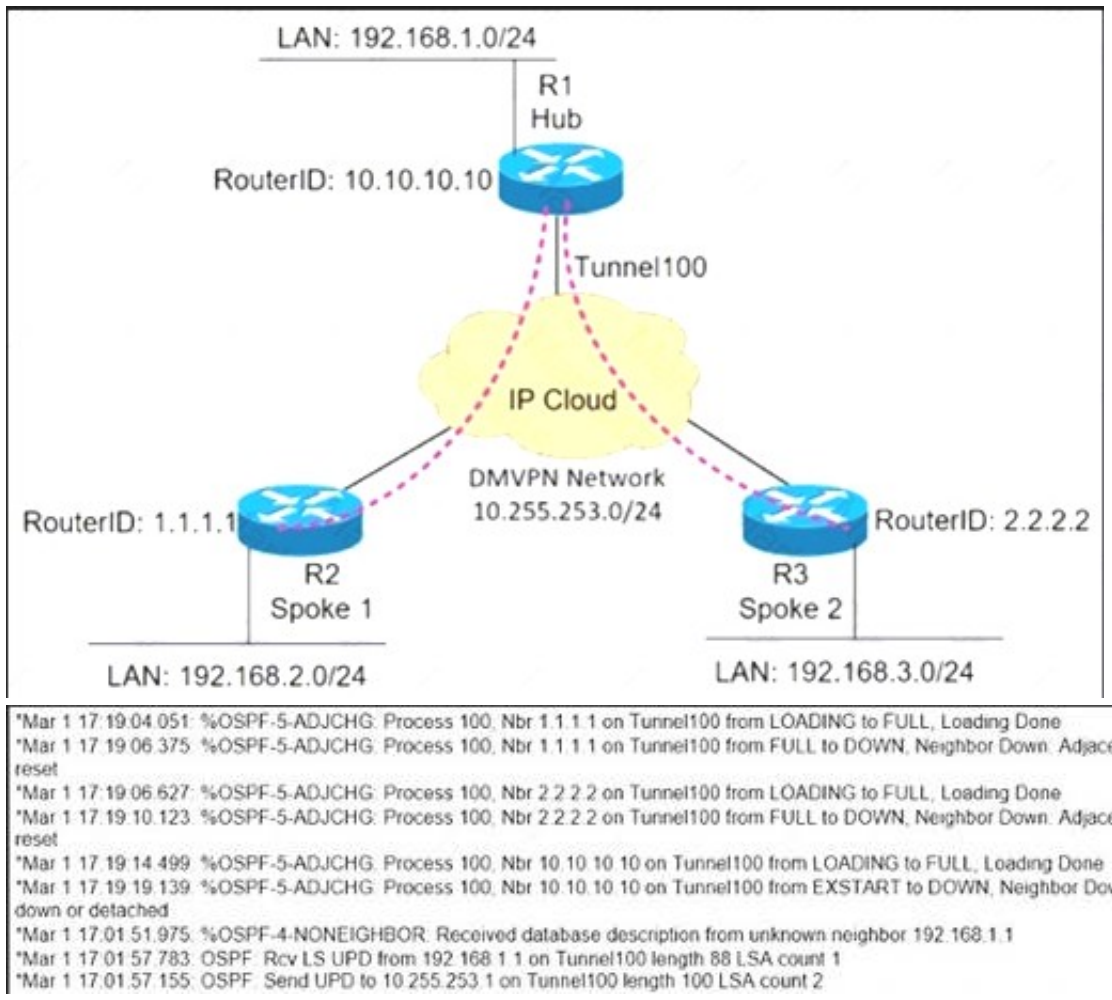
Cisco

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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

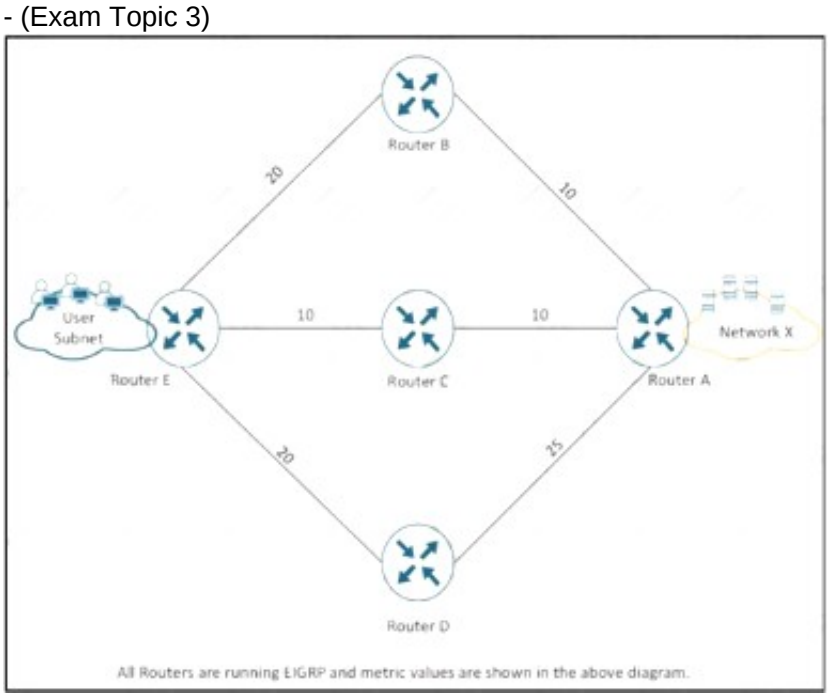


A network administrator sets up an OSPF routing protocol for a DMVPN network on the hub router. Which configuration required to establish a DMVPN tunnel with multiple spokes?

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 2
- (Exam Topic 3)

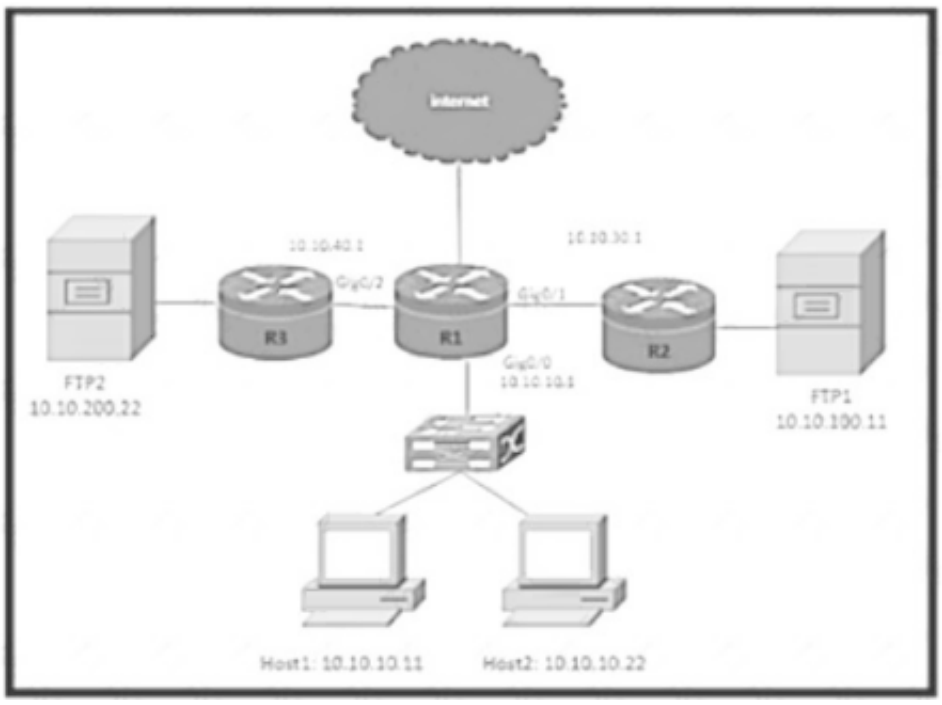


Refer to the exhibit. The IT manager received reports from users about slow application through network x. which action resolves the issue?

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 3
- (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

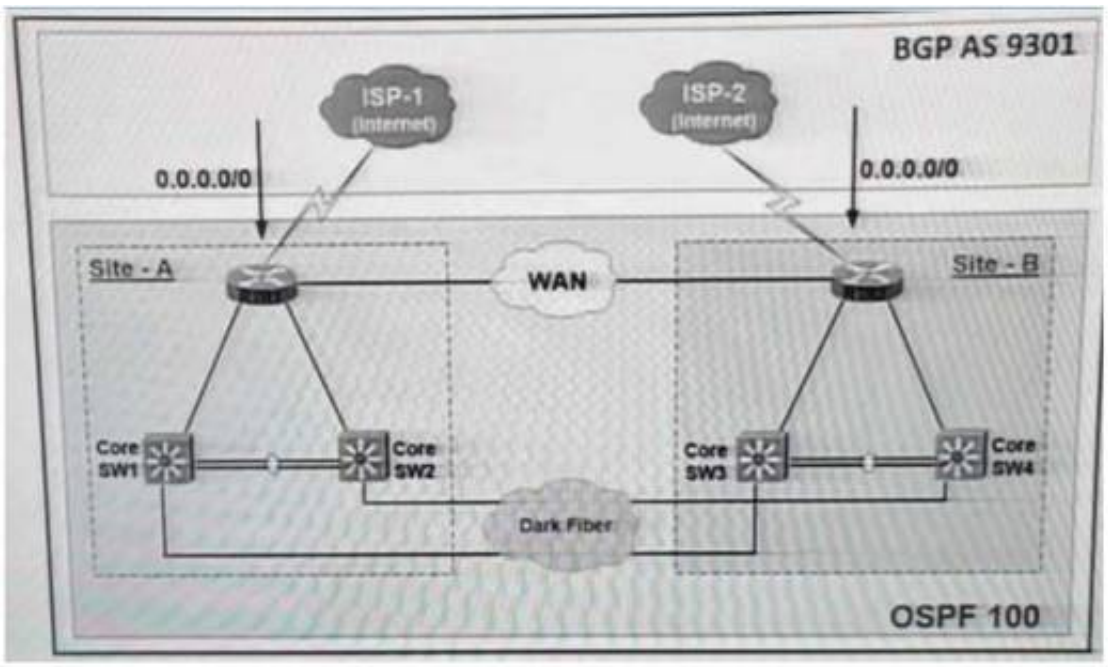
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Answer: B

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



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 6
- (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 7
- (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 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

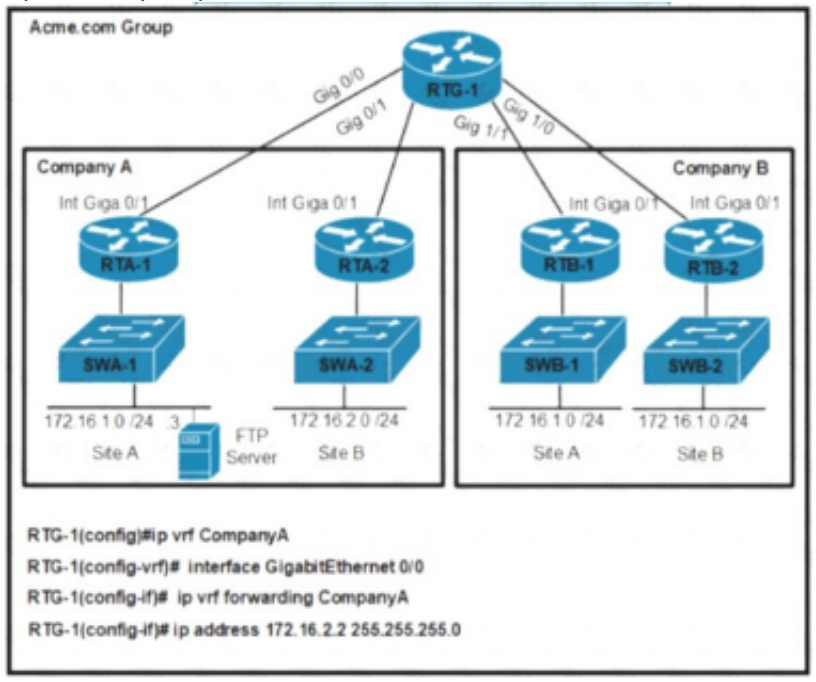
```
R1#
router ospf 1
redistribute rip subnets
network 131.108.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
network 131.108.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
distribute-list 1 out
!
access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.0.255
```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a per VRF for TACACS+ for company A. Which configuration on RTG-1 accomplishes the task?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which IPv6 first hop security feature controls the traffic necessary for proper discovery of neighbor device operation and performance?

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

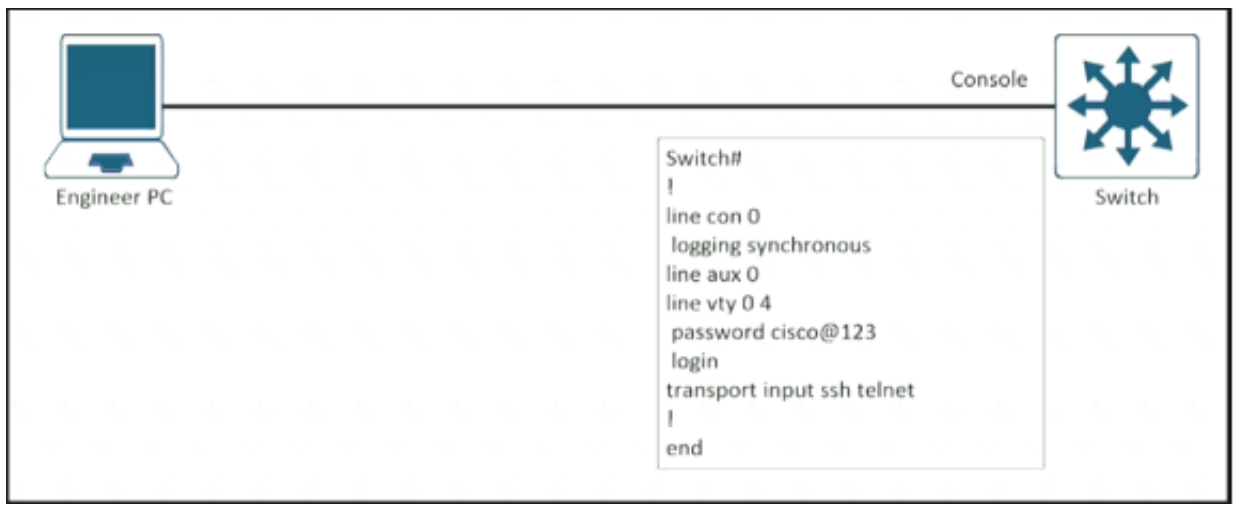
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
A network administrator is troubleshooting OSPF adjacency issue by going through the console logs in the router, but due to an overwhelming log message stream it is impossible to capture the problem Which two commands reduce console log messages to relevant OSPF neighbor problem details so that the issue can be resolved? (Choose two)

A. debug condition interface
B. debug condition ip
C. debug condition ospf neighbor
D. debug condition session-id ADJCHG
E. debug condition all

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must block access to the console ports for all corporate remote Cisco devices based on the recent corporate security policy but the security team stilt can connect through the console port. Which configuration on the console port resolves the issue?

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

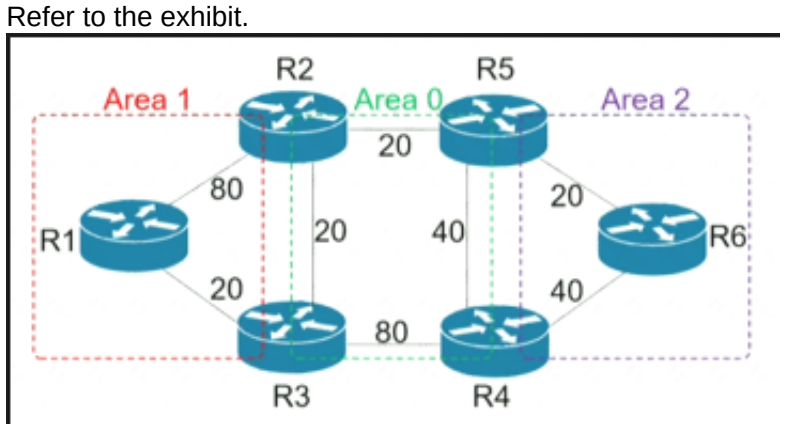
Answer: C

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

```
Router(config-line)#exec ?
  prompt  EXEC prompt
  <cr>

Router(config-line)#exec pro
Router(config-line)#exec prompt ?
  timestamp  Print timestamps for show commands

Router(config-line)#exec prompt
```

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

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which rouler takes an active role between two LDP neighbors when initiating LDP session negotiation and LDP TCP connection establishment?

A. with the higher IP address
B. with the larger number of LDP TCP neighbors
C. with the lowest IP address
D. with one interface in the MPLS backbone

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
https://community.cisco.com/t5/network-access-control/issues-with-tacacs-authentication/td-p/3412001 The last line shows us the reason, which is “Invalid

AUTHEN packet (check keys)" so the most likely
cause of this problem is key mismatch.

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Exam Topic 3)
The summary route is not shown in the RouterB routing table after this below configuration on Router_A.

```
interface ethernet 0
 description location ID:S4289T9E09F39
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0
```

Which Router_A configuration resolves the issue by advertising the summary route to Router B?

```
interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.16.96.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0

interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.16.81.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0

interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.16.79.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0

interface loopback 0
 ip address 172.18.81.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 172.16.80.0 255.255.240.0
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer is creating a policy that overrides normal routing behavior.if the route to a destination of 10.100.100.0/24 is withdrawn from the routing Table, the policy must direct traffic to a next hop of 10.1 1.1. if the route is present in the routing table, then normal forwarding must occur. Which configuration meets the requirements?

A. access-list 100 permit ip any any!route-map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1
B. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!Route-map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100set ip default next-hop 10.1.1.1
C. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!route-map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100set ip next-hop 10.1.1.1!route map POLICY permit 20
D. access-list 100 permit ip any 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255!route map POLICY permit 10 match ip address 100Set ip next-hop recursive 10.1.1.1!route-map POLICY permit 20

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38
- (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 42
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

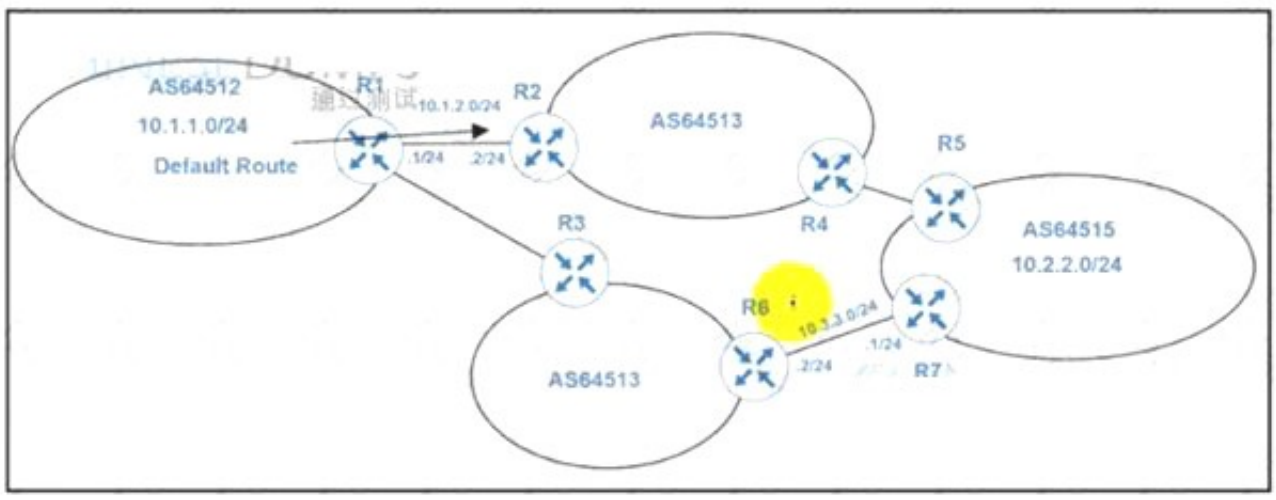
```
CPE# ping 10.0.2.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.2.4, timeout is 2
seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
1/1/1 ms
CPE# copy flash:/packages.conf tftp://10.0.2.4/
Address or name of remote host [10.0.2.4]?
Destination filename [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 45
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



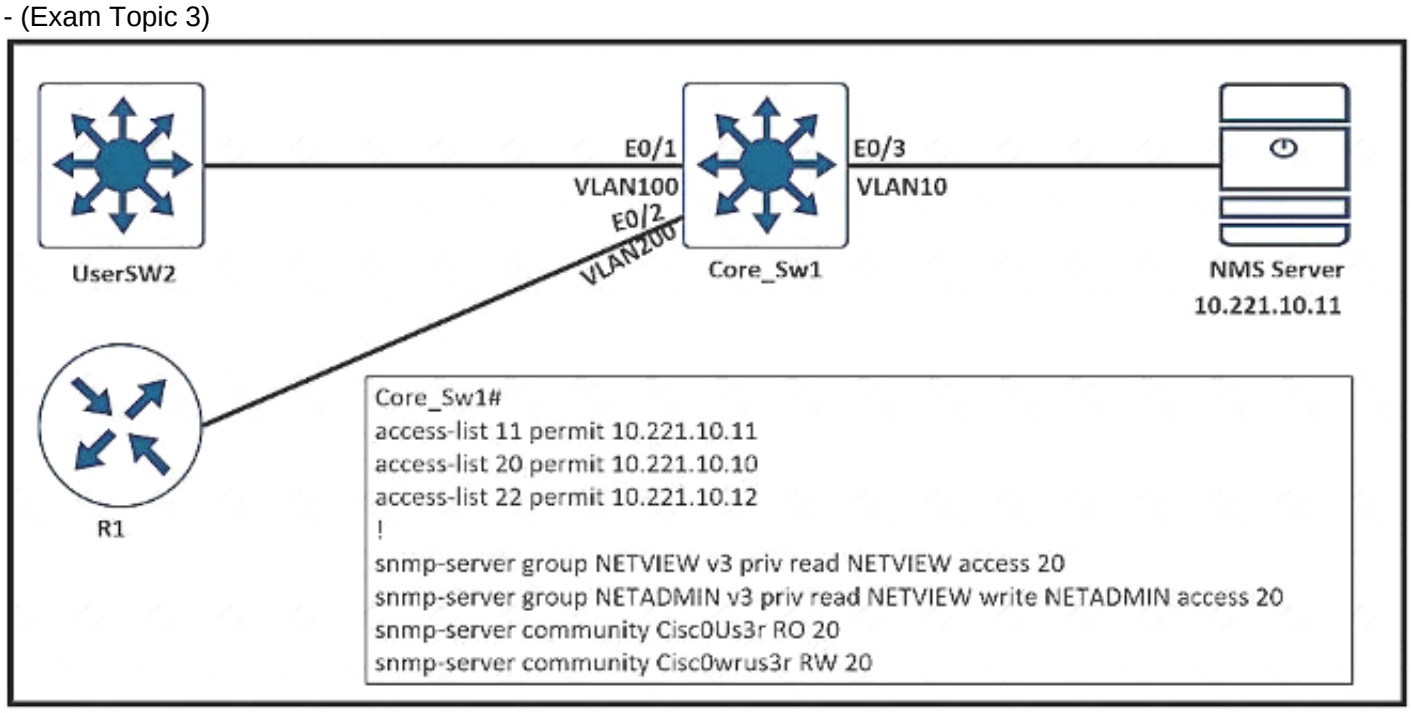
An engineer must configure PBR on R1 to reach to 10.2.2.0/24 via R3 AS64513 as the primary path and a backup route through default route via R2 AS64513. All BGP routes are in the routing table of R1. but a static default route overrides BGP routes. Which PBR configuration achieves the objective?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51
- (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
```

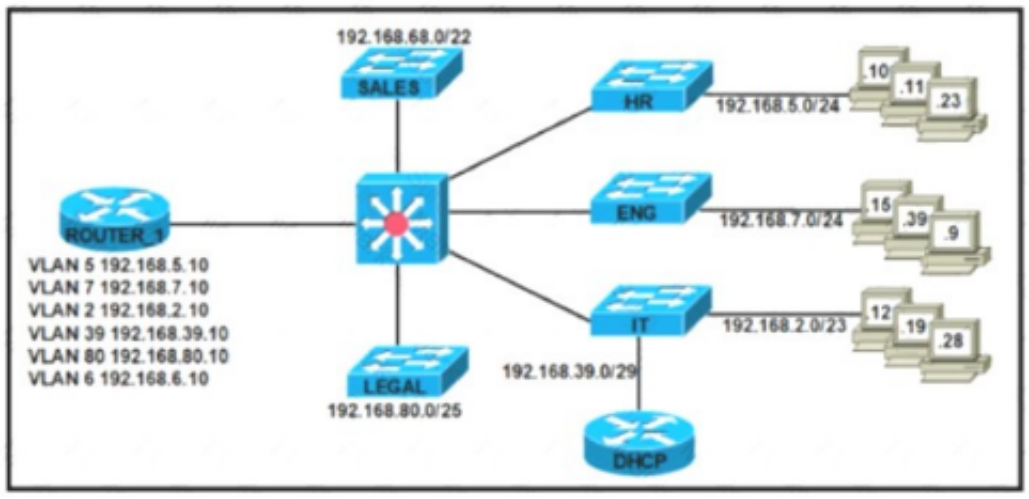
```
CPE1# copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE1# ssh 10.0.0.1
% No user specified nor available for SSH client
```

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 -I 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 52
- (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 54
- (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 58
- (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
```

