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https://www.freeqas.com/qa/Cisco/350-401/Cisco.350-401.v2022-03-01.q367.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Which outbound access list, applied to the WAN interface of a router, permits all traffic except for http traffic sourced from the workstation with IP address 10.10.10.1?

A)

```
ip access-list extended 100
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

B)

```
ip access-list extended 200
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 eq 80 any
permit ip any any
```

C)

```
ip access-list extended NO_HTTP
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
```

D)

```
ip access-list extended 10
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2

```

Router2# show policy-map control-plane

Control Plane
Service-policy input: CISCO
Class-map: CISCO (match-all)
  20 packets, 11280 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: access-group 120
  police:
    8000 bps, 1500 limit, 1500 extended limit
    conformed 15 packets, 6210 bytes; action: transmit
    exceeded 5 packets, 5070 bytes; action: drop
    violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: drop
    conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  105325 packets, 11415151 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: any

```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures CoPP and enters the show command to verify the implementation.

What is the result of the configuration?

- A. ICMP will be denied based on this configuration.
- B. Class-default traffic will be dropped.
- C. If traffic exceeds the specified rate, it will be transmitted and remarked.
- D. All traffic will be policed based on access-list 120.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm	OSPF
uses Diffused Update Algorithm	
uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric	EIGRP
uses an election process	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 4

What is the purpose of the LISP routing and addressing architecture?

- A. It allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router.
- B. It creates head-end replication used to deliver broadcast and multicast frames to the entire network.
- C. It allows LISP to be applied as a network virtualization overlay through encapsulation.
- D. It creates two entries for each network node, one for its identity and another for its location on the network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which statement about TLS is true when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server.
- B. It is not supported on Cisco devices.
- C. It requires certificates for authentication.
- D. It is used for HTTP and HTTPS requests.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

When a device boots up with the startup configuration, the process will be running. NGINX is an internal webserver that acts as a proxy webserver. It provides Transport Layer Security (TLS)-based HTTPS. RESTCONF request sent via HTTPS is first received by the NGINX proxy web server, and the request is transferred to the confd web server for further syntax/semantics check.

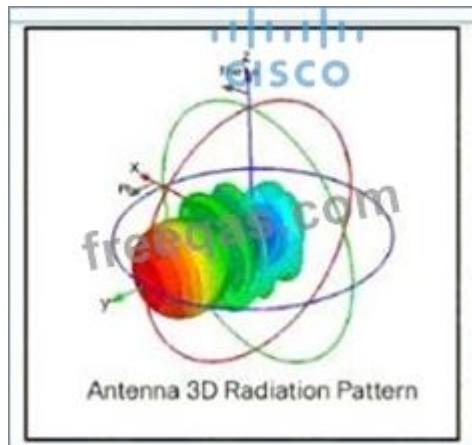
Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/>

[ios/prog/configuration/168/b_168_programmability_cg/RESTCONF.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/ios/prog/configuration/168/b_168_programmability_cg/RESTCONF.html)

The https-based protocol-RESTCONF (RFC 8040), which is a stateless protocol, uses secure HTTP methods to provide CREATE, READ, UPDATE and DELETE (CRUD) operations on a conceptual datastore containing YANG-defined data -> RESTCONF only uses HTTPS.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna does the radiation pattern represent?

- A. Yagi
- B. multidirectional
- C. directional patch
- D. omnidirectional

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A Yagi antenna is formed by driving a simple antenna, typically a dipole or dipolelike antenna, and shaping the beam using a well-chosen series of non-driven elements whose length and spacing are tightly controlled.



Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironetantennas-accessories/prod_white_paper0900aecd806a1a3e.htm

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which method displays text directly into the active console with a synchronous EEM applet policy?

- A. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 gets 'logging directly to console'
- B. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 syslog priority direct msg 'log directly to console'
- C. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 puts 'logging directly to console'
- D. event manager applet boom

event syslog pattern 'UP'

action 1.0 string 'logging directly to console'

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

To enable the action of printing data directly to the local tty when an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet is triggered, use the action puts command in applet configuration mode.

The following example shows how to print data directly to the local tty:

```
Router(config-applet)# event manager applet puts
Router(config-applet)# event none
Router(config-applet)# action 1 regexp “(.*) (.*) (.*)” “one two three” _match _sub1
Router(config-applet)# action 2 puts “match is S_match”
Router(config-applet)# action 3 puts “submatch 1 is S_sub1”
Router# event manager run puts
match is one two three
submatch 1 is one
Router#
```

The action puts command applies to synchronous events. The output of this command for a synchronous applet is directly displayed to the tty, bypassing the syslog.

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which access point mode allows a supported AP to function like a WLAN client would, associating and identifying client connectivity issues?

- A. client mode
- B. SE-connect mode
- C. sensor mode
- D. sniffer mode

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

An lightweight AP (LAP) operates in one of six different modes:

- + Local mode (default mode): measures noise floor and interference, and scans for intrusion detection (IDS) events every 180 seconds on unused channels
- + Flex Connect, formerly known as Hybrid Remote Edge AP (HREAP), mode: allows data traffic to be switched locally and not go back to the controller. The Flex Connect AP can perform standalone client authentication and switch VLAN traffic locally even when it's disconnected to the WLC (Local Switched). Flex Connect AP can also tunnel (via CAPWAP) both user wireless data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).
- + Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS
- + Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not

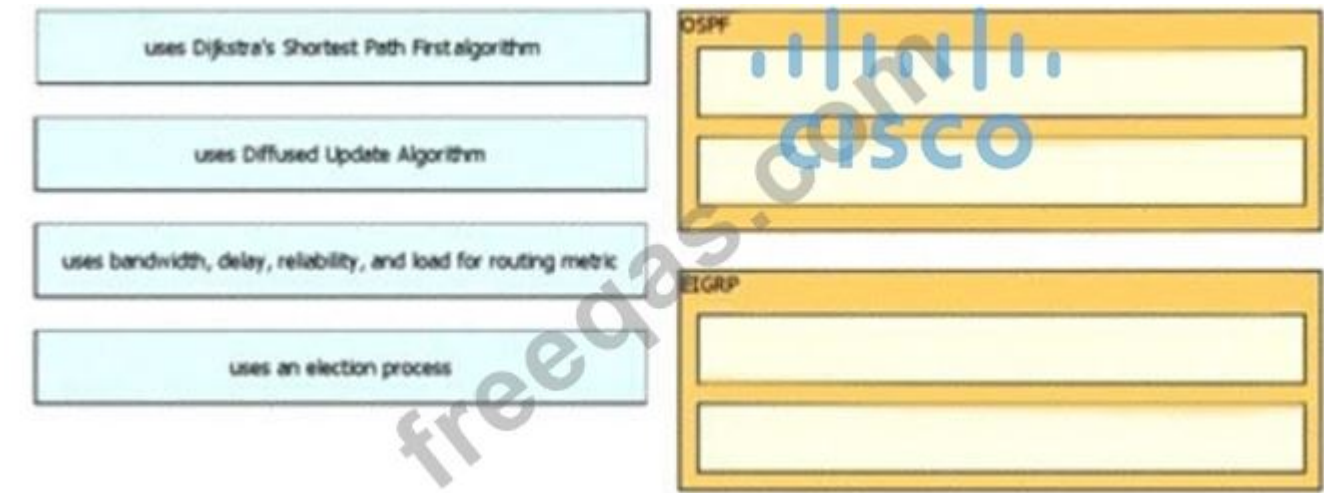
handle data at all.

+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

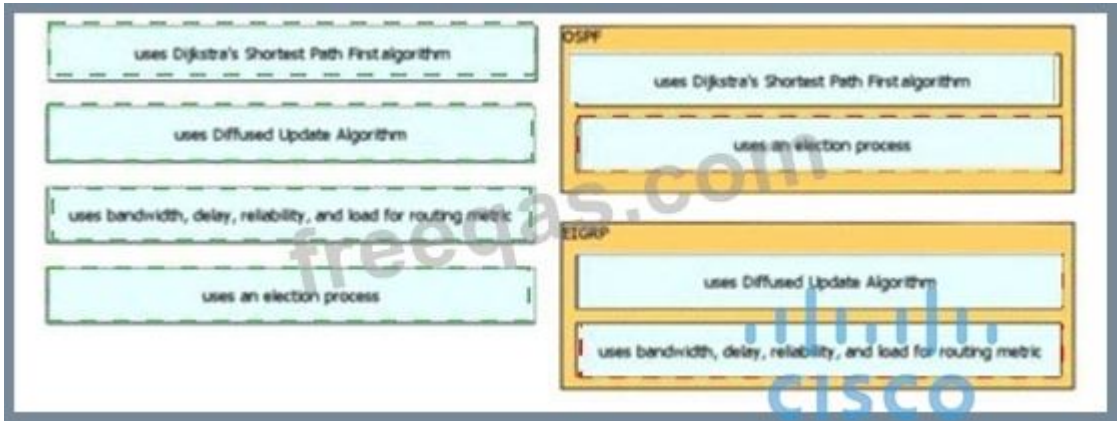
+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

NEW QUESTION: 9

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?

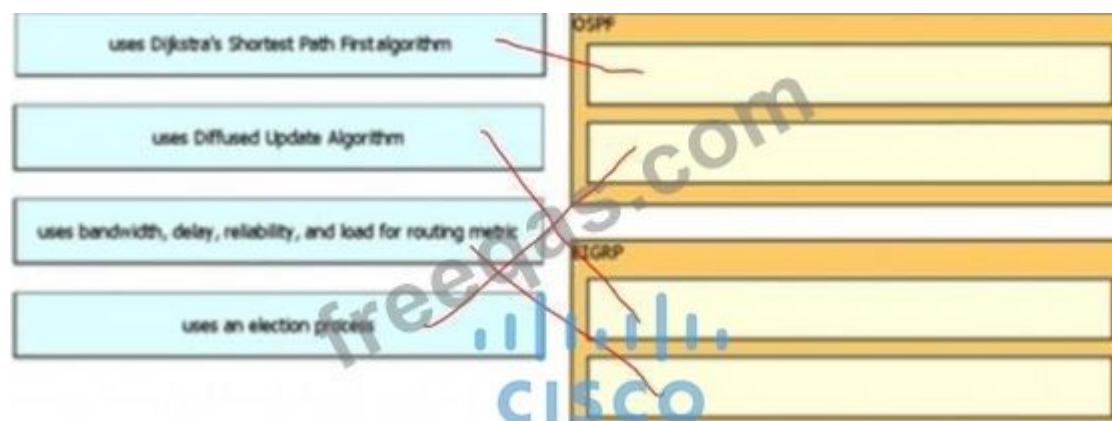


Answer:



Explanation

Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 10

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer reconfigures the port-channel between SW1 and SW2 from an access port to a trunk and immediately notices this error in SW1's log.

Which command set resolves this error?

A)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

B)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

C)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/1
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

D)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpdufilter
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

What does the Cisco DNA Center use to enable the delivery of applications through a network and to yield analytics for innovation?

- A. process adapters
- B. Command Runner
- C. intent-based APIs
- D. domain adapters

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The Cisco DNA Center open platform for intent-based networking provides 360- degree extensibility across multiple components, including:
+ Intent-based APIs leverage the controller to enable business and IT applications to deliver intent to the network and to reap network analytics and insights for IT and business innovation. These enable APIs that allow Cisco DNA Center to receive input from a variety of sources, both internal to IT and from line-of-business applications, related to application policy, provisioning, software image management, and assurance.

...

NEW QUESTION: 12

Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

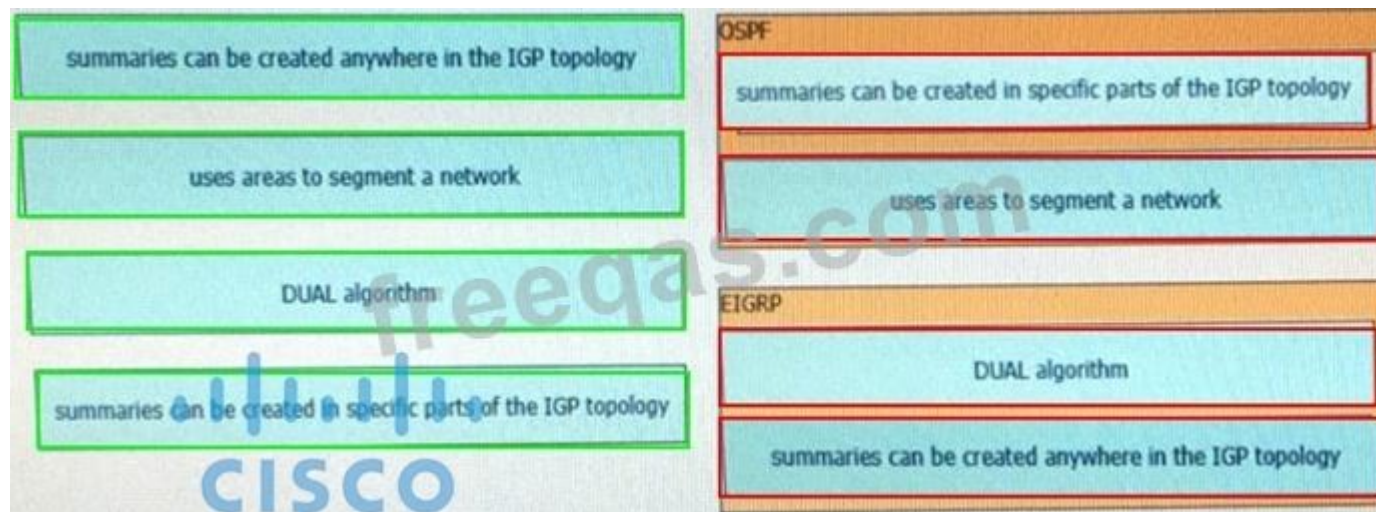
DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:



Explanation:

Unlike OSPF where we can summarize only on ABR or ASBR, in EIGRP we can summarize anywhere. Manual summarization can be applied anywhere in EIGRP domain, on every router, on every interface via the `ip summary-address eigrp asnumber address mask [administrative-distance]` command (for example: `ip summary-address eigrp 1 192.168.16.0 255.255.248.0`). Summary route will exist in routing table as long as at least one more specific route will exist. If the last specific route will disappear, summary route also will fade out. The metric used by EIGRP manual summary route is the minimum metric of the specific routes.

NEW QUESTION: 13

How do agent-based versus agentless configuration management tools compare?

- A. Agent-based tools do not require installation of additional software packages on the slave nodes
- B. Agent-based tools do not require a high-level language interpreter such as Python or Ruby on slave nodes.
- C. Agentless tools use proxy nodes to interface with slave nodes
- D. Agentless tools require no messaging systems between master and slaves

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

```
Tunnel100 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Tunnel
Internet address is 192.168.200.1/24
MTU 17912 bytes, BW 100 Kbit/sec, DLY 50000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec), retries 3
Tunnel source 209.165.202.129 (GigabitEthernet0/1)
Tunnel Subblocks:
  src-track:
    Tunnel100 source tracking subblock associated with GigabitEthernet0/1
    Set of tunnels with source GigabitEthernet0/1, 1 members (includes iterators), on interface <OK>
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP
Key disabled, sequencing disabled
Checksumming of packets disabled
Tunnel TTL 255, Fast tunneling enabled
Tunnel transport MTU 1476 bytes
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures a GRE tunnel and enters the show Interface tunnel command. What does the output confirm about the configuration?

- A. The keepalive value is modified from the default value.
- B. Interface tracking is configured.
- C. The tunnel mode is set to the default.
- D. The physical interface MTU is 1476 bytes.

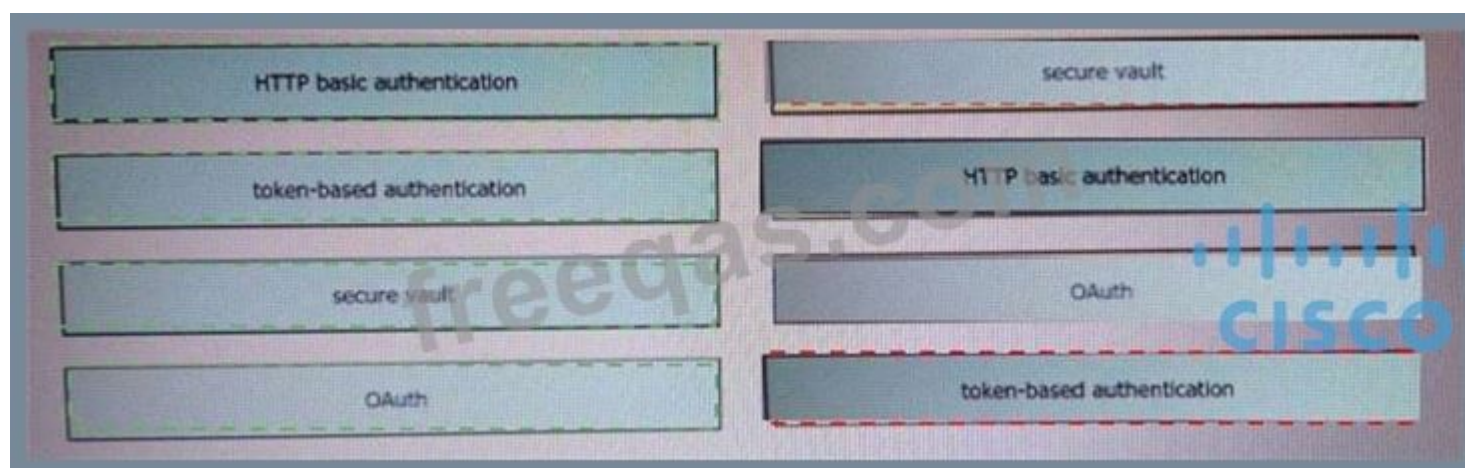
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

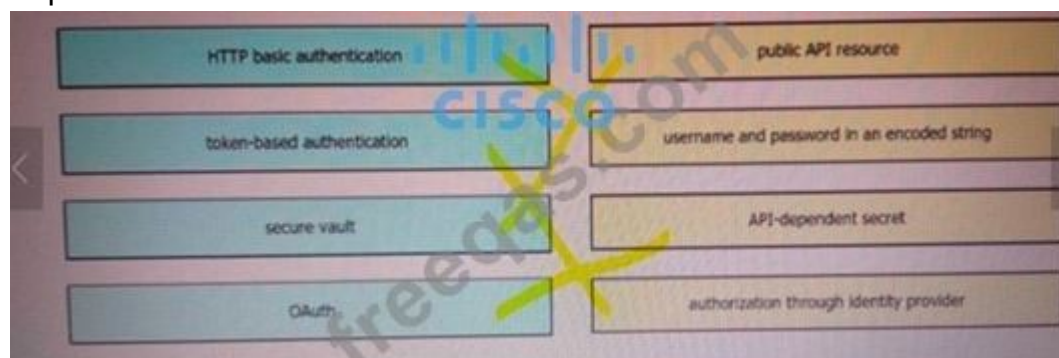
Drag and drop the REST API authentication method from the left to the description on the right.

HTTP basic authentication	public API resource
token-based authentication	username and password in an encoded string
secure vault	API-dependent secret
OAuth	authorization through identity provider

Answer:

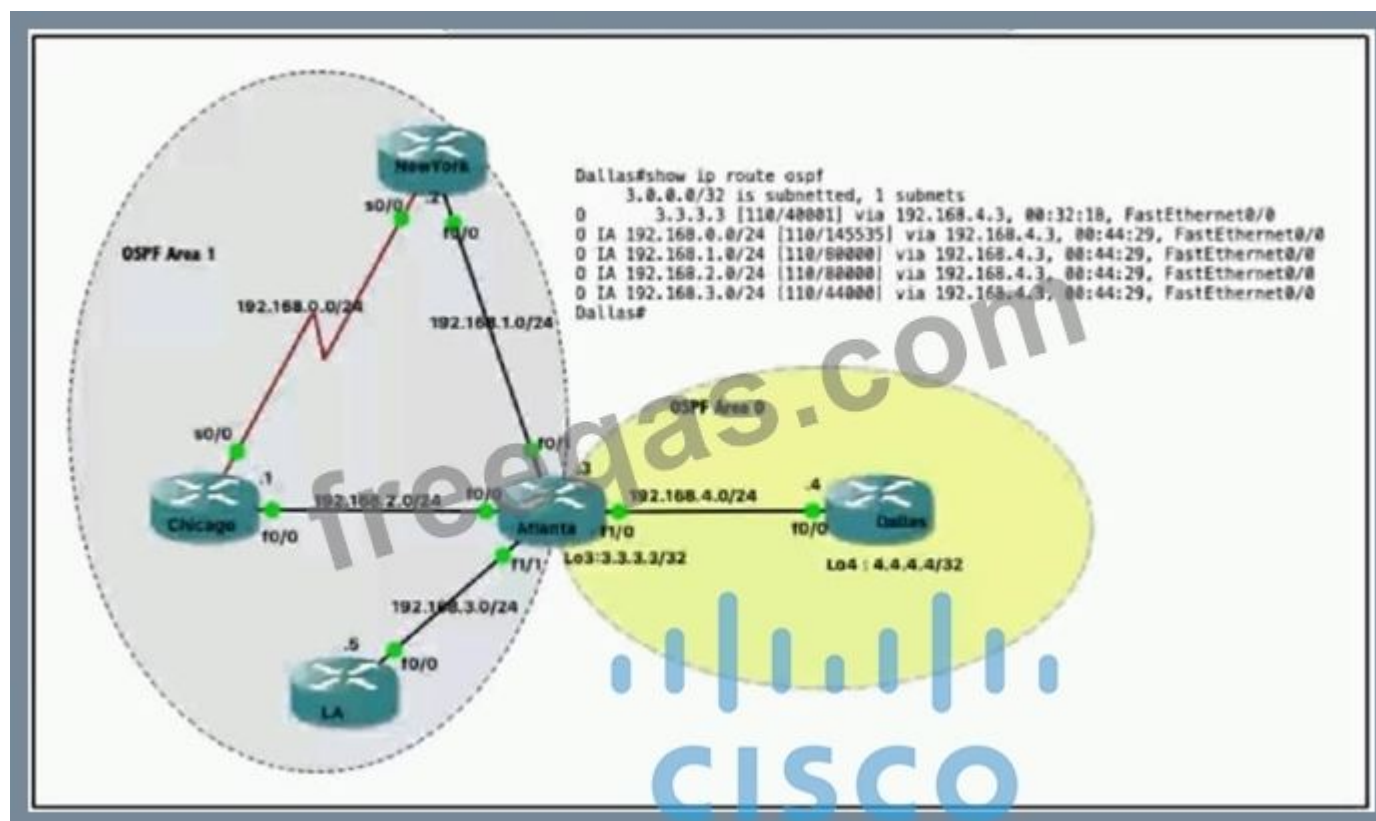


Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 16

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command when applied to the Atlanta router reduces type 3 LSA flooding into the backbone area and summarizes the inter-area routes on the Dallas router?

- A. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0
- B. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
- C. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0
- D. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which two steps are required for a complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade? (Choose two.)

- A. golden image selection
- B. automation backup
- C. proxy configuration
- D. application updates
- E. system update

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade includes "System Update" and "Application Updates"

System 1.3.0.109

Your system package is up to date. Proceed with Application updates.

Application Updates

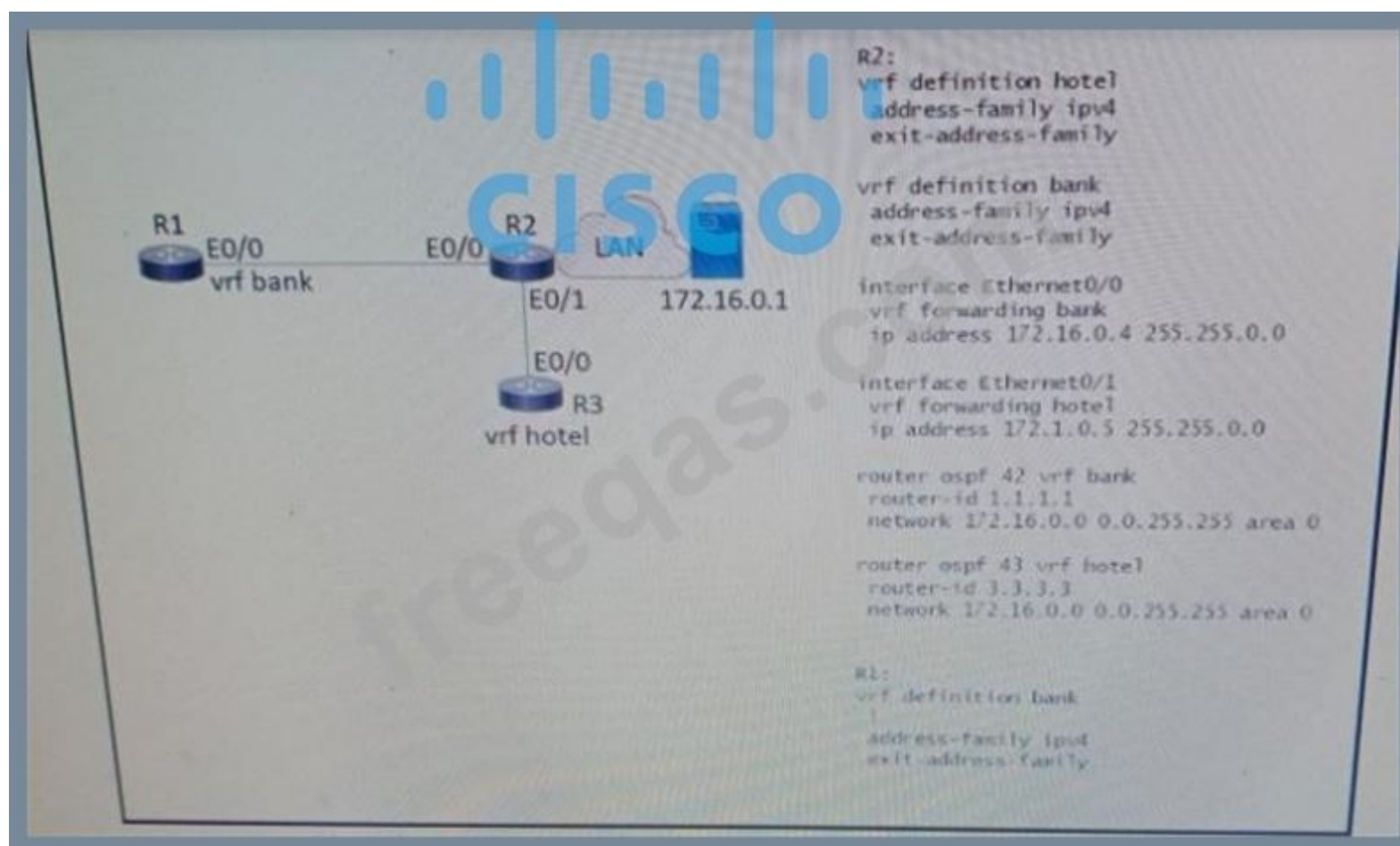
Update All

Cisco DNA Center Core	Size	Version	
Automation - Base	493.25 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
NCP - Base	167.84 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
NCP - Services	326.84 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
Network Controller Platform	3.65 GB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed

Automation	Size	Version	
Command Runner	55.20 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
Device Onboarding	162.41 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
Image Management	362.85 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed

NEW QUESTION: 18

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to R1 to enable R1 to reach the server at 172.16.0.1?

- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf hotel
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding hotel
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0
router ospf 44 vrf Hotel
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0
vrf forwarding bank
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0
router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
- ☐ interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0

router ospf 44 vrf bank
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

```
AP 'AP2' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:54:04 PM
AP 'AP4' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:44:49 PM
AP 'AP7' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:34:32 PM
```

Which action reduces the user impact?

- A. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval
- B. enable coverage hole detection
- C. increase the AP heartbeat timeout
- D. increase BandSelect

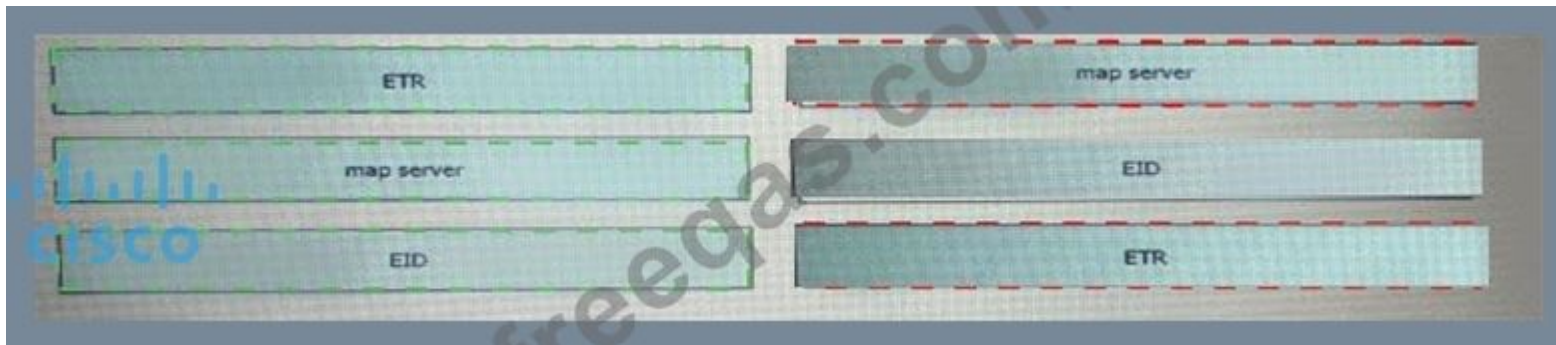
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Drag and drop the LIPS components on the left to the correct description on the right.



Answer:



Map server

EID

ETR

NEW QUESTION: 21

Refer to the exhibit.

WLANs > Edit 'Guest_Wireless'

General Security QoS Policy-Mapping Advanced

Layer 2 Layer 3 AAA Servers

Select AAA servers below to override use of default servers on this WLAN

Radius Servers

Radius Server Overwrite interface ☒ Enabled

Interface Priority WLAN

	Authentication Servers	Accounting Servers
Server 1	☒ Enabled None	☒ Enabled None
Server 2	None	None
Server 3	None	None
Server 4	None	None
Server 5	None	None
Server 6	None	None

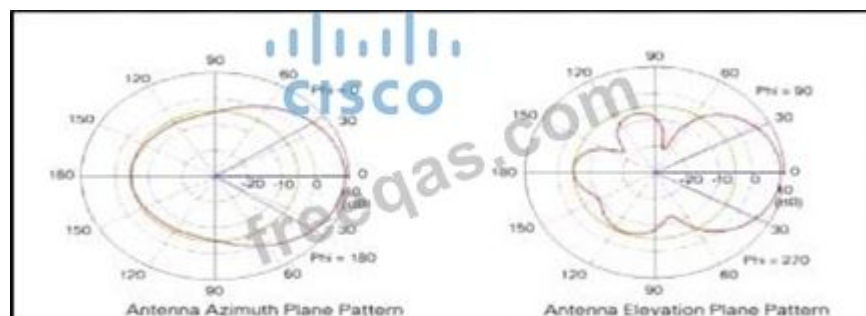
Assuming the WLC's interfaces are not in the same subnet as the RADIUS server, which interface would the WLC use as the source for all RADIUS-related traffic?

- A. any interface configured on the WLC
- B. the controller virtual interface
- C. the controller management interface
- D. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?

- A. Yagi
- B. Omnidirectional
- C. Patch
- D. Dipole

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

supports unequal path load balancing

link state routing protocol

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

supports unequal path load balancing

link state routing protocol

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

OSPF

link state routing protocol

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

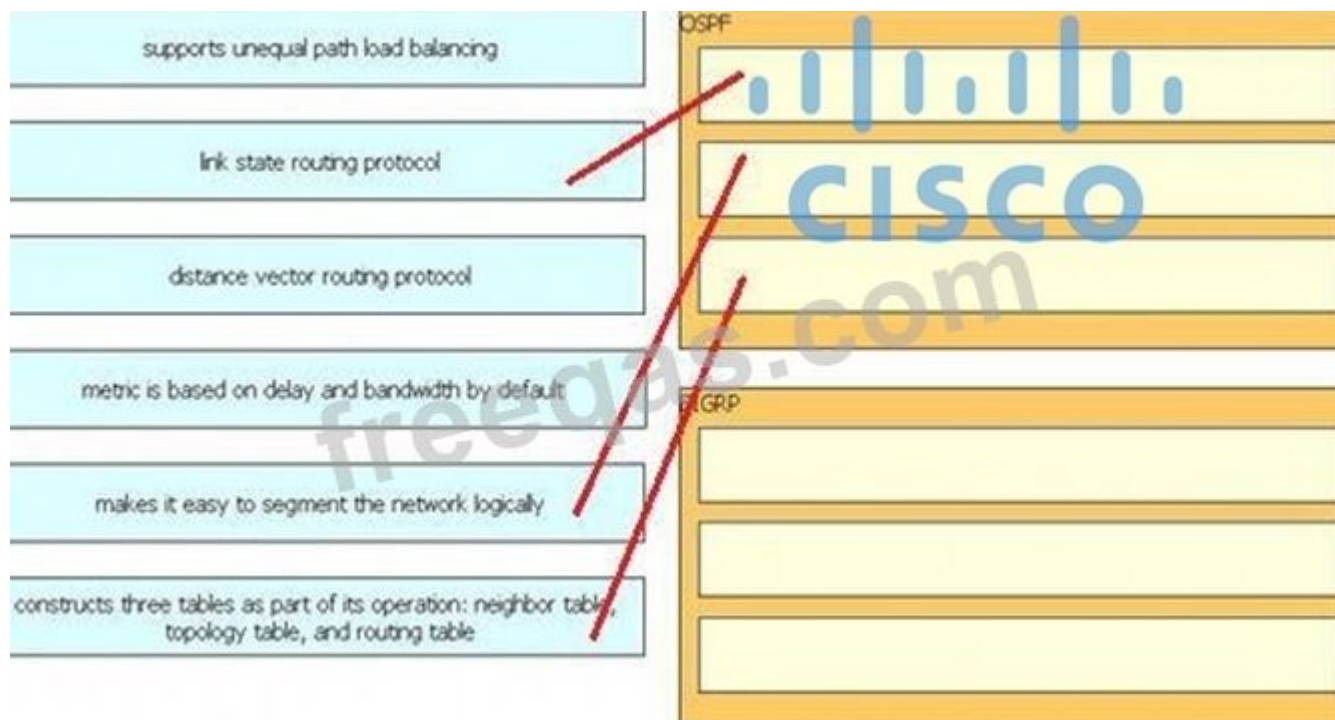
EIGRP

supports unequal path load balancing

distance vector routing protocol

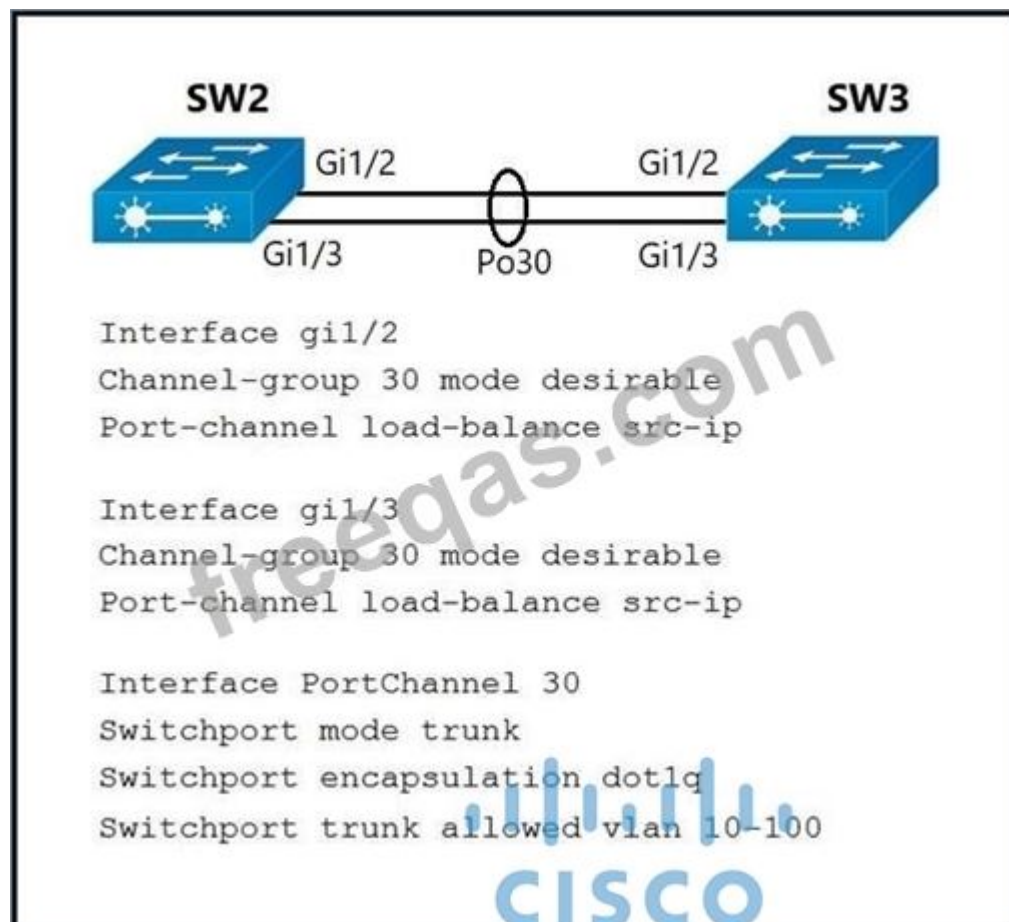
metric is based on delay and bandwidth by default

Explanation
Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to the exhibit.



A port channel is configured between SW2 and SW3. SW2 is not running a Cisco operating system. When all physical connections are made, the port channel does not establish.

Based on the configuration excerpt of SW3, what is the cause of the problem?

A. The port-channel mode should be set to auto.

- B. The port channel on SW2 is using an incompatible protocol.
- C. The port-channel trunk is not allowing the native VLAN.
- D. The port-channel interface load balance should be set to src-mac.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

Refer to the exhibit the EtherChannel between SW2 and SW3 is not operational which action resolves this issue?

aggregator
M - not in use, minimum links not met
U - unsuitable for bundling
W - waiting to be aggregated
d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators: 1
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports

1 Po1(S D) LACP Gi0/0(1) Gi0/1(1)

```
SW2# show run interface gigabitethernet 0/0
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 151 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
switchport trunk encapsulation isl
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-group 1 mode passive
end

SW3# show run interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 151 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation isl
switchport mode trunk
switchport nonegotiate
channel-group 1 mode passive
end
```

Refer to the exhibit. The EtherChannel between SW2 and SW3 is not operational. Which action resolves this issue?

- ☐ Configure the channel-group mode on SW2 Gi0/0 and Gi0/1 to on.
- ☐ Configure the channel-group mode on SW3 Gi0/0 and Gi0/1 to active.
- ☒ Configure the mode on SW2 Gi0/0 to trunk.
- ☐ Configure the mode on SW2 Gi0/1 to access.

- A. Configure the channel-group mode on SW3 Gi0/0 and Gi0/1 to active
- B. Configure the mode on SW2 Gi0/1 to access
- C. Configure the mode on SW2 Gi0/0 to trunk
- D. Configure the channel-group mode on SW2 Gi0/0 and Gi0/1 to on.

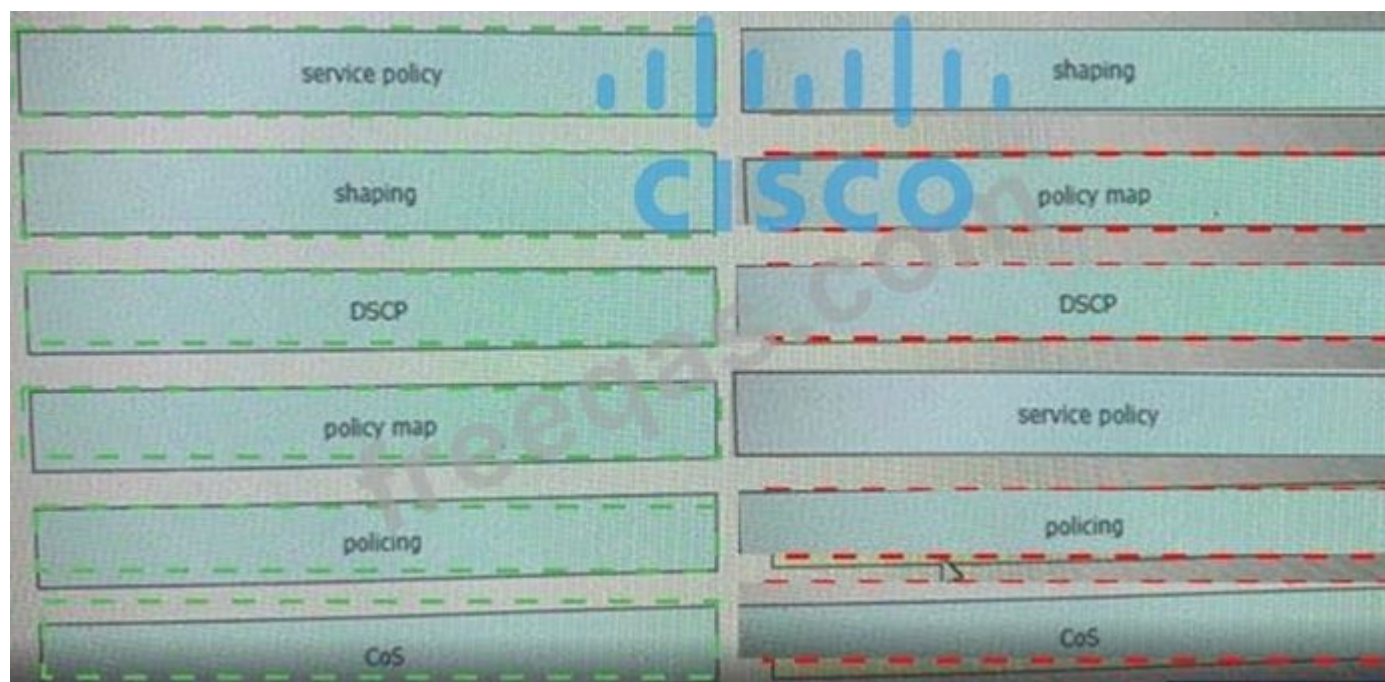
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

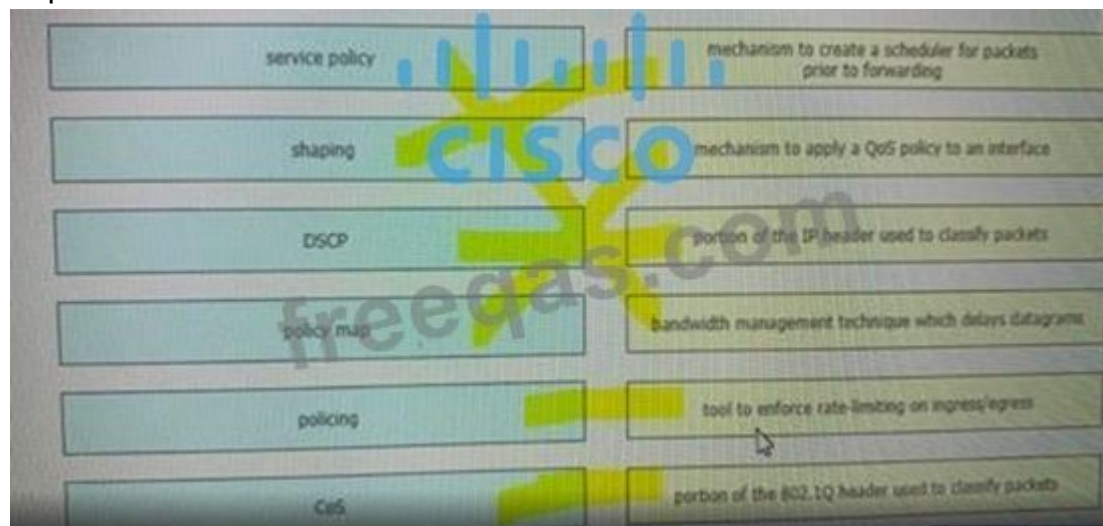
Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:

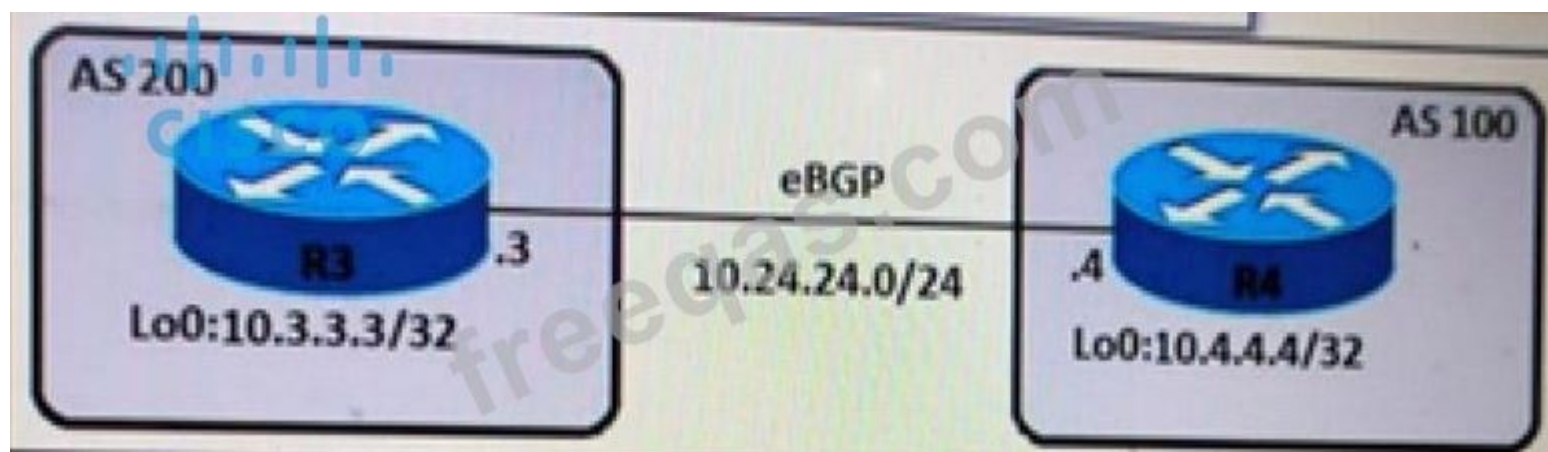


Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must establish eBGP peering between router R3 and router R4. Both routers should use their loopback interfaces as the BGP router ID. Which configuration set accomplishes this task?



A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

During deployment, a network engineer notices that voice traffic is not being tagged correctly as it traverses the network. Which COS to DSCP map must be modified to ensure that voice traffic is treated properly?

A. COS of 5 to DSCP 46

B. COS of 7 to DSCP 48

C. COS of 6 to DSCP 46

D. COS of 3 to DSCP of 26

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

CoS value 5 is commonly used for VOIP and CoS value 5 should be mapped to DSCP 46. DSCP 46 is defined as being for EF (Expedited Forwarding) traffic flows and is the value usually assigned to all interactive voice and video traffic. This is to keep the uniformity from end-to-end that DSCP EF (mostly for VOICE RTP) is mapped to COS 5.

Note:

+ CoS is a L2 marking contained within an 802.1q tag,. The values for CoS are 0 - 7 + DSCP is a L3 marking and has values 0 - 63 + The default DSCP-to-CoS mapping for CoS 5 is DSCP 40

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which requirement for an Ansible-managed node is true?

- A. It must have an Ansible Tower installed.
- B. It must be a Linux server or a Cisco device.
- C. It must support ad hoc commands.
- D. It must have an SSH server running.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

An engineer uses the Design workflow to create a new network infrastructure in Cisco DNA Center. How is the physical network device hierarchy structured?

- A. by location
- B. by role
- C. by organization
- D. by hostname naming convention

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

About Network Hierarchy

You can create a network hierarchy that represents your network's geographical **locations**.

NEW QUESTION: 31

What are two characteristics of Cisco SD-Access elements? (Choose two)

- A. The border node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database
- B. Fabric endpoints are connected directly to the border node
- C. The border node is required for communication between fabric and nonfabric devices.
- D. The control plane node has the full RLOC-to-EID mapping database
- E. Traffic within the fabric always goes through the control plane node

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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NEW QUESTION: 32

What is the role of the RP in PIM sparse mode?

- A. The RP responds to the PIM join messages with the source of requested multicast group
- B. The RP maintains default aging timeouts for all multicast streams requested by the receivers.
- C. The RP acts as a control-plane node and does not receive or forward multicast packets.
- D. The RP is the multicast that is the root of the PIM-SM shared multicast distribution tree.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Multicast Distribution Shared Tree - Unlike source trees that have their root at the source, shared trees use a single common root placed at some chosen point in the network. This shared root is called a rendezvous point (RP). Source:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9300/software/release/16-5/configuration_guide/ip_m

<https://netcraftsmen.com/pim-sparse-mode/>

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which controller is capable of acting as a STUN server during the onboarding process of Edge devices?

- A. vBond
- B. vSmart
- C. vManage
- D. PNP server

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

An additional vBond is deployed on the Internet and acts as a STUN server for WAN Edge devices with Internet access and redirects them to the private controller IP addresses.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/SDWAN/cisco-sdwan-design-guide.html> Note: Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN) is a standardized set of methods, including a network protocol, for traversal of network address translator (NAT) gateways in applications of real-time voice, video, messaging, and other interactive communications.

NEW QUESTION: 34

Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

```
AP 'AP2' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:54:04 PM
AP 'AP4' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:44:49 PM
AP 'AP7' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:34:32 PM
```

Which action reduces the user impact?

- A. increase the AP heartbeat timeout
- B. increase BandSelect
- C. enable coverage hole detection
- D. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

These message logs inform that the radio channel has been reset (and the AP must be down briefly). With dynamic channel assignment (DCA), the radios can frequently switch from one channel to another but it also makes disruption. The default DCA interval is 10 minutes, which is matched with the time of the message logs. By increasing the DCA interval, we can reduce the number of times our users are disconnected for changing radio channels.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which protocol is implemented to establish secure control plane adjacencies between Cisco SD-WAN nodes?

- A. IKE
- B. DTLS
- C. IPsec
- D. ESP

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Cisco SD-WAN control plane has been designed with network and device security in mind. The foundation of the control plane is one of two security protocols derived from SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)-the Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) protocol and the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.

NEW QUESTION: 36

A company has an existing Cisco 5520 HA cluster using SSO. An engineer deploys a new single Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC to test new features. The engineer successfully configures a mobility tunnel between the 5520 cluster and 9800 WLC. Clients connected to the corporate WLAN roam seamlessly between access points on the 5520 and 9800 WLC. After a failure on the primary 5520 WLC, all WLAN services remain functional; however clients cannot roam between the 5520 and 9800 controllers without dropping their connection. Which feature must be configured to remedy the issue?

- A. mobility MAC on the 5520 cluster
- B. new mobility on the 9800 WLC
- C. mobility MAC on the 9800 WLC
- D. new mobility on the 5520 cluster

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which statement about LISP encapsulation in an EIGRP OTP implementation is true?

- A. LISP learns the next hop
- B. OTP uses LISP encapsulation to obtain routes from neighbors
- C. OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling
- D. OTP maintains the LISP control plane

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

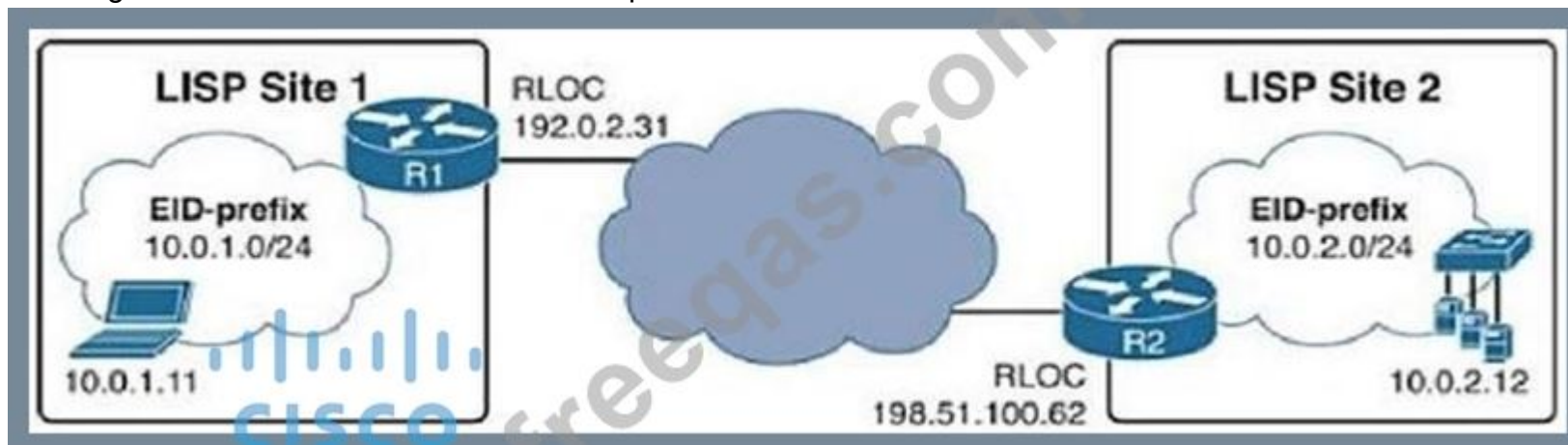
Explanation

The EIGRP Over the Top solution can be used to ensure connectivity between disparate EIGRP sites. This feature uses EIGRP on the control plane and Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) encapsulation on the data plane to route traffic across the underlying WAN architecture. EIGRP is used to distribute routes between customer edge (CE) devices within the network, and the traffic forwarded across the WAN architecture is LISP encapsulated.

EIGRP OTP only uses LISP for the data plane, EIGRP is still used for the control plane. Therefore we cannot say OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling as this requires encapsulating both data and control plane traffic -> Answer 'OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling' is not correct.

In OTP, EIGRP serves as the replacement for LISP control plane protocols (therefore EIGRP will learn the next hop, not LISP -> Answer 'LISP learns the next hop' is not correct). Instead of doing dynamic EID-to-RLOC mappings in native LISP-mapping services, EIGRP routers

running OTP over a service provider cloud create targeted sessions, use the IP addresses provided by the service provider as RLOCs, and exchange routes as EIDs. Let's take an example:



If R1 and R2 ran OTP to each other, R1 would learn about the network 10.0.2.0/24 from R2 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.2.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 198.51.100.62 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. Similarly, R2 would learn from R1 about the network 10.0.1.0/24 through EIGRP, treat the prefix 10.0.1.0/24 as an EID prefix, and take the advertising next hop 192.0.2.31 as the RLOC for this EID prefix. On both routers, this information would be used to populate the LISP mapping tables. Whenever a packet from 10.0.1.0/24 to 10.0.2.0/24 would arrive at R1, it would use its LISP mapping tables just like in ordinary LISP to discover that the packet has to be LISP encapsulated and tunneled toward 198.51.100.62, and vice versa. The LISP data plane is reused in OTP and does not change; however, the native LISP mapping and resolving mechanisms are replaced by EIGRP.

Reference: CCIE Routing and Switching V5.0 Official Cert Guide, Volume 1, Fifth Edition

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which two mechanisms are available to secure NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. IP prefix list-based
- B. IPsec
- C. TACACS-based authentication
- D. IP access list-based
- E. Encrypted authentication

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

The time kept on a machine is a critical resource and it is strongly recommend that you use the security features of NTP to avoid the accidental or malicious setting of incorrect time. The two security features available are an access list-based restriction scheme and an encrypted authentication mechanism.

Reference:

ntpm.html

NEW QUESTION: 39

In a traditional 3 tier topology, an engineer must explicitly configure a switch as the root bridge and exclude it from any further election process for the spanning-tree domain. Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Configure the spanning-tree priority to 32768
- B. Configure root guard and portfast on all access switch ports.
- C. Configure BPDU guard in all switch-to-switch connections.

D. Configure the spanning-tree priority equal to 0.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Note: The administrator can set the root bridge priority to 0 in an effort to secure the root bridge position. But there is no guarantee against a bridge with a priority of 0 and a lower MAC address.

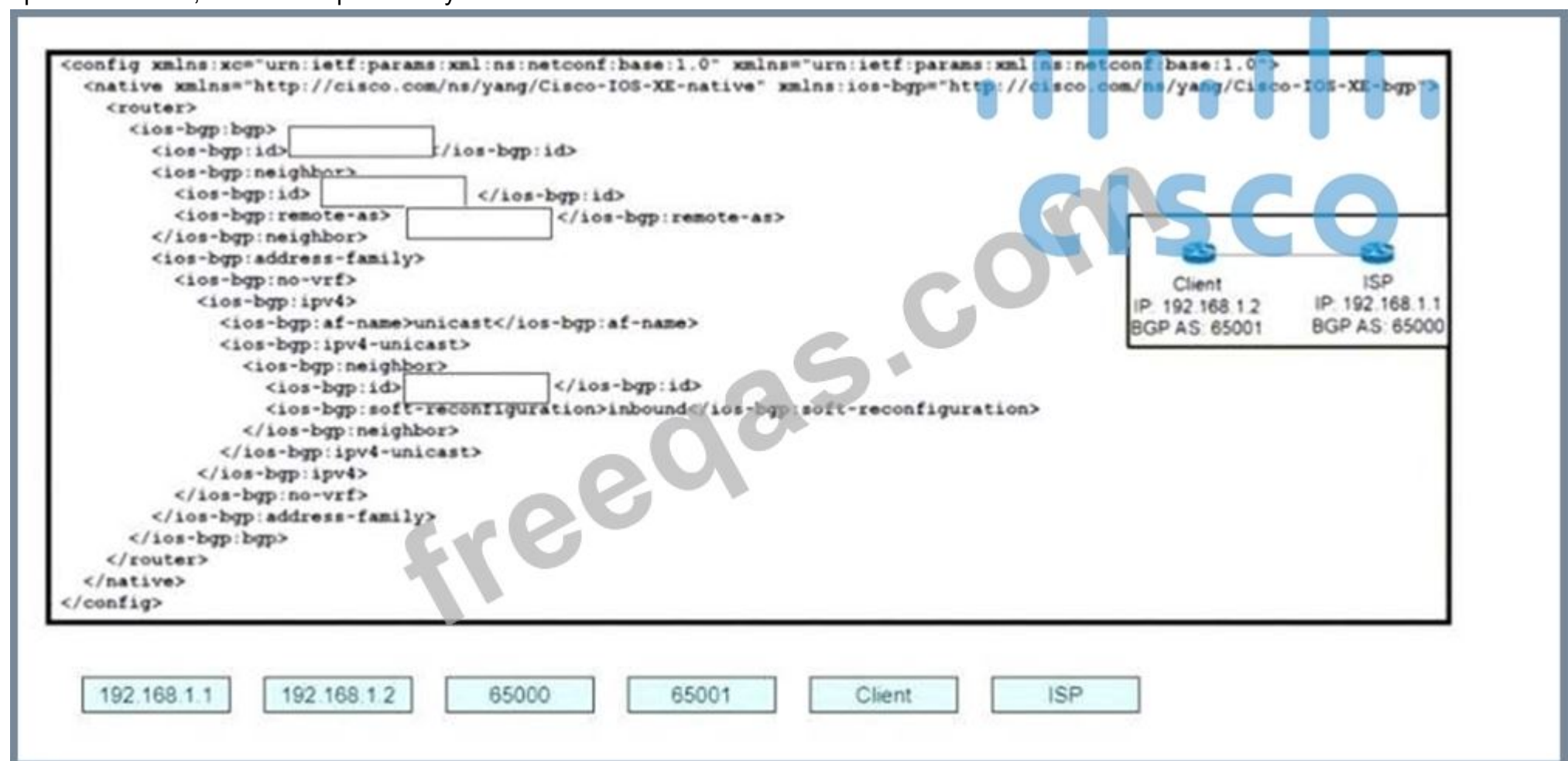
The root guard feature provides a way to enforce the root bridge placement in the network.

Root guard does not allow the port to become a STP root port, so the port is always STP-designated. If a better BPDU arrives on this port, root guard does not take the BPDU into account and elect a new STP root. Instead, root guard puts the port into the root-inconsistent STP state which is equal to a listening state. No traffic is forwarded across this port.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/10588-74.html>

NEW QUESTION: 40

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that configures BGP according to the topology. Not all options are used, and some options may be used twice.



The image shows a BGP configuration interface with a code editor and a topology diagram. The code editor contains XML snippets for BGP configuration, with some fields blank for dragging in values. The topology diagram shows a Client and an ISP connected, with their respective IP addresses and BGP AS numbers.

Code Snippets:

```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id> [ ] /ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id> [ ] </ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as> [ ] </ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id> [ ] </ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>
```

Topology Diagram:

Client	ISP
IP: 192.168.1.2	IP: 192.168.1.1
BGP AS: 65001	BGP AS: 65000

Drag-and-Drop Options:

192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	65000	65001	Client	ISP
-------------	-------------	-------	-------	--------	-----

Answer:

```

<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id>ISP</ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id>192.168.1.1</ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as>65001</ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id>65001</ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```



192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 65000 65001 Client ISP

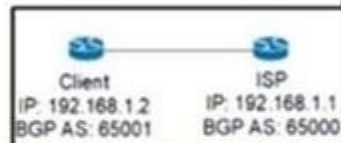
Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

```

<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
    <router>
      <ios-bgp:bgp>
        <ios-bgp:id>ISP</ios-bgp:id>
        <ios-bgp:neighbor>
          <ios-bgp:id>192.168.1.1</ios-bgp:id>
          <ios-bgp:remote-as>65001</ios-bgp:remote-as>
        </ios-bgp:neighbor>
        <ios-bgp:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:neighbor>
                  <ios-bgp:id>65001</ios-bgp:id>
                  <ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>inbound</ios-bgp:soft-reconfiguration>
                </ios-bgp:neighbor>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```



NEW QUESTION: 41

How does EIGRP differ from OSPF?

- A. EIGRP is more prone to routing loops than OSPF
- B. EIGRP has a full map of the topology, and OSPF only knows directly connected neighbors
- C. EIGRP supports equal or unequal path cost, and OSPF supports only equal path cost.
- D. EIGRP uses more CPU and memory than OSPF

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

OSPF maintains information about all the networks and running routers in its area. Each time there is a change within the area, all routers need to re-sync their database and then run SPF again. This process makes it more CPU intensive. EIGRP, on the other hand, has triggered and incremental updates. Therefore EIGRP is more efficient in terms of CPU usage and memory.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses an election process

EIGRP

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

Explanation

Diagram Description automatically generated

uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path First algorithm

uses Diffused Update Algorithm

uses bandwidth, delay, reliability, and load for routing metric

uses an election process

OSPF

EIGRP

NEW QUESTION: 43

```
<errors xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-restconf">
  <error>
    <error-message>End-of-file reached in XML
stream</error-message>
    <error-path>/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=Gigabi
tEthernet2</error-path>
    <error-tag>malformed-message</error-tag>
    <error-type>application</error-type>
  </error>
</errors>
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is using XML in an application to send information to a RESTCONF-enabled device. After sending the request, the engineer gets this response message and a HTTP response code of 400. What do these responses tell the engineer?

