0/1          0       0/0           0/0          0       0/0           50           0
RouterA#
```

Refer to the exhibit EIGRP adjacency between router A and router C is not working as expected Which two configurations resolve the issue? (Choose two)

A)
```
Router C
router eigrp CCNP
  address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
    topology base
    exit-af-topology
    network 198.18.133.0
  exit-address-family
```

B)
```
Router C
router eigrp CCNP
address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  hold-time 90
 exit-af-interface
 topology base
 exit-af-topology
exit-address-family
```

C)
```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  hello-interval 15
 topology base
 exit-af-topology
 network 192.18.133.0
 exit-address-family
```

D)
```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
  address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 100
    topology base
    exit-af-topology
    network 198.18.133.0
  exit-address-family
```

E)
```
Router A
router eigrp CCNP
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 10
af-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  hello-interval 15
  hold-time 90
 exit-af-interface
 topology base
 exit-af-topology
 network 198.18.133.0
 exit-address-family
```

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

E. Option E

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 183
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
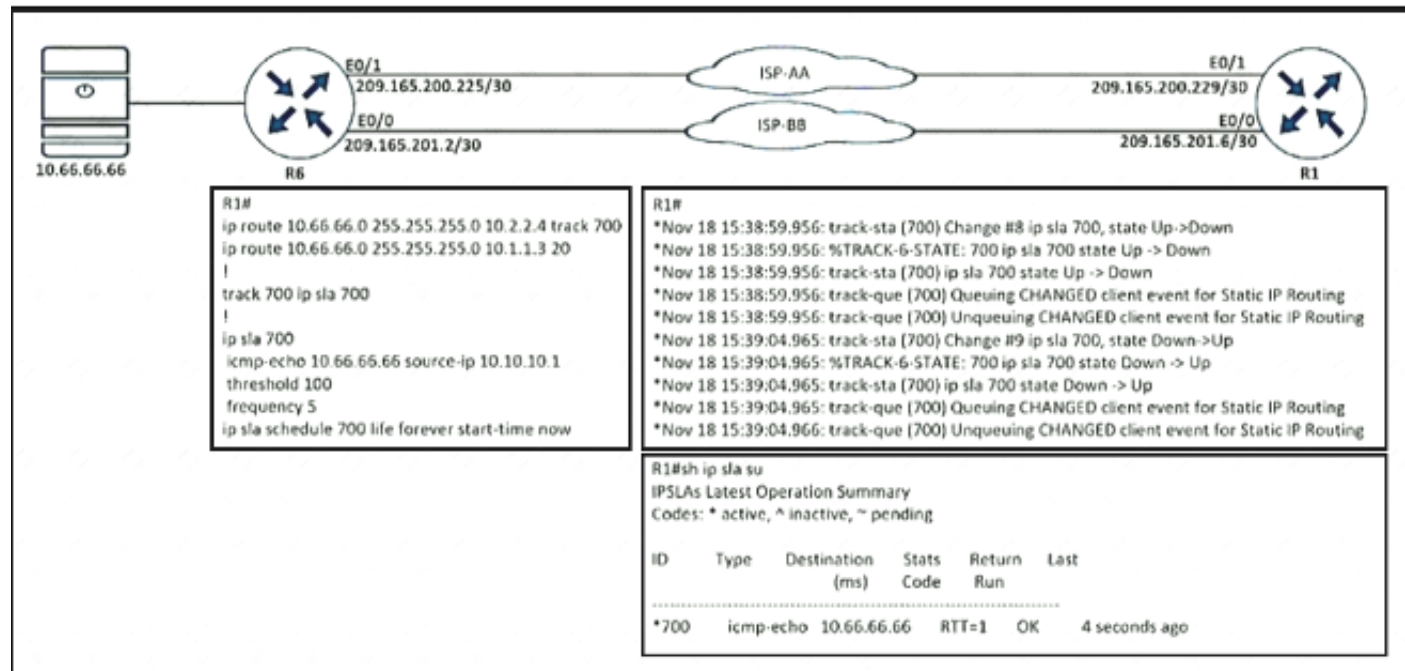
R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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 188
- (Exam Topic 3)
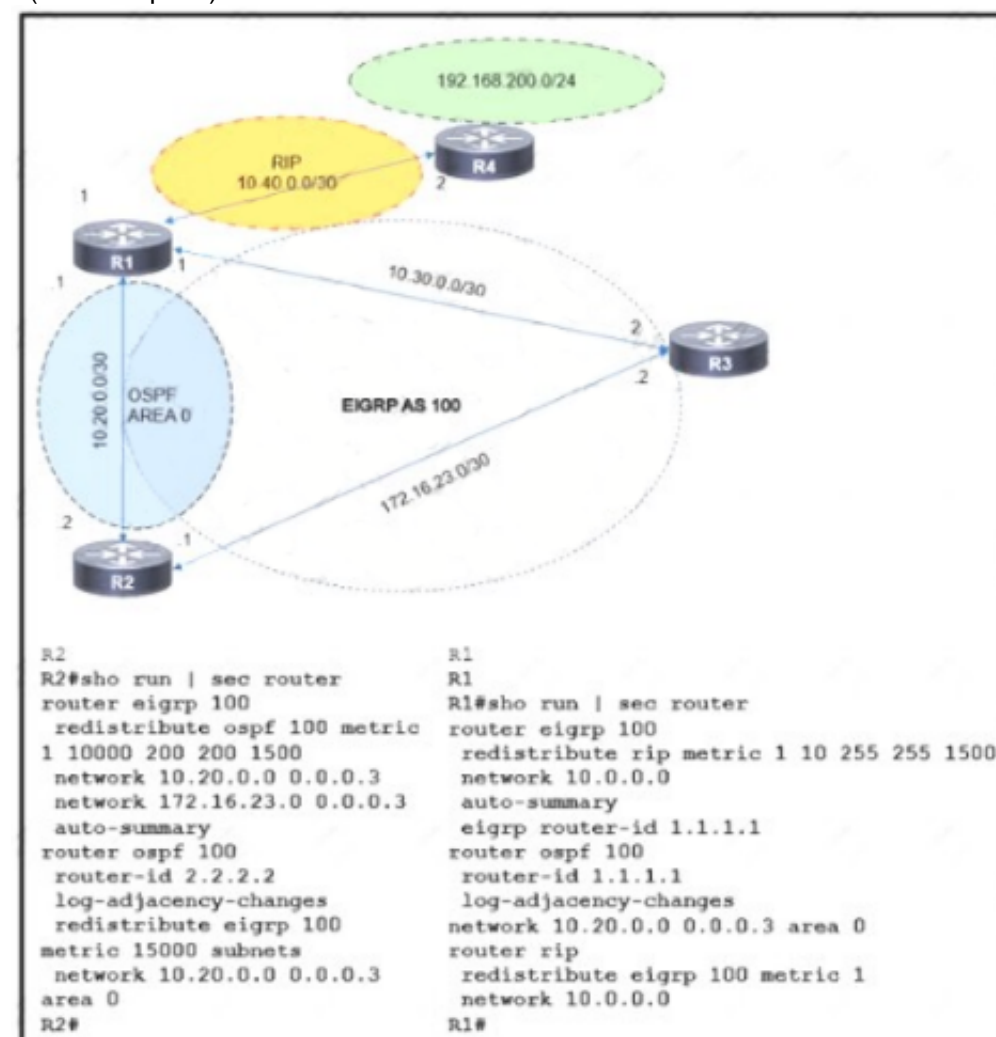
Refer to the exhibit The route to 192 168 200 0 is flapping between R1 and R2 Which set of configuration changes resolves the flapping route?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Exam Topic 3)
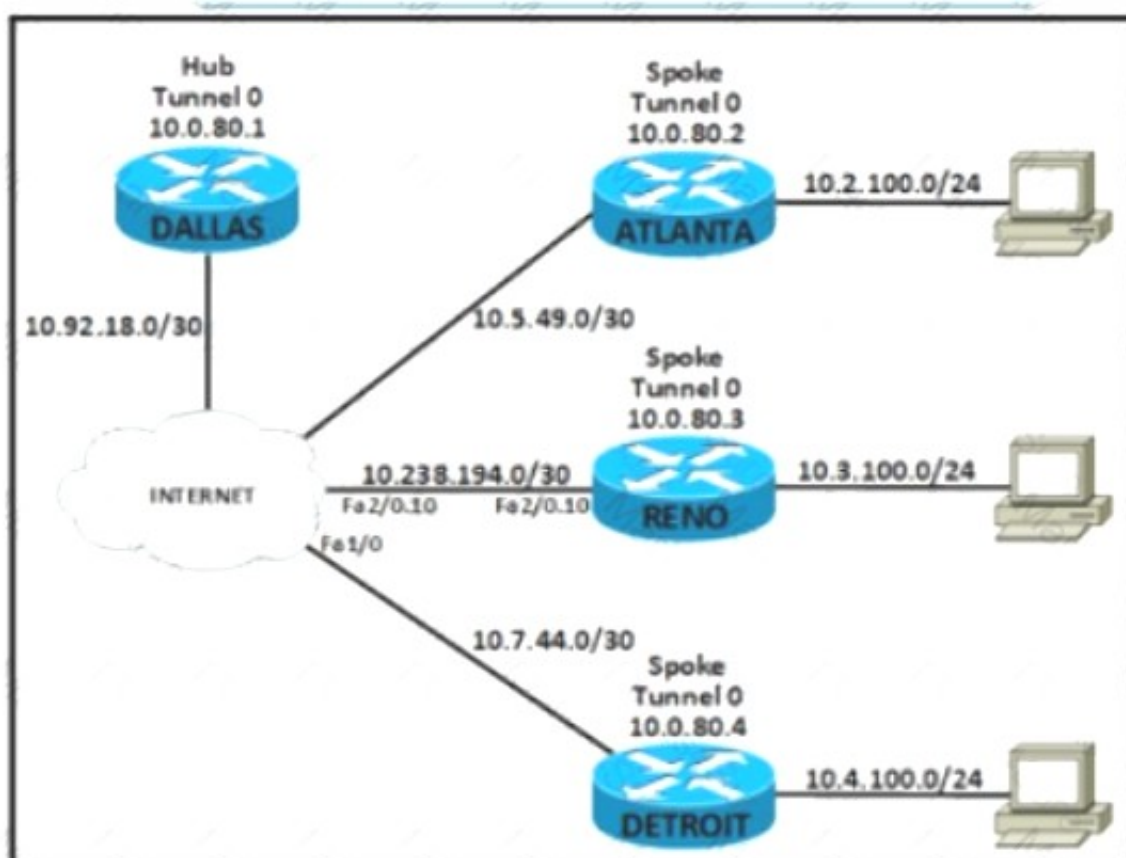
Refer to the exhibit An engineer must connect the Reno and Detroit spokes using DMVPN phase 2 Hub tunnel configuration is

Dallas
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 tunnel source Serial0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Which configuration accomplishes the task?

○ **Reno**
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco321
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco321
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

○ **Reno**
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Detroit
```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.92.18.2 10.0.80.1
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

Reno
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

Detroit
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map broadcast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

Reno
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.3 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.238.194.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

Detroit
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.0.80.4 255.255.255.0
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map 10.0.80.1 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp map multicast 10.92.18.2
 ip nhrp network-id 5
 ip nhrp nhs 10.0.80.1
 tunnel source 10.7.44.2
 tunnel mode gre multipoint

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R4#show ip flow export
Flow export v9 is enabled for main cache
  Export source and destination details :
  VRF ID : Default
    Source(1)        10.0.0.10 (GigabitEthernet2/0)
    Destination(1)   192.168.10.1 (656)
  Version 9 flow records
  254 flows exported in 41 udp datagrams
  0 flows failed due to lack of export packet
  0 export packets were sent up to process level
  41 export packets were dropped due to no fib
  0 export packets were dropped due to adjacency issues
  0 export packets were dropped due to fragmentation failures
  0 export packets were dropped due to encapsulation fixup failures

R4#show  ip flow interface
GigabitEthernet2/0
  ip flow ingress
```


Refer to the exhibit An enterprise operations team must monitor all application server traffic in the data center The team finds that traffic coming from the hub site from R3 and R6 rs monitored successfully but traffic destined to the application server is not monitored Which action resolves the issue?

A)
```
R4(config)#int gigabitEthernet 1/0
R4(config-if)#ip flow ingress
```

B)
```
R1(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip flow egress
```

C)
```
R4(config)#int gigabitEthernet 2/0
R4(config-if)#ip flow egress
```

D)
```
R3(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip flow egress
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer is running an mGRE DMVPN tunnel over WAN infrastructure between hub and spoke sites. The existing configuration allows NHRP to add spoke routers automatically to the multicast NHRP mappings. The customer is migrated the network from IPv4 to the IPv6 addressing scheme for those spokes' routers that support IPv6 and can run DMVPN tunnel over the IPv6 network. Which configuration must be applied to support IPv4 and IPv6 DMVPN tunnel on spoke routers?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is considered the primary advantage of running BFD?