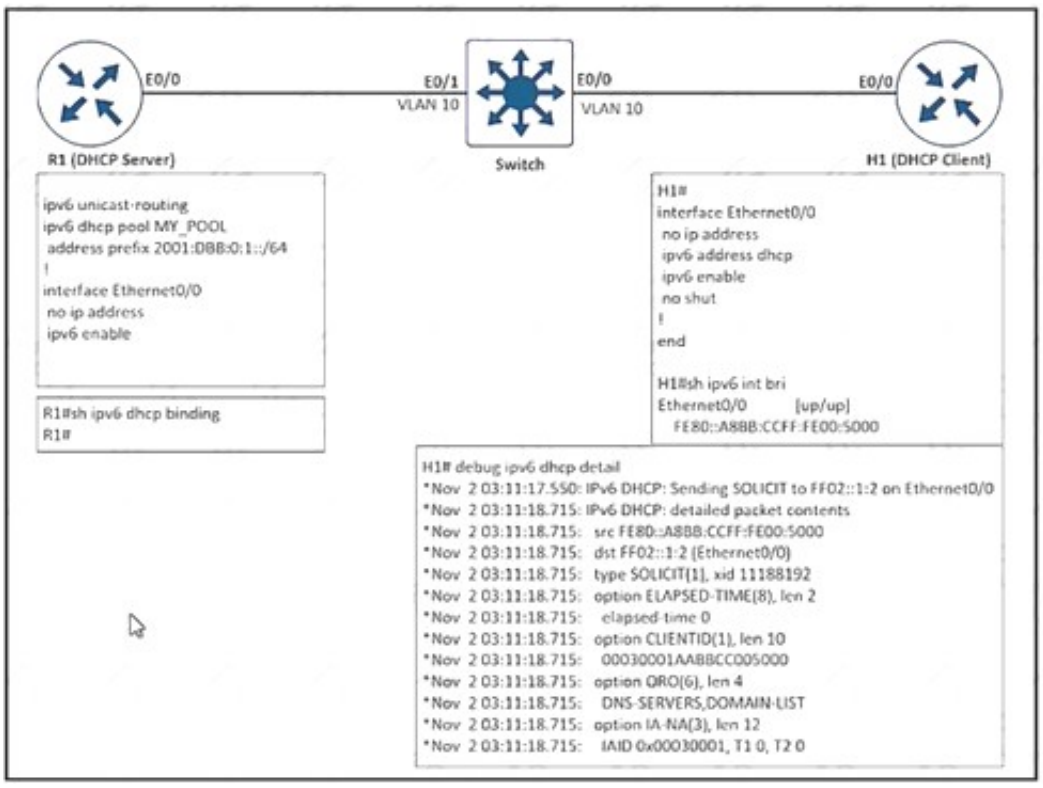
```
interface Tunnel0
 tunnel mode ip
 ip nhrp redirect
```

```
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 59
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

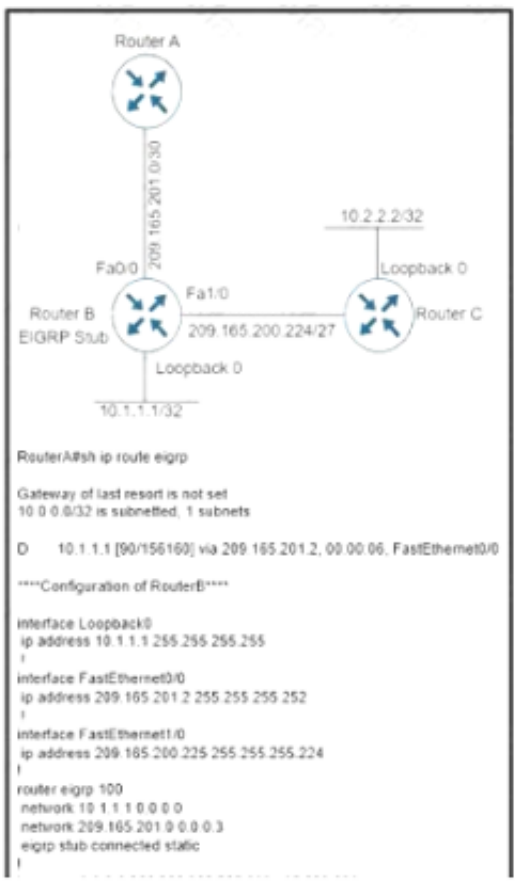


After the network administrator rebuilds the IPv6 DHCP server, clients are not getting the IPv6 address lease. Which action resolves the issue?

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 63
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

B)
```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7
```

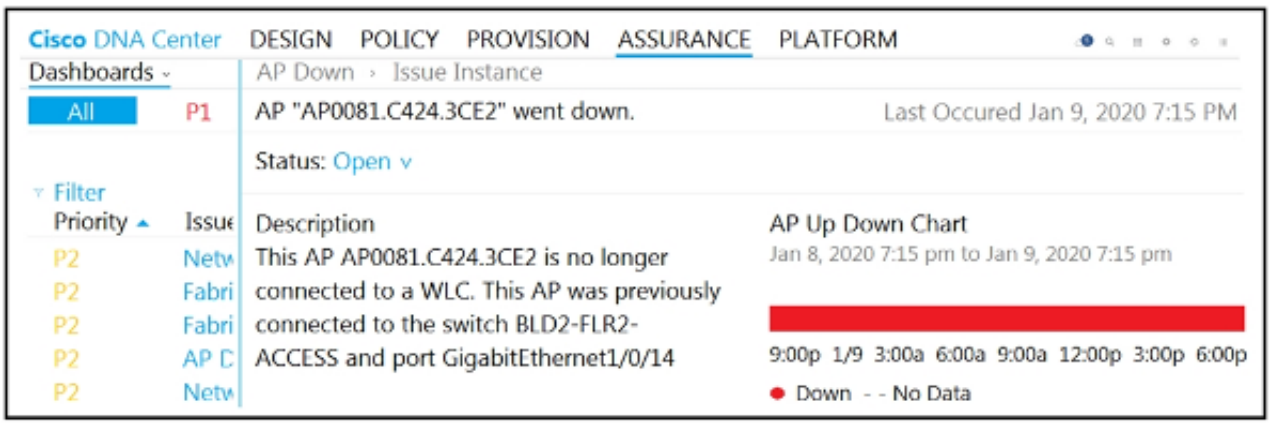
C)
```
router eigrp 100
 network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.31
 redistribute static metric 1000 1 255 1 1500
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

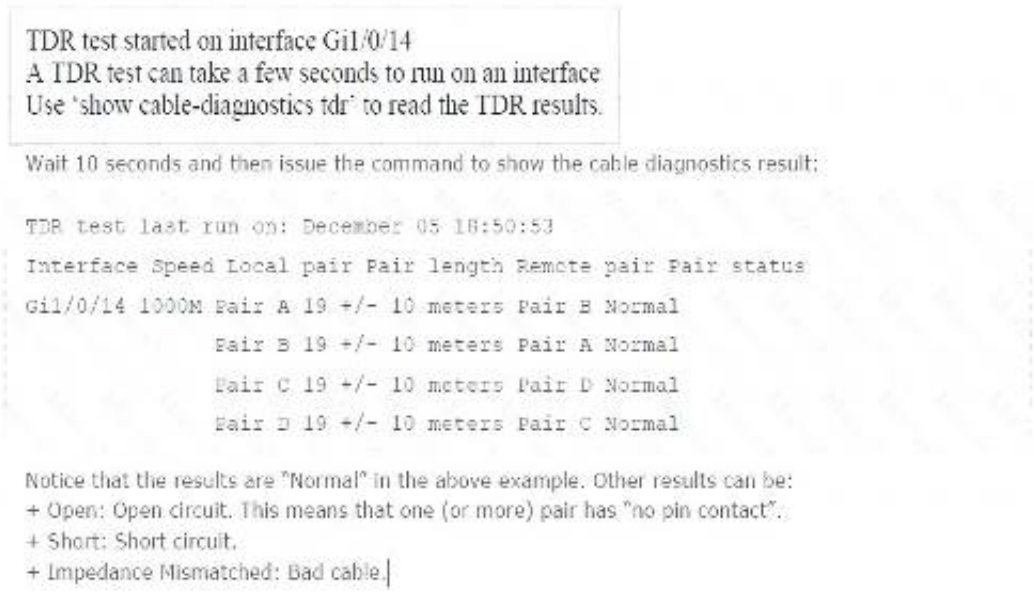


The AP status from Cisco DNA Center Assurance Dashboard shows some physical connectivity issues from access switch interface G1/0/14. Which command generates the diagnostic data to resolve the physical connectivity issues?

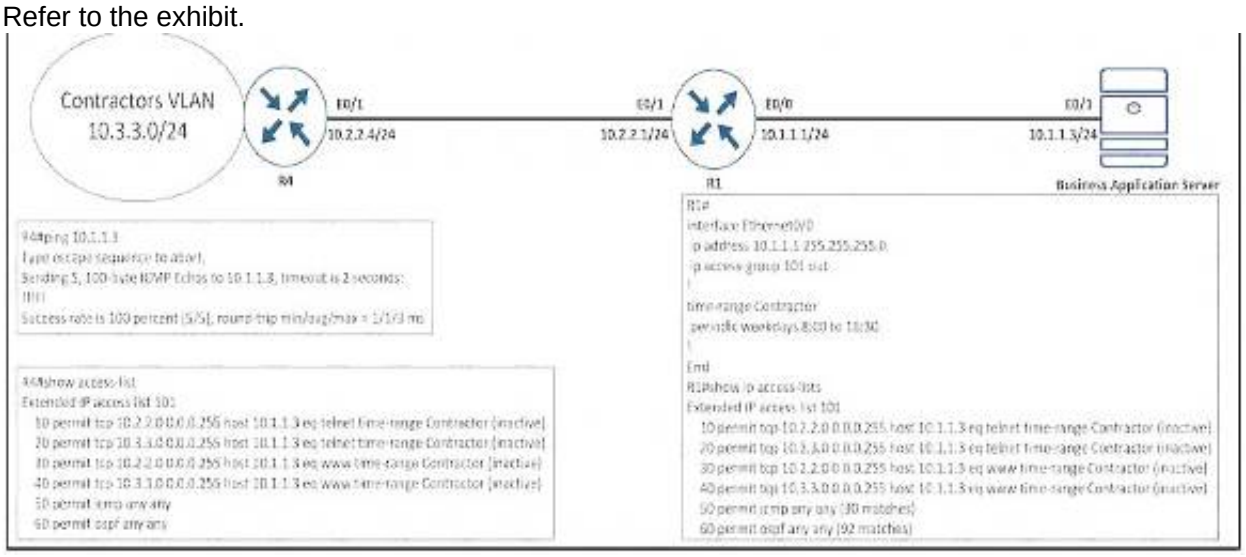
A. test cable diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
B. Check cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
C. show cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14
D. Verify cable-diagnostics tdr interface GigabitEthernet1/0/14

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) feature allows you to determine if a cable is OPEN or SHORT when it is at fault.
To start the TDR test, perform this task:
Step 1 (Starts the TDR test): test cable-diagnostics tdr {interface {interface-number}}
Step 2 (Displays the TDR test counter information): show cable-diagnostics tdr {interface interface-number}
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9600/software/release/16-11/configuration_guide/int_hw/b_1611_int_and_hw_9600_cg/checking_port_status_and_connectivity pdf
Text, table Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 69
- (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

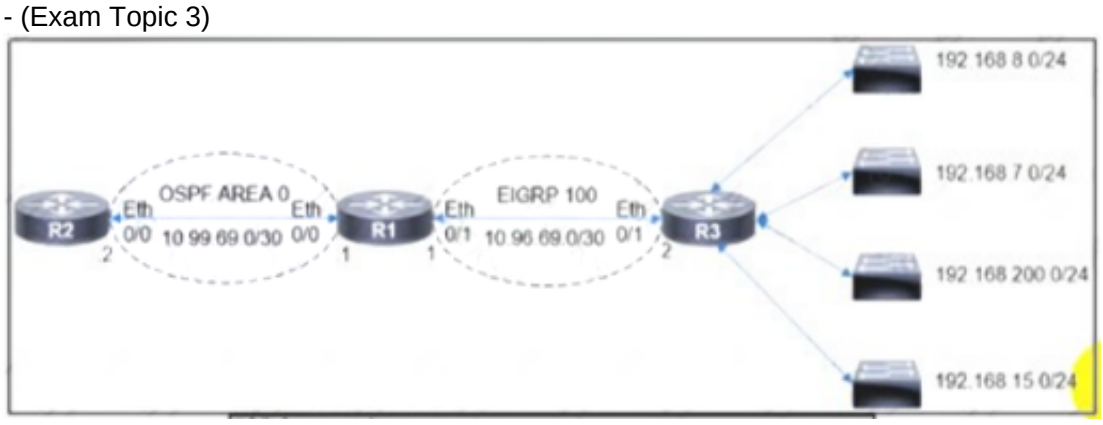
D)
R1
no access-list 101 permit tcp 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 host 10.1.1.3 eq telnet time-range Contractor

A. Option
B. Option
C. Option

D. Option

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Exam Topic 3)




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

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

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

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

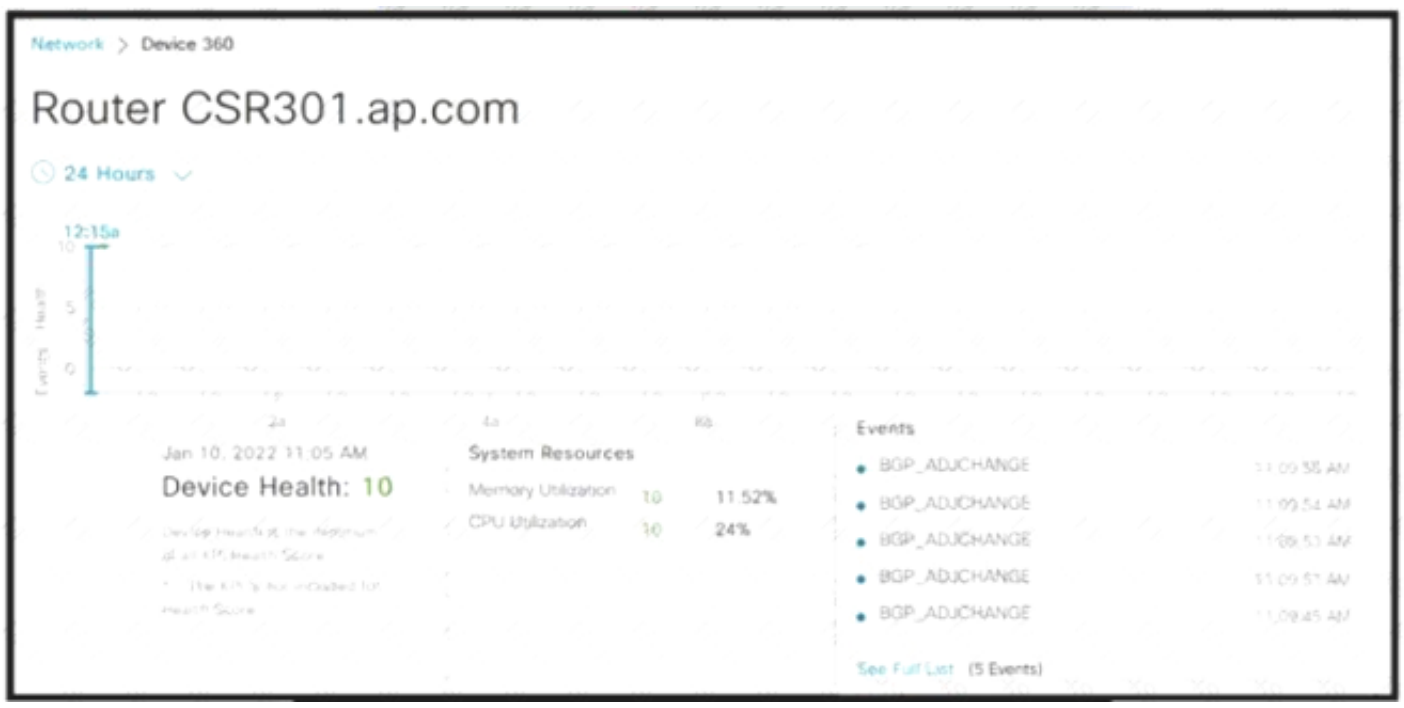
```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.7.255
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Exam Topic 3)




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

router#

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

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

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

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

A)

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

B)

```
router bgp 100
 bgp dampening
```

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which protocol must be secured with MD-5 authentication across the MPLS cloud to prevent hackers from introducing bogus routers?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82
- (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 84
- (Exam Topic 3)
How do devices operate in MPLS L3VPN topology?

A. P and associated PE routers with IGP populate the VRF table in different VPNs.
B. CE routers connect to the provider network and perform LSP functionality
C. P routers provide connectivity between PE devices with MPLS switching.
D. P routers support PE to PE VPN tunnel without LSP functionality

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85
- (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 87
- (Exam Topic 3)

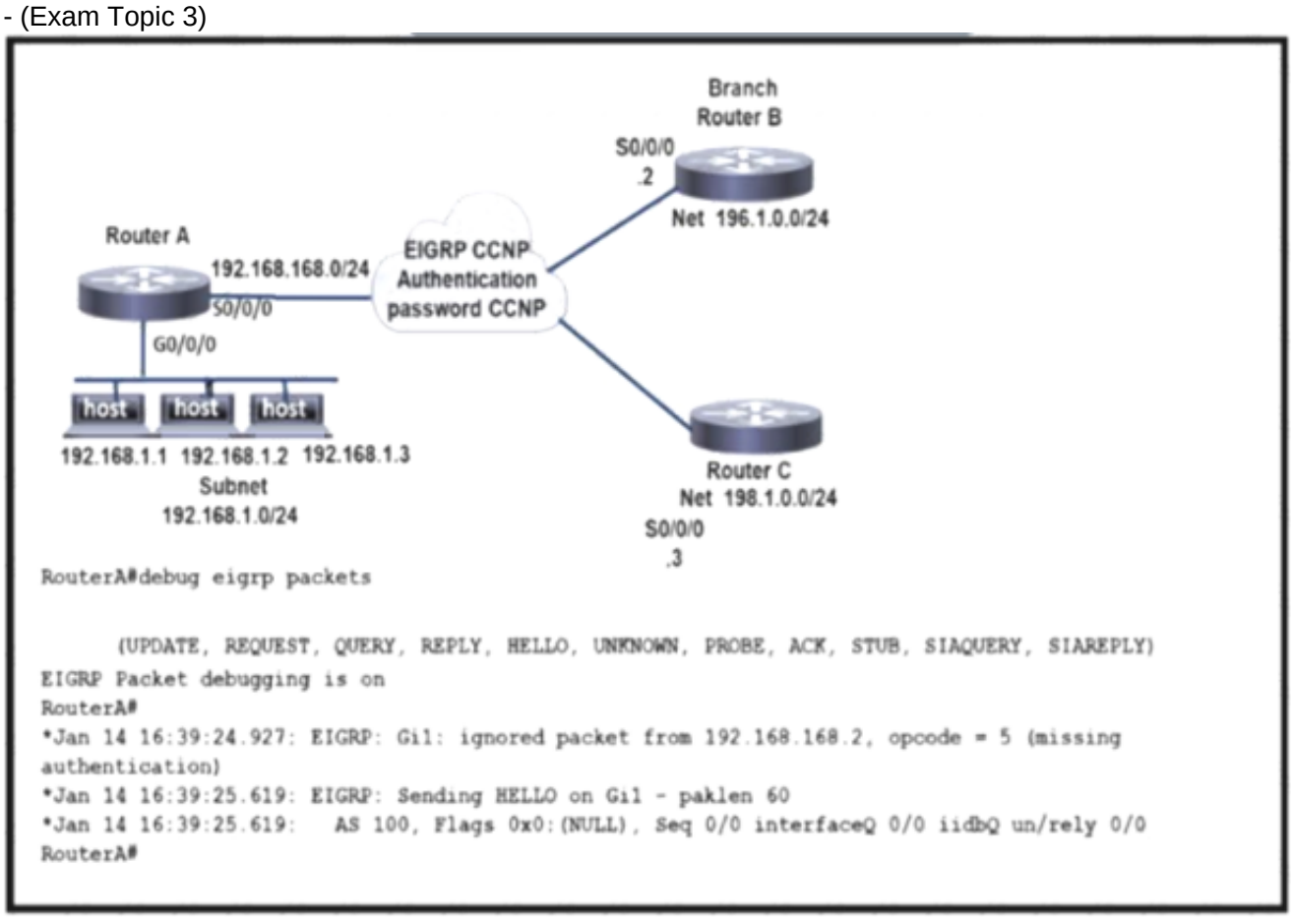
```
R1#
*Jan 15 19:45:17.027: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 20 for
processing
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 20
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 20()
*Jan 15 19:45:17.031: TPLUS: Using server 172.20.32.1
*Jan 15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


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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

A)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain CCNP
  key 1
    key-string EIGRP

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

B)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain EIGRP
  key 1
   key-string CCNP

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

C)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain EIGRP
  key 1
    key-string CCNP

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

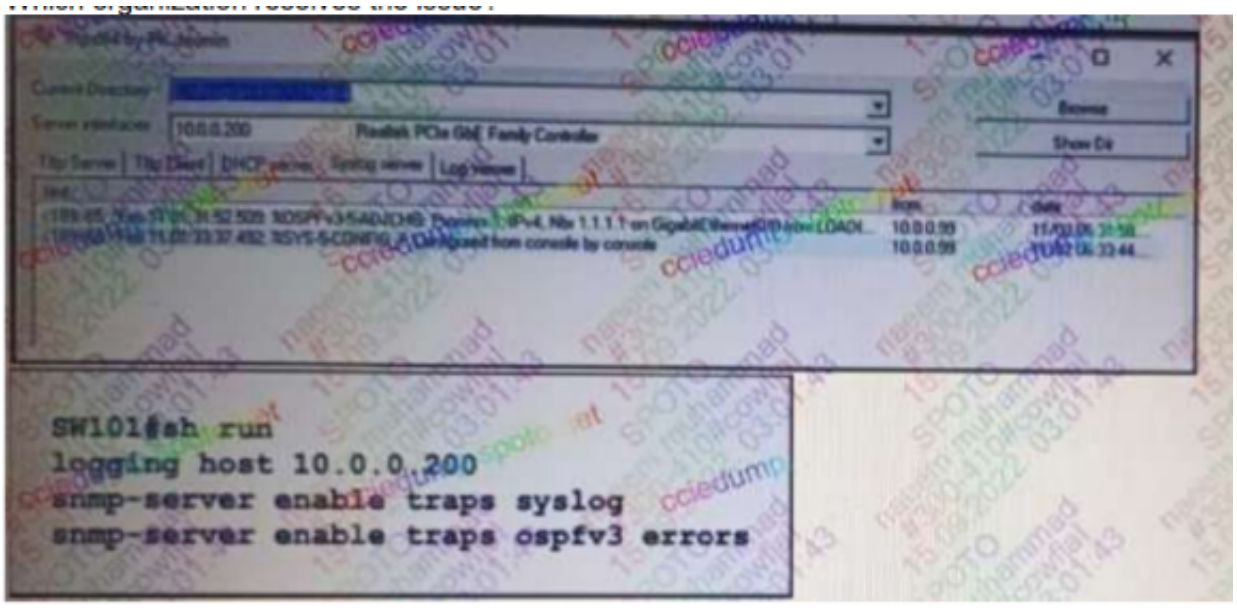
D)

```
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.168.0

key chain EIGRP
  key 1
   key-string CCNP

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures SW101 to send OSPFv3 interfaces state change messages to the server. However, only some OSPFv3 errors are being recorded. which organization resolves the ..?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R2#show running-config | section ospf
 ip ospf l area 1
 ip ospf l area 1
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 area i stub no-summary
R2#show ip ospf interface brief
Interface    PID   Area  IP Address/Mask   Cost  State  Nbrs  F/C
Lo0          1     1     10 0 0 2/32       1     Loop   0/0
Fa0/0        1     1     10 10 10 1/30     1     DR     0/1
R2#show running-config interface fastEthernet 0/0
Building configuration

Current configuration : 116 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10 10 10 1 255 255 255 252
 ip mtu 1400
 ip ospf l area 1
 duplex full
end

R2#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID  Pri  State        Dead Time  Address    Interface
10 0 0 1     1    EXSTART/BDR  00 00 37   10 10 10 2 FastEthernet0/0
```

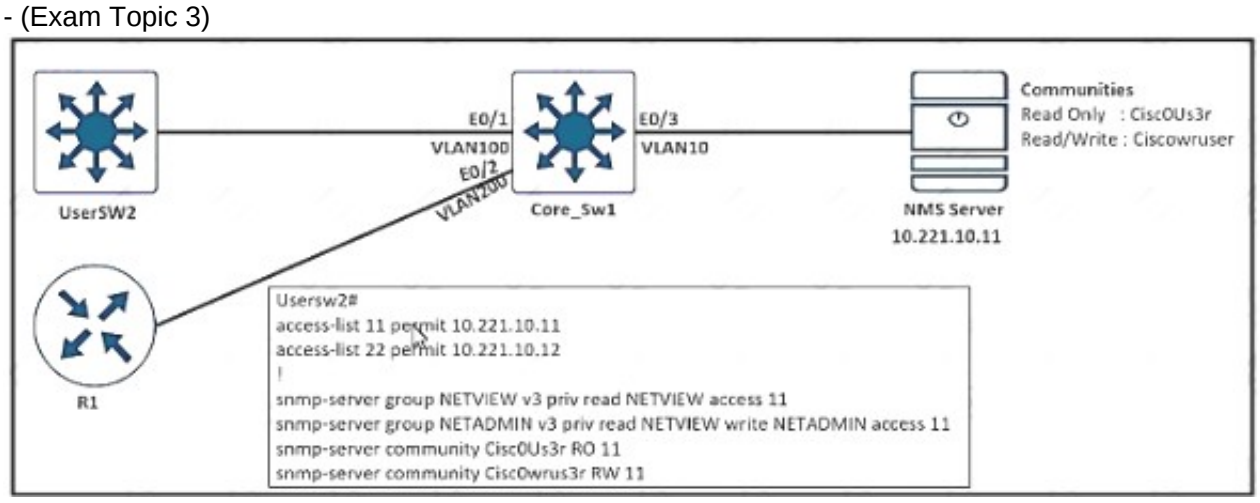
```
R1#show running-config | section ospf
 ip ospf l area o
 ip ospf l area 1
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 1 stub no-summary
R1#show ip ospf interface brief
Interface    PID   Area  IP Address/Mask   Cost  State  Nbrs  F/C
Lo0          1     0     10 0 0 1/32       1     LOOP   0/0
Lo0          1     1     10 10 10 2/30 Fa/o 1    BDR    0/1
R1#show running-config interface fastEthernet 1/0
Building configuration

Current configuration : 115 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
 ip address 10 10 10 2 255 255 255 252
 ip ospf l area 1
 duplex auto
 speed auto
end

R1#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID     Pri  State        Dead Time  Address    Interface
10 10 10 1 R1#  1    EXCHANGE/DR  00 00 39   10 10 10 1 FastEthernet1/0
```