- A. The Accept header sent was application/xml
- B. POST was used instead of PUT to update
- C. The Content-Type header sent was application/xml.
- D. JSON body was used

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Accept and Content-type are both headers sent from a client (a browser) to a service. Accept header is a way for a client to specify the media type of the response content it is expecting and Content-type is a way to specify the media type of request being sent from the client to the server.

The response was sent in XML so we can say the Accept header sent was application/xml.

NEW QUESTION: 44



Refer to the exhibit. PC-1 must access the web server on port 8080. To allow this traffic, which statement must be added to an access control list that is applied on SW2 port G0/0 in the inbound direction?

- A. permit host 192.168.0.5 it 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- B. permit host 172.16.0.2 host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080

- C. permit host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- D. permit host 192.168.0.5 host 172.16.0.2 eq 8080

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

What is the function of the fabric control plane node In a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It is responsible for policy application and network segmentation in the fabric.
- B. It performs traffic encapsulation and security profiles enforcement in the fabric.
- C. It holds a comprehensive database that tracks endpoints and networks in the fabric.
- D. It provides Integration with legacy nonfabric-enabled environments.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Fabric control plane node (C): One or more network elements that implement the LISP Map-Server (MS) and Map-Resolver (MR) functionality. The control plane node's host tracking database keep track of all endpoints in a fabric site and associates the endpoints to fabric nodes in what is known as an EID-to-RLOC binding in LISP.

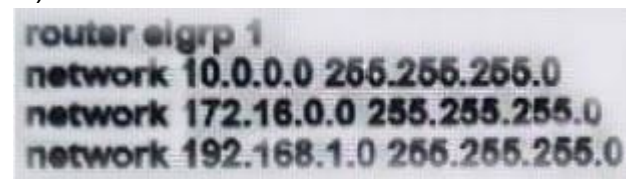
NEW QUESTION: 46



```
interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
-- output omitted for brevity --
router eigrp 1
10.0.0.0
172.16.0.0
192.168.1.0
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a router on a stick to route packets between Clients, Servers, and Printers; however, initial tests show that this configuration is not working. Which command set resolves this issue?

A)



```
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```

interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers

```

C)

```

interface Vlan10
no ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
no ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
no ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0

```

D)

```

router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.0.0

```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

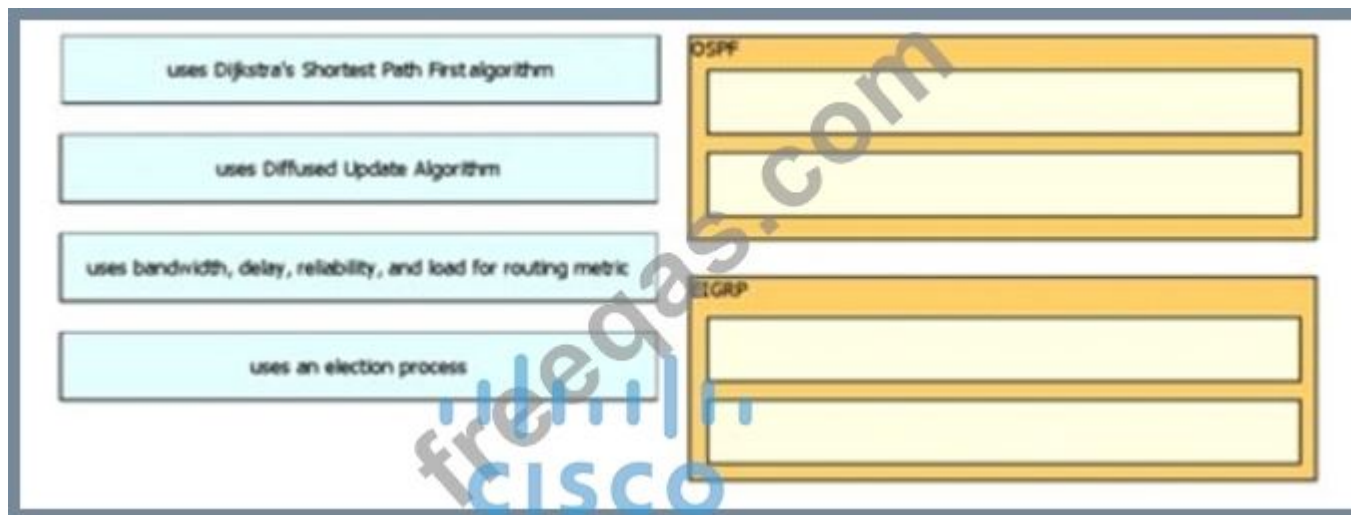
Explanation

We must reconfigure the IP address after assigning or removing an interface to a VRF. Otherwise that interface does not have an IP address.

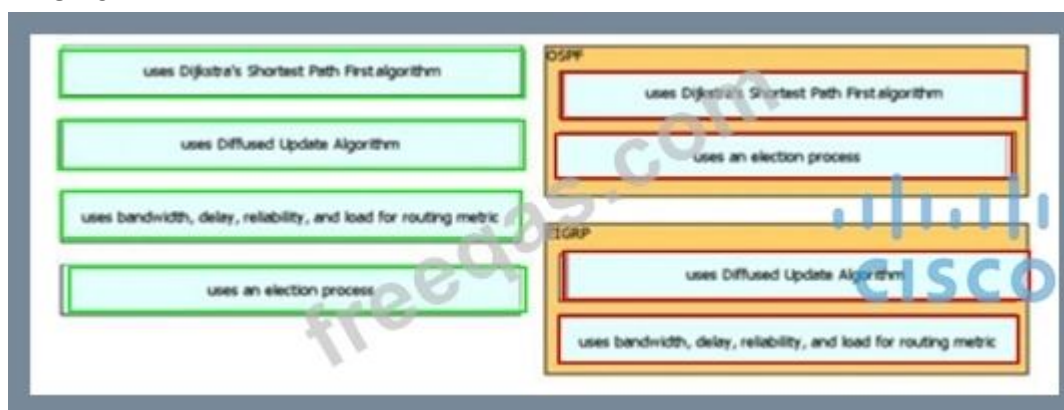
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NEW QUESTION: 47

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the protocols they apply to on the right?



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 48

Which two GRE features are configured to prevent fragmentation? (Choose two.)

- A. TCP MSS
- B. PMTUD
- C. DF bit Clear
- D. MTU ignore
- E. IP MTU
- F. TCP window size

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The **ip tcp adjust-mss** only affects TCP streams. Other kinds of IP traffic - UDP, SCTP, DCCP, ICMP, ESP, AH, to name just a few - won't be influenced by the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command, and so their datagrams must be fragmented at the IP layer. That's why it is necessary to properly **configure the ip mtu** command to let the router know how large the fragments of non-TCP-carrying IP packets can be.

NEW QUESTION: 49

How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.
- B. The FIB includes many routes a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.
- C. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route

D. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

RIB is derived from the control plane,
FIB is used for forwarding.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which two results occur if Cisco DNA Center loses connectivity to devices in the SD-Access fabric? (Choose two)

- A.** Users lose connectivity
- B.** All devices reload after detecting loss of connection to Cisco DNA Center
- C.** Cisco DNA Center is unable to collect monitoring data in Assurance.
- D.** User connectivity is unaffected.
- E.** Already connected users are unaffected, but new users cannot connect

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

Refer to the exhibit.



Cisco DNA Center has obtained the username of the client and the multiple devices that the client is using on the network. How is Cisco DNA Center getting these context details?

- A.** The administrator had to assign the username to the IP address manually in the user database tool on Cisco DNA Center.
- B.** Those details are provided to Cisco DNA Center by the Identity Services Engine
- C.** Cisco DNA Center pulled those details directly from the edge node where the user connected.
- D.** User entered those details in the Assurance app available on iOS and Android devices

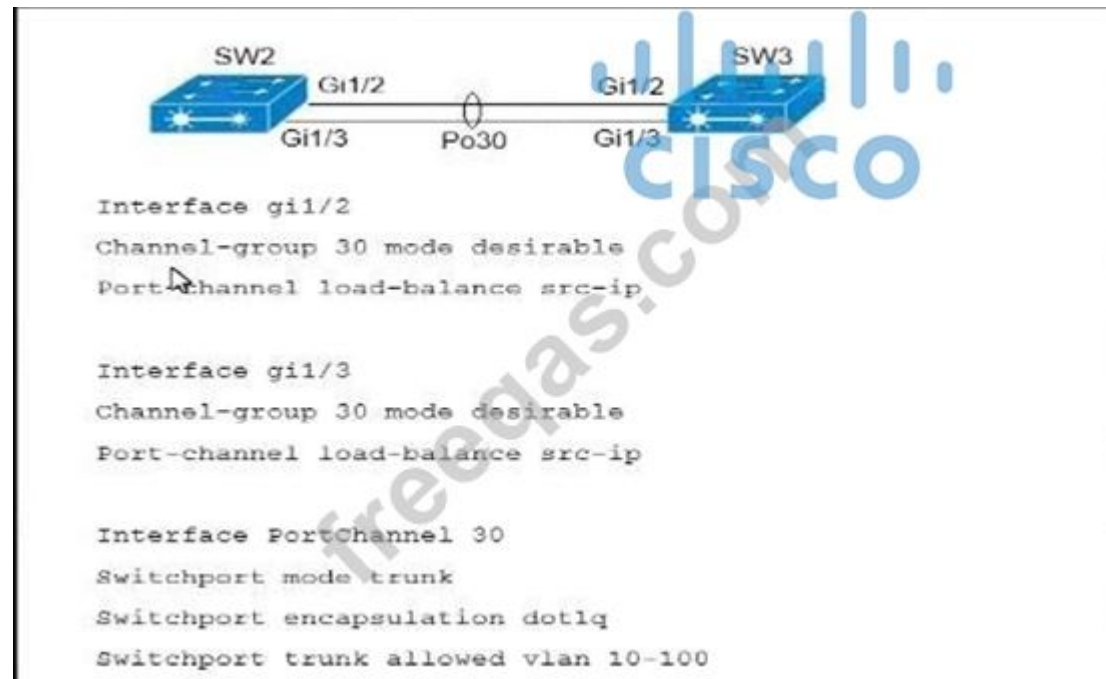
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Features of the Cisco DNA Assurance solution includes Device 360 and client 360, which provides a detailed view of the performance of any device or client over time and from any application context. Provides very granular troubleshooting in seconds.

NEW QUESTION: 52

Refer to the exhibit.



A port channel is configured between SW2 and SW3. SW2 is not running a Cisco operating system. When all physical connections are made, the port channel does not establish. Based on the configuration excerpt of SW3, what is the cause of the problem?

- A. The port-channel trunk is not allowing the native VLAN.
- B. The port-channel interface load balance should be set to src-mac
- C. The port-channel should be set to auto.
- D. The port channel on SW2 is using an incompatible protocol.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibit.



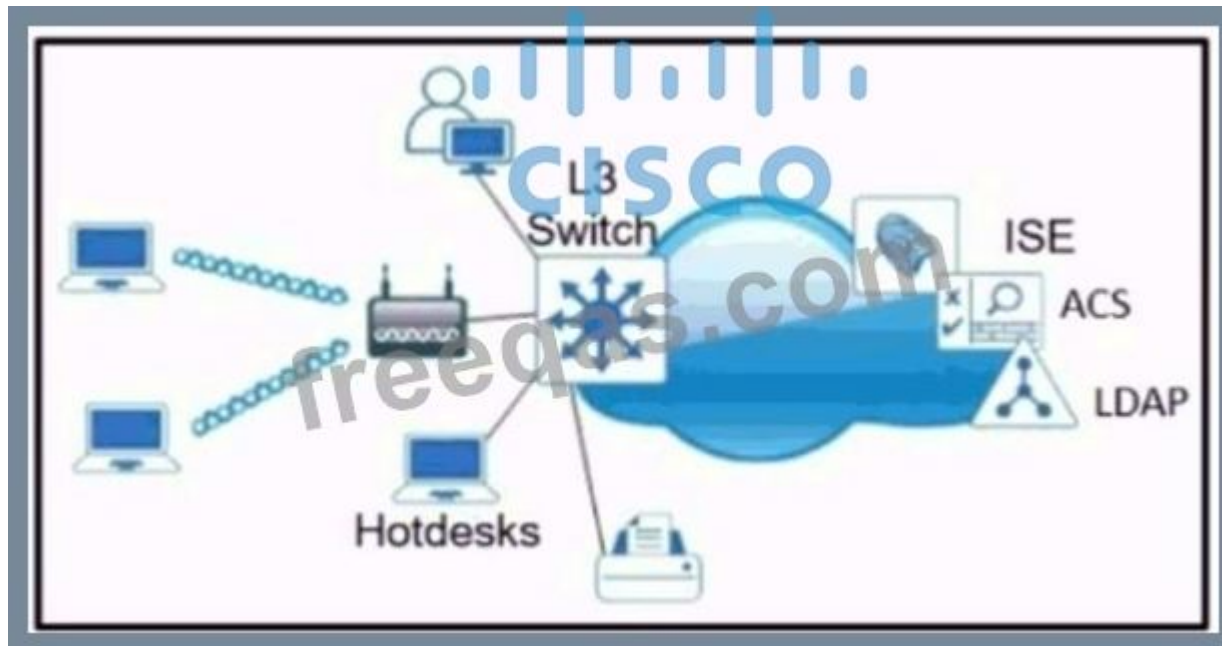
Based on the configuration in this WLAN security setting, Which method can a client use to authenticate to the network?

- A. username and password
- B. text string
- C. RADIUS token
- D. certificate

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibit.



Which single security feature is recommended to provide Network Access Control in the enterprise?

- A. port security sticky MAC
- B. WebAuth
- C. MAB
- D. 802.1X

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as the exit point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

- A. R4(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- B. R3(config-router)neighbor 10.1.1.1 weight 200
- C. R3(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- D. R4(config-router)nighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Local preference is an indication to the AS about which path has preference to exit the AS in order to reach a certain network. A path with a higher local preference is preferred. The default value for local preference is 100.

Unlike the weight attribute, which is only relevant to the local router, local preference is an attribute that routers exchange in the same AS. The local preference is set with the "bgp default local-preference. In this case, both R3 & R4 have exit links but R4 has higher local-preference so R4 will be chosen as the preferred exit point from AS 200.

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which two protocols are used with YANG data models? (Choose two.)

- A. TLS
- B. RESTCONF
- C. HTTPS
- D. NETCONF

YANG (Yet Another Next Generation) is a data modeling language for the definition of data sent over network management protocols such as the NETCONF and RESTCONF.

E. SSH

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

In a Cisco SD-WAN solution, which two functions are performed by OMP? (Choose two.)

- A. advertisement of network prefixes and their attributes
- B. gathering of underlay infrastructure data
- C. segmentation and differentiation of traffic
- D. configuration of control and data policies
- E. delivery of crypto keys

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which unit measures the power of a radio signal with reference to 1 milliwatt?

- A. dBw
- B. dBm
- C. mW
- D. dBi

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

dBm is an abbreviation for "decibels relative to one milliwatt," where one milliwatt (1 mW) equals 1/1000 of a watt. It follows the same scale as dB. Therefore 0 dBm = 1 mW, 30 dBm = 1 W, and -20 dBm = 0.01 mW

NEW QUESTION: 59

Refer to the exhibit.



Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20?

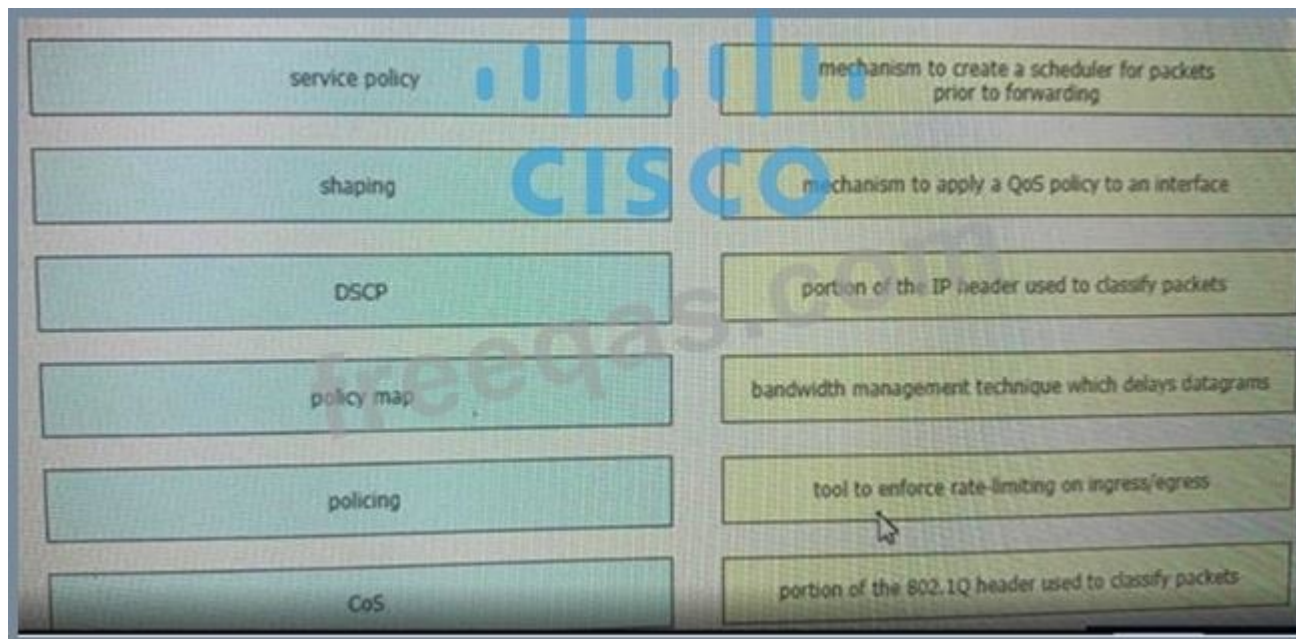
- A. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 1
- B. spanning-tree mst 1 root primary
- C. spanning-tree mstp vlan 10,20 root primary
- D. spanning-tree mst vlan 10,20 priority root
- E. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 4096

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

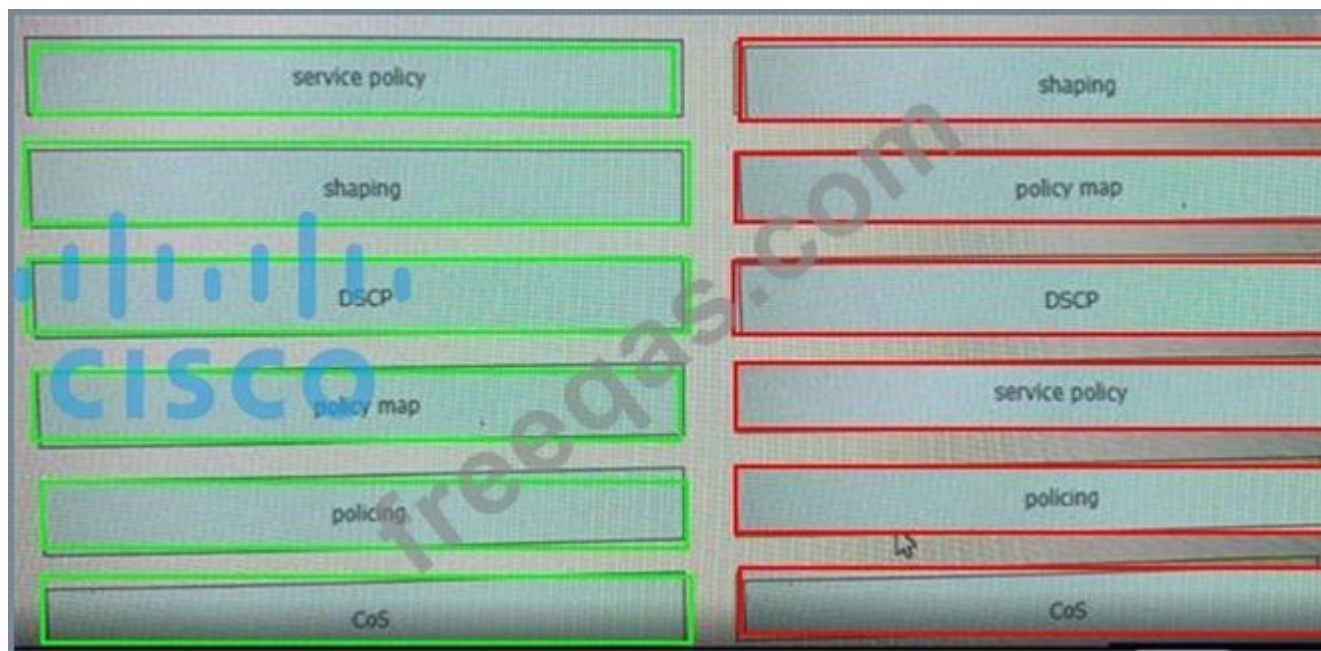
Priority values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440. All other values are rejected.

NEW QUESTION: 60

Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 61

What does the LAP send when multiple WLCs respond to the CISCO_CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain hostname during the CAPWAP discovery and join process?

- A. broadcast discover request
- B. join request to all the WLCs
- C. unicast discovery request to each WLC
- D. Unicast discovery request to the first WLS that resolves the domain name

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The AP will attempt to resolve the DNS name CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the AP is able to resolve this name to one or more IP addresses, the AP sends a unicast CAPWAP Discovery Message to the resolved IP address(es). Each WLC that receives the CAPWAP Discovery Request Message replies with a unicast CAPWAP Discovery Response to the AP.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

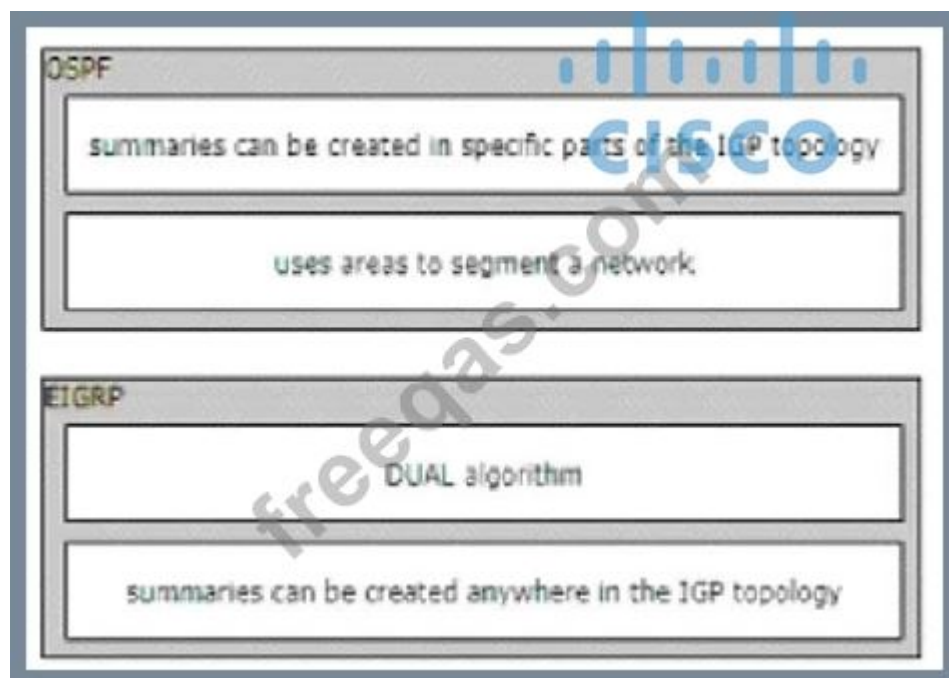
summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology



NEW QUESTION: 63

Which statement about LISP encapsulation in an EIGRP OTP implementation is true?

- A. LISP learns the next hop
- B. OTP uses LISP encapsulation to obtain routes from neighbors
- C. OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling
- D. OTP maintains the LISP control plane

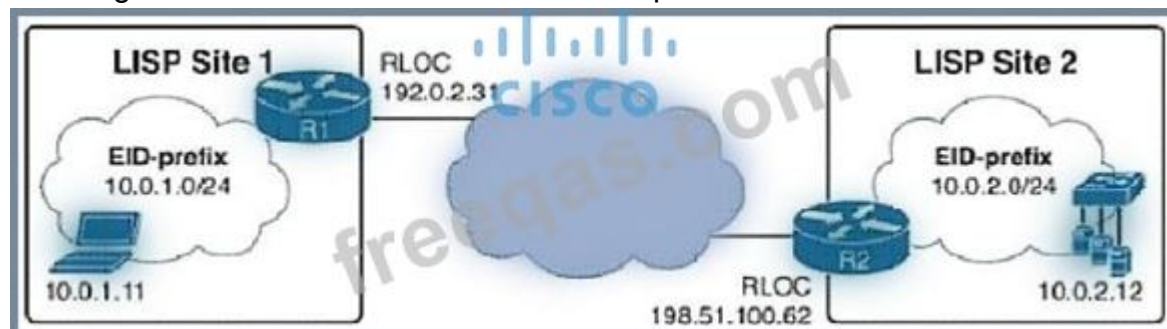
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The EIGRP Over the Top solution can be used to ensure connectivity between disparate EIGRP sites. This feature uses EIGRP on the control plane and Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) encapsulation on the data plane to route traffic across the underlying WAN architecture. EIGRP is used to distribute routes between customer edge (CE) devices within the network, and the traffic forwarded across the WAN architecture is LISP encapsulated.

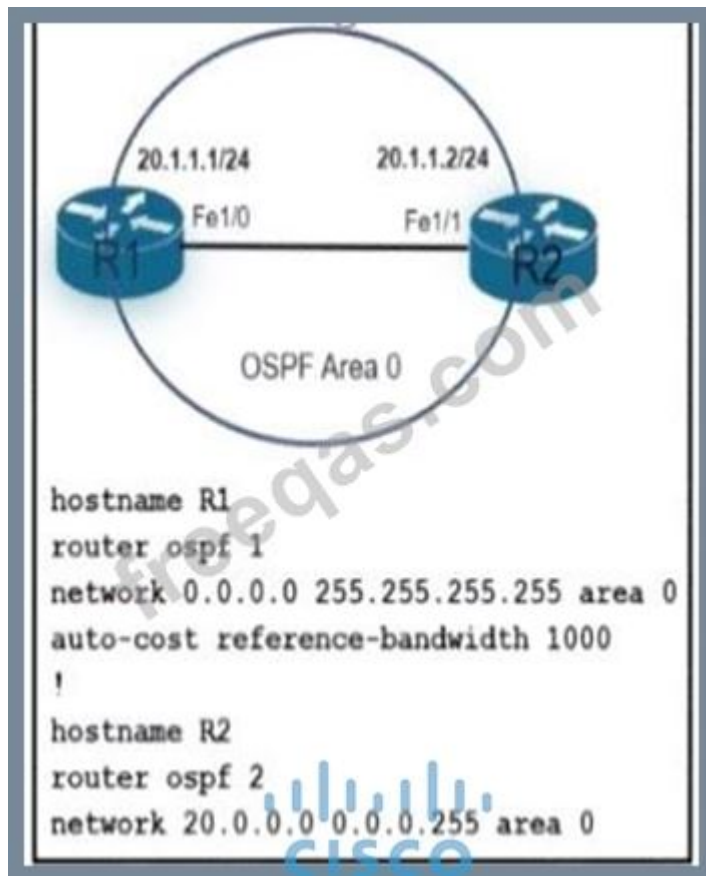
EIGRP OTP only uses LISP for the data plane, EIGRP is still used for the control plane. Therefore we cannot say OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling as this requires encapsulating both data and control plane traffic -> Answer 'OTP uses LISP encapsulation for dynamic multipoint tunneling' is not correct.

In OTP, EIGRP serves as the replacement for LISP control plane protocols (therefore EIGRP will learn the next hop, not LISP -> Answer 'LISP learns the next hop' is not correct). Instead of doing dynamic EID-to-RLOC mappings in native LISP-mapping services, EIGRP routers running OTP over a service provider cloud create targeted sessions, use the IP addresses provided by the service provider as RLOCs, and exchange routes as EIDs. Let's take an example:



NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- A. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0. area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1# sh run | begin line con
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line aux 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
  password 7 045802150C2E
  login
line vty 5 15
  password 7 045802150C2E
  login
!
end

R1# sh run | include aaa | enable
no aaa new-model
R1#

```

Which privilege level is assigned to VTY users?

- A. 13
- B. 1
- C. 15
- D. 7

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router1#
Router1#show run int tunnel 0
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 95 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel destination 192.168.10.2
end

Router1#show ip int br

```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0	192.168.1.1	YES	manual	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
GigabitEthernet0/2	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
GigabitEthernet0/3	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
Loopback0	192.168.10.1	YES	manual	up	up
Tunnel0	172.16.1.1	YES	manual	up	down

```

Router1#

```

Which command must be applied to Router 1 to bring the GRE tunnel to an up/up state?

- A. Router1(config-if)#tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1
- B. Router1(config-if)#tunnel source Loopback0
- C. Router1(config-if)#tunnel mode gre multipoint
- D. Router1 (config)#interface tunnel0

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

What is a characteristic of Cisco DNA Northbound APIs?

- A. They simplify the management of network infrastructure devices.
- B. They utilize multivendor support APIs.
- C. They utilize RESTCONF.
- D. They enable automation of network infrastructure based on intent.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

Refer to the exhibit.



Security policy requires all idle-exec sessions to be terminated in 600 seconds. Which configuration achieves this goal?

- A. line vty 0 4
exec-timeout 600
- B. line vty 0 15
exec-timeout 600
- C. line vty 0 15
exec-timeout 10 0
- D. line vty 0 15
absolute-timeout 600

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

Wireless users report frequent disconnections from the wireless network. While troubleshooting a network engineer finds that after the user a disconnect, the connection re-establishes automatically without any input required. The engineer also notices these message logs .

```
AP 'AP2' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:54:04 PM  
AP 'AP4' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:44:49 PM  
AP 'AP7' is down. Reason: Radio channel set. 6:34:32 PM
```

Which action reduces the user impact?

- A. increase the AP heartbeat timeout
- B. increase BandSelect
- C. enable coverage hole detection
- D. increase the dynamic channel assignment interval

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

These message logs inform that the radio channel has been reset (and the AP must be down briefly). With dynamic channel assignment (DCA), the radios can frequently switch from one channel to another but it also makes disruption. The default DCA interval is 10 minutes, which is matched with the time of the message logs. By increasing the DCA interval, we can reduce the number of times our users are disconnected for changing radio channels.

NEW QUESTION: 70

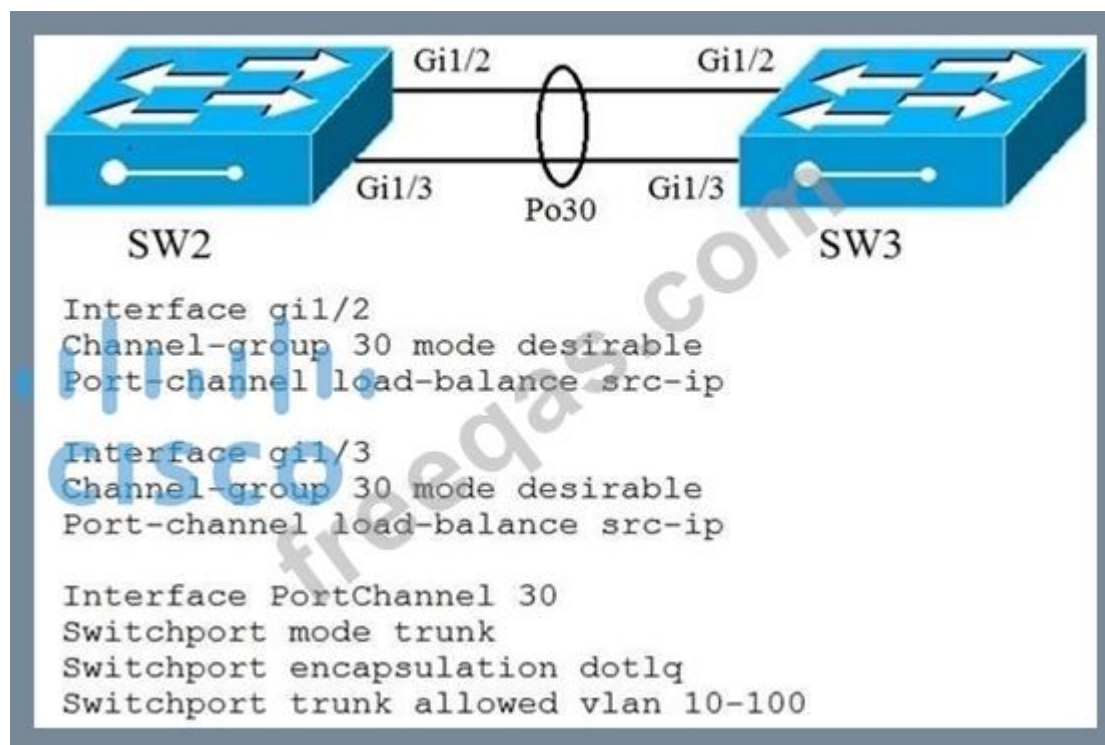
Which technology is used as the basis for the cisco SD-Access data plane?

- A. LISP
- B. IPsec
- C. 802.1Q
- D. VXLAN

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

Refer to the exhibit.



A port channel is configured between SW2 and SW3. SW2 is not running a Cisco operating system. When all physical connections are made, the port channel does not establish.

Based on the configuration except of SW3, what is the cause of the problem?

- A. The port channel on SW2 is using an incompatible protocol.
- B. The port-channel mode should be set to auto.
- C. The port-channel trunk is not allowing the native VLAN.
- D. The port-channel interface load balance should be set to src-mac.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

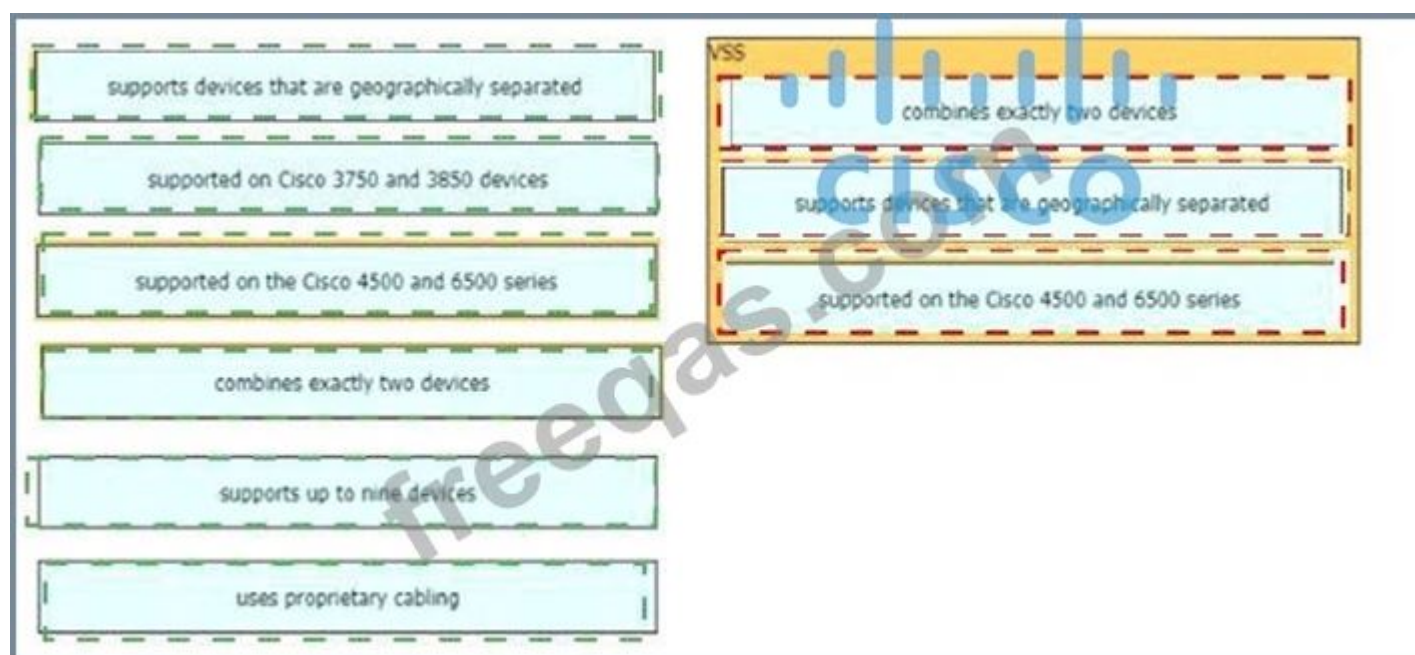
Drag and drop the descriptions of the VSS technology from the left to the right. Not all options are used.

- supports devices that are geographically separated
- supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices
- supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series
- combines exactly two devices
- supports up to nine devices
- uses proprietary cabling

VSS

CISCO

Answer:

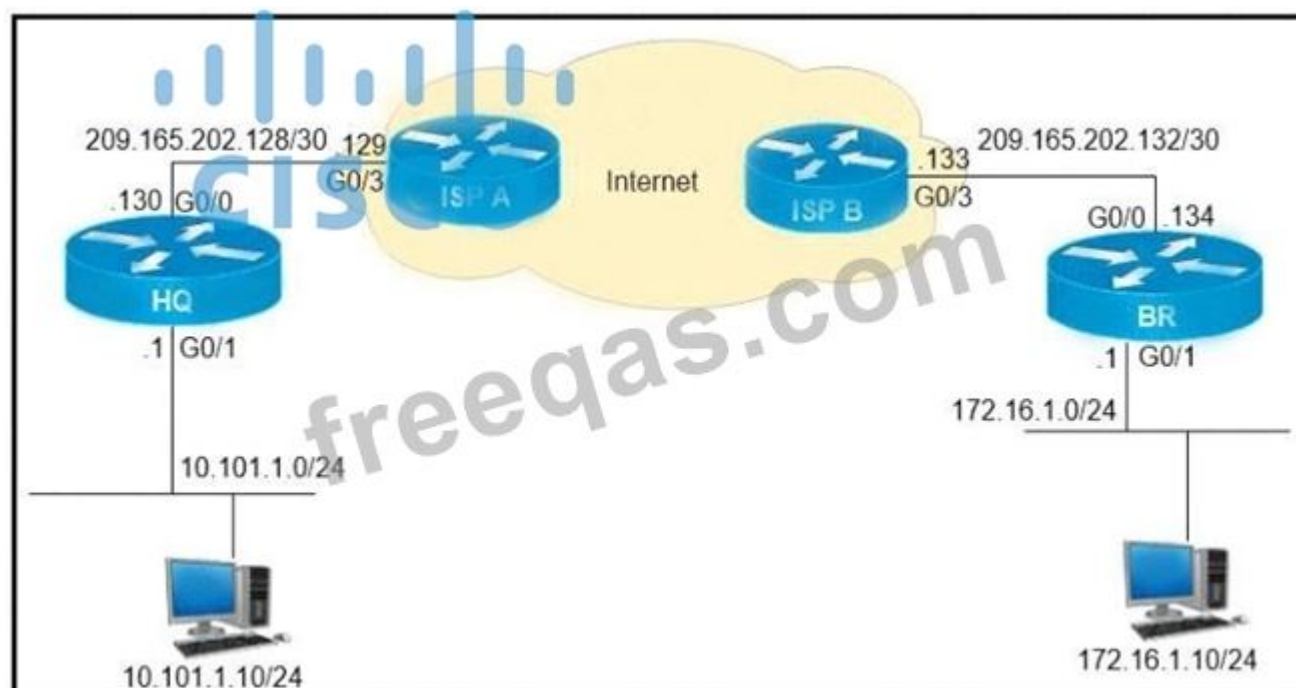


Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 73

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration must be applied to the HQ router to set up a GRE tunnel between the HQ and BR routers?

- ☐ interface Tunnell
ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
- ☐ interface Tunnell
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.133
- ☐ interface Tunnell
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
- ☐ interface Tunnell
ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0
tunnel destination 209.165.202.134

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/how-to-configure-a-gre-tunnel/ta-p/3131970#toc-hld--14>

NEW QUESTION: 74

A response code of 404 is received while using the REST API on Cisco UNA Center to POST to this URI.

/dna/intent/api/v1 /template-programmer/project

What does the code mean?

- A.** The client made a request a resource that does not exist.
- B.** The server has not implemented the functionality that is needed to fulfill the request.
- C.** The request accepted for processing, but the processing was not completed.
- D.** The POST/PUT request was fulfilled and a new resource was created, Information about the resource is in the response body.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The 404 (Not Found) error status code indicates that the REST API can't map the client's URI to a resource but may be available in the future. Subsequent requests by the client are permissible.

NEW QUESTION: 75

What are two device roles in Cisco SD-Access fabric? (Choose two.)

- A.** border node
- B.** vBond controller
- C.** edge node
- D.** core switch
- E.** access switch

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

An engineer configures a WLAN with fast transition enabled Some legacy clients fail to connect to this WLAN Which feature allows the legacy clients to connect while still allowing other clients to use fast transition based on then OLTIs?

- A.** over the DS
- B.** adaptive R
- C.** 802.11V
- D.** 802.11k

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

802.11r Fast Transition (FT) Roaming is an amendment to the 802.11 IEEE standards. It is a new concept for roaming. The initial handshake with the new AP occurs before client roams to the target AP. Therefor it is called Fast Transition. 802.11r provides two methods of roaming:
+ Over-the-air: With this type of roaming, the client communicates directly with the target AP using IEEE 802.11 authentication with the Fast Transition (FT) authentication algorithm.
+ Over-the-DS (distribution system): With this type of roaming, the client communicates with the target AP through the current AP. The communication between the client and the target AP is carried in FT action frames between the client and the current AP and is then sent through the controller.

But both of these methods do not deal with legacy clients.

The 802.11k allows 11k capable clients to request a neighbor report containing information about known neighbor APs that are candidates for roaming.

Reference:

IEEE 802.11v is an amendment to the IEEE 802.11 standard which describes numerous enhancements to wireless network management. One such enhancement is Network assisted Power Savings which helps clients to improve the battery life by enabling them to sleep longer. Another enhancement is Network assisted Roaming which enables the WLAN to send requests to associated clients, advising the clients as to better APs to associate to. This is useful for both load balancing and in directing poorly connected clients.

Cisco 802.11r supports three modes: + Pure mode: only allows 802.11r client to connect + Mixed mode: allows both clients that do and do not support FT to connect + Adaptive mode: does not advertise the FT AKM at all, but will use FT when supported clients connect Therefore "Adaptive mode" is the best answer here.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which IPv6 migration method relies on dynamic tunnels that use the 2002::/16 reserved address space?

- A. GRE
- B. 6RD
- C. 6to4
- D. ISATAP

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

6to4 tunnel is a technique which relies on reserved address space 2002::/16 (you must remember this range). These tunnels determine the appropriate destination address by combining the IPv6 prefix with the globally unique destination 6to4 border router's IPv4 address, beginning with the 2002::/16 prefix, in this format:

2002:border-router-IPv4-address::/48

For example, if the border-router-IPv4-address is 64.101.64.1, the tunnel interface will have an IPv6 prefix of 2002:4065:4001:1::/64, where 4065:4001 is the hexadecimal equivalent of

64.101.64.1. This technique allows IPv6 sites to communicate with each other over the IPv4 network without explicit tunnel setup but we have to implement it on all routers on the path.

NEW QUESTION: 78

Drag and Drop the decryptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology	OSPF
uses areas to segment a network	
DUAL algorithm	
summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology	EIGRP

Answer:

OSPF

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

NEW QUESTION: 79

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure types on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 80

Which statement about TLS is true when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server.
- B. It is no supported on Cisco devices.
- C. It required certificates for authentication.
- D. It is used for HTTP and HTTPs requests.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

When a device boots up with the startup configuration, the nginx process will be running. NGINX is an internal webserver that acts as a proxy webserver. It provides Transport Layer Security (TLS)-based HTTPS. RESTCONF request sent via HTTPS is first received by the NGINX proxy web server, and the request is transferred to the confd web server for further syntax/semantics check.

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which action is a function of VTEP in VXLAN?

- A. tunneling traffic from IPv6 to IPv4 VXLANs
- B. allowing encrypted communication on the local VXLAN Ethernet segment

C. encapsulating and de-encapsulating VXLAN Ethernet frames

D. tunneling traffic from IPv4 to IPv6 VXLANs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

VTEPs connect between Overlay and Underlay network and they are responsible for encapsulating frame into VXLAN packets to send across IP network (Underlay) then decapsulating when the packets leaves the VXLAN tunnel.

VTEPs connect between Overlay and Underlay network and they are responsible for encapsulating frame into VXLAN packets to send across IP network (Underlay) then decapsulating when the packets leaves the VXLAN tunnel.



NEW QUESTION: 82

Which QoS component alters a packet to change the way that traffic is treated in the network?

A. Marking

B. Classification

C. Shaping

D. Policing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

QoS Packet Marking refers to changing a field within a packet either at Layer 2 (802.1Q/p CoS, MPLS EXP) or Layer 3 (IP Precedence, DSCP and/or IP ECN).

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos_mqc/configuration/xe-16/qosmqc-xe-16-book/qos-mrkg.html

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which statement about multicast RPs is true?

A. RPs are required only when using protocol independent multicast dense mode.

B. RPs are required for protocol independent multicast sparse mode and dense mode.

C. By default, the RP is needed periodically to maintain sessions with sources and receivers

D. By default, the RP is needed only to start new sessions with sources and receivers.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A rendezvous point (RP) is required only in networks running Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM).

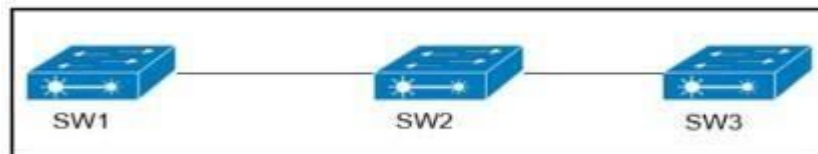
By default, the RP is needed only to start new sessions with sources and receivers.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/solutions_docs/ip_multicast/White_papers/rps.html For your information, in PIM-SM, only network segments with active receivers that have explicitly requested multicast data will be forwarded the traffic. This method of delivering multicast data is in contrast to the PIM dense mode (PIM-DM) model. In PIM-DM, multicast traffic is initially flooded to all segments of the network. Routers that have no downstream neighbors or directly connected receivers prune back the unwanted traffic.

NEW QUESTION: 84

Refer to exhibit.



VLANs 50 and 60 exist on the trunk links between all switches All access ports on SW3 are configured for VLAN 50 and SW1 is the VTP server Which command ensures that SW3 receives frames only from VLAN 50?

- A. SW1 (config)#vtp pruning
- B. SW3(config)#vtp mode transparent
- C. SW2(config)=vtp pruning
- D. SW1 (config >vtp mode transparent

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

SW3 does not have VLAN 60 so it should not receive traffic for this VLAN (sent from SW2).

Therefore we should configure VTP Pruning on SW3 so that SW2 does not forward VLAN 60 traffic to SW3. Also notice that we need to configure pruning on SW1 (the VTP Server), not SW2.

NEW QUESTION: 85

An engineer is describing QoS to a client. Which two facts apply to traffic policing? (Choose two.)

- A. Policing adapts to network congestion by queuing excess traffic
- B. Policing should be performed as close to the destination as possible
- C. Policing drops traffic that exceeds the defined rate
- D. Policing typically delays the traffic, rather than drops it
- E. Policing should be performed as close to the source as possible

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Traffic policing propagates bursts. When the traffic rate reaches the configured maximum rate (or committed information rate), excess traffic is dropped (or remarked). The result is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs.

Unlike traffic shaping, traffic policing does not cause delay.

Classification (which includes traffic policing, traffic shaping and queuing techniques) should take place at the network edge. It is recommended that classification occur as close to the source of the traffic as possible.

Also according to this Cisco link, "policing traffic as close to the source as possible".

NEW QUESTION: 86

Which method does the enable secret password option use to encrypt device passwords?

- A. MD5
- B. PAP
- C. CHAP
- D. AES

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/remote-authentication-dial-user-service-radius/107614-64.html>

NEW QUESTION: 87

Drag and drop the threat defense solutions from the left onto their descriptions on the right.

Umbrella	provides malware protection on endpoints
AMP4E	provides IPS/IDS capabilities
FTD	performs security analytics by collecting network flows
StealthWatch	protects against email threat vector
ESA	provides DNS protection

Answer:

Umbrella	AMP4E
AMP4E	FTD
FTD	StealthWatch
StealthWatch	ESA
ESA	Umbrella

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 88

What would be the preferred way to implement a loopless switch network where there are 1500 defined VLANs and it is necessary to load the shared traffic through two main aggregation points based on the VLAN identifier?

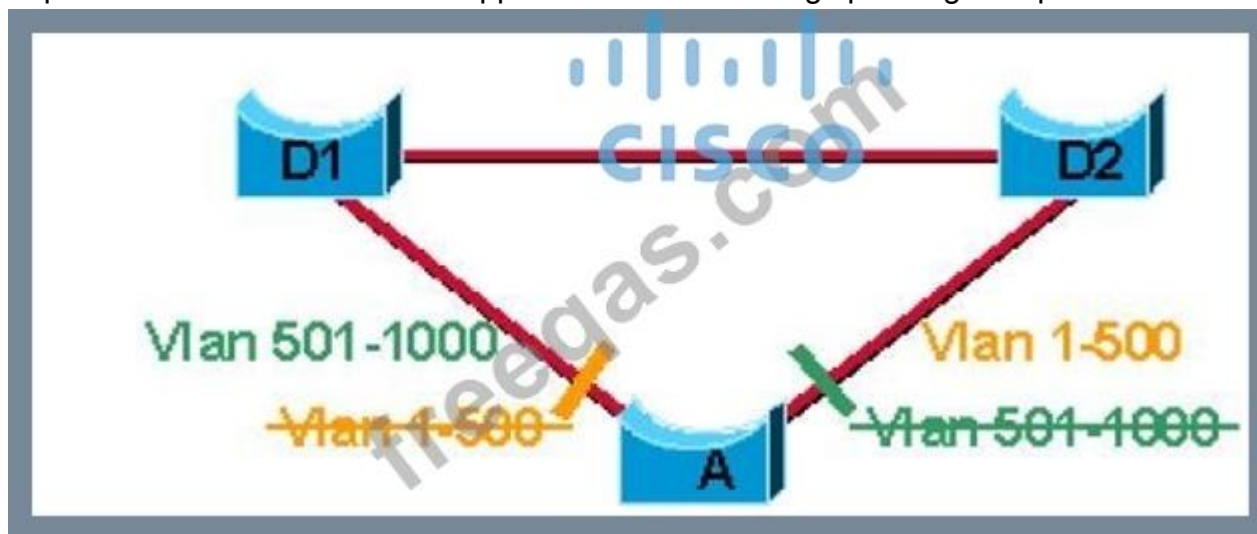
- A. 802.1D
- B. 802.1s
- C. 802.1W
- D. 802.1AE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Where to Use MST This diagram shows a common design that features access Switch A with 1000 VLANs redundantly connected to two distribution Switches, D1 and D2. In this setup, users connect to Switch A, and the network administrator typically seeks to achieve load balancing on the access switch Uplinks based on even or odd VLANs, or any other scheme deemed appropriate.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/24248-147.html>



NEW QUESTION: 89

Which tool is used in Cisco DNA Center to build generic configurations that are able to be applied on device with similar network settings?

- A. Command Runner

- B. Template Editor
- C. Application Policies
- D. Authentication Template

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cisco DNA Center provides an interactive editor called Template Editor to author CLI templates. Template Editor is a centralized CLI management tool to help design a set of device configurations that you need to build devices in a branch. When you have a site, office, or branch that uses a similar set of devices and configurations, you can use Template Editor to build generic configurations and apply the configurations to one or more devices in the branch.

Reference:

network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-3/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_3/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_3_chapter_0111.html

NEW QUESTION: 90

What is a benefit of data modeling languages like YANG?

- A. They enable programmers to change or write their own application within the device operating system.
- B. They create more secure and efficient SNMP OIDs.
- C. They make the CLI simpler and more efficient.
- D. They provide a standardized data structure, which results in configuration scalability and consistency.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) is a language which is only used to describe data models (structure). It is not XML or JSON.

NEW QUESTION: 91

Refer to the exhibit.

<https://mydevice.mycompany.com/getstuff?queryName=errors&queryResults=yes>

Which network script automation option or tool is used in the exhibit?

- A. REST correct
- B. Python
- C. Bash script
- D. EEM
- E. NETCONF

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Which component handles the orchestration plane of the Cisco SD-WAN?

- A. vBond
- B. vSmart
- C. vEdge
- D. vManage

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the orchestration tools that they describe on the right.

uses a pull model

declarative

uses playbooks

procedural

Ansible

Puppet

Answer:

uses a pull model

declarative

uses playbooks

procedural

Ansible

uses playbooks

procedural

Puppet

uses a pull model

declarative

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 94

What is a characteristic of YANG?

- A. It allows model developers to create custom data types
- B. It structures data in an object-oriented fashion to promote model reuse
- C. It is a Cisco proprietary language that models NETCONF data
- D. It provides loops and conditionals to control how within models

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

An engineer configures a WLAN with fast transition enabled. Some legacy clients fail to connect to this WLAN. Which feature allows the legacy clients to connect while still allowing other clients to use fast transition based on their OLTIs?

- A. over the DS
- B. adaptive R
- C. 802.11V
- D. 802.11k

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

JSON data is written as name/value pairs.

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

"name": "Mark"

JSON can use arrays. Array values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null.

For example:

```
{  
  "name": "John",  
  "age": 30,  
  "alive": true,  
  "cars": [ "Ford", "BMW", "Fiat" ]  
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 96

In a Cisco SD-Access wireless architecture, which device manages endpoint ID to Edge Node bindings?