A. reduction in time needed to detect Layer 2 switched neighbor failures
B. reduction in time needed to detect Layer 3 routing neighbor failures
C. reduction in CPU needed to detect Layer 2 switch neighbor failures
D. reduction in CPU needed to detect Layer 3 routing neighbor failures

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

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

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are two characteristics of a VRF instance? (Choose two)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 211
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Core_Sw1#
access-list 11 permit 10.221.10.11
access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.10
access-list 22 permit 10.221.10.12
!
snmp-server group NETVIEW v3 priv read NETVIEW access 20
snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 20
snmp-server community Cisc0Us3r RO 20
snmp-server community Cisc0wrus3r RW 20
```
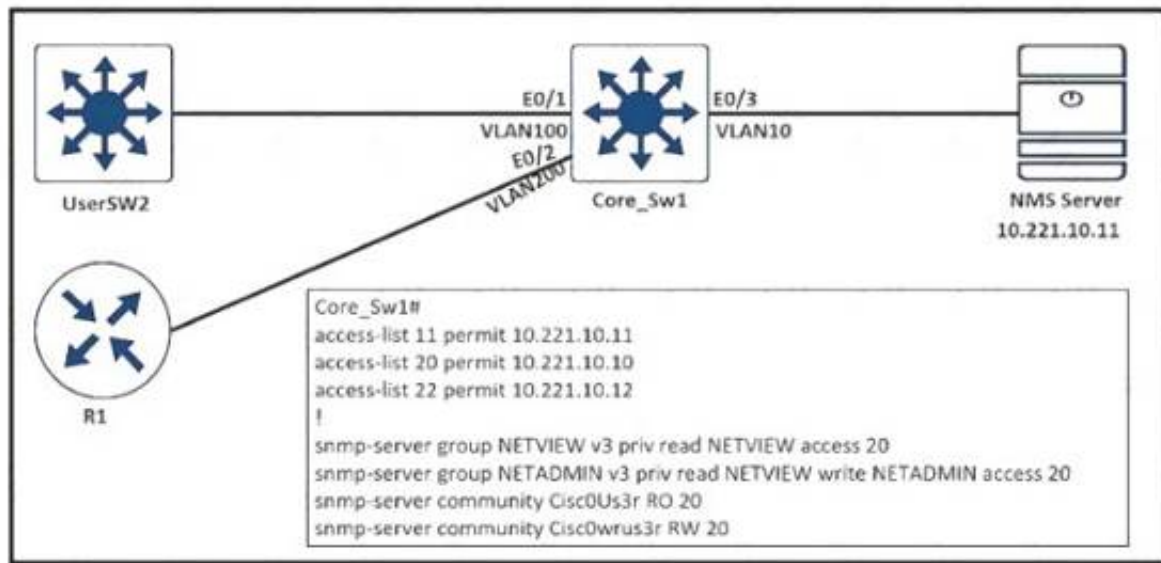
An engineer configured SNMP communities on the Core_SW1, but the SNMP server cannot obtain information from Core_SW1. Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 20
B. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.11
C. access-list 20 permit 10.221.10.12
D. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Exam Topic 3)


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

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

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

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

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

route-map Filter permit 10

match as-path 1
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 216
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router#show ip bgp vpnv4 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 #6, 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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 nolabel/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 221
- (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 225
- (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 Server0/0.9 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 227
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show ip route

    2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C   3.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial1/0
O E2 200.1.1.0/24 [110/20] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
O E1 200.2.2.0/24 [110/104] via 2.2.2.2, 00:00:41, Ethernet0/0
    131.108.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O      131.108.2.0 [110/74] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0
O IA   131.108.1.0 [110/84] via 2.2.2.2, 00:16:17, Ethernet0/0

Router# show ip bgp

  Network      Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 2.2.2.0/24   0.0.0.0           0        32768 ?
*> 131.108.1.0/24  2.2.2.2        84        32768 ?
*> 131.108.2.0/24  2.2.2.2        74        32768 ?
```

The OSPF routing protocol is redistributed into the BGP routing protocol, but not all the OSPF routes are distributed into BGP Which action resolves the issue?

A. Include the word external in the redistribute command
B. Use a route-map command to redistribute OSPF external routes defined in an access list
C. Include the word internal external in the redistribute command
D. Use a route-map command to redistribute OSPF external routes defined in a prefix list.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If you configure the redistribution of OSPF into BGP without keywords, only OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes are redistributed into BGP, by default. You can use the internal keyword along with the redistribute command under router bgp to redistribute OSPF intra- and inter-area routes.
Use the external keyword along with the redistribute command under router bgp to redistribute OSPF external routes into BGP.
-> In order to redistribute all OSPF routes into BGP, we must use both internal and external keywords. The full command would be (suppose we are using OSPF 1):
redistribute ospf 1 match internal external
Note: The configuration shows match internal external 1 external 2. This is normal because OSPF automatically appends "external 1 external 2" in the configuration. In other words, keyword external = external 1 external 2. External 1 = O E1 and External 2 = O E2. Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/5242-bgp-ospf-redi s.html

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
[FTP Server] 10.0.0.2/24                          E0/1   [Switch]
                                                  VLAN2
FTP Server                                        Switch

Username: cisco
Password: cisco                     Switch#
File to download: IOS.bin           !
                                    Interface VLAN2
C:\Users\FTPServer>ping 10.0.0.1      ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
                                    !
Pinging 10.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:  ip ftp source-interface vlan 2
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64   Switch#copy ftp://cisco:cisco@10.0.0.2/IOS.bin flash:/
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64   Destination filename [IOS.bin]?
                                                Accessing ftp://cisco:cisco@10.0.0.2/IOS.bin...
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.1:                   %Error opening ftp://cisco:cisco@10.0.0.2/IOS.bin (No such file or directory)
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 234

- (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 236
- (Exam Topic 3)
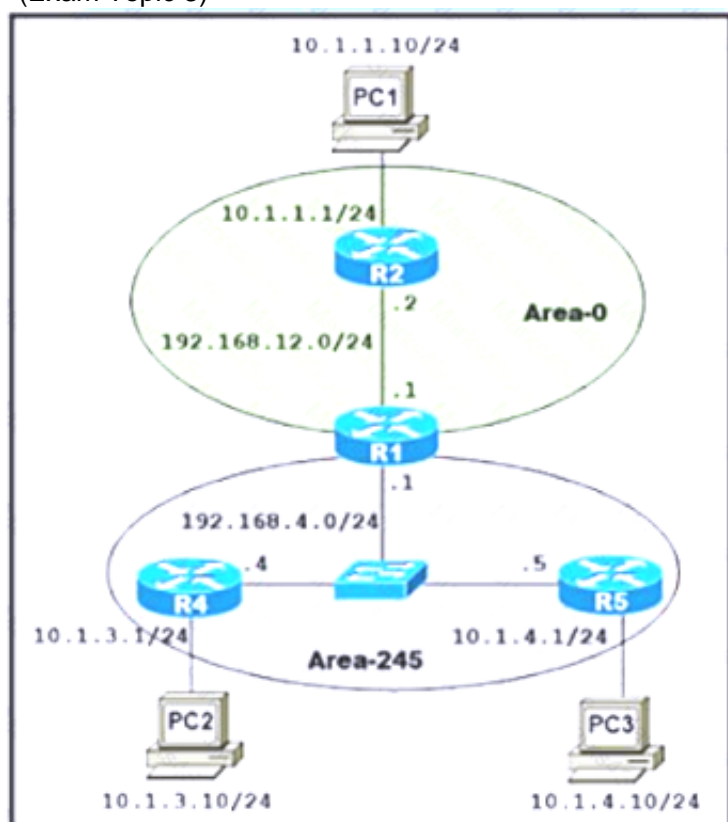
Refer to the exhibit A network administrator is troubleshooting to reduce the routing table of R4 and R5 to learn only the default route to communicate from Inter-Area and Intra-Area networks Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

```
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 237
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard EIGRP-FILTER
R1(config-std-nacl)#deny 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.0
R1(config-std-nacl)#permit 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
R1(config)#router eigrp 10
R1(config-router)#distribute-list route-map EIGRP in
!
R1(config)#route-map EIGRP permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address EIGRP-FILTER
!
R1#show ip route eigrp | include 10.10.10.
D      10.10.10.128/25
```

Refer to lhe exhibit An engineer must filter EIGRP updates that are received to block all 10 10 10.0/24 prefixes The engineer tests the distribute list and finds one associated prefix. Which action resolves the issue?

A. There is a permit in the route map that allows this prefix A deny 20 statement is required with a match condition to match a new ACL that denies all prefixes
B. There is a permit in the ACL that allows this prefix into EI6R
C. The ACL should be modified to deny 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255.
D. There is a permit in the route map that allows this prefix A deny 20 statement is required with no match condition to block the prefix.
E. There is a permit in the ACL that allows this prefix into EIGR
F. The ACL should be modified to deny 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 238
- (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 OeKR-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 242
- (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 247
- (Exam Topic 3)
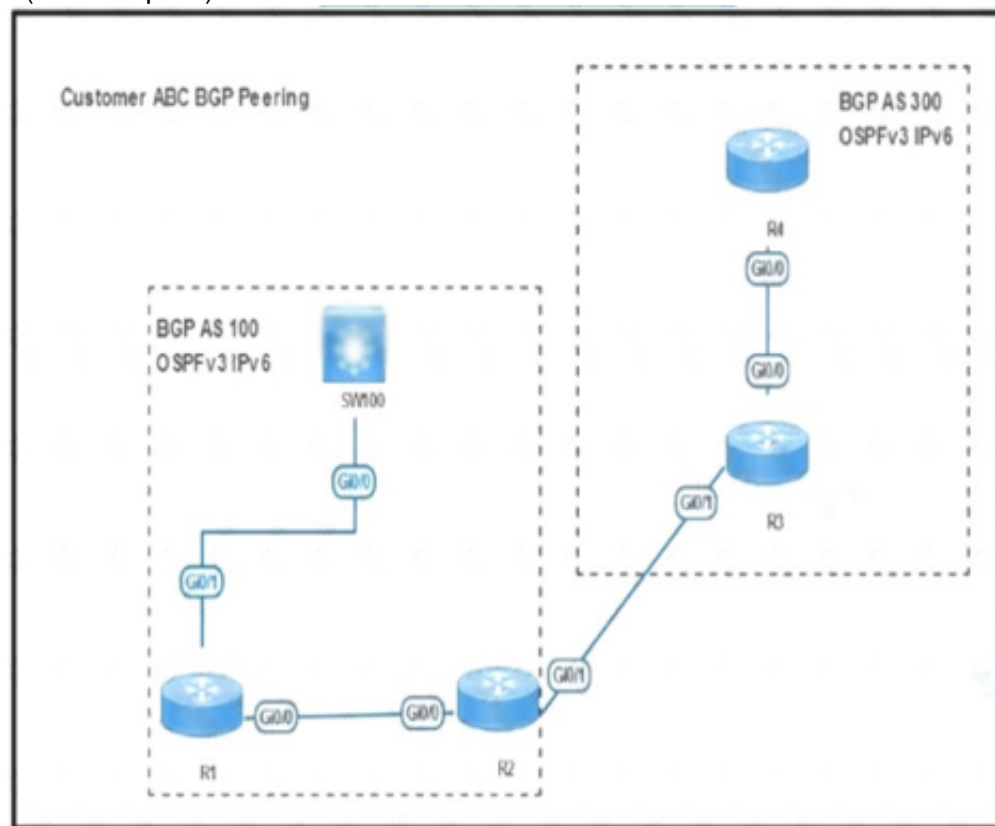

```
SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 uni summ
BGP router identifier 100.0.0.1, local AS number 100
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

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 250
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 255
- (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 258
- (Exam Topic 3)
A CoPP policy is applied for receiving SSH traffic from the WAN interface on a Cisco ISR4321 router. However, the SSH response from the router is abnormal and stuck during the high link utilization. The problem is identified as SSH traffic does not match in the ACL. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 261
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip vrf CCNP
 rd 1:1
interface Ethernet1
 ip vrf forwarding CCNP
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet2
 ip vrf forwarding CCNP
 ip address 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.252
```

Which configuration enables OSPF for area 0 interfaces to adjacency with a neighboring router with the same VRF?