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 93
- (Exam Topic 3)

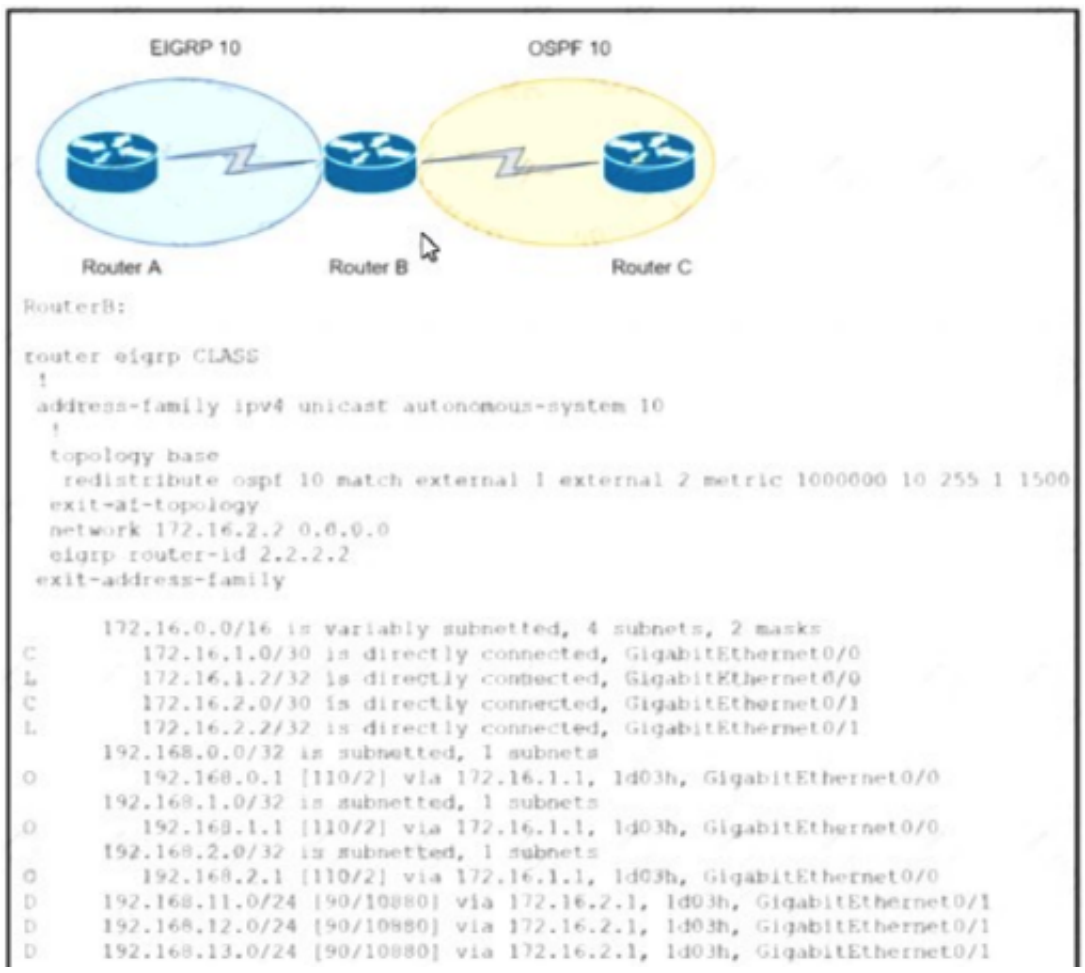


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured SNMP Commîmes on UserSW2 switch, but the SNMP server cannot upload modified configurations to the switch. Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. snmp-server community Ciscowruser RW 11
B. snmp-server group NETADMIN v3 priv read NETVIEW write NETADMIN access 22
C. snmp-server community CiscOUs3r RW 11
D. snmp-server group NETVIEW v2c priv read NETVIEW access 11

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Exam Topic 3)

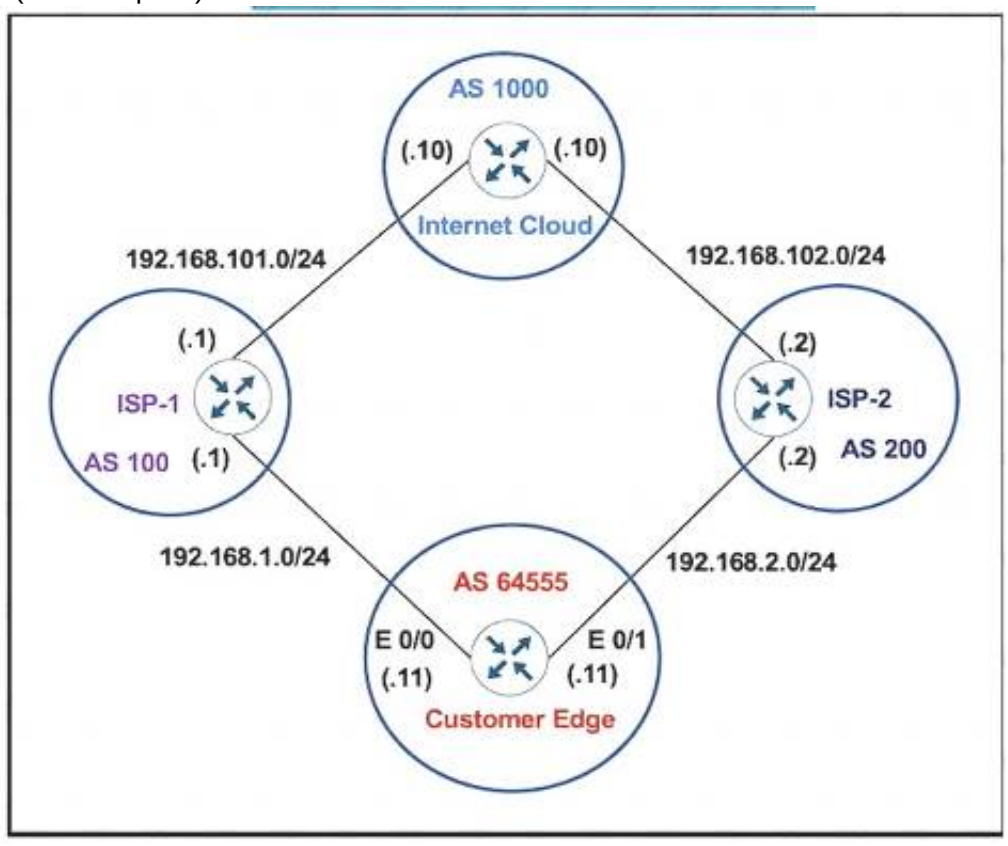


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured route exchange between two different companies for a migration project EIGRP routes were learned in router C but no OSPF routes were learned in router A. Which configuration allows router A to receive OSPF routes?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 102
- (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
```

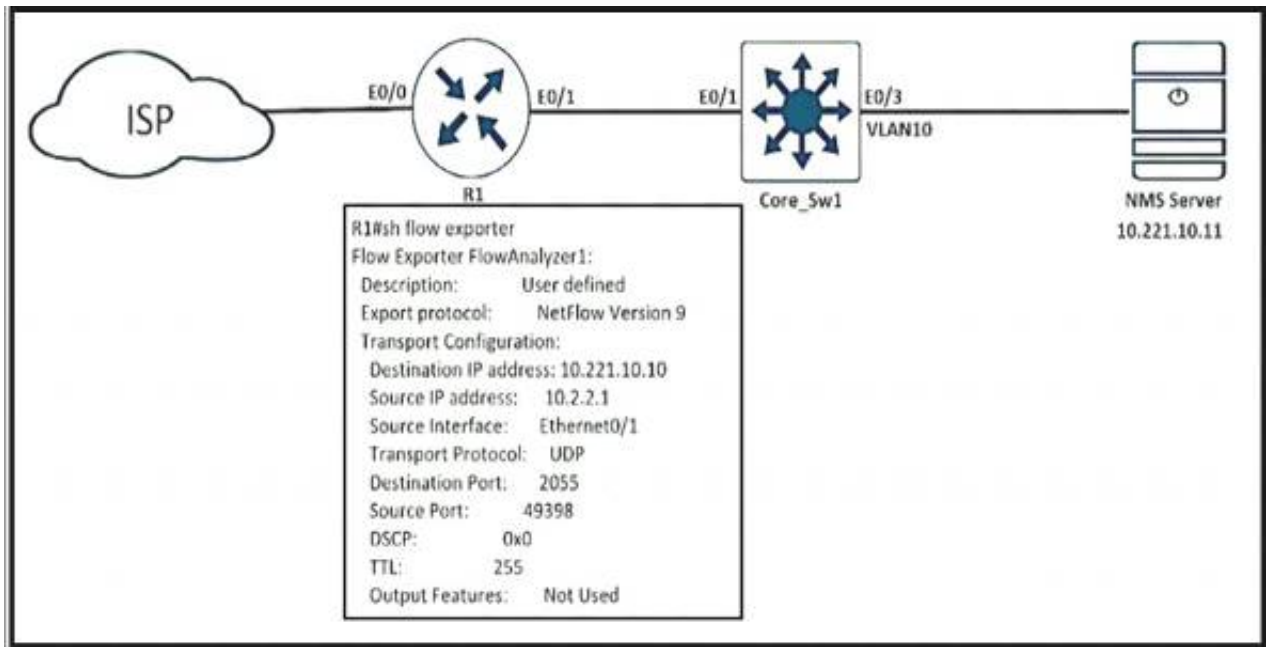
D)

```
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 105
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

A. flow monitor Flowmonitor1 destination 10.221.10.11
B. flow exporter FlowAnalyzer1 destination 10.221.10.11
C. interface Ethernet0/1flow-destination 10.221.10.11
D. interface Ethernet0/0flow-destination 10.221.10.11

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the output we notice that the destination IP address is not correct. The NMS server IP address should be 10.221.10.11, not 10.221.10.10. Therefore we have to change this information under “flow exporter …” configuration.
NetFlow configuration reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/ ios/fnetflow/configuration/15-mt/fnf-15-mt-book/cfg-de-fnflow-exprts.html

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which IPv6 feature enables a device to reject traffic when it is originated from an address that is not stored in the device binding table?

A. IPv6 Snooping
B. IPv6 Source Guard
C. IPv6 DAD Proxy
D. IPv6 RA Guard

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_fhsec/configuration/xe-3s/ip6f-xe-3s-book/ip6-src-guar

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 3)

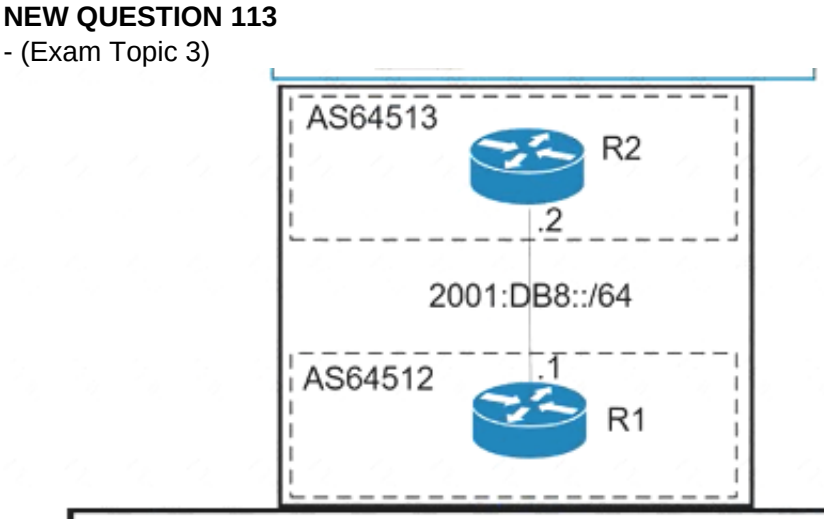
```
R1#show ip rip database
10.0.0.0/8    auto-summary
10.1.1.0/24    directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
10.1.3.0/24
    [2] via 10.1.12.2, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet1/0
10.1.12.0/24    directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0
10.1.23.0/24
    [1] via 10.1.12.2, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet1/0
```

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 113
- (Exam Topic 3)



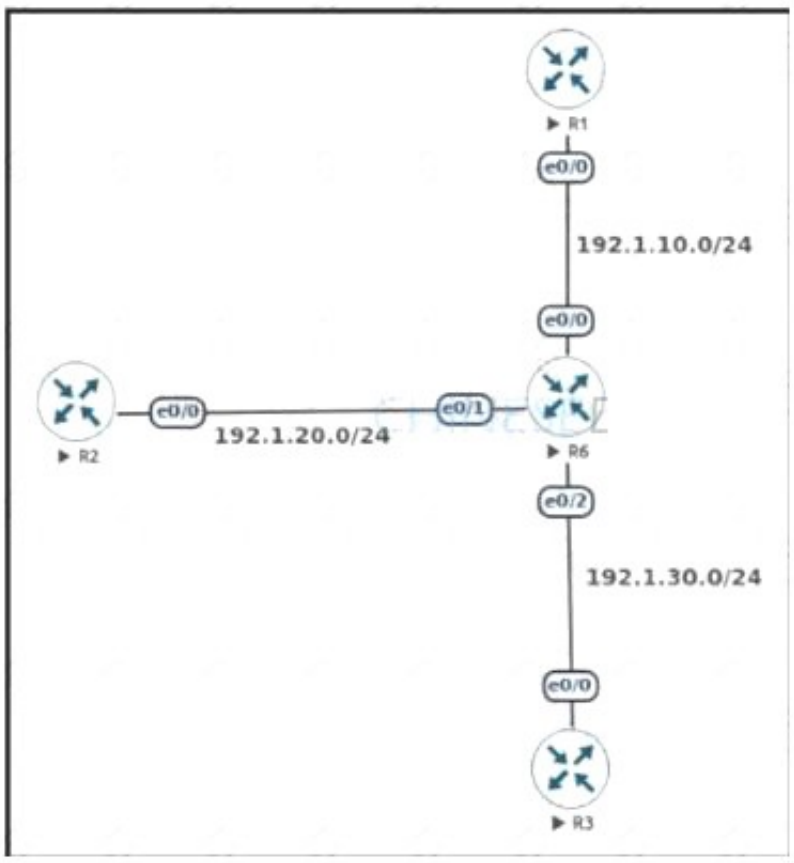

```
R1#show ipv6 access-list
IPv6 access list inbound-acl
    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 eq bgp host 2001:DB8::1 (75 matches) sequence 20
    permit tcp host 2001:DB8::2 host 2001:DB8::1 eq bgp (17 matches) sequence 30
    deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/32 any (77 matches) sequence 40
    permit ipv6 any (20 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 118
- (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 123
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

A. R1 should configure the ip summary-address eigrp <AS number> 10.0.0.0.255.0.0.0 command under the Fast Ethernet 0/0 interface.
B. The summarization condition is not met Router 10 1 100.10 requires a route for 10 0.0.0/8 that points to null 0

C. The summarization condition is not me
D. The network 10.1.100.0/24 should be changed to 172.16.0.0/24.
E. R1 should configure the ip summary-address eigrp <AS number> 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 command under the Fast Ethernet 0/0 interface.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 124
- (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 0.0.0.255
!
```

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 127
- (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

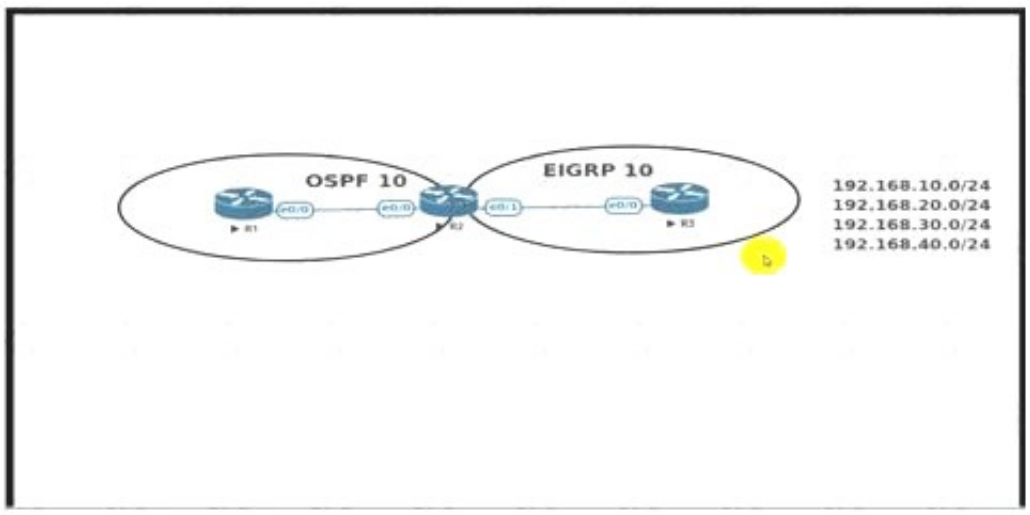
The network administrator on R1 must improve convergence by blocking all subnets of 172-16.0.0/16 major network with a mask lower than 23 from coming in, Which set of configurations accomplishes the task on R1?

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 130
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

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

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

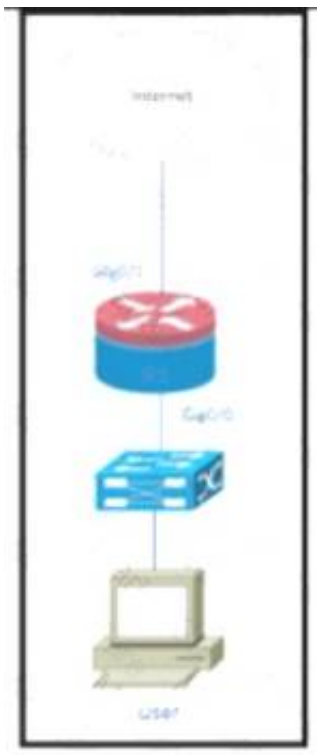
```
R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
!
R1(config)#route-map RD permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
R1(config-route-map)#set metric 20
R1(config-route-map)#set metric-type type-2
!
R1(config)#router ospf 10
R1(config-router)#redistribute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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135
- (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
```

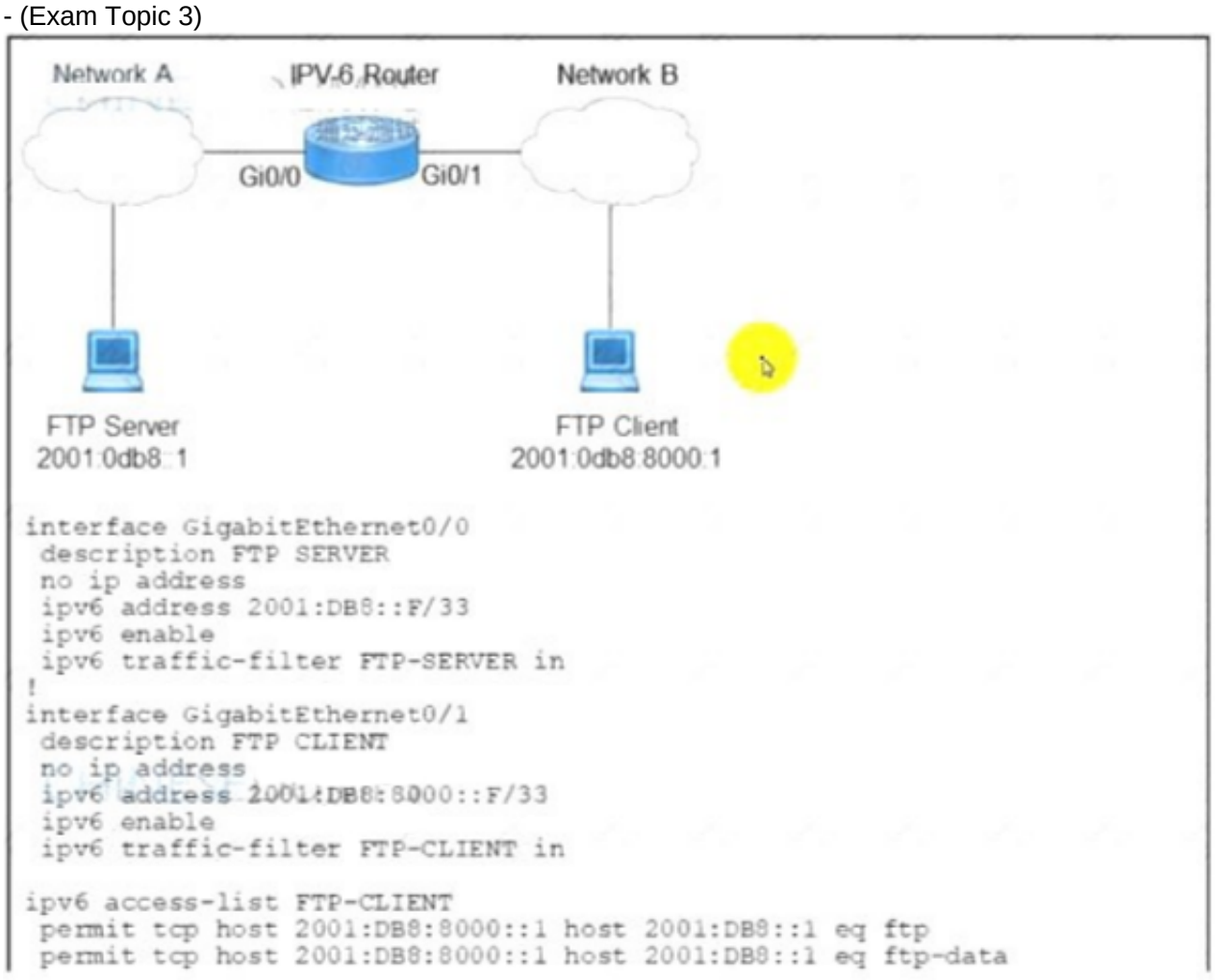
D)

```
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 138
- (Exam Topic 3)



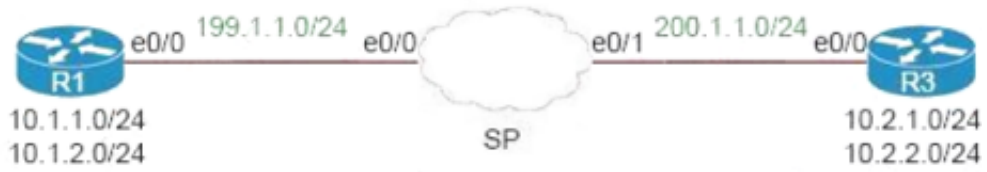
```
ipv6 access-list FTP-CLIENT
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8:8000::1 host 2001:DB8::1 eq ftp-data
!
ipv6 access-list FTP-SERVER
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8::1 host 2001:DB8:8000::1 eq ftp established
 permit tcp host 2001:DB8::1 host 2001:DB8:8000::1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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure a LAN-to-LAN IPsec VPN between R1 and the remote router. Which IPsec Phase 1 configuration must the engineer use for the local router?