- A. fabric control plane node

- B. fabric wireless controller
- C. fabric border node
- D. fabric edge node.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

SD-Access Wireless Architecture Control Plane Node -A Closer Look

Fabric Control-Plane Node is based on a LISP Map Server / Resolver

Runs the LISP Endpoint ID Database to provide overlay reachability information + A simple Host Database, that tracks Endpoint ID to Edge Node bindings (RLOCs) + Host Database supports multiple types of Endpoint ID (EID), such as IPv4 /32, IPv6 /128* or MAC/48 + Receives prefix registrations from Edge Nodes for wired clients, and from Fabric mode WLCs for wireless clients + Resolves lookup requests from FE to locate Endpoints + Updates Fabric Edge nodes, Border nodes with wireless client mobility and RLOC information

NEW QUESTION: 97

Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- A. underlay network
- B. VPN routing/forwarding
- C. easy virtual network
- D. overlay network

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

An *overlay* network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which feature must be configured to allow packet capture over Layer 3 infrastructure'?

- A. VSPAN
- B. IPSPAN
- C. RSPAN
- D. ERSPAN

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Encapsulated remote SPAN (ERSPAN): encapsulated Remote SPAN (ERSPAN), as the name says, brings generic routing encapsulation (GRE) for all captured traffic and allows it to be extended across Layer 3 domains.

NEW QUESTION: 99

```

{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet": {
    "name": "1",
    "vrf": {
      "forwarding": "MANAGEMENT"
    },
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary": {
          "address": "10.0.0.151",
          "mask": "255.255.255.0"
        }
      }
    },
    "mop": {
      "enabled": false
    },
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
      "auto": true
    }
  }
}

```

Refer to the exhibit Drag and drop the snippets into the RESTCONF request to form the request that returns this response Not all options are used

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/

HTTP Verb-

Body- N/A

Headers- -application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

CISCO

POST	Accept	Cisco-IOS-XE
interface/GigabitEthernet/1/	GET	PUT

Answer:

URL - http://10.10.10.10/restconf/api/running/native/ interface/GigabitEthernet/1/

HTTP Verb- GET

Body- N/A

Headers- Accept -application/vnd.yang.data+json

Authentication-privileged level 15 credentials

POST Accept Cisco-IOS-XE

interface/GigabitEthernet/1/ GET PUT

NEW QUESTION: 100

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left to the correct Infrastructure deployment type on the right.

significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs	On-premises
pay-as-you-go model	
physical location of data can be defined in contract with provider	
very scalable and fast delivery of changes in scale	Cloud
company has control over the physical security of equipment	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 101

In which two ways does TCAM differ from CAM? (Choose two.)

- A. CAM is used for software switching mechanisms, and TCAM is used for hardware switching mechanisms.
- B. CAM is used by routers for IP address lookups, and TCAM is used to make Layer 2 forwarding decisions.
- C. CAM is used to make Layer 2 forwarding decisions, and TCAM is used for Layer 3 address lookups.
- D. The MAC address table is contained in TCAM, and ACL and QoS information is stored in CAM.
- E. The MAC address table is contained in CAM, and ACL and QoS information is stored in TCAM.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

An engineer is concerned with the deployment of new application that is sensitive to inter-packet delay variance. Which command configures the router to be the destination of jitter measurements?

- A. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000
- B. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000
- C. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000
- D. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Cisco IOS IP SLA Responder is a Cisco IOS Software component whose functionality is to respond to Cisco IOS IP SLA request packets. The IP SLA source sends control packets before the operation starts to establish a connection to the responder. Once the control packet is acknowledged, test packets are sent to the responder.

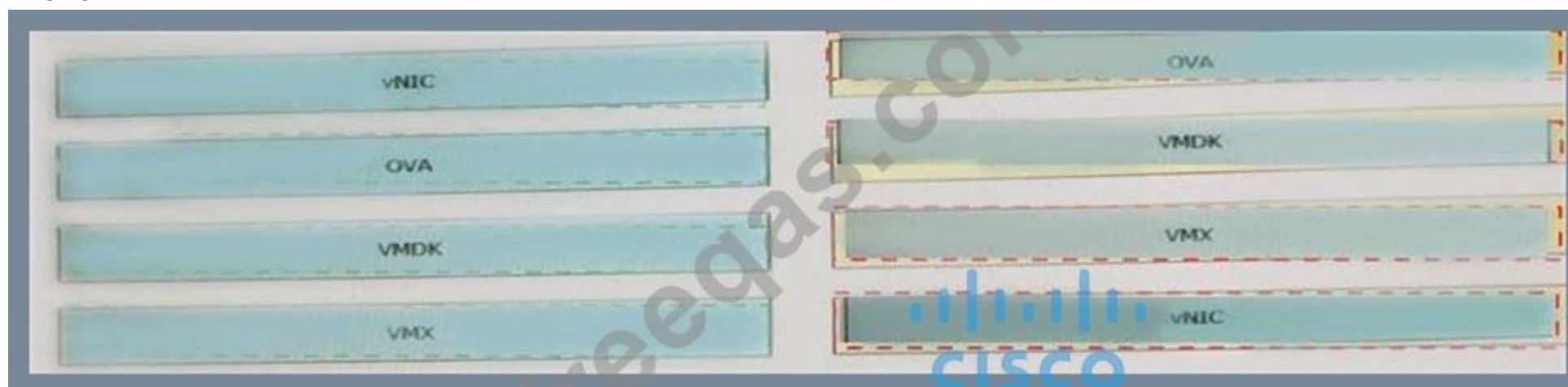
The responder inserts a time-stamp when it receives a packet and factors out the destination processing time and adds time-stamps to the sent packets. This feature allows the calculation of unidirectional packet loss, latency, and jitter measurements with the kind of accuracy that is not possible with ping or other dedicated probe testing.

NEW QUESTION: 103

Drag and drop the virtual component from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

- + configuration file containing settings for a virtual machine such as guest OS: VMX
- + component of a virtual machine responsible for sending packets to the hypervisor: vNIC
- + zip file containing a virtual machine configuration file and a virtual disk: OVA
- + file containing a virtual machine disk drive: VMDK

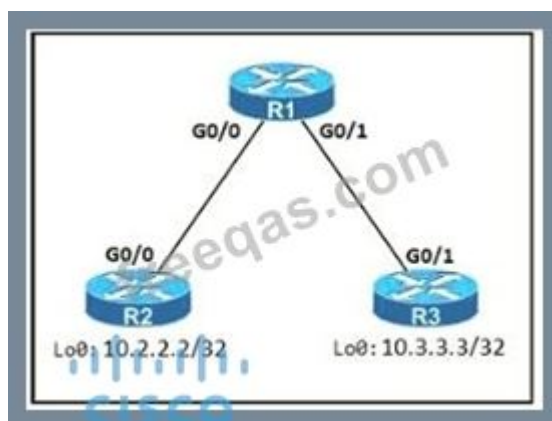
The VMX file simply holds the virtual machine configuration.

VMDK (short for Virtual Machine Disk) is a file format that describes containers for virtual hard disk drives to be used in virtual machines like VMware Workstation or VirtualBox.

An OVA file is an Open Virtualization Appliance that contains a compressed, "installable" version of a virtual machine. When you open an OVA file it extracts the VM and imports it into whatever virtualization software you have installed on your computer.

NEW QUESTION: 104

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny Telnet traffic from the loopback interface of router R3 to the loopback interface of router R2 during the weekend hours. All other traffic between the loopback interfaces of routers R3 and R2 must be allowed at all times. Which command accomplish this task?

A)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic Saturday Sunday 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

B)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic Friday Sunday 00:00 to 00:00

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

C)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

D)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

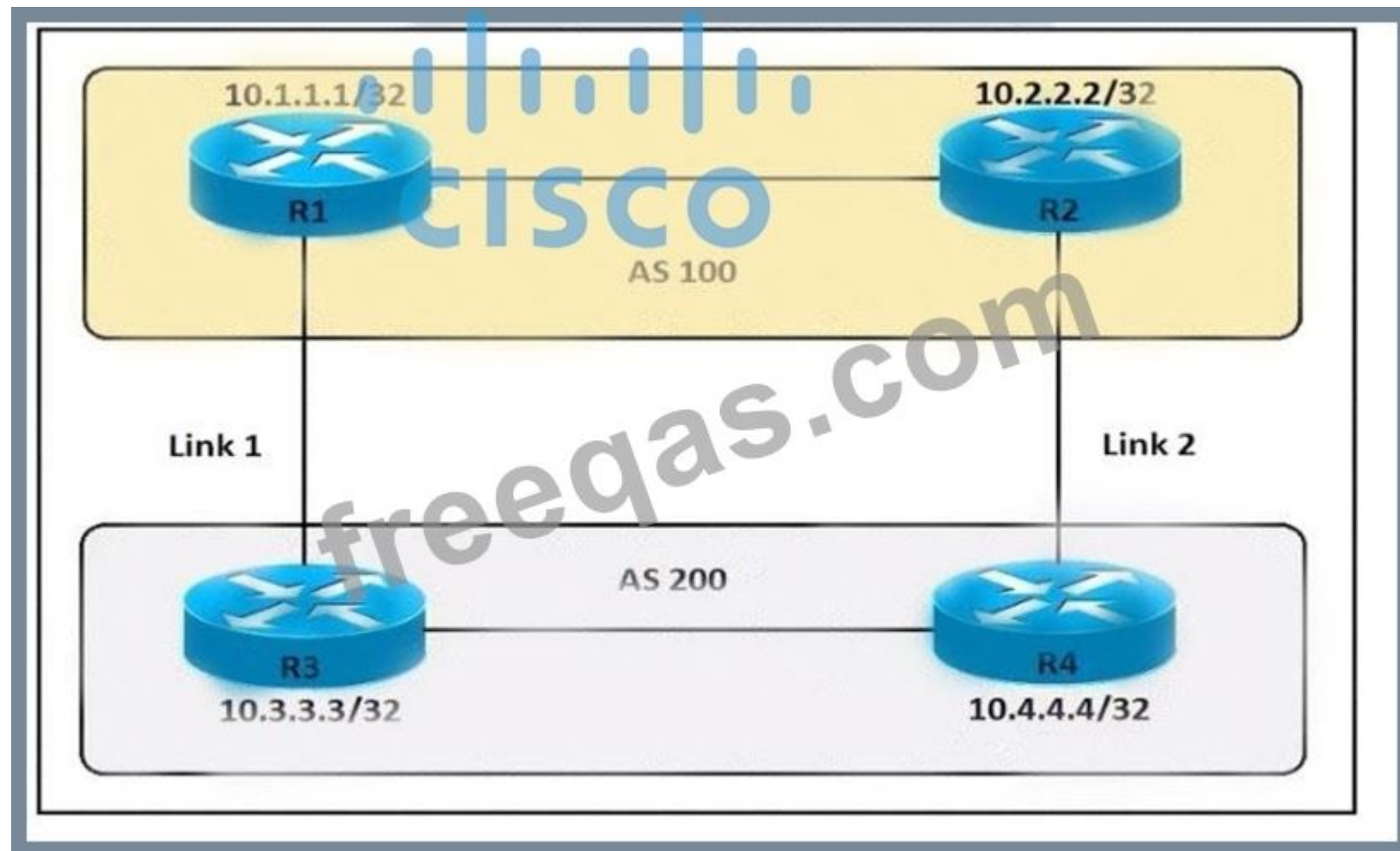
D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

We cannot filter traffic that is originated from the local router (R3 in this case) so we can only configure the ACL on R1 or R2. "Weekend hours" means from Saturday morning through Sunday night so we have to configure: "periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59".

Note: The time is specified in 24-hour time (hh:mm), where the hours range from 0 to 23 and the minutes range from 0 to 59.

NEW QUESTION: 105



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses link 2 and that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that attributes have not been changed on any of the routers.

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?



```

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in

```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- A. underlay network
- B. VPN routing/forwarding
- C. easy virtual network
- D. overlay network

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

An *overlay network* is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay

An overlay network creates a logical topology used to virtually connect devices that are built over an arbitrary physical underlay topology.

An overlay network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay network.

SD-Access allows for the extension of Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across the overlay through the services provided by through LISP.

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Which three elements determine Air Time efficiency? (Choose three)

- A. event-driven RRM
- B. data rate (modulation density) or QAM
- C. channel bandwidth
- D. number of spatial streams and spatial reuse
- E. RF group leader
- F. dynamic channel assignment

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

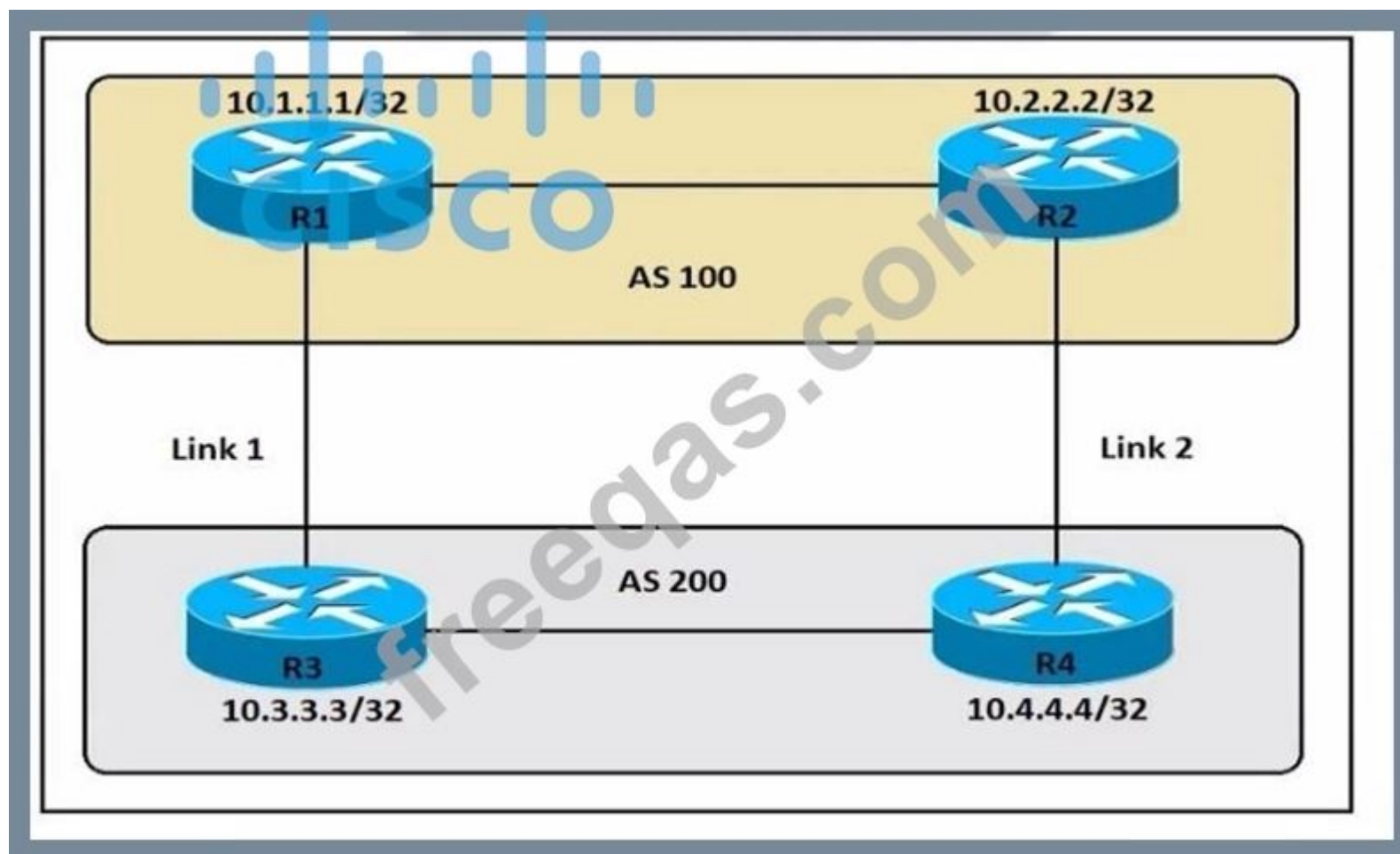
Explanation

<https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2020/pdf/BRKEWN-3010.pdf> Graphical user interface Description automatically generated with low confidence

Four things determine “Air Time Efficiency”
Wi-Fi’s 1-5 have delivered on 3 of these....



NEW QUESTION: 108



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

- ☒ R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
- ☐ R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in
- ☐ R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
- ☐ R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out
- ☐ R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
- ☐ R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out
- ☐ R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
- ☐ R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

What are two device roles in Cisco SD-Access fabric? (Choose two.)

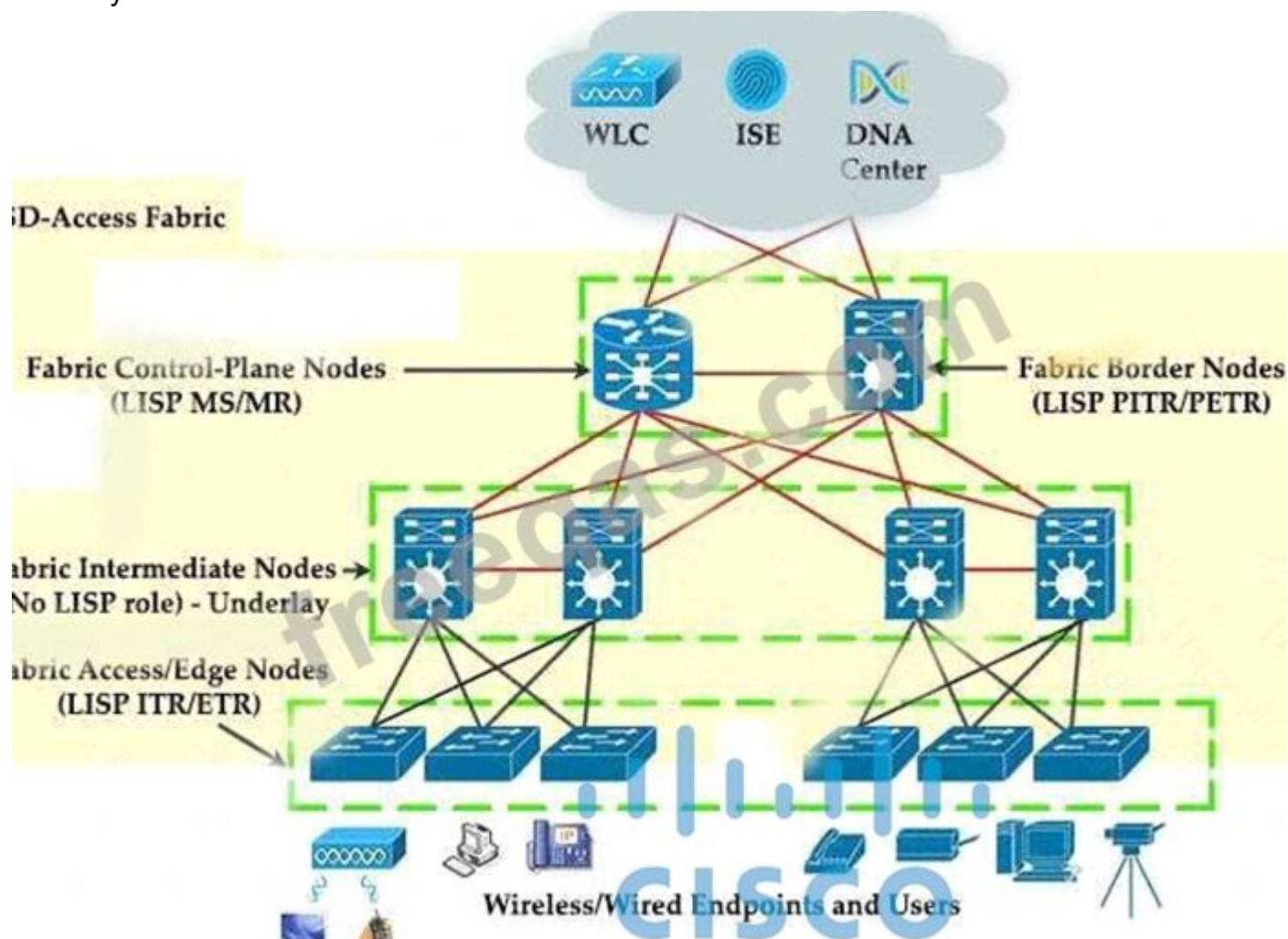
- A. core switch
- B. vBond controller
- C. edge node
- D. access switch
- E. border node

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

There are five basic device roles in the fabric overlay:

- + Control plane node: This node contains the settings, protocols, and mapping tables to provide the endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mapping system for the fabric overlay.
- + Fabric border node: This fabric device (for example, core layer device) connects external Layer 3 networks to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects wired endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric WLAN controller (WLC): This fabric device connects APs and wireless endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Intermediate nodes: These are intermediate routers or extended switches that do not provide any sort of SD-Access fabric role other than underlay services.



NEW QUESTION: 110

A network administrator has designed a network with two multilayer switches on the distribution layer, which act as default gateways for the end hosts. Which two technologies allow every end host in a VLAN to use both gateways? (Choose two)

- A. VRRP
- B. GLBP
- C. VSS
- D. MHSRP
- E. HSRP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which configuration restricts the amount of SSH that a router accepts 100 kbps?

A)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
  police cir 100000
  exceed-action drop
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group CoPP_SSH out
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
```

B)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
  police cir 100000
  exceed-action drop
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
 ip access-group CoPP_SSH out
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 media-type rj45
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 deny tcp any any eq 22
!
```

C)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
 match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
 class CoPP_SSH
  police cir 100000
  exceed-action drop
!
!
control-plane
 service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
 permit tcp any any eq 22
!
```

D)

```
class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police cir 100000
    exceed-action drop
!
control-plane transit
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  permit tcp any any eq 22
!
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 112

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Current configuration : 142 bytes
vrf definition STAFF
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet1
  vrf forwarding STAFF
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  no mop enabled
  no mop sysid
end
```

An engineer must assign an IP address of 192.168.1.1/24 to the GigabitEthernet1 interface. Which two commands must be added to the existing configuration to accomplish this task? (Choose two)

- A. Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv6
- B. Router(config-if)=address-family ipv4
- C. Router(config-vrf)Sip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
- D. Router(config-if)Cip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
- E. Router(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

Which unit is used express the signal-to-noise ratio?

- A. mW
- B. dbm

C. amp

D. db

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SNR is the ratio of

signal power to the noise power, and its unit of expression is typically decibels (dB).

NEW QUESTION: 114

If a client's radio device receives a signal strength of -67 dBm and the noise floor is -85 dBm, what is the SNR value?

A. 15 dB

B. 16 dB

C. 18 dB

D. 20 dB

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

A GRE tunnel is down with the error message %TUN-5-RECUR DOWN:

Tunnel0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing error.

Which two options describe possible causes of the error? (Choose two)

A. There is link flapping on the tunnel

B. Incorrect destination IP addresses are configured on the tunnel

C. The tunnel mode and tunnel IP address are misconfigured

D. There is instability in the network due to route flapping

E. The tunnel destination is being routed out of the tunnel interface

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The %TUN-5-RECURDOWN: Tunnel0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing error message means that the generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel router has discovered a recursive routing problem. This condition is usually due to one of these causes:

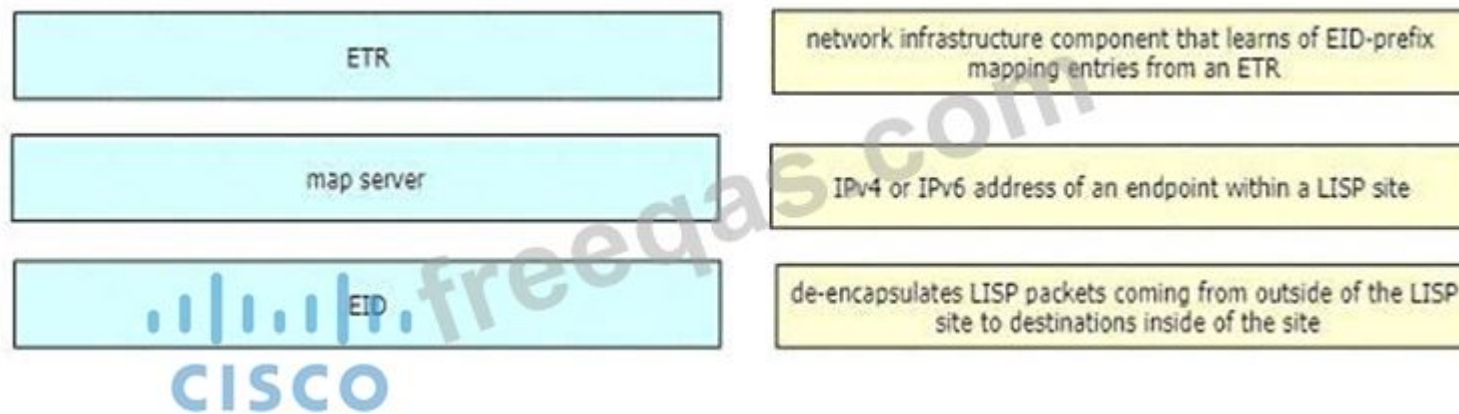
+ A misconfiguration that causes the router to try to route to the tunnel destination address using the tunnel interface itself (recursive routing)

+ A temporary instability caused by route flapping elsewhere in the network

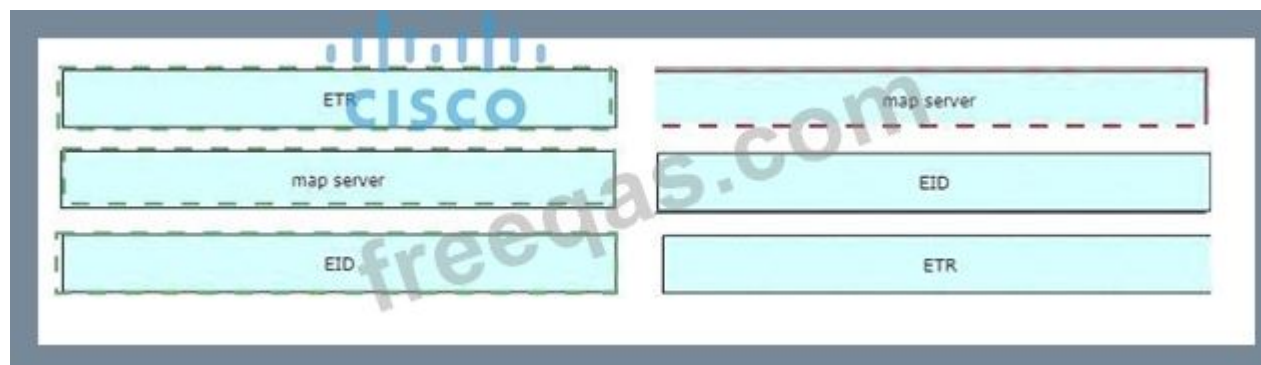
Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/enhanced-interior-gateway-routing-protocol-eigrp/22327-gre-flap.html>

NEW QUESTION: 116

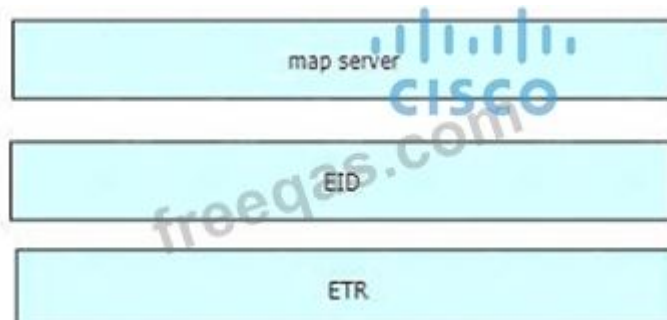
Drag and drop the LISP components on the left to the correct description on the right



Answer:



Explanation



https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_lisp/configuration/xs-3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irloverview.

NEW QUESTION: 117

What are two reasons a company would choose a cloud deployment over an on-prem deployment? (Choose Two)

- A. In a cloud environment, the company controls technical issues. On-prem environments rely on the service provider to resolve technical issue.
- B. Cloud costs adjust up or down depending on the amount of resources consumed. On- Prem costs for hardware, power, and space are ongoing regardless of usage
- C. Cloud deployments require long implementation times due to capital expenditure processes. On-Prem deployments can be accomplished quickly using operational expenditure processes.
- D. Cloud resources scale automatically to an increase in demand. On-prem requires additional capital expenditure.
- E. In a cloud environment, the company is in full control of access to their data. On-prem risks access to data due to service provider outages

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

AWS Auto Scaling monitors your applications and automatically adjusts capacity to maintain steady, predictable performance at the lowest possible cost. Using AWS Auto Scaling, it's easy to setup application scaling for

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which statement about route targets is true when using VRF-Lite?

- A. When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP standard communities.
- B. Route targets control the import and export of routes into a customer routing table.
- C. Route targets allow customers to be assigned overlapping addresses.
- D. Route targets uniquely identify the customer routing table.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Reference:

Answer 'Route targets allow customers to be assigned overlapping addresses' and answer 'Route targets uniquely identify the customer routing table' are not correct as only route distinguisher (RD) identifies the customer routing table and "allows customers to be assigned overlapping addresses".

Answer 'When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP standard communities' is not correct as "When BGP is configured, route targets are transmitted as BGP extended communities"

NEW QUESTION: 119

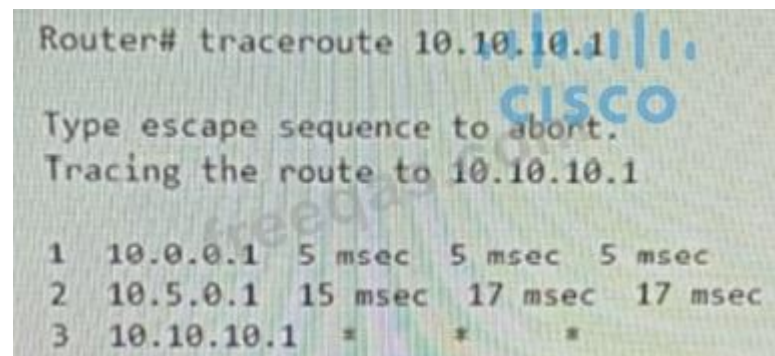
What is a characteristic of Cisco StackWise technology?

- A. It uses proprietary cabling
- B. It supports devices that are geographically separated
- C. It is supported on the Cisco 4500 series.
- D. It combines exactly two devices

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 120

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Router# traceroute 10.10.10.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.10.10.1

 0 10.0.0.1 5 msec 5 msec 5 msec
 1 10.5.0.1 15 msec 17 msec 17 msec
 2 10.10.10.1 * * *
```

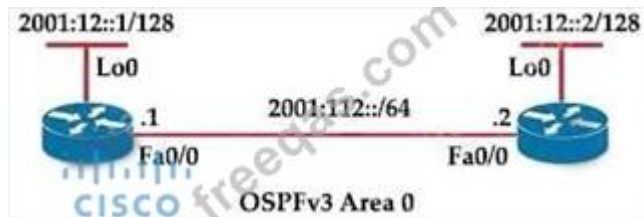
An engineer is troubleshooting a connectivity issue and executes a traceoute. What does the result confirm?

- A. The destination port is unreachable
- B. The destination server reported it is too busy
- C. The protocol is unreachable
- D. The probe timed out

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 121

Refer to the exhibit.



Which IPv6 OSPF network type is applied to interface Fa0/0 of R2 by default?

- A. multipoint
- B. broadcast
- C. Ethernet
- D. point-to-point

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The Broadcast network type is the default for an OSPF enabled ethernet interface (while Point-to-Point is the default OSPF network type for Serial interface with HDLC and PPP encapsulation).

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NEW QUESTION: 122



Refer to the exhibit. Which action completes the configuration to achieve a dynamic continuous mapped NAT for all users?

- A. Increase the NAT pool size to support 254 usable addresses
- B. Configure a match-host type NAT pool
- C. Configure a one-to-one type NAT pool
- D. Reconfigure the pool to use the 192.168 1 0 address range

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
20 deny ip any any
```

An engineer must modify the access control list EGRESS to allow all IP traffic from subnet 10.1.10.0/24 to 10.1.2.0/24. The access control list is applied in the outbound direction on router interface GigabitEthernet 0/1. Which configuration commands can the engineer use to allow this traffic without disrupting existing traffic flows?

A)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  5 permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

C)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS2
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
  permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
  deny ip any any
!
interface g0/1
  no ip access-group EGRESS out
  ip access-group EGRESS2 out
```

D)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 124

Which method displays text directly into the active console with a synchronous EEM applet policy?

A. event manager applet boom

event syslog pattern 'UP'

action 1.0 gets 'logging directly to console'

B. event manager applet boom

event syslog pattern 'UP'

action 1.0 syslog priority direct msg 'log directly to console'

C. event manager applet boom

event syslog pattern 'UP'

action 1.0 puts 'logging directly to console'

D. event manager applet boom

event syslog pattern 'UP'

action 1.0 string 'logging directly to console'

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

To enable the action of printing data directly to the local tty when an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet is triggered, use the action puts command in applet configuration mode.

The following example shows how to print data directly to the local tty:

```
Router(config-applet)# event manager applet puts
Router(config-applet)# event none
Router(config-applet)# action 1 regexp “(.*) (.*) (.*)” “one two three” _match _sub1
Router(config-applet)# action 2 puts “match is S_match”
Router(config-applet)# action 3 puts “submatch 1 is S_sub1”
Router# event manager run puts
match is one two three
submatch 1 is one
Router#
```

The action puts command applies to synchronous events. The output of this command for a synchronous applet is directly displayed to the tty, bypassing the syslog.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/eem/command/eem-cr-book/eemcr-a1.html>

NEW QUESTION: 125

Which method creates an EEM applet policy that is registered with EEM and runs on demand or manually?

A. event manager applet ondemand

event register

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

B. event manager applet ondemand

event manual

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

C. event manager applet ondemand

event none

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

D. event manager applet ondemand

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An EEM policy is an entity that defines an event and the actions to be taken when that event occurs.

There are two types of EEM policies: an applet or a script. An applet is a simple form of policy that is defined within the CLI configuration.

answer 'event manager applet ondemand event register action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

<="" p="" style="box-sizing: border-box;">

There are two ways to manually run an EEM policy. EEM usually schedules and runs policies on the basis of an event specification that is contained within the policy itself. The event none command allows EEM to identify an EEM policy that can be manually triggered. To run the policy, use either the action policy command in applet configuration mode or the event manager run command in privileged EXEC mode.

Reference:

3s-book/eem-policy-cli.html

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- A. easy virtual network
- B. VPN routing/forwarding
- C. overlay network
- D. underlay network

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

Drag and drop the description from the left onto the correct QoS components on the right.

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped

buffers excessive traffic

introduces no delay and jitter

introduces delay and jitter

drops excessive traffic

typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Traffic Policing

Traffic Shaping

Answer:

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped

buffers excessive traffic

introduces no delay and jitter

introduces delay and jitter

drops excessive traffic

typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Traffic Policing

drops excessive traffic

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped

introduces no delay and jitter

Traffic Shaping

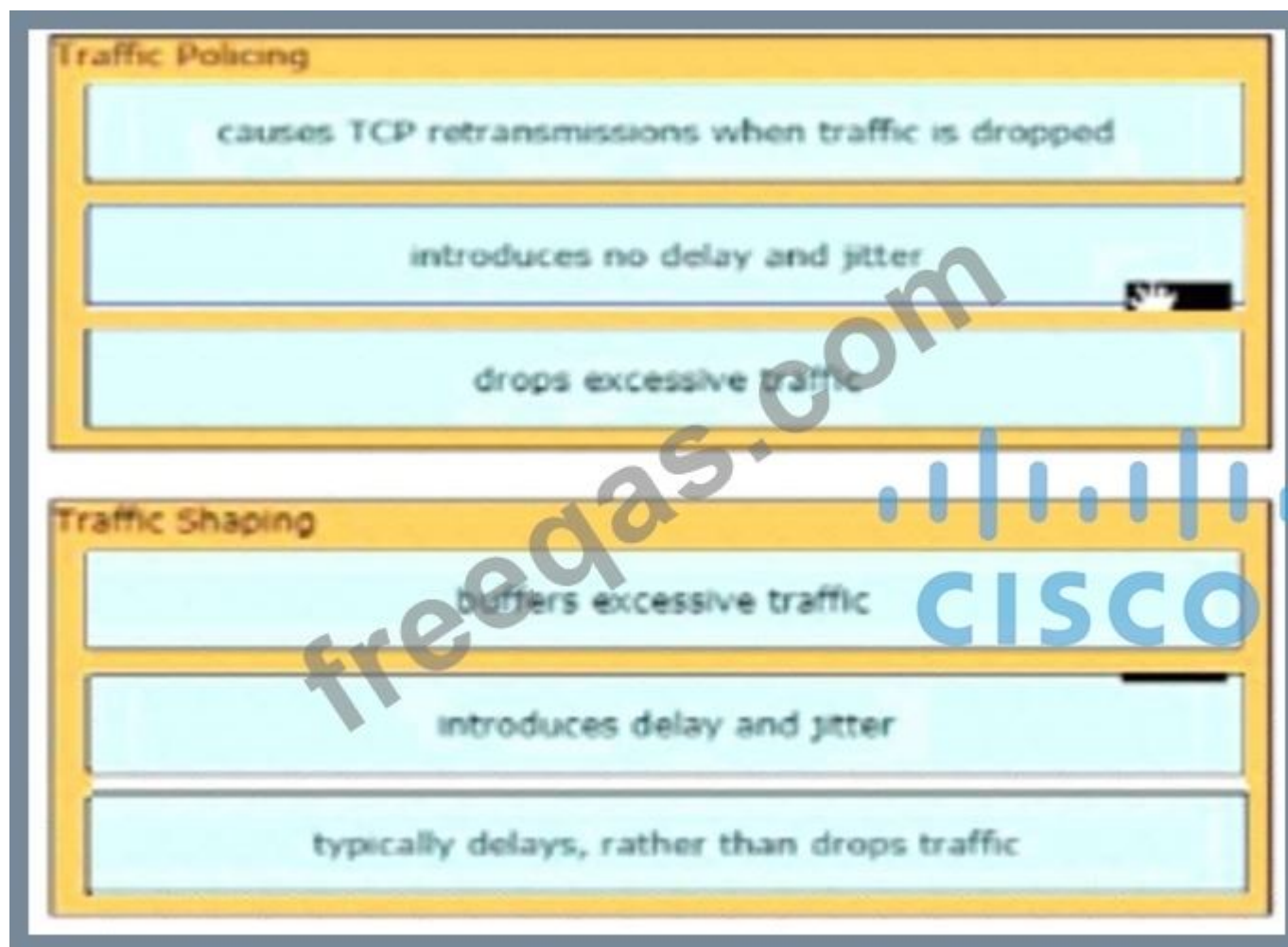
buffers excessive traffic

introduces delay and jitter

typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Explanation

Traffic Policing: Drops excessive Traffic, causes TCP retransmissions, introduce no delay/jitter Shaping: buffers, excessive traffic, introduce delay and jitter, typically delays, rather than drops traffic



NEW QUESTION: 128

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Name is Bob Johnson
Age is 75
Is alive

Favorite foods are:
• Cereal
• Mustard
• Onions
  
```

What is the JSON syntax that is formed from the data?

- A. {"Name":"Bob Johnson", "Age": Seventyfive, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods":["Cereal, "Mustard", "Onions"]}
- B. {'Name':'Bob Johnson', 'Age': 75, 'Alive': True, 'Favorite Foods': 'Cereal', 'Mustard', 'Onions'}
- C. {Name: Bob Johnson, Age: 75, Alive: true, Favorite Foods: [Cereal, Mustard, Onions]}
- D. {"Name::"Bob Johnson", "Age": 75, "Alive":true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 129

In a traditional 3 tier topology, an engineer must explicitly configure a switch as the root bridge and exclude it from any further election process for the spanning-tree domain. Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Configure the spanning-tree priority to 32768
- B. Configure root guard and portfast on all access switch ports.
- C. Configure BPDU guard in all switch-to-switch connections.
- D. Configure the spanning-tree priority equal to 0.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Note: The administrator can set the root bridge priority to 0 in an effort to secure the root bridge position. But there is no guarantee against a bridge with a priority of 0 and a lower MAC address. The root guard feature provides a way to enforce the root bridge placement in the network.

Root guard does not allow the port to become a STP root port, so the port is always STP-designated. If a better BPDU arrives on this port, root guard does not take the BPDU into account and elect a new STP root. Instead, root guard puts the port into the root-inconsistent STP state which is equal to a listening state. No traffic is forwarded across this port.

NEW QUESTION: 130

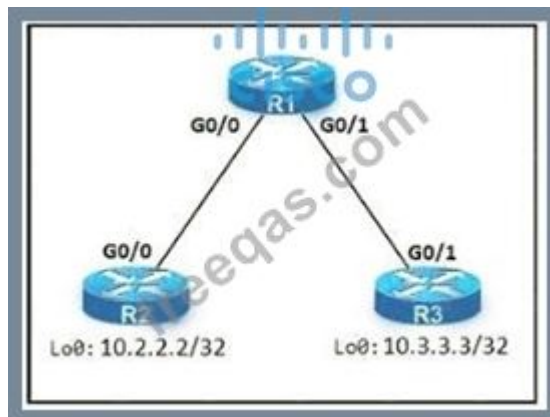
Which two components are supported by LISP? (Choose two.)

- A. Proxy ETR
- B. spoke
- C. HMAC algorithm
- D. egress tunnel router
- E. route reflector

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 131

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must deny Telnet traffic from the loopback interface of router R3 to the loopback interface of router R2 during the weekend hours. All other traffic between the loopback interfaces of routers R3 and R2 must be allowed at all times. Which command accomplish this task?

A)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic Saturday Sunday 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

B)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic Friday Sunday 00:00 to 00:00

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

C)

```
R1(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R1(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R1(config)#access-list 150 deny tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R1(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any

R1(config)#interface G0/1
R1(config-if)#ip access-group 150 in
```

D)

```
R3(config)#time-range WEEKEND
R3(config-time-range)#periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59

R3(config)#access-list 150 permit tcp host 10.3.3.3 host 10.2.2.2 eq 23 time-range WEEKEND
R3(config)#access-list 150 permit ip any any time-range WEEKEND

R3(config)#interface G0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

We cannot filter traffic that is originated from the local router (R3 in this case) so we can only configure the ACL on R1 or R2. "Weekend hours" means from Saturday morning through Sunday night so we have to configure: "periodic weekend 00:00 to 23:59".

Note: The time is specified in 24-hour time (hh:mm), where the hours range from 0 to 23 and the minutes range from 0 to 59.

NEW QUESTION: 132

Which two statements about EIGRP load balancing are true? (Choose two)

A. Cisco Express Forwarding is required to load-balance across interfaces

B. A path can be used for load balancing only if it is a feasible successor

C. EIGRP supports unequal-cost paths by default

D. Any path in the EIGRP topology table can be used for unequal-cost load balancing

E. EIGRP supports 6 unequal-cost paths

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

EIGRP provides a mechanism to load balance over unequal cost paths (or called unequal cost load balancing) through the "variance" command. In other words, EIGRP will install all paths with metric < variance * best metric into the local routing table, provided that it meets

the feasibility condition to prevent routing loop. The path that meets this requirement is called a feasible successor. If a path is not a feasible successor, it is not used in load balancing.

Note: The feasibility condition states that, the Advertised Distance (AD) of a route must be lower than the feasible distance of the current successor route.

NEW QUESTION: 133

Which LISP infrastructure device provides connectivity between non-sites and LISP sites by receiving non-LISP traffic with a LISP site destination?

- A. PETR
- B. Pitr
- C. map resolver
- D. map server

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Proxy ingress tunnel router (Pitr): answer 'PETR' Pitr is an infrastructure LISP network entity that receives packets from non-LISP sites and encapsulates the packets to LISP sites or natively forwards them to non-LISP sites.

NEW QUESTION: 134

Refer to the exhibit.

```
vlan 222
  remote-span
!
vlan 223
  remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!
```

These commands have been added to the configuration of a switch. Which command flags an error If It is added to this configuration?

- A. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 6
- B. monitor session 1 source vlan 10
- C. monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 rx
- D. monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 7, port-channel 8

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

A monitor session can source from interfaces or VLANs - not both at the same time.

RSPAN consists of at least one RSPAN source session, an RSPAN VLAN, and at least one RSPAN destination session. You separately configure RSPAN source sessions and RSPAN destination sessions on different network devices. To configure an RSPAN source session on a device, you associate a set of source ports or source VLANs with an RSPAN VLAN.

Traffic monitoring in a SPAN session has these restrictions: + Sources can be ports or VLANs, but you cannot mix source ports and source VLANs in the same session.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x_3560x/software/release/12-2_55_se/configura Therefore in this question, we cannot configure a source VLAN because we configured source ports for RSPAN session 1 already.

NEW QUESTION: 135

In a wireless Cisco SD-Access deployment, which roaming method is used when a user moves from one access point to another on a different access switch using a single WLC?

- A. Layer 3
- B. inter-xTR
- C. auto anchor
- D. fast roam

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

<https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2018/pdf/BRKEWN-2020.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 136

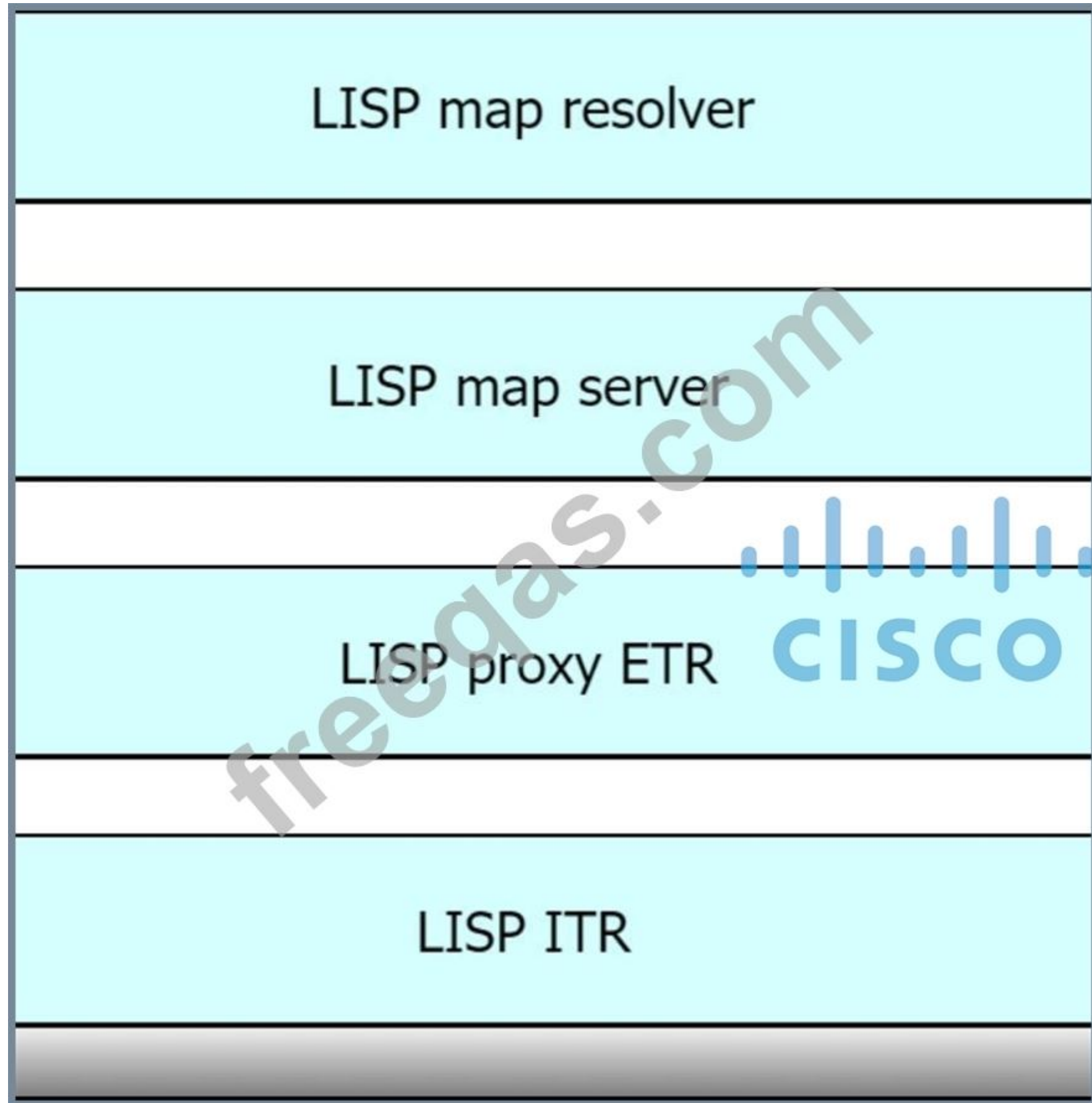
Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.



Answer:



Explanation



- + accepts LISP encapsulated map requests: LISP map resolver
- + learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR: LISP map server
- + receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites: LISP proxy ETR

+ receives packets from site-facing interfaces: LISP ITR

Explanation

ITR is the function that maps the destination EID to a destination RLOC and then encapsulates the original packet with an additional header that has the source IP address of the ITR RLOC and the destination IP address of the RLOC of an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR).

After the encapsulation, the original packet become a LISP packet.

ETR is the function that receives LISP encapsulated packets, decapsulates them and forwards to its local EIDs. This function also requires EID-to-RLOC mappings so we need to point out an "map-server" IP address and the key (password) for authentication.

A LISP proxy ETR (PETR) implements ETR functions on behalf of non-LISP sites. A PETR is typically used when a LISP site needs to send traffic to non-LISP sites but the LISP site is connected through a service provider that does not accept no routable EIDs as packet sources.

PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites.

Map Server (MS) processes the registration of authentication keys and EID-to-RLOC mappings. ETRs sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured Map Servers.

Map Resolver (MR): a LISP component which accepts LISP Encapsulated Map Requests, typically from an ITR, quickly determines whether or not the destination IP address is part of the EID namespace

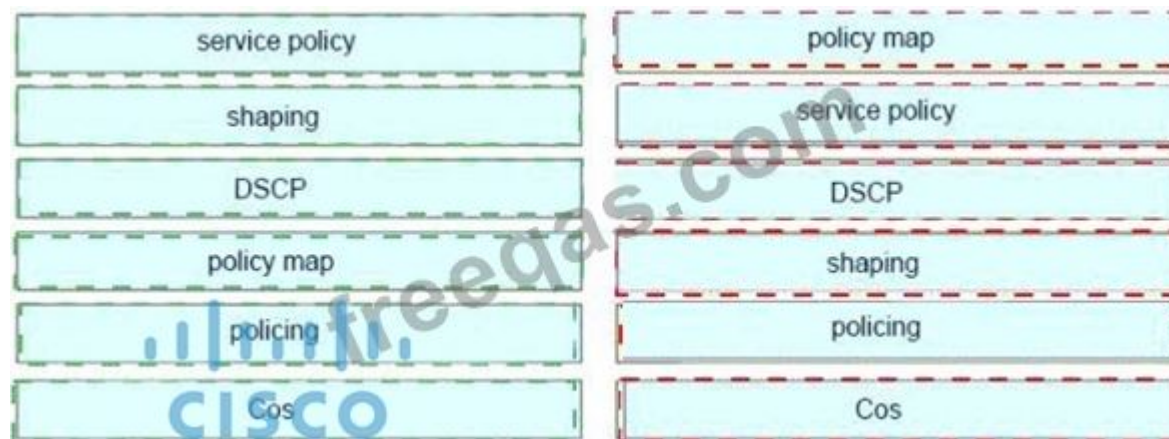
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NEW QUESTION: 137

Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a Qos policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate limiting on ingress/egress
Cos	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:



Explanation

+ bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams: shaping+ mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding: policy map+ portion of the IP header used to classify packets: DSCP+ mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface: service policy+ tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress: policing+ portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets: CoS To attach a policy map to an input interface, a virtual circuit (VC), an output interface, or a VC that will be used as the service policy for the interface or VC, use the service-policy command in the appropriate configuration mode.

Class of Service (CoS) is a 3 bit field within an Ethernet frame header when we use 802.1q which supports virtual LANs on an Ethernet network. This field specifies a priority value which is between 0 and 63 inclusive which can be used in the Quality of Service (QoS) to differentiate traffic.

The Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) is a 6-bit field in the IP header for the classification of packets. Differentiated Services is a technique which is used to classify and manage network traffic and it helps to provide QoS for modern Internet networks. It can provide services to all kinds of networks.

Traffic policing is also known as rate limiting as it propagates bursts. When the traffic rate reaches the configured maximum rate (or committed information rate), excess traffic is dropped (or remarked). The result is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs.

Traffic shaping retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time -> It causes delay.