A. router ospf 1 vrf CCNP interface Ethernet1ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0 interface Ethernet2 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
B. router ospf 1 interface Ethernet1ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0 interface Ethernet2 ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
C. router ospf 1 vrf CCNP network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0network 10.2.2.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
D. router ospf 1 vrf CCNPnetwork 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 263
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
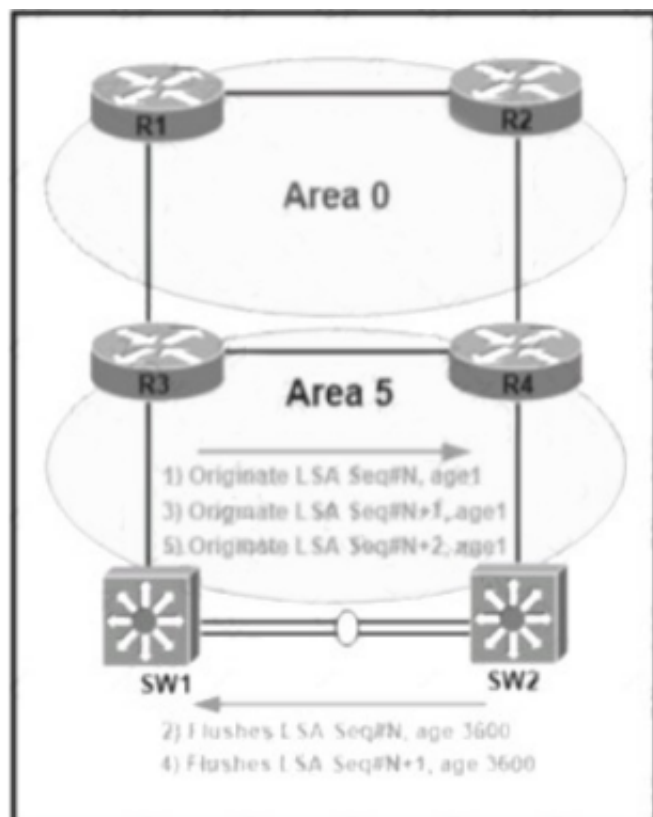
An error message "an OSPF-4-FLOOD_WAR" is received on SW2 from SW1. SW2 is repeatedly receiving its own link-state advertisement and flushes it from the network. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Change area 5 to a normal area from a nonstub area
B. Resolve different subnet mask issue on the link
C. Configure Layer 3 port channel on interfaces between switches
D. Resolve duplicate IP address issue in the network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 264
- (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 267
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.240
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 ipv6 address 2001:0:1:4::1/64
 ipv6 enable
 ipv6 nd ra suppress
 ipv6 ospf 1 area 1
 ipv6 dhcp server DHCPPOOL
```

Reachability between servers in a network deployed with DHCPv6 is unstable. Which command must be removed from the configuration to make DHCPv6 function?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Exam Topic 3)
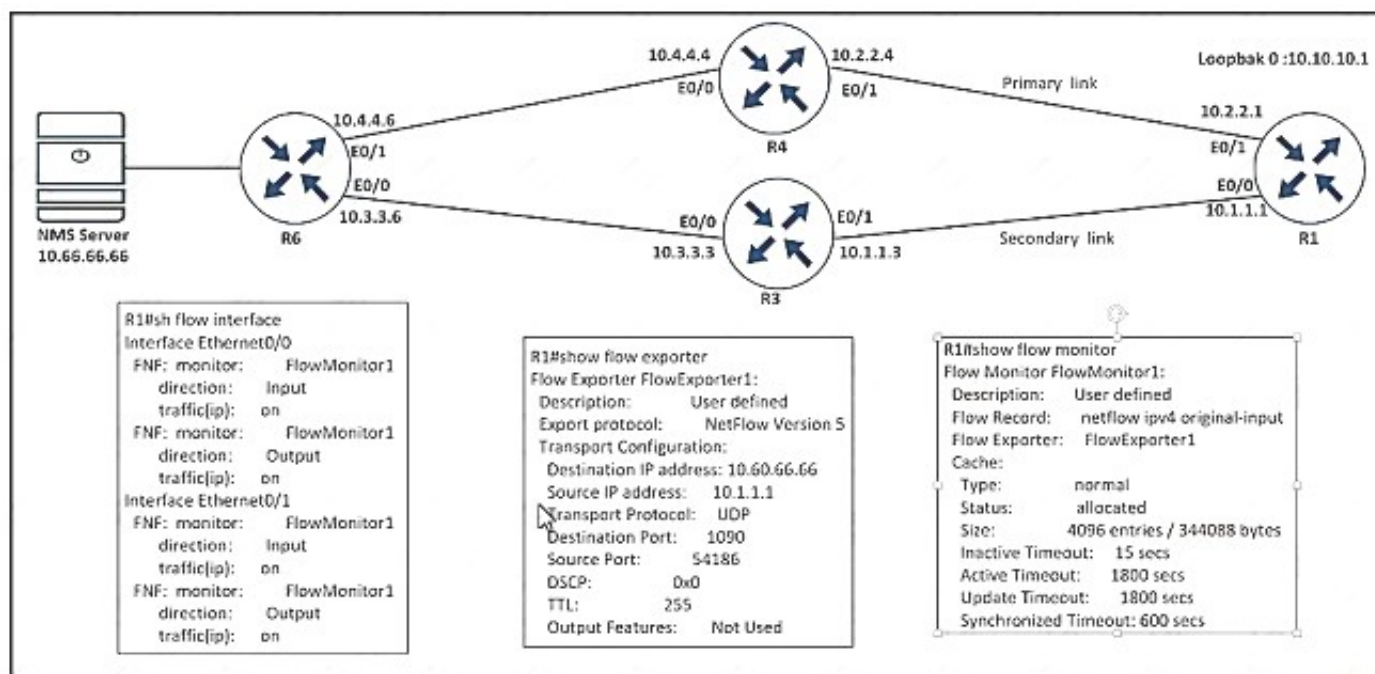
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured NetFlow on R1, but the flows do not reach the NMS server from R1. Which configuration resolves this Issue?

○ 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 274
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
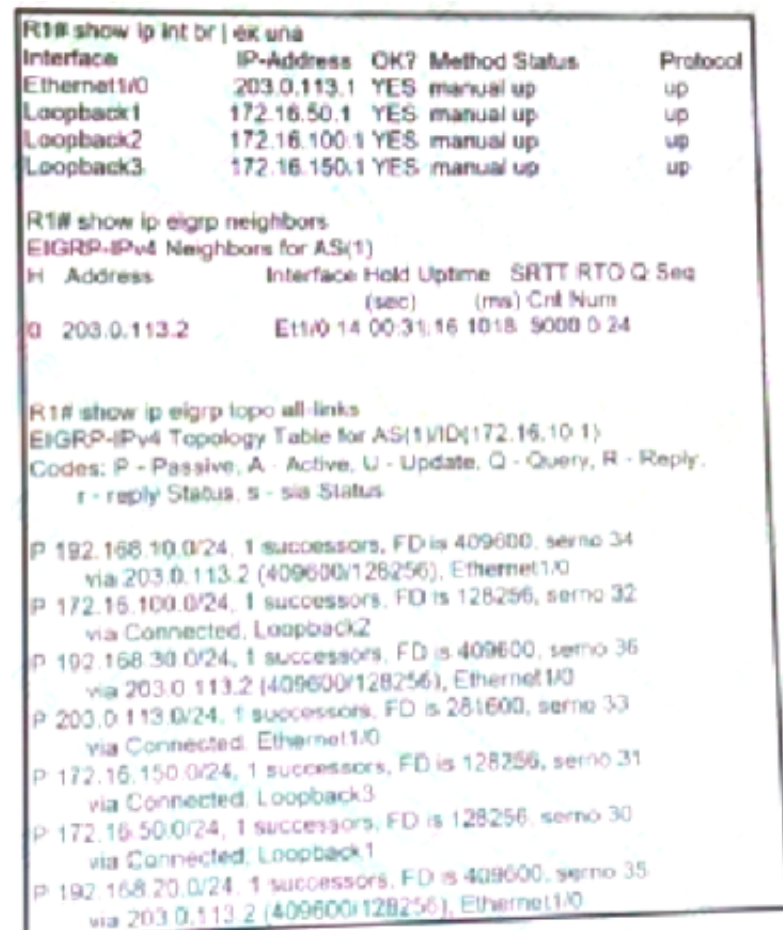
Routers R1 and R2 have established a network adjacency using EIGRP, and both routers are advertising subnets to its neighbor. After issuing the show ip EIGRP topology all-links command in R1, some prefixes are no showing R2 as a successor. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Rectify the incorrect router ID in R2.
B. Enable split-horizon.
C. Configure the network statement on the neighbor.
D. Resolve the incorrect metric on the link.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 278

- (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 283
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
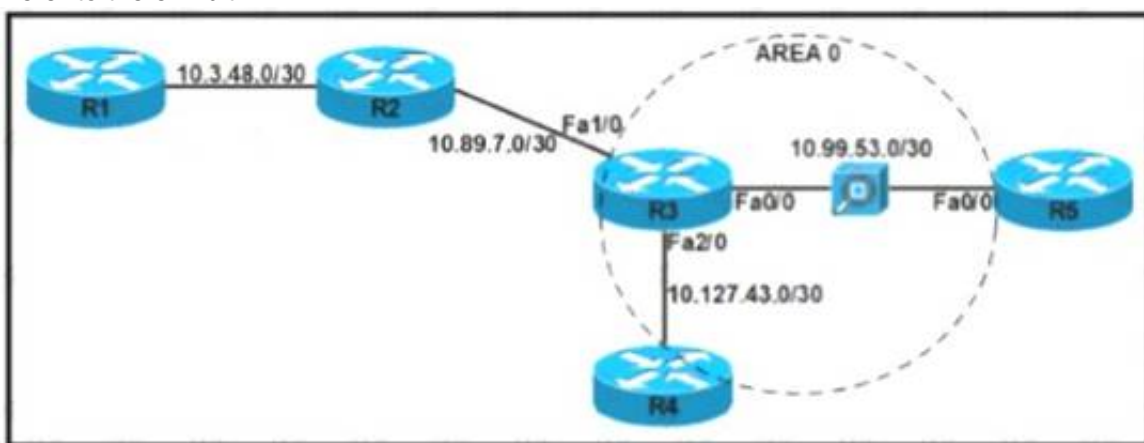
The security department recently installed a monitoring device between routers R3 and R5, which a loss of network connectivity for users connected to R5. Troubleshooting revealed that the monitoring device cannot forward multicast packets. The team already updated R5 with the correct configuration. Which configuration must be implemented on R3 to resolve the problem by ensuring R3 as the DR for the R3-R5 segment?
A)


```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.99.53.1 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group 122 in
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 ip ospf priority 100
!
router ospf 10
 router-id 10.10.3.255
 network 10.99.53.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 neighbor 10.99.53.2
!
access-list 122 permit 88 host 10.99.53.2 host 10.99.53.1
```

B)

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.99.53.1 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 122 in
ip ospf network non-broadcast
ip ospf priority 0
!
router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.3.255
network 10.99.53.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
neighbor 10.99.53.2
!
access-list 122 permit 89 host 10.99.53.2 host 10.99.53.1
access-list 122 deny 89 any any
access-list 122 permit tcp any any
access-list 122 permit udp any any
access-list 122 permit icmp any any
```

C)

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.99.53.1 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 122 in
ip ospf network non-broadcast
ip ospf priority 100
!
router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.3.255
network 10.99.53.0 0.0.0.3 area0
neighbor 10.99.53.2
access-list 122 permit 89 host 10.99.53.2 host 10.99.53.1
access-list 122 deny 89 any any
access-list 122 permit tcp any any
access-list 122 permit udp any any
access-list 122 permit icmp any any
```

D)

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.99.53.1 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 122 in
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf priority 100
!
router ospf 10
router-id 10.10.3.255
network 10.99.53.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
neighbor 10.99.53.2
!
access-list 122 permit 89 host 10.99.53.2 host 10.99.53.1
access-list 122 deny 89 any any
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 286
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
CPE# show snmp mib ifmib ifindex detail
Description            ifIndex  Active  Persistent  Saved  TrapStatus
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Loopback1             8        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet1      1        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet3      3        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet3.123  10       yes     disabled    no     disabled
VoIP-Null0            5        yes     disabled    no     enabled
Loopback0             7        yes     disabled    no     enabled
Null0                 6        yes     disabled    no     enabled
Loopback2             9        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet4      4        yes     disabled    no     enabled
GigabitEthernet2      2        yes     disabled    no     enabled
```

Refer to the exhibit. After reloading the router an administrator discovered that the interface utilization graphs displayed inconsistencies with their previous history in the NMS. Which action prevents this issue from occurring after another router reload in the future?