A. crypto isakmp policy 5authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash sha group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
B. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5 group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
C. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5 group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 199.1.1.1
D. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3deshash md5group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123! address 199.1.1.1

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication default
 authorization exec default
```

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization priv default 15
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication default
 authorization exec priv15
```

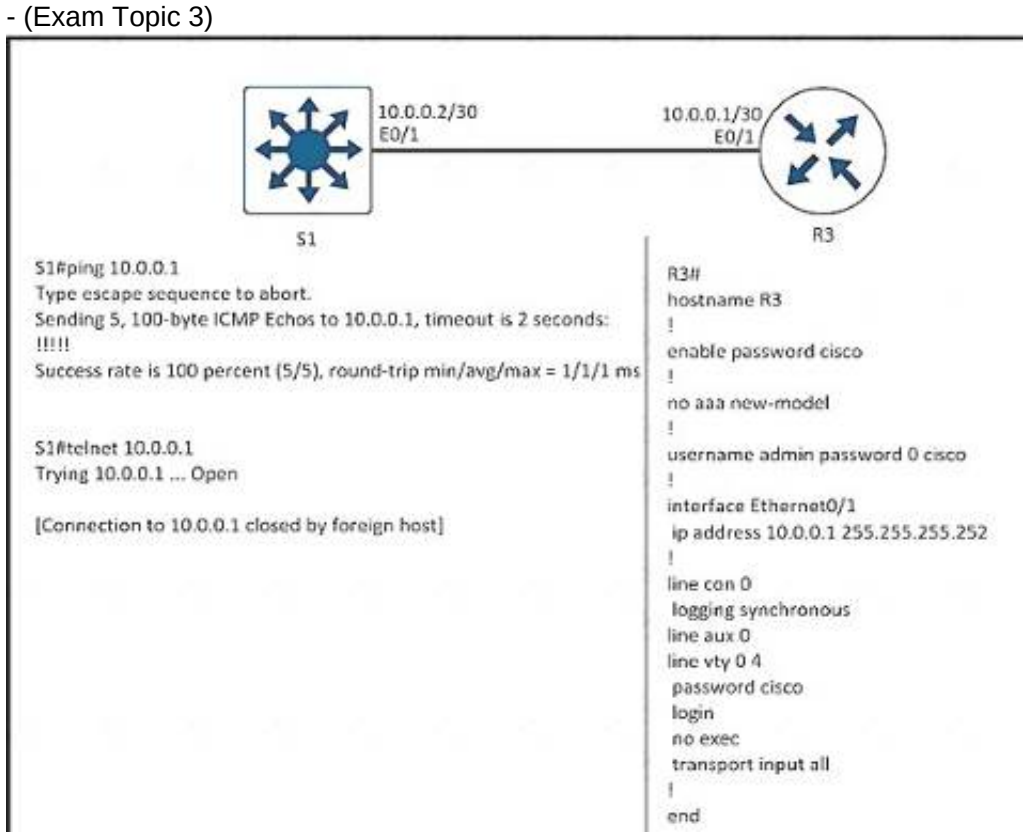
```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login local
aaa authorization exec local
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication local
 authorization exec default
```

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication common-id default local
aaa authorization exec default local
!
line vty 0 4
 login authentication default
 authorization exec default
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

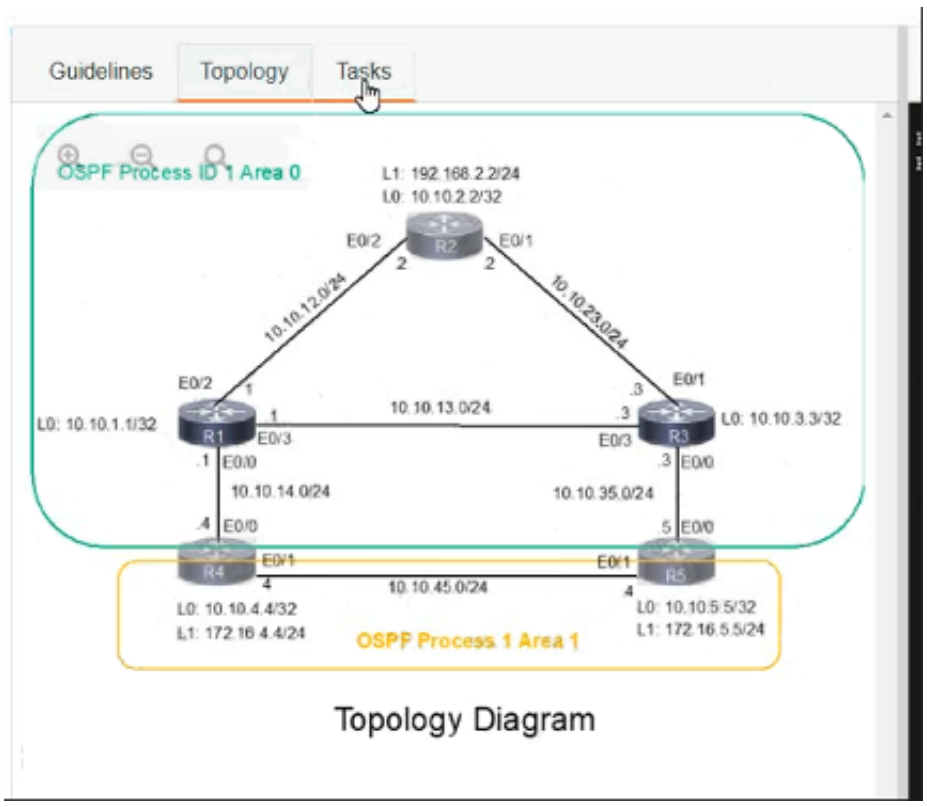
```
ipv6 inspect udp idle-time 3600
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall tcp
ipv6 inspect name ipv6-firewall udp
!
ipv6 access-list ipv6-internet
deny ipv6 any FEC0::/10
deny ipv6 any FF00::/8
permit ipv6 any FF02::/16
permit ipv6 any FF0E::/16
permit udp any any eq domain log
!
Interface gi0/1
ipv6 traffic-filter 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 152
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network is configured with IP connectivity, and the routing protocol between devices started having problems right after the maintenance window to implement network changes. Troubleshoot and resolve to a fully functional network to ensure that:



Guidelines Topology Tasks

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

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

R2 R4 R5

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

Current configuration : 1279 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
```

Activate Windc
Go to Settings to ac

R2 R4 R5

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
 ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.23.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 ip address 10.10.12.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router ospf 1
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/1
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/2
```

R2 R4 R5

```
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
router ospf 1
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/1
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/2
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
```

R4

R2 R4 R5

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

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

R2 R4 R5

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

R2 R4 R5

```
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute connected subnets route-map to-ospf
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/0
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/1
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
route-map to-ospf permit 10
 match interface Loopback1
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line aux 0
```

R5

R2 R4 R5

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

Current configuration : 1496 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R5
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
 --More--
```

R2 R4 R5

```
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
no ip domain lookup
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
!
key chain CCNP
 key 1
  key-string CCNP
  cryptographic-algorithm md5
!
!
!
!
```

R2 R4 R5

```
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.5.5 255.255.255.255
 ip ospf 1 area 1
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 172.16.5.5 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.35.5 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf authentication key-chain CCNP
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 172.16.45.5 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf 1 area 1
 ip ospf cost 60
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
```

R2 R4 R5

```
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute connected subnets route-map to-ospf
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/0
 no passive-interface Ethernet0/1
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
!
route-map to-ospf permit 10
 match interface Loopback1
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line aux 0
```

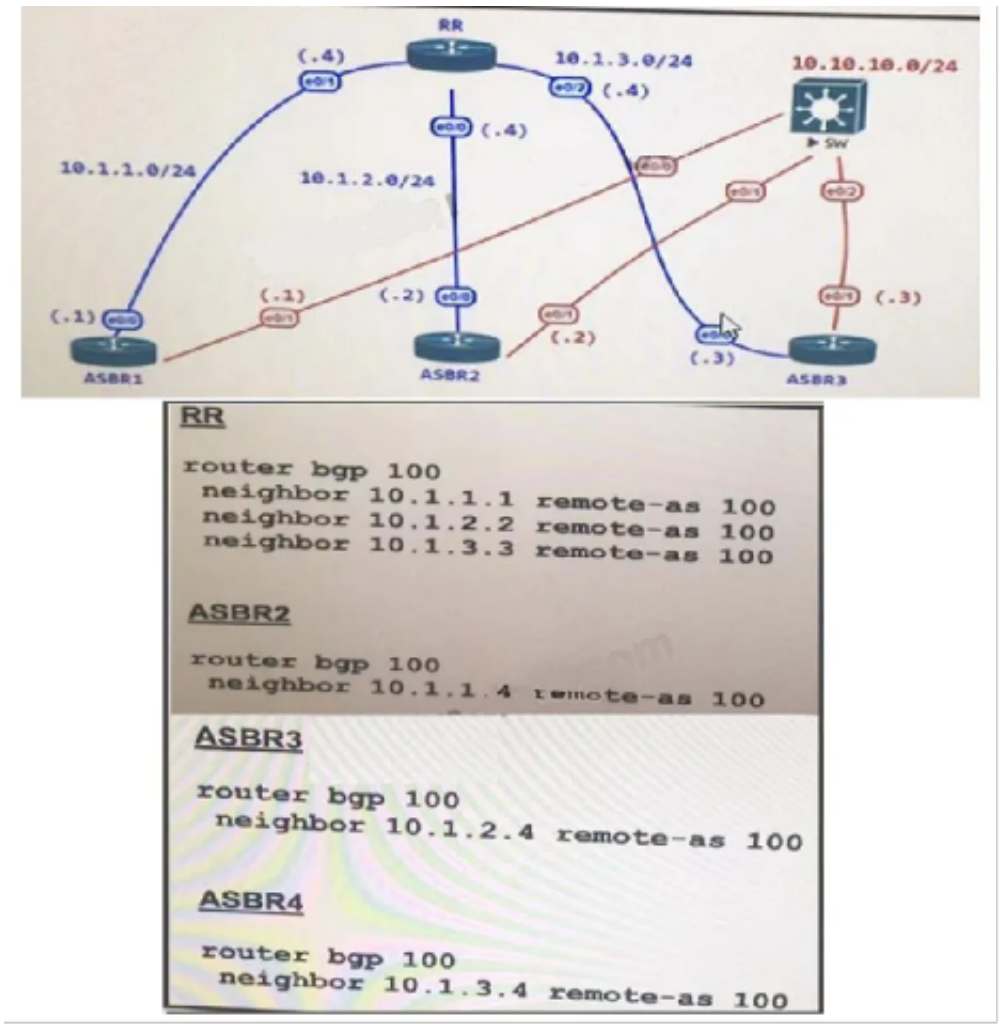
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
R4
Int range et0/0 – 1
Ip ospf authentication message-digest
Ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CCNP
Router ospf 1
Redistribute connected subnets route-map to-ospf metric-type 1 Copy run start
R5
Int range et0/0 – 1
Ip ospf authentication message-digest
Ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CCNP Interface eth 0/1
Ip ospf cost 10 Copy run start VERIFICATION:Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

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

Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         I
nterface
10.10.1.1         1   FULL/BDR        00:00:38    10.10.12.1      E
thernet0/2
10.10.3.3         1   FULL/BDR        00:00:30    10.10.23.3      E
thernet0/1
R2#
```

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



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

A. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client
B. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self
C. router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0neighbor 10.1.2.2 update-source Loopback0neighbor 10.1 3.3 update-source Loopback0
D. router bgp 100neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihopneighbor 1021.2.2 ebgp-multihopneighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157
- (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
```

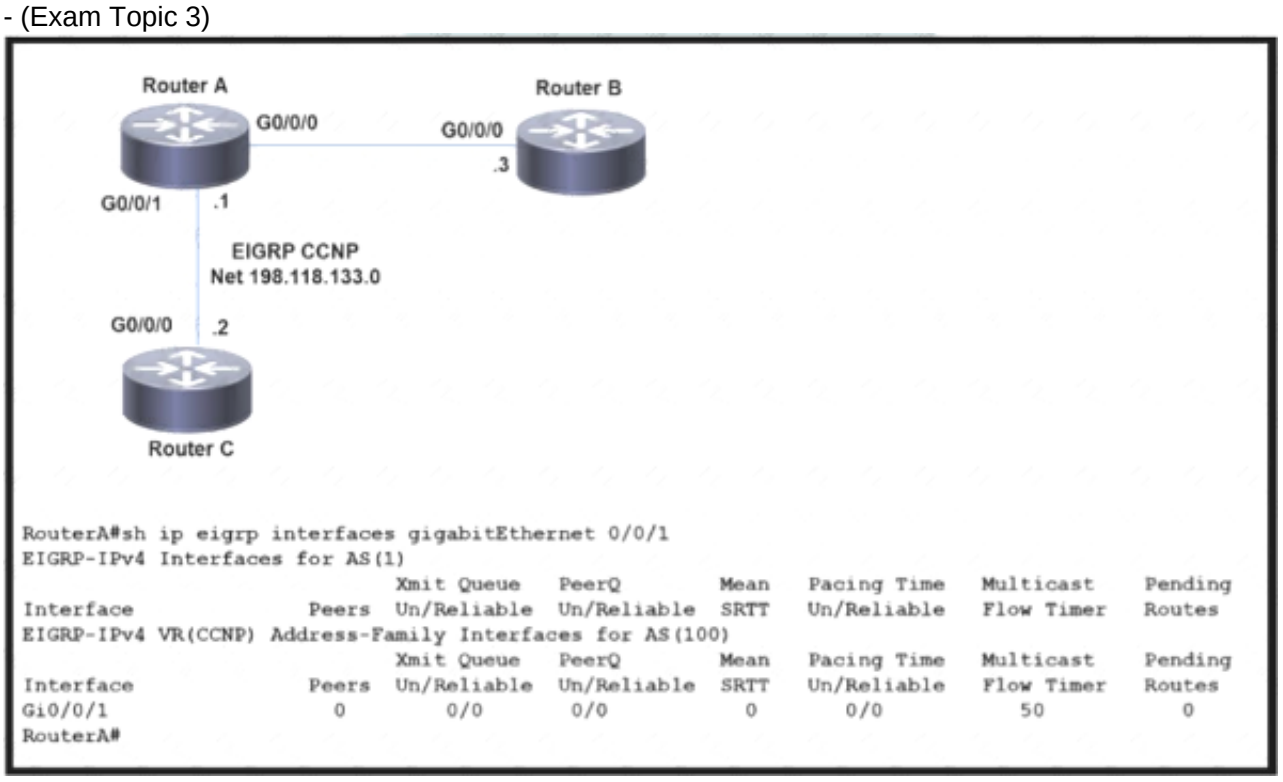
ISE has gone down. The Network Administrator is not able to Telnet to R1 when ISE went down. Which two configuration changes will fix the issue? (Choose two.)

```
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 159
- (Exam Topic 3)



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
```

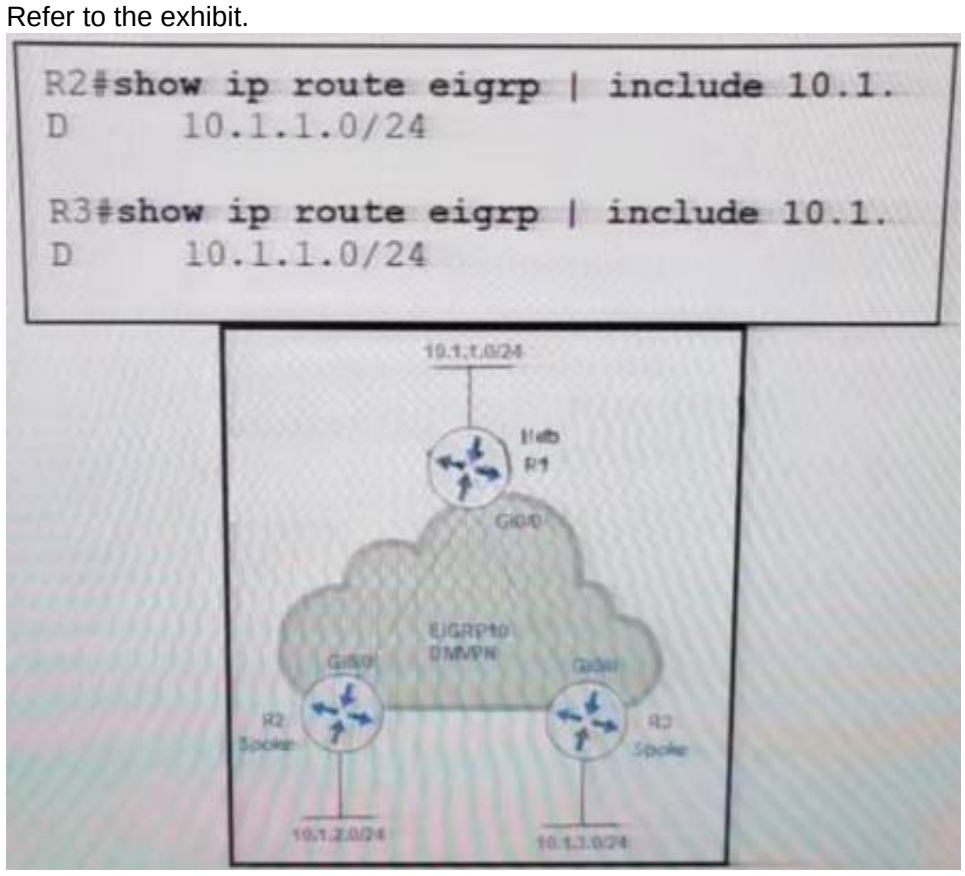
E)

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



An engineer configures DMVPN and receives the hub location prefix of 10.1.1.0724 on R2 and R3 The R3 prefix of 10 1.3.0/24 is not received on R2. and the R2 prefix 10.1,2.0/24 is not received on R3. Which action reserves the issue?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 3)

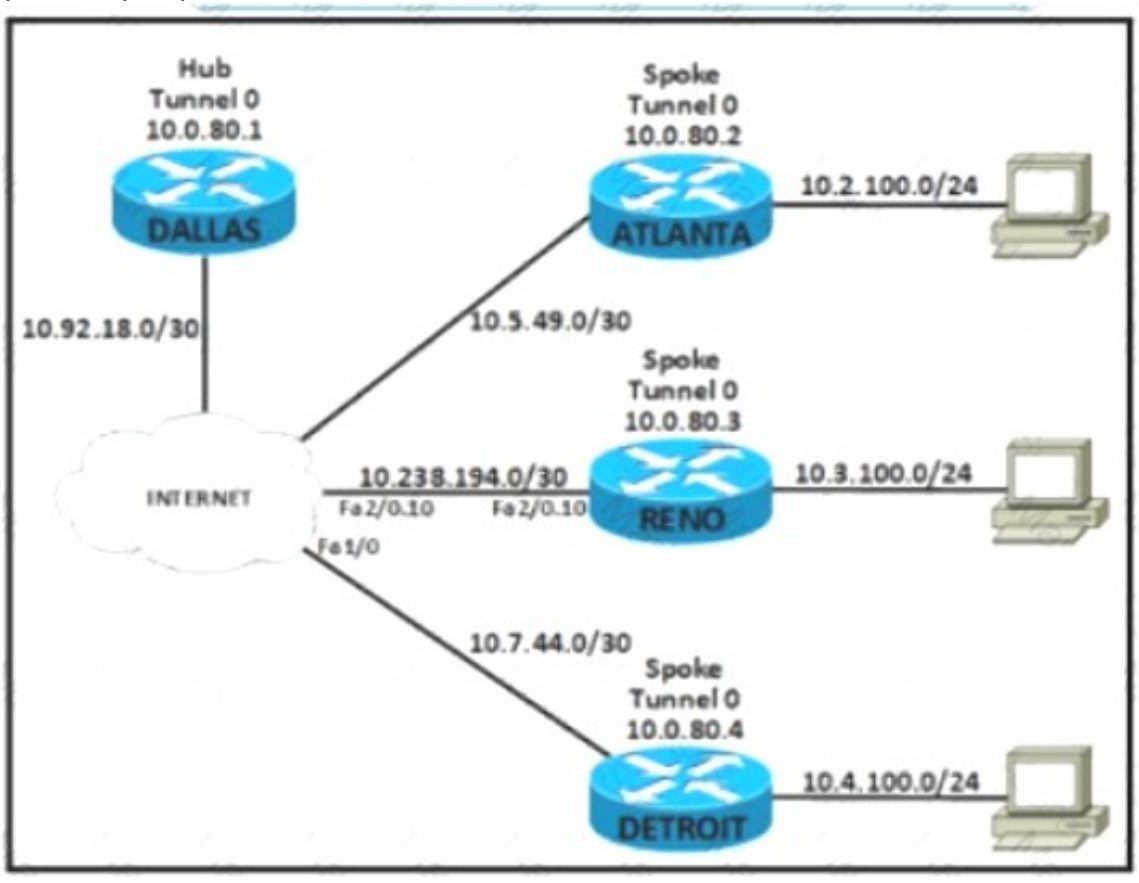
```
*Sep 3 23:18:21.264: EIGRP: Neighbor (10.1.2.192) not yet found
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: Going down: Peer 10.1.2.1 total=2 stub 0, iidb-stub=0 iid-all=0
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: EIGRP: Handle deallocation failure [1]
*Sep 3 23:19:18.675: EIGRP: Neighbor 10.1.2.1 went down on Tunnel1.
*Sep 3 23:19:22.943: 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 166
- (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 170
- (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 173
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#show ip bgp 10.0.0.0/8
BGP routing table entry for 10.0.0.0/8, version 0
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
100
192.168.10.20 (inaccessible) from 192.168.20.20 (192.168.20.20)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal rx
pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting a prefix advertisement issue from R3, which is not directly connected to R1. Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 64512
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.20 next-hop-self
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 64512
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.20.20 next-hop-self
```

C)

```
R2(config)#router bgp 64512
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.20.10 next-hop-self
```

D)

```
R2(config)#router bgp 64512
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.20 next-hop-self
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 175
- (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 178
- (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

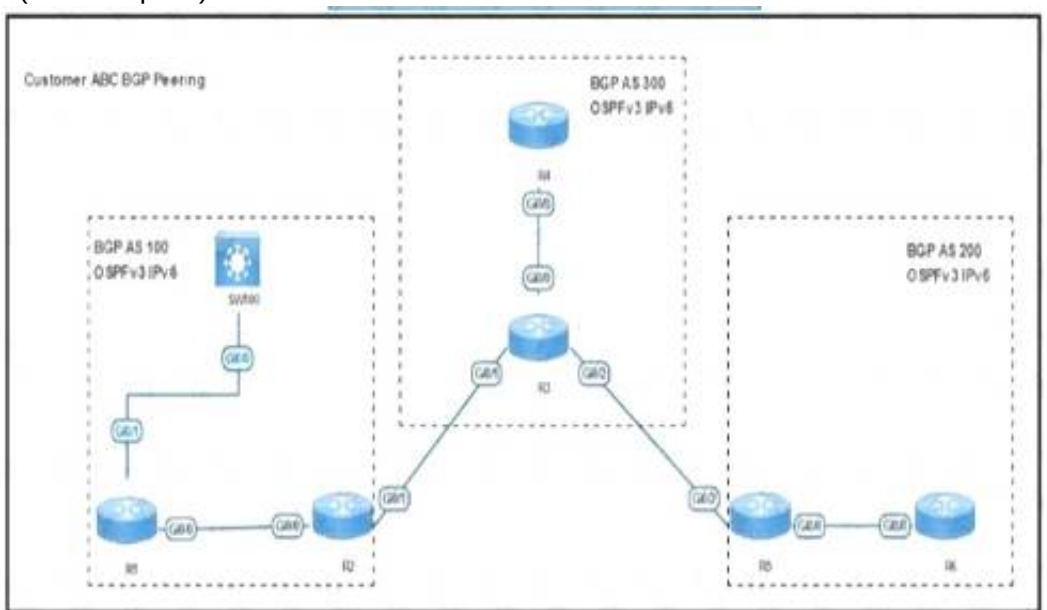
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 181
- (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 185
- (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 189
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is LDP label binding?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 191
- (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 195
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer reports that traffic is not passing on an EIGRP enabled multipoint interface on a router configured as below:
interface Serial0/0 no ip address
interface Server0/0/0.9 multipoint ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.248
ip split-horizon eigrp 1
Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

A. Use match-any instruction in class-map

B. Create a separate class map against each ACL.
C. Create a separate class map lor ICMP traffic.
D. Use default-class to match ICMP traffic

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 197
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured routing between multiple OSPF domains and introduced a routing loop that caused network instability. Which action resolves the problem?

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

Answer: A

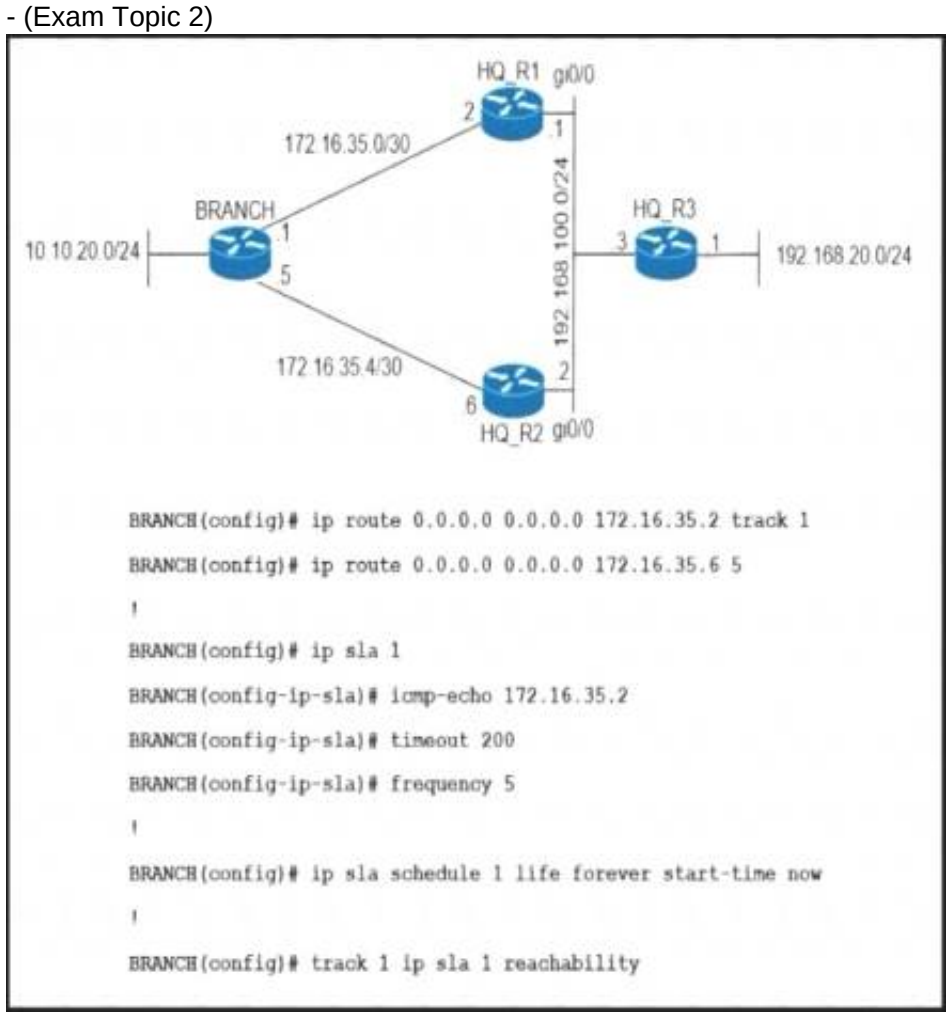
NEW QUESTION 202
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which configuration feature should be used to block rogue router advertisements instead of using the IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature?

A. VACL blocking broadcast frames from nonauthorized hosts
B. PVLANs with promiscuous ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
C. PVLANs with community ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
D. IPv4 ACL blocking route advertisements from nonauthorized hosts

Answer: B

Explanation:
The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature provides support for allowing the network administrator to block or reject unwanted or rogue router advertisement guard messages that arrive at the network device platform. Router Advertisements are used by devices to announce themselves on the link. The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature analyzes these router advertisements and filters out router advertisements that are sent by unauthorized devices.
Certain switch platforms can already implement some level of rogue RA filtering by the administrator configuring Access Control Lists (ACLs) that block RA ICMP messages that might be inbound on “user” ports.
Reference: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6104

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Exam Topic 2)



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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 209
- (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 ?
```

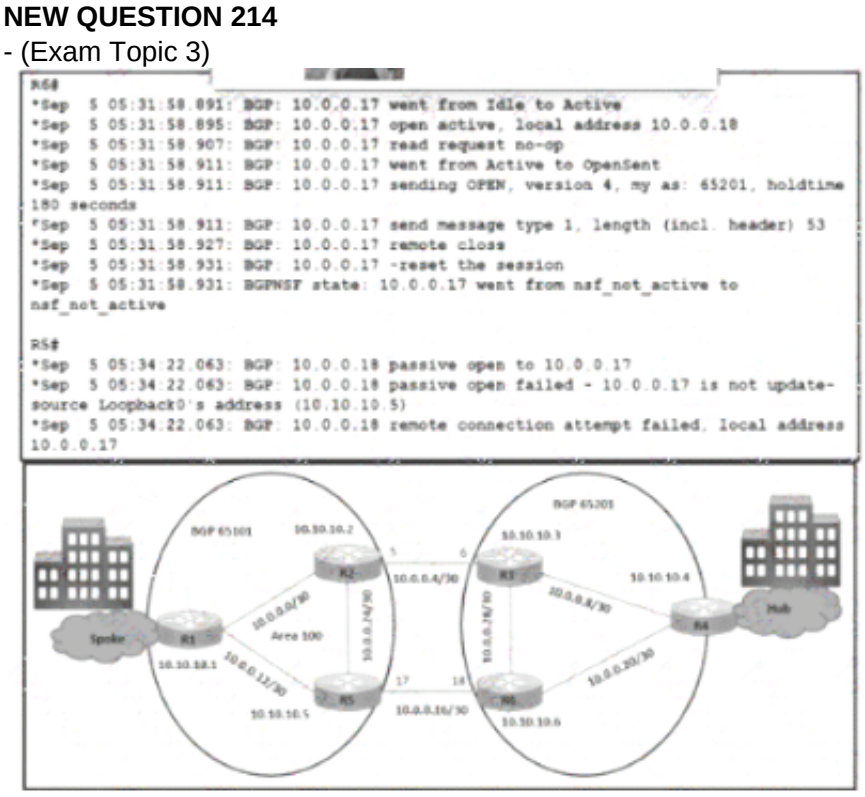
The OSPF routing protocol is redistributed into the BGP routing protocol, but not all the OSPF routes are distributed into BGP Which action resolves the issue?