NEW QUESTION: 138

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Router#show ip ospf interface
GigabitEthernet0/1.40 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.3.5.254/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
    0          1      no       no       Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.29, Interface address 10.3.5.254
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
  No Hellos (Passive interface)
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  ! lines omitted for brevity
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.16.30.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
    0          1      no       no       Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.29, Interface address 172.16.30.1
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
  No Hellos (Passive interface)
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  ! lines omitted for brevity
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 172.16.11.29/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
  Process ID 1, Router ID 172.16.11.29, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
    0          1      no       no       Base
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROTHER, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 172.16.11.27, Interface address 172.16.11.27
  Backup Designated router (ID) 172.16.11.30, Interface address 172.16.11.30
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    oob-resync timeout 40
    Hello due in 00:00:07
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  ! lines omitted for brevity

```

A network engineer configures OSPF and reviews the router configuration. Which interface or interface or interface are able to establish OSPF adjacency?

- A. only GigabitEthernet0/1
- B. only GigabitEthernet0/0
- C. Gigabit Ethernet0/0 and GigabitEthernet0/1
- D. GigabitEthernet0/1 and GigabitEthernet0/1.40

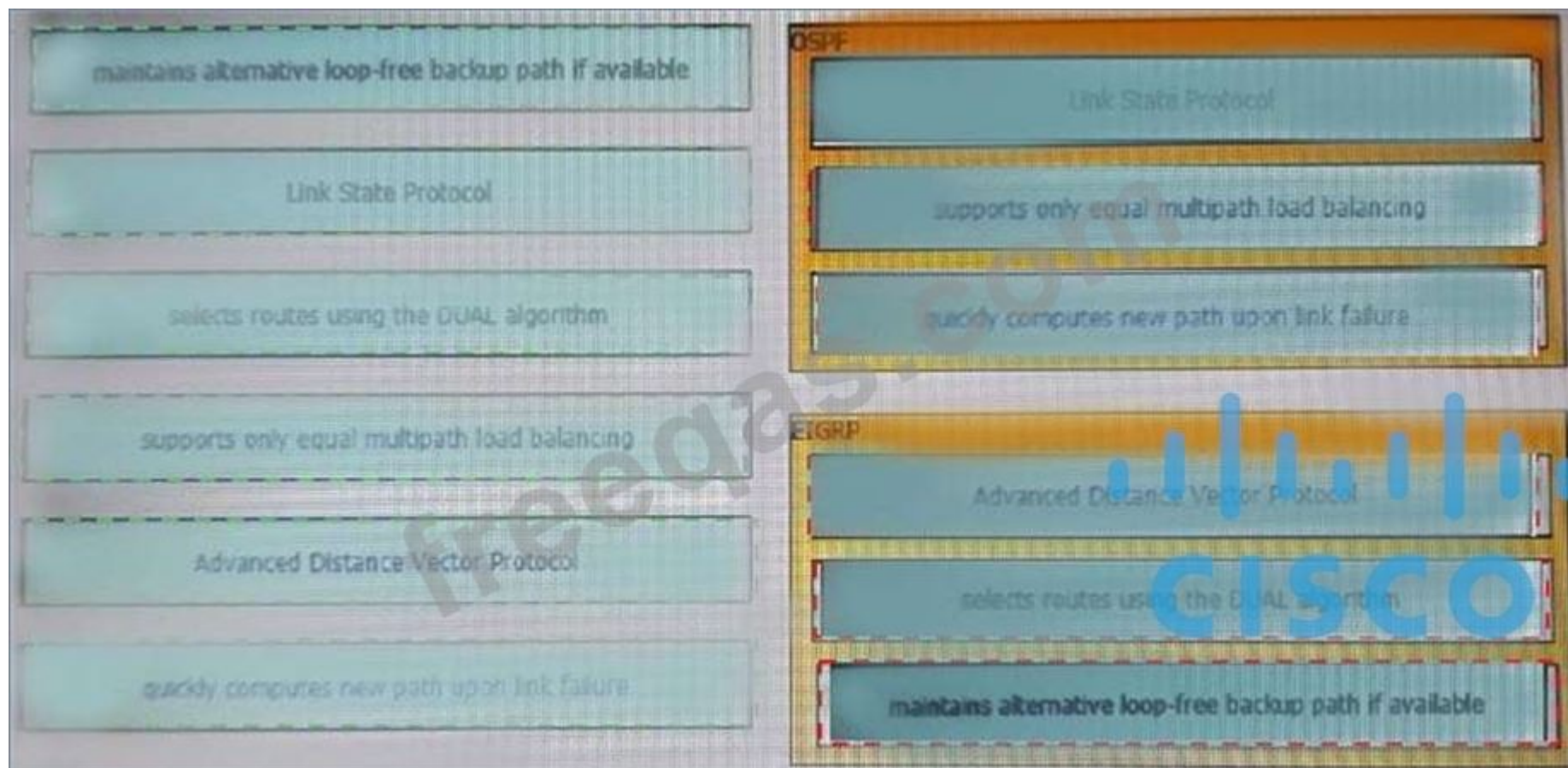
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 139

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



EIGRP maintains alternative loop-free backup via the feasible successors. To qualify as a feasible successor, a router must have an Advertised Distance (AD) less than the Feasible distance (FD) of the current successor route.

Advertised distance (AD): the cost from the neighbor to the destination. Feasible distance (FD): The sum of the AD plus the cost between the local router and the next-hop router

NEW QUESTION: 140

What is an advantage of using BFD?

- A. It detects local link failure at layer 3 and updates routing protocols
- B. It local link failure at layer 1 and updates routing table
- C. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 2 problems.
- D. It has sub-second failure detection for layer 1 and layer 3 problems.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 141

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

from env_lab import dnac
import json
import requests
import urllib3
from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth
from prettytable import PrettyTable

dnac_devices = PrettyTable(['Hostname','Platform Id','Software Type','Software Version','Up
Time' ])
dnac_devices.padding_width = 1
headers = {
    'content-type': 'application/json',
    'x-auth-token': ""
}

def dnac_login(host, username, password):
    url = "https://{}api/system/v1/auth/token".format(host)
    response = requests.request("POST", url, auth=HTTPBasicAuth(username, password),
        headers=headers, verify=False)
    return response.json()["Token"]

def network_device_list(dnac, token):
    url = "https://{}api/v1/network-device".format(dnac["host"])
    headers["x-auth-token"] = token
    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False)
    data = response.json()
    for item in data["response"]:
        dnac_devices.add_row([item["hostname"],item["platformId"],item["softwareType"],item["soft
wareVersion"],item["upTime"]])
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which code results in the working python script displaying a list of network devices from the Cisco DNA center?

- ☐ login = dnac_login(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
network_device_list(dnac, login)
for item in dnac_devices:
 print(dnac_devices.item)
- ☐ login = dnac_login(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
network_device_list(dnac, login)
print(dnac_devices)
- ☐ network_device_list(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
login = dnac_login(dnac)
print(dnac_devices)
- ☐ network_device_list(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])
login = dnac_login(dnac)
for item in dnac_devices:
 print(dnac_devices.item)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 142

A customer has recently implemented a new wireless infrastructure using WLC-5520S at a site directly next to a large commercial airport. Users report that they intermittently lose Wi-Fi connectivity, and troubleshooting reveals it is due to frequent channel changes. Which two actions fix this issue? (Choose two)

- A. Enable DFS channels because they are immune to radar interference
- B. Remove UNII-2 and Extended UNII-2 channels from the 5 GHz channel list
- C. Restore the OCA default settings because this automatically avoids channel interference
- D. Disable DFS channels to prevent interference with Doppler radar
- E. Configure channels on the UNII-2 and the Extended UNII-2 sub-bands of the 5 GHz band only

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 143

Which JSON syntax is valid?

A)

```
["switch": "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}]
```

B)

```
{'switch': {'name': 'dist1', 'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']}}
```

C)

```
{"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
```

D)

```
{/"switch/": {/"name/": "dist1", /"interfaces/": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

This JSON can be written as follows:

```
{
'switch': {
'name': 'dist1',
'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']
}
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 144

Refer to the exhibit.



A company requires that all wireless users authenticate using dynamic key generation. Which configuration must be applied?

- A. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication open eap eap_methods
- B. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication open wep wep_methods
- C. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication dynamic open wep_dynamic
- D. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication dynamic wep wep_methods

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 145

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows a network device configuration page. At the top, there is a table with columns: TYPE, IP, PUBLIC IP, PORT, LOCAL, ORIGIN, PROXY, STATE, UPTIME, and PORT ID. Below this table, there are several entries for interfaces like vsmart, vboard, and vsmange. Below the table, there is a section for POST requests. The first POST request is from https://192.168.100.80/ssl_certificate_check. The body of the request is shown, and it indicates that the request failed with the message "Could not get any response". Below this, there is a section titled "Why this might have happened:" with several bullet points explaining potential causes.

TYPE	IP	PUBLIC IP	PORT	LOCAL	ORIGIN	PROXY	STATE	UPTIME	PORT ID
vsmart	dtls 4.4.4.70	100	1	192.168.100.80	12446 default	No	up		
vboard	dtls 0.0.0.0	0	0	192.168.100.81	12346 default	-	up		
vsmange	dtls 4.4.4.90	100	0	192.168.100.82	12446 default				

POST: https://192.168.100.80/ssl_certificate_check

Body:

```

{
  "url": "https://192.168.100.80/ssl_certificate_check",
  "method": "POST",
  "headers": {
    "Host": "192.168.100.80",
    "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:53.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/53.0"
  },
  "body": ""
}
  
```

Could not get any response

There was an error connecting to https://192.168.100.80/ssl_certificate_check.

Why this might have happened:

- The server couldn't send a response. Ensure that the backend is working properly.
- Self-signed SSL certificates are being blocked. Fix this by turning off SSL certificate verification in Settings > General.
- Proxy configured incorrectly. Ensure that proxy is configured correctly in Settings > Proxy.
- Request timeout. Change request timeout in Settings > General.

What step resolves the authentication issue?

- A. use basic authentication
- B. restart the vsmart host

- C. target 192 168 100 82 in the URI
- D. change the port to 12446

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 146

Drag and Drop the decryptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

Explanation

OSPF

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

NEW QUESTION: 147

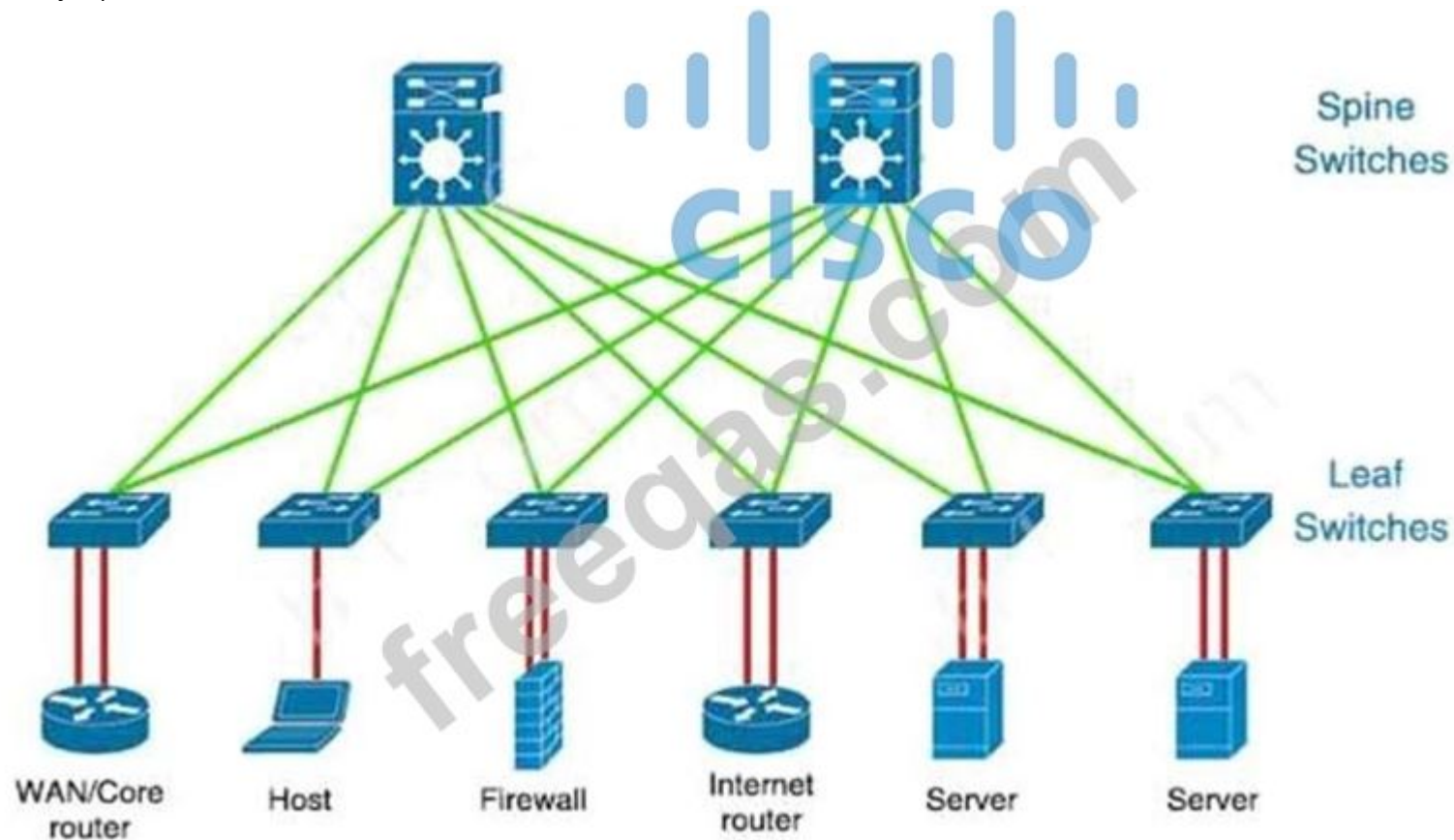
A company plans to implement intent-based networking in its campus infrastructure. Which design facilitates a migrate from a traditional campus design to a programmer fabric designer?

- A. Layer 2 access
- B. three-tier
- C. two-tier
- D. routed access

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Intent-based Networking (IBN) transforms a hardware-centric, manual network into a controller-led network that captures business intent and translates it into policies that can be automated and applied consistently across the network. The goal is for the network to continuously monitor and adjust network performance to help assure desired business outcomes. IBN builds on software-defined networking (SDN). SDN

usually uses spine-leaf architecture, which is typically deployed as two layers: spines (such as an aggregation layer), and leaves (such as an access layer).



NEW QUESTION: 148

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.2 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 120

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.3 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 110
```

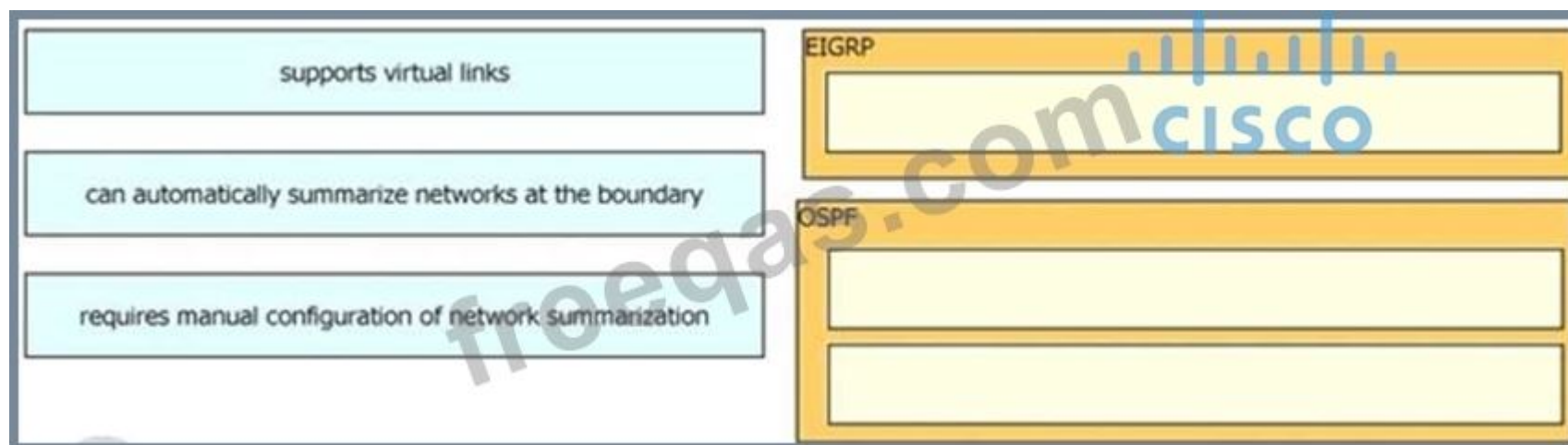
What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. R1 becomes the standby router.
- B. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.
- C. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- D. R1 becomes the active router.
- E. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes back online.

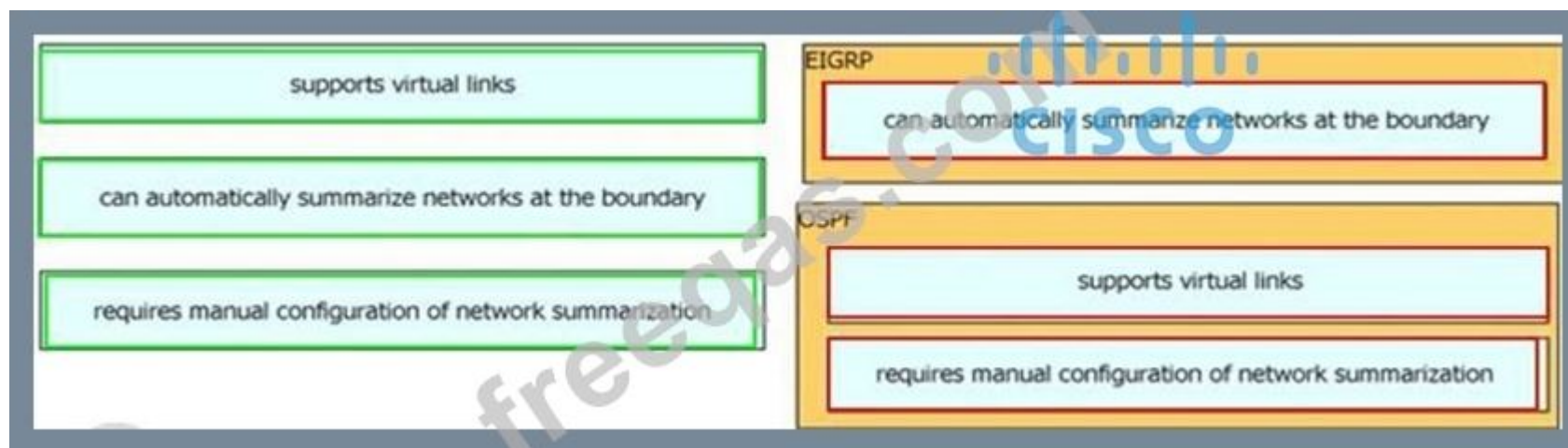
Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 149

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 150

A network is being migrated from IPv4 to IPv6 using a dual-stack approach. Network management is already 100% IPv6 enabled.

In a dual-stack network with two dual-stack NetFlow collectors, how many flow exporters are needed per network device in the flexible NetFlow configuration?

- A. 2
- B. 8
- C. 1
- D. 4

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 151

The login method is configured on the VTY lines of a router with these parameters.

- * The first method for authentication is TACACS
- * If TACACS is unavailable, login is allowed without any provided credentials Which configuration accomplishes this task?

```
R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login VTY group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common
```

```
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
password 7 02050D480809
```

```
R1#sh run | include username
R1#
```

```
R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+
aaa session-id common
```

```
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
transport input none
R1#
```

```
R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common
```

```
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
```

```
R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4

R1#sh run | include username
R1#
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 152

Which method creates an EEM applet policy that is registered with EEM and runs on demand or manually?

A. event manager applet ondemand

event register

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

B. event manager applet ondemand

event manual

action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

- A.** Configure switchport nonegotiate on SW3
- B.** Configure channel-group 1 mode active on both interfaces.
- C.** Configure switchport mode trunk on SW2.
- D.** Configure channel-group 1 mode desirable on both interfaces.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 154

Which statement about TLS is accurate when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server
- B. It is not supported on Cisco devices
- C. It requires certificates for authentication
- D. It is used for HTTP and HTTPS requests

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 155

Refer to the exhibit.



The IP SLA is configured in a router. An engineer must configure an EEM applet to shut down the interface and bring it back up when there is a problem with the IP SLA.

Which configuration should the engineer use?

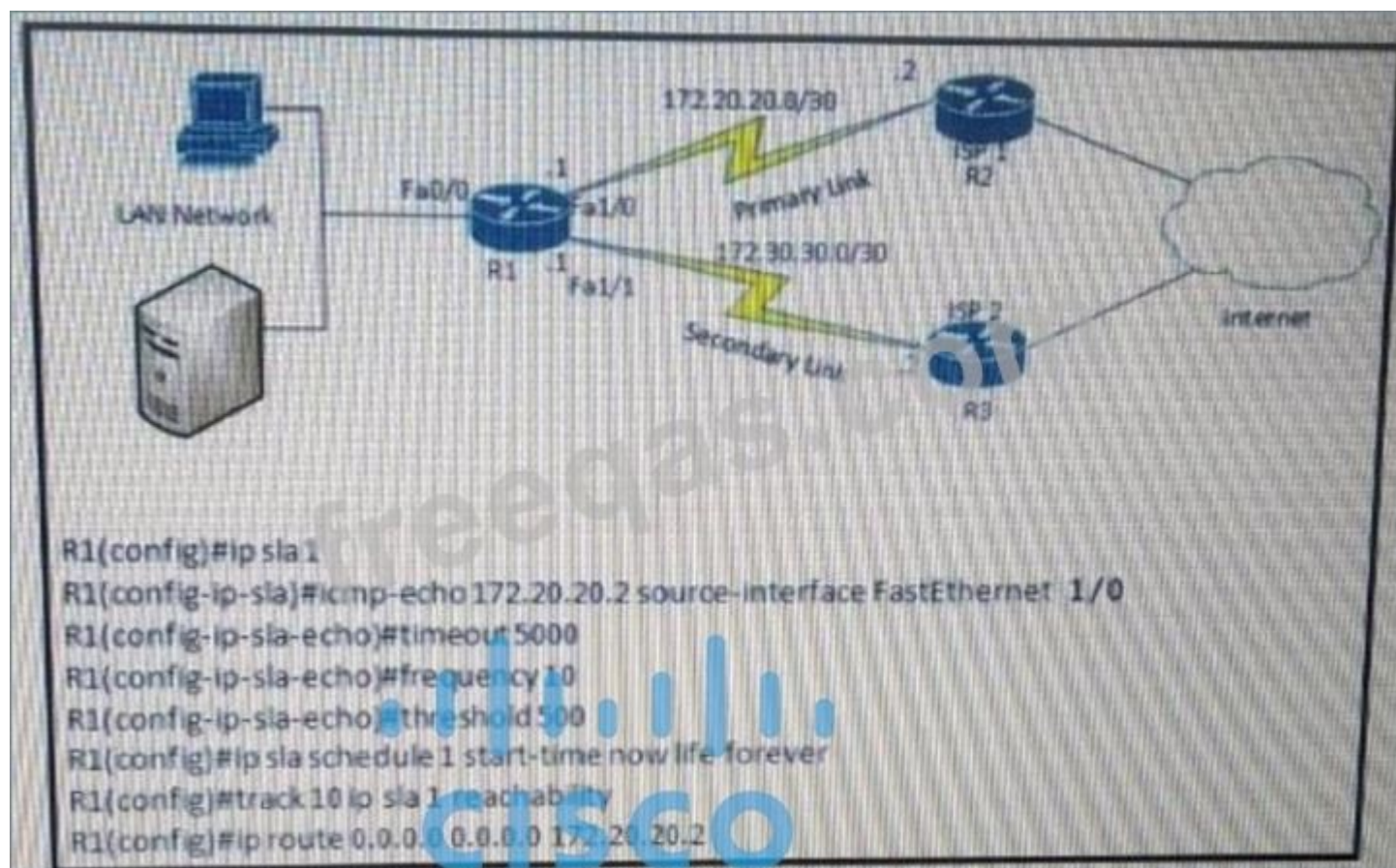
- A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state down
- B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event track 10 state unreachable
- C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state unreachable
- D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA
event sla 10 state down

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The -ip sla 10 will ping the IP 192.168.10.20 every 3 seconds to make sure the connection is still up. We can configure an EEM applet if there is any problem with this IP SLA via the command -event track 10 state down.

NEW QUESTION: 156

Refer to the exhibit.



After implementing the configuration 172.20.20.2 stops replying to ICMP echoes, but the default route fails to be removed. What is the reason for this behavior?

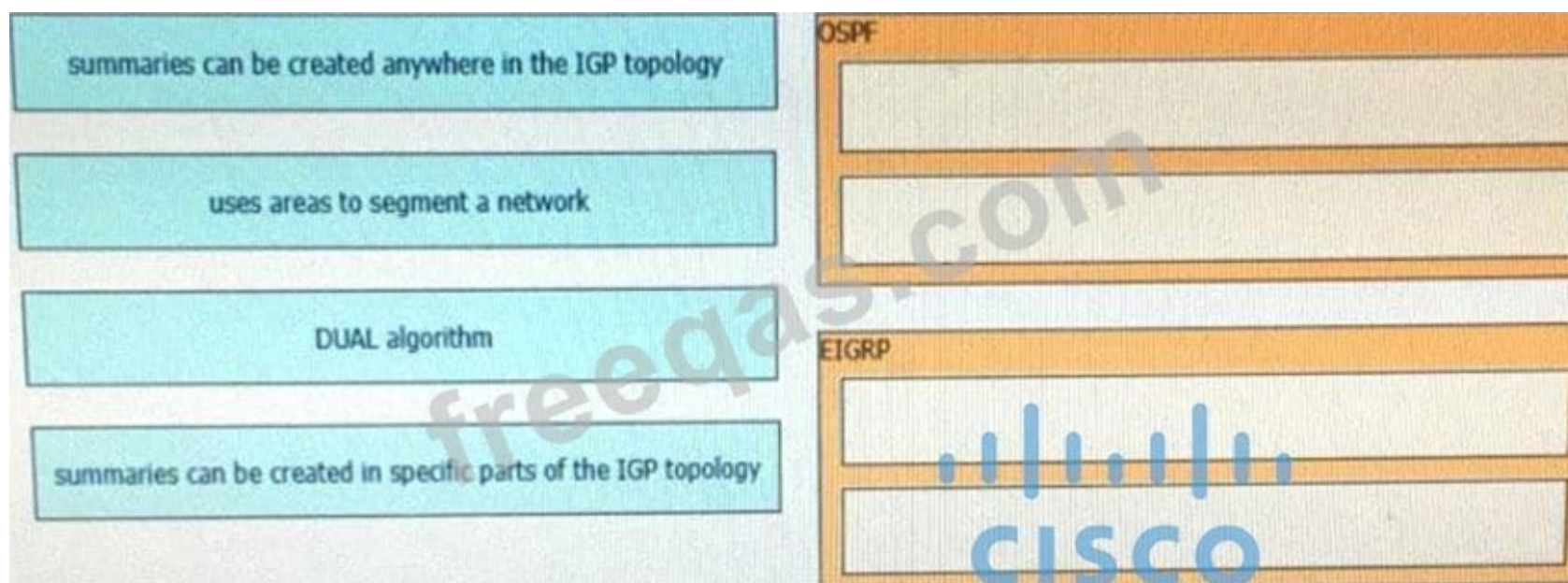
- A. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.
- B. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo
- C. The default route is missing the track feature
- D. The threshold value is wrong.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

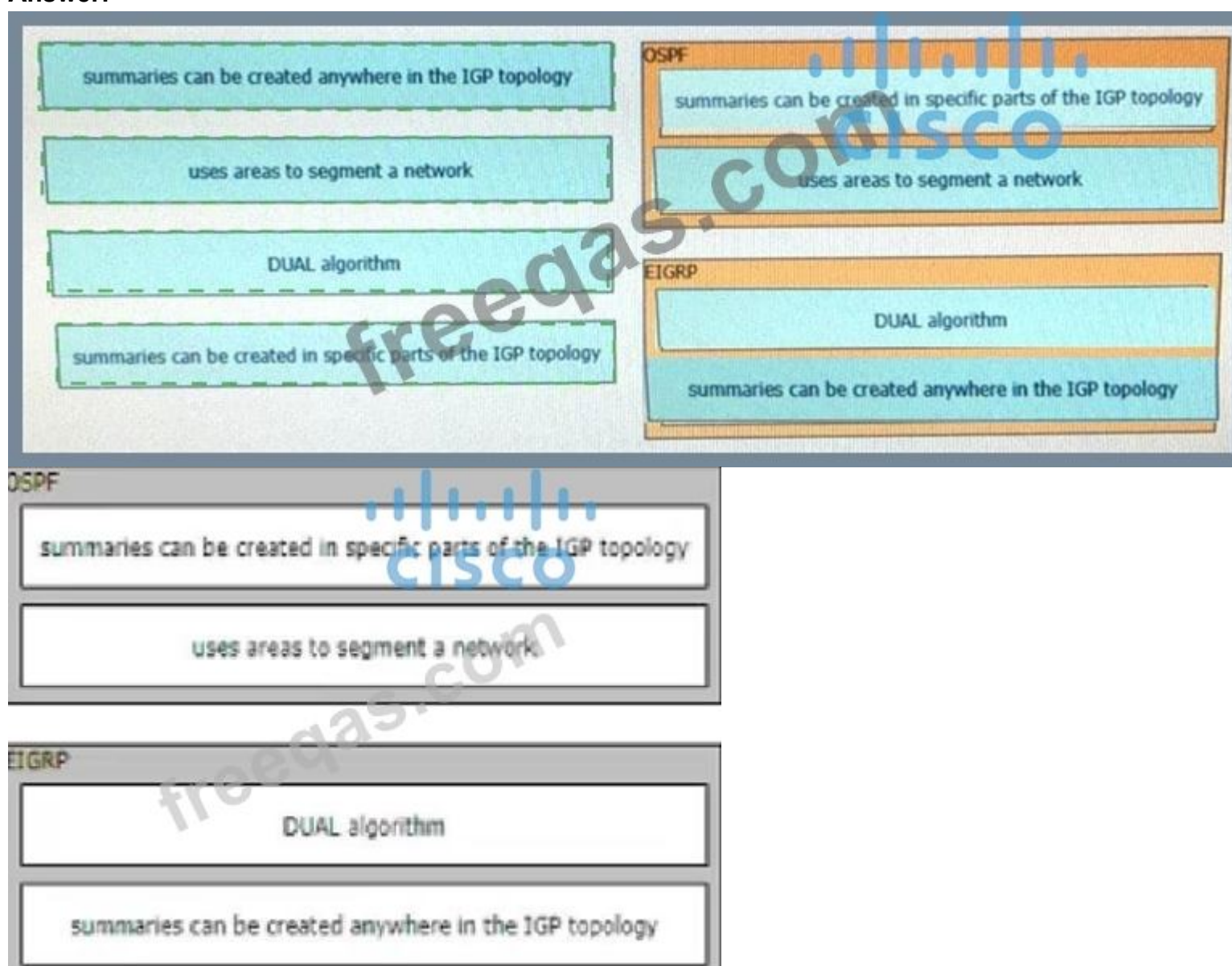
The last command should be "R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10".

NEW QUESTION: 157

Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 158

Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

```
R1:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf hello-interval 2
 ip ospf cost 1
end

R2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf cost 300
end
```

- A. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2
- B. Full on both routers
- C. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers
- D. not established

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 159

How does EIGRP differ from OSPF?

- A. EIGRP is more prone to routing loops than OSPF
- B. EIGRP has a full map of the topology, and OSPF only knows directly connected neighbors
- C. EIGRP supports equal or unequal path cost, and OSPF supports only equal path cost.
- D. EIGRP uses more CPU and memory than OSPF

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

OSPF maintains information about all the networks and running routers in its area. Each time there is a change within the area, all routers need to re-sync their database and then run SPF again. This process makes it more CPU intensive. EIGRP, on the other hand, has triggered and incremental updates. Therefore EIGRP is more efficient in terms of CPU usage and memory.

NEW QUESTION: 160

Which two mechanisms are available to secure NTP? (Choose two.)

- A. IP prefix list-based
- B. IPsec
- C. TACACS-based authentication

- D. IP access list-based
- E. Encrypted authentication

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The time kept on a machine is a critical resource and it is strongly recommend that you use the security features of NTP to avoid the accidental or malicious setting of incorrect time. The two security features available are an access list-based restriction scheme and an encrypted authentication mechanism.

NEW QUESTION: 161

Refer to the exhibit.



A network architect has partially configured static NAT. which commands should be asked to complete the configuration?

- A. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat outside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat inside
- B. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat outside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat inside
- C. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat inside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat outside
- D. R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config)#ip nat inside
R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1 R1(config)#ip nat outside

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162

What is a characteristic of a WLC that is in master controller mode?

- A. All new APs that join the WLAN are assigned to the master controller.
- B. The master controller is responsible for load balancing all connecting clients to other controllers.
- C. All wireless LAN controllers are managed by the master controller.
- D. Configuration on the master controller is executed on all wireless LAN controllers.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

When should I use the master controller mode on a WLC? - When there is a master controller enabled, all newly added access points with no primary, secondary, or tertiary controllers assigned associate with the master controller on the same subnet.

NEW QUESTION: 163

Refer to the exhibit.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login authorizationlist tacacs+
tacacs-server host 192.168.0.202
tacacs-server key ciscotestkey
line vty 0 4
login authentication authorizationlist
```

What is the effect of the configuration"

- A. When users attempt to connect to vty lines 0 through 4. the device will authenticate them against TACACS* if local authentication fails
- B. The device will authenticate all users connecting to vty lines 0 through 4 against TACACS+
- C. The device will allow only users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4
- D. The device will allow users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4 using the password ciscotestkey

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 164

Which action is a function of VTEP in VXLAN?

- A. encapsulating and de-encapsulating VXLAN Ethernet frames
- B. allowing encrypted communication on the local VXLAN Ethernet segment
- C. tunneling traffic from IPv4 to IPv6 VXLANs
- D. tunneling traffic from IPv6 to IPv4 VXLANs

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165

Where is radio resource management performed in a cisco SD-access wireless solution?

- A. DNA Center
- B. control plane node
- C. wireless controller
- D. Cisco CMX

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Fabric wireless controllers manage and control the fabric-mode APs using the same general model as the traditional local-mode controllers which offers the same operational advantages such as mobility control and radio resource management. A significant difference is that client traffic from wireless endpoints is not tunneled from the APs to the wireless controller. Instead, communication from wireless clients is encapsulated in VXLAN by the fabric APs which build a tunnel to their first-hop fabric edge node. Wireless traffic is tunneled to the edge nodes as the edge nodes provide fabric services such as the Layer 3 Anycast Gateway, policy, and traffic enforcement.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html>

NEW QUESTION: 166

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer reconfigures the port-channel between SW1 and SW2 from an access port to a trunk and immediately notices this error in SW1's log.

Which command set resolves this error?

A)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

B)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

C)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/1
SW1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

D)

```
SW1(config-if)#interface G0/0
SW1(config-if)#no spanning-tree bpdufilter
SW1(config-if)#shut
SW1(config-if)#no shut
```

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

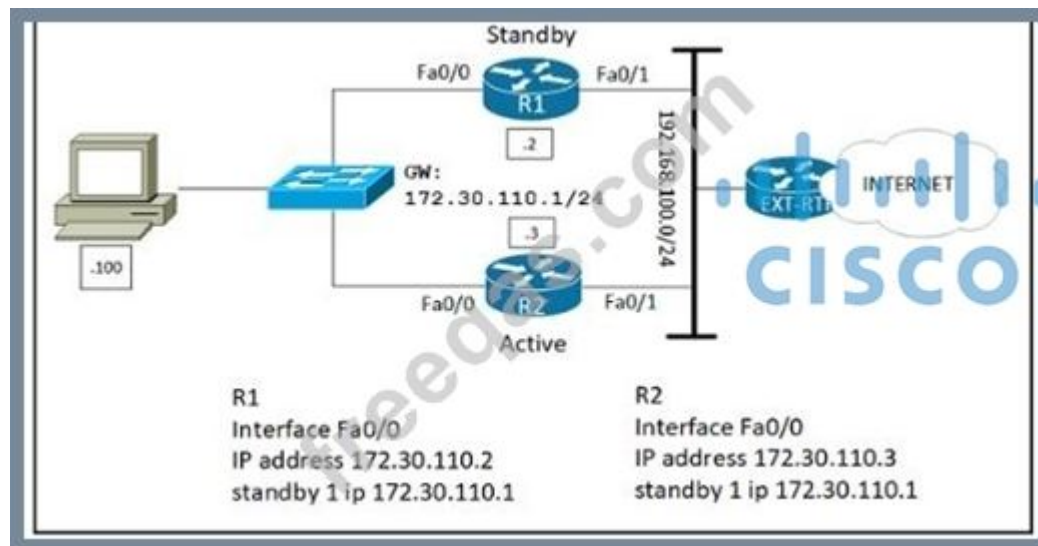
D. Option B

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 167

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration change ensures that R1 is the active gateway whenever it is in a functional state for the 172.30.110.0/24 network?

A)

```
R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 90
```

B)

```
R1
standby 1 preempt
R2
standby 1 priority 100
```

C)

```
R2
standby 1 priority 100
standby 1 preempt
```

D)

```
R2
standby 1 priority 90
standby 1 preempt
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 168

Which two steps are required for a complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade? (Choose two.)

A. golden image selection

B. automation backup

C. proxy configuration

D. application updates

E. system update

Answer: D,E [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Explanation

A complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade includes "System Update" and "Application Updates"

System Update

System 1.3.0.109 🕒 Your system package is up to date. Proceed with Application updates.

Application Updates Update All

Cisco DNA Center Core	Size	Version	Update Status
Automation - Base	493.25 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
NCP - Base	162.84 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
NCP - Services	126.84 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
Network Controller Platform	3.65 GB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed

Automation	Size	Version	Update Status
Command Runner	55.20 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
Device Onboarding	162.41 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed
Image Management	362.85 MB	2.1.78.60109	Update failed

NEW QUESTION: 169

An engineer has deployed a single Cisco 5520 WLC with a management IP address of 172.16.50.5/24. The engineer must register 50 new Cisco AIR-CAP2802I-E-K9 access points to the WLC using DHCP option 43.

The access points are connected to a switch in VLAN 100 that uses the 172.16.100.0/24 subnet. The engineer has configured the DHCP scope on the switch as follows:

```
Network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.0
Default Router 172.16.100.1
Option 43 Ascii 172.16.50.5
```

The access points are failing to join the wireless LAN controller. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. configure option 43 Hex F104.AC10.3205
- B. configure option 43 Hex F104.CA10.3205
- C. configure dns-server 172.16.50.5
- D. configure dns-server 172.16.100.1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

172.16.50.5 in hex is

We will have the answer from this paragraph:

"TLV values for the Option 43 suboption: Type + Length + Value. Type is always the suboption code 0xf1.

Length is the number of controller management IP addresses times 4 in hex. Value is the IP address of the controller listed sequentially in hex. For example, suppose there are two controllers with management interface IP addresses, 192.168.10.5 and 192.168.10.20. The type is 0xf1. The length is $2 * 4 = 8 = 0x08$. The IP addresses translates to c0a80a05 (192.168.10.5) and c0a80a14 (192.168.10.20). When the string is assembled, it yields f108c0a80a05c0a80a14. The Cisco IOS command that is added to the DHCP scope is option 43 hex f108c0a80a05c0a80a14." Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/97066-dhcp-option-43-00.html> Therefore in this question the option 43 in hex should be "F104.AC10.3205 (the management IP address of 172.16.50.5 in hex is AC.10.32.05).

NEW QUESTION: 170

Refer to the exhibit.

WLANs > Edit 'Guest_Wireless'

General Security QoS Policy-Mapping Advanced

Layer 2 Layer 3 AAA Servers

Select AAA servers below to override use of default servers on this WLAN

Radius Servers

Radius Server Overwrite interface ☒ Enabled

Interface Priority WLAN

Authentication Servers

	☒ Enabled	
Server 1	None	
Server 2	None	
Server 3	None	
Server 4	None	
Server 5	None	
Server 6	None	

Accounting Servers

	☒ Enabled	
		None
		None
		None
		None
		None
		None

Assuming the WLC's interfaces are not in the same subnet as the RADIUS server, which interface would the WLC use as the source for all RADIUS-related traffic?

- A. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration
- B. the controller management interface
- C. any interface configured on the WLC
- D. the controller virtual interface

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 171

Which devices does Cisco Center configure when deploying an IP-based access control policy?

- A. all wired devices
- B. all devices in selected sites
- C. All devices integrating with ISE
- D. selected individual devices

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 172

Which entity is responsible for maintaining Layer 2 isolation between segments In a VXLAN environment?

- A. switch fabric
- B. VTEP
- C. VNID
- D. host switch

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

VXLAN uses an 8-byte VXLAN header that consists of a 24-bit VNID and a few reserved bits. The VXLAN header together with the original Ethernet frame goes in the UDP payload. The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus9000/sw/7-x/vxlan/configuration/guide/b_Cisco

NEW QUESTION: 173

An engineer is describing QoS to a client. Which two facts apply to traffic policing? (Choose two.)

- A. Policing adapts to network congestion by queuing excess traffic
- B. Policing should be performed as close to the destination as possible
- C. Policing drops traffic that exceeds the defined rate
- D. Policing typically delays the traffic, rather than drops it
- E. Policing should be performed as close to the source as possible

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Traffic policing propagates bursts. When the traffic rate reaches the configured maximum rate (or committed information rate), excess traffic is dropped (or remarked). The result is an output rate that appears as a saw-tooth with crests and troughs.

Unlike traffic shaping, traffic policing does not cause delay.

Classification (which includes traffic policing, traffic shaping and queuing techniques) should take place at the network edge. It is recommended that classification occur as close to the source of the traffic as possible.

Also according to this Cisco link, "policing traffic as close to the source as possible".

NEW QUESTION: 174

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.31
ip nat pool CISCO 209.165.201.1 209.165.201.30 netmask 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside source list 1 pool CISCO
```

What are two effect of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. The 209.165.201.0/27 subnet is assigned as the outside local address range.
- B. Inside source addresses are translated to the 209.165.201.0/27 subnet.
- C. It establishes a one-to-one NAT translation.
- D. The 10.1.1.0/27 subnet is assigned as the inside local addresses.
- E. The 10.1.1.0/27 subnet is assigned as the inside global address range.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 175

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip sla 10
icmp-echo 192.168.10.20
timeout 500
frequency 3
ip sla schedule 10 life forever start-time now
track 10 ip sla 10 reachability
```



The IP SLA is configured in a router. An engineer must configure an EEM applet to shut down the interface and bring it back up when there is a problem with the IP SLA. Which configuration should the engineer use?

A. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event track 10 state down

B. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event track 10 state unreachable

C. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event sla 10 state unreachable

D. event manager applet EEM_IP_SLA

event sla 10 state down

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The ip sla 10 will ping the IP 192.168.10.20 every 3 seconds to make sure the connection is still up. We can configure an EEM applet if there is any problem with this IP SLA via the command event track 10 state down.

Reference: <https://www.theroutingtable.com/ip-sla-and-cisco-eem/>

NEW QUESTION: 176

A network administrator is preparing a Python scrip to configure a Cisco IOS XE-based device on the network. The administrator is worried that colleagues will make changes to the device while the script is running. Which operation of he in client manager prevent colleague making changes to the device while the scrip is running?

A. m.lock(config='running')

B. m.lock(target='running')

C. m.freeze(target='running')

D. m.freeze(config='running')

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The example below shows the usage of lock command:

```
def demo(host, user, names):
```

With manager. Connect(host=host, port=22, username=user) as m:

With m.locked(target='running'):

for n in names:

m.edit_config (target='running', config=template % n)

The command "m.locked (target='running')" causes a lock to be acquired on the running datastore.

NEW QUESTION: 177

In a Cisco Catalyst switch equipped with two supervisor modules an administrator must temporally remove the active supervisor from the chassis to perform hardware maintenance on it. Which mechanism ensure that the active supervisor removal is not disruptive to the network operation?

- A. NSF/NSR
- B. SSO
- C. HSRP
- D. VRRP

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

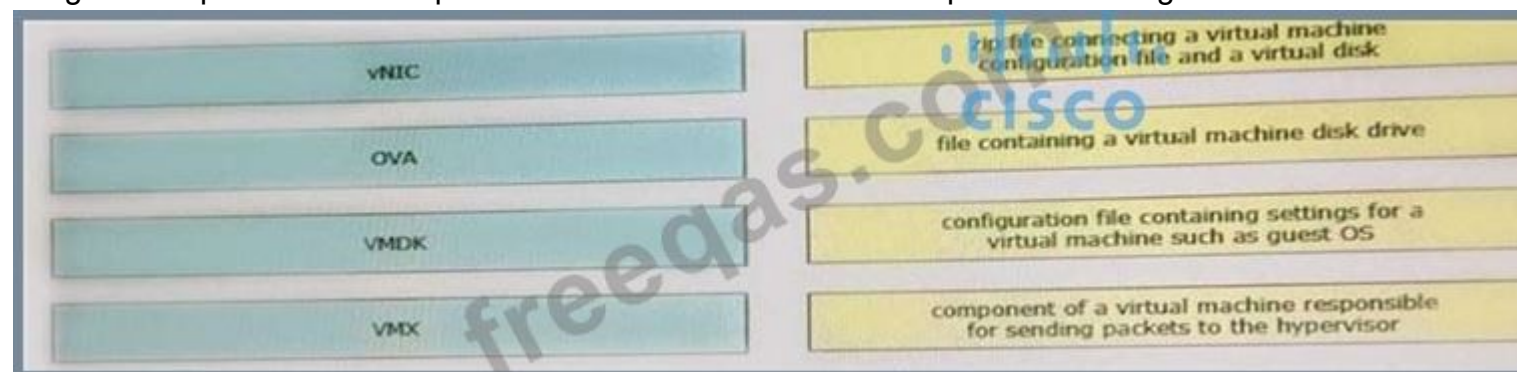
Stateful Switchover (SSO) provides protection for network edge devices with dual Route Processors (RPs) that represent a single point of failure in the network design, and where an outage might result in loss of service for customers.

Reference:

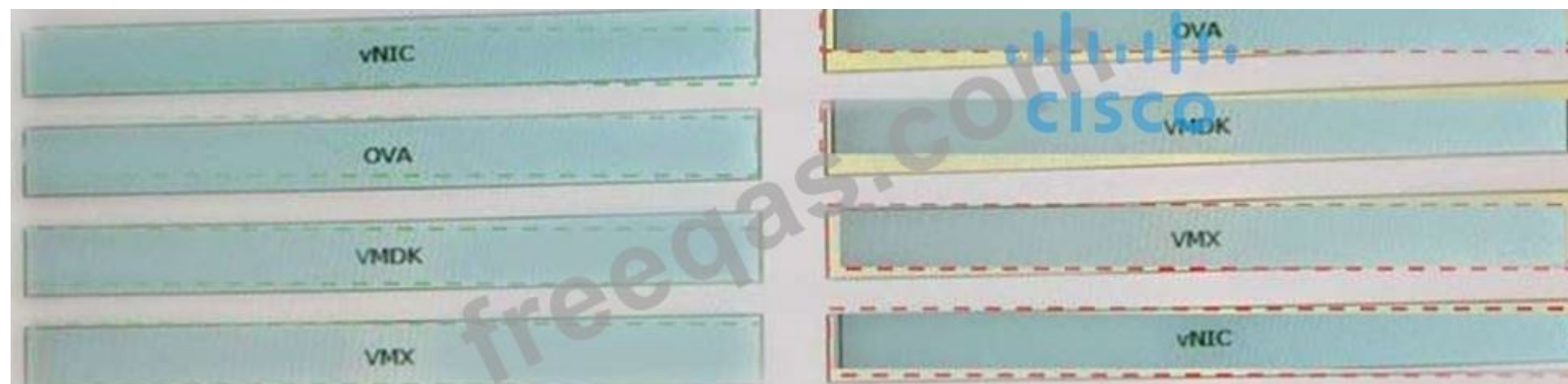
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst6500/ios/12-2SY/configuration/guide/sy_swcg/state

NEW QUESTION: 178

Drag and drop the virtual component from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

+ configuration file containing settings for a virtual machine such as guest OS: VMX

- + component of a virtual machine responsible for sending packets to the hypervisor: vNIC
- + zip file containing a virtual machine configuration file and a virtual disk: OVA
- + file containing a virtual machine disk drive: VMDK

The VMX file simply holds the virtual machine configuration.

VMDK (short for Virtual Machine Disk) is a file format that describes containers for virtual hard disk drives to be used in virtual machines like VMware Workstation or VirtualBox.

An OVA file is an Open Virtualization Appliance that contains a compressed, "installable" version of a virtual machine. When you open an OVA file it extracts the VM and imports it into whatever virtualization software you have installed on your computer.

NEW QUESTION: 179

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure types on the right.

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

Answer:

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

high capital expenditure

slow upgrade lifecycle

enterprise owns the hardware

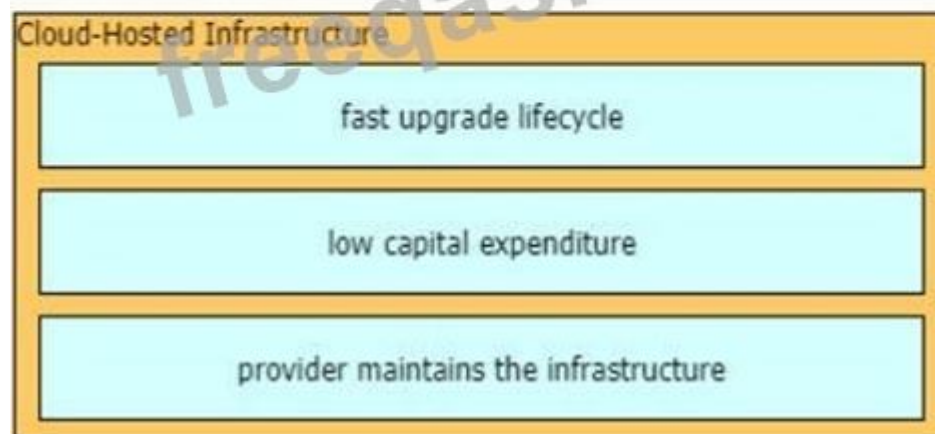
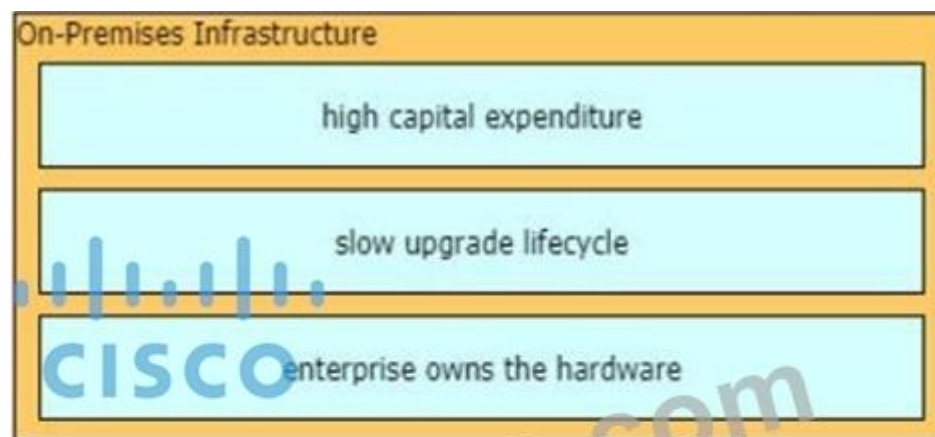
Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

fast upgrade lifecycle

low capital expenditure

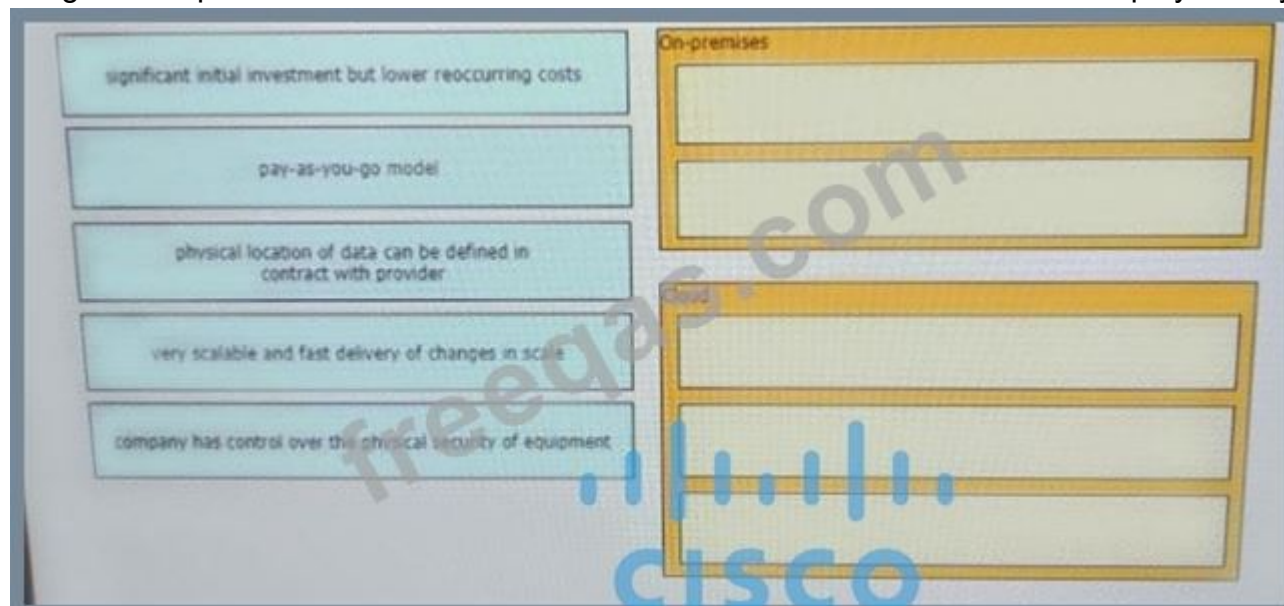
provider maintains the infrastructure

Explanation

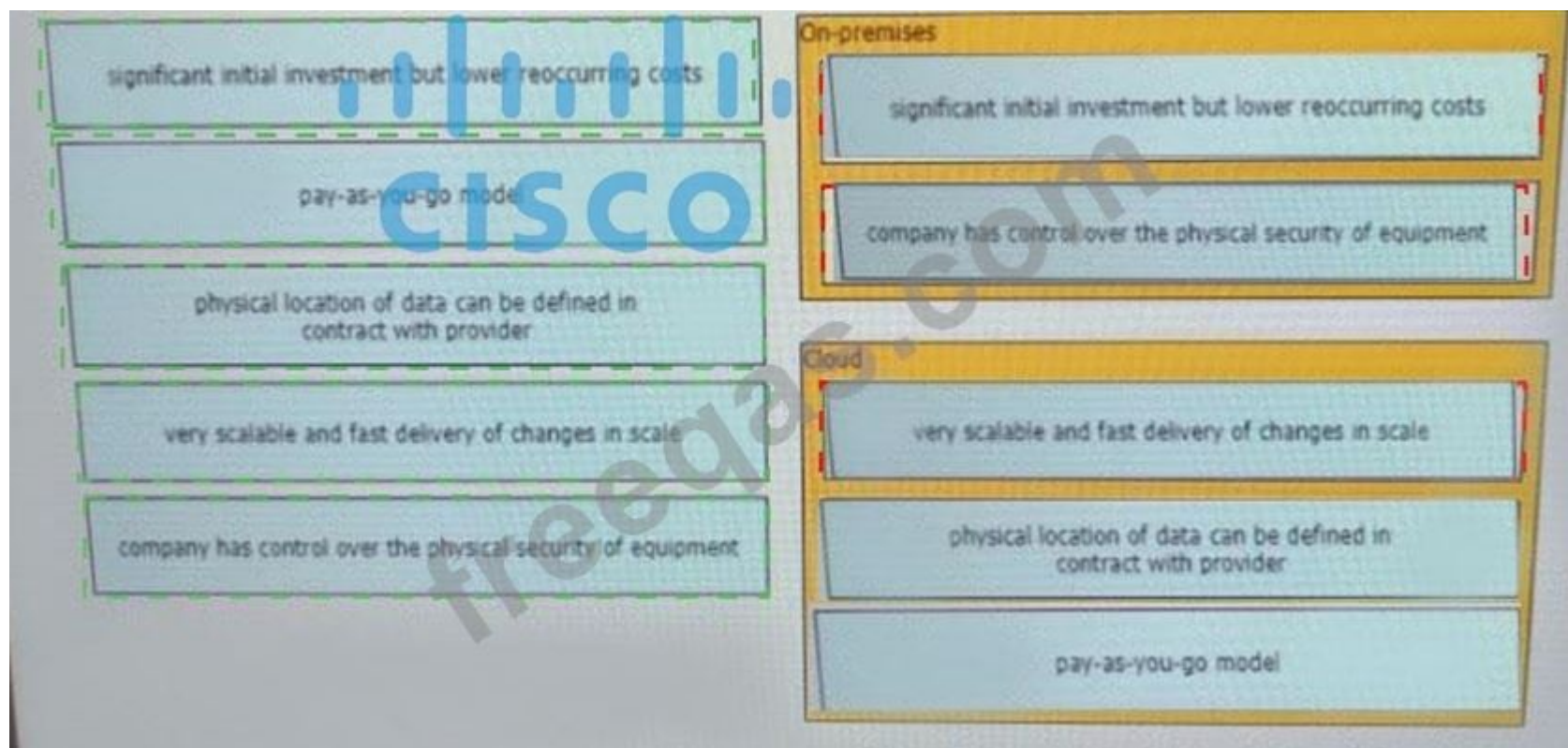


NEW QUESTION: 180

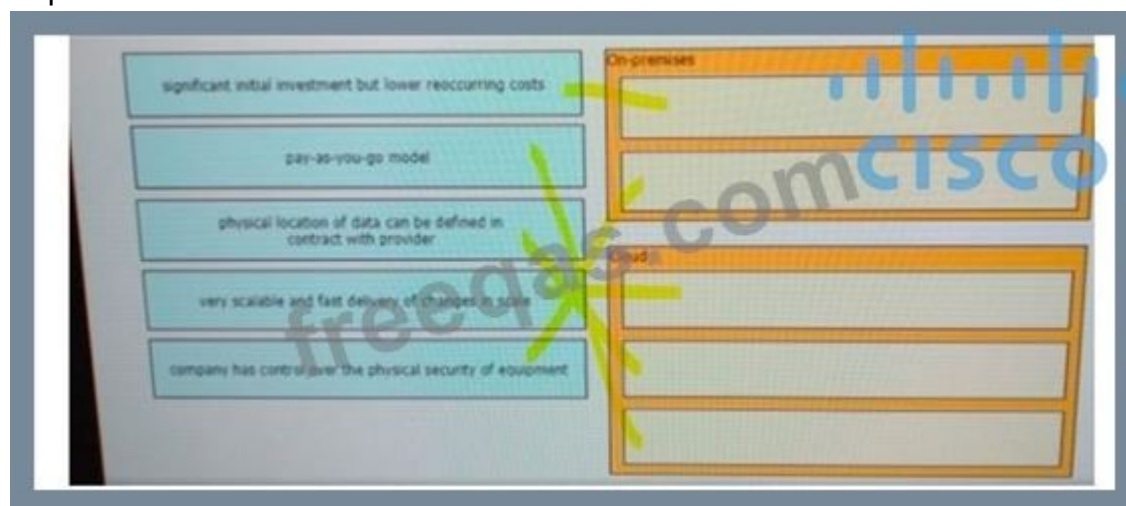
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct infrastructure deployment types on the right.



Answer:

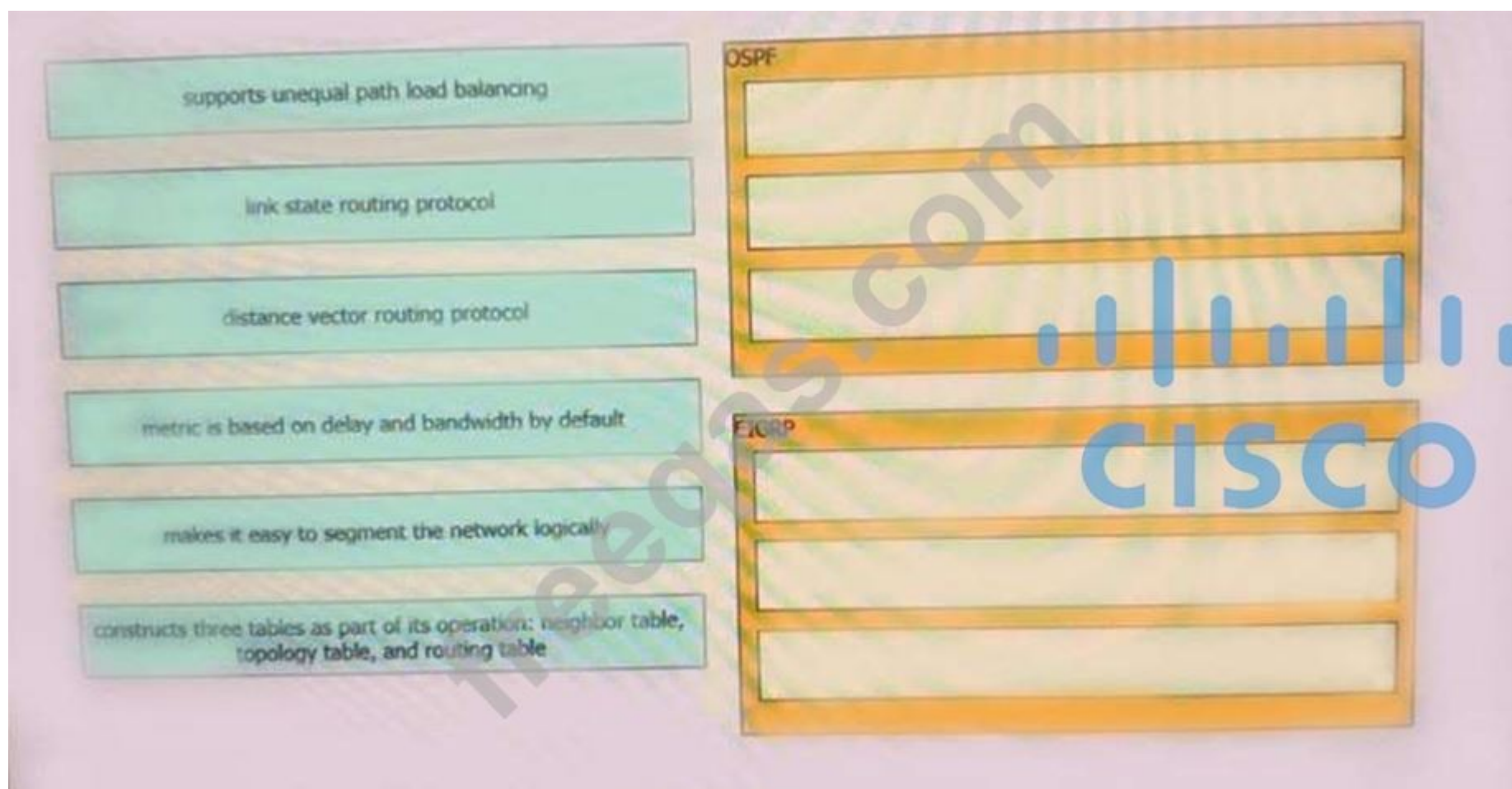


Explanation

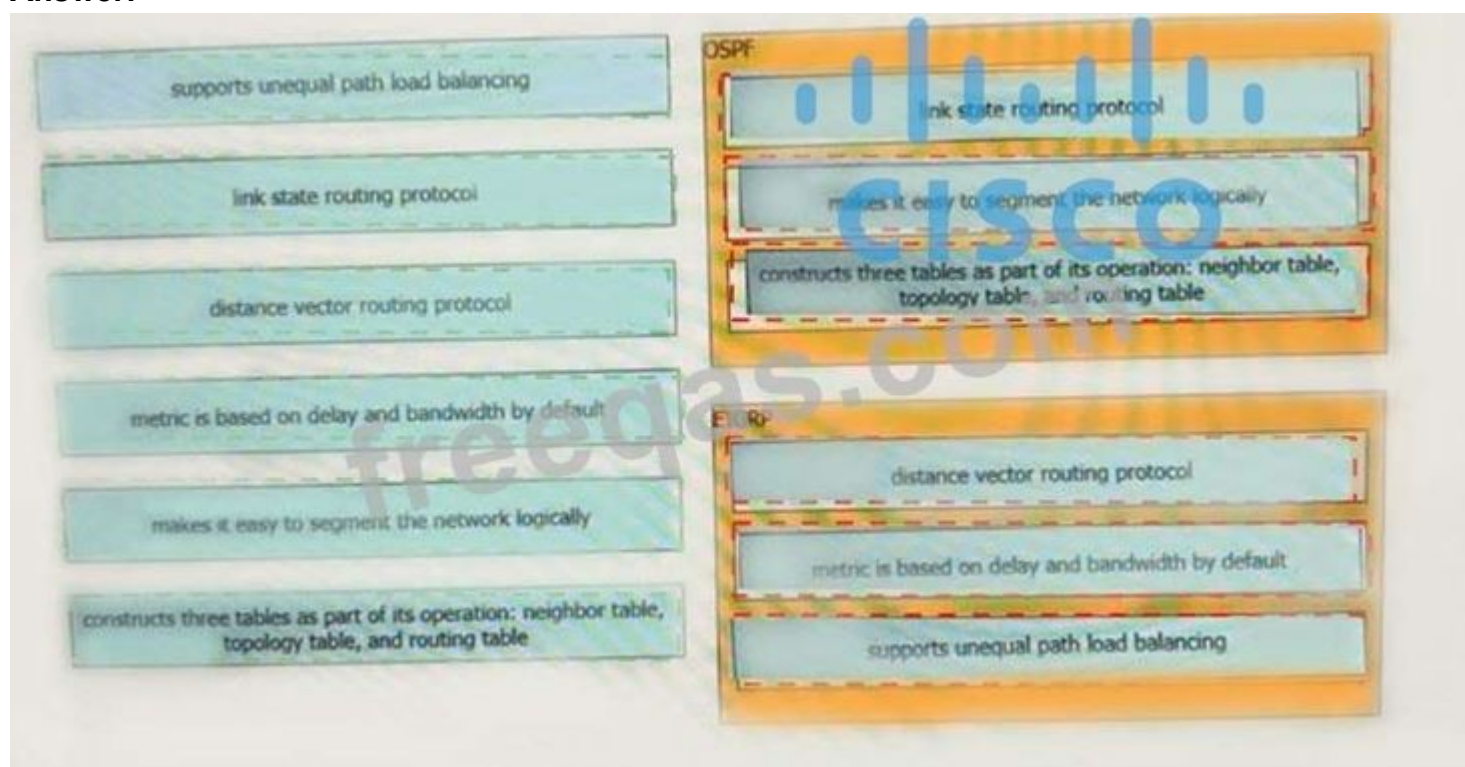


NEW QUESTION: 181

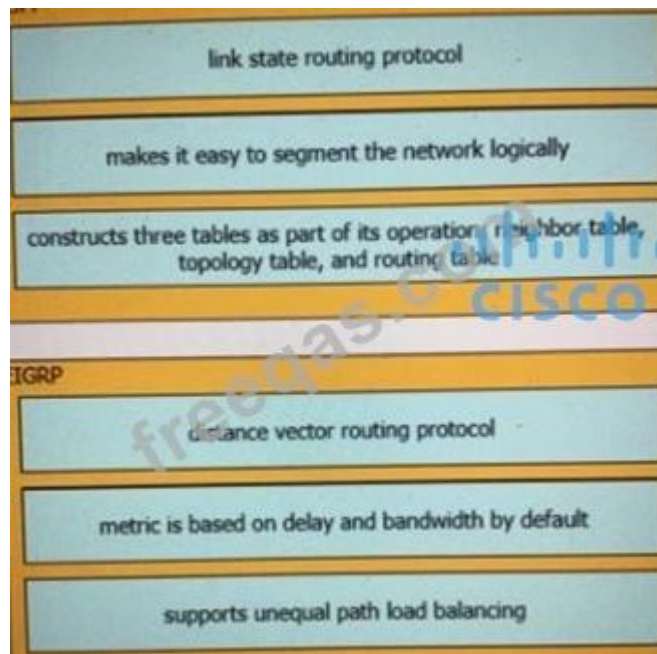
Drag the drop the description from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



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NEW QUESTION: 182

What is a characteristic of a next-generation firewall?

- A. only required at the network perimeter
- B. required in each layer of the network
- C. filters traffic using Layer 3 and Layer 4 information only
- D. provides intrusion prevention

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A next generation firewall adds additional features such as application control, integrated intrusion prevention (IPS) and often more advanced threat prevention capabilities like sandboxing.

NEW QUESTION: 183

How does the RIB differ from the FIB?

- A. The RIB is used to create network topologies and routing tables. The FIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.
- B. The FIB includes many routes a single destination. The RIB is the best route to a single destination.
- C. The RIB includes many routes to the same destination prefix. The FIB contains only the best route
- D. The FIB maintains network topologies and routing tables. The RIB is a list of routes to particular network destinations.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

RIB is derived from the control plane,

FIB is used for forwarding.

NEW QUESTION: 184

Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