A. Rediscover all the router interfaces through SNMP after the router is reloaded
B. Save the router configuration to startup-config before reloading the router
C. Configure SNMP to use static OIDs referring to individual router interfaces
D. Configure SNMP interface index persistence on the router

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 289
- (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 291
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are the two goals of micro BFD sessions? (Choose two.)

A. The high bandwidth member link of a link aggregation group must run BFD
B. Run the BFD session with 3x3 ms hello timer
C. Continuity for each member link of a link aggregation group must be verified
D. Eny member link on a link aggregation group must run BFD
E. Each member link of a link aggregation group must run BFD.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bfd/configuration/xe-16-8/irb-xe-16-8-book/irb-micr

NEW QUESTION 294
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibits.

London must reach Rome using a faster path via EIGRP if all the links are up but it failed to take this path Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 297
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
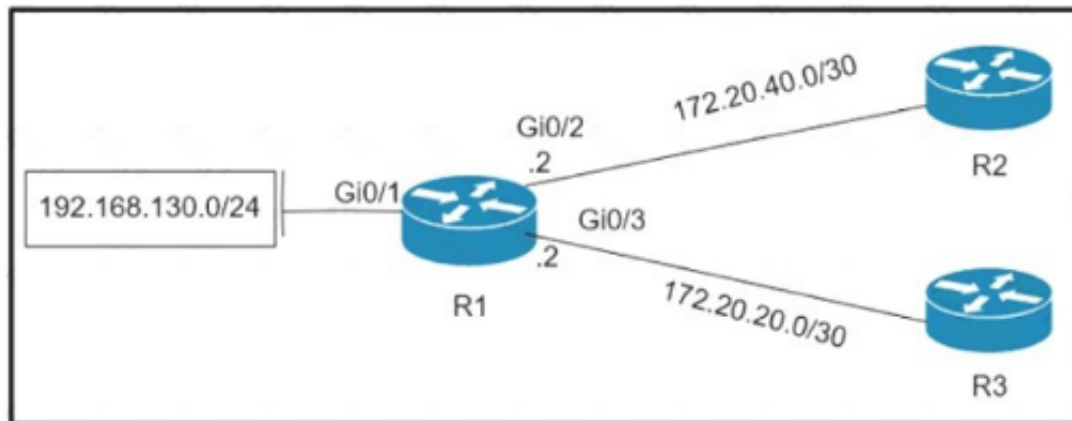
Which policy configuration on R1 forwards any traffic that is sourced from the 192 168 130 0'24 network to R2?
A)
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.1
```

B)
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1
```

C)
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2
```

D)
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.2
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 301
- (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 305
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
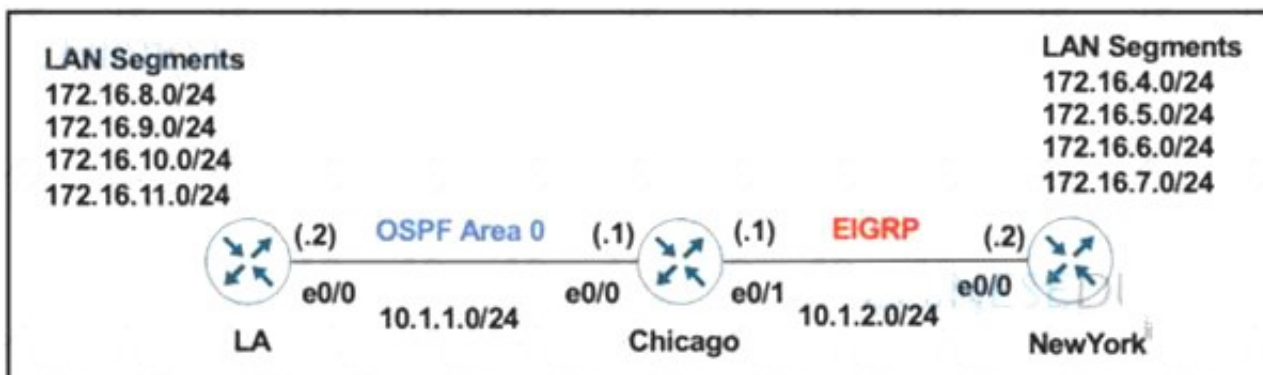
The network administrator configured the Chicago router to mutually redistribute the LA and NewYork routes with OSPF routes to be summarized as a single route in EIGRP using the longest summary mask:

```
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 310
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the function of BFD?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311
- (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 312
- (Exam Topic 3)
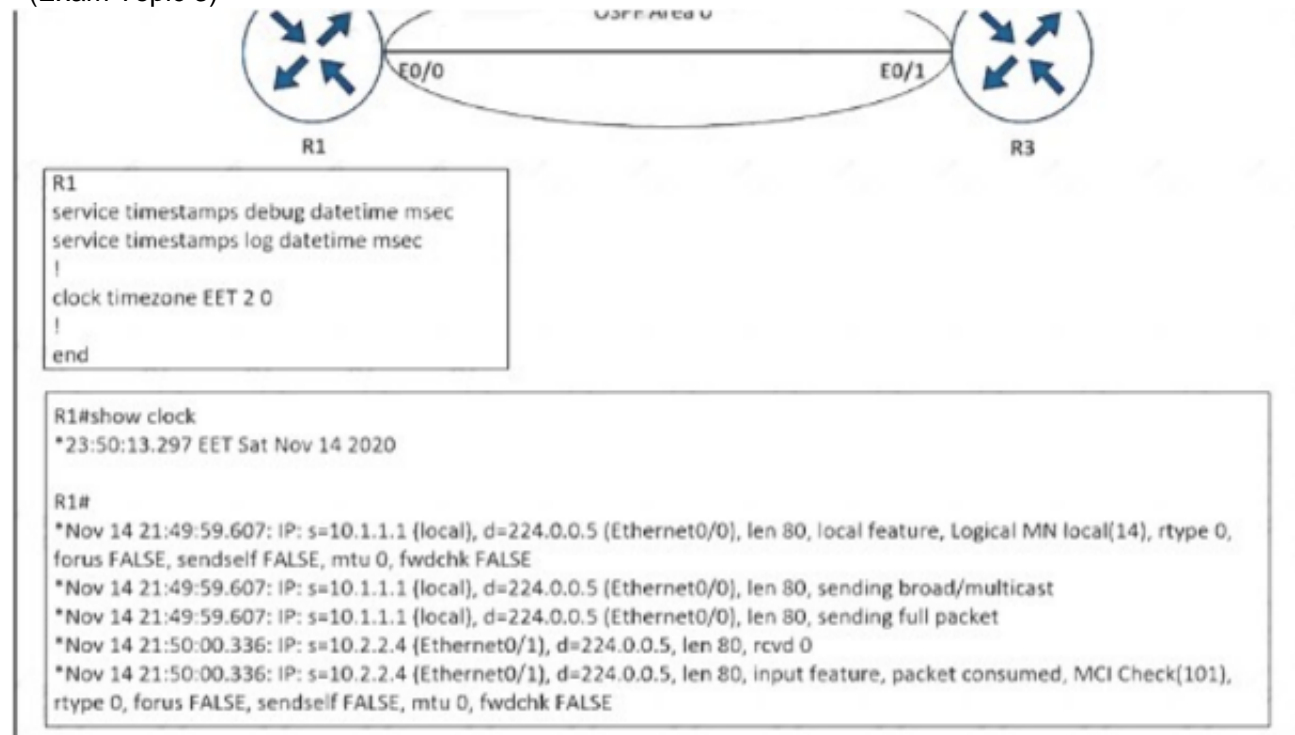
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer cannot determine the time of the problem on R1 due to a mismatch between the router local clock and legs. Which command synchronizes the time between new log entries and the local clock on R1?

A. service timestamps debug datetime msec show.timezone
B. service timestamps log datetime locatetime msec
C. service timestamps datebug datetime localtime msec
D. service timestamps log datetime msec show-timezone

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 315
- (Exam Topic 3)
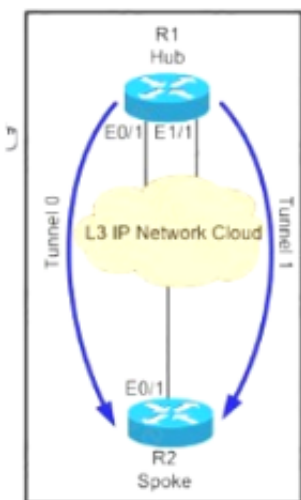
Refer to me exhibit. The hub and spoke are connected via two DMVPN tunnel interfaces The NHRP is configured and the tunnels are detected on the hub and the spoke Which configuration command adds an IPsec profile on both tunnel interfaces to encrypt traffic?

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 318
- (Exam Topic 3)
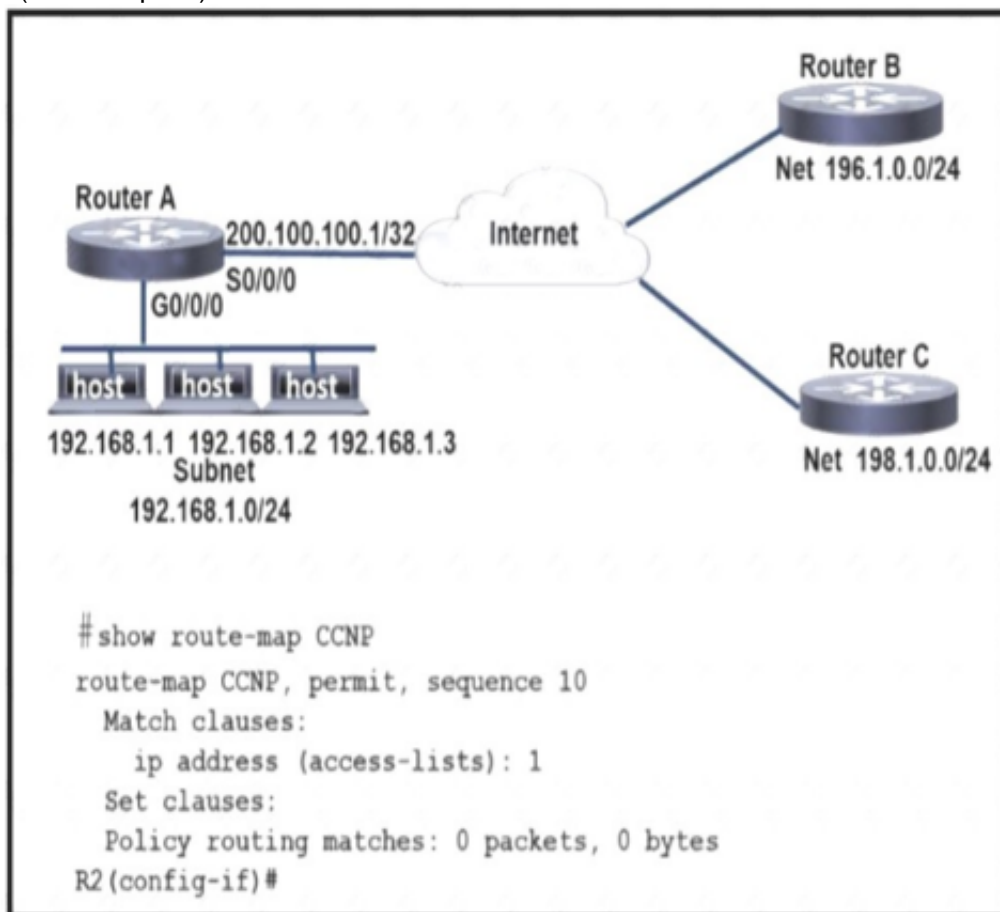
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures router A to mark all inside to outside traffic from network 192 168 1 0, except from host 192 168 1 1. with critical IP precedence. The policy did not work as expected Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

```
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 10
RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP
```

B)

```
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 permit any any
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP
```

C)

```
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 permit any any
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 10
RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP
```

D)

```
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 deny host 192.168.1.1
RouterA(config)#access-list 1 permit any any
RouterA(config)#route-map CCNP permit 10
RouterA(config)#match ip address 1
RouterA(config)#set ip precedence critical
RouterA(config)# interface g0/0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#ip policy route-map CCNP
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 320
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Dallas_Router:

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0.364
  description Guest_Wifi_10.66.46.0/23
  encapsulation dot1Q 364
  ip address 10.66.46.1 255.255.254.0
  ip helper-address 10.192.104.212
  ip helper-address 10.191.103.140
  ip access-group GUEST-ACCESS in
  ip access-group GUEST-ACCESS-OUT out
  no ip redirects
  no ip unreachables
  no ip proxy-arp

ip access-list extended GUEST-ACCESS
  remark Internet Access Only
  permit udp any any eq bootpc
  permit udp any any eq bootps
  deny   ip any 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
  deny   ip any 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255
  deny   ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
  deny   ip any 224.0.0.0 31.255.255.255
  deny   ip any 169.254.0.0 0.0.255.255
  deny   ip any 127.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
  deny   ip any 192.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
  deny   ip any host 0.0.0.0
  permit ip 10.66.42.0 0.0.0.255 any
  permit ip 10.66.46.0 0.0.0.255 any

ip access-list extended GUEST-ACCESS-OUT
  remark Used to block inbound traffic to Guest Networks
  permit udp any any eq bootps
  permit udp any any eq bootpc
  permit udp any any eq domain
  permit udp any any
  permit icmp any any
  permit tcp host 10.192.103.124 eq 15871 any
  permit tcp any any established
  deny   ip any 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
  deny   ip any 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255
  deny   ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
  deny   ip any 224.0.0.0 31.255.255.255
  deny   ip any 169.254.0.0 0.0.255.255
  deny   ip any 127.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
  deny   ip any 192.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
  deny   ip any host 0.0.0.0
```

After a new regional office is set up,not all guests can access the internet via guest WiFi. Clients are getting the correct IP address from guest Wi-Fi VLAN 364. which action resolves the issue ?

A. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the outbound ACL
B. Allow DNS traffic through the outbound ACL
C. Allow DNS traffic through the inbound ACL
D. Allow 10.66.46.0/23 in the inbound ACL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 321
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
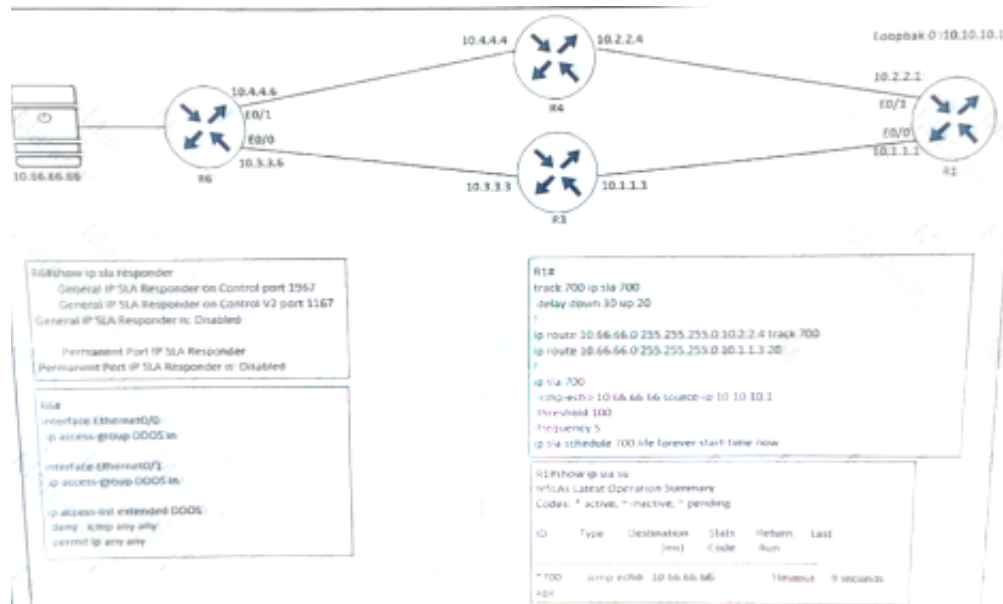
R1 is configured with IP SLA to check the availability of the server behind R6 but it kept failing. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. R6(config)# ip sla responder
B. R6(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo ip address 10.10.10.1 port 5000
C. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOSR6(config ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.66 66.66 host 10.10.10.1
D. R6(config)# ip access-list extended DDOSR6(confg ext-nac)# 5 permit icmp host 10.10.10.1 host 10.66.66.66

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this IP SLA tracking, we don't need a IP SLA Responder so the command "ip sla responder" on R6 is not necessary.
We also notice that the ACL is blocking ICMP packets on both interfaces E0/0 & E0/1 of R6 so we need to allow ICMP from source 10.10.10.1 to destination 10.66.66.66.

NEW QUESTION 324
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: AD

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

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

NEW QUESTION 326
- (Exam Topic 3)
What action is performed for untagged outgoing labels in an MPLS router?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 329
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

  R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
   encapsulation dot1Q
   ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0


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

  R3
  interface FastEthernet0/0.10
   encapsulation dot1Q
   ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0

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

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

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

○ R1
  interface FastEthernet0/0
   no ip split-horizon eigrp 10
```

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 332
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface GigabitEthernet2
 no ip address
 ip helper-address 192.168.255.3
 no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet2.10
 encapsulation dot1Q 210
 ip address 192.168.210.1 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 no shutdown
```

With the partial configuration of a router-on-a-stick. Clients in VLAN 10 on Gi2 cannot obtain IP configuration from the central DHP server is reachable by a

successful ping from the route. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the ip/ip/dhcp pool f and network 192.168..210.0.255.255/0 commands.
B. Configure the ip header-address 192-168.265.3 command on the Gi2 10 subinterface.
C. Configure a valid IP address on the Gi2 interface so that DHCP requests can be forwarded.
D. Configure the Ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.255.3 command on the Gi1.10 subinterface.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 335
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show ip route

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 338
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show ip route ospf

     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets

O E1    10.4.9.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0

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

O E1    10.4.49.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0

O E1    10.4.59.0 [110/200] via 10.4.17.6, 00:06:43,
FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured two ASBRs, 10.4.17.6 and 10.4.15.5, in an OSPF network to redistribute identical routes from BGR However, only prefixes from 10.4.17.6 are installed into the routing table on R1. Which action must the engineer take to achieve load sharing for the BGP-originated prefixes?

A. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes with the iBGP metric and must be modified to Type 1 on ASBR 10.4.17.6.
B. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes with a different admin distance and must be changed to 110 on ASBR 10.4.15.5.
C. The admin distance of the prefixes must be adjusted to 20 on ASBR 10.4.15.5 to advertise prefixes to R1 identically from both ASBRs.
D. The ASBRs are advertising the redistributed prefixes as Type 1 and must be modified to Type 2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 342
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
CPE# show ntp associations

  address         ref clock       st    when   poll reach  delay
offset   disp
 ~10.1.255.40     .INIT.          16           64     0  0.000
0.000 15937.
 * sym.peer, # selected, + candidate, - outlyer, x falseticker,
 - configured

CPE# debug ip icmp
*Feb 20 22:49:32.913: ICMP: dst (10.0.12.1) port unreachable rcv
from 16.1.255.40
*Feb 20 22:50:37.918: ICMP: dst (10.0.12.1) port unreachable rcv
from 10.1.255.40
*Feb 20 22:51:44.951: ICMP: dst (10.0.12.1) port unreachable rcv
from 10.1.255.40
```

An administrator is troubleshooting a time synchronization problem for the router time to another Cisco IOS XE-based device that has recently undergone hardening. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Allow NTP in the ingress ACL on 10.1.225.40 by permitting UDP destined to port 123.
B. Ensure that he CPE router has a valid route to 10.1.255. 40 for NTP and rectify if not reachable.
C. NTP service is disabled and must be enabled on 10.1.225.40.
D. Allow NTP in the ingress ACL on 10.1.255.40 by permitting TCP destined to port 123.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 345
- (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 348
- (Exam Topic 3)
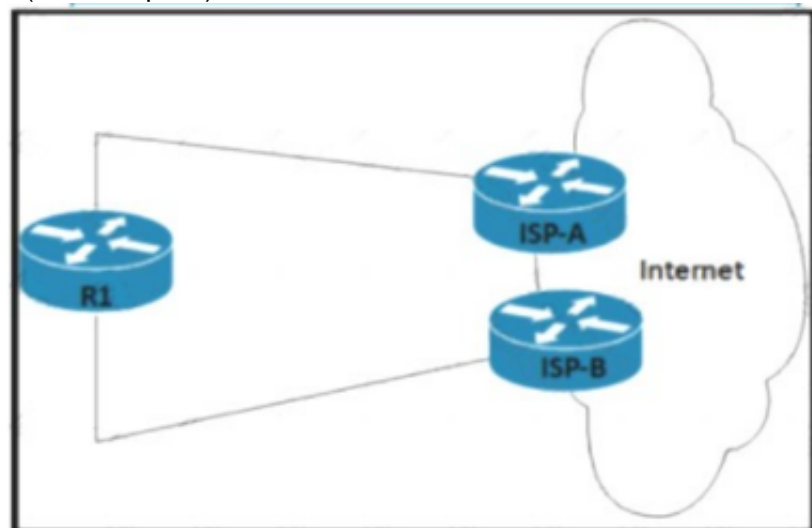
Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 peers with two ISPs using static routes to get to the internet. The requirement is that R1 must prefer ISP-A under normal circumstances and failover to ISP-B if the connectivity to ISP-A is lost. The engineer observes that R1 is load balancing traffic across the two ISPs Which action resolves the issue by sending traffic to ISP-A only with failover to ISP-B?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 351
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

R2#show  ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.5
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.5,  remote AS 65101, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Active
  Last read 00:01:18, last write 00:01:18, hold time is 15, keepalive
interval is 3 seconds
  Configured hold time is 15, keepalive interval is 3 seconds
  Minimum holdtime from neighbor is 0 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.5
  Connections established 13; dropped 13
  Last reset 00:01:18, due to User reset
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```
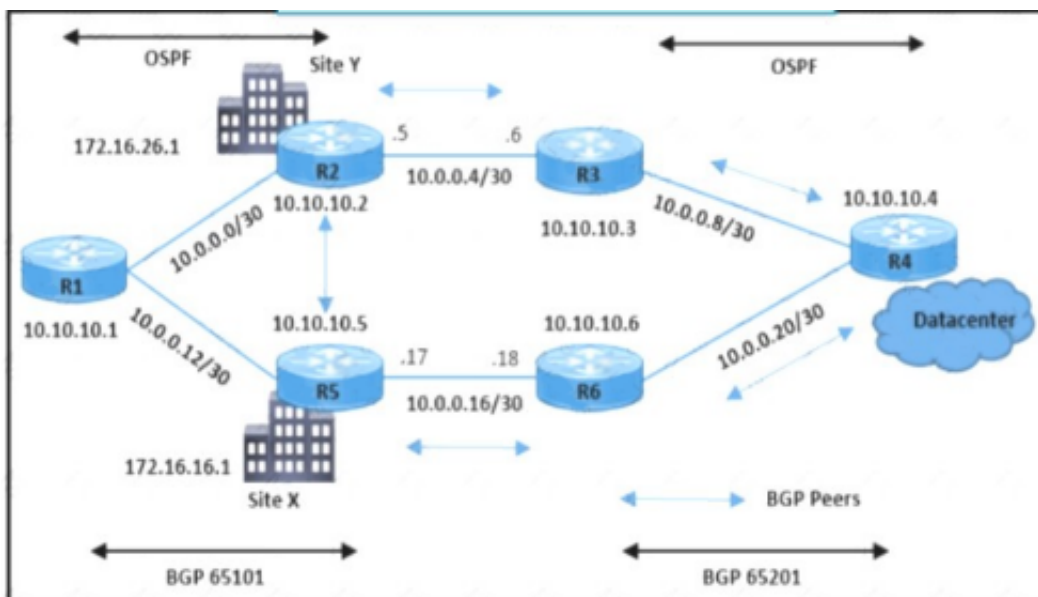

Refer to the exhibit A customer reported a failure and intermittent disconnection between two office buildings site X and site Y The network team finds that site X and site Y are exchanging email application traffic with the data center network Which configuration resolves the issue between site X and site Y?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 355
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 357
- (Exam Topic 3)
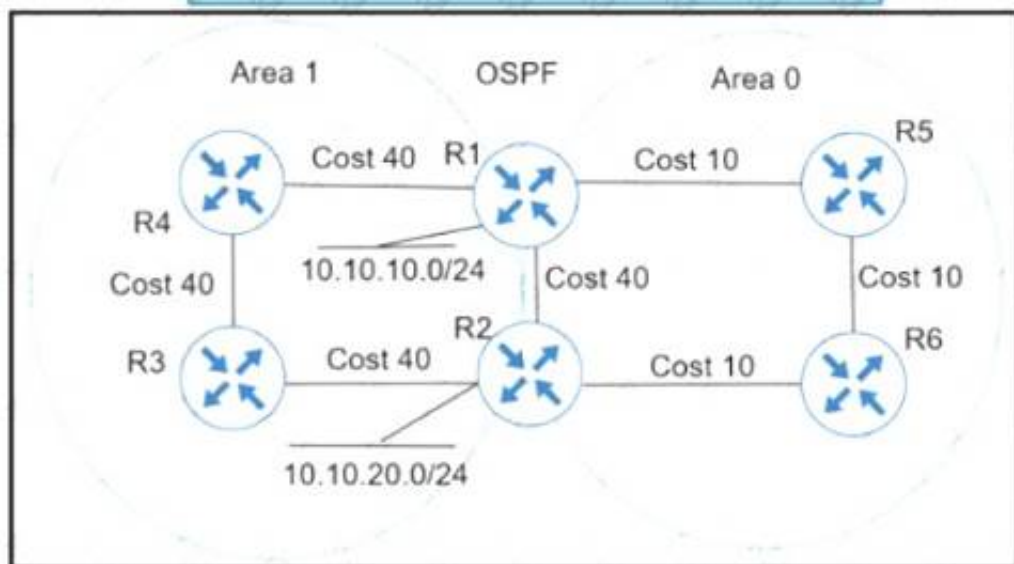
Refer to the exhibit Which action ensures that 10 10 10 0/24 reaches 10 10 20 0/24 through the direct link between R1 and R2?

A. Configure R1 and R2 LAN links as nonpassive.
B. Configure R1 and R2 links under area 1
C. Configure OSPF link cost to 1 between R1 and R2
D. Configure OSPF path cost to 3 between R1 and R2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 359
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator can log in to the device using Telnet but the attempts to log in to the same device using SSH with the same credentials fail Which action resolves this issue?

A. Configure SSH service on the router
B. Configure transport input all on the VTY lines to allow SSH
C. Configure to use the Telnet user database for SSH as well
D. Configure the VTY lines with login local

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 361
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router# show logging

Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 0 messages rate-limited, 0 flushes, 0

overruns, xml disabled, filtering disabled)


No Active Message Discriminator.
No Inactive Message Discriminator.

    Console logging: level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,

                      filtering disabled

    Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged, xml disabled,

                      filtering disabled

    Buffer logging:  level debugging, 8 messages logged, xml disabled,

                      filtering disabled

    Exception Logging: size (8192 bytes)

    Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled

    Persistent logging: disabled
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer lost remote access to the router due to a network problem. The engineer used the console to access the router and noticed continuous logs on the console terminal. Which configuration limits the number of log messages on the console to critical and higher seventy level messages?

A. term no monitor
B. logging console 2
C. no logging console
D. logging console 5

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 363
- (Exam Topic 3)
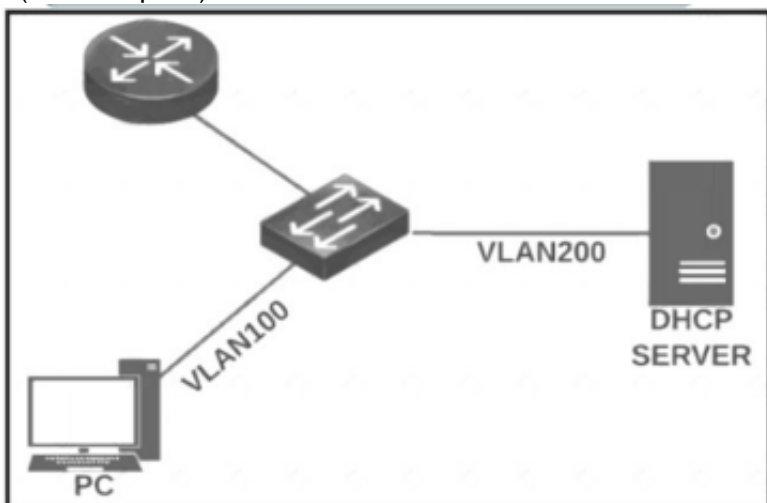
Refer to the exhibit. APC is configured to obtain an IP address automatically, but it receives an IP address only from the 169.254.0.0 subnet The DHCP server logs contained no DHCPDISCOVER message from the MAC address of the PC. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure an ip helper-address on the router to forward DHCP messages to the server.
B. Configure DHCP Snooping on the switch to forward DHCP messages to the server.
C. Configure a DHCP reservation on the server for the PC.
D. Configure a static IP address on the PC and exclude it from the DHCP pool.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 365
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard EIGRP-FILTER
R1(config-std-nacl)#permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#router eigrp 10
R1(config-router)#distribute-list route-map EIGRP in
!
R1(config)#route-map EIGRP permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address EIGRP-FILTER
!
R1#show ip route eigrp
D      10.10.10.0/24
```