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 214
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. The traffic from spoke to hub is dropping. The operations team observes:
- R2-R3 link is down due to the fiber cut.
- R2 and R5 receive traffic from R1 in AS 65101.
- R3 and R5 receive traffic from R4 in AS 65201.

Which configuration resolves the issue?
A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 219
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of an end device configured with DHCPv6 guard?

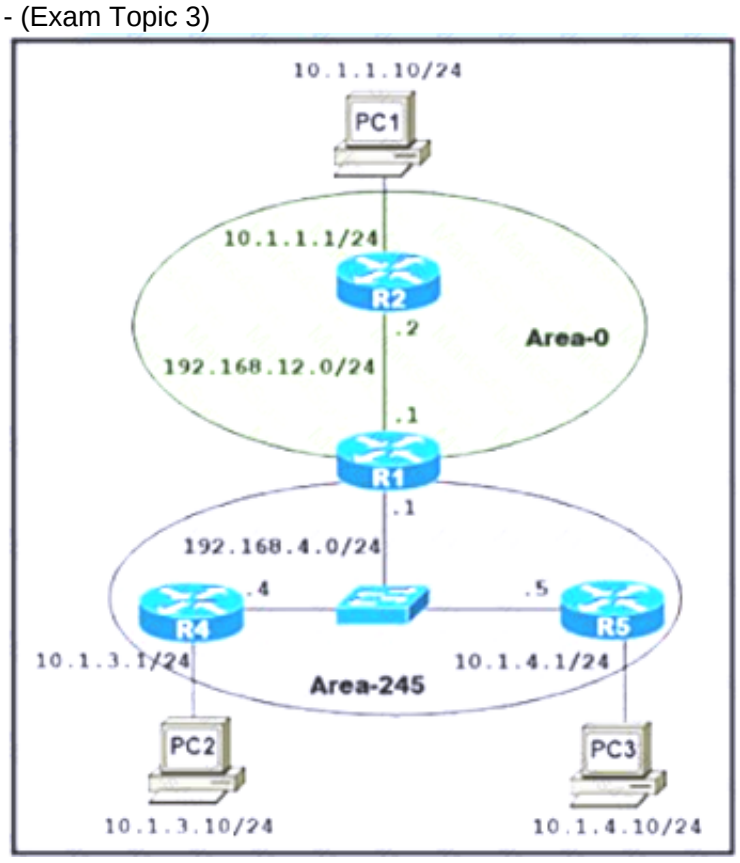
A. If it is configured as a server, only prefix assignments are permitted.
B. If it is configured as a relay agent, only prefix assignments are permitted.
C. If it is configured as a client, messages are switched regardless of the assigned role.
D. If it is configured as a client, only DHCP requests 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 220
- (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 222
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which feature is used by LDP in the forwarding path within the MPLS cloud?

A. IP forwarding
B. TTL
C. TDP
D. LSP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

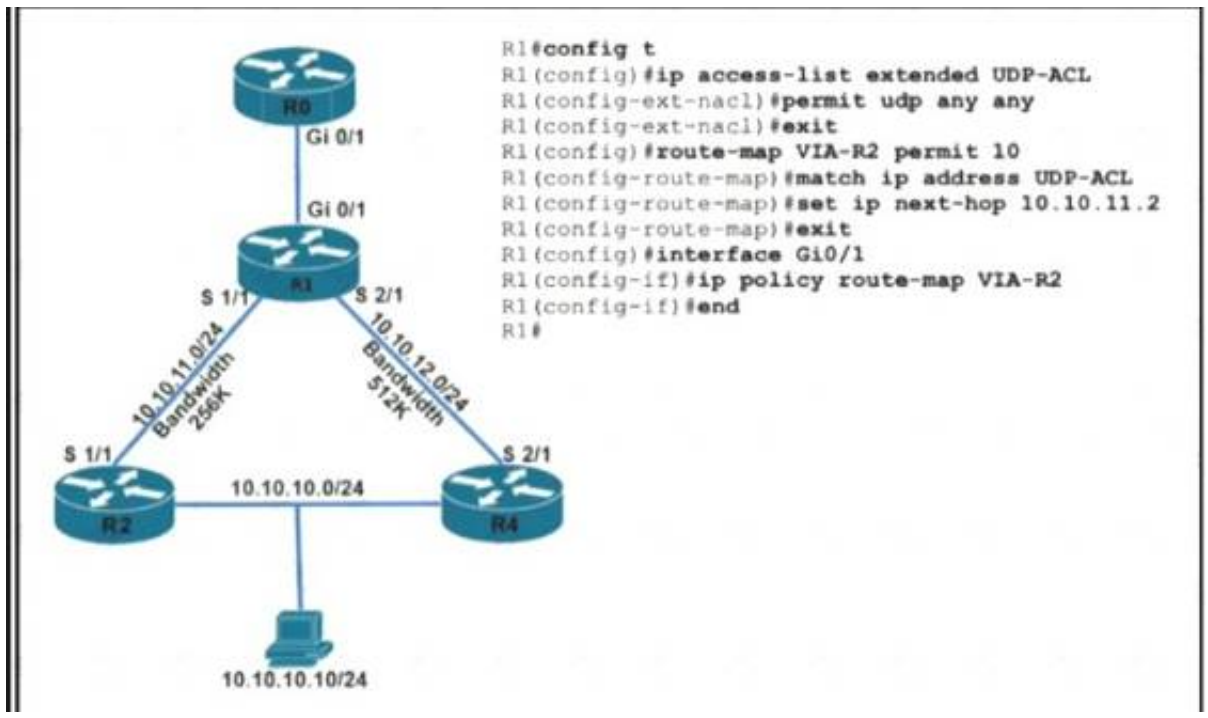
When the FastEthemet0/1 goes down, the route to 172.29.0 0/16 via 192.168.253 2 is not installed in the RIB. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

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

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



TCP traffic should be reaching host 10.10.10.10/24 via R2. Which action resolves the issue?

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

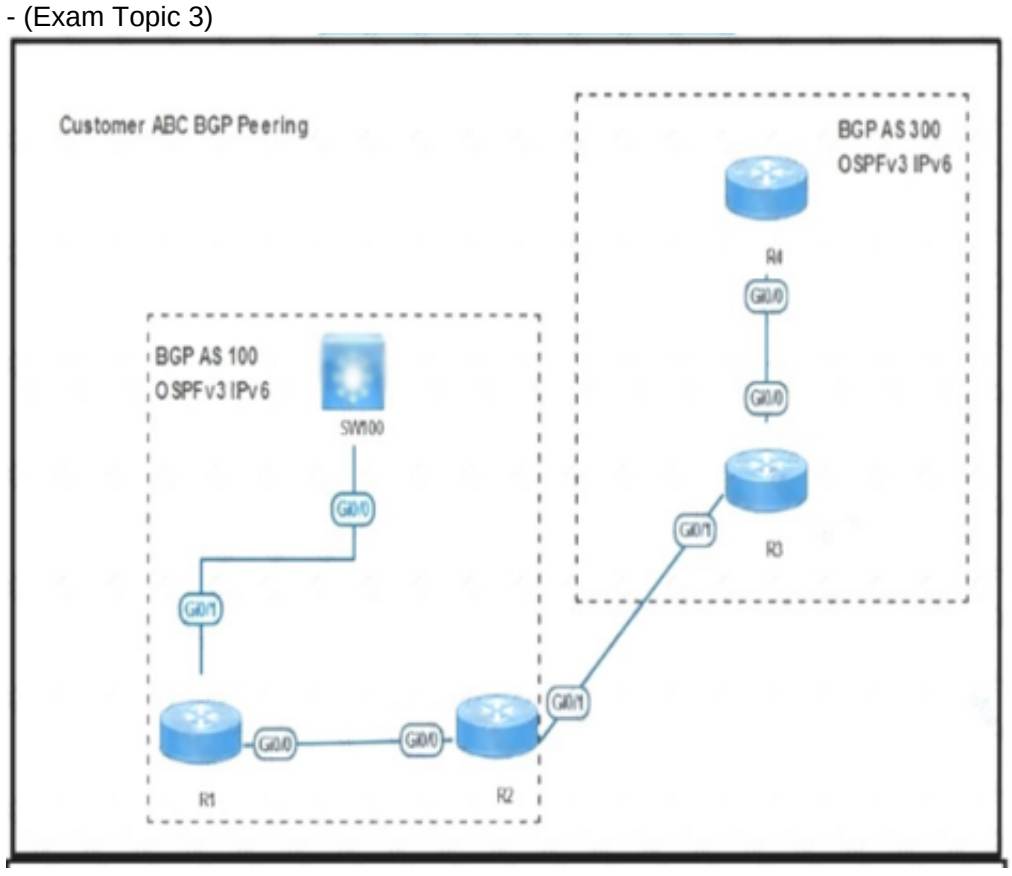
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 231
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a characteristic of IPv6 RA Guard?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 234
- (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

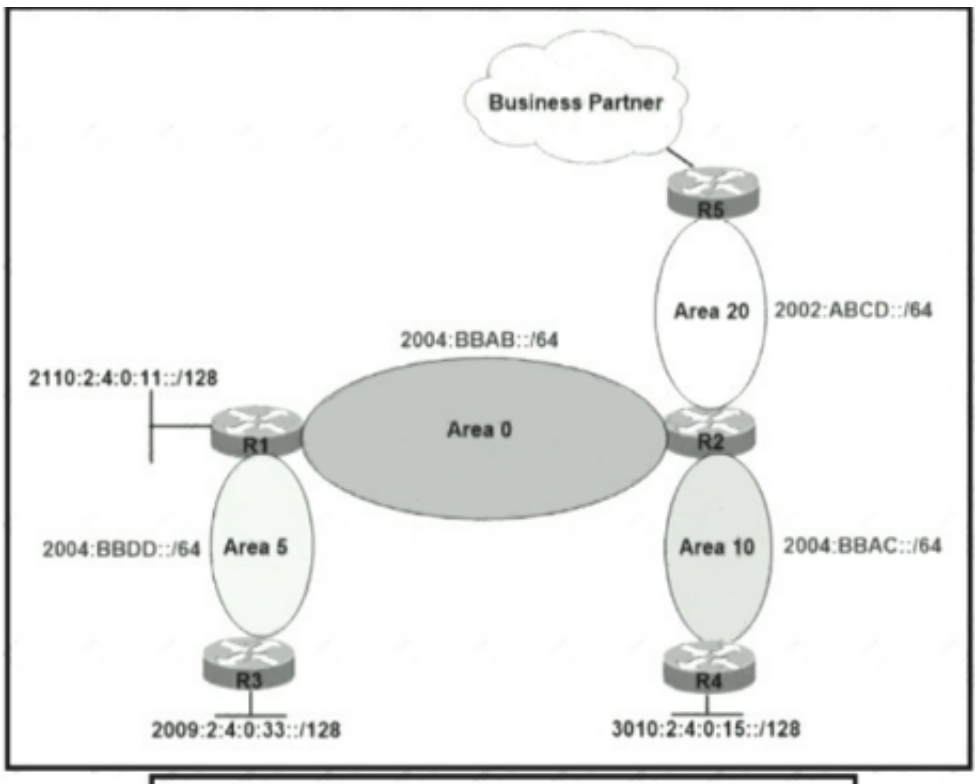
○ R1
router bgp 100
address-family ipv6
redistribute connected

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 236
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.




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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer received a ticket about a router that has reloaded. The monitoring system graphs show different traffic patterns between logical and physical interfaces when the router is rebooted. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure the snmp ifindex persist command globally.
B. Clear the logical interfaces with snmp ifindex clear command
C. Configure the snmp ifindex persist command on the physical interfaces.
D. Trigger a new snmpwalk from the monitoring system to synchronize interface OIDs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 240
- (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 244
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

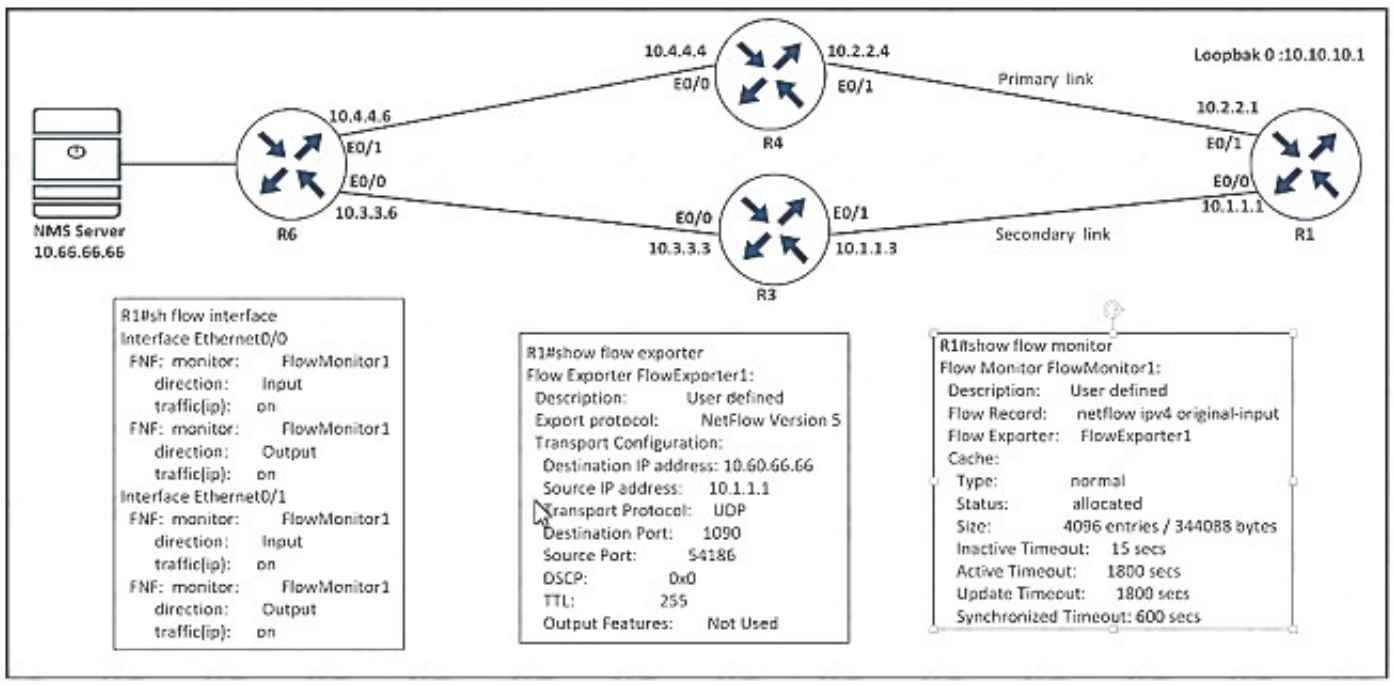
```
CPE(config)# lin c 0
CPE(config-line)# no exec
CPE(config-line)# end
CPE#
*Jan 31 23:07:22.655: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console
by console
CPE# wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE# exit

CPE con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

! Console stopped responding at this moment !
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 249
- (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

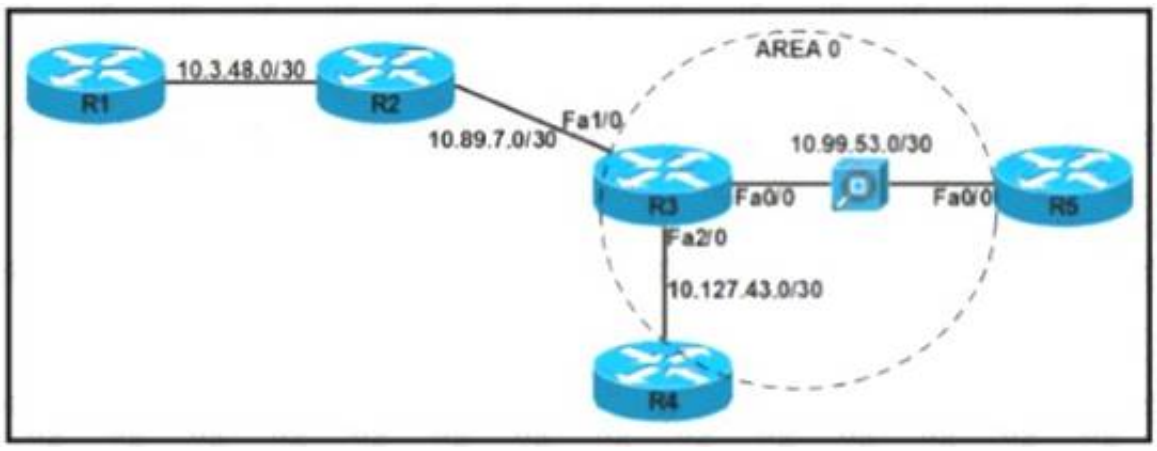
- R1(config)#interface Ethernet0/0
  R1(config-if)#ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 input
  R1(config-if)#ip flow monitor Flowmonitor1 output

- 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 253
- (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 89 host 10.99.53.2 host 10.99.53.1
```

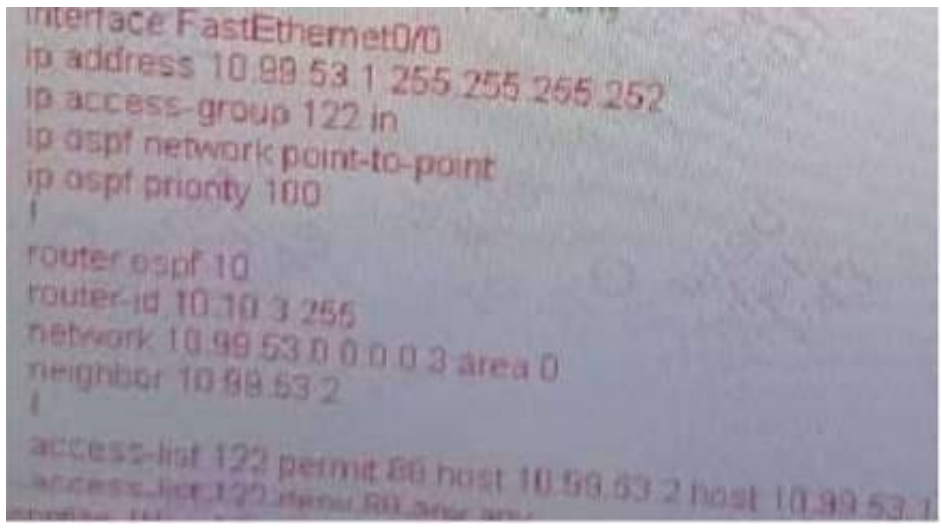
B)

```
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
```

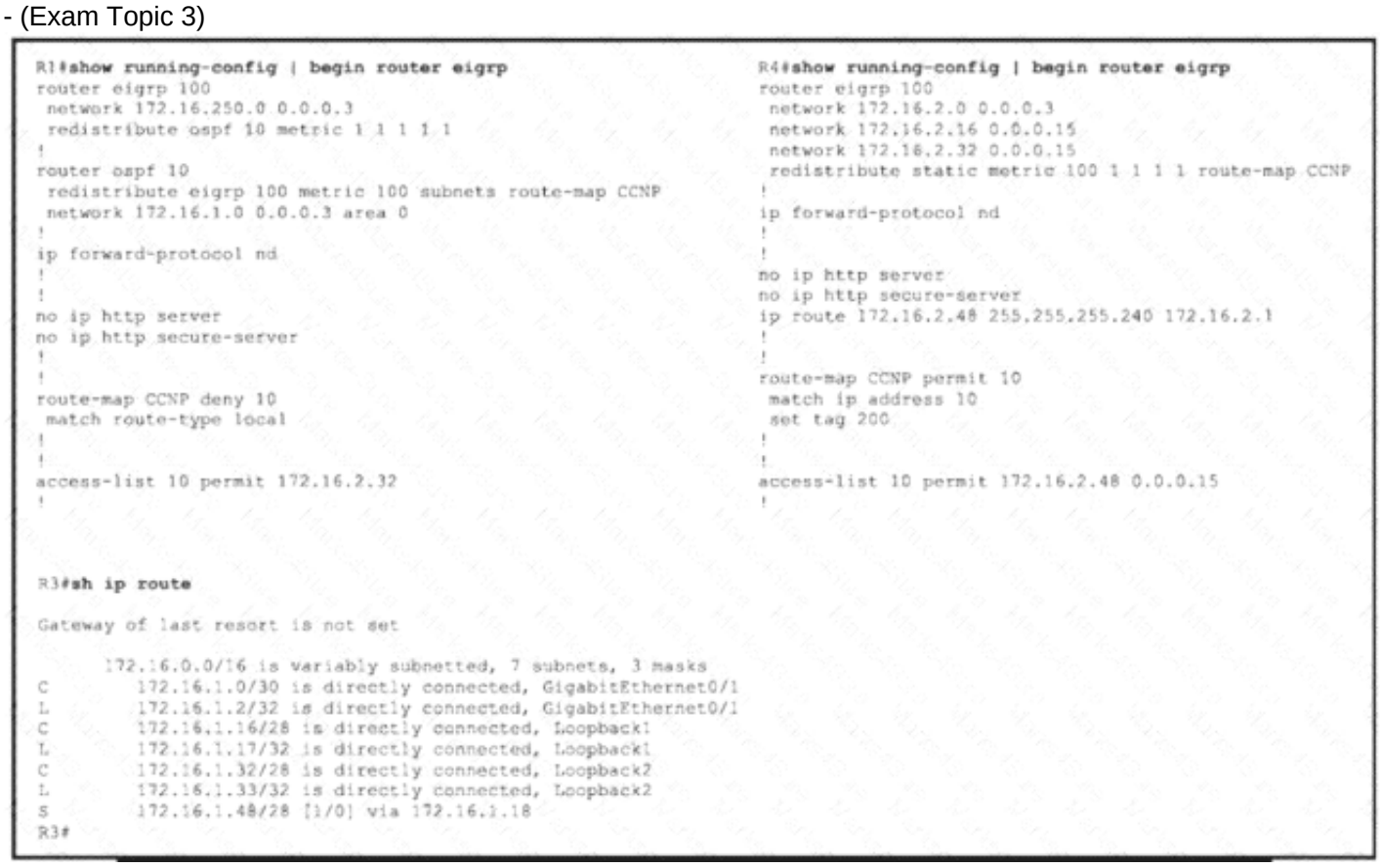
D)

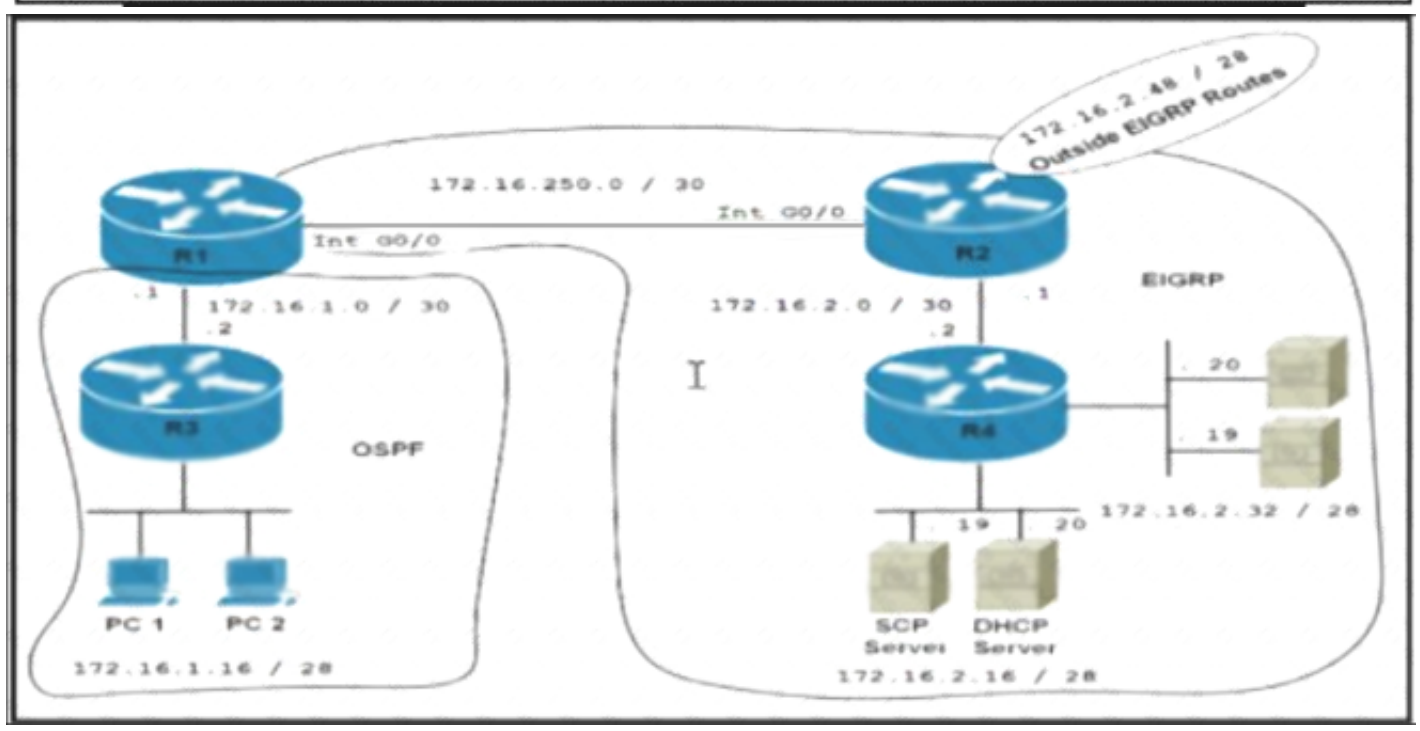


A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 258
- (Exam Topic 3)





Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the route filtering issue on R1 to redistribute all the routes except 172.16.2.48/28?
A)

```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)#match route-type external  type-1
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

B)

```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)# match route-type level-2
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

C)

```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)#match route-type external
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

D)

```
R1(config)#route-map CCNP deny 10
R1(config-route-map)#no match route-type local
R1(config-route-map)#match route-type external  type-2
R1(config)#route-map CCNP permit 20
```

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

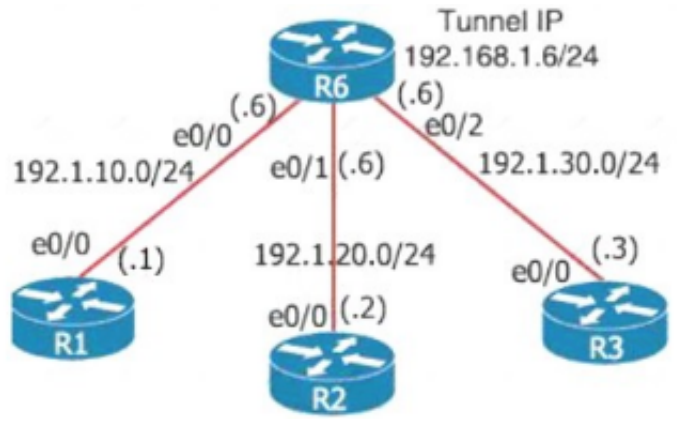
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 260
- (Exam Topic 3)
What is a function of BFD?

A. peer recovery after a Layer 3 protocol adjacency failure
B. peer recovery after a Layer 2 adjacency failure
C. failure detection independent of routing protocols and media types
D. failure detection dependent on routing protocols and media types

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 265
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

B)

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

C)

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

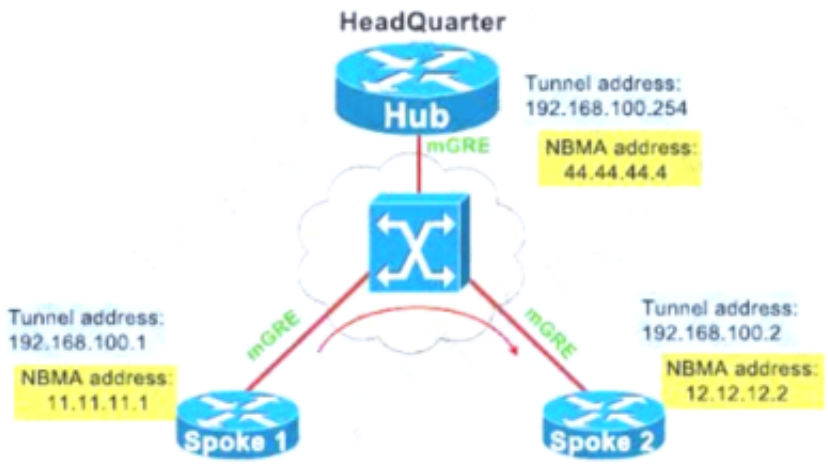
D)

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

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

Answer: D

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



DMVPN Phase II – Dynamic Mapping
Text Description automatically generated

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

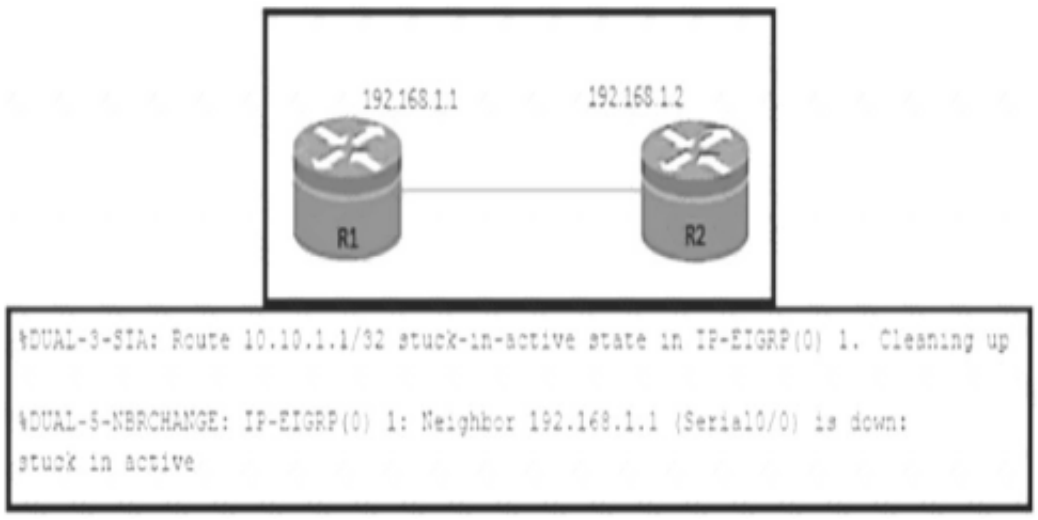
Note: Although Phase II – Dynamic Mapping is “dynamic” but we still need to add a static entry for the hub because without that entry, the NHRP registration cannot be sent.

NEW QUESTION 266
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer failed to run diagnostic commands on devices using Cisco DNA Center. Which action in Cisco DNA Center resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Exam Topic 3)



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer notices a connectivity problem between routers R1 and R2. The frequency of this problem is high during peak business hours. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 272
- (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

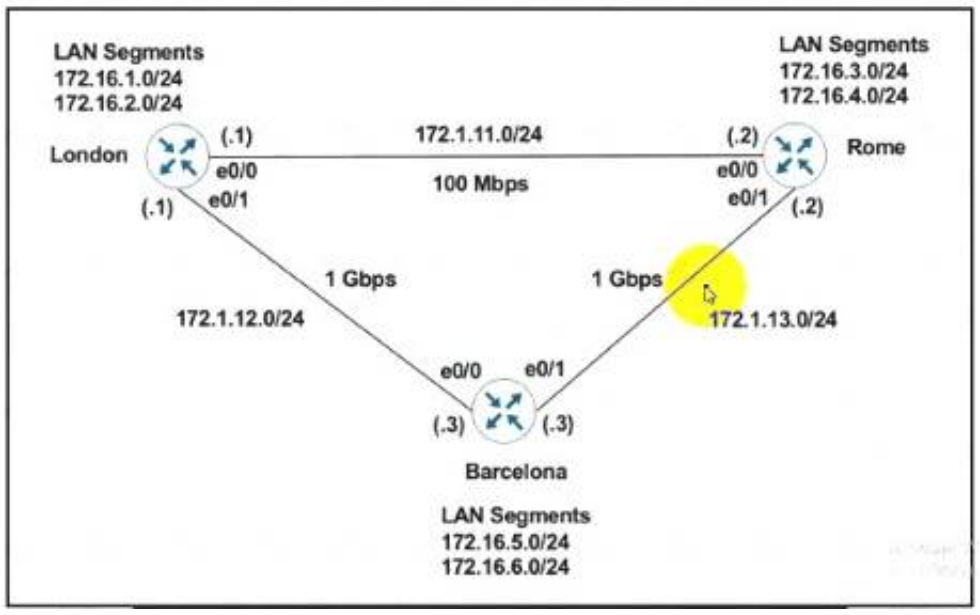
NEW QUESTION 274
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibits.

London – "show ip route" output

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

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

Rome - "show run | section router" output

```
router eigrp 111
  network 172.1.0.0
  network 172.16.0.0
  no auto-summary
```

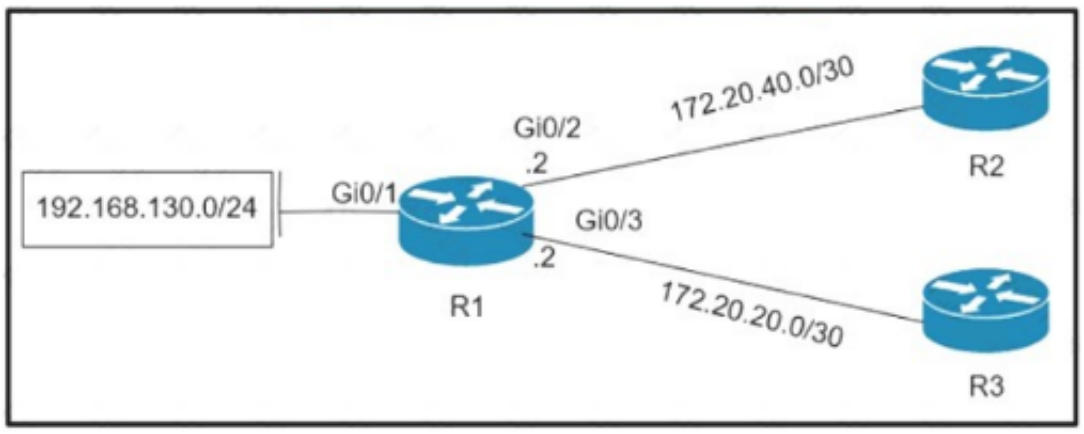


London must reach Rome using a faster path via EIGRP if all the links are up but it failed to take this path Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 276
- (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 277
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which table is used to map the packets in an MPLS LSP that exit from the same interface, via the same next hop, and have the same queuing policies?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 281
- (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
```

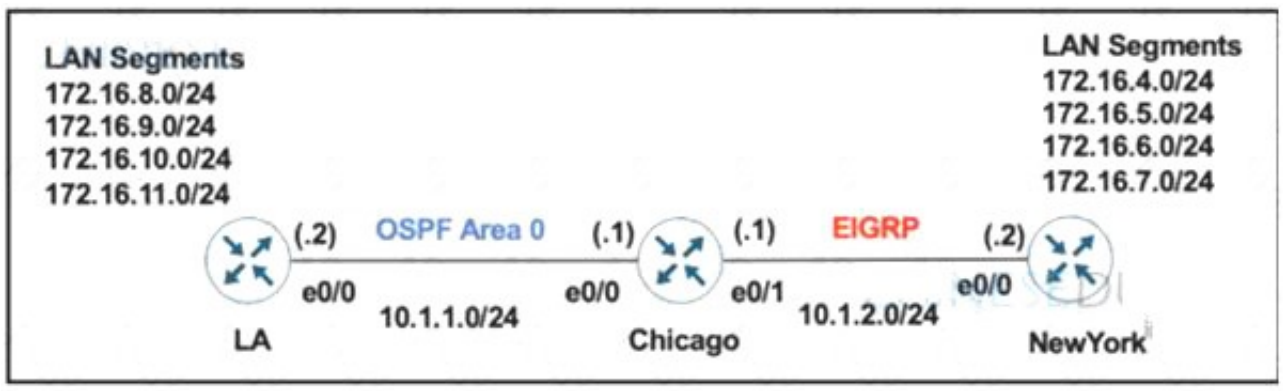
```
interface tunnel30
 ip mtu 1400
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
!
crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption
```

```
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 284
- (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
```

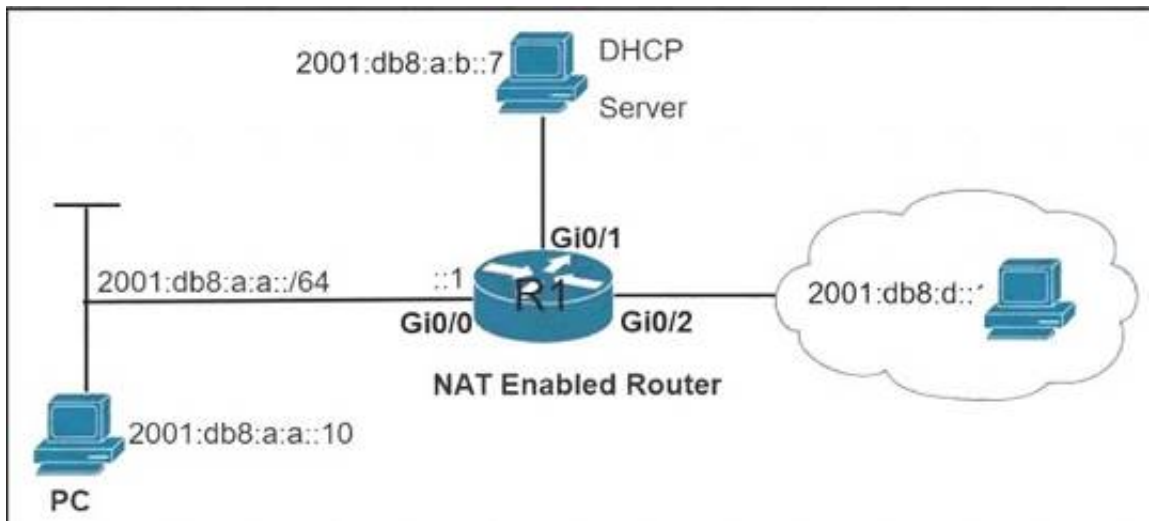
After the configuration, the New York router receives all the specific LA routes but the summary route. Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Chicago router?

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




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

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

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

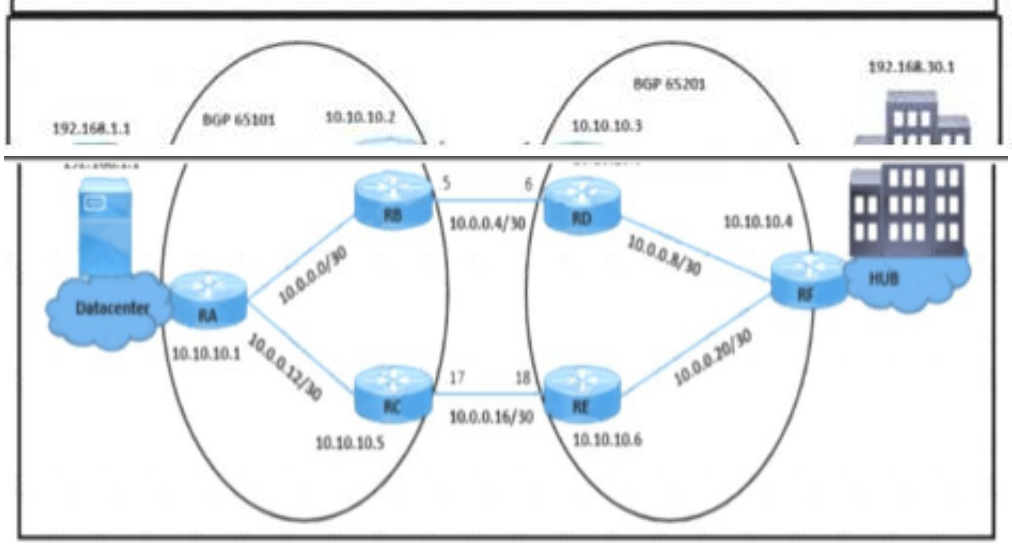
An engineer is troubleshooting a failed Telnet session from PC to the DHCP server. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 292
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

RB#show  ip bgp 192.168.1.1
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.1/32, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
        2
  Local
    10.10.10.1 (metric 2) from 10.10.10.1 (192.168.1.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
```



Refer to the exhibit. A customer finds that traffic from the application server (192.168.1.1) to the HUB site passes through a congested path that causes random packet drops. The NOC team influences the BGP path with MED on RB. but RD still sees that traffic coming from RA is not taking an alternate route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

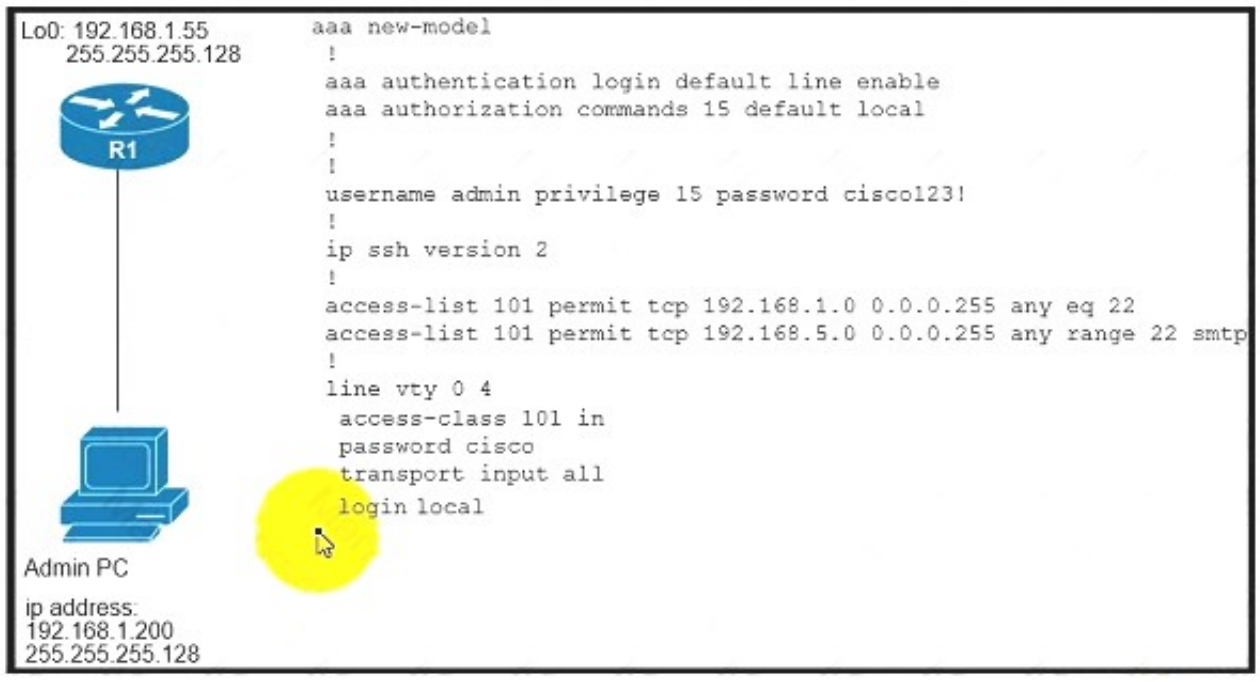
D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 295
- (Exam Topic 3)

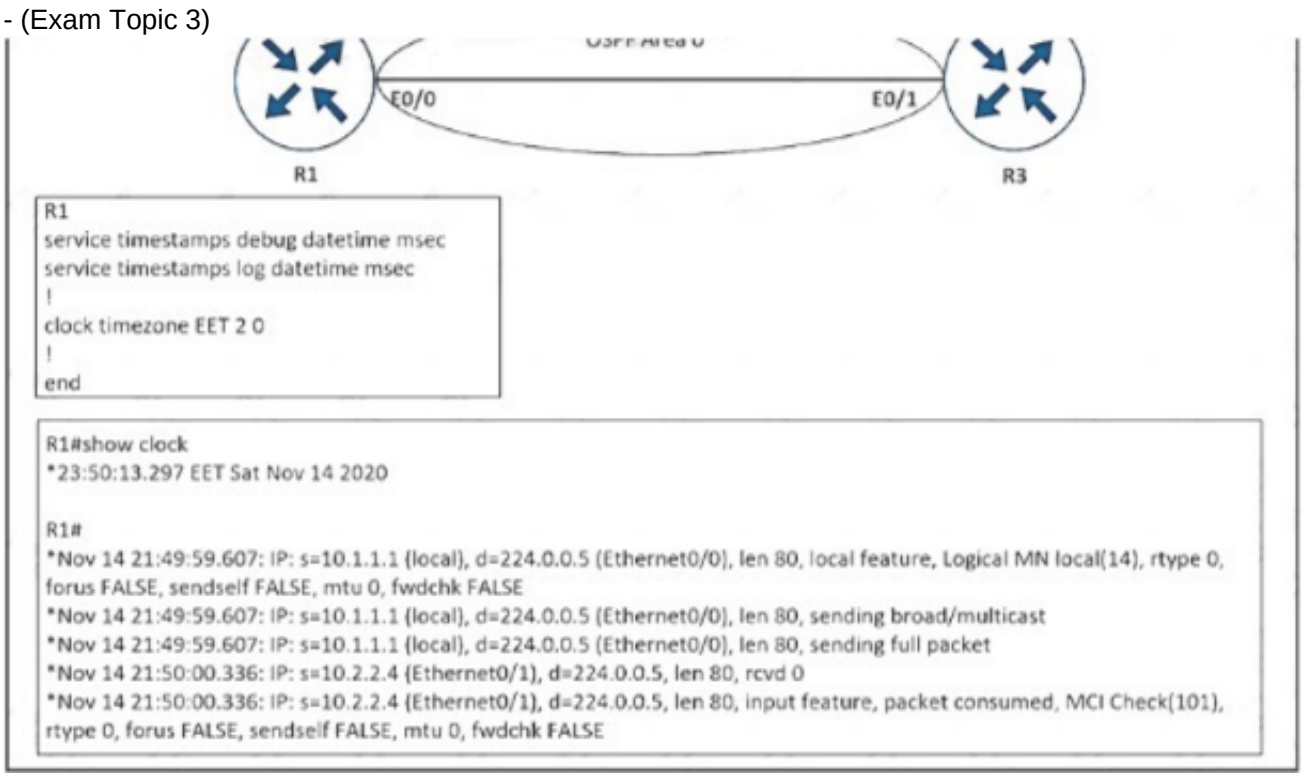


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured user login based on authentication database on the router, but no one can log into the router. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 297
- (Exam Topic 3)

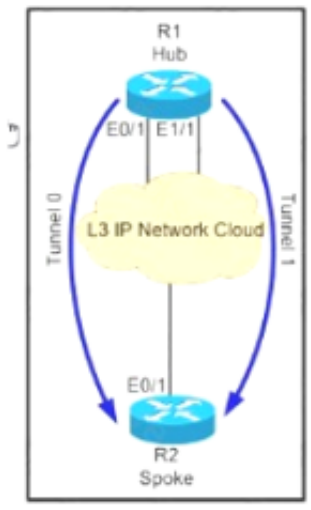


Refer to the exhibit. An engineer cannot determine the time of the problem on R1 due to a mismatch between the router local clock and legs. Which command synchronizes the time between new log entries and the local clock on R1?

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 302
- (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

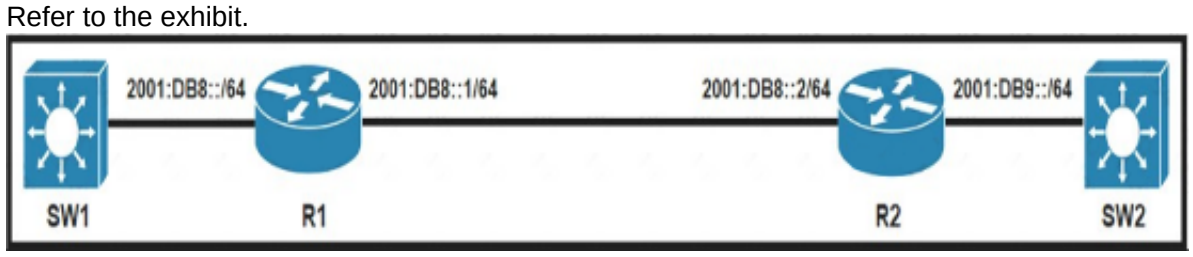
NEW QUESTION 304
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which feature minimizes DoS attacks on an IPv6 network?

A. IPv6 Binding Security Table
B. IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard
C. IPv6 Prefix Guard
D. IPv6 Destination Guard

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Destination Guard feature helps in minimizing denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. It performs
address resolutions only for those addresses that are active on the link, and requires the FHS binding table to be populated with the help of the IPv6 snooping feature.The feature enables the filtering of IPv6 traffic based on the destination address, and blocks the NDP resolution for destination addresses
that are not found in the binding table. By default, the policy drops traffic coming for an unknown destination.
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/7600/ios/15S/configuration/guide/7600_1 5_0s_book/IPv6_Security.pdf

NEW QUESTION 307
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must advertise routes into IPv6 MP-BGP and failed. Which configuration resolves the issue on R1?

A. router bgp 65000no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 multicast network 2001:DB8::/64
B. router bgp 65000no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 unicast network 2001:DB8::/64
C. router bgp 64900no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 unicast network 2001:DB8::/64
D. router bgp 64900no bgp default ipv4-unicast address-family ipv6 multicastneighbor 2001:DB8:7000::2 translate-update ipv6 multicast

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 309
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

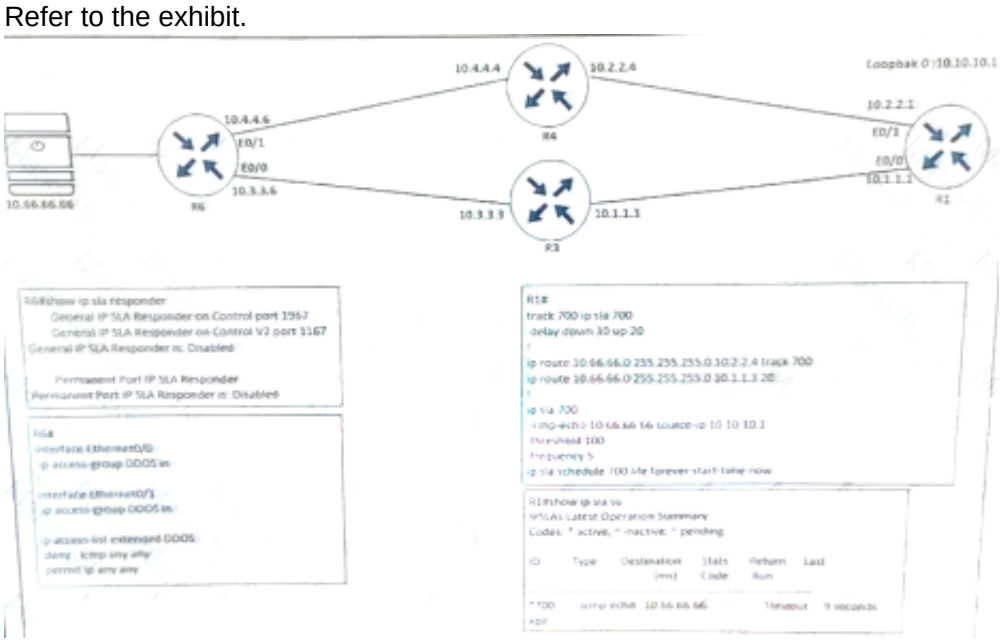
```
Dallas_Router:

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 310
- (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 312
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
Description **** WAN link ****
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.2555.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/1
Description **** LAN Network ****
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.2555.0
!
!
router ospf 1
router-id 4.4.4.4
log-adjacency-changes
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 10
!
```

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 317
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator opens a telnet connection to the router and gets the message:
R1#telnet 10.1.1.2
Trying 10 1.1 2 Open
(Connection to 10.1.1.2 closed by foreign host)
Router R2 is configured with enable secret and password commands. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 318
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: AD

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 321
- (Exam Topic 3)
The network administrator configured CoPP so that all routing protocol traffic toward the router CPU is limited to 1 mbps. All traffic that exceeds this limit must be dropped. The router is running BGP and OSPF Management traffic for Telnet and SSH must be limited to 500kbps.
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit tcp any any range 22 23 access-list 100 permit ospf any any
!
class-map CM-ROUTING match access-group 100 class-map CM-MGMT match access-group 100
!
policy-map PM-COPP class CM-ROUTING
police 1000000 conform-action transmit class CM-MGMT
police 500000 conform-action transmit
!
control-plane
service-policy output PM-COPP
No traffic is filtering through CoPP,which is resulting in high CPU utilization,which configuration resolves the issue ?

A. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit ospf any anyaccess-list 101 Permit tcp any any range 22 23!class-map CM-MGMTno match access-group 100 match access-group 101
B. control-planeno service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP
C. No access-list 100access-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
D. no access-list 100access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 179 access-list 100 permit ospf any anyaccess-list 101 Permit tcp any any range 22 23!class-map CM-MGMTno match access-group 100 match access-group 101!control-planeno service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 322
- (Exam Topic 3)

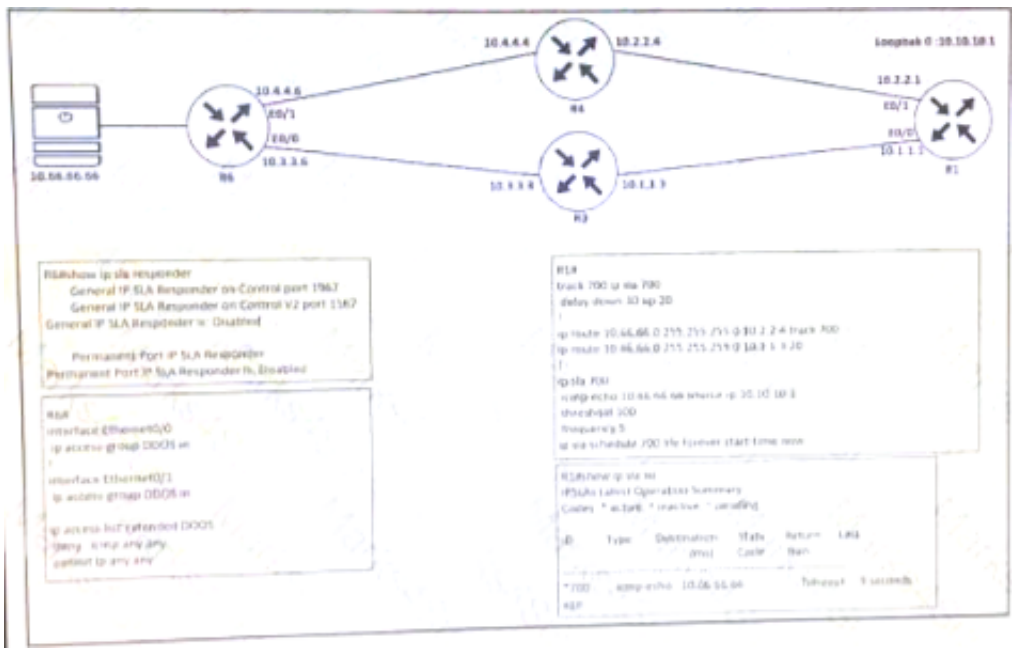
```
CPE# copy flash:packages.conf ftp://192.0.2.40/
Address or name of remote host [192.0.2.40]?
Destination filename [packages.conf]?
Writing packages.conf
%Error opening ftp://192.0.2.40/packages.conf (Incorrect
Login/Password)
CPE#
```

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must upload the packages conf Me to an FTP server. However, the FTP server rejected anonymous service and required users to authenticate What are the two ways to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Use is ftp username and ip ftp password configuration commands to specify valid FTP server credentials.
B. Use the copy flash:packages.conf scp: command instead and enter the FTP server credentials when prompted.
C. Enter the FTP server credentials directly In the FTP URL using the ftp://username:passwordQ192.0.2.40/ syntax .
D. Create a user on the rooter matching the username and password on the FTP server and log in before attempting the copy
E. Use the copy flash-packages conf ftp: command instead and enter the FTP server credent-ais when prompted.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 326
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is trying to switch to the privileged EXEC level on R1 but failed. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 330
- (Exam Topic 3)
How is a preshared key "Test'' for all the remote VPN rooters configured In a DMVPN using GRE over IPsec set up?

A. authentication pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
B. set pre-share Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
C. crypto Ipsec key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
D. crypto isakmp key Test address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 334
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

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

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

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

D. R1(config)# router eigrp 1R1(config-router)# distance eigrp 120 120

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 336
- (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 340
- (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

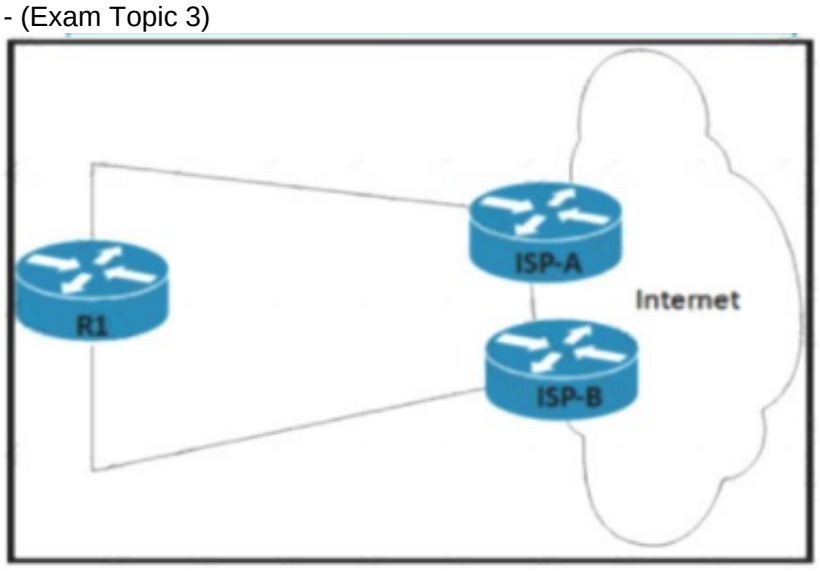
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 341
- (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 346
- (Exam Topic 3)

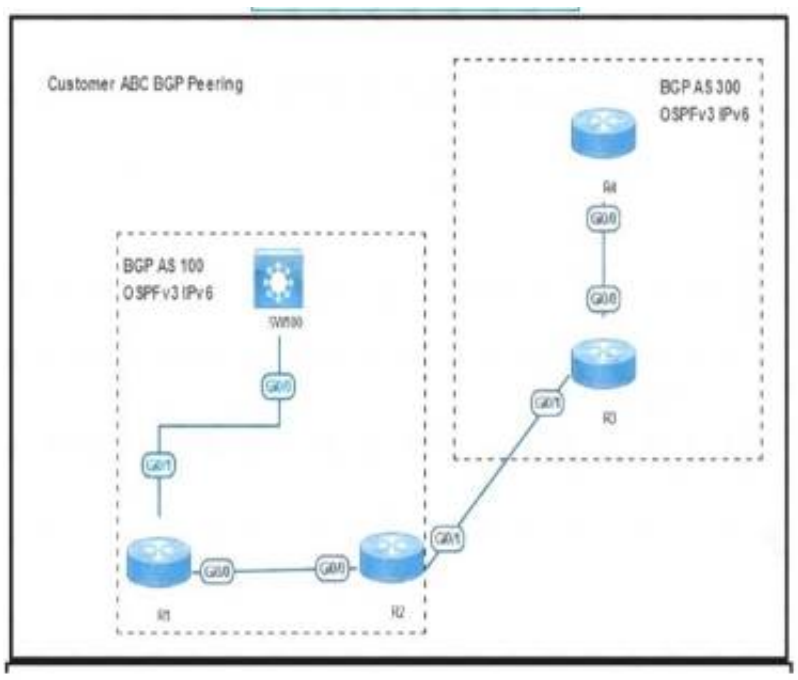


Refer to the exhibit. Router R1 peers with two ISPs using static routes to get to the internet. The requirement is that R1 must prefer ISP-A under normal circumstances and failover to ISP-B if the connectivity to ISP-A is lost. The engineer observes that R1 is load balancing traffic across the two ISPs 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 350
- (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 355
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router translates the customer routing information into VPNv4 routes to exchange VPNv4 routes with other devices through MP-BGP?

A. PE
B. CE
C. P
D. VPNv4 RR

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 360
- (Exam Topic 3)
Users report issues with reachability between areas as soon as an engineer configured summary routes between areas in a multiple area OSPF autonomous system. Which action resolves the issue?

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

Answer: C

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

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

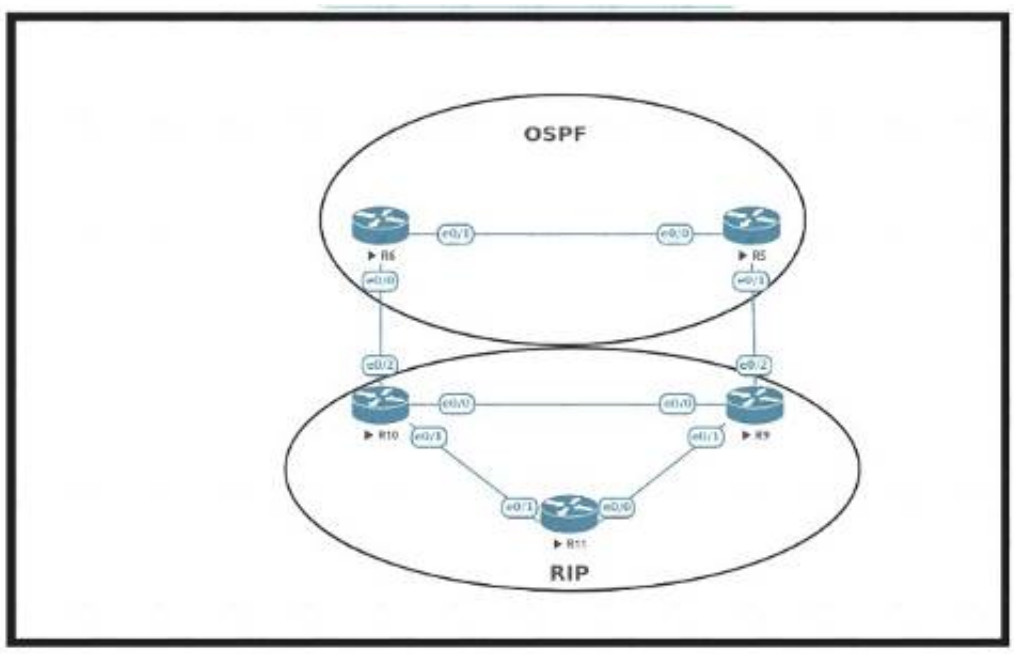
```
ipv6 access-list INTERNET
 permit ipv6 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 2001:DB8:C0AB:BA14::/64
 permit tcp 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 2001:DB8:C0AB:BA13::/64 eq telnet
 permit tcp 2001:DB8:AD59:BA21::/64 any eq http
 permit ipv6 2001:DB8:AD59::/48 any
 deny ipv6 any any log
```

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 367
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must configure OSPF with R9 and R10 and configure redistribution between OSPF and RIP causing a routing loop Which configuration on R9 and R10 meets this objective?
A)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 deny 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 permit 20
!
router ospf 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

B)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 permit 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 permit 20
!
router ospf 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

C)

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 deny 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 deny 20
!
router ospf 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

D)

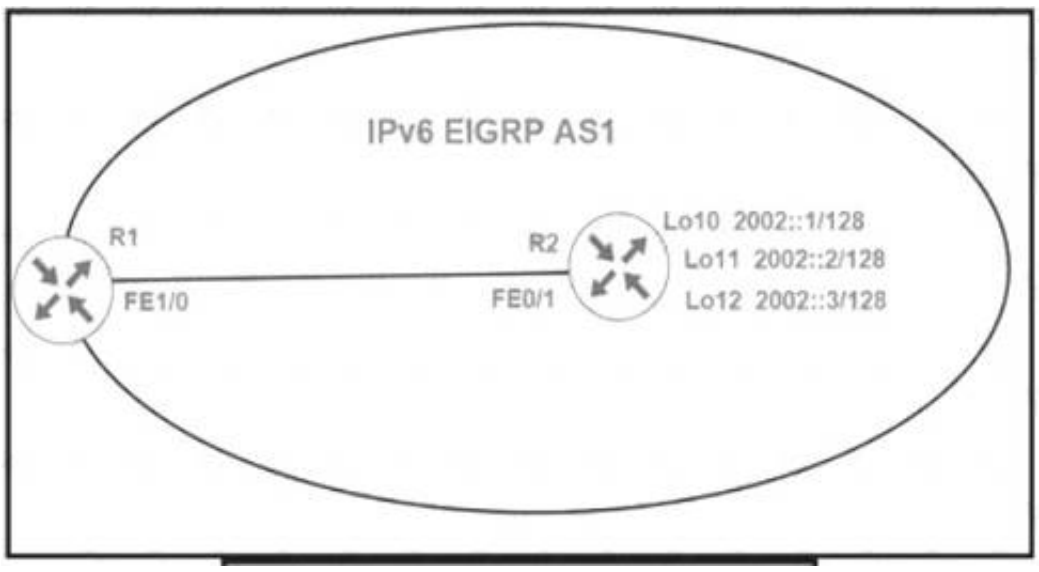
```
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets tag 20
!
route-map deny_tag20 deny 10
 match tag 20
route-map deny_tag20 permit 20
!
router rip 1
distribute-list route-map deny_tag20 in
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 369
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
R1#sh ipv6 route eigrp
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 1 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
    B - BGP, HA - Home Agent, MR - Mobile Router, R - RIP
    I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
    D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, ND - Neighbor Discovery, l - LISP
    O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
    ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
R1#
R1#show ipv6 eigrp neighbors
EIGRP-IPv6 Neighbors for AS(1)
H  Address              Interface     Hold Uptime   SRTT   RTO  Q  Seq
                           (sec)      (ms)      Cnt Num
0  Link-local address:  Fa1/0          11 00:04:22 1593  5000  0  15
   FE80::C004:22FF:FE78:1
R1#
```




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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 371
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
admin@linux:~$ telnet 198.51.100.64
Trying 198.51.100.64...
Connected to 198.51.100.64.
Escape character is '^]'.

User Access Verification

Password: admin
CPE> exit
Connection closed by foreign host.
admin@linux:~$ ssh 198.51.100.64
admin@198.51.100.64's password: admin
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@198.51.100.64's password: admin
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@198.51.100.64's password: admin
Connection closed by 198.51.100.64 port 22
admin@linux:~$
```

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 374
- (Exam Topic 3)

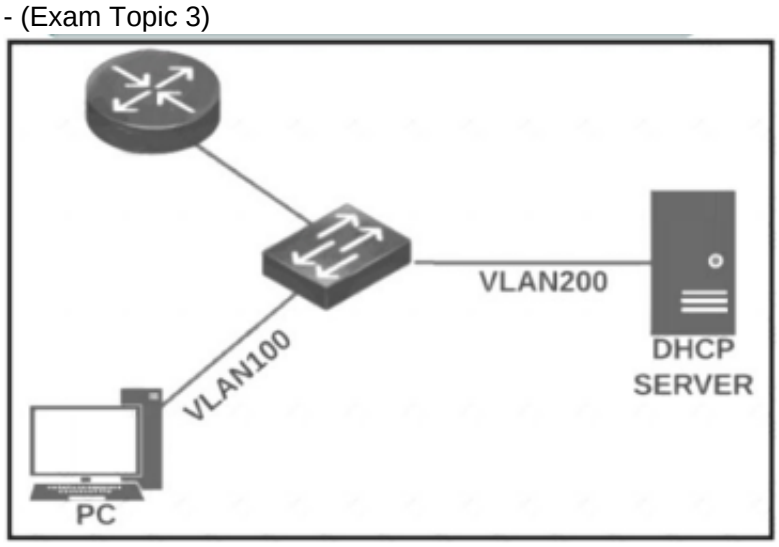
```
Router# show logging

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 379
- (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 381
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Tunnel source 199.1.1.1, destination 200.1.1.3
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP
  Key disabled, sequencing disabled
  Checksumming of packets disabled
Tunnel TTL 255, Fast tunneling enabled
Tunnel transport MTU 1476 bytes
Tunnel transmit bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
Tunnel receive bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
```

An engineer must establish a point-to-point GRE VPN between R1 and the remote site. Which configuration accomplishes the task for the remote site?

A. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 199.1.1.1tunnel destination 200.1.1.3ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
B. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 200.1.1.3tunnel destination 199.1.1.1ip address 192.168.1.1.255.255.255.0
C. Interface Tunnel1 tunnel source 200.1.1.3tunnel destination 199.1.1.1ip address 192.168.1.3.255.255.255.0
D. Interface Tunnel lunnel source 199.1.1.1tunnel destination 200.1.1.3ip address 192.168.1.1.255.255.255.0

Answer: C

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

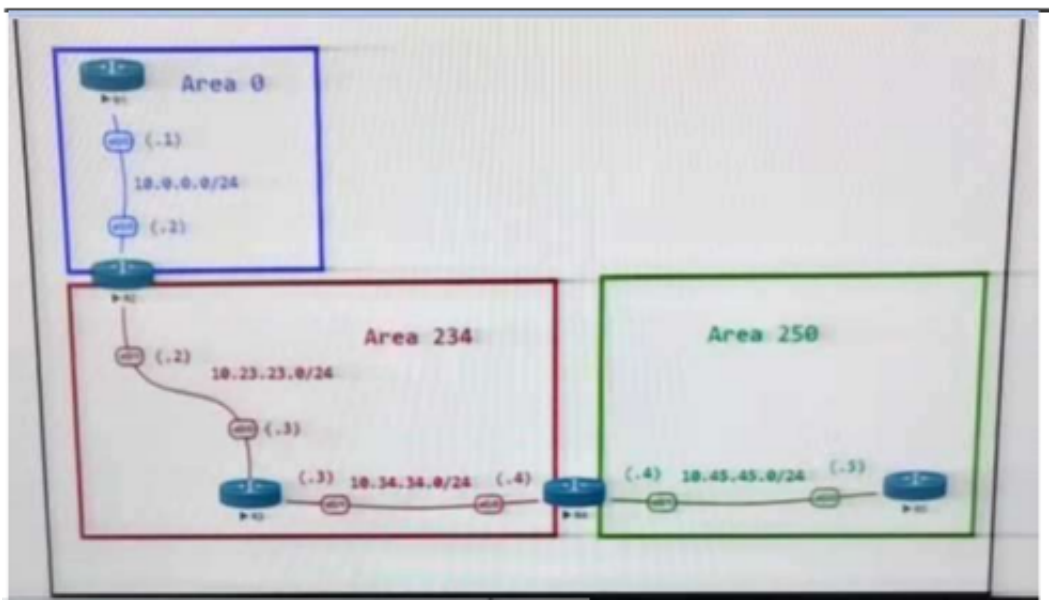
```
R1#show ip route ospf

     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
```

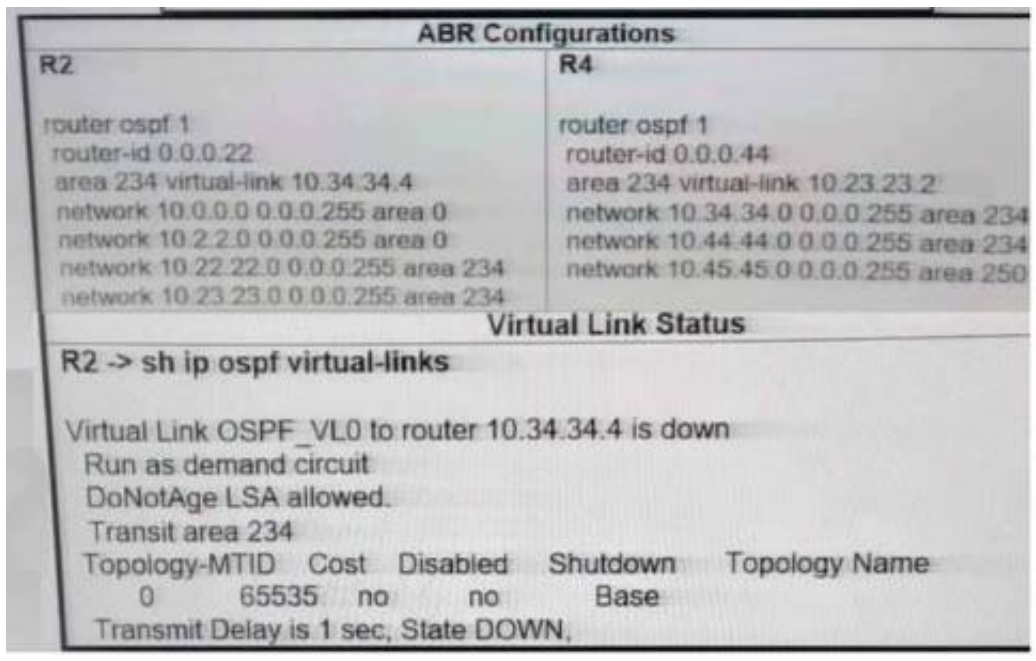
An engineer configures two ASBRs 10 4 17.6 and 10 4 15 5 in an OSPF network to redistribute routes from EIGRP However, both ASBRs show the EIGRP routes as equal costs even though the next-hop router 10 4 17 6 is closer to R1 How should the network traffic to the EIGRP prefixes be sent via 10 4.17.6?

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





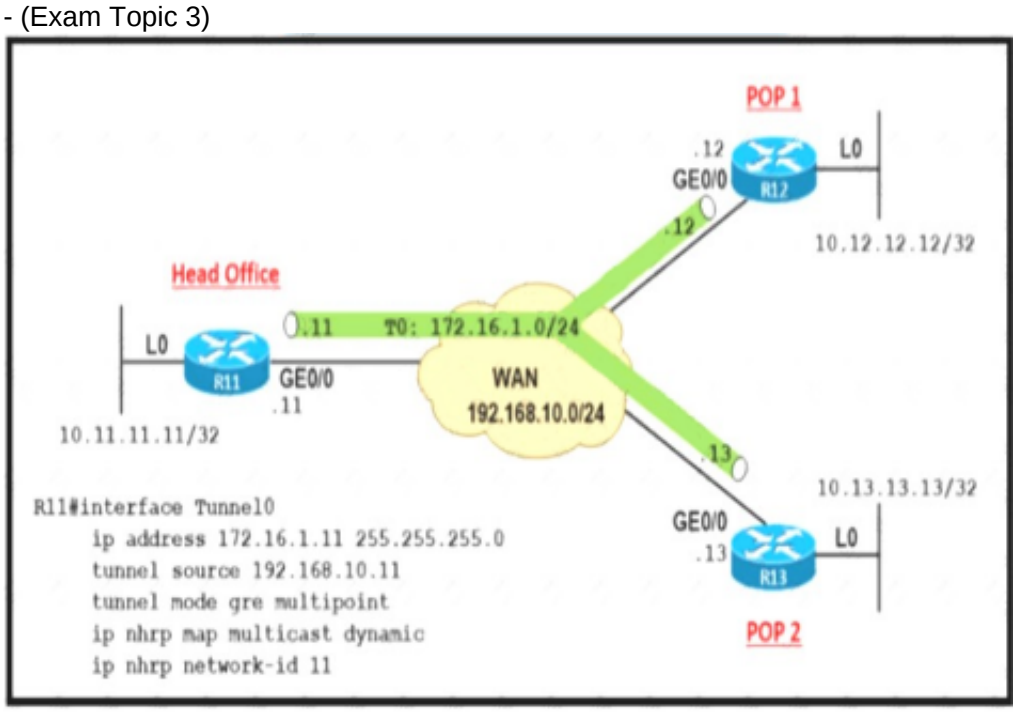
The network administrator configured the network to connect two disjointed networks and ail the connectivity is up except the virtual link which causes area 250 to be unreachable. Which two configurations resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

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 390
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

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

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

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

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

Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

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

Configure routers R12 and R13 as:

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

Which command must be configured to make VRF CCNP work?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 396
- (Exam Topic 3)

Refer to the exhibit.