```
R1:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf hello-interval 2
 ip ospf cost 1
end

R2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf cost 500
end
```

- A. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers
- B. not established
- C. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2
- D. Full on both routers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 185

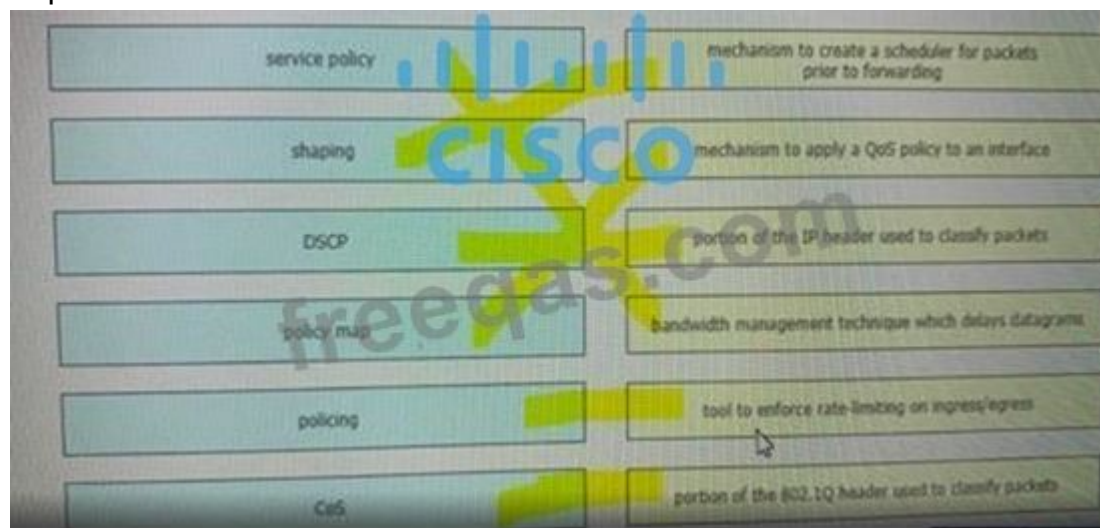
Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 186

Drag and drop the solutions that comprise Cisco Cyber Threat Defense from the left onto the objectives they accomplish on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 187

Which statement explains why Type 1 hypervisor is considered more efficient than Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS.
- B. Type 1 hypervisor enables other operating systems to run on it.
- C. Type 1 hypervisor relies on the existing OS of the host machine to access CPU, memory, storage, and network resources.
- D. Type 1 hypervisor is the only type of hypervisor that supports hardware acceleration techniques.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).



NEW QUESTION: 188

```
Router#show access-lists
Extended IP access list 100
10 permit ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
20 permit ip 172.16.0.0 0.0.15.255 any
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set must be added to permit and log all traffic that comes from 172.20.10.1 in interface GigabitEthernet0/1 without impacting the functionality of the access list?



```

Router(config)#no access-list 100 permit ip 172.16.0.0 0.0.15.255 any
Router(config)#access-list 100 permit ip 172.16.0.0 0.0.15.255 any log
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in

Router(config)#access-list 100 seq 5 permit ip host 172.20.10.1 any log
Router(config)#Interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in

Router(config)#ip access-list extended 100
Router(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit ip 172.20.10.0 0.0.0.255 any log
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in

Router(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 172.20.10.1 any log
Router(config)#Interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#access-group 100 in

```

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 189

The login method is configured on the VTY lines of a router with these parameters.

The first method for authentication is TACACS

If TACACS is unavailable, login is allowed without any provided credentials Which configuration accomplishes this task?

A. R1#sh run | include aaa

aaa new-model

aaa authentication login VTY group tacacs+ none

aaa session-id common

R1#sh run | section vty

line vty 0 4

password 7 0202039485748

R1#sh run | include username

R1#

B. R1#sh run | include aaa

aaa new-model

aaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none

aaa session-id common

```
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
R1#sh run | include username
R1#
```

```
C. R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
password 7 0202039485748
```

```
D. R1#sh run | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+
aaa session-id common
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
transport input none
R1#
```

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the requirements (first use TACACS+, then allow login with no authentication), we have to use "aaa authentication login ... group tacacs+ none" for AAA command.

The next thing to check is the if the "aaa authentication login default" or "aaa authentication login list-name" is used. The 'default' keyword means we want to apply for all login connections (such as tty, vty, console and aux). If we use this keyword, we don't need to configure anything else under tty, vty and aux lines. If we don't use this keyword then we have to specify which line(s) we want to apply the authentication feature.

From above information, we can find out answer 'R1#sh run | include aaa aaa new-model aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ none aaa session-id common R1#sh run | section vty line vty 0 4 password 7 0202039485748 If you want to learn more about AAA configuration, please read our AAA TACACS+ and RADIUS Tutorial - Part 2.

For your information, answer 'R1#sh run | include aaa

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login telnet group tacacs+ none
aaa session-id common
R1#sh run | section vty
line vty 0 4
R1#sh run | include username
R1#' would be correct if we add the following command under vty line ("line vty 0 4"): "login authentication telnet" ("telnet" is the name of the AAA list above)
```

NEW QUESTION: 190

A response code of 404 is received while using the REST API on Cisco UNA Center to POST to this URI.

/dna/intent/api/v1 /template-programmer/project

What does the code mean?

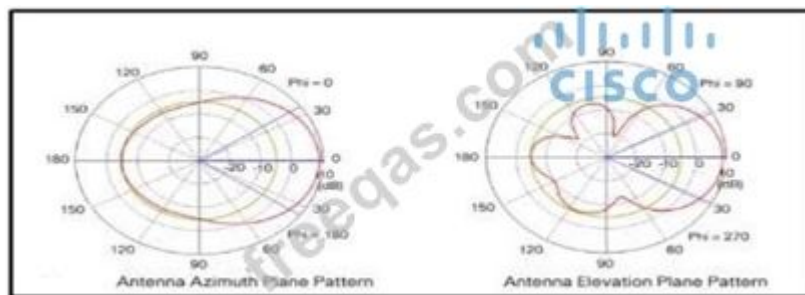
- A. The client made a request a resource that does not exist.
- B. The server has not implemented the functionality that is needed to fulfill the request.
- C. The request accepted for processing, but the processing was not completed.
- D. The POST/PUT request was fulfilled and a new resource was created, Information about the resource is in the response body.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The 404 (Not Found) error status code indicates that the REST API can't map the client's URI to a resource but may be available in the future. Subsequent requests by the client are permissible.

NEW QUESTION: 191

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?

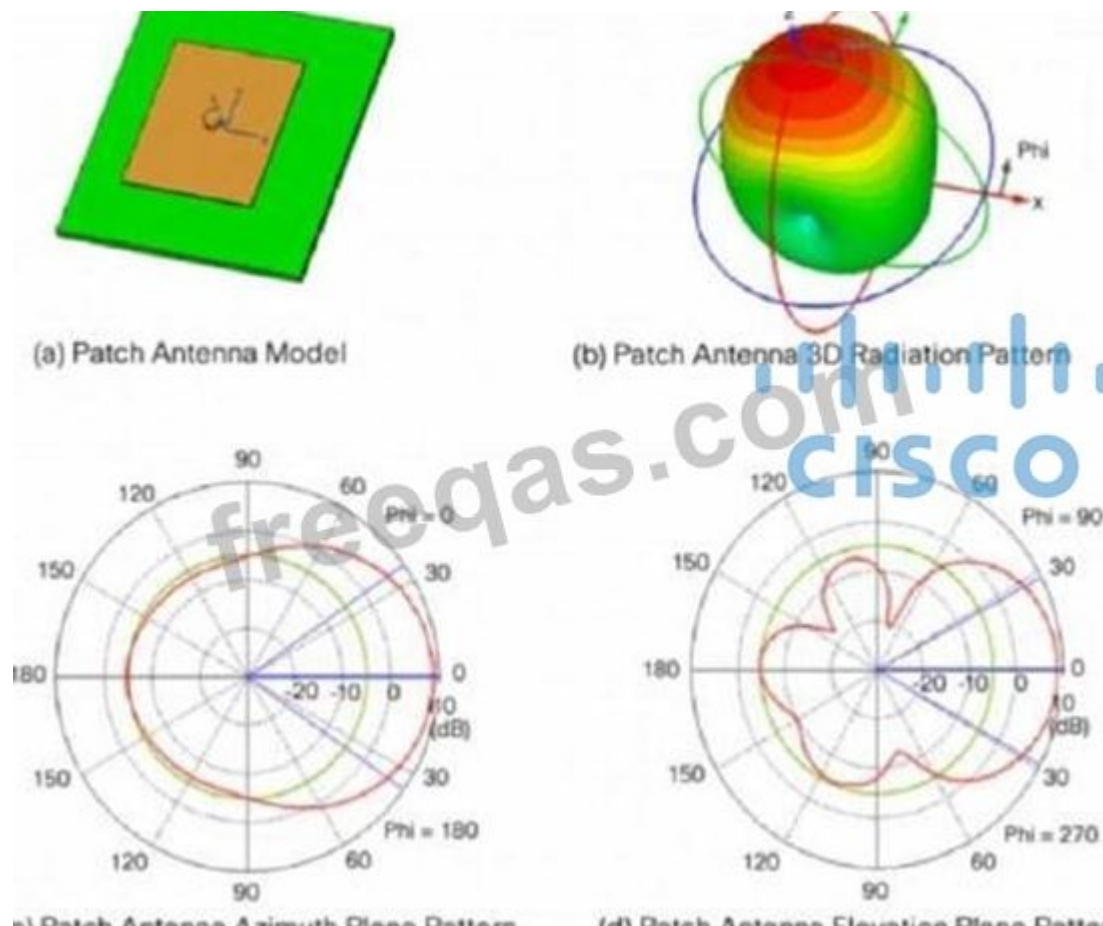
- A. Patch
- B. Omnidirectional
- C. Yagi
- D. Dipole

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

A patch antenna, in its simplest form, is just a single rectangular (or circular) conductive plate that is spaced above a ground plane. Patch antennas are attractive due to their low profile and ease of fabrication.

The azimuth and elevation plane patterns are derived by simply slicing through the 3D radiation pattern. In this case, the azimuth plane pattern is obtained by slicing through the x-z plane, and the elevation plane pattern is formed by slicing through the y-z plane. Note that there is one main lobe that is radiated out from the front of the antenna. There are three back lobes in the elevation plane (in this case), the strongest of which happens to be 180 degrees behind the peak of the main lobe, establishing the front-to-back ratio at about 14 dB. That is, the gain of the antenna 180 degrees behind the peak is 14 dB lower than the peak gain.



Again, it doesn't matter if these patterns are shown pointing up, down, to the left or to the right. That is usually an artifact of the measurement system. answer 'Patch' patch antenna radiates its energy out from the front of the antenna. That will establish the true direction of the patterns.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-antennas-accessories/prod_white_paper0900a

NEW QUESTION: 192

Which outcome is achieved with this Python code?

```
client.connect ( ip, port= 22, username= usr, password= pswd )
stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command ( 'show ip bgp 192.168.101.0 bestpath\n' )
print (stdout)
```

- A. displays the output of the show command in a formatted way
- B. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the BGP table for the prefix
- C. connects to a Cisco device using Telnet and exports the routing table information
- D. connects to a Cisco device using SSH and exports the routing table information

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 193

Refer to the exhibit.

WLANs > Edit 'Guest_Wireless'

General Security QoS Policy-Mapping Advanced

Layer 2 Layer 3 AAA Servers

Select AAA servers below to override use of default servers on this WLAN

Radius Servers

Radius Server Overwrite interface ☒ Enabled

Interface Priority WLAN

	Authentication Servers	Accounting Servers
	☒ Enabled	☒ Enabled
Server 1	None	None
Server 2	None	None
Server 3	None	None
Server 4	None	None
Server 5	None	None
Server 6	None	None

Assuming the WLC's interfaces are not in the same subnet as the RADIUS server, which interface would the WLC use as the source for all RADIUS-related traffic?

- A. the controller management interface
- B. the controller virtual interface
- C. the interface specified on the WLAN configuration
- D. any interface configured on the WLC

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 194

Which protocol does REST API rely on to secure the communication channel?

- A. TCP
- B. HTTPS
- C. SSH
- D. HTTP

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The REST API accepts and returns HTTP (not enabled by default) or HTTPS messages that contain JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents.

You can use any programming language to generate the messages and the JSON or XML documents that contain the API methods or Managed Object (MO) descriptions.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01.html)

[x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/aci/apic/sw/2-x/rest_cfg/2_1_x/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide/b_Cisco_APIC_REST_API_Configuration_Guide_chapter_01.html)

NEW QUESTION: 195

Refer to the exhibit. External users require HTTP connectivity to an internal company web server that is listening on TCP port 8080. Which command set accomplishes this requirement?

A)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.1 8080 209.165.200.225 80
```

B)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat outside

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 8080 interface G0/0 80
```

C)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside
```

D)

```
interface G0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat inside

interface G0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
```

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 196

Which JSON syntax is valid?

- ☐ ("switch": "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"])
- ☐ ('switch': ('name': 'dist1', 'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']))
- ☐ {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}
- ☐ (/switch/: (/name/: "dist1", /interfaces/: ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]))

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

This JSON can be written as follows:

```
{
'switch': {
'name': 'dist1',
'interfaces': ['gig1', 'gig2', 'gig3']
}
}
```

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NEW QUESTION: 197

Which data modeling language is commonly used by NETCONF?

- A. HTML
- B. XML
- C. YANG
- D. REST

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cisco IOS XE supports the Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) data modeling language. YANG can be used with the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) to provide the desired solution of automated and programmable network operations.

NETCONF(RFC6241) is an XML-based protocol that client applications use to request information from and make configuration changes to the device. YANG is primarily used to model the configuration and state data used by NETCONF operations.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9500/software/release/16-5/configuration_guide/prog/b_165_prog_9500_cg/data_models.pdf

Note: Although NETCONF also uses XML but XML is not a data modeling language.

NEW QUESTION: 198

Which router is elected the IGMP Querier when more than one router is in the same LAN segment?

- A. The router with the shortest uptime
- B. The router with the lowest IP address
- C. The router with the highest IP address
- D. The router with the longest uptime

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Query messages are used to elect the IGMP querier as follows: 1. When IGMPv2 devices start, they each multicast a general query message to the all-systems group address of 224.0.0.1 with their interface address in the source IP address field of the message. 2. When an IGMPv2 device receives a general query message, the device compares the source IP address in the message with its own interface address. The device with the lowest IP address on the subnet is elected the IGMP querier. 3. All devices (excluding the querier) start the query timer, which is reset whenever a general query message is received from the IGMP querier. If the query timer expires, it is assumed that the IGMP querier has gone down, and the election process is performed again to elect a new IGMP querier.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x_3560x/software/release/15-2_2_e/multicast/

NEW QUESTION: 199

A wireless consultant is designing a high-density wireless network for a lecture hall for 1000 students Which antenna type is recommended for this environment?

- A. sector antenna
- B. dipole antenna
- C. parabolic dish
- D. omnidirectional antenna

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Directional antennas Directional antennas come in many different styles and shapes. An antenna does not offer any added power to the signal; it simply redirects the energy it receives from the transmitter. By redirecting this energy, it has the effect of providing more energy in one direction and less energy in all other directions. As the gain of a directional antenna increases, the angle of radiation usually decreases, providing a greater coverage distance but with a reduced coverage angle. Directional antennas include patch antennas and parabolic dishes. Parabolic dishes have a very narrow RF energy path, and the installer must be accurate in aiming these types of antennas at each other.



Directional patch antenna

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-antennas-accessories/product_data_sheet0918 Omnidirectional antennas

An omnidirectional antenna is designed to provide a 360-degree radiation pattern. This type of antenna is used when coverage in all directions from the antenna is required. The standard 2.14-dBi "rubber duck" is one style of omnidirectional antenna.

Omnidirectional antenna

-> Therefore Omnidirectional antenna is best suited for a high-density wireless network in a lecture hall.

NEW QUESTION: 200

Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:

service policy	shaping
shaping	policy map
DSCP	DSCP
policy map	service policy
policing	policing
CoS	CoS

Explanation

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

NEW QUESTION: 201

A. angle of arrival
B. presence
C. hyperlocation
D. trilateration

We only have one AP in each store so we can only use "Presence", which is the most basic form of location tracking.

Which data modeling language is commonly used by NETCONF?

- Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Cisco IOS XE supports the Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) data modeling language. YANG can be used with the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) to provide the desired solution of automated and programmable network operations.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9500/software/release/16-5/configuration_guide/prog/b_165_prog_9500_cg/data_models.pdf

Which exhibit displays a valid JSON file?

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1"
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1"
    "GigabitEthernet1/2"
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  }
}
```

A.

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1"
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1"
    "GigabitEthernet1/2"
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  }
}
```

B. }

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1",
  "interfaces": [
    "GigabitEthernet1/1",
    "GigabitEthernet1/2",
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  ]
}
```

C. }

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1",
  "interfaces": {
    "GigabitEthernet1/1",
    "GigabitEthernet1/2",
    "GigabitEthernet1/3",
  },
}
```

D. }

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 204

A GRE tunnel is down with the error message %TUN-5-RECUR DOWN:

Tunnel0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing error.

Which two options describe possible causes of the error? (Choose two)

- A. There is link flapping on the tunnel
- B. Incorrect destination IP addresses are configured on the tunnel
- C. The tunnel mode and tunnel IP address are misconfigured
- D. There is instability in the network due to route flapping
- E. The tunnel destination is being routed out of the tunnel interface

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The %TUN-5-RECURDOWN: Tunnel0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing error message means that the generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel router has discovered a recursive routing problem. This condition is usually due to one of these causes:

+ A misconfiguration that causes the router to try to route to the tunnel destination address using

the tunnel interface itself (recursive routing)

+ A temporary instability caused by route flapping elsewhere in the network

Reference:

[eigrp/22327-gre-flap.html](#)

NEW QUESTION: 205

Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

- A. underlay network
- B. VPN routing/forwarding
- C. easy virtual network
- D. overlay network

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

An overlay network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay network.

An overlay network creates a logical topology used to virtually connect devices that are built over an arbitrary physical underlay topology.

An overlay network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay network.

SD-Access allows for the extension of Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across the overlay through the services provided by through LISP.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html>

NEW QUESTION: 206

A customer has several small branches and wants to deploy a WI-FI solution with local management using CAPWAP. Which deployment model meets this requirement?

- A. Local mode
- B. SD-Access wireless
- C. Mobility Express
- D. Autonomous

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 207

Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.

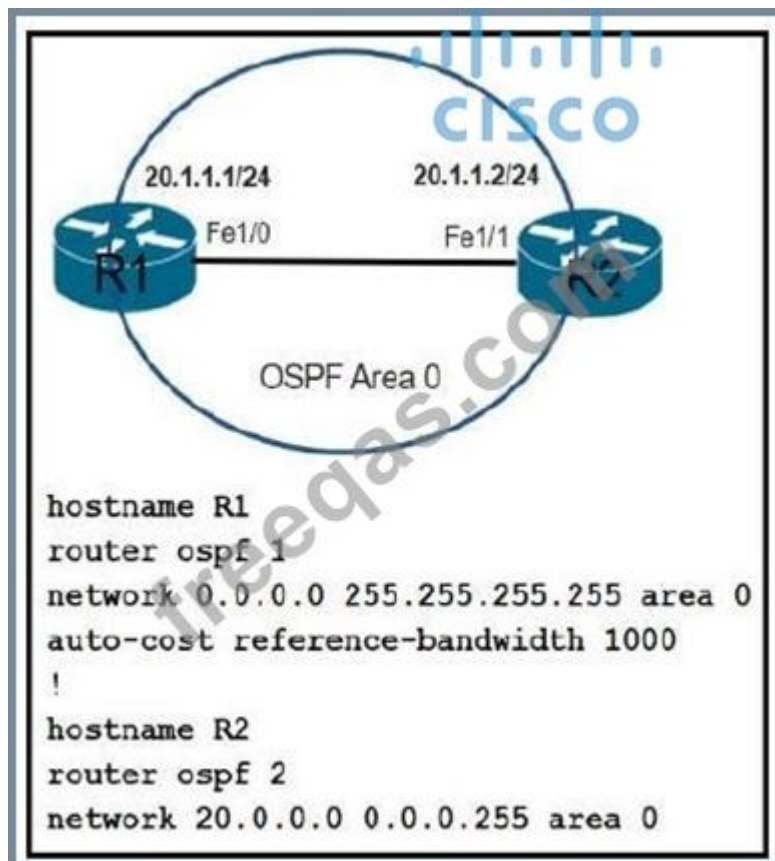


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 208

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0. area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 command on R2 did not cover the IP address of Fa1/1 interface of R2 so OSPF did not run on this interface. Therefore we have to use the command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 to turn on OSPF on this interface.

Note: The command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 can be used too so this answer is also correct but answer C is the best answer here.

The network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command on R1 will run OSPF on all active

NEW QUESTION: 209

Drag and drop the solutions that comprise Cisco Cyber Threat Defense from the left onto the objectives they accomplish on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated with medium confidence



NEW QUESTION: 210

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer must simplify the IPsec configuration by enabling IPsec over GRE using IPsec profiles. Which two configuration changes accomplish this? (Choose two).

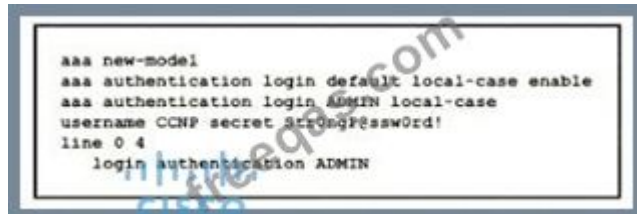
A. Remove all configuration related to crypto map from R1 and R2 and eliminate the ACL [>]

- B. Apply the crypto map to the tunnel interface and change the tunnel mode to tunnel mode ipsec ipv4.
- C. Remove the crypto map and modify the ACL to allow traffic between 10.10.0.0/24 to 10.20.0.0/24.
- D. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set ACL. and apply the profile to the tunnel interface
- E. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set. and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 211

Refer to the exhibit.



```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret StrongP@ssw0rd!
line 0 4
login authentication ADMIN
```

An engineer must create a configuration that executes the show run command and then terminates the session when user CCNP logs in. Which configuration change is required"

- A. Add the access-class keyword to the username command
- B. Add the access-class keyword to the aaa authentication command
- C. Add the autocommand keyword to the username command
- D. Add the autocommand keyword to the aaa authentication command

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The autocommand causes the specified command to be issued automatically after the user logs in. When the command is complete, the session is terminated. Because the command can be any length and can contain embedded spaces, commands using the autocommand keyword must be the last option on the line. In this specific question, we have to enter this line username CCNP autocommand show running-config.

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NEW QUESTION: 212

Which entity

is responsible for maintaining Layer 2 isolation between segments In a VXLAN environment?

- A. switch fabric
- B. VTEP
- C. VNID
- D. host switch

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The 24-bit VNID is used to identify Layer 2 segments and to maintain Layer 2 isolation between the segments.

NEW QUESTION: 213

Refer to the exhibit. Which two statements about the EEM applet configuration are true? (Choose two.)

```
event manager applet LARGECONFIG
  event cli pattern "show running-config" sync yes
  action 1.0 puts "Warning! This device has a VERY LARGE configuration
    and may take some time to process"
  action 1.1 puts newline "Do you wish to continue [Y/N]"
  action 1.2 gets response
  action 1.3 string toupper "$response"
  action 1.4 string match "$_string_result" "Y"
  action 2.0 if $_string_result eq 1
  action 2.1 cli command "enable"
  action 2.2 cli command "show running-config"
  action 2.3 puts $_cli_result
  action 2.4 cli command "exit"
  action 2.9 end
```

- A. The EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed.
- B. The EEM applet runs after the CLI command is executed.
- C. The EEM applet requires a case-insensitive response.
- D. The running configuration is displayed only if the letter Y is entered at the CLI.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When you use the sync yes option in the event cli command, the EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed. The EEM applet should set the _exit_status variable to indicate whether the CLI command should be executed (_exit_status set to one) or not (_exit_status set to zero).

With the sync no option, the EEM applet is executed in background in parallel with the CLI command.

Reference: <https://blog.ipSPACE.net/2011/01/eem-event-cli-command-options-and.html>

NEW QUESTION: 214

Which standard access control entry permits from odd-numbered hosts in the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet?

- A. Permit 10.0.0.0.0.0.0.1
- B. Permit 10.0.0.1.0.0.0.0
- C. Permit 10.0.0.1.0.0.0.254
- D. Permit 10.0.0.0.255.255.255.254

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Remember, for the wildcard mask, 1s are I DON'T CARE, and 0s are I CARE. So now let's analyze a simple ACL:

```
access-list 1 permit 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255
```

Two first octets are all 0's meaning that we care about the network 172.23.x.x. The third octet of the wildcard mask, 15 (0000 1111 in binary), means that we care about first 4 bits but don't care about last 4 bits so we allow the third octet in the form of 0001xxxx (minimum: 00010000 = 16; maximum: 00011111 = 31).

Address: 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255

Wildcard: 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1

<-Match-> | <-Don't care->

0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	=	16
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	=	17
0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1	=	18
.....	=	
0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	=	31

172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255 <=> from 172.23.16.0 to 172.23.31.255

The fourth octet is 255 (all 1 bits) that means I don't care.

Therefore network 172.23.16.0 0.0.15.255 172.23.31.255.

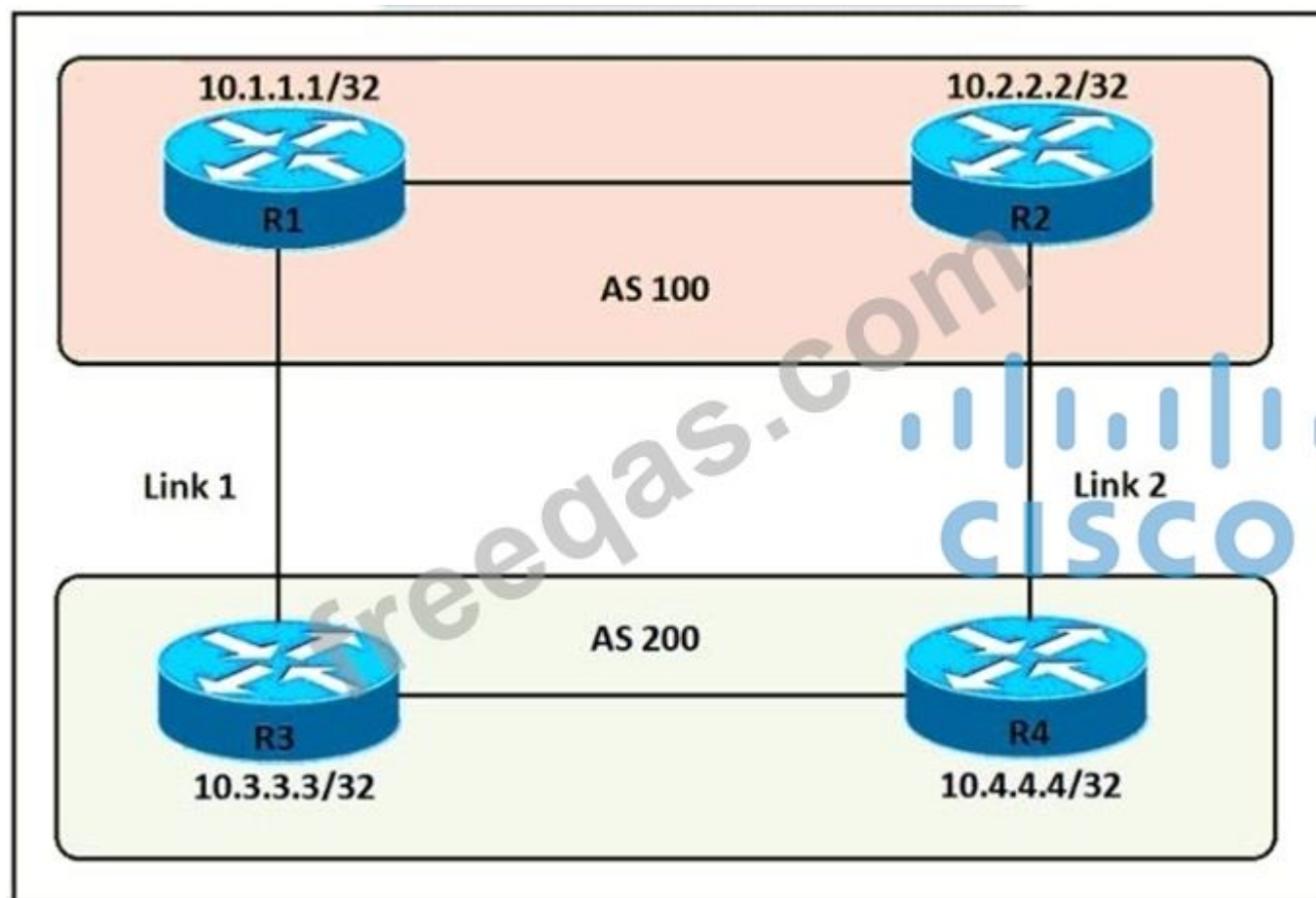
Now let's consider the wildcard mask of 0.0.0.254 (four octet: 254 = 1111 1110) which means we only care the last bit. Therefore if the last bit of the IP address is a "1" (0000 0001) then only odd numbers are allowed. If the last bit of the IP address is a "0" (0000 000) then only even numbers are allowed.

Note: In binary, odd numbers are always end with a "1" while even numbers are always end with a "0".

Therefore in this question, only the statement "permit 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.254" will allow all oddnumbered hosts in the 10.0.0.0/24 subnet.

NEW QUESTION: 215

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as an entry point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

```
R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out
```

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 216

Which protocol is responsible for data plane forwarding in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. VXLAN
- B. IS-IS
- C. OSPF
- D. LISP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

In SD-Access the control plane is based on LISP (Locator/ID Separation Protocol), the data plane is based on VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN), the policy TrustSec, and the management plane is enabled and powered by Cisco DNA Center.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html#:~:text=In%20SD%](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/CVD/Campus/cisco-sda-design-guide.html#:~:text=In%20SD%20)

NEW QUESTION: 217

Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

- A. Ansible uses Ruby to manage configurations. Chef uses YAML to manage configurations.

- B. Ansible lacs redundancy support for the master server. Chef runs two masters in an active/active mode.
- C. Ansible pushes the configuration to the client. Chef client pulls the configuration from the server.
- D. The Ansible server can run on Linux, Unix or Windows. The Chef server must run on Linux or Unix.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 218

Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. Which change to the first line of the script resolves the error?

```
import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(
    host = '192.168.1.1',
    port=830,
    username = 'root',
    password = 'test398345152!',
    allow_agent = False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

Output
\$ python get_config.py
Traceback (most recent call last) :
 File "get_config.py", line 3, in <module>
 with ncclient.manager.connect (host = '192.168.1.1, port = 830, username = 'root',
AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'manager'

- A. from ncclient import
- B. import ncclient manager
- C. import manager
- D. from ncclient import*

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 219

Refer to the exhibit.

```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree
MST1
  Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
  Root ID    Priority    32769
             Address    0010.7363.4300
             Cost        2
             Port        13 (FastEthernet1/0/11)
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
  Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
             Address    001b.0d8e.e080
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface Role Ste Cost Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa1/0/7 Desg FWD 2 128.9 P2p Bound (PVST)
Fa1/0/10 Desg FWD 2 128.12 P2p Bound (PVST)
Fa1/0/11 Root FWD 2 128.13 P2p
Fa1/0/12 Alts BLK 2 128.14 P2p

DSW1#sh spanning-tree mst
#### MST1 vlans mapped: 10,20
Bridge address 001b.0d8e.e080 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root address 0010.7363.4300 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
port Fa1/0/11 cost 2 rem hops 19

... output omitted
```

Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20?

- A. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 1
- B. spanning-tree mst 1 root primary
- C. spanning-tree mstp vlan 10,20 root primary
- D. spanning-tree mst vlan 10,20 priority root
- E. spanning-tree mst 1 priority 4096

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Priority values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440. All other values are rejected.

NEW QUESTION: 220

Which method displays text directly into the active console with a synchronous EEM applet policy?

- A. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 gets 'logging directly to console'
- B. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 syslog priority direct msg 'log directly to console'
- C. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 puts 'logging directly to console'
- D. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 string 'logging directly to console'

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

To enable the action of printing data directly to the local tty when an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet is triggered, use the command in applet configuration mode.

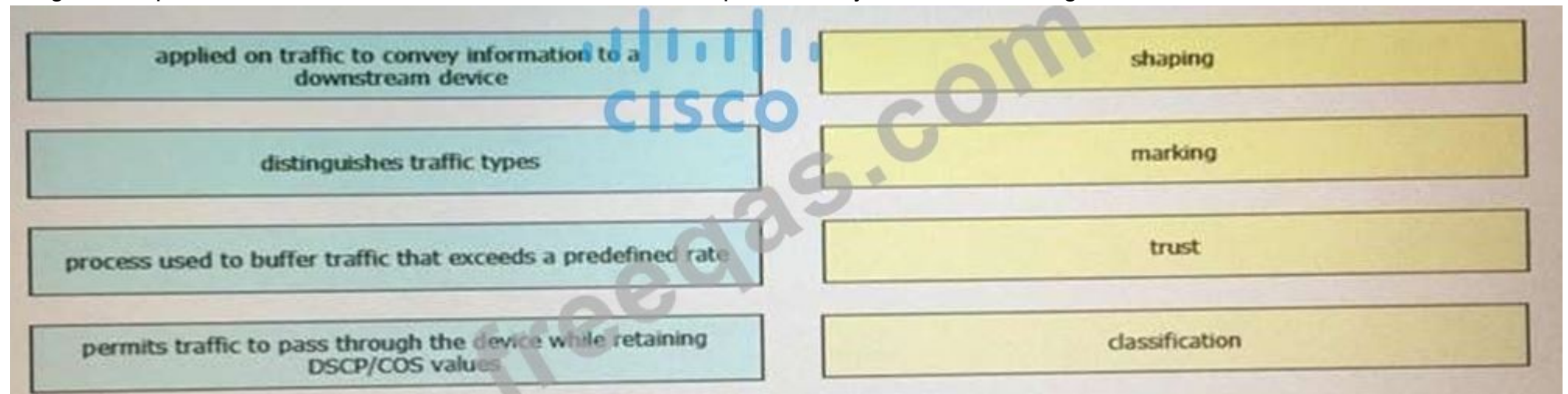
The following example shows how to print data directly to the local tty:

```
Router(config-applet)# event manager applet puts
Router(config-applet)# event none
Router(config-applet)# action 1 regexp "(.*) (.*) (.*)" "one two three" _match _sub1
Router(config-applet)# action 2 puts "match is S_match"
Router(config-applet)# action 3 puts "submatch 1 is S_sub1"
Router# event manager run puts
match is one two three
submatch 1 is one
Router#
```

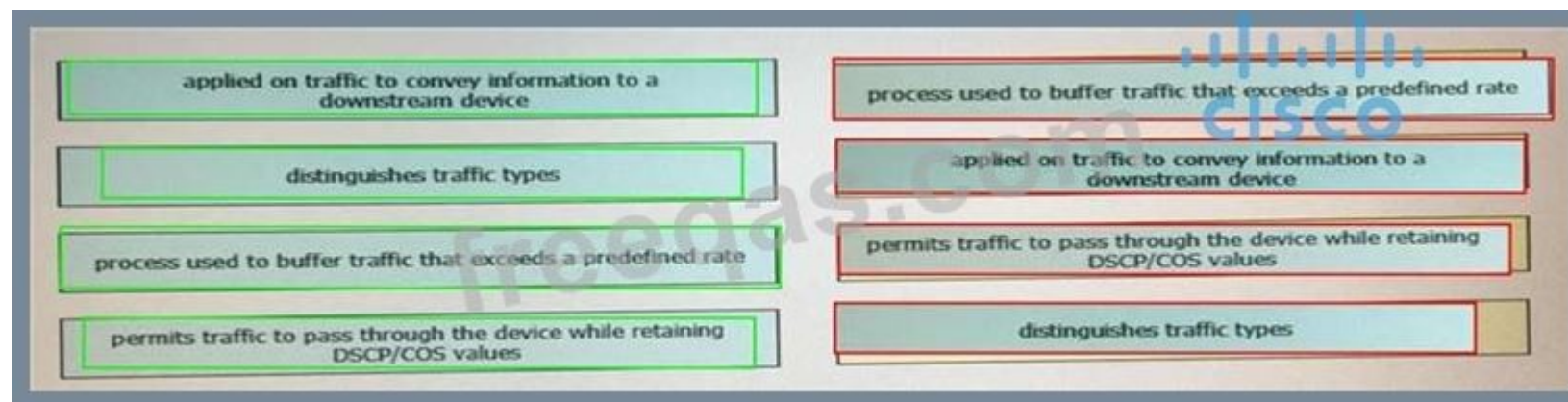
The action puts command applies to synchronous events. The output of this command for a synchronous applet is directly displayed to the tty, bypassing the syslog.

NEW QUESTION: 221

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.



Answer:



Explanation:

Marking = applied on traffic to convey Information to a downstream device

Classification = distinguish traffic types

Trust = Permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values

shapping = process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate.

NEW QUESTION: 222

Which deployment option of Cisco NGFW provides scalability?

- A. tap
- B. inline tap
- C. high availability
- D. clustering

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

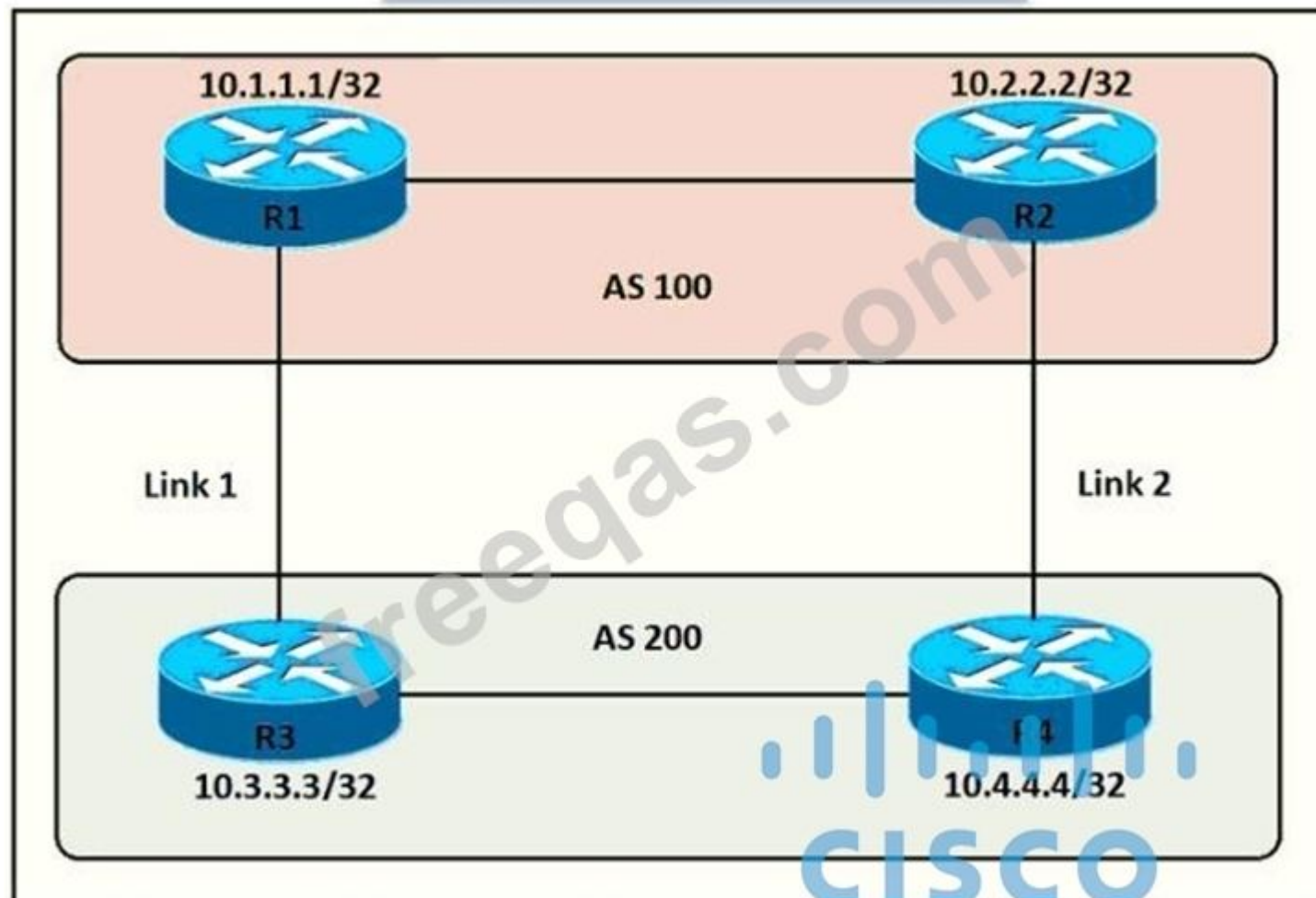
Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/fxos/clustering/asa-cluster-solution.html> Clustering lets you group multiple Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) units together as a single logical device.

Clustering is only supported for the FTD device on the Firepower 9300 and the Firepower 4100 series. A cluster provides all the convenience of a single device (management, integration into a network) while achieving the increased throughput and redundancy

NEW QUESTION: 223

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as the exit point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

- A. R4(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- B. R3(config-router)neighbor 10.1.1.1 weight 200
- C. R3(config-router)bgp default local-preference 200
- D. R4(config-router)nighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Local preference is an indication to the AS about which path has preference to exit the AS in order to reach a certain network. A path with a higher local preference is preferred. The default value for local preference is 100.

Unlike the weight attribute, which is only relevant to the local router, local preference is an attribute that routers exchange in the same AS. The local preference is set with the "bgp default local-preference. In this case, both R3 & R4 have exit links but R4 has higher local-preference so R4 will be chosen as the preferred exit point from AS 200.

NEW QUESTION: 224

How does the EIGRP metric differ from the OSPF metric?

- A. The EIGRP metric is calculated based on bandwidth only. The OSPF metric is calculated on delay only.
- B. The EIGRP metric is calculated based on delay only. The OSPF metric is calculated on bandwidth and delay.
- C. The EIGRP metric is calculated based on bandwidth and delay. The OSPF metric is calculated on bandwidth only.

D. The EIGRP metric is calculated based on hop count and bandwidth. The OSPF metric is calculated on bandwidth and delay.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

By default, EIGRP metric is calculated:

metric = bandwidth + delay

While OSPF is calculated by:

OSPF metric = Reference bandwidth / Interface bandwidth in bps

(Or Cisco uses 100Mbps (108) bandwidth as reference bandwidth. With this bandwidth, our equation would be:

Cost = 108/interface bandwidth in bps)

NEW QUESTION: 225

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Clients
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Servers
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Printers
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
-- output omitted for brevity --
router eigrp 1
10.0.0.0
172.16.0.0
192.168.1.0
```

An engineer attempts to configure a router on a stick to route packets between Clients, Servers, and Printers; however, initial tests show that this configuration is not working. Which command set resolves this issue?

```

router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0

interface Vlan10
 no ip vrf forwarding Clients
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
 no ip vrf forwarding Servers
 ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
 no ip vrf forwarding Printers
 ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0

router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 network 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
 network 192.168.1.0 255.255.0.0

interface Vlan10
 no ip vrf forwarding Clients
!
interface Vlan20
 no ip vrf forwarding Servers
!
interface Vlan30
 no ip vrf forwarding Printers

```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 226

Which two actions provide controlled Layer 2 network connectivity between virtual machines running on the same hypervisor? (Choose two.)

A. Use VXLAN fabric after installing VXLAN tunneling drivers on the virtual machines.

B. Use a virtual switch running as a separate virtual machine.

C. Use a virtual switch provided by the hypervisor.

D. Use a single routed link to an external router on stick.

E. Use a single trunk link to an external Layer2 switch.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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NEW QUESTION: 227

The login method is configured on the VTY lines of a router with these parameters.

* The first method for authentication is TACACS

* If TACACS is unavailable, login is allowed without any provided credentials Which configuration accomplishes this task?



A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 228

What is the data policy in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

A. list of ordered statements that define node configurations and authentication used within the SD-WAN overlay

B. group of services tested to guarantee devices and links liveliness within the SD-WAN overlay

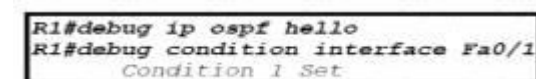
C. detailed database mapping several kinds of addresses with their corresponding location

D. Set of statements that defines how data is forwarded based on IP packet information and specific VPNs

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 229

Refer to the exhibit.



Which statement about the OPSF debug output is true?

A. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent to received on interface Fa0/1.

B. The output displays all OSPF messages which router R1 has sent or received on all interfaces.

C. The output displays OSPF hello messages which router R1 has sent received on interface Fa0/1.

D. The output displays OSPF hello and LSACK messages which router R1 has sent or received.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

This combination of commands is known as "Conditional debug" and will filter the debug output based on your conditions. Each condition added, will behave like an 'And' operator in Boolean logic. Some examples of the "debug ip ospf hello" are shown below:

```
*Oct 12 14:03:32.595: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from 192.168.12.2
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Rcv hello from 1.1.1.1 area 0 on FastEthernet1/0 from 192.168.12.1
*Oct 12 14:03:33.227: OSPF: Mismatched hello parameters from 192.168.12.1
```

NEW QUESTION: 230

Which QoS component alters a packet to change the way that traffic is treated in the network?

- A. Marking
- B. Classification
- C. Shaping
- D. Policing

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

QoS Packet Marking refers to changing a field within a packet either at Layer 2 (802.1Q/p CoS, MPLS EXP) or Layer 3 (IP Precedence, DSCP and/or IP ECN).

Reference:

xe-16-book/qos-mrkg.html

NEW QUESTION: 231

Which function does a fabric edge node perform in an SD-Access deployment?

- A. Connects the SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks
- B. Connects endpoints to the fabric and forwards their traffic
- C. Provides reachability border nodes in the fabric underlay
- D. Encapsulates end-user data traffic into LISP.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

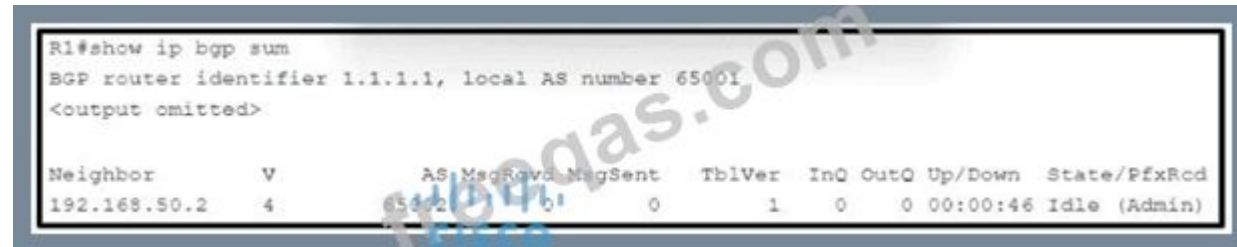
There are five basic device roles in the fabric overlay:

- + Control plane node: This node contains the settings, protocols, and mapping tables to provide the endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mapping system for the fabric overlay.
- + Fabric border node: This fabric device (for example, core layer device) connects external Layer 3 networks to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects wired endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric WLAN controller (WLC): This fabric device connects APs and wireless endpoints to the SDA fabric.

+ Intermediate nodes: These are intermediate routers or extended switches that do not provide any sort of SD-Access fabric role other than underlay services.

NEW QUESTION: 232

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1#show ip bgp sum
BGP router identifier 1.1.1.1, local AS number 65001
<output omitted>
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.50.2	4	65002	0	0	1	0	0	00:00:46	Idle (Admin)

Which command set changes the neighbor state from Idle (Admin) to Active?

A)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65002
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 activate
```

C)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#no neighbor 192.168.50.2 shutdown
```

D)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.50.2 remote-as 65001
```

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 233

Refer to the exhibit.