An engineer must filter incoming EIGRP updates to allow only a set of specific prefixes. The distribute list is tested, and it filters out all routes except network 10.10.10.0/24. How should the engineer temporarily allow all prefixes to be learned by the routers again without adjusting the existing access list?

A. A permit 20 statement should be added before completing the ACL with the required prefixes, and then the permit 20 statement can be removed.
B. A permit any statement should be added before completing the ACL with the required prefixes and then the permit any statement can be removed.
C. A continue statement should be added within the permit 10 statement before completing the ACL with the required prefixes, and then the continue statement can be removed.
D. An extended access list must be used instead of a standard access list to accomplish the task

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 368
- (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 372
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show ip route ospf

      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 7 subnets

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

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

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

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

An engineer configures two ASBRs 10 4 17.6 and 10 4 15 5 in an OSPF network to redistribute routes from EIGRP However, both ASBRs show the EIGRP routes as equal costs even though the next-hop router 10 4 17 6 is closer to R1 How should the network traffic to the EIGRP prefixes be sent via 10 4.17.6?
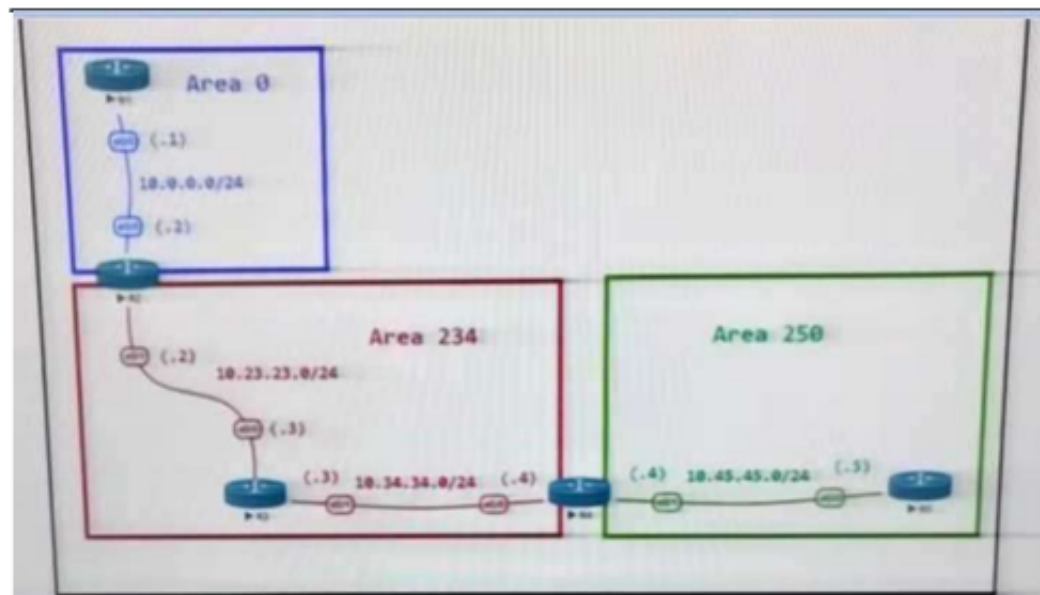
A. The administrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 10.4.15 5.
B. The redistributed prefixes should be advertised as Type 1
C. The ASBR 10 4 17 6 should assign a tag to match and assign a lower metnc on R1
D. The administrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104.17.6
E. The admitstrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104 15.5.
F. The redistributed prefixes should be advertised as Type 1.
G. The ASBR 10 4 17 6 should assign a tag to match and assign a tower metnc on R1
H. The administrative distance should be raised to 120 from the ASBR 104 17 6

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 374
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

ABR Configurations

R2	R4
router ospf 1	router ospf 1
router-id 0.0.0.22	router-id 0.0.0.44
area 234 virtual-link 10.34.34.4	area 234 virtual-link 10.23.23.2
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0	network 10.34.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 234
network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0	network 10.44.44.0 0.0.0.255 area 234
network 10.22.22.0 0.0.0.255 area 234	network 10.45.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 250
network 10.23.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 234	

Virtual Link Status

R2 -> sh ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.34.34.4 is down
  Run as demand circuit
  DoNotAge LSA allowed.
  Transit area 234
  Topology-MTID   Cost   Disabled   Shutdown   Topology Name
       0   65535   no   no   Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DOWN,

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 376
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
Router A
line con 0
    exec-timeout 60 0
    logout-warning 15
    logging synchronous
    login
    transport output all
    stopbits 1
```

Refer to the exhibit After a misconfiguration by a junior engineer, the console access to router A is not working Which configuration allows access to router A?
A)

```
RouterA(config)#aaa new-model
RouterA(config)#aaa authentication login my-auth-list tacacs+
```

B)

```
RouterA(config)#line console 0
RouterA(config-line)#password cisco
RouterA(config)#end
```
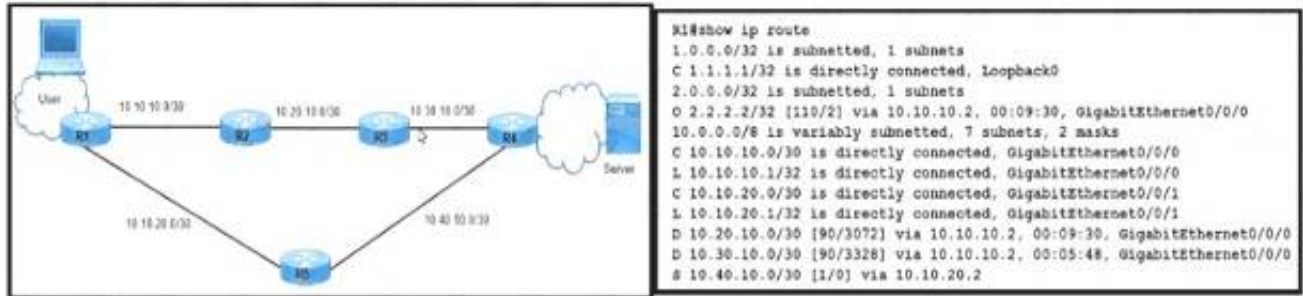
C)

```
RouterA(config)#line console 0
RouterA(config-line)#password cisco
RouterA(config-line)#login local
RouterA(config)#end
```

D)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 378
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

B)

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

C)

```
R1(config)#no ip route 10.40.10.0 255.255.255.252 10.10.20.2
R1(config)#ip route 10.40.10.0 255.255.255.252 10.10.20.2 115
```

D)

```
R1(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
R1(config-if)#bandwidth 10000
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 380
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the corresponding MPLS components on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Table Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 381
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 382
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is the purpose of the DHCPv6 Guard?

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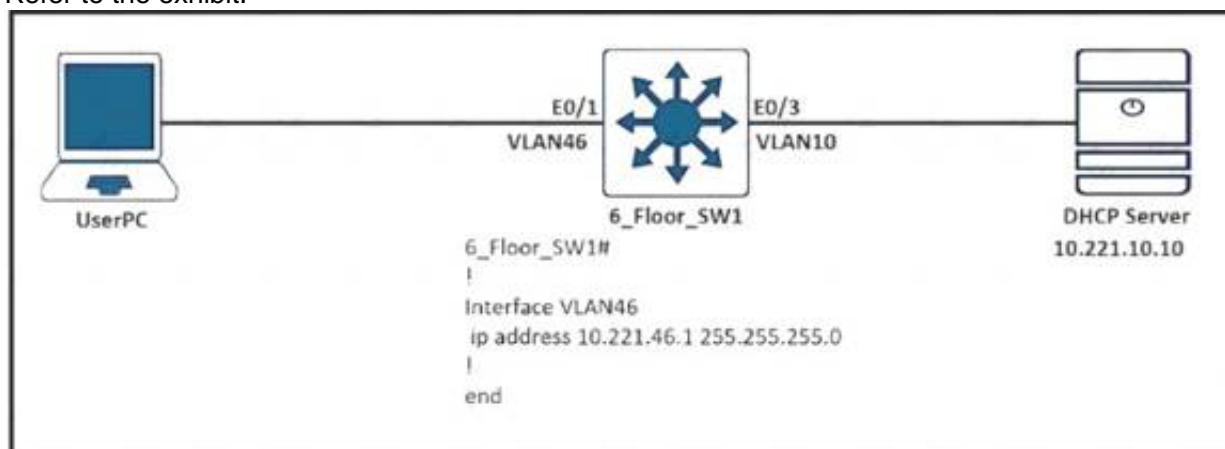D. It allows DHCPv6 replay and advertisements from (rouge) DHCPv6 servers.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 385
- (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
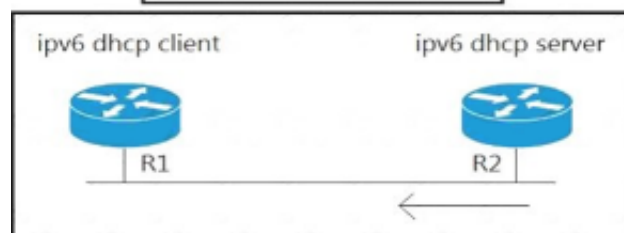
NEW QUESTION 388
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

ipv6 dhcp server:

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

ipv6 dhcp client:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 390
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
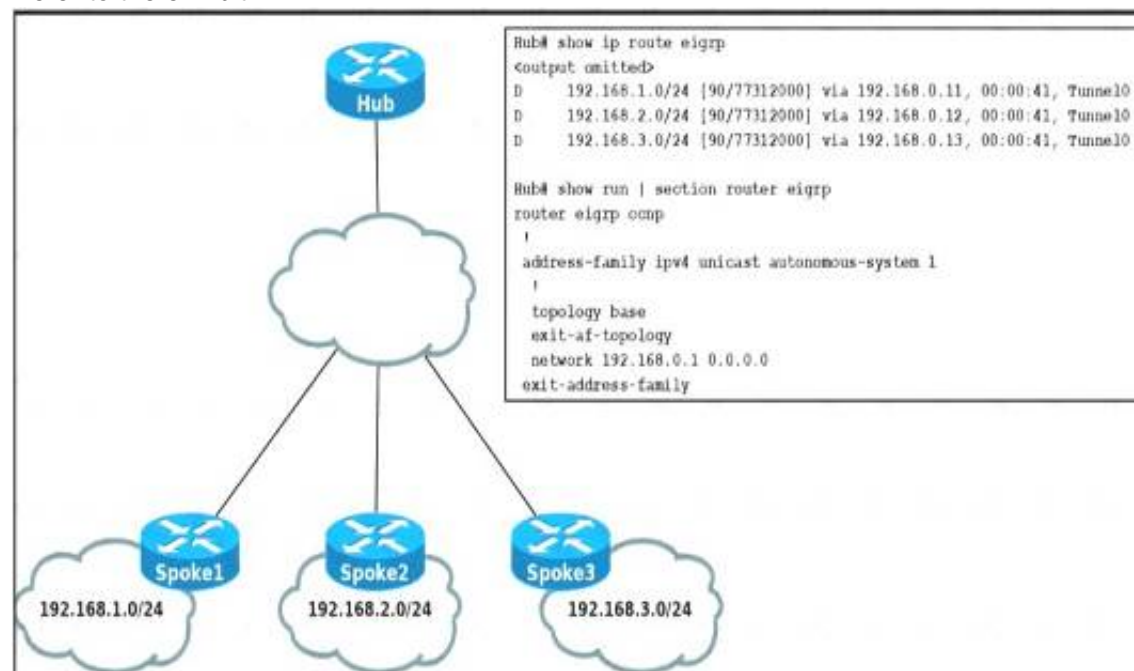
Spoke routers do not learn about each other's routes in the DMVPN Phase2 network. Which action resolves the issue?

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 TunnelO interface of the hub router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 395
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2# show ip ospf neighbor
R2#
R2# debug ip ospf hello

*Feb 22 23:46:58.699: OSPF-1 HELLO Et1/1: Rcv hello from
10.255.255.1 area 0 10.0.23.1
*Feb 22 23:46:58.703: OSPF-1 HELLO Et1/1: Mismatched hello
parameters from 10.0.23.1
*Feb 22 23:46:58.703: OSPF-1 HELLO Et1/1: Dead R 30 C 20, Hello
R 10 C 10 Mask R 255.255.255.0 C 255.255.255.0
```

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 397
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R3#
*Sep  5 07:29:34.031: %TCP-6-BADAUTH: No MD5 digest from 10.10.10.2(179) to
10.10.10.3(60942) (RST)
R2# show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.3
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.3,  remote AS 65201, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 00:02:19, last write 00:02:19, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is
60 seconds
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0
                     Sent       Rcvd
    Opens:            2          2
    Notifications:    0          0
    Updates:          5          6
    Keepalives:       10         9
    Route Refresh:    0          0
    Total:            17         17
  Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.10.10.3
  Connections established 2; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:11:58, due to Peer closed the session
  External BGP neighbor not directly connected.
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
  No active TCP connection
```
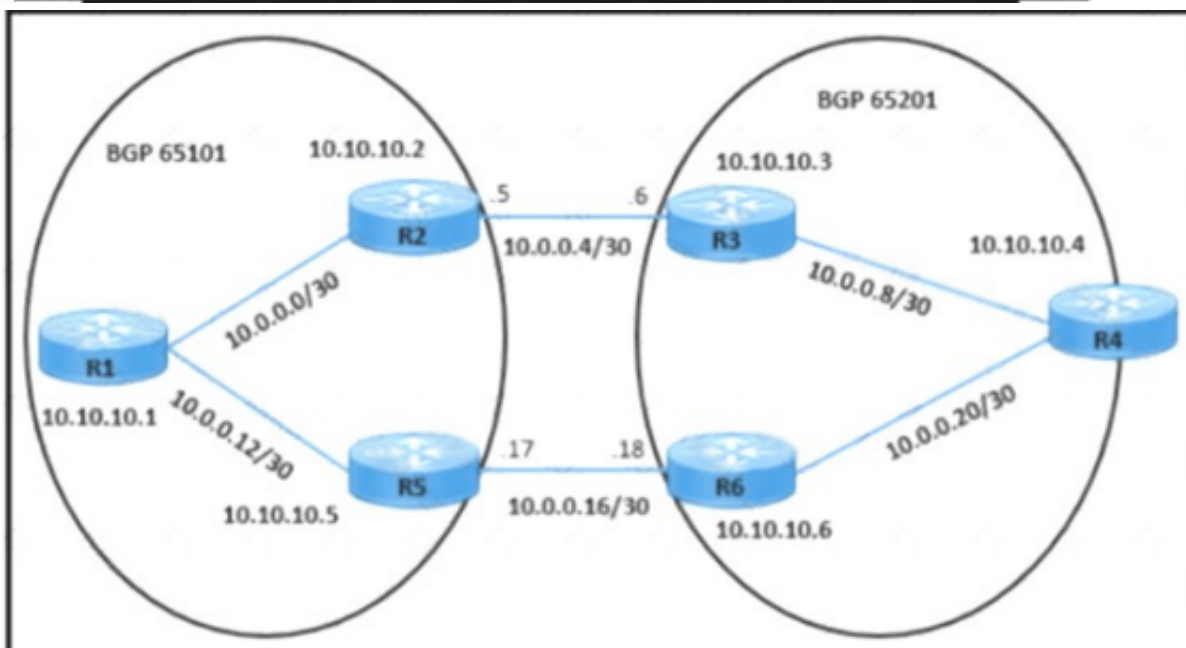

The network operation team observes a traffic forwarding issue between R2 and R3:
- Ping and traceroute of loopback IP address from R2 to R3 is successful.
- iBGP peering in AS 65101 and AS 65201 is up. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. Configure MD5 password authentication on R2.
B. Advertise R2 and R3 loopback IPs in AS 65101 and AS 65201.
C. Remove MD5 password authentication on R3.
D. Set up eBGP multihop on R2 and R3 routers.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 399
- (Exam Topic 3)
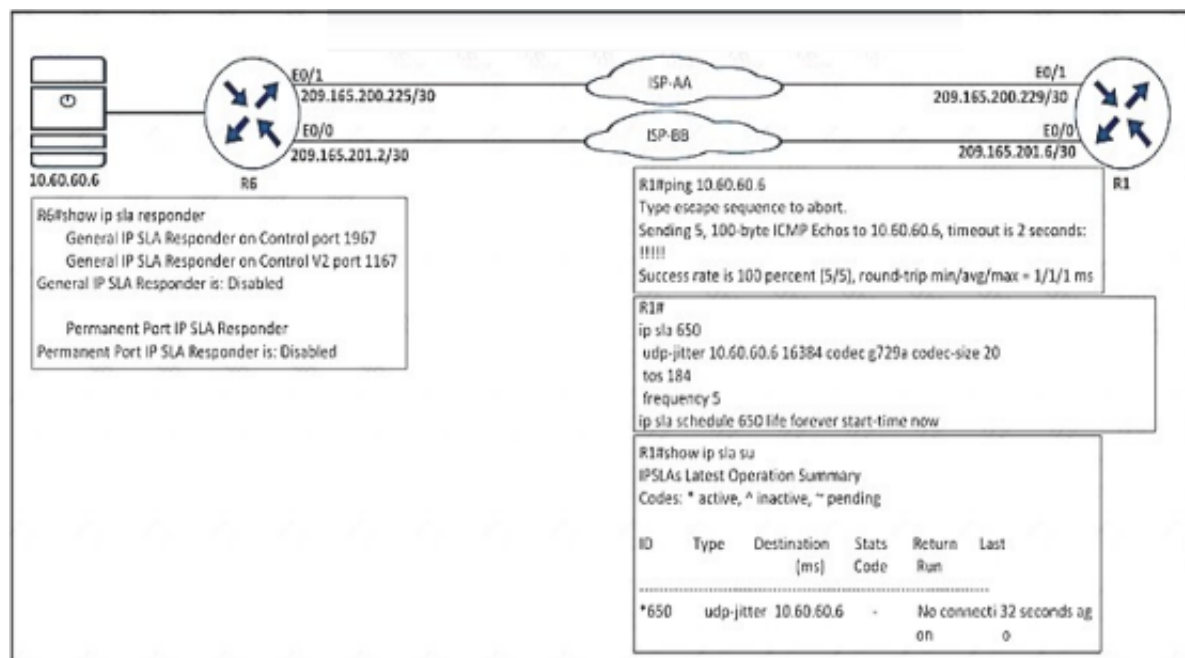
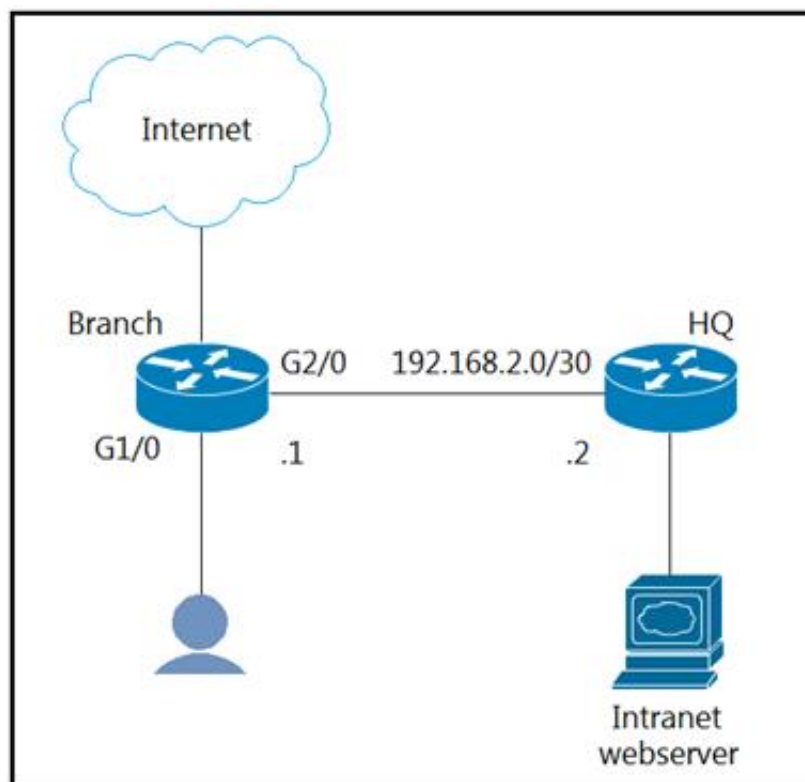Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the IP SLA issue from R1 to the server?

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 404
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

The branch router is configured with a default route toward the internet and has no routes configured for the HQ site that is connected through interface G2/0. The HQ router is fully configured and does not require changes. Which configuration on the branch router makes the intranet website (TCP port 80) available to the branch office users?