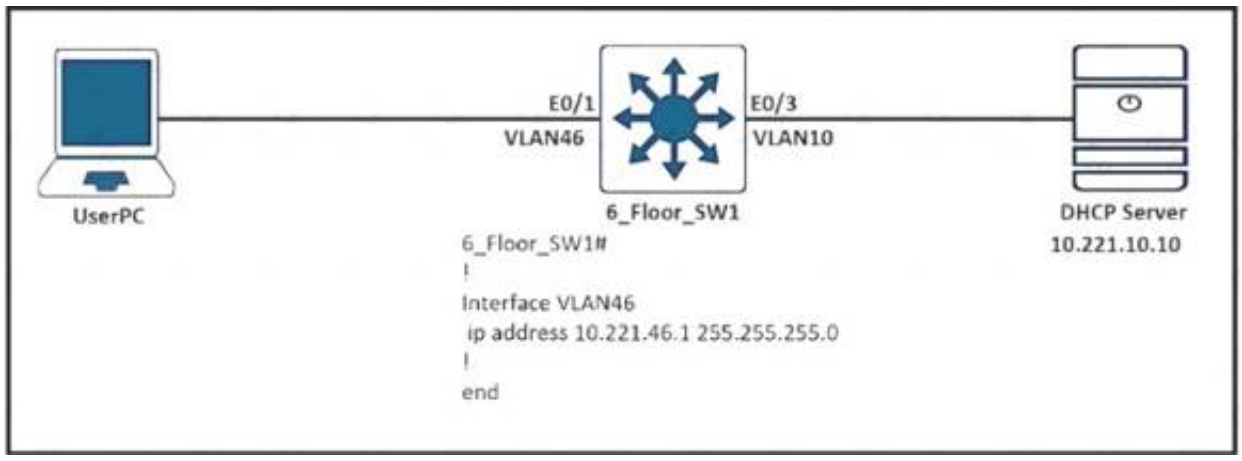
```
R1(config)#ipv6 prefix-list PRE-PEND-PREFIX permit 2001:db8:0:a::/64
R1(config)#route-map PRE-PEND permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ipv6 address prefix-list PRE-PEND-PREFIX
R1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 65412
R1(config)#router bgp 65412
R1(config-router)#address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)#neighbor 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 401
- (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 406
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

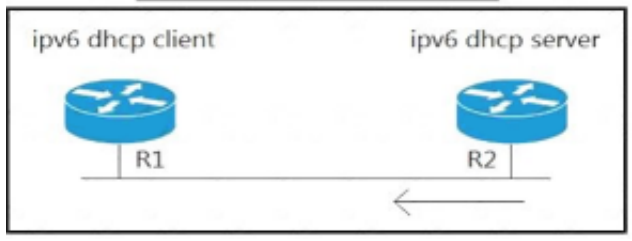
A. Swap sequence 10 with sequence 20 in access-list 100.
B. Modify sequence 20 to permit tcp host 192.168.12.1 eq 22 any to access-list 100
C. Swap sequence 20 with sequence 10 in access-list 100
D. Modify sequence 10 to deny tcp any eq 22 any to access-list 100.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 407

- (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 410
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

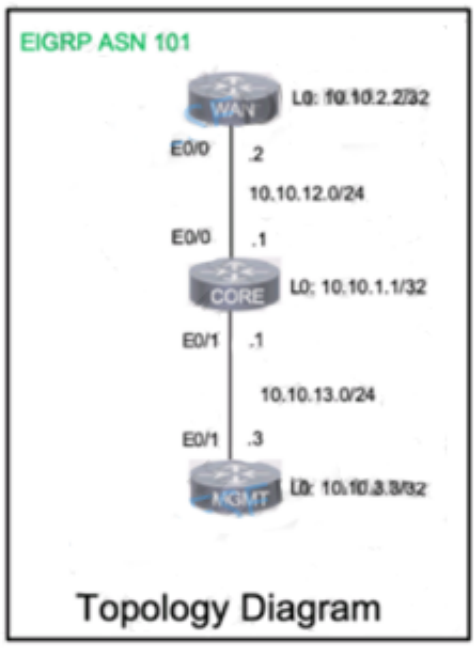
```
router ospfv3 1
router-id 10.1.1.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
passive-interface Loopback0
exit-address-family
address-family ipv6 unicast
passive-interface Loopback0
exit-address-family
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/64
ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 10
ospfv3 10 ipv6 area 0
interface GigabitEthernet2
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 enable
ospfv3 10 ipv4 area 10
ospfv3 10 ipv6 area 0
```

An administrator must configure the router with OSPF for IPv4 and IPv6 networks under a single process. The OSPF adjacencies are not established and did not meet the requirement. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and configure an additional router ID with IPv6 address.
B. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, for the VPv6 addressma nd remove process route ID with IPv6 address.
C. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.
D. Replace OSPF process 10 on the interface with OSPF process 1 for the IPv4 address, and remove process 10 from the global configuration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 414
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network is configured with CoPP to protect the CORE router route processor for stability and DDoS protection. As a company policy, a class named class-default is preconfigured and must not be modified or deleted. Troubleshoot CoPP to resolve the issues introduced during the maintenance window to ensure that:



Guidelines Topology Tasks

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

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

WAN

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

WAN CORE MGMT

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

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

CORE

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

```
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.14.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.12.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.13.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
!
```

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

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

MGMT

WAN CORE MGMT

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

WAN CORE MGMT

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

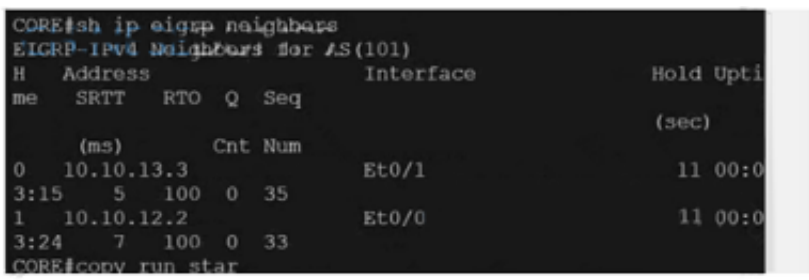
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

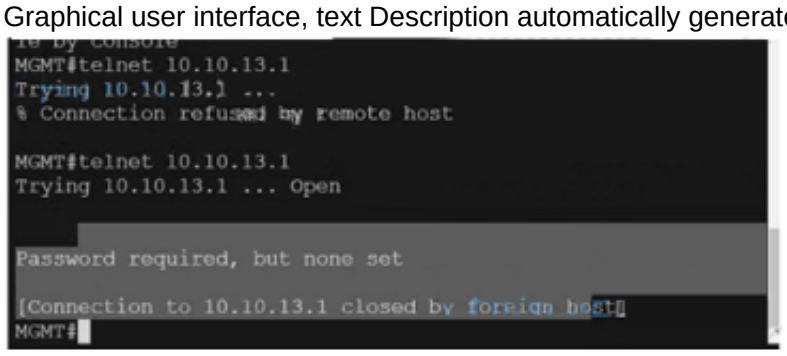
Explanation:
CORE
policy-mao CoPP
class CoPP-CRITICAL
police 1000000 50000 50000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit
Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

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

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



MGMT
Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated

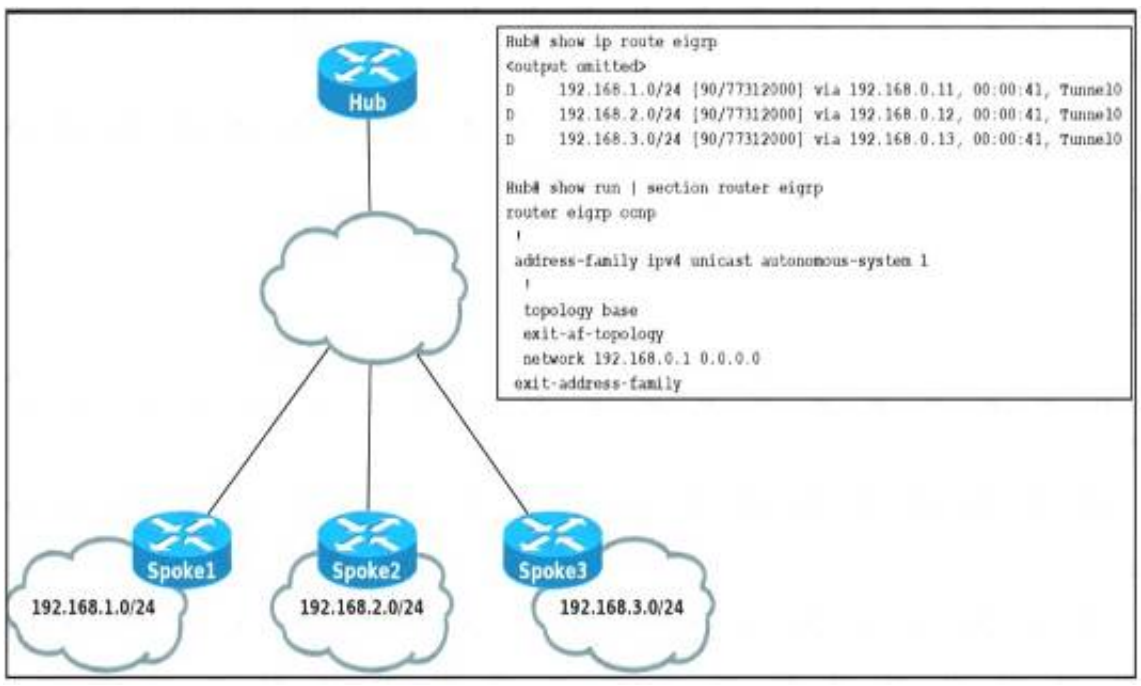


NEW QUESTION 418
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.
A network engineer receives a fault ticket about traffic drops from BANK SITE to BANK Users can reach BANK SITE Y from router RA as a source. Routers RB and RD are acting as route reflectors. Which configuration resolves the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 422
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

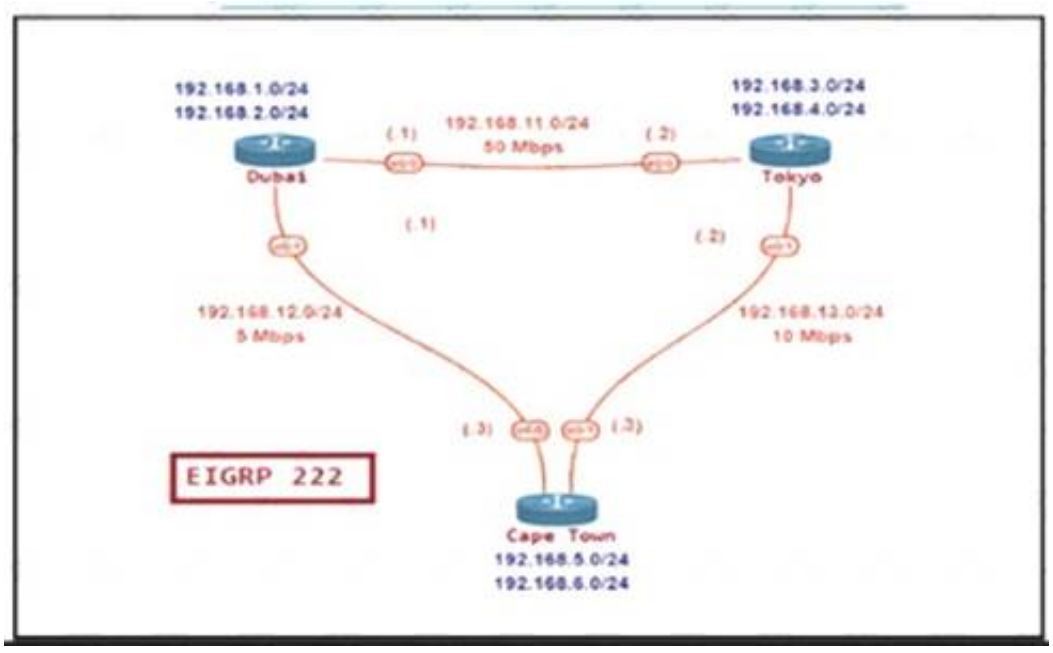


Spoke routers do not learn about each other's routes in the DMVPN Phase2 network. Which action resolves the issue?

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 425
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.




```
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.12.1, 00:09:11, Ethernet0/0
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:23, Ethernet0/1
D    192.168.4.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:23, Ethernet0/1
     192.168.5.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       192.168.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
     192.168.6.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       192.168.6.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
D    192.168.11.0/24 [90/307200] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:40, Ethernet0/1
                     [90/307200] via 192.168.12.1, 00:17:40, Ethernet0/0
     192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       192.168.12.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
     192.168.13.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L       192.168.13.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```

The network administrator must configure Cape Town to reach Dubai via Tokyo based on the speeds provided by the service provider. It was noticed that Cape Town is reaching Dubai directly and failed to meet the requirement. Which configuration fixes the issue?

A)

```
Dubai

router eigrp 100
 variance 2
```

B)

```
CapeTown

router eigrp 100
 variance 2
```

C)

```
CapeTown

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 5000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000
```

D)

```
CapeTown

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 5000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000

Dubai

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 50000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 5000

Tokyo

interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 50000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000
```

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 427
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

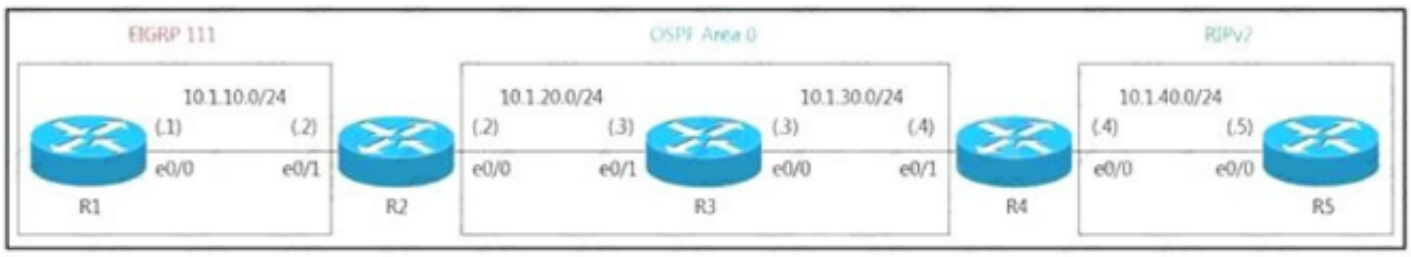
```
R3#
*Sep  5 07:29:34.031: %TCP-6-BADAUTH: No MD5 digest from 10.10.10.2(179) to
10.10.10.3(60942) (RST)
R2# show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.3
BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.3,  remote AS 65201, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 00:02:19, last write 00:02:19, 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 432
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.




```
R2
route-map E20 permit 10
 set tag 111
!
router eigrp 111
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 111 route-map E20 subnets

R4
router rip
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets
```

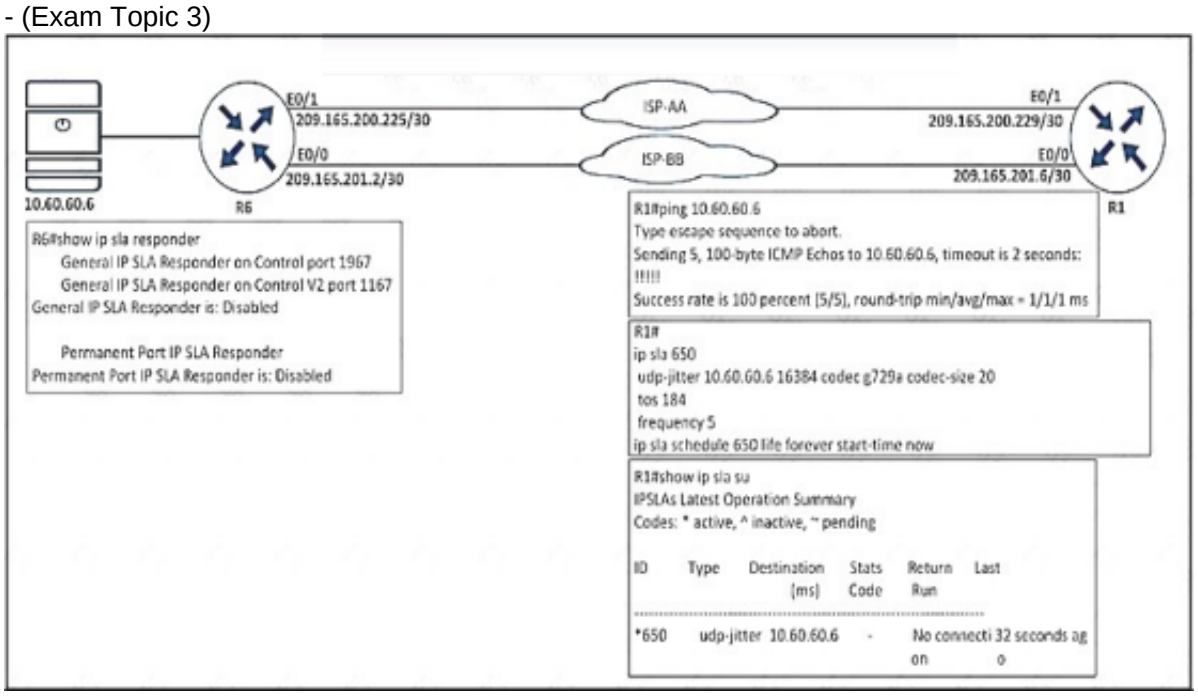
R5 should not receive any routes originated in the EIGRP domain. Which set of configuration changes removes the EIGRP routes from the R5 routing table to fix the issue?

A. R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111route-map O2R permit 20!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
B. R2route-map E20 deny 20 R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
C. R4route-map O2R permit 10 match tag 111route-map O2R deny 20!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1
D. R4route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111!router ripredistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this question, routes from EIGRP domain are redistributed into OSPF (with tag 111) then RIPv2 but without any filtering so R5 learns all routes from both EIGRP and OSPF domain. If we only want R5 to learn routes from OSPF domain then we must filter out routes with tag 111 and permit other routes. The line “route-map O2R permit 20” is important to allow other routes because of the implicit deny all at the end of each route-map.

NEW QUESTION 435
- (Exam Topic 3)

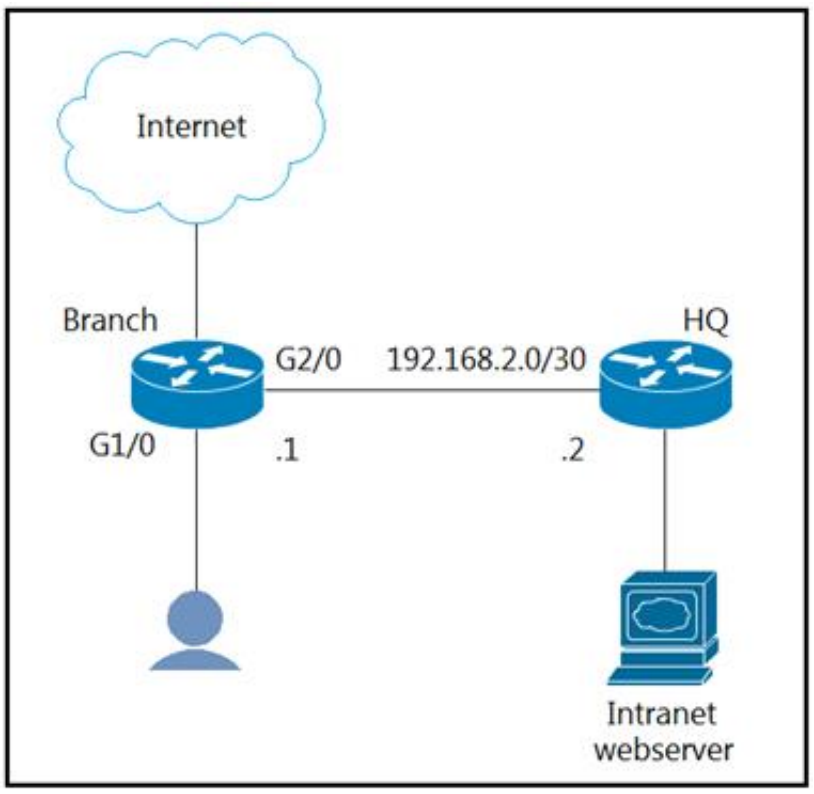


Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration resolves the IP SLA issue from R1 to the server?

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 436
- (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
```

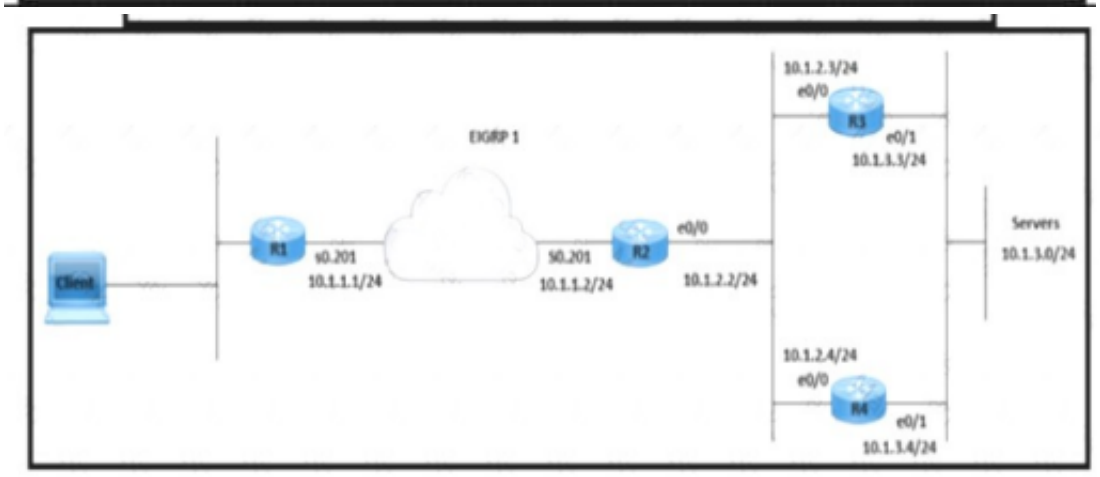
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

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 440
- (Exam Topic 3)
Exhibit.

```
R2# show ip eigrp topology 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0

IP-EIGRP (AS 1): topology entry for 10.1.3.0/24
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 307200
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  10.1.2.3 (Ethernet0), from 10.1.2.3, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (307200/281600), Route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
        Total delay is 2000 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 1
  10.1.2.4 (Ethernet0), from 10.1.2.4, Send flag is 0x0
      Composite metric is (312320/286720), Route is Internal
      Vector metric:
        Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
        Total delay is 2200 microseconds
        Reliability is 255/255
        Load is 1/255
        Minimum MTU is 1500
        Hop count is 1
```



Refer to the exhibit. A network is configured for EIGRP equal-cost load balancing, but the traffic destined to
the servers is not load balanced. Link metrics from router R2 to R3 and R4 are the same. Which delay value must be configured to resolve the issue?

A. 208 oon R3 E0/0
B. 120 on R4 E0/1
C. 120/on R3 E0/1
D. 2200 on R4 E0/1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 445
- (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 447
- (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 452
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

interface Loopback0
 vrf forwarding CCNP

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 457
- (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 460
- (Exam Topic 3)
How is VPN routing information distributed in an MPLS network?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The distribution of virtual private network (VPN) routing information is controlled through the use of VPN route target communities, implemented by Border

Gateway Protocol (BGP) extended communities.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mp_l3_vpns/configuration/15-mt/mp-l3-vpns-15-mt-book/m

NEW QUESTION 464
- (Exam Topic 3)
Refer to the exhibit.

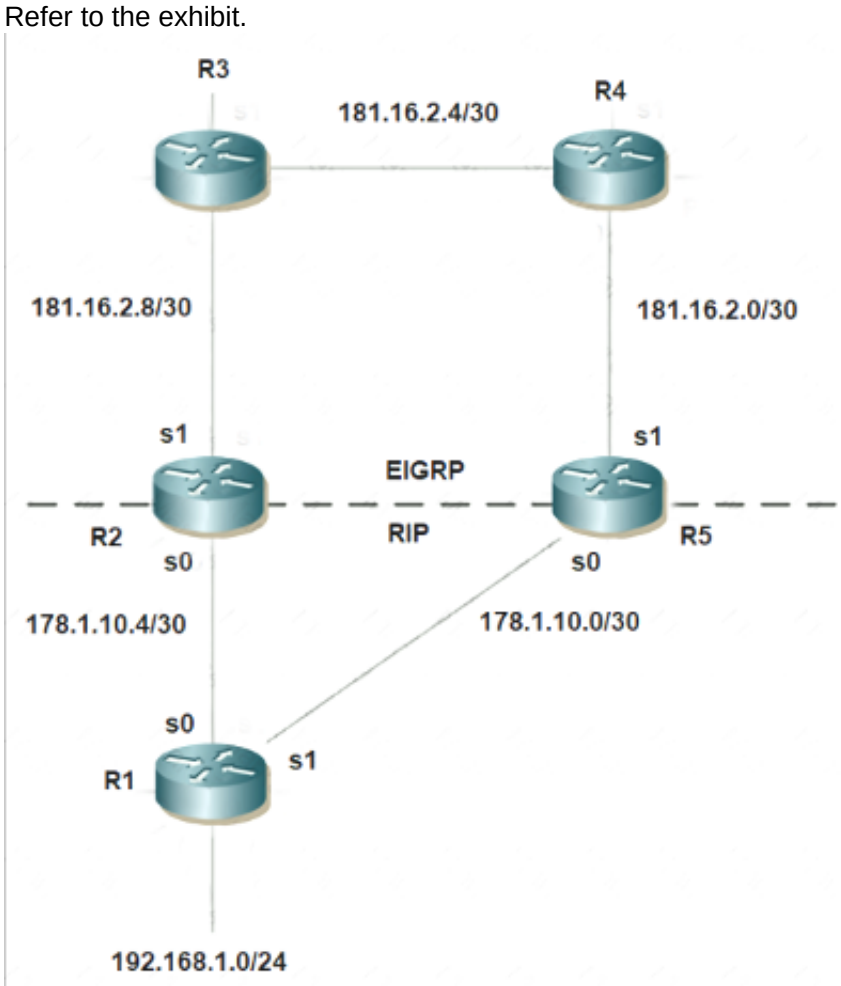
```
aaa new-model
aaa group server radius RADIUS-SERVERS
aaa authentication login default group RADIUS-SERVERS local
aaa authentication enable default group RADIUS-SERVERS enable
aaa authorization exec default group RADIUS-SERVERS if-authenticated
aaa authorization network default group RADIUS-SERVERS 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 466
- (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

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