```

(WLC) >show interface summary
Interface Name          Vlan Id
-----
deadnet                 999
users1                 14
users2                 15
users3                 16

(WLC) >show wlan 1
WLAN Identifier . . . . . 1
Network Name (SSID) . . . . . wlan1
AAA Policy Override . . . . . Enabled
Interface . . . . . deadnet
FlexConnect Local Switching . . . . . Enabled
FlexConnect Central Association . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect Central Dnchp Flag . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect nat-pat rlag . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect DNS Override Flag . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect PPPoE pass-through . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect local-switching IP-source-guar . . . . . Disabled
FlexConnect Vlan based Central Switching . . . . . Enabled
FlexConnect Local Authentication . . . . . Disabled
FlexConnect Learn IP Address . . . . . Enabled

(WLC) >show ap config general
AP Mode . . . . . FlexConnect
FlexConnect Vlan mode : . . . . . Enabled
Native ID : . . . . . 1
WLAN 1 : . . . . . 10 (AP-Specific)
FlexConnect VLAN ACL Mappings
Vlan : . . . . . 10
Ingress ACL : . . . . . None
Egress ACL : . . . . . None
VLAN with least priority : . . . . . 13
FlexConnect Group . . . . . flexgroup1
Group VLAN ACL Mappings
Vlan : . . . . . 11
Ingress ACL : . . . . . None
Egress ACL : . . . . . None
Vlan : . . . . . 12

```

A wireless client is connecting to FlexAP1 which is currently working standalone mode. The AAA authentication process is returning the following AVPs:

```

Tunnel-Private-Group-Id(815): P5
Tunnel-Medium-Type(65): IEEE-802(6)
Tunnel-Type(64): VLAN(13)

```

Which three behaviors will the client experience? (Choose three.)

A. While the AP is in standalone mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 15.

- B. While the AP is in standalone mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 10.
- C. When the AP transitions to connected mode, the client will be de-authenticated.
- D. While the AP is in standalone mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 13.
- E. When the AP is in connected mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 13.
- F. When the AP transitions to connected mode, the client will remain associated.
- G. When the AP is in connected mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 15.
- H. When the AP is in connected mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 10.

Answer: B,C,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

+ From the output of WLC show interface summary, we learned that the WLC has four VLANs: 999, 14, 15 and 16. + From the show ap config general FlexAP1 output, we learned that FlexConnect AP has four VLANs: 10, 11, 12 and 13. Also the WLAN of FlexConnect AP is mapped to VLAN 10 (from the line WLAN

1: 10 (AP-Specific)).

From the reference at:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise>

NEW QUESTION: 234

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct routing protocol types on the right.

supports unequal path load balancing

link state routing protocol

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and reliability by default

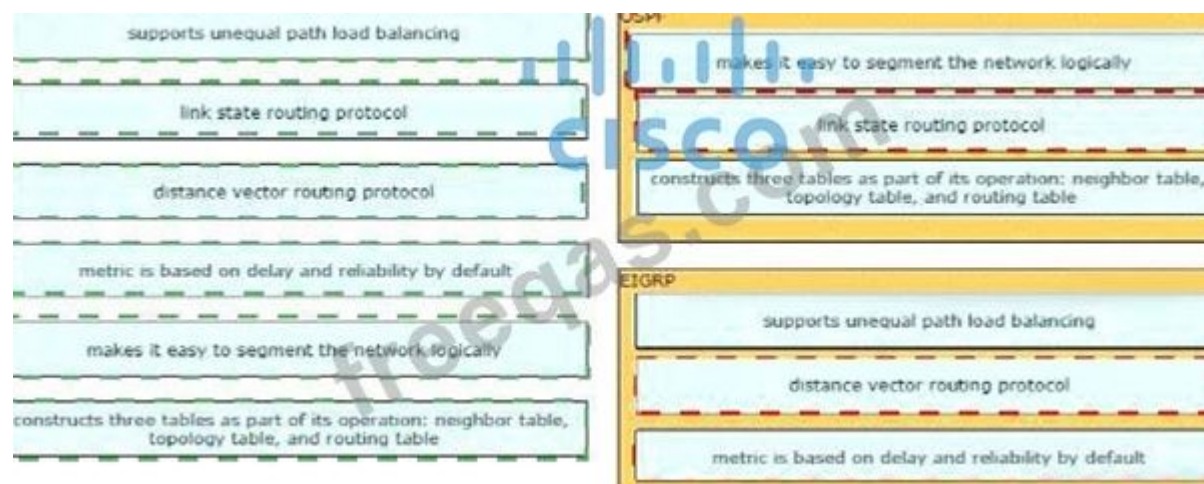
makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

OSPF

EIGRP

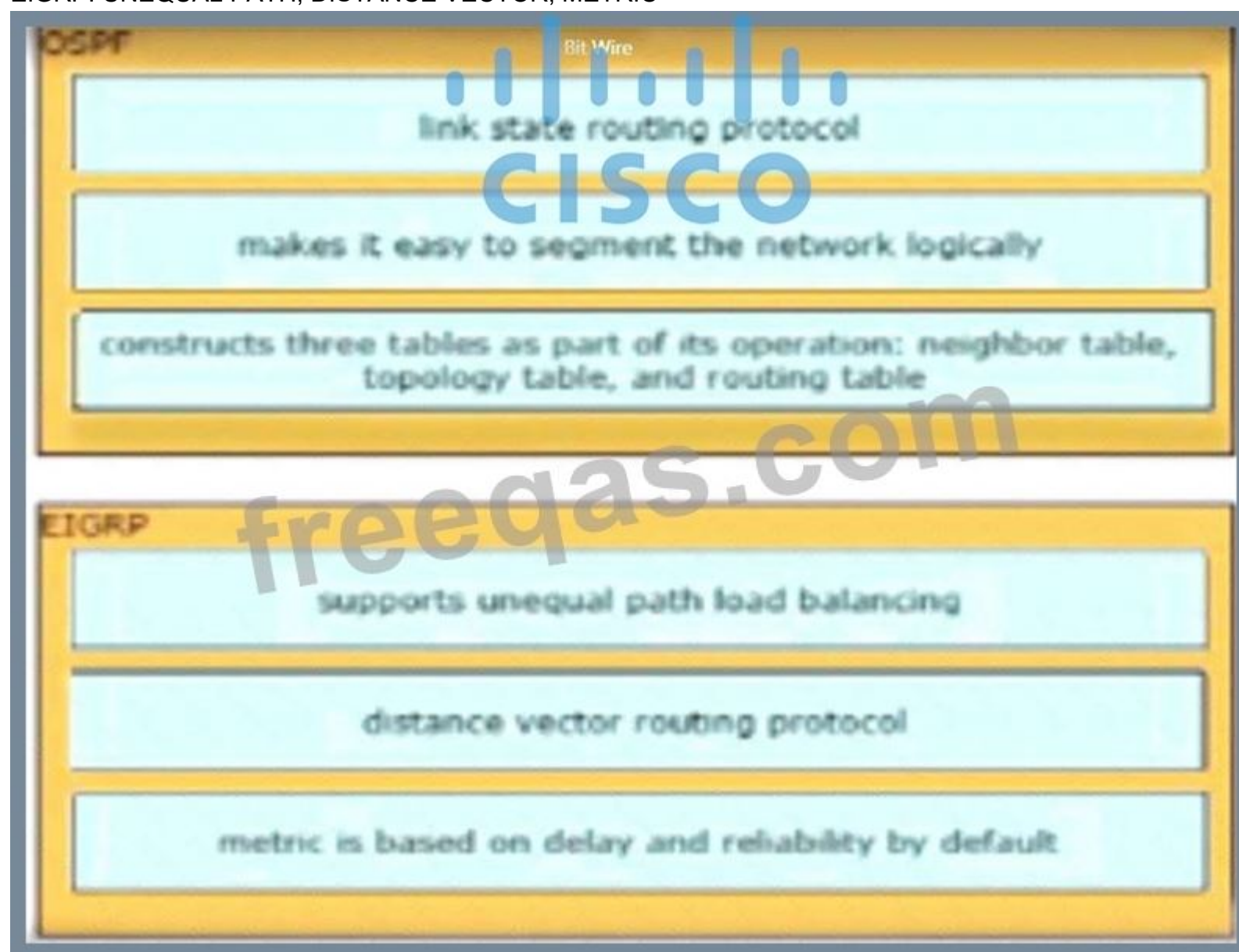
Answer:



Explanation

OSPF: SEGMENT, LINK STATE, TABLES

EIGRP: UNEQUAL PATH, DISTANCE VECTOR, METRIC



NEW QUESTION: 235

Which function does a fabric edge node perform in an SD-Access deployment?

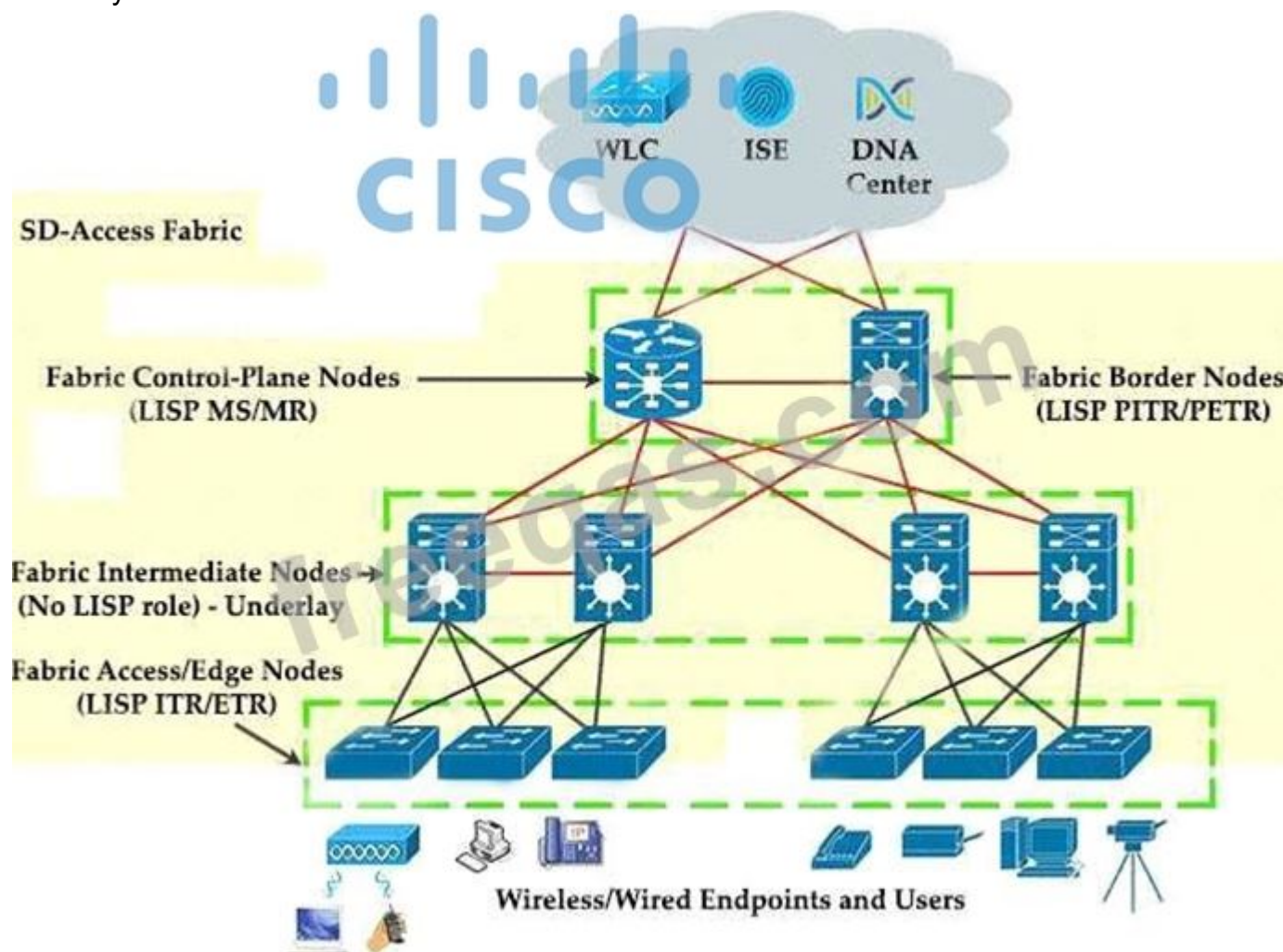
- A. Connects the SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks
- B. Connects endpoints to the fabric and forwards their traffic
- C. Provides reachability border nodes in the fabric underlay
- D. Encapsulates end-user data traffic into LISP.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

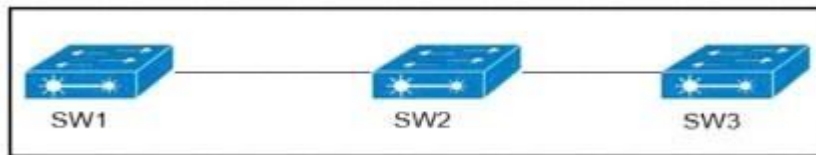
There are five basic device roles in the fabric overlay:

- + Control plane node: This node contains the settings, protocols, and mapping tables to provide the endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mapping system for the fabric overlay.
- + Fabric border node: This fabric device (for example, core layer device) connects external Layer 3 networks to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects wired endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric WLAN controller (WLC): This fabric device connects APs and wireless endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Intermediate nodes: These are intermediate routers or extended switches that do not provide any sort of SD-Access fabric role other than underlay services.



NEW QUESTION: 236

Refer to exhibit.



VLANs 50 and 60 exist on the trunk links between all switches. All access ports on SW3 are configured for VLAN 50 and SW1 is the VTP server. Which command ensures that SW3 receives frames only from VLAN 50?

- A. SW1 (config)#vtp pruning
- B. SW3(config)#vtp mode transparent
- C. SW2(config)#vtp pruning
- D. SW1 (config)#vtp mode transparent

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

SW3 does not have VLAN 60 so it should not receive traffic for this VLAN (sent from SW2).

Therefore we should configure VTP Pruning on SW3 so that SW2 does not forward VLAN 60 traffic to SW3. Also notice that we need to configure pruning on SW1 (the VTP Server), not SW2.

NEW QUESTION: 237

An engineer must configure interface GigabitEthernet0/0 for VRRP group 10. When the router has the highest priority in the group, it must assume the master role. Which command set must be added to the initial configuration to accomplish this task?

```
Initial Configuration
Interface GigabitEthernet0/0
description To IDF A 38-18-216.62
ip address 172.16.13.2 255.255.255.0
```

- A. vrrp 10 ip 172.16.13.254
vrrp 10 preempt
- B. standby 10 ip 172.16.13.254
standby 10 priority 120
- C. vrrp group 10 ip 172.16.13 254.255.255.255.0
vrrp group 10 priority 120
- D. standby 10 ip 172.16.13.254 255.255.255.0
standby 10 preempt

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

By default, a preemptive scheme is enabled. A backup high-priority virtual router that becomes available takes over for the backup virtual router that was elected to become the virtual router master.

NEW QUESTION: 238

Which statement explains why Type 1 hypervisor is considered more efficient than Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS.
- B. Type 1 hypervisor enables other operating systems to run on it.
- C. Type 1 hypervisor relies on the existing OS of the host machine to access CPU, memory, storage, and network resources.
- D. Type 1 hypervisor is the only type of hypervisor that supports hardware acceleration techniques.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).



NEW QUESTION: 239

Refer to the exhibit. Based on the configuration in this WLAN security setting.

Which method can a client use to authenticate to the network?

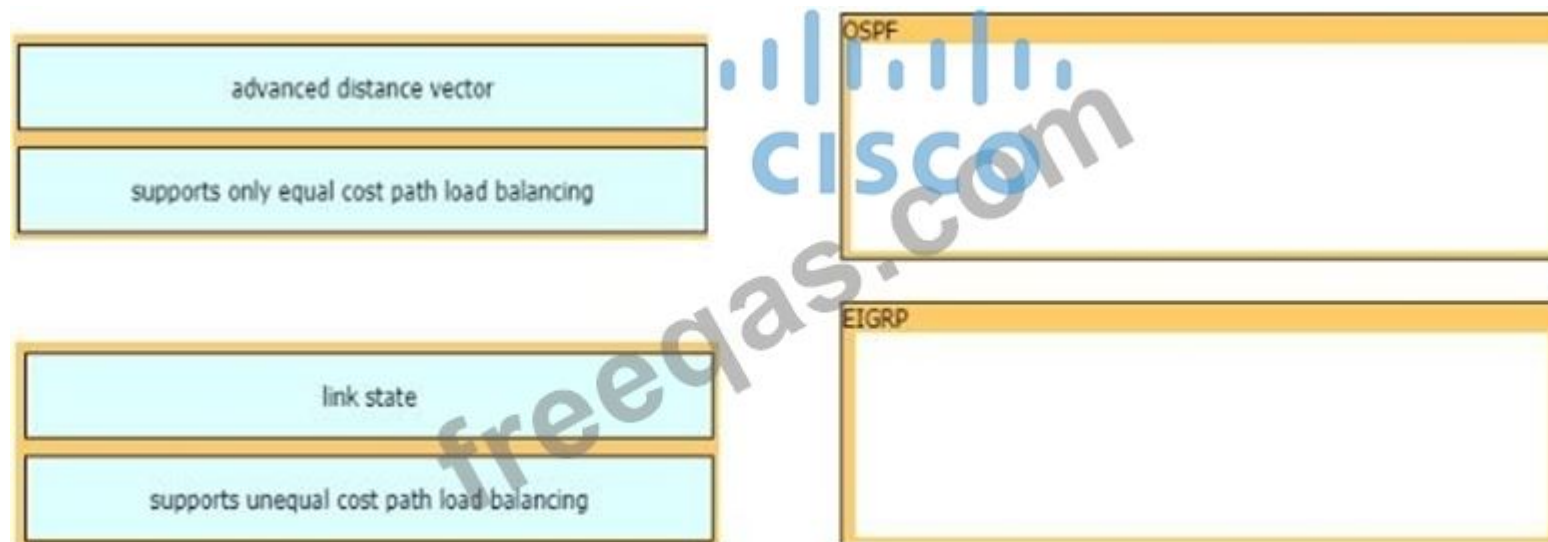


- A. certificate
- B. RADIUS token
- C. username and password
- D. text string

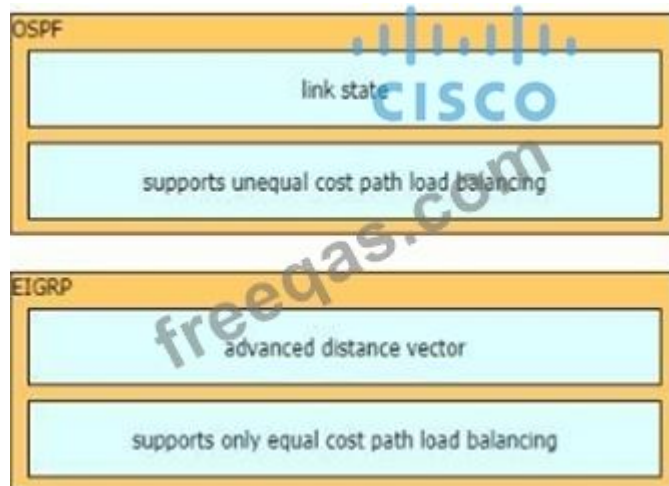
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 240

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 241

An engineer is configuring local web authentication on a WLAN. The engineer chooses the Authentication radio button under the Layer 3 Security options for Web Policy. Which device presents the web authentication for the WLAN?

- A. ISE server
- B. local WLC
- C. RADIUS server
- D. anchor WLC

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

"The next step is to configure the WLC for the Internal web authentication. Internal web authentication is the default web authentication type on WLCs."

In step 4 of the link above, we will configure Security as described in this question. Therefore we can deduce this configuration is for Internal web authentication.

This paragraph was taken from the link <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wlan-security/69340-web-auth-config.html#c5> :

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NEW QUESTION: 242

Drag and drop the QoS mechanisms from the left onto their descriptions on the right

CoS	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
shaping	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:

Explanation

policing
shaping
CoS

NEW QUESTION: 243

What is a benefit of data modeling languages like YANG?

- A. They provide a standardized data structure, which results in configuration scalability and consistency.
- B. They make the CLI simpler and more efficient.
- C. They enable programmers to change or write their own application within the device operating system.
- D. They create more secure and efficient SNMP OIDs.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 244

Refer to the exhibit.

```

SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision      : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs    : 8
VTP Operating Mode          : Transparent
VTP Domain Name             : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode            : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                 : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation        : Disabled
MD5 digest                  : 0xE5 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xE5 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38

SwitchC#show vlan brief

```

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
110 Finance	active	
210 HR	active	Fa0/1
310 Sales	active	Fa0/2
[...output omitted...]		

```

SwitchC#show int trunk
Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Gig1/1    on        802.1q         trunking    1
Gig1/2    on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Gig1/1    1-1005
Gig1/2    1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1
interface Port-channel 1
 description Uplink_to_Core
 switchport mode trunk

```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch Which command meets this requirement?

A)

```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning
```

B)

```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110
```

C)

```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310
```

D)

```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 245

The image shows a Cisco configuration page for a WLAN interface. The page is divided into two main sections: General and Security. The General section includes settings for Allow AAA Override, Coverage Hole Detection, Enable Session Timeout, Aironet IE, Diagnostic Channel, Override Interface ACL, Layer2 Acl, URL ACL, P2P Blocking Action, Client Exclusion, Maximum Allowed Clients, Static IP Tunneling, Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy, and Maximum Allowed Clients Per AP Radio. The Security section includes settings for DHCP, OEAP, Management Frame Protection (MFP), DTIM Period (in beacon intervals), and NAC. The DHCP section has options for DHCP Server and DHCP Addr. Assignment. The OEAP section has a Split Tunnel option. The MFP section has an MFP Client Protection option. The DTIM Period section has two input fields for 802.11a/n and 802.11b/g/n. The NAC section has a NAC State option.

Section	Setting	Value
General	Allow AAA Override	☐ Enabled
	Coverage Hole Detection	☒ Enabled
	Enable Session Timeout	☐
	Aironet IE	☐ Enabled
	Diagnostic Channel	☐ Enabled
	Override Interface ACL	IPv4: None, IPv6: None
	Layer2 Acl	None
	URL ACL	None
	P2P Blocking Action	Disabled
	Client Exclusion	☐ Enabled
	Maximum Allowed Clients	0
	Static IP Tunneling	☐ Enabled
	Wi-Fi Direct Clients Policy	Disabled
	Maximum Allowed Clients Per AP Radio	200
Security	DHCP	
	DHCP Server	☐ Override
	DHCP Addr. Assignment	☐ Required
	OEAP	
	Split Tunnel	☐ Enabled
	Management Frame Protection (MFP)	
	MFP Client Protection	Optional
DTIM Period (in beacon intervals)		
802.11a/n (1 - 255)		1
802.11b/g/n (1 - 255)		1
NAC		
NAC State		None

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is investigating why guest users are able to access other guest user devices when the users are connected to the customer guest WLAN. What action resolves this issue?

A. implement MFP client protection

B. implement split tunneling

- C. implement P2P blocking
- D. implement Wi-Fi direct policy

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/configurationguide>

NEW QUESTION: 246

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:R2#debug isis adjacencies
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:00.421 : isis[1010]: RECV P2P IIH (L2)
from GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 SNPA fa16.3ebe.a7bc: System ID R2,
Holdtime 30, length 1429
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:01.761 : isis[1010]: SEND P2P IIH (L1)
on GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0: Holdtime 30s, Length 41
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is attempting to configure an IS-IS adjacency between two routers, but the adjacency cannot be established. To troubleshoot the problem, the operator collects this debugging output. Which interfaces are misconfigured on these routers?

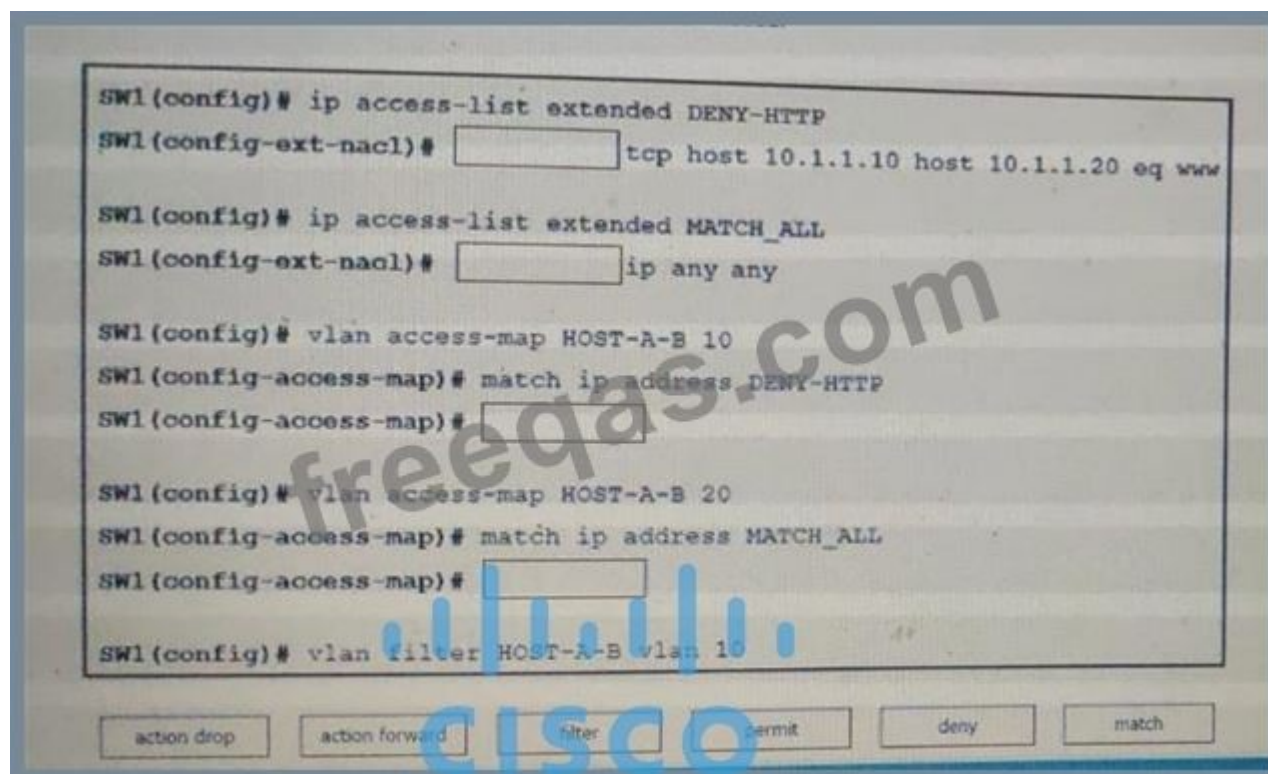
- A. The R2 interface is configured as point-to-point, and the peer router interface is configured as multipoint.
- B. The peer router interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the R2 interface is configured as Level 2 only
- C. The peer router interface is configured as point-as-point, and the R2 interface is configured as multipoint.
- D. The R2 interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the Peer router interface is configured as Level 2 only

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

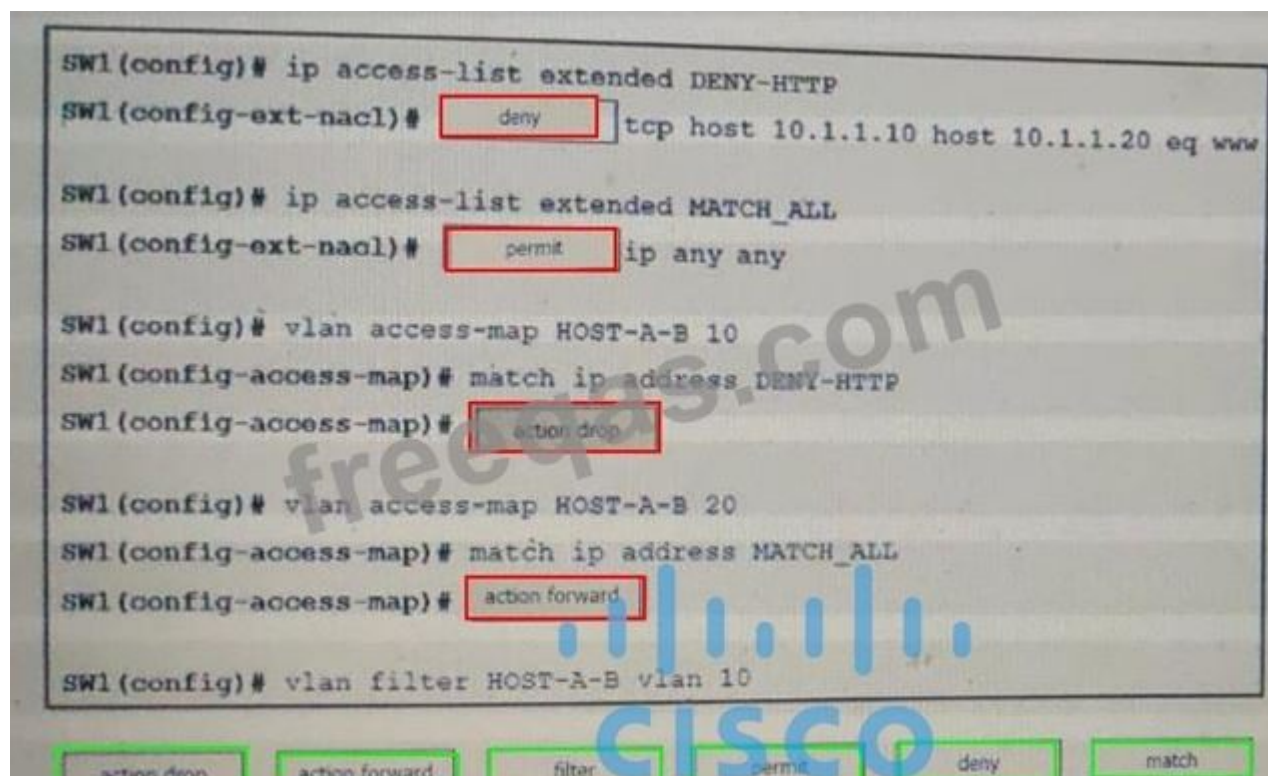
NEW QUESTION: 247



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must deny HTTP traffic from host A to host V while allowing all other communication between the hosts, drag and drop the commands into the configuration to achieve these results. Some commands may be used more than once. Not all commands are used.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 248

Refer to the exhibit.

```

vlan 222
 remote-span
!
vlan 223
 remote-span
!
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/1 tx
monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet0/2 rx
monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 5
monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 222
!

```

What is the result when a technician adds the monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 233 command?

- A. An error is flagged for configuring two destinations.
- B. The RSPAN VLAN is replaced by VLAN 223.
- C. RSPAN traffic is split between VLANs 222 and 223.
- D. RSPAN traffic is sent to VLANs 222 and 223.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 249

A network administrator applies the following configuration to an IOS device.

```

aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+

```

What is the process of password checks when a login attempt is made to the device?

- A. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a database is checked?
- B. A TACACS+server is checked first. If that check fail, a RADIUS server is checked. If that check fail. a local database is checked.
- C. A local database is checked first. If that fails, a TACACS+server is checked, if that check fails, a RADIUS server is checked.
- D. A local database is checked first. If that check fails, a TACACS+server is checked.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The "aaa authentication login default local group tacacs+" command is broken down as follows:

- + The 'aaa authentication' part is simply saying we want to configure authentication settings.
- + The 'login' is stating that we want to prompt for a username/password when a connection is made to the device.
- + The 'default' means we want to apply for all login connections (such as tty, vty, console and aux). If we use this keyword, we don't need to configure anything else under tty, vty and aux lines. If we don't use this keyword then we have to specify which line(s) we want to apply the authentication feature.
- + The 'local group tacacs+' means all users are authenticated using router's local database (the first method). If the credentials are not found on the local database, then the TACACS+ server is used (the second method).

NEW QUESTION: 250

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch2#
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/23, putting Fa0/23 in err-disable
state
01:25:08: %PM-4-ERR DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on
Fa0/24, putting Fa0/24 in err-disable
state
Switch2#
```

```
Switch1#show etherchannel summary
```

```
!output omitted
```

Group	Port-channel	Protocol	Ports
1	Po2(SD)	LACP	Fa1/0/23(D)

```
Switch2#show etherchannel summary
```

```
!output omitted
```

Group	Port-channel	Protocol	Ports
1	Po1(SD)	-	Fa0/23(D) Fa0/24(D)

An engineer is configuring an EtherChannel between Switch1 and Switch2 and notices the console message on Switch2. Based on the output, which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure less member ports on Switch2.
- B. Configure the same port channel interface number on both switches
- C. Configure the same EtherChannel protocol on both switches
- D. Configure more member ports on Switch1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol on Switch2. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop. The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occurring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.

NEW QUESTION: 251

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is investigating why guest users are able to access other guest user devices when the users are connected to the customer guest WLAN. What action resolves this issue?

- A. implement MFP client protection
- B. implement split tunneling
- C. implement P2P blocking
- D. implement Wi-Fi direct policy

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

This control determines whether the Wireless LAN Controller is configured to prevent clients connected to the same Wireless Local Area Controller from communicating with each other.

Wireless Client Isolation prevents wireless clients from communicating with each other over the RF. Packets that arrive on the wireless interface are forwarded only out the wired interface of an Access Point. One wireless client could potentially compromise another client sharing the same wireless network.

NEW QUESTION: 252

Into which two pieces of information does the LISP protocol split the device identity?

(Choose two)

- A. Device ID
- B. Enterprise Identifier
- C. LISP ID
- D. Routing Locator
- E. Resource Location
- F. Endpoint Identifier

Answer: D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) is a network architecture and protocol that implements the use of two namespaces instead of a single IP address:

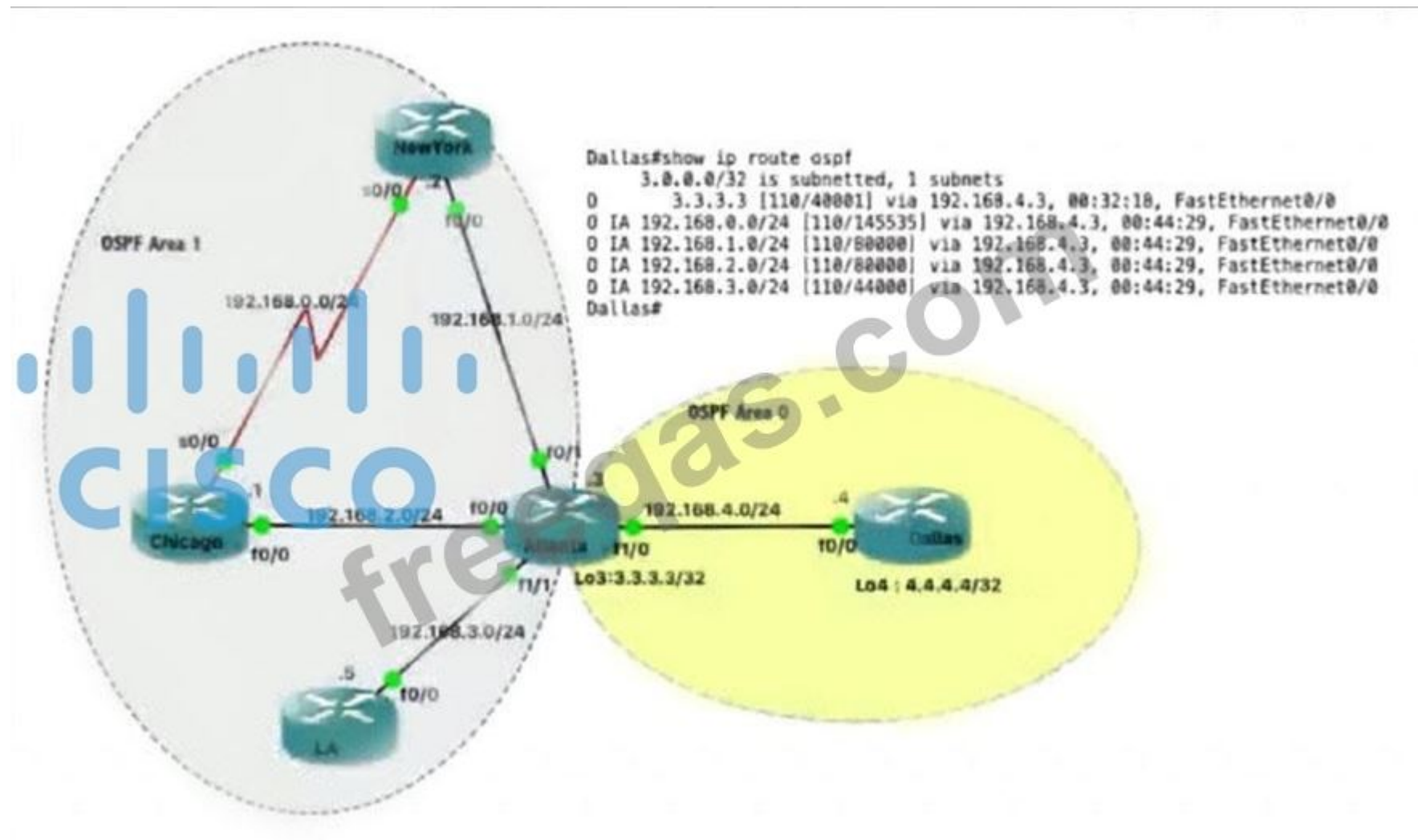
- + Endpoint identifiers (EIDs)-assigned to end hosts.
- + Routing locators (RLOCs)-assigned to devices (primarily routers) that make up the global routing system.

Reference:

[3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irl-overview.html](https://www.cisco.com/3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irl-overview.html)

NEW QUESTION: 253

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command when applied to the Atlanta router reduces type 3 LSA flooding into the backbone area and summarizes the inter-area routes on the Dallas router?

- A. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
- B. Atlanta(config-route)#area 0 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0
- C. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0
- D. Atlanta(config-route)#area 1 range 192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 254

Which HTTP status code is the correct response for a request with an incorrect password applied to a REST API session?

- A. HTTP Status Code: 200
- B. HTTP Status Code: 302
- C. HTTP Status Code: 401
- D. HTTP Status Code: 504

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Status/401>

NEW QUESTION: 255

What is used to measure the total output energy of a Wi-Fi device?

- A. dBi
- B. EIRP
- C. mW
- D. dBm

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Output power is measured in mW (milliwatts). answer 'dBi' milliwatt is equal to one thousandth (10⁻³) of a watt.

NEW QUESTION: 256

Which action is the vSmart controller responsible for in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

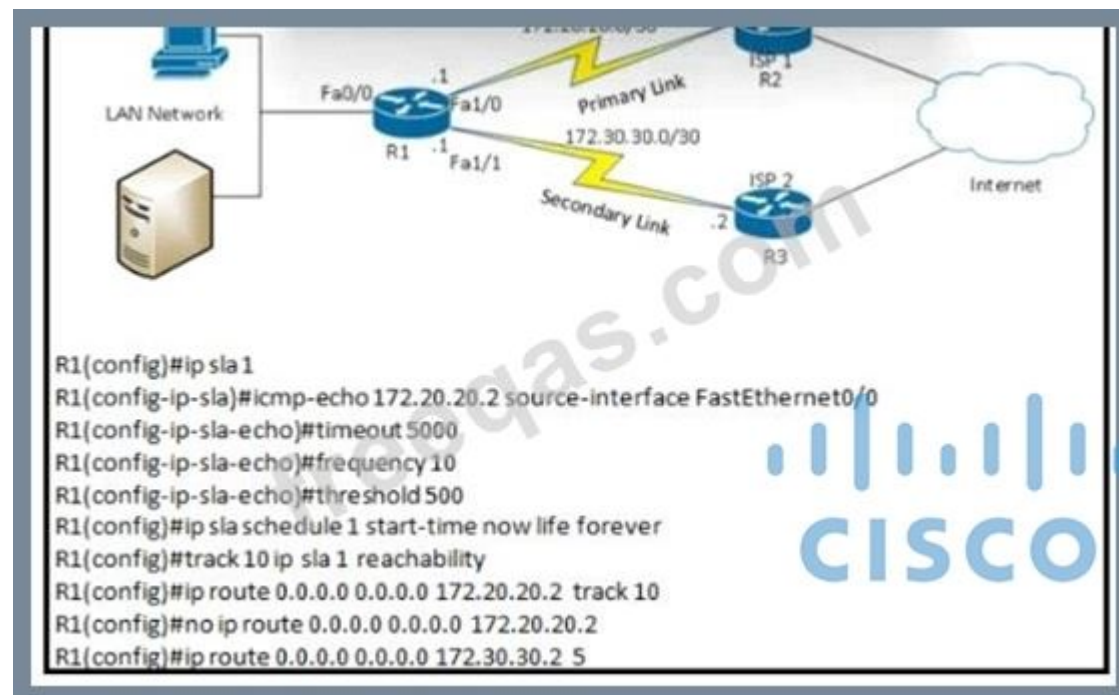
- A. onboard WAN Edge nodes into the Cisco SD-WAN fabric
- B. gather telemetry data from WAN Edge routers
- C. handle, maintain, and gather configuration and status for nodes within the Cisco SD-WAN fabric
- D. distribute policies that govern data forwarding performed within the Cisco SD-WAN fabric

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 257

Refer to the exhibit.



What are two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure? (Choose two)

- A. The destination must be 172 30 30 2 for icmp-echo

- B. The default route has the wrong next hop IP address
- C. A route back to the R1 LAN network is missing in R2.
- D. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.
- E. The threshold value is wrong

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 258

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the QoS components on the right.

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped

buffers excessive traffic

introduces no delay and jitter

introduces delay and jitter

drops excessive traffic

typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Traffic Policing

Traffic Shaping

Answer:

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped

buffers excessive traffic

introduces no delay and jitter

introduces delay and jitter

drops excessive traffic

typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Traffic Policing

buffers excessive traffic

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped

introduces delay and jitter

Traffic Shaping

introduces no delay and jitter

drops excessive traffic

typically delays, rather than drops traffic

NEW QUESTION: 259

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0. area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 260

What does the Cisco DMA REST response Indicate?

```

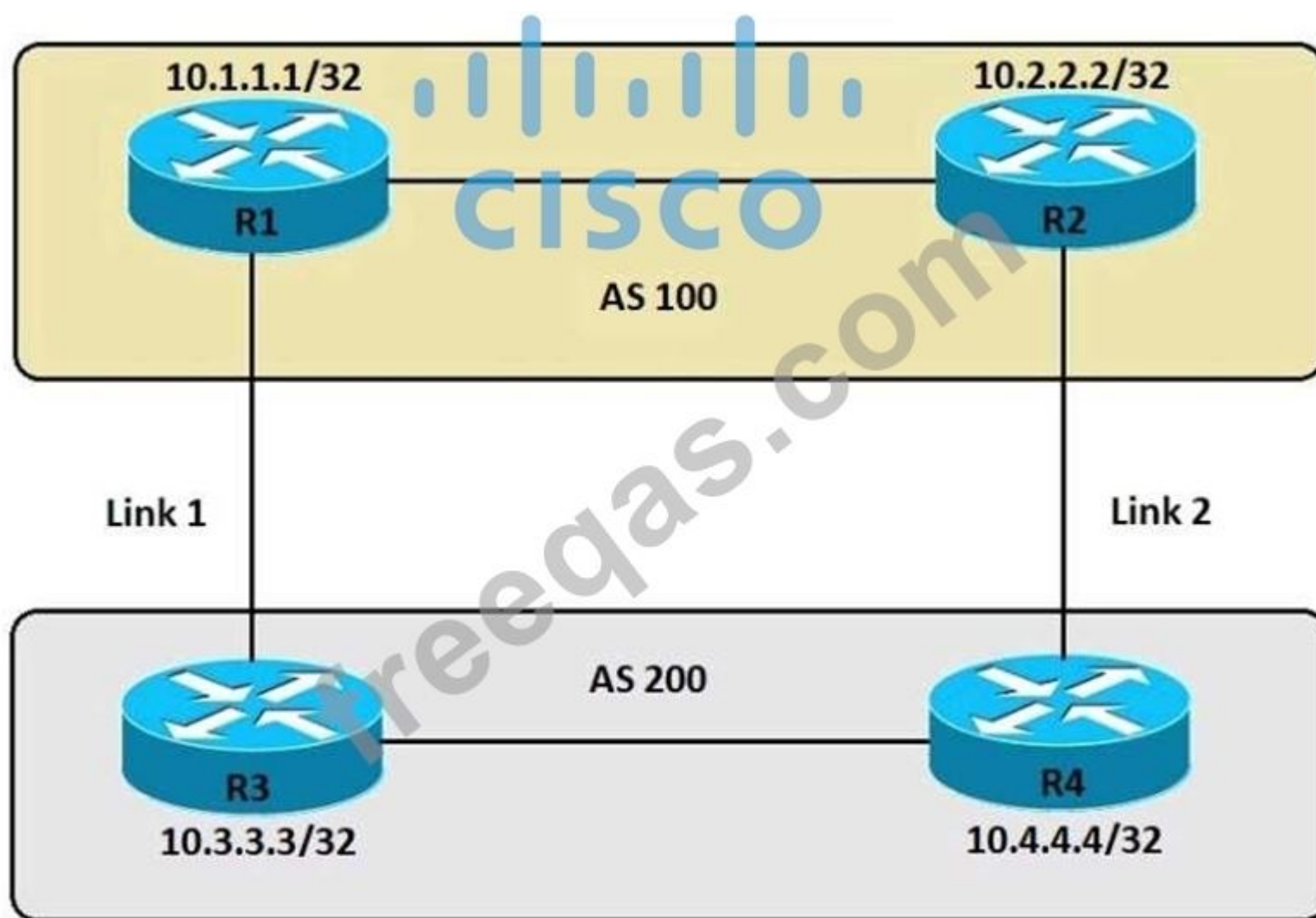
{
  "response": [
    {
      "family": "Routers",
      "interfaceCount": "12",
      "lineCardCount": "9",
      "platformId": "ASR1001-X",
      "reachabilityFailureReason": "",
      "reachabilityStatus": "Reachable",
      "hostname": "RouterASR-1",
      "macAddress": "00:c8:8b:80:bb:00",
    },
    {
      "family": "Switches and Hubs",
      "interfaceCount": "41",
      "lineCardCount": "2",
      "platformId": "C9300-24UX",
      "reachabilityFailureReason": "",
      "reachabilityStatus": "Authentication Failed",
      "hostname": "cat9000-1",
      "macAddress": "18:7b:20:67:62:80",
    },
    {
      "family": "Switches and Hubs",
      "interfaceCount": "59",
      "lineCardCount": "2",
      "platformId": "WS-C3850-48U-E",
      "reachabilityFailureReason": "",
      "reachabilityStatus": "Unreachable",
      "hostname": "cat3850-1",
      "macAddress": "cc:d8:c1:15:d2:80",
    }
  ],
  "version": "1.0"
}

```

- A. Cisco DNA Center Is unable to communicate with cat9000-1
- B. Cisco DNA Center has the incorrect credentials for cat3850-1
- C. Cisco DONA Center has the incorrect credentials for cat3000-1
- D. Cisco DNA Center has the Incorrect credentials for RouterASR-1

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 261



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering AS 200 from AS 100 chooses Link 2 as an entry point. Assume that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers. Which configuration accomplishes this task?

- A.** R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3#(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out
- B.** R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in
- C.** R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200
R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out
- D.** R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100
R3(config)#router bgp 200

R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 262

In OSPF, which LSA type is responsible for pointing to the ASBR router?

- A. type 1
- B. type 2
- C. type 3
- D. type 4

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Summary ASBR LSA (Type 4) - Generated by the ABR to describe an ASBR to routers in other areas so that routers in other areas know how to get to external routes through that ASBR. For example, suppose R8 is redistributing external route (EIGRP, RIP...) to R3. This makes R3 an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR). When R2 (which is an ABR) receives this LSA Type 4 update, R2 will create LSA Type 4 and flood into Area 0 to inform them how to reach R3. When R5 receives this LSA it also floods into Area 2.

In the above example, the only ASBR belongs to area 1 so the two ABRs (R2 & R5) send LSA Type 4 to area 0 & area 2 (not vice versa). This is an indication of the existence of the ASBR in area 1.

Note:

- + Type 4 LSAs contain the router ID of the ASBR.
- + There are no LSA Type 4 injected into Area 1 because every router inside area 1 knows how to reach R3. R3 only uses LSA Type 1 to inform R2 about R8 and inform R2 that R3 is an ASBR.

NEW QUESTION: 263

Which function does a fabric edge node perform in an SD-Access deployment?

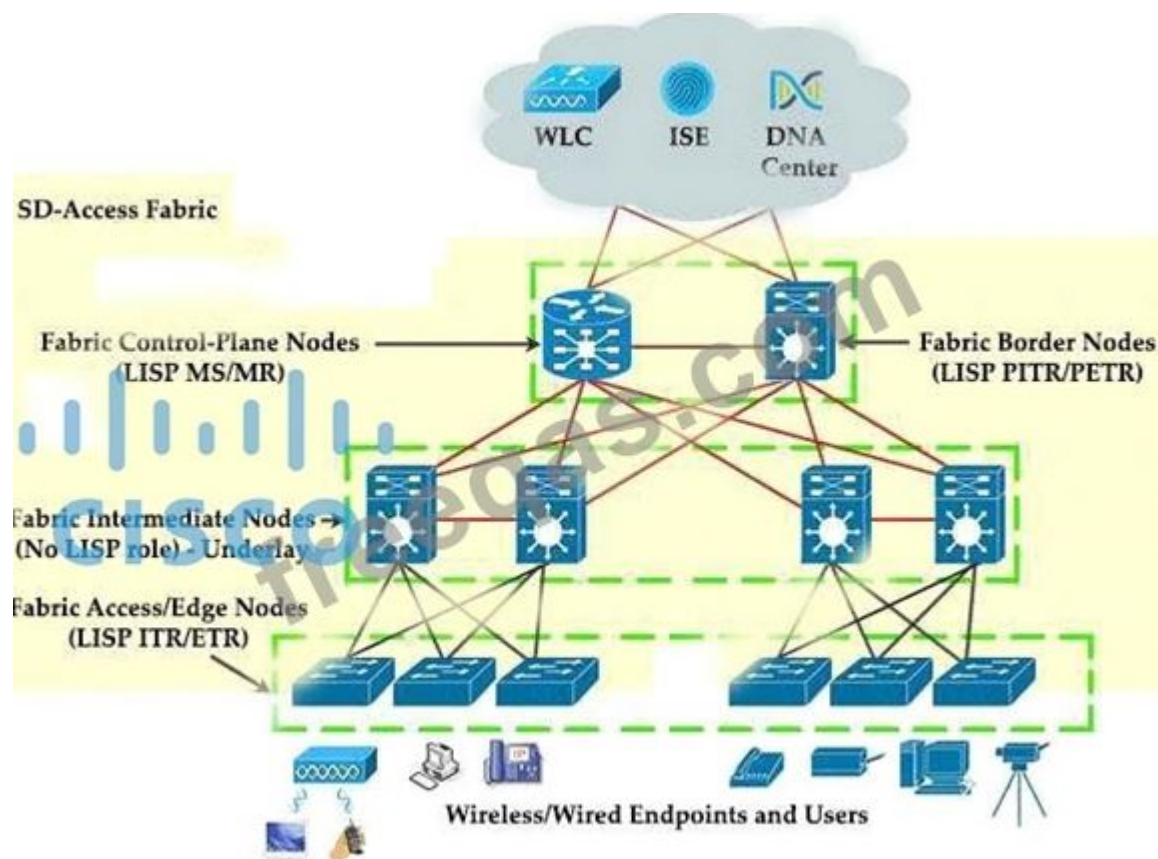
- A. Connects the SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks
- B. Connects endpoints to the fabric and forwards their traffic
- C. Provides reachability border nodes in the fabric underlay
- D. Encapsulates end-user data traffic into LISP.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

There are five basic device roles in the fabric overlay:

- + Control plane node: This node contains the settings, protocols, and mapping tables to provide the endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mapping system for the fabric overlay.
- + Fabric border node: This fabric device (for example, core layer device) connects external Layer 3 networks to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects wired endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Fabric WLAN controller (WLC): This fabric device connects APs and wireless endpoints to the SDA fabric.
- + Intermediate nodes: These are intermediate routers or extended switches that do not provide any sort of SD-Access fabric role other than underlay services.



NEW QUESTION: 264

```

aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret StrongP@ssw0rd!
line 0 4
  login authentication ADMIN

```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must create a configuration that executes the show run command and then terminates the session when user CCNP logs in. Which configuration change is required?

- A. Add the access-class keyword to the username command.
- B. Add the access-class keyword to the aaa authentication command.
- C. Add the autocmd keyword to the username command.
- D. Add the autocmd keyword to the aaa authentication command.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 265

What is used to validate the authenticity of the client and is sent in HTTP requests as a JSON object?

- A. SSH
- B. HTTPS
- C. JVVt
- D. TLS

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://developer.atlassian.com/server/crowd/json-requests-and-responses/>

NEW QUESTION: 266

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the JSON syntax that is formed from the data?

- A. Make: 'Gocar', "Model": "Zoom", "Features": ["Power Windows", "Manual Dnve", "Auto AC"]}
- B. 'Make ": "Gocar1, "Model": "Zoom", "Features": ["Power Windows", "Manual Drive", "Auto AC"]
- C. {"Make": Gocar, "Model": Zoom, "Features": Power Windows, Manual Drive, Auto AC}
- D. ("Make":["Gocar", "Model": "Zoom"], Features": ["Power Windows", "Manual Drive", "Auto AC"]}

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

JSON syntax structure: + uses curly braces {} to hold objects and square brackets [] to hold arrays + JSON data is written as key/value pairs + A key/value pair consists of a key (must be a string in double quotation marks ""), followed by a colon :, followed by a value. For example: "name": "John" + Each key must be unique + Values must be of type string, number, object, array, boolean or null + Multiple key/value within an object are separated by commas ,

JSON can use arrays. Arrays are used to store multiple values in a single variable. For example:

```
{  
  "name": "John",  
  "age": 30,  
  "cars": [ "Ford", "BMW", "Fiat"]  
}
```

In the above example, "cars" is an array which contains three values "Ford", "BMW" and "Fiat".

Note: Although our correct answer above does not have curly braces to hold objects but it is still the best choice here.