A)

```
access-list 100 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80

route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2

interface G2/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

B)

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip

route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 101 102
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2

interface G1/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

C)

```
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 102 permit tcp any host intranet-webserver-ip

route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 101
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2
route-map pbr permit 20
 match ip address 102
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2

interface G2/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

D)

```
access-list 100 permit tcp host intranet-webserver-ip eq 80 any

route-map pbr permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 192.168.2.2

interface G1/0
 ip policy route-map pbr
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
the ACL 101 matches all HTTP pakects while the ACL 102 matches TCP packets destined to Intranet webserver. These packets will be sent to HQ router.
If a match command refers to several objects in one command, either of them should match
(the logical OR algorithm is applied). For example, in the match ip address 101 102 command, a
route is permitted if it is permitted by access list 101 or access list 102.

NEW QUESTION 406
- (Exam Topic 3)
How does LDP operate in an MPLS network?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 411
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

An engineer implemented CoPP but did not see OSPF traffic going through it. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. ip access-list extended OSPF permit ospf any any
B. policy-map COPP class OSFP police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action drop
C. control-plane service-policy input COPP
D. class-map match-all OSFP match access-group name OSPF

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 415
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router attaches the VPN label to incoming packets from CE routing?
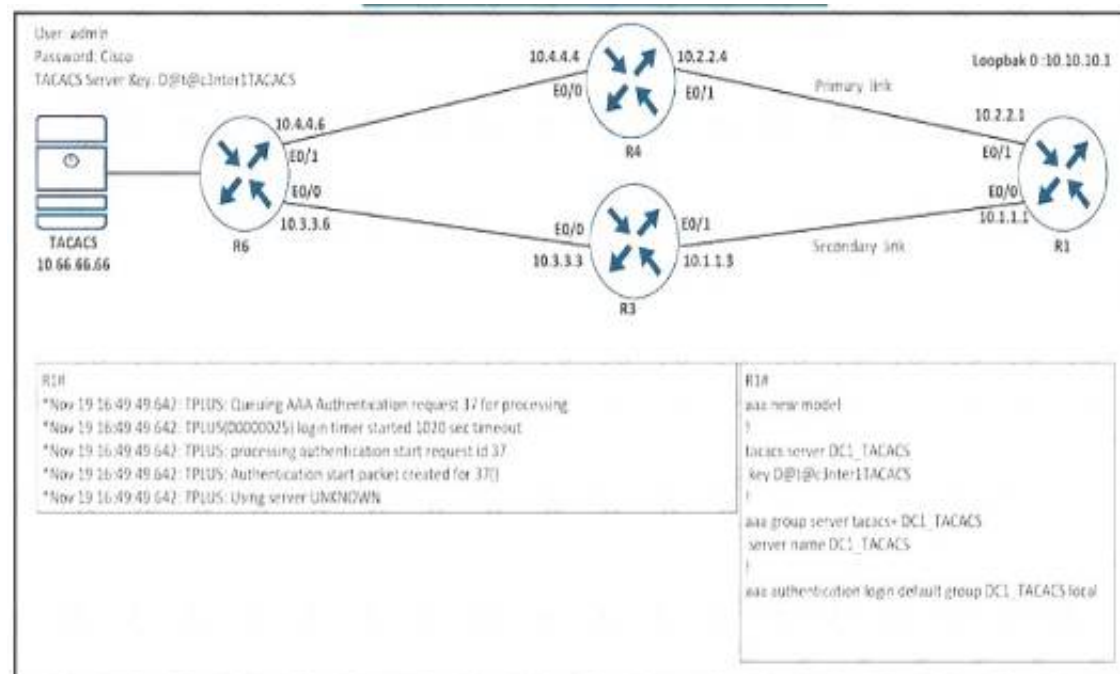
A. CE router
B. core router
C. P router
D. PE router

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 419
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 420
- (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 421
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
RtrA#show ip eigrp topology all-links
IP-EIGRP Topology Table for AS(1)/ID(10.1.6.1)
.....snip.....
P 10.200.1.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 21026560
via 10.1.1.2 (21026560/20514560), Serial1/0
via 10.1.2.2 (46740736/20514560), Serial1/1
via 10.1.3.2 (46740736/46228736), Serial1/2
```

Which action makes 10.1.3.2 the feasible successor to reach 10. 200. 1 0/24 for location S42T447E33F95?

A. Increase path bandwidth lower than 1011 2 and lower than 1012 2 between RtrA and the destination
B. Increase path bandwidth higher than 10.1 2 2 and lower than 101.1.2 between RtrA and the destination.
C. Increase path bandwidth higher than 1011 2 and lower than 1012 2 between RtrA and the destination
D. Increase path bandwidth higher than 10.1 2 2 and higher than 10.1.1.2 between RtrA and the destination

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 426
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2(config)# int tun0

*Feb 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

*Feb 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

*Feb 23 00:43:05.730: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 1: Neighbor
192.168.12.1 (Tunnel0) is up: new adjacency
*Feb 23 00:43:05.993: %ADJ-5-PARENT: Midchain parent maintenance
for IP midchain out of Tunnel0 - looped chain attempting to
stack
*Feb 23 00:43:15.193: %TUN-5-RECURDOWN: Tunnel0 temporarily
disabled due to recursive routing
*Feb 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. Stop sending a route matching the tunnel destination across the tunnel.
B. Modify the network command to use the Tunne10 Interface netmask.
C. Advertise the Loopback0 interface from R2 across the tunnel.
D. Readdress the IP network on the Tunne10 on both routers using the /31 netmask.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 428
- (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 433
- (Exam Topic 3)
Drag and drop the ICMPv6 neighbor discovery messages from the left onto the correct packet types on the right.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

NEW QUESTION 437
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa group server radius RADIUS-SERVERS
aaa authentication login default group RADIUS-SERVERS local
aaa authentication enable default group RADIUS-SERVERS enable
aaa authorization exec default group RADIUS-SERVERS if-authenticated
aaa authorization network default group RADIUS-SERVERS if-authenticated
aaa accounting send stop-record authentication failure
aaa session-id common
!
line con 0
logging synchronous
stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
logging synchronous
transport input ssh
```

A network administrator successfully logs in to a switch using SSH from a (RADIUS server When the network administrator uses a console port to access the switch the RADIUS server returns shell:priv-lvl=15'' and the switch asks to enter the enable command \ the command is entered, it gets rejected. Which command set is used to troubleshoot and reserve this issue?

A. line con 0aaa authorization console authorization exec!line vty 0 4 transport input ssh
B. line con 0aaa authorization console!line vty 0 4 authorization exec
C. line con 0aaa authorization console priv15!line vty 0 4 authorization exec
D. line con 0aaa authorization console authorization priv15!line vty 0 4 transport input ssh

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 438
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
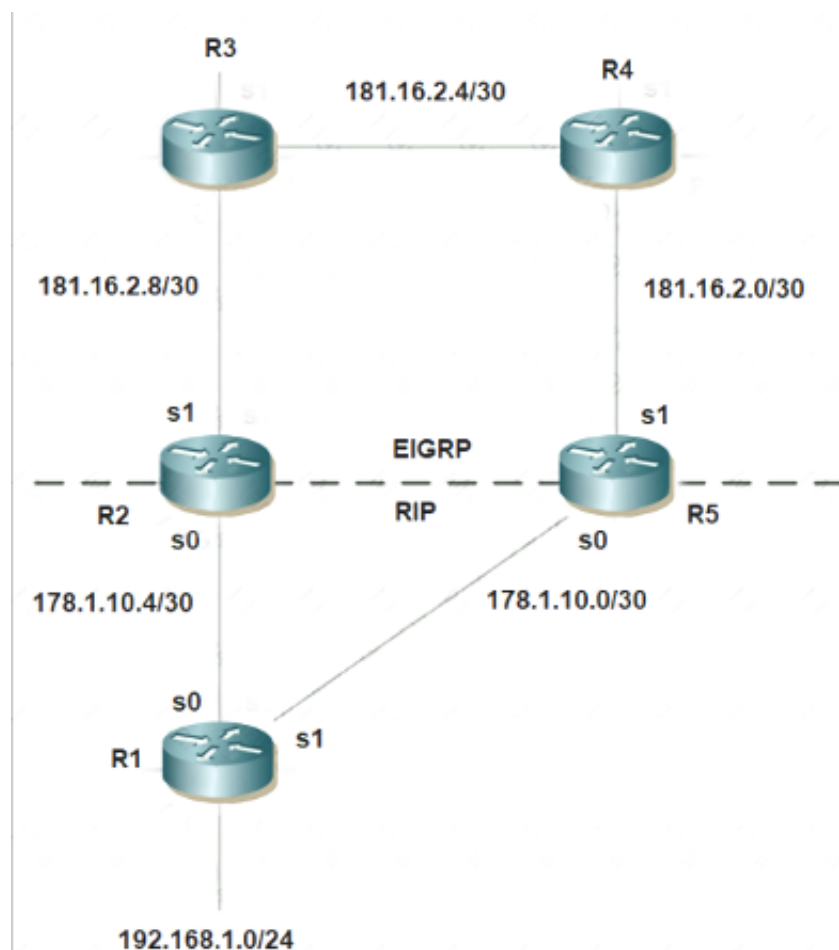
Mutual redistribution is enabled between RIP and EIGRP on R2 and R5. Which configuration resolves the routing loop for the 192.168.1.0/24 network?

A. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any

B. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any

C. R2:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s0!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 10network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 10 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any

D. R2:router eigrp 7network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit anyR5:router eigrp 7network 181.16.0.0redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 distribute-list 1 in s1!router ripnetwork 178.1.0.0redistribute eigrp 7 metric 2!access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.0 access-list 1 permit any

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/enhanced-interior-gateway-routing-protocol-eigrp/8606-redist.ht

NEW QUESTION 441
- (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 446
- (Exam Topic 2)
When configuring Control Plane Policing on a router to protect it from malicious traffic, an engineer observes that the configured routing protocols start flapping on that device. Which action in the Control Plane Policy prevents this problem in a production environment while achieving the security objective?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 449
- (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
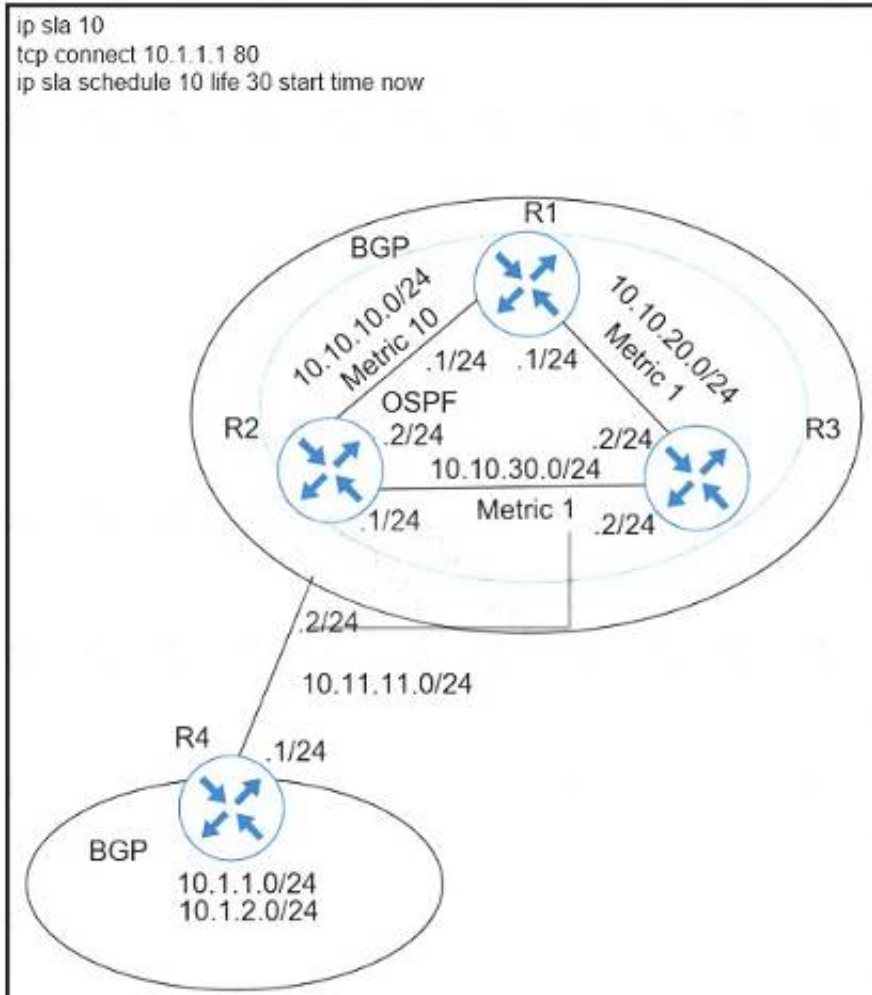D. Option D

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 454
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip sla 10
tcp connect 10.1.1.1 80
ip sla schedule 10 life 30 start time now
```


A user has set up an IP SLA probe to test if a non-SLA host web server on IP address 10.1.1.1 accepts HTTP sessions prior to deployment. The probe is failing. Which action should the network administrator recommend for the probe to succeed?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 456
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