```
{  
  "Make": "Gocar",  
  "Model": "Zoom",  
  "Features": ["Power Windows", "Manual Dnve", "Auto AC"]  
}
```

Results

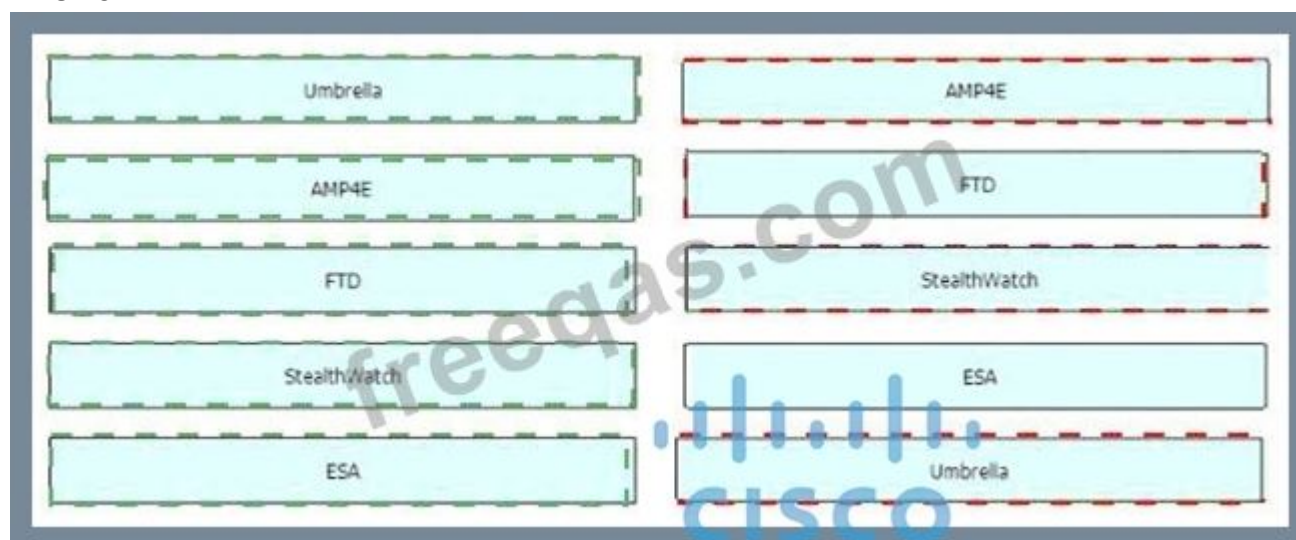
valid JSON

NEW QUESTION: 267

Drag and drop the threat defense solutions from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



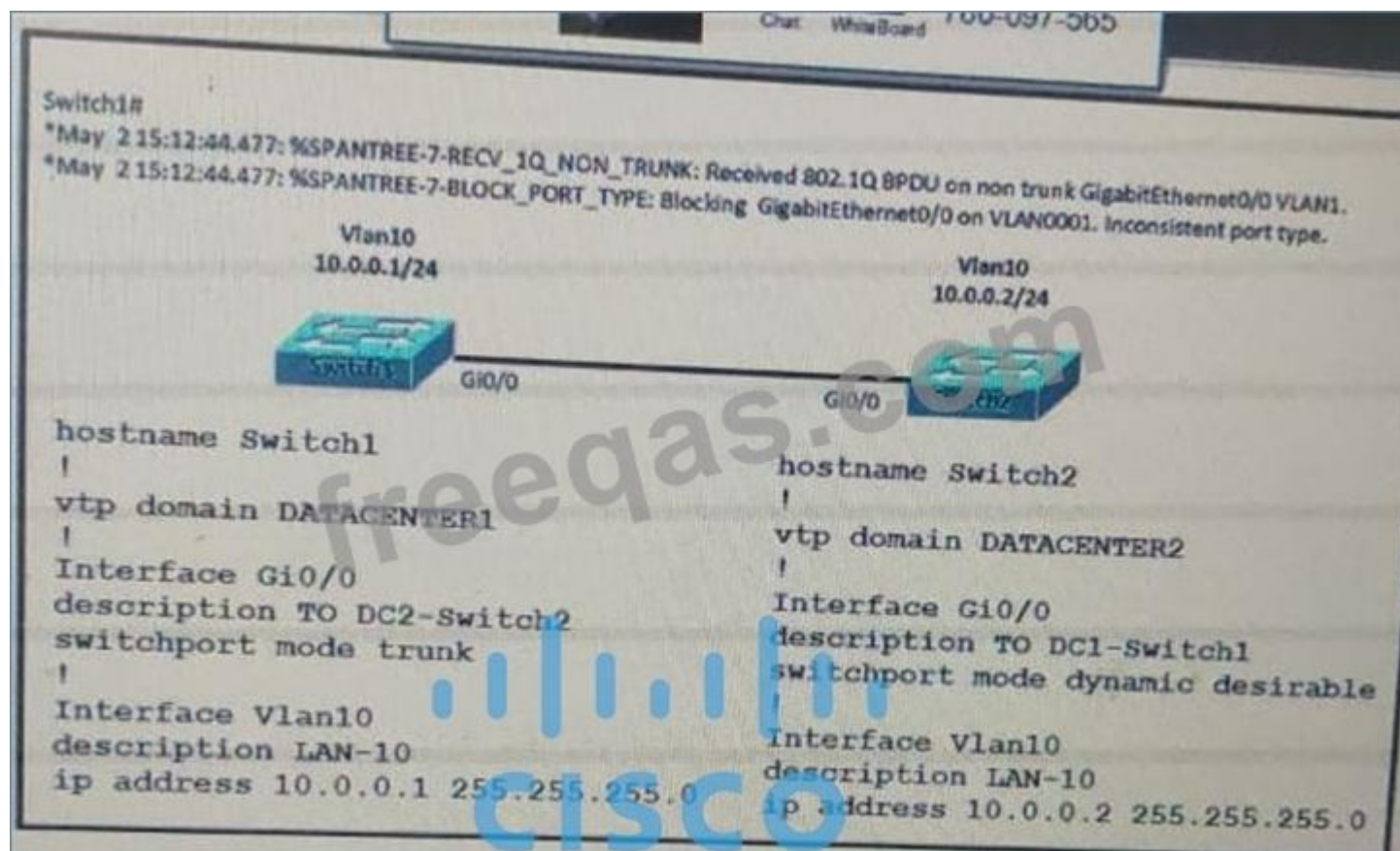
Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 268



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer implemented several configuration changes and receives the logging message on switch1. Which action should the engineer take to resolve this issue?

- A. Change Switch2 to switch port mode dynamic auto
- B. Change Switch1 to switch port mode dynamic desirable
- C. Change Switch1 to switch port mode dynamic auto
- D. Change the VTP domain to match on both switches

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 269

What is the purpose of the LISP routing and addressing architecture?

- A. It creates two entries for each network node, one for its identity and another for its location on the network.
- B. It creates head-end replication used to deliver broadcast and multicast frames to the entire network.
- C. It allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router.
- D. It allows LISP to be applied as a network visualization overlay through encapsulation.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 270

Which NGFW mode block flows crossing the firewall?

- A. Passive
- B. Tap
- C. Inline tap
- D. Inline

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) provides six interface modes which are: Routed, Switched, Inline Pair, Inline Pair with Tap, Passive, Passive (ERSPAN).

When Inline Pair Mode is in use, packets can be blocked since they are processed inline. When you use Inline Pair mode, the packet goes mainly through the FTD Snort engine. When Tap Mode is enabled, a copy of the packet is inspected and dropped internally while the actual traffic goes through FTD unmodified.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/firepower-ngfw/200924-configuringfirepower-threat-defense-int.html>

NEW QUESTION: 271

Which access point mode allows a supported AP to function like a WLAN client would, associating and identifying client connectivity issues?

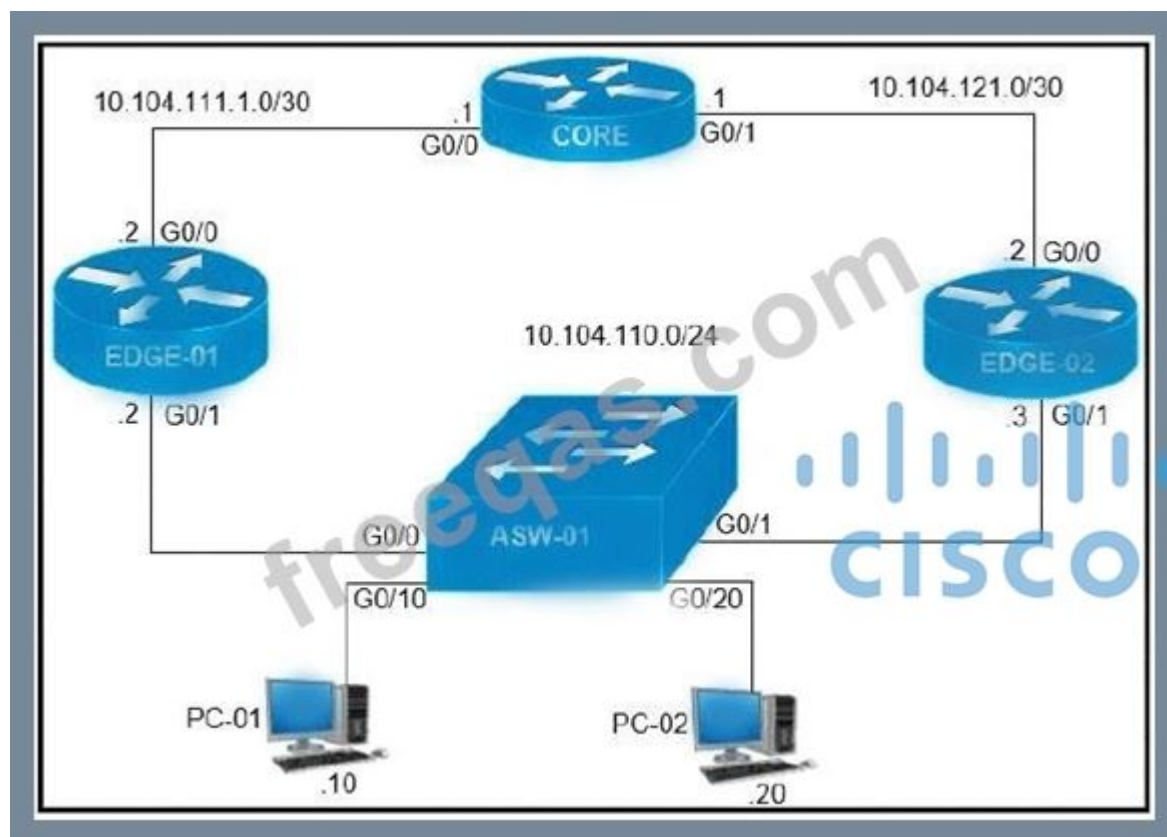
- A. sensor mode
- B. client mode
- C. sniffer mode
- D. SE-connect mode

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 272

Refer to the exhibit.



On which interfaces should VRRP commands be applied to provide first hop redundancy to PC-01 and PC-02?

- A. G0/0 and G0/1 on ASW-01
- B. G0/1 on Edge-01 and G0/1 on Edge-02
- C. G0/0 and G0/1 on Core
- D. G0/0 on Edge-01 and G0/0 on Edge-02

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 273

An engineer configures GigabitEthernet 0/1 for VRRP group 115. The router must assume the primary role when it has the highest priority in the group. Which command set is required to complete this task?



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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 274

Drag and drop the wireless elements on the left to their definitions on the right.

beamwidth	a graph that shows the relative intensity of the signal strength of an antenna within its space
polarization	the relative increase in signal strength of an antenna in a given direction
radiation patterns	measures the angle of an antenna pattern in which the relative signal strength is half-power below the maximum value
gain	radiated electromagnetic waves that influence the orientation of an antenna within its electromagnetic field

Answer:

Explanation

Chart, line chart Description automatically generated

beamwidth	a graph that shows the relative intensity of the signal strength of an antenna within its space
polarization	the relative increase in signal strength of an antenna in a given direction
radiation patterns	measures the angle of an antenna pattern in which the relative signal strength is half-power below the maximum value
gain	radiated electromagnetic waves that influence the orientation of an antenna within its electromagnetic field

NEW QUESTION: 275

Which statement about TLS is true when using RESTCONF to write configurations on network devices?

- A. It is provided using NGINX acting as a proxy web server.
- B. It is not supported on Cisco devices.
- C. It required certificates for authentication.
- D. It is used for HTTP and HTTPs requests.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

When a device boots up with the startup configuration, the nginx process will be running. NGINX is an internal webserver that acts as a proxy webserver. It provides Transport Layer Security (TLS)-based HTTPS. RESTCONF request sent via HTTPS is first received by the NGINX proxy web server, and the request is transferred to the confd web server for further syntax/semantics check.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/>

[ios/prog/configuration/168/b_168_programmability_cg/RESTCONF.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxml/ios/prog/configuration/168/b_168_programmability_cg/RESTCONF.html)

The https-based protocol-RESTCONF (RFC 8040), which is a stateless protocol, uses secure HTTP methods to provide CREATE, READ, UPDATE and DELETE (CRUD) operations on a conceptual datastore containing YANG-defined data -> RESTCONF only uses HTTPs.

NEW QUESTION: 276

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describe on the right.

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

OSPF

EIGRP

NEW QUESTION: 277

Refer to the exhibit. After configuring an IPsec VPN, an engineer enters the show command to verify the ISAKMP SA status. What does the status show?

- A. ISAKMP SA is authenticated and can be used for Quick Mode.
- B. Peers have exchanged keys, but ISAKMP SA remains unauthenticated.
- C. VPN peers agreed on parameters for the ISAKMP SA
- D. ISAKMP SA has been created, but it has not continued to form.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The ISAKMP SA has been authenticated. If the router initiated this exchange, this state transitions immediately to QM_IDLE, and a Quick Mode exchange begins.

<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=606584>

NEW QUESTION: 278

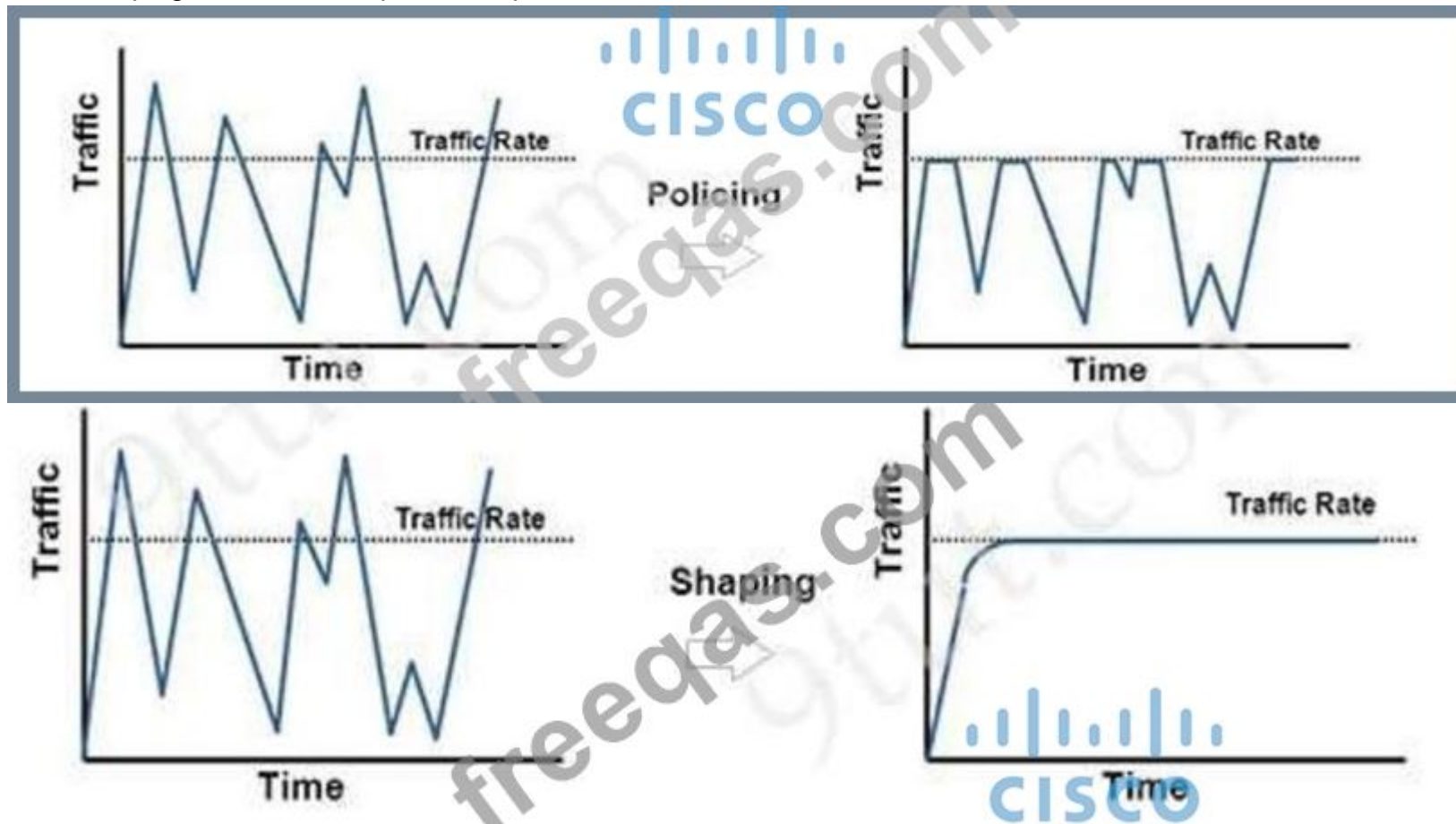
How does QoS traffic shaping alleviate network congestion?

- A. It drops packets when traffic exceeds a certain bitrate.
- B. It buffers and queue packets above the committed rate.
- C. It fragments large packets and queues them for delivery.
- D. It drops packets randomly from lower priority queues.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Traffic shaping retains excess packets in a queue and then schedules the excess for later transmission over increments of time. The result of traffic shaping is a smoothed packet output rate.



NEW QUESTION: 279

Which data is properly formatted with JSON?

A)

```
{
  "name": "Peter",
  "age": "25",
  "likesJson": true,
  "characteristics": ["small", "strong", 18]
}
```

B)

```
{
  "name": Peter,
  "age": 25,
  "likesJson": true,
  "characteristics": ["small","strong","18"]
}
```

C)

```
{
  "name": "Peter",
  "age": "25",
  "likesJson": true,
  "characteristics": ["small","strong",18]
}
```

D)

```
{
  "name": "Peter",
  "age": "25",
  "likesJson": true,
  "characteristics": ["small","strong","18"],
}
```

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option

D. Option

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 280

Which technology is used to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 logical networks in the Cisco SD-Access architecture?

A. underlay network

B. VPN routing/forwarding

C. easy virtual network

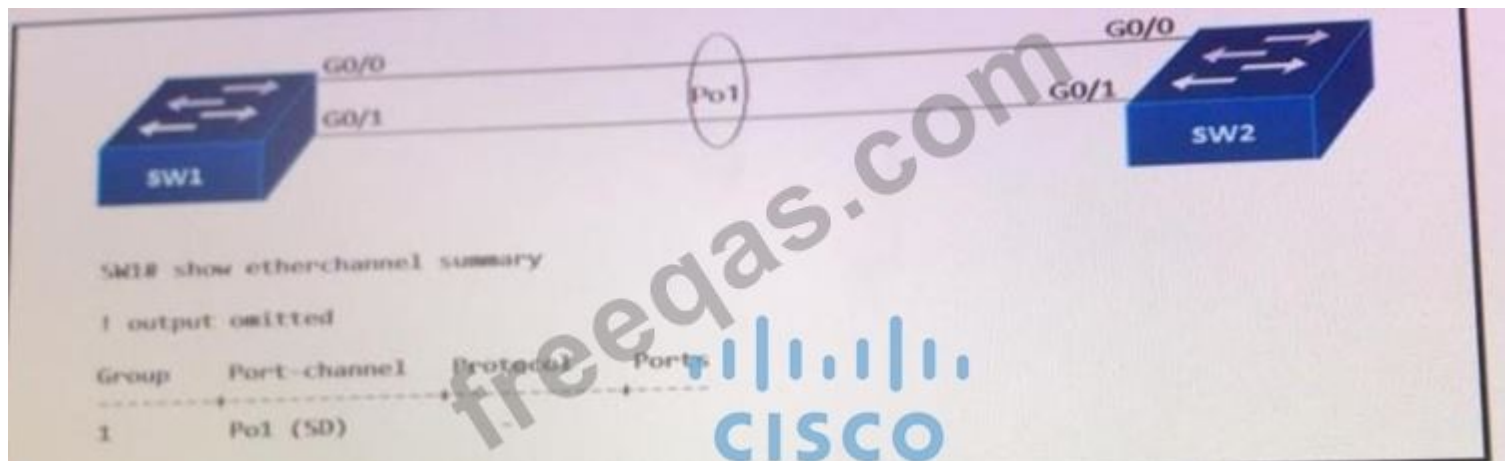
D. overlay network

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An *overlay* network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained within each virtualized network, maintaining isolation among the networks and an independence from the underlay

NEW QUESTION: 281

Refer to the exhibit.



After an engineer configures an EtherChannel between switch SW1 and switch SW2, this error message is logged on switch SW2.

```
SW2#
09:45:32: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on Gi0/0, putting Gi0/0 in err-disable state
09:45:32: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on Gi0/1, putting Gi0/1 in err-disable state
```

Based on the output from SW1 and the log message received on Switch SW2, what action should the engineer take to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure the same protocol on the EtherChannel on switch SW1 and SW2.
- B. Connect the configuration error on interface Gi0/1 on switch SW1.
- C. Define the correct port members on the EtherChannel on switch SW1.
- D. Correct the configuration error on interface Gi0/0 switch SW1.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

In this case, we are using your EtherChannel without a negotiation protocol. As a result, if the opposite switch is not also configured for EtherChannel operation on the respective ports, there is a danger of a switching loop.

The EtherChannel Misconfiguration Guard tries to prevent that loop from occurring by disabling all the ports bundled in the EtherChannel.

NEW QUESTION: 282

Which access point mode allows a supported AP to function like a WLAN client would, associating and identifying client connectivity issues?

- A. client mode
- B. SE-connect mode
- C. sensor mode
- D. sniffer mode

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

An lightweight AP (LAP) operates in one of six different modes:

- + Local mode (default mode): measures noise floor and interference, and scans for intrusion detection (IDS) events every 180 seconds on unused channels
- + Flex Connect, formerly known as Hybrid Remote Edge AP (HREAP), mode: allows data traffic to be switched locally and not go back to the controller. The Flex Connect AP can perform standalone client authentication and switch VLAN traffic locally even when it's disconnected to the WLC (Local Switched). Flex

Connect AP can also tunnel (via CAPWAP) both user wireless data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).

+ Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS

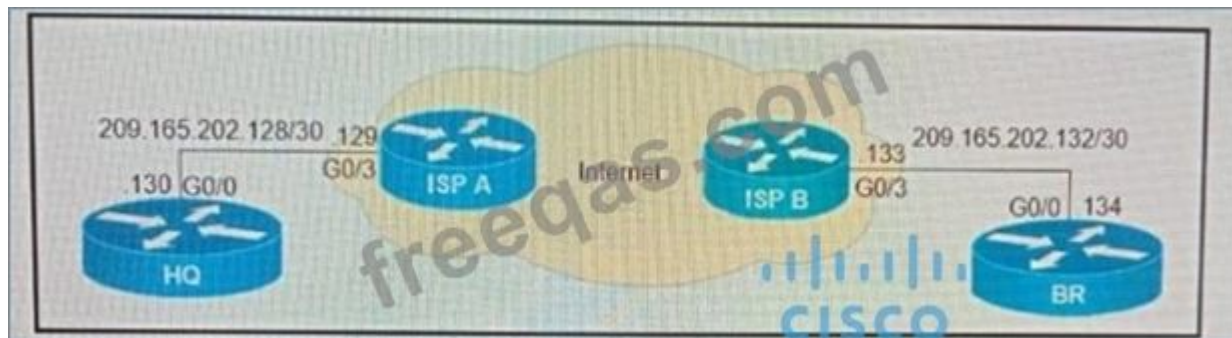
+ Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.

+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

NEW QUESTION: 283

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the effect of these commands on the BR and HQ tunnel interfaces?

```
BR(config)#interface tunnel1
BR(config-if)#keepalive 5 3

HQ(config)#interface tunnel1
HQ(config-if)#keepalive 5 3
```

- A. The keepalives are sent every 3 seconds and 5 retries.
- B. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 5
- C. The keepalives are sent every 5 seconds and 3 retries
- D. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 6

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 284

Refer to the exhibit.

```
import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
                             password='teset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)
```

After running the code in the exhibit. Which step reduces the amount of data that NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

- A. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
- B. Use the txml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
- C. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get_config() method as an argument
- D. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get_config() method as an argument

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 285

Which statement explains why Type 1 hypervisor is considered more efficient than Type 2 hypervisor?

- A. Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS.
- B. Type 1 hypervisor enables other operating systems to run on it.
- C. Type 1 hypervisor relies on the existing OS of the host machine to access CPU, memory, storage, and network resources.
- D. Type 1 hypervisor is the only type of hypervisor that supports hardware acceleration techniques.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

There are two types of hypervisors: type 1 and type 2 hypervisor.

In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server. Then instances of an operating system (OS) are installed on the hypervisor. Type 1 hypervisor has direct access to the hardware resources. Therefore they are more efficient than hosted architectures. Some examples of type 1 hypervisor are VMware vSphere/ESXi, Oracle VM Server, KVM and Microsoft Hyper-V.

In contrast to type 1 hypervisor, a type 2 hypervisor (or hosted hypervisor) runs on top of an operating system and not the physical hardware directly. answer 'Type 1 hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host machine without relying on the underlying OS' big advantage of Type 2 hypervisors is that management console software is not required. Examples of type 2 hypervisor are VMware Workstation (which can run on Windows, Mac and Linux) or Microsoft Virtual PC (only runs on Windows).



NEW QUESTION: 286

An engineer is concerned with the deployment of new application that is sensitive to inter-packet delay variance. Which command configures the router to be the destination of jitter measurements?

- A. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000
- B. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000
- C. Router(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000
- D. Router(config)# ip sla responder tcp-connect 172.29.139.134 5000

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 287

Refer to the exhibit. A network operator is attempting to configure an IS-IS adjacency between two routers, but the adjacency cannot be established. To troubleshoot the problem, the operator collects this debugging output. Which interfaces are misconfigured on these routers?

- A. The R2 interface is configured as point-to-point, and the peer router interface is configured as multipoint.
- B. The peer router interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the R2 interface is configured as Level 2 only
- C. The peer router interface is configured as point-as-point, and the R2 interface is configured as multipoint.
- D. The R2 interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the Peer router interface is configured as Level 2 only

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 288

An engineer is implementing a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel to improve the streaming experience for the clients of a video-on-demand server. Which action must the engineer perform to configure extended discovery to support the MPLS LDP session between the headend and tailend routers?

- A. Configure the interface bandwidth to handle TCP and UDP traffic between the LDP peers
- B. Configure a targeted neighbor session.
- C. Configure a Cisco MPLS TE tunnel on both ends of the session
- D. Configure an access list on the interface to permit TCP and UDP traffic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 289

What is the function of the fabric control plane node In a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It is responsible for policy application and network segmentation in the fabric.
- B. It performs traffic encapsulation and security profiles enforcement in the fabric.
- C. It holds a comprehensive database that tracks endpoints and networks in the fabric.
- D. It provides Integration with legacy nonfabric-enabled environments.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

Fabric control plane node (C): One or more network elements that implement the LISP Map-Server (MS) and Map-Resolver (MR) functionality. The control plane node's host tracking database keep track of all endpoints in a fabric site and associates the endpoints to fabric nodes in what is known as an EID-to-RLOC binding in LISP.

NEW QUESTION: 290

VLAN identifier space is only 12 bits. The VXLAN identifier space is 24 bits. This doubling in size allows the VXLAN ID space to support 16 million Layer 2 segments -> Answer 'VXLAN extends the Layer 2 Segment ID field to 24-bits, which allows up to 4094 unique Layer 2 segments over the same network' is not correct.

VXLAN is a MAC-in-UDP encapsulation method that is used in order to extend a Layer 2 or Layer 3 overlay network over a Layer 3 infrastructure that already exists.

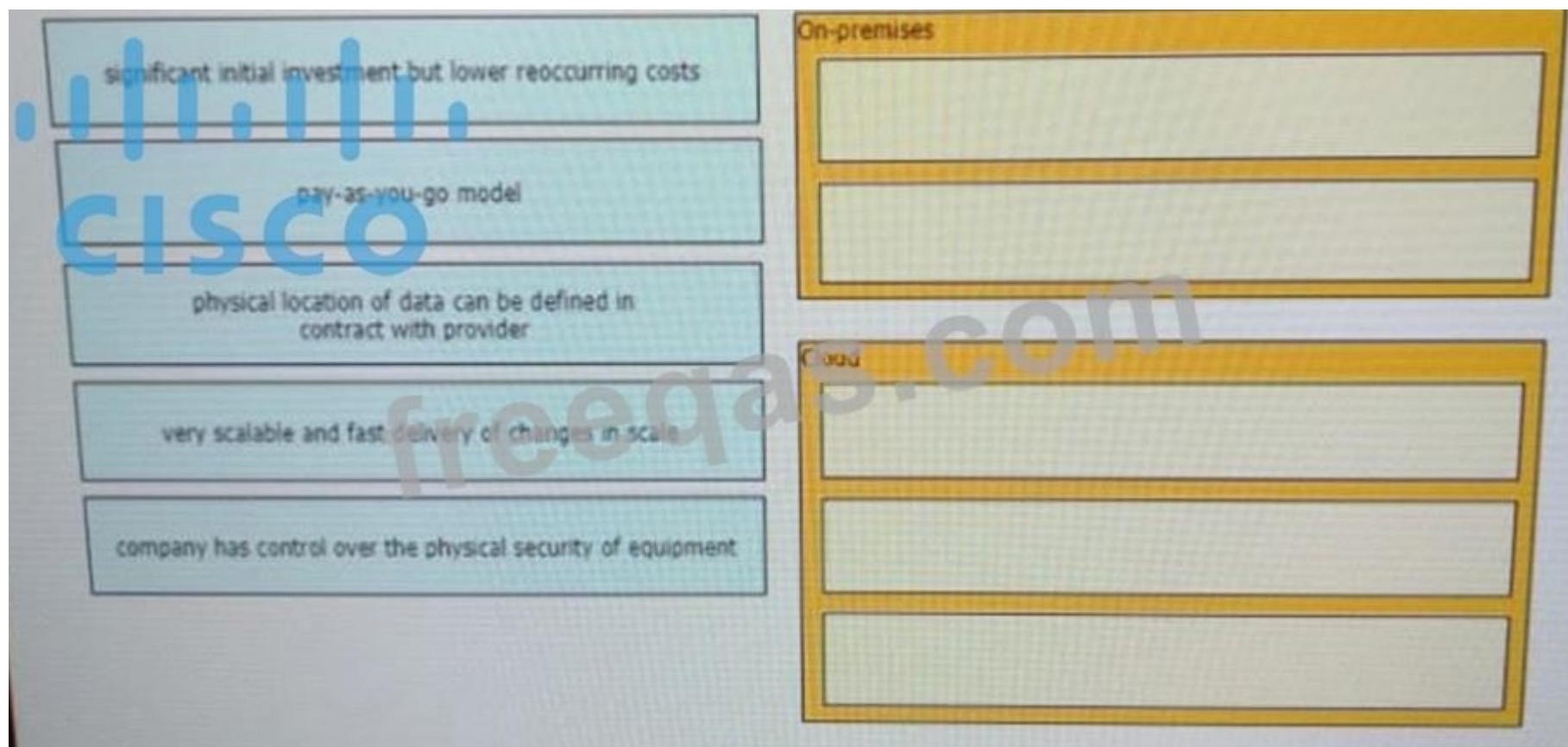
Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/vlan/212682-virtualextensible-lan-and-ethernet-virt.html> QUESTION NO: 97 A client with IP address 209.165.201.25 must access a web server on port 80 at 209.165.200.225. To allow this traffic, an engineer must add a statement to an access control list that is applied in the inbound direction on the port connecting to the web server Which statement allows this traffic?

- A. permit tcp host 209.165.200.225 lt 80 host 209.165.201.25
- B. permit tcp host 209.165.201.25 host 209.165.200.225 eq 80
- C. permit tcp host 209.165.200.225 eq 80 host 209.165.201.25
- D. permit tcp host 209.165.200.225 host 209.165.201.25 eq 80

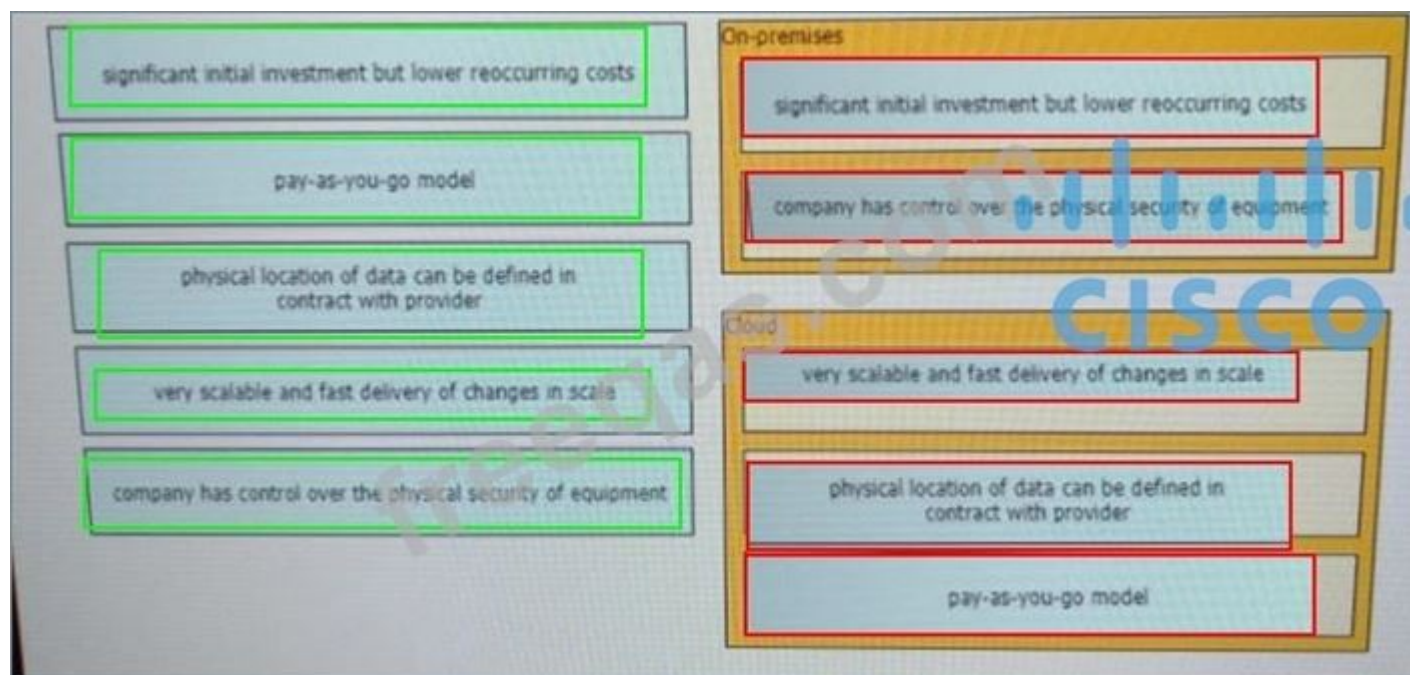
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 291

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct infrastructure deployment types on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 292

Drag and drop the description from the left onto the correct QoS components on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

Traffic Policing: Drops excessive Traffic, causes TCP retransmissions, introduce no delay/jitter Shaping: buffers, excessive traffic, introduce delay and jitter, typically delays, rather than drops traffic



NEW QUESTION: 293

Which technology does VXLAN use to provide segmentation for Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic?

- A. bridge domain
- B. VLAN
- C. VRF
- D. VNI

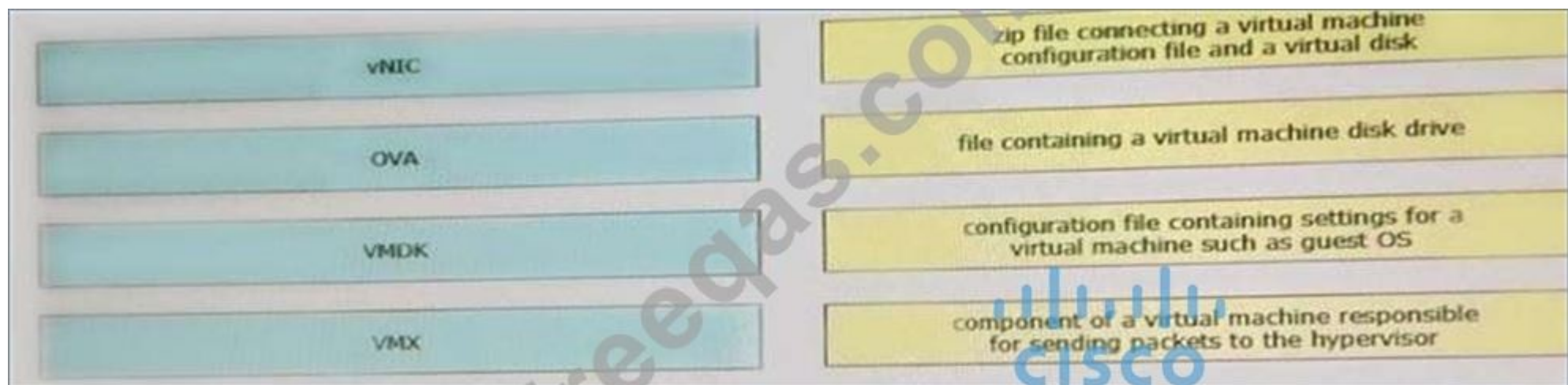
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

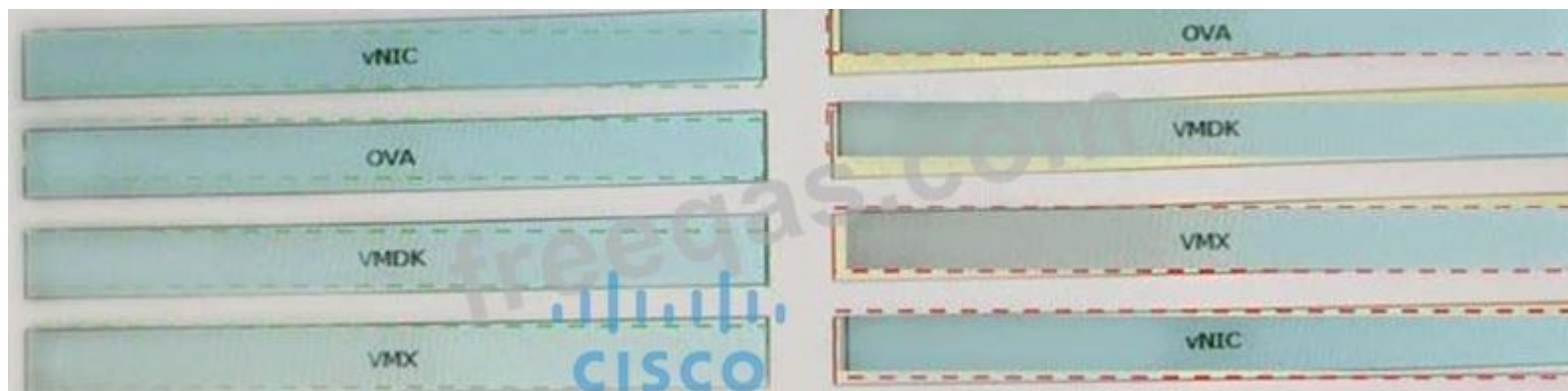
VXLAN has a 24-bit VXLAN network identifier (VNI), which allows for up to 16 million (= 2²⁴) VXLAN segments to coexist within the same infrastructure. This surely solve the small number of traditional VLANs.

NEW QUESTION: 294

Drag and drop the virtual component from the left onto their descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

- + configuration file containing settings for a virtual machine such as guest OS: VMX
- + component of a virtual machine responsible for sending packets to the hypervisor: vNIC
- + zip file containing a virtual machine configuration file and a virtual disk: OVA
- + file containing a virtual machine disk drive: VMDK

The VMX file simply holds the virtual machine configuration.

VMDK (short for Virtual Machine Disk) is a file format that describes containers for virtual hard disk drives to be used in virtual machines like VMware Workstation or VirtualBox.

An OVA file is an Open Virtualization Appliance that contains a compressed, "installable" version of a virtual machine. When you open an OVA file it extracts the VM and imports it into whatever virtualization software you have installed on your computer.

NEW QUESTION: 295

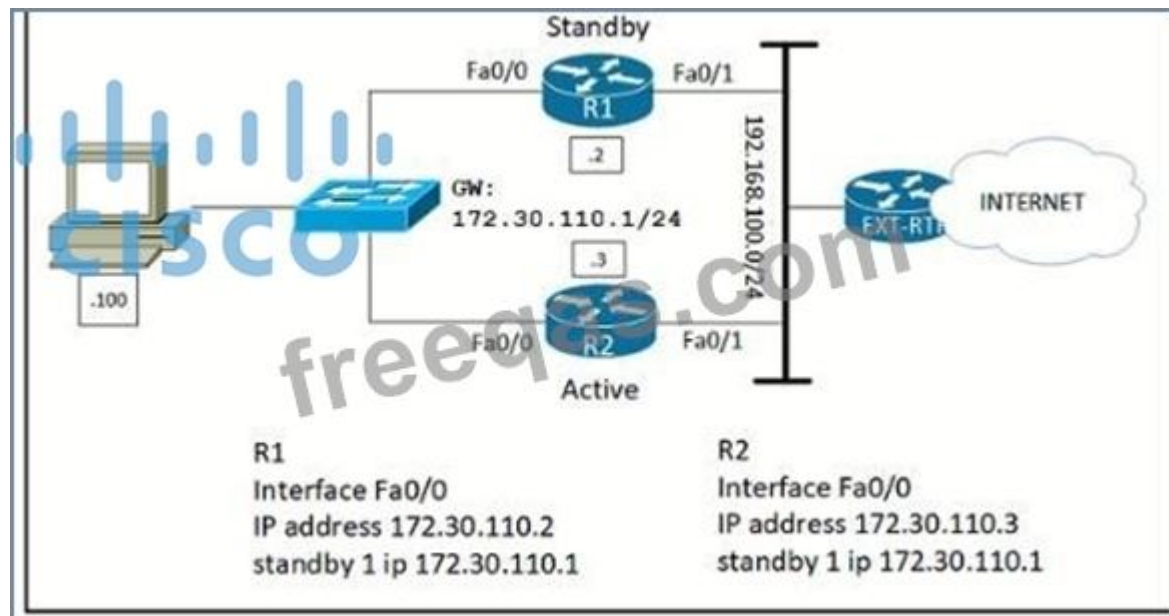
Router 1 is currently operating as the HSRP primary with a priority of 110 router1 fails and router2 take over the forwarding role. Which command on router1 causes it to take over the forwarding role when it return to service?

- A. standby 2 track
- B. standby 2 timers
- C. standby 2 priority
- D. standby 2 preempt

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 296

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration change ensures that R1 is the active gateway whenever it is in a functional state for the 172.30.110.0/24 network?

A)

R1
 standby 1 preempt
 R2
 standby 1 priority 90

B)

R1
 standby 1 preempt
 R2
 standby 1 priority 100

C)

R2
 standby 1 priority 100
 standby 1 preempt

D)

R2
 standby 1 priority 90
 standby 1 preempt

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 297

Which tool is used in Cisco DNA Center to build generic configurations that are able to be applied on device with similar network settings?

A. Command Runner

B. Template Editor

C. Application Policies

D. Authentication Template

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Cisco DNA Center provides an interactive editor called Template Editor to author CLI templates. Template Editor is a centralized CLI management tool to help design a set of device configurations that you need to build devices in a branch. When you have a site, office, or branch that uses a similar set of devices and configurations, you can use Template Editor to build generic configurations and apply the configurations to one or more devices in the branch.

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systemsmanagement/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/1-3/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_3/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_3_chapter_0111.html

NEW QUESTION: 298

Refer to the exhibit.

SwitchC#show vtp status

```
VTP Version : 2
Configuration Revision : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs : 8
VTP Operating Mode : Transparent
VTP Domain Name : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation : Disabled
MDS digest : 0xES 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xES 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38
```

SwitchC#show vlan brief

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
110	Finance	active	
210	HR	active	Fa0/1
310	Sales	active	Fa0/2
[...output omitted...]			

SwitchC#show int trunk

Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan
Gig1/1	on	802.1q	trunking	1
Gig1/2	on	802.1q	trunking	1

Port	Vlans allowed on trunk
Gig1/1	1-1005
Gig1/2	1-1005

Port	Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gig1/1	1, 110, 210, 310
Gig1/2	1, 110, 210, 310

Port	Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gig1/1	1, 110, 210, 310
Gig1/2	1, 110, 210, 310

SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1

```
interface Port-channel 1
  description Uplink_to_Core
  switchport mode trunk
```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch. However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch.

Which command meets this requirement?

- A. SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110
- B. SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning
- C. SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310
- D. SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 299

Which unit is used express the signal-to-noise ratio?

- A. mW
- B. dbm
- C. amp
- D. db

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SNR is the ratio of

NEW QUESTION: 300

Which statement about an RSPAN session configuration is true?

- A. A filter must be configured for RSPAN Regions
- B. Only one session can be configured at a time
- C. A special VLAN type must be used as the RSPAN destination.
- D. Only incoming traffic can be monitored

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The traffic for each RSPAN session is carried over a user-specified RSPAN VLAN that is dedicated for that RSPAN session in all participating switches -> This VLAN can be considered a special VLAN type -> Answer C is correct.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x_3560x/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guide/3750xscg/swspan.html

We can configure multiple RSPAN sessions on a switch at a time, then continue configuring multiple RSPAN sessions on the other switch without any problem -> Answer B is not correct.

This is how to configure Remote SPAN (RSPAN) feature on two switches. Traffic on FastEthernet0/1 of Switch 1 will be sent to Fa0/10 of Switch2 via VLAN 40.

+ Configure on both switches

Switch1,2(config)#vlan 40

Switch1,2(config-vlan)#remote-span

+ Configure on Switch1

Switch1(config)# monitor session 1 source interface FastEthernet 0/1

Switch1(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 40

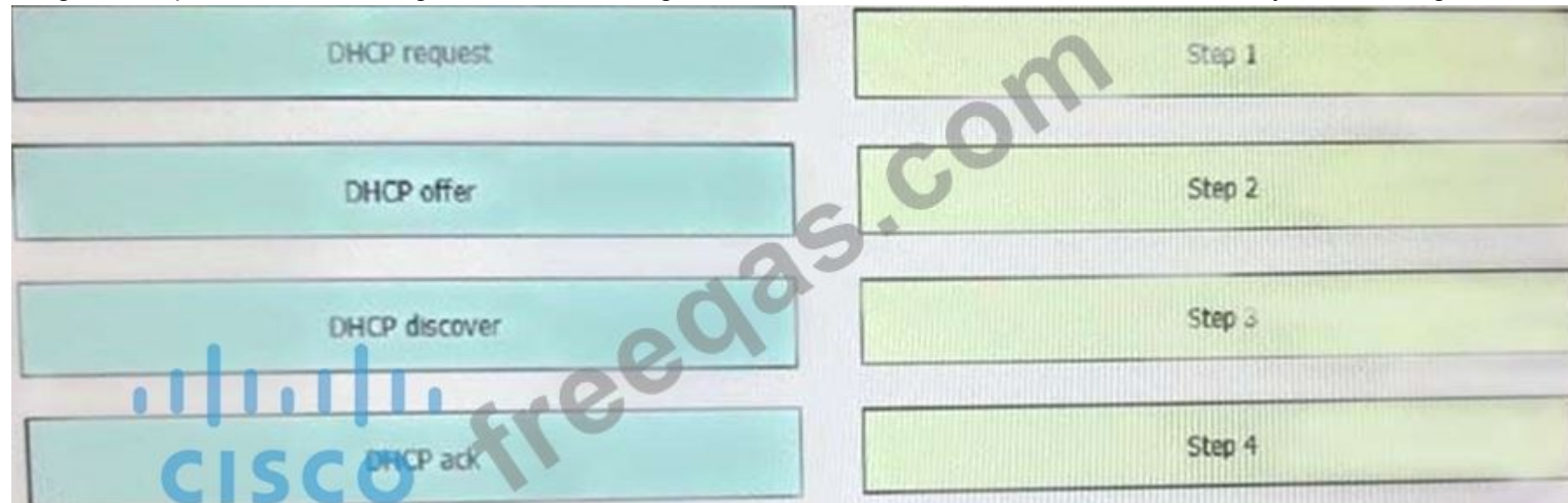
+ Configure on Switch2

Switch2(config)#monitor session 5 source remote vlan 40

Switch2(config)# monitor session 5 destination interface FastEthernet 0/10

NEW QUESTION: 301

Drag and drop the DHCP messages that are exchanged between a client and an AP into the order they are exchanged on the right.



Answer:



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NEW QUESTION: 302

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

OSPF

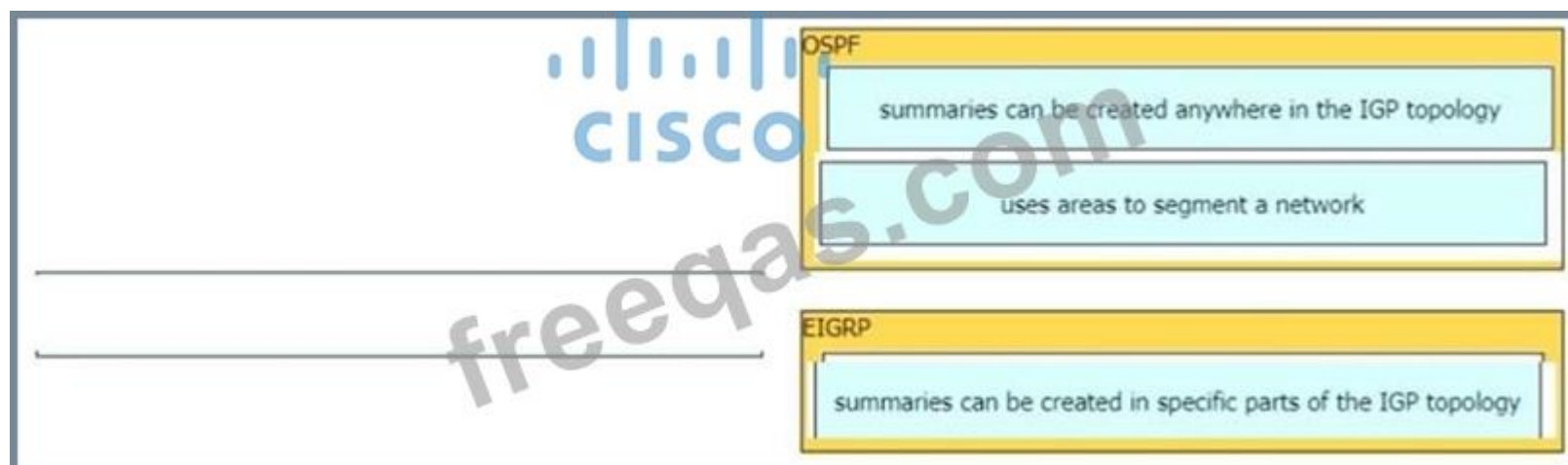
summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

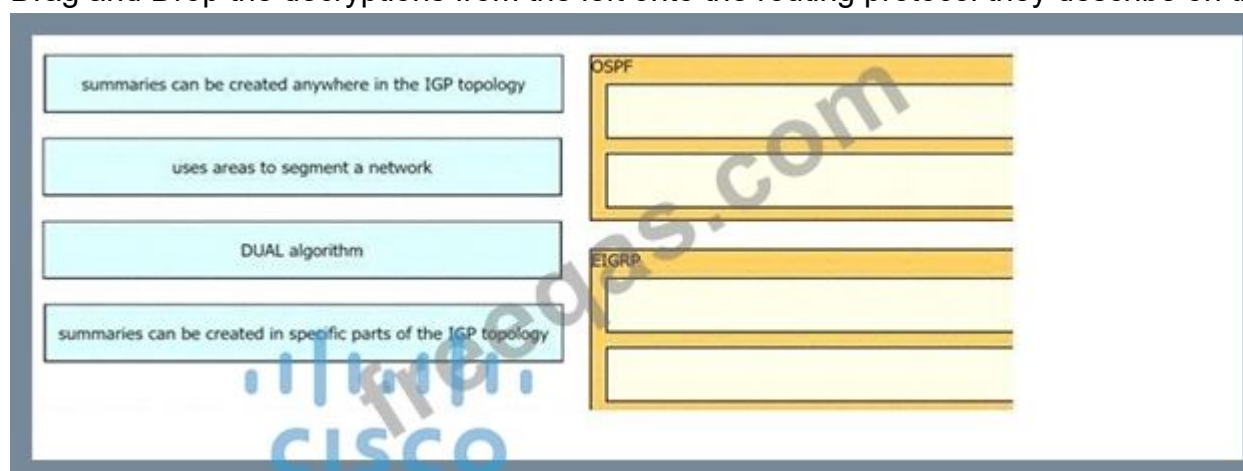
summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

Explanation

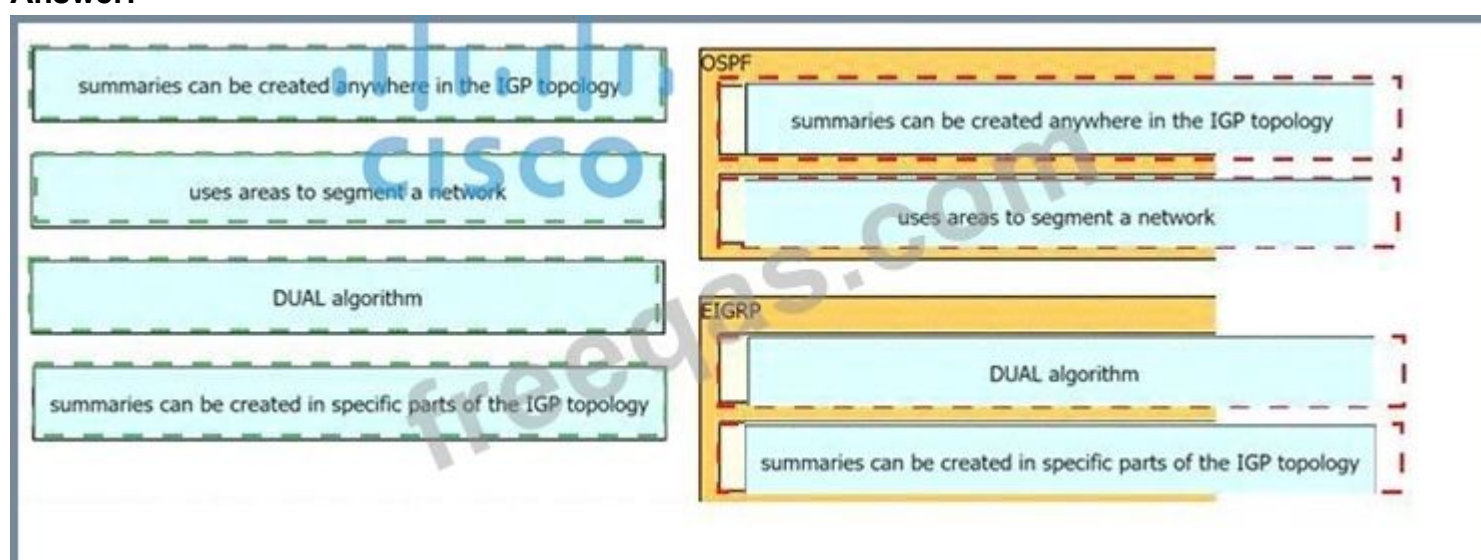


NEW QUESTION: 303

Drag and Drop the decryptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



OSPF

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

NEW QUESTION: 304

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.2 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 120

R2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.250.3 255.255.255.0
standby 20 ip 192.168.250.1
standby 20 priority 110
```

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

- A. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active and remains the active device when R1 comes back online.
- B. R1 becomes the standby router.
- C. R1 becomes the active router.
- D. If R1 goes down, R2 becomes active but reverts to standby when R1 comes back online.
- E. If R2 goes down, R1 becomes active but reverts to standby when R2 comes back online.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 305

What is a characteristic of a next-generation firewall?

- A. only required at the network perimeter
- B. required in each layer of the network
- C. filters traffic using Layer 3 and Layer 4 information only
- D. provides intrusion prevention

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The feature set for NGFWs build upon traditional firewall features by including critical security functions like intrusion prevention, VPN, and anti-virus, and even encrypted web traffic inspection to help prevent packets containing malicious content from entering the network

NEW QUESTION: 306

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct routing protocol types on the right.

supports unequal path load balancing

link state routing protocol

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and reliability by default

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

OSPF

EIGRP

Answer:

supports unequal path load balancing

link state routing protocol

distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and reliability by default

makes it easy to segment the network logically

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

OSPF

makes it easy to segment the network logically

link state routing protocol

constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table

EIGRP

supports unequal path load balancing

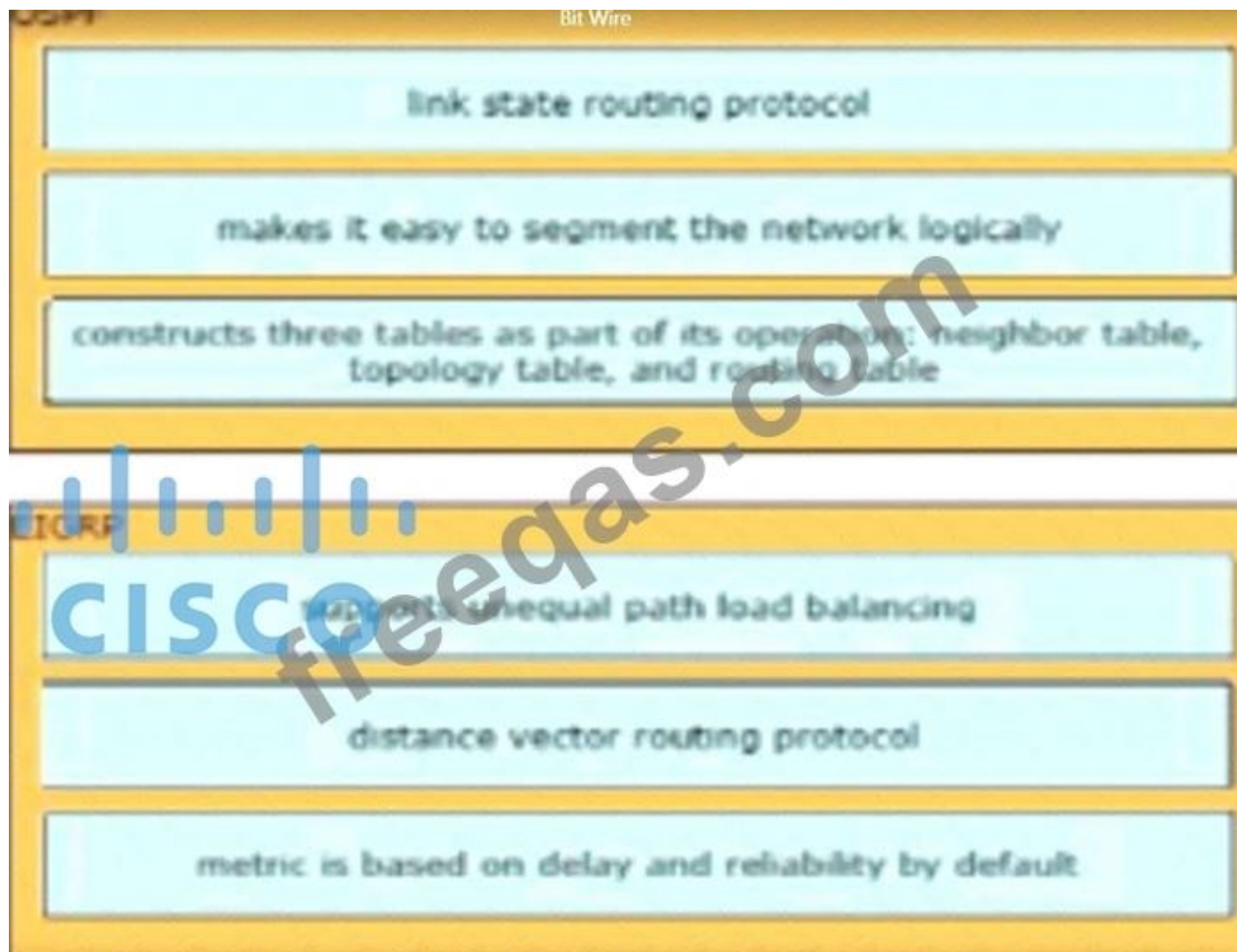
distance vector routing protocol

metric is based on delay and reliability by default

Explanation

OSPF: SEGMENT, LINK STATE, TABLES

EIGRP: UNEQUAL PATH, DISTANCE VECTOR, METRIC



NEW QUESTION: 307

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!#ping 10.1.3.2
type escape sequence to abort.
ending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!
success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/43/72 ms

!#ping 10.1.3.2 size 1500
type escape sequence to abort.
ending 5, 1500-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!
success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/48/60 ms

!#debug ip icmp
ICMP packet debugging is on

!#ping 10.1.3.2 size 1500 df-bit
type escape sequence to abort.
ending 5, 1500-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
packet sent with the DF bit set
!MMMM
success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

An engineer troubleshoots connectivity issues with an application. Testing is performed from the server gateway, and traffic with the DF bit set is dropped along the path after increasing packet size. Removing the DF bit setting at the gateway prevents the packets from being dropped. What is the cause of this issue?

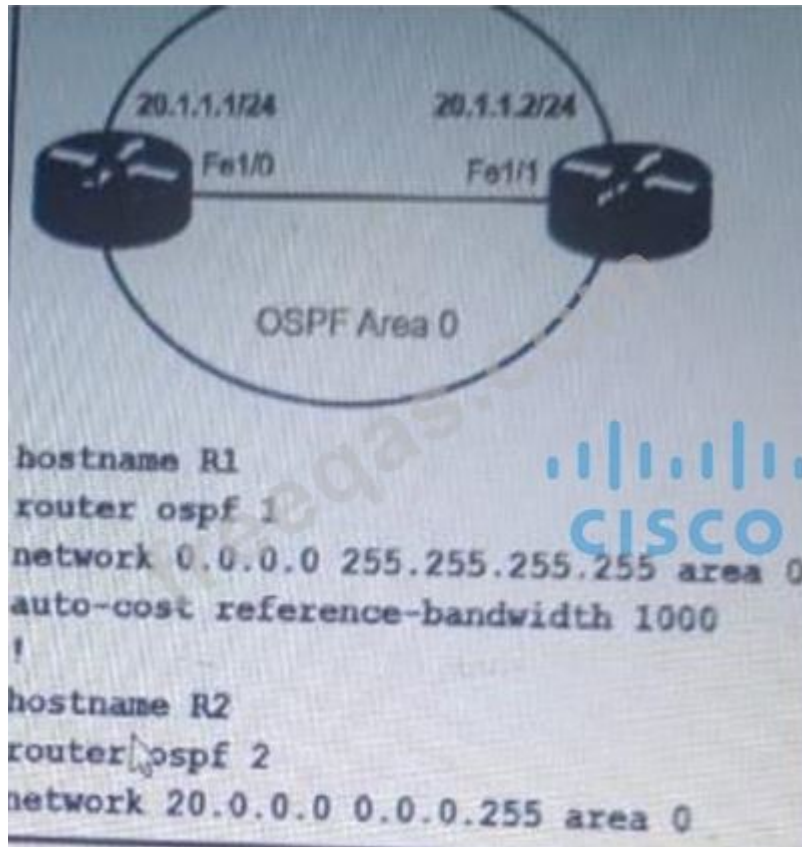
A. The remote router drops the traffic due to high CPU load

- B. PMTUD does not work due to ICMP Packet Too Big messages being dropped by an ACL
- C. The server should not set the DF bit in any type of traffic that is sent toward the network
- D. There is a CoPP policy in place protecting the WAN router CPU from this type of traffic

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 308

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0. area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The -network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0|| command on R2 did not cover the IP address of Fa1/1 interface of R2 so OSPF did not run on this interface. Therefore we have to use the command -network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0|| to turn on OSPF on this interface.

Note: The command -network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0|| can be used too so this answer is also correct but answer C is the best answer here.

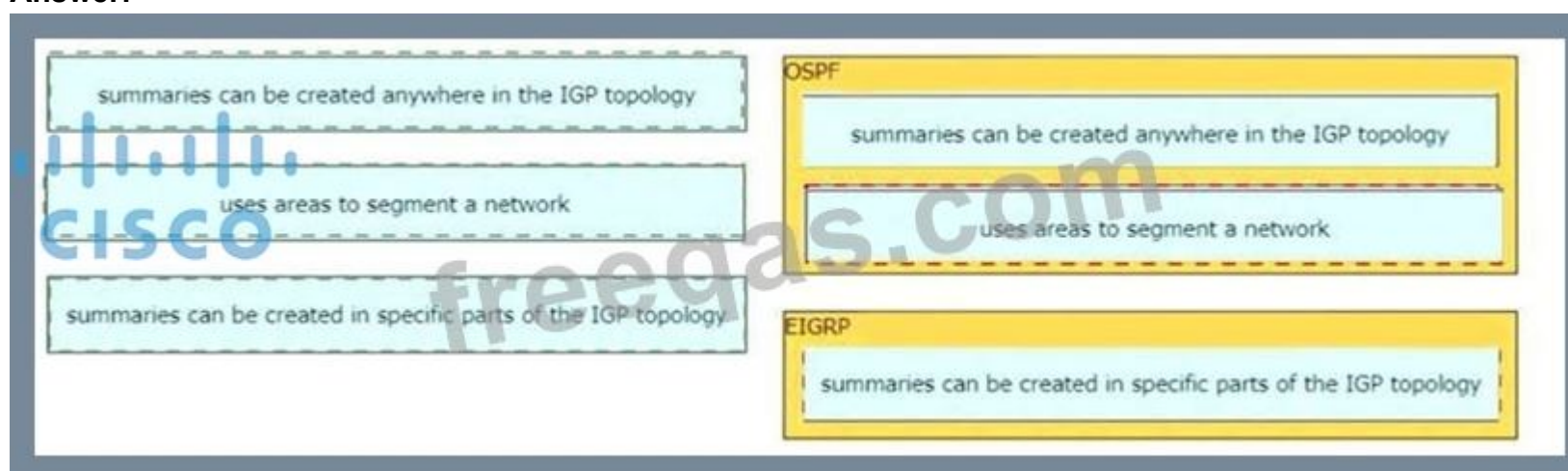
The -network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0|| command on R1 will run OSPF on all active

NEW QUESTION: 309

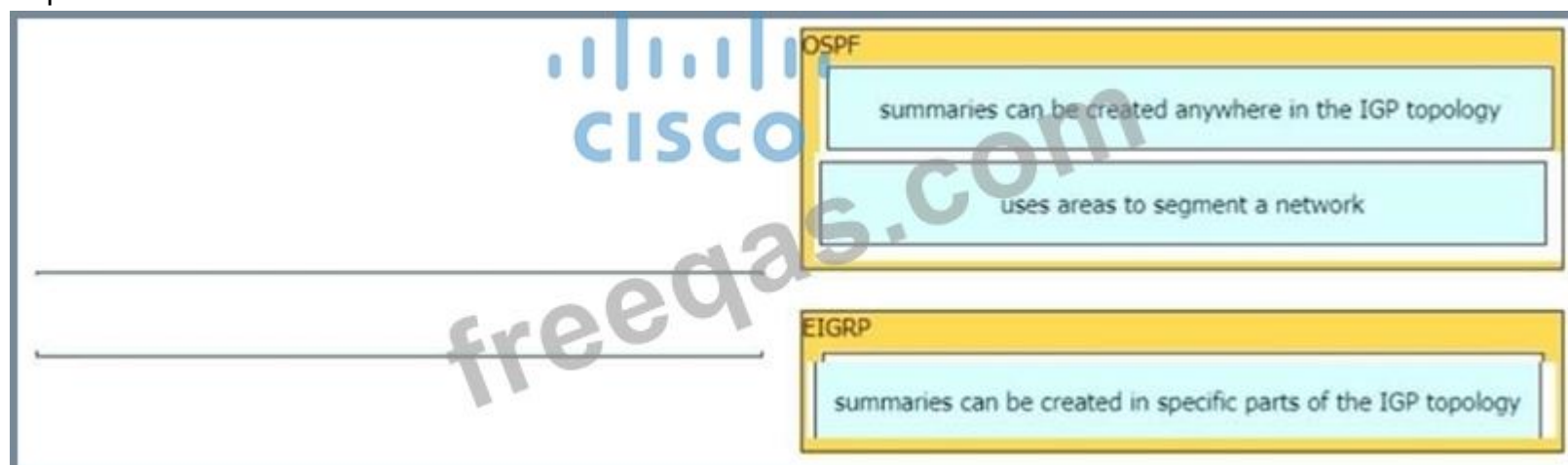
Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 310

Which configuration restricts the amount of SSH that a router accepts 100 kbps?

A)

```

class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police all 10000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 205.160.200.225 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group CoPP_SSH out
  duplex auto
  speed auto
  media-type sfp
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  permit tcp any any eq 22

```

B)

```

class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police all 10000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 205.160.200.225 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group CoPP_SSH out
  duplex auto
  speed auto
  media-type sfp
  service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  deny tcp any any eq 22

```

C)

```

class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police all 10000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  permit tcp any any eq 22

```

D)

```

class-map match-all CoPP_SSH
  match access-group name CoPP_SSH
!
policy-map CoPP_SSH
  class CoPP_SSH
    police all 10000
    exceed-action drop
  !
!
service-policy input CoPP_SSH
!
ip access-list extended CoPP_SSH
  permit tcp any any eq 22

```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 311

Refer to the exhibit.

```

import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
                             password='reset123!', allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)

```

After running the code in the exhibit. Which step reduces the amount of data that NETCONF server returns to the NETCONF client, to only the interface's configuration?

- A. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get_config() method as an argument
- B. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
- C. Use the txml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
- D. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get_config() method as an argument

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 312

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure types on the right.

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

Answer:

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

high capital expenditure

slow upgrade lifecycle

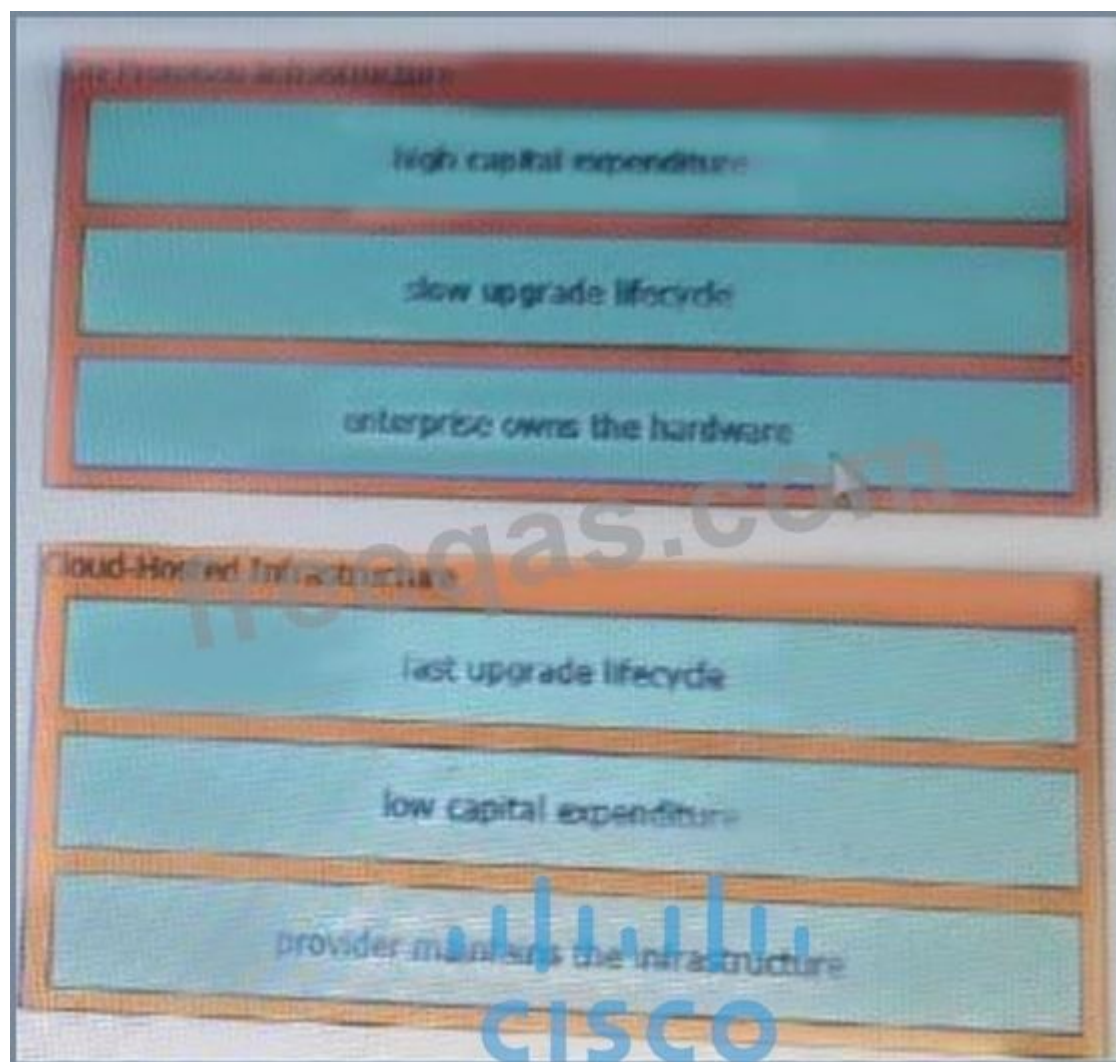
enterprise owns the hardware

Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

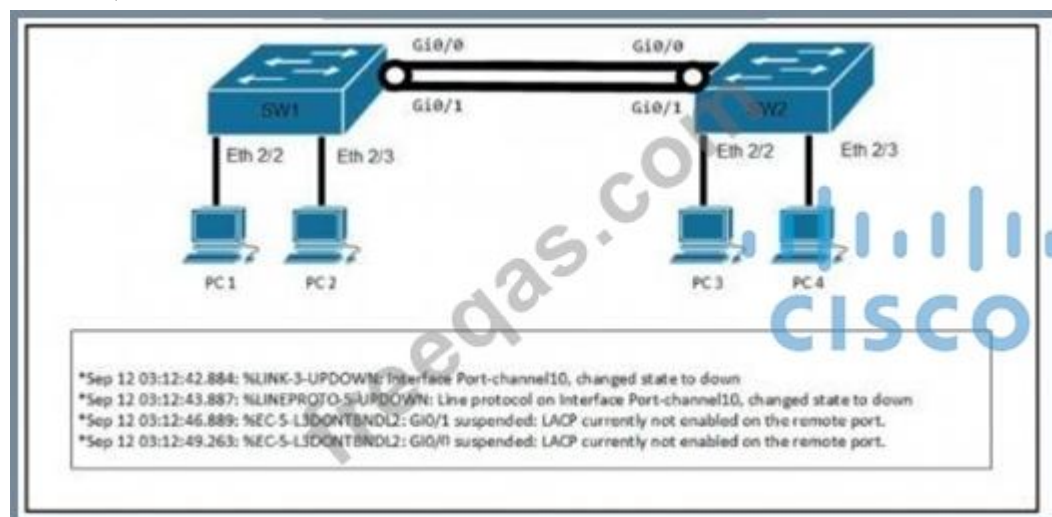
fast upgrade lifecycle

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure



NEW QUESTION: 313



Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer troubleshoots an issue with the port channel between SW1 and SW2. which command resolves the issue?

A)

SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode desirable

B)

SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode active

C)

SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

D)

SW2(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode on

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 314

What NTP Stratum level is a server that is connected directly to an authoritative time source?

A. Stratum 0

B. Stratum 1

C. Stratum 14

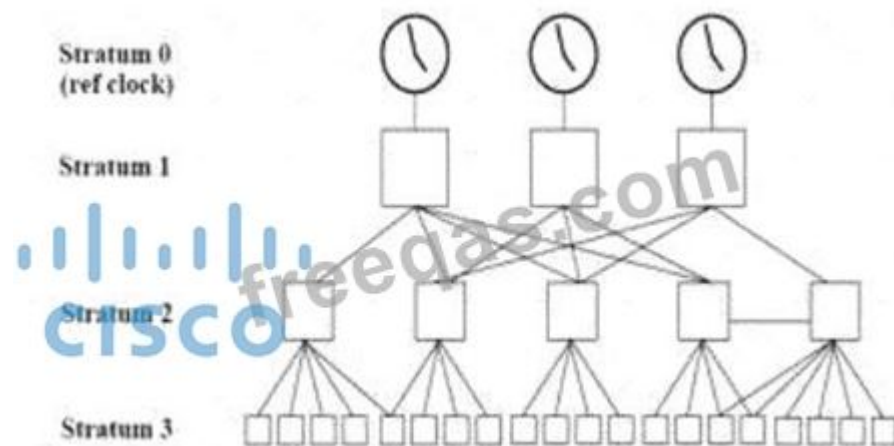
D. Stratum 15

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The stratum levels define the distance from the reference clock. A

reference clock is a stratum 0 device that is assumed to be accurate and has little or no delay associated with it. Stratum 0 servers cannot be used on the network but they are directly connected to computers which then operate as stratum-1 servers. A stratum 1 time server acts as a primary network time standard.



A stratum 2 server is connected to the stratum 1 server; then a stratum 3 server is connected to the stratum 2 server and so on. A stratum 2 server gets its time via NTP packet requests from a stratum 1 server. A stratum 3 server gets its time via NTP packet requests from a stratum-2 server... A stratum server may also peer with other stratum servers at the same level to provide more stable and robust time for all devices in the peer group (for example a stratum 2 server can peer with other stratum 2 servers).

NTP uses the concept of a stratum to describe how many NTP hops away a machine is from an authoritative time source. A stratum 1 time server

typically has an authoritative time source (such as a radio or atomic clock, or a Global Positioning System (GPS) time source) directly attached, a stratum 2 time server receives its time via NTP from a stratum 1 time server, and so on.

NEW QUESTION: 315

Drag and drop the descriptions of the VSS technology from the left to the right. Not all options are used.

supports devices that are geographically separated

supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices

supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series

combines exactly two devices

supports up to nine devices

uses proprietary cabling

VSS

Answer:

supports devices that are geographically separated

supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices

supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series

combines exactly two devices

supports up to nine devices

uses proprietary cabling

VSS

combines exactly two devices

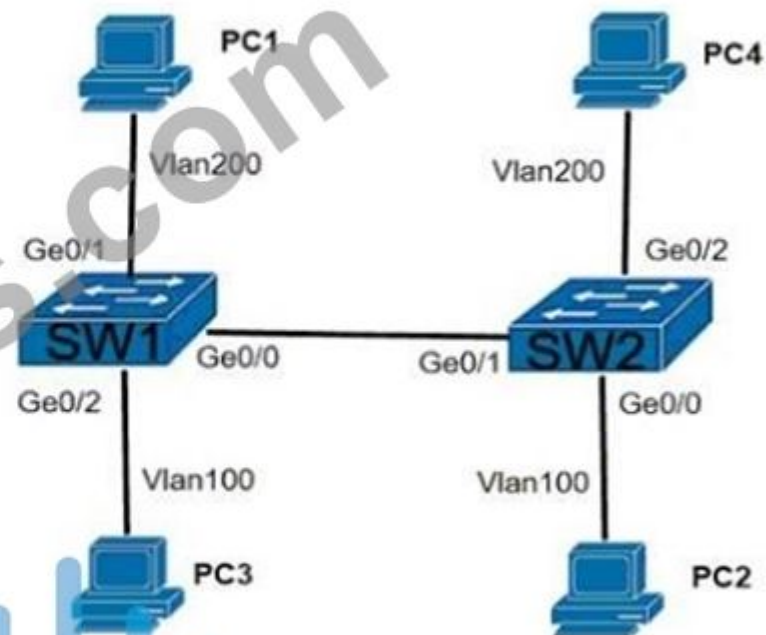
supports devices that are geographically separated

supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series

NEW QUESTION: 316

```
SW1# show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/0 switchport
Name: Gi0/0
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 99 (NATIVE)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: none
...output omitted...
```

```
SW2# show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/1 switchport
Name: Gi0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 99 (NATIVE)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: none
...output omitted...
```



Refer to the exhibit. The connecting between SW1 and SW2 is not operational. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two)

- A. configure switchport nonegotiate on SW1
- B. configure switchport nonegotiate on SW2
- C. configure switchport mode dynamic desirable on SW2
- D. configure switchport mode trunk on SW2
- E. configure switchport mode access on SW2

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 317

Which three elements determine Air Time efficiency? (Choose three)

- A. number of spatial streams and spatial reuse

- B. channel bandwidth
- C. event-driven RRM
- D. data rate (modulation density) or QAM
- E. RF group leader
- F. dynamic channel assignment

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 318

Which method displays text directly into the active console with a synchronous EEM applet policy?

- A. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 gets 'logging directly to console'
- B. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 syslog priority direct msg 'log directly to console'
- C. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 puts 'logging directly to console'
- D. event manager applet boom
event syslog pattern 'UP'
action 1.0 string 'logging directly to console'

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To enable the action of printing data directly to the local tty when an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet is triggered, use the action puts command in applet configuration mode.

The following example shows how to print data directly to the local tty:

```
Router(config-applet)# event manager applet puts
Router(config-applet)# event none
Router(config-applet)# action 1 regexp "(.*) (.*) (.*)" "one two three" _match _sub1
Router(config-applet)# action 2 puts "match is S_match"
Router(config-applet)# action 3 puts "submatch 1 is S_sub1"
Router# event manager run puts
match is one two three
submatch 1 is one
Router#
```

The action puts command applies to synchronous events. The output of this command for a synchronous applet is directly displayed to the tty, bypassing the syslog.

Reference:

a1.html

NEW QUESTION: 319

Drag and drop the characteristic from the left onto the orchestration tools that they describe on the right.

uses a pull model

declarative

uses playbooks

procedural

Ansible

Puppet

Answer:

uses a pull model

declarative

uses playbooks

procedural

Ansible

uses playbooks

procedural

Puppet

uses a pull model

declarative

Explanation

Ansible

uses playbooks

procedural

Puppet

uses a pull model

declarative

NEW QUESTION: 320

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tools they describe on the right.

utilizes a pull model

utilizes a push model

multimaster architecture

primary/secondary architecture

Ansible

Puppet

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 321

What is a fact about Cisco EAP-FAST?

- A. It requires a client certificate.
- B. It is an IETF standard.
- C. It does not require a RADIUS server certificate.
- D. It operates in transparent mode.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 322

```
<errors xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-restconf">
  <error>
    <error-message>End-of-file reached in XML
stream</error-message>
    <error-path>/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=Gigabi
tEthernet2</error-path>
    <error-tag>malformed-message</error-tag>
    <error-type>application</error-type>
  </error>
< /errors>
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is using XML in an application to send information to a RESTCONF-enabled device. After sending the request, the engineer gets this response message and a HTTP response code of 400. What do these responses tell the engineer?

- A. The Accept header sent was application/xml
- B. POST was used instead of PUT to update
- C. The Content-Type header sent was application/xml.
- D. JSON body was used

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

External RESTful services return common HTTP response codes as described in the tables below. In addition to the status codes returned in the response header, each response may have additional content (in JSON format) according to the nature of the request.

This response can have several causes, and here are some common ones:

- The content-type header is missing
- Content-type does not match the submitted body data
- Submitted body data does not respect the JSON or XML format

NEW QUESTION: 323

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

```
Script
import ncclient

with ncclient.manager.Connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root', password='test123!',
    allow_agent=False) as m:
    print(m.get_config('running').data_xml)

Output
$ python get_config.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "get_config.py", line 3, in <module>
    with ncclient.manager.Connect(host='192.168.1.1', port=830, username='root',
AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'manager'
```

Refer to the Exhibit. Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. What should be the first line of the script?

- A. from ncclient import manager
- B. from ncclient import *
- C. import manager
- D. ncclient manager import

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 324

Which JSON syntax is valid?

☐ {"switch": "name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}

☐ {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}

☒ {"switch": {"name": "dist1", "interfaces": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}

☐ {/"switch/": {/"name/": "dist1", /"interfaces/": ["gig1", "gig2", "gig3"]}}

- A. Option D
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option B
- Answer: C (
 [LEAVE A REPLY](#)
)

NEW QUESTION: 325

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the appropriate infrastructure deployment types on the right.

customizable hardware, purpose-built systems

easy to scale and upgrade

more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements

resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

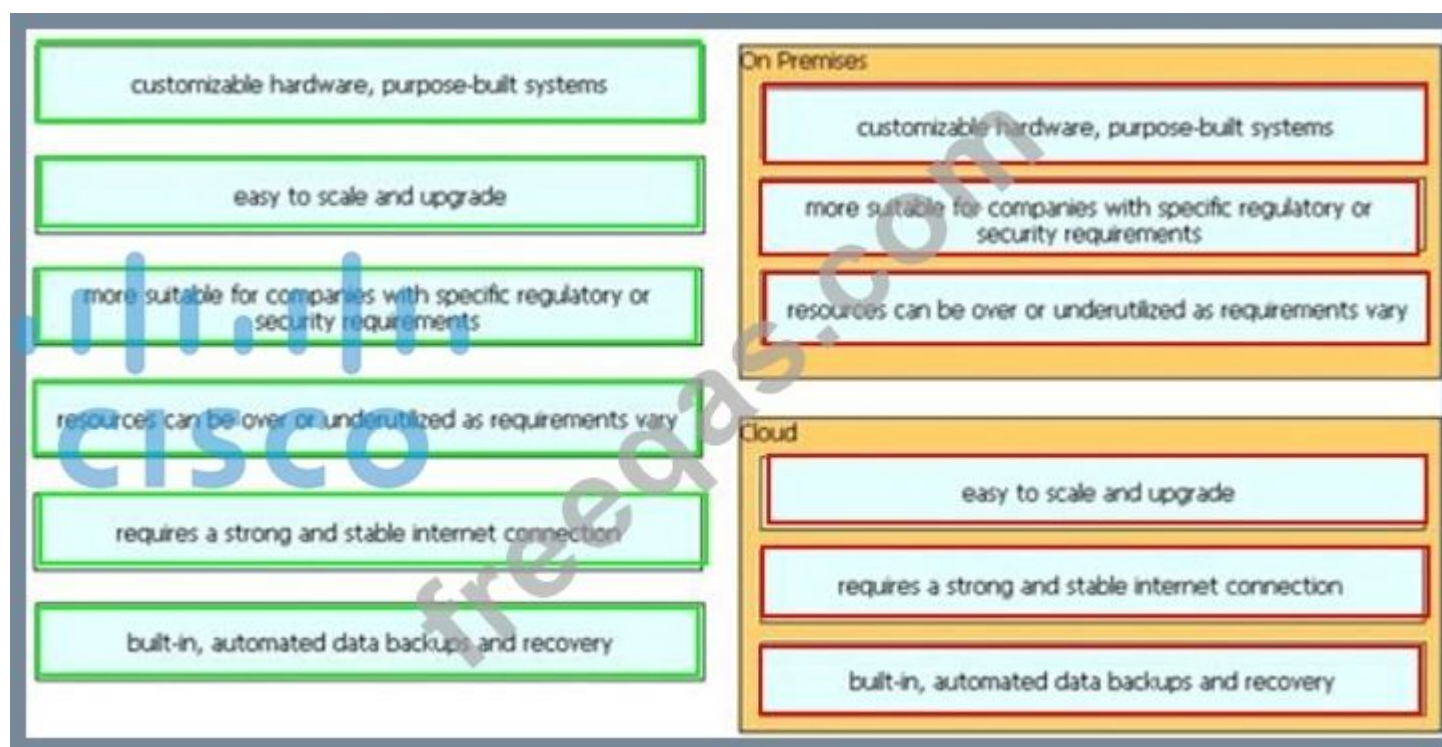
requires a strong and stable internet connection

built-in, automated data backups and recovery

On Premises

Cloud

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 326

Based on this interface configuration, what is the expected state of OSPF adjacency?

```
R1:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf hello-interval 2
 ip ospf cost 1
end

R2:
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf 1 area 0
 ip ospf cost 500
end
```

- A. Full on both routers
- B. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2
- C. not established
- D. 2WAY/DROTHER on both routers

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 327

Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:

service policy	shaping
shaping	policy map
DSCP	DSCP
policy map	service policy
policing	policing
CoS	CoS

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

NEW QUESTION: 328

Which statement about a Cisco APIC controller versus a more traditional SDN controller is true?

- A.** APIC does support a Southbound REST API
- B.** APIC supports OpFlex as a Northbound protocol
- C.** APIC uses a policy agent to translate policies into instructions
- D.** APIC uses an imperative model

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The southbound protocol used by APIC is OpFlex that is pushed by Cisco as the protocol for policy enablement across physical and virtual switches.

Southbound interfaces are implemented with some called Service Abstraction Layer (SAL), which talks to the network elements via SNMP and CLI.

Note: Cisco OpFlex is a southbound protocol in a software-defined network (SDN).

NEW QUESTION: 329

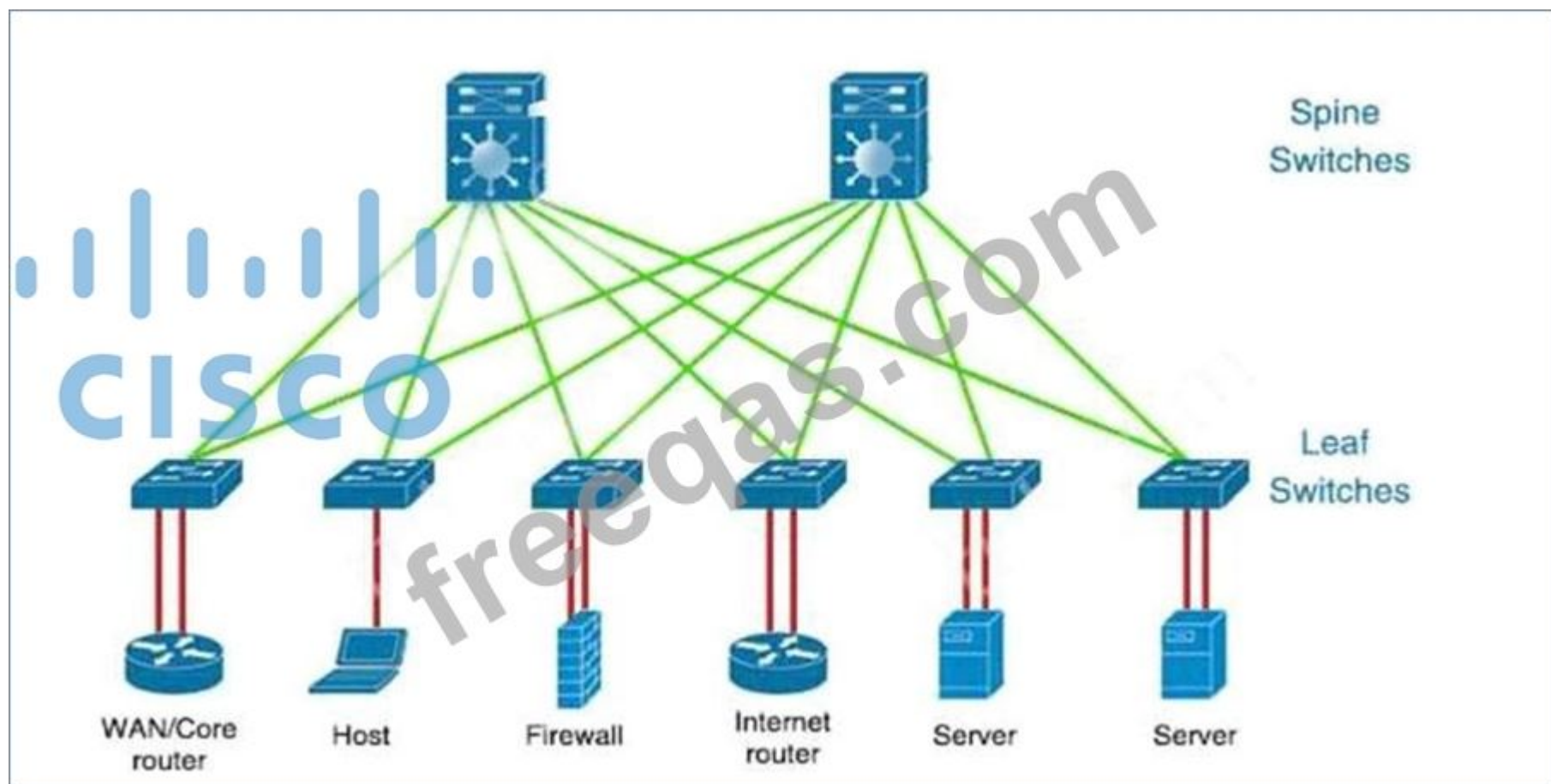
A company plans to implement intent-based networking in its campus infrastructure. Which design facilitates a migrate from a traditional campus design to a programmer fabric designer?

- A.** Layer 2 access
- B.** three-tier
- C.** two-tier
- D.** routed access

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Intent-based Networking (IBN) transforms a hardware-centric, manual network into a controller-led network that captures business intent and translates it into policies that can be automated and applied consistently across the network. The goal is for the network to continuously monitor and adjust network performance to help assure desired business outcomes. IBN builds on software-defined networking (SDN). SDN usually uses spine-leaf architecture, which is typically deployed as two layers: spines (such as an aggregation layer), and leaves (such as an access layer).



The example below shows the usage of lock command:

```
def demo(host, user, names):
```

```
    With manager. Connect(host=host, port=22, username=user) as m:
```

```
        With m.locked(target='running'):
```

```
            for n in names:
```

```
                m.edit_config (target='running', config=template % n)
```

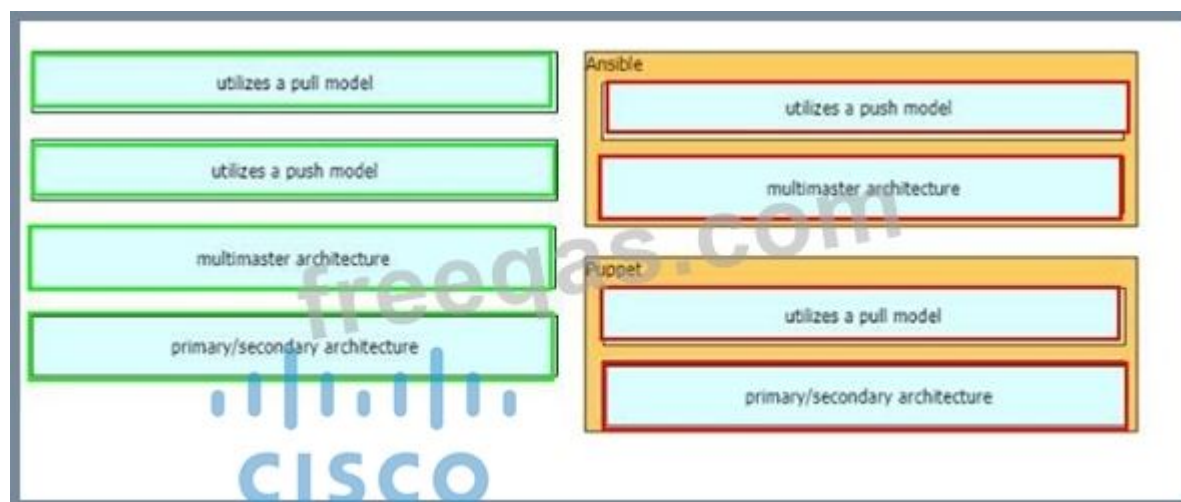
The command "m.locked (target='running')" causes a lock to be acquired on the running datastore.

NEW QUESTION: 330

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the orchestration tools they describe on the right.

utilizes a pull model	Ansible
utilizes a push model	
multimaster architecture	Puppet
primary/secondary architecture	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 331

Which access point mode allows a supported AP to function like a WLAN client would, associating and identifying client connectivity issues?

- A. client mode
- B. SE-connect mode
- C. sensor mode
- D. sniffer mode

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

As these wireless networks grow especially in remote facilities where IT professionals may not always be onsite, it becomes even more important to be able to quickly identify and resolve potential connectivity issues ideally before the users complain or notice connectivity degradation. To address these issues we have created Cisco's Wireless Service Assurance and a new AP mode called "sensor" mode. Cisco's Wireless Service Assurance platform has three components, namely, Wireless Performance Analytics, Real-time Client Troubleshooting, and Proactive Health Assessment. Using a supported AP or dedicated sensor the device can actually function much like a WLAN client would associating and identifying client connectivity issues within the network in real time without requiring an IT or technician to be on site.

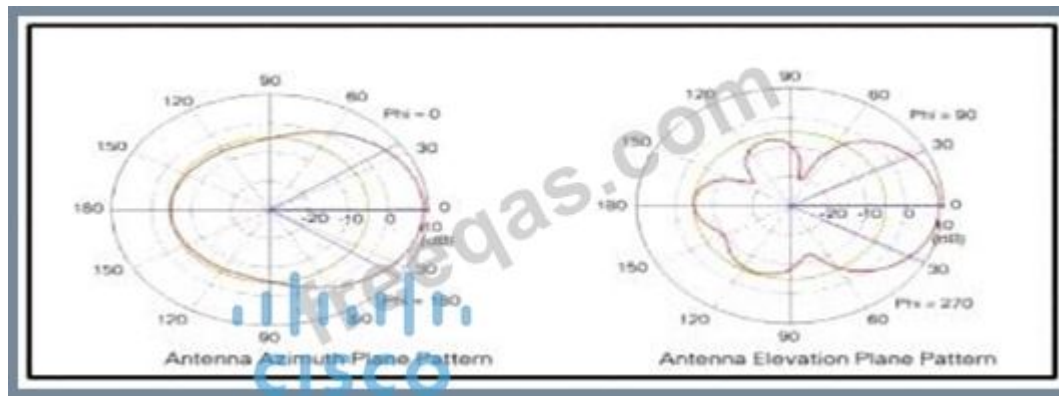
Reference:

<https://content.cisco.com/content.sjs?uri=/searchable/chapter/content/dam/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/techn>

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NEW QUESTION: 332

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?

- A. Omnidirectional
- B. Patch
- C. Dipole
- D. Yagi

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 333

In a traditional 3 tier topology, an engineer must explicitly configure a switch as the root bridge and exclude it from any further election process for the spanning-tree domain. Which action accomplishes this task?

- A. Configure the spanning-tree priority to 32768
- B. Configure root guard and portfast on all access switch ports.
- C. Configure BPDU guard in all switch-to-switch connections.
- D. Configure the spanning-tree priority equal to 0.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Note: The administrator can set the root bridge priority to 0 in an effort to secure the root bridge position. But there is no guarantee against a bridge with a priority of 0 and a lower MAC address. The root guard feature provides a way to enforce the root bridge placement in the network.

Root guard does not allow the port to become a STP root port, so the port is always STP-designated. If a better BPDU arrives on this port, root guard does not take the BPDU into account and elect a new STP root. Instead, root guard puts the port into the root-inconsistent STP state which is equal to a listening state. No traffic is forwarded across this port.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/10588-74.html>

NEW QUESTION: 334

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
20 deny ip any any
```

An engineer must modify the access control list EGRESS to allow all IP traffic from subnet 10.1.10.0/24 to 10.1.2.0/24. The access control list is applied in the outbound direction on router interface GigabitEthernet 0/1.

Which configuration commands can the engineer use to allow this traffic without disrupting existing traffic flows?

A)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  5 permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

C)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS2
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
  permit ip 10.1.100.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
  deny ip any any
!
interface g0/1
  no ip access-group EGRESS out
  ip access-group EGRESS2 out
```

D)

```
config t
  ip access-list extended EGRESS
  permit ip 10.1.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 335

What is the difference between CEF and process switching?

A. CEF processes packets that are too complex for process switching to manage.

B. CEF is more CPU-intensive than process switching.

C. CEF uses the FIB and the adjacency table to make forwarding decisions, whereas process switching punts each packet.

D. Process switching is faster than CEF.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

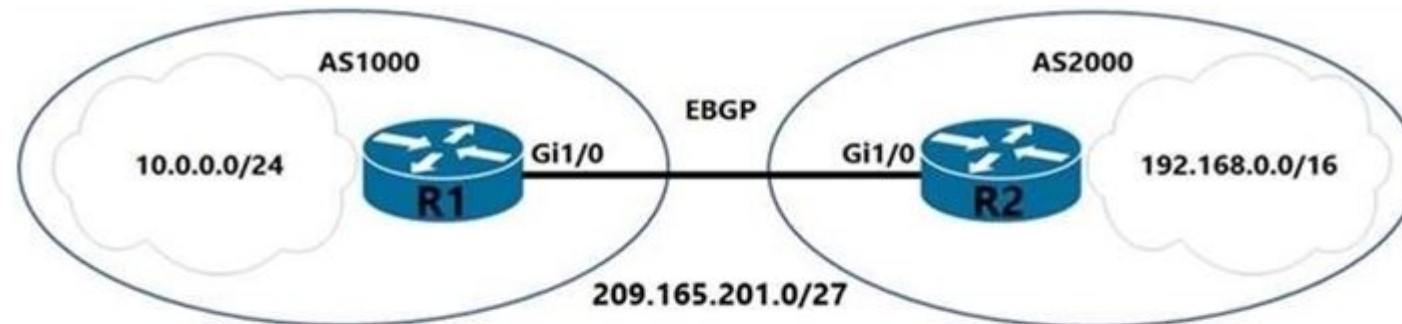
Punt is often used to describe the action of moving a packet from the fast path (CEF) to the route processor for handling.

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) provides the ability to switch packets through a device in a very quick and efficient way while also keeping the load on the router's processor low. CEF is made up of two different main components: the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) and the Adjacency Table.

Process switching is the slowest switching methods (compared to fast switching and Cisco Express Forwarding) because it must find a destination in the routing table. Process switching must also construct a new Layer 2 frame header for every packet. With process switching, when a packet comes in, the scheduler calls a process that examines the routing table, determines which interface the packet should be switched to and then switches the packet. The problem is, this happens for the every packet.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/web/about/security/intelligence/acl-logging.html>

NEW QUESTION: 336



```
R1
router bgp 1000
address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 209.165.201.2 remote-as 2000
network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
description Peer Router B
```

```
R2
router bgp 2000
address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 1000
network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
description Peer Router A
```

Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands are needed to allow for full reachability between AS 1000 and AS 2000? (Choose two.)

- A. R2#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- B. R2#network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.192.0
- C. R2#network 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- D. R1#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- E. R1#network 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 337

Which unit is used to express the signal-to-noise ratio?

- A. mW
- B. db
- C. amp
- D. dbm

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR or S/N) is the ratio of signal power to the noise power, and its unit of expression is typically decibels (dB).

NEW QUESTION: 338

Which congestion queuing method on Cisco IOS based routers uses four static queues?

- A. only when using 5 GHz
- B. when it provides the required coverage
- C. only when using Mobility Express
- D. only when using 2.4 GHz

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 339

Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration establishes EBGP neighborship between these two directly connected neighbors and exchanges the loopback network of the two routers through BGP?

A)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

B)

```
R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

C)

```

R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0

```

D)

```

R1(config)#router bgp 1
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 update-source lo0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config)#router bgp 2
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source lo0
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

With BGP, we must advertise the correct network and subnet mask in the "network" command (in this case network 10.1.1.0/24 on R1 and network 10.2.2.0/24 on R2). BGP is very strict in the routing advertisements. In other words, BGP only advertises the network which exists exactly in the routing table. In this case, if you put the command "network x.x.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0" or "network x.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0" or "network x.x.x.x mask 255.255.255.255" then BGP will not advertise anything.

It is easy to establish eBGP neighborship via the direct link. But let's see what are required when we want to establish eBGP neighborship via their loopback interfaces. We will need two commands:

+ the command "neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop 2" on R1 and "neighbor 10.2.2.2 ebgpmultihop

2" on R1. This command increases the TTL value to 2 so that BGP updates can reach the BGP neighbor which is two hops away.

+ Answer 'R1 (config) #router bgp 1

R1 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.2 remote-as 2

R1 (config-router) #network 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2 (config) #router bgp 2

R2 (config-router) #neighbor 192.168.10.1 remote-as 1

R2 (config-router) #network 10.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

Quick Wireless Summary

Cisco Access Points (APs) can operate in one of two modes: autonomous or lightweight

+ Autonomous: self-sufficient and standalone. Used for small wireless networks.

+ Lightweight: A Cisco lightweight AP (LAP) has to join a Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) to function.

LAP and WLC communicate with each other via a logical pair of CAPWAP tunnels.

- Control and Provisioning for Wireless Access Point (CAPWAP) is an IETF standard for control messaging for setup, authentication and operations between APs and WLCs. CAPWAP is similar to LWAPP except the following differences:

+CAPWAP uses Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) for authentication and encryption to protect traffic between APs and controllers. LWAPP uses AES.

+ CAPWAP has a dynamic maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery mechanism.

+ CAPWAP runs on UDP ports 5246 (control messages) and 5247 (data messages) An LAP operates in one of six different modes:

+ Local mode (default mode): measures noise floor and interference, and scans for intrusion detection (IDS) events every 180 seconds on unused channels

+ FlexConnect, formerly known as Hybrid Remote Edge AP (H-REAP), mode: allows data traffic to be switched locally and not go back to the controller. The FlexConnect AP can perform standalone client authentication and switch VLAN traffic locally even when it's disconnected to the WLC (Local Switched). FlexConnect AP can also tunnel (via CAPWAP) both user wireless data and control traffic to a centralized WLC (Central Switched).

+ Monitor mode: does not handle data traffic between clients and the infrastructure. It acts like a sensor for location-based services (LBS), rogue AP detection, and IDS

+ Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.

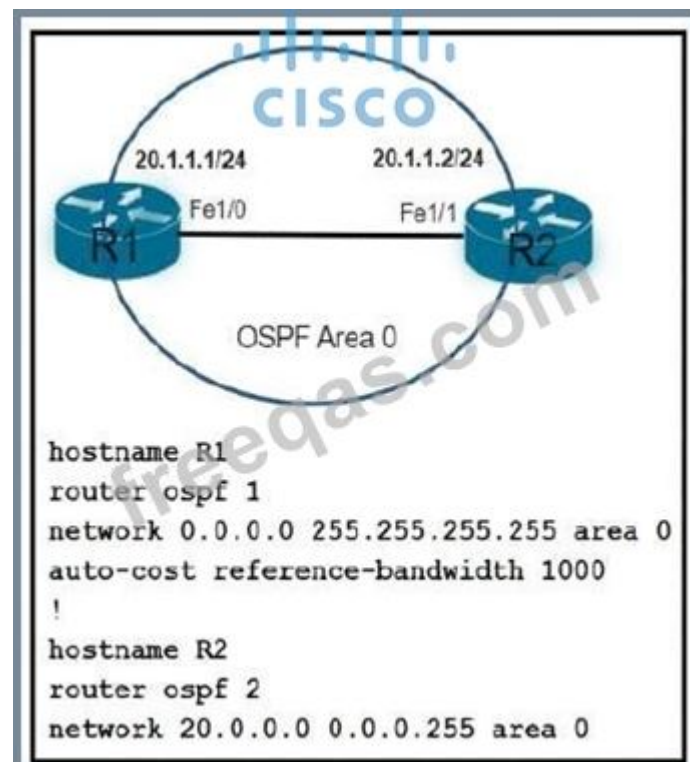
+ Sniffer mode: run as a sniffer and captures and forwards all the packets on a particular channel to a remote machine where you can use protocol analysis tool (Wireshark, Airopeek, etc) to review the packets and diagnose issues. Strictly used for troubleshooting purposes.

+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together.

Mobility Express is the ability to use an access point (AP) as a controller instead of a real WLAN controller. But this solution is only suitable for small to midsize, or multi-site branch locations where you might not want to invest in a dedicated WLC. A Mobility Express WLC can support up to 100 Aps

NEW QUESTION: 340

Refer to the exhibit.



Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?

- A. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.0.0 area 0
- B. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.0.0. area 0
- C. network 20.1.1.2.0.0.255.255 area 0
- D. network 20.1.1.2 255.255.255 area 0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 command on R2 did not cover the IP address of Fa1/1 interface of R2 so OSPF did not run on this interface. Therefore we have to use the command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 to turn on OSPF on this interface.

Note: The command network 20.1.1.2 0.0.255.255 area 0 can be used too so this answer is also correct but answer C is the best answer here.

The network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 command on R1 will run OSPF on all active

NEW QUESTION: 341

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure types on the right.

enterprise owns the hardware

low capital expenditure

provider maintains the infrastructure

slow upgrade lifecycle

high capital expenditure

fast upgrade lifecycle

On-Premises Infrastructure

Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 342

What are two considerations when using SSO as a network redundancy feature? (Choose two)

- A. both supervisors must be configured separately
- B. the multicast state is preserved during switchover
- C. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 2 operations
- D. must be combined with NSF to support uninterrupted Layer 3 operations
- E. requires synchronization between supervisors in order to guarantee continuous connectivity

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

against failure due to the Supervisor or loss of service because of software problems. The access layer typically provides Layer 2 services, with redundant switches making up the distribution layer. The Layer 2 access layer can benefit from SSO deployed without NSF. Some Enterprises have deployed Layer 3 routing at the access layer. In that case, NSF/SSO can be used.

Cisco IOS Nonstop Forwarding(NSF) always runs with stateful switchover (SSO) and provides redundancy for Layer 3 traffic.

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/3se/consolidated_guide/b_consoli

NEW QUESTION: 343

Which tunneling technique is used when designing a Cisco SD-Access fabric data plane?

- A. LISP
- B. VRF Lite
- C. VRF
- D. VXLAN

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Chapter	Section
SD-Access Operational Planes	Control Plane – LISP
	Data Plane – VXLAN
	Policy Plane – Cisco TrustSec
	Management Plane – Cisco DNA Center

The tunneling technology used for the fabric data plane is based on Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN). VXLAN encapsulation is UDP based, meaning that it can be forwarded by any IP-based network (legacy or third party) and creates the overlay network for the SD-Access fabric. Although LISP is the control plane for the SD-Access fabric, it does not use LISP data encapsulation for the data plane; instead, it uses VXLAN encapsulation because it is capable of encapsulating the original Ethernet header to perform MAC-in-IP encapsulation, while LISP does not. Using VXLAN allows the SD-Access fabric to support Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual topologies (overlays) and the ability to operate over any IP-based network with built-in network segmentation (VRF instance/VN) and built-in group-based policy.

NEW QUESTION: 344

What does the number in an NTP stratum level represent?

- A. The amount of offset between the device clock and true time.
- B. The number of hops it takes to reach the master time server.
- C. The number of hops it takes to reach the authoritative time source.
- D. The amount of drift between the device clock and true time.

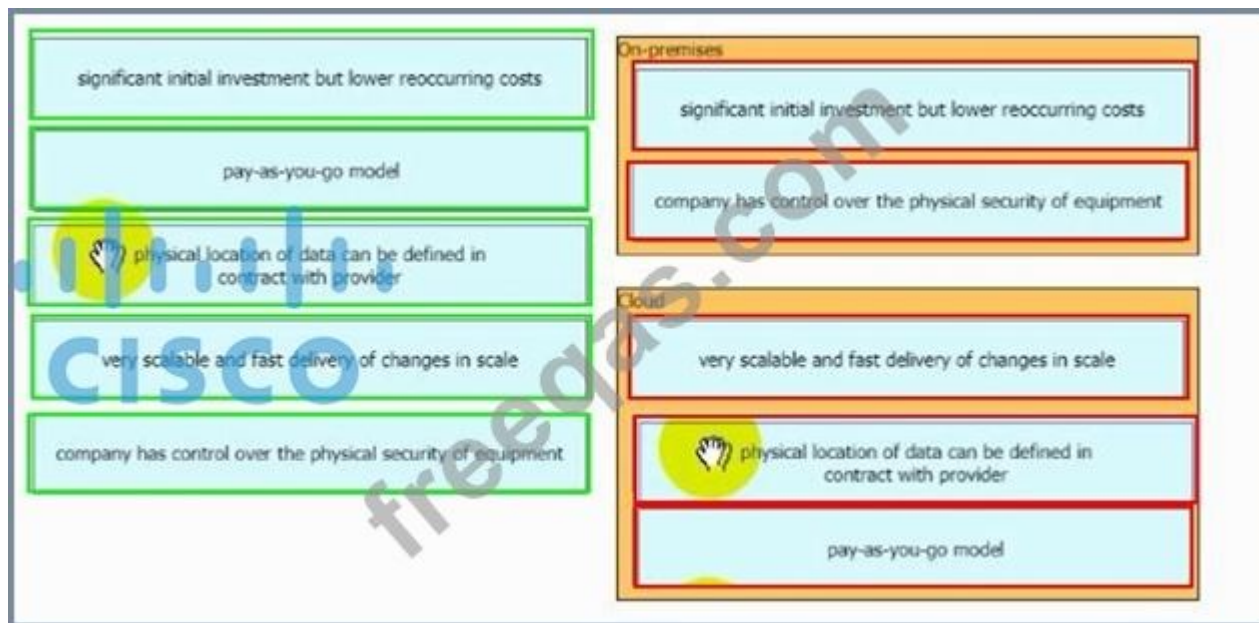
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 345

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left to the correct Infrastructure deployment type on the right.

significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs	On-premises
pay-as-you-go model	
physical location of data can be defined in contract with provider	Cloud
very scalable and fast delivery of changes in scale	
company has control over the physical security of equipment	

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 346

Refer to the exhibit.

```

interface Vlan10
ip vrf forwarding Customer1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan20
ip vrf forwarding Customer2
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan30
ip vrf forwarding Customer3
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

```

Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

- A. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 global
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20
- B. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer2 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer1
- C. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.1 Customer1 ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.1 Customer2
- D. ip route vrf Customer1 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 global
ip route vrf Customer 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 global
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan10
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan20

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 347

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SwitchC#show vtp status
VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs   : 8
VTP Operating Mode         : Transparent
VTP Domain Name            : cisco.com
VTP Pruning Mode           : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation       : Disabled
MDS digest                 : 0xE5 0x28 0x5D 0x3E 0x2F 0xE5 0xAD 0x2B
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 1-10-19 09:01:38

SwitchC#show vlan brief

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default              active    Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6
                                           Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10
                                           Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                           Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18
                                           Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22
                                           Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Po1
110  Finance              active
210  HR                   active    Fa0/1
310  Sales                 active    Fa0/2
[...output omitted...]

SwitchC#show int trunk

Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Gig1/1    on        802.1q         trunking    1
Gig1/2    on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Gig1/1    1-1005
Gig1/2    1-1005

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gig1/1    1,110,210,310
Gig1/2    1,110,210,310

SwitchC#show run interface port-channel 1
interface Port-channel 1
 description Uplink to Core
 switchport mode trunk
```

SwitchC connects HR and Sales to the Core switch However, business needs require that no traffic from the Finance VLAN traverse this switch Which command meets this requirement?

A)

```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning
```

B)

```
SwitchC(config)#vtp pruning vlan 110
```

C)

```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1  
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 210,310
```

D)

```
SwitchC(config)#interface port-channel 1  
SwitchC(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 110
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 348

Drag and drop the LISP components from the left onto the function they perform on the right. Not all options are used.

LISP map resolver	accepts LISP encapsulated map requests
LISP proxy ETR	learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR
LISP route reflector	receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites
LISP ITR	receives packets from site-facing interfaces
LISP map server	

Answer:



Explanation:

- + accepts LISP encapsulated map requests: LISP map resolver
- + learns of EID prefix mapping entries from an ETR: LISP map server
- + receives traffic from LISP sites and sends it to non-LISP sites: LISP proxy ETR
- + receives packets from site-facing interfaces: LISP ITR

Explanation

ITR is the function that maps the destination EID to a destination RLOC and then encapsulates the original packet with an additional header that has the source IP address of the ITR RLOC and the destination IP address of the RLOC of an Egress Tunnel Router (ETR).

After the encapsulation, the original packet become a LISP packet.

ETR is the function that receives LISP encapsulated packets, decapsulates them and forwards to its local EIDs. This function also requires EID-to-RLOC mappings so we need to point out an "map-server" IP address and the key (password) for authentication.

A LISP proxy ETR (PETR) implements ETR functions on behalf of non-LISP sites. A PETR is typically used when a LISP site needs to send traffic to non-LISP sites but the LISP site is connected through a service provider that does not accept no routable EIDs as packet sources. PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites.

Map Server (MS) processes the registration of authentication keys and EID-to-RLOC mappings. ETRs sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured Map Servers.

Map Resolver (MR): a LISP component which accepts LISP Encapsulated Map Requests, typically from an ITR, quickly determines whether or not the destination IP address is part of the EID namespace

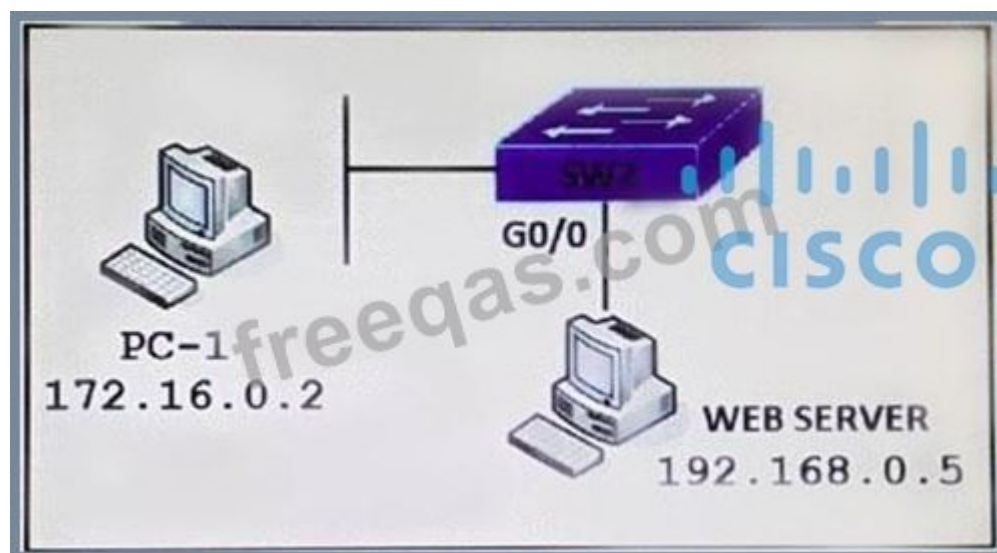
NEW QUESTION: 349

A customer has 20 stores located throughout a city. Each store has a single Cisco access point managed by a central WLC. The customer wants to gather analysis for users in each store. Which technique supports these requirements?

- A. hyperlocation
- B. trilateration
- C. presence
- D. angle of arrival

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 350



Refer to the exhibit. PC-1 must access the web server on port 8080. To allow this traffic, which statement must be added to an access control list that is applied on SW2 port G0/0 in the inbound direction?

- A. permit host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- B. permit host 192.168.0.5 it 8080 host 172.16.0.2
- C. permit host 192.168.0.5 host 172.16.0.2 eq 8080
- D. permit host 172.16.0.2 host 192.168.0.5 eq 8080

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 351

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct routing protocol types on the right.

supports unequal path load balancing	OSPF
link state routing protocol	
distance vector routing protocol	
metric is based on delay and reliability by default	EIGRP
makes it easy to segment the network locally	
constructs three tables as part of its operation: neighbor table, topology table, and routing table	

Answer:



Explanation

1,3,6EIGRP,2,4,5OSPF

NEW QUESTION: 352

Drag and drop the DHCP messages that are exchanged between a client and an AP into the order they are exchanged on the right.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 353

A GRE tunnel is down with the error message %TUN-5-RECUR DOWN:

Tunnel0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing error.

Which two options describe possible causes of the error? (Choose two)

- A. There is link flapping on the tunnel
- B. Incorrect destination IP addresses are configured on the tunnel
- C. The tunnel mode and tunnel IP address are misconfigured
- D. There is instability in the network due to route flapping
- E. The tunnel destination is being routed out of the tunnel interface

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

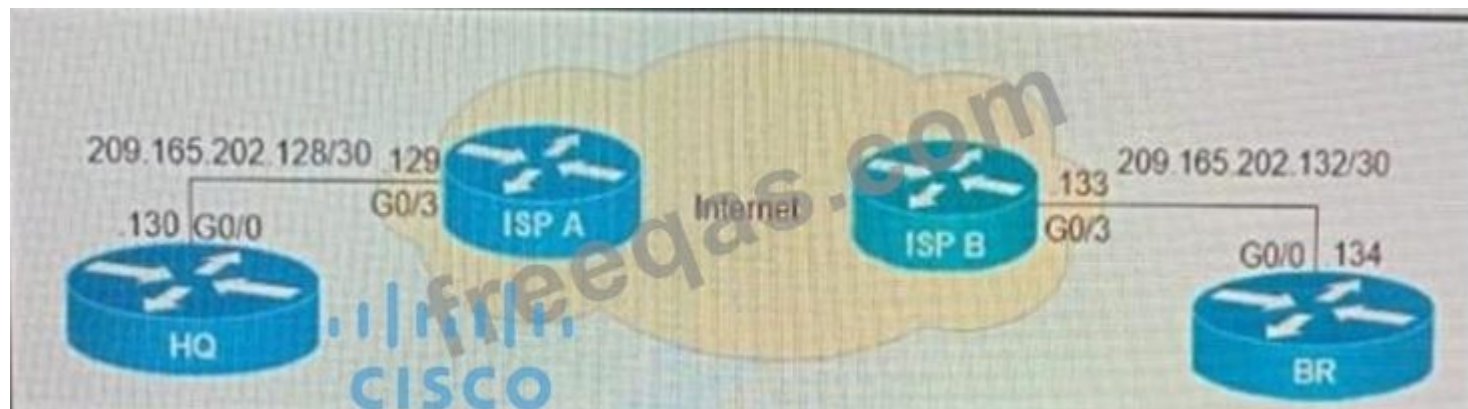
The %TUN-5-RECURDOWN: Tunnel0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing error message means that the generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel router has discovered a recursive routing problem. This condition is usually due to one of these causes:

- + A misconfiguration that causes the router to try to route to the tunnel destination address using the tunnel interface itself (recursive routing)
- + A temporary instability caused by route flapping elsewhere in the network

Reference:
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/enhanced-interior-gateway-routingprotocol- eigrp/22327-gre-flap.html>

NEW QUESTION: 354

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the effect of these commands on the BR and HQ tunnel interfaces?

```
BR(config)#interface tunnel1
BR(config-if)#keepalive 5 3

HQ(config)#interface tunnel1
HQ(config-if)#keepalive 5 3
```

- A. The keepalives are sent every 3 seconds and 5 retries
- B. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 6
- C. The keepalives are sent every 5 seconds and 3 retries
- D. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 5

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 355

Which two protocols are used with YANG data models? (Choose two.)

- A. NETCONF
- B. RESTCONF
- C. TLS
- D. SSH
- E. HTTPS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 356

Refer to the exhibit.



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from 192.168.1.10 (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

☐ Automatically send some system information and page content to Google to help detect dangerous apps and sites. [Privacy policy](#)

ADVANCED

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An engineer is designing a guest portal on Cisco ISE using the default configuration. During the testing phase, the engineer receives a warning when displaying the guest portal. Which issue is occurring?

- A. The connection is using an unsupported browser
- B. The server that is providing the portal has an expired certificate
- C. The server that is providing the portal has a self-signed certificate
- D. The connection is using an unsupported protocol

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 357

Which two characteristics define the Intent API provided by Cisco DNA Center? (Choose two.)

- A. northbound API
- B. business outcome oriented
- C. device-oriented
- D. southbound API
- E. procedural

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Intent API is a *Northbound* REST API that exposes specific capabilities of the Cisco DNA Center platform.

The Intent API provides policy-based abstraction of business intent, allowing focus on an outcome rather than struggling with individual mechanisms steps.

NEW QUESTION: 358

What is a characteristic of a virtual machine?

- A. It relies on hypervisors to allocate computing resources for it
- B. It must be aware of other virtual machines, in order to allocate physical resources for them
- C. It is deployable without a hypervisor to host it
- D. It must run the same operating system as its host

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 359

Which PAgP mode combination prevents an Etherchannel from forming?

- A. auto/auto
- B. desirable/desirable
- C. auto/desirable
- D. desirable

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

There are two PAgP modes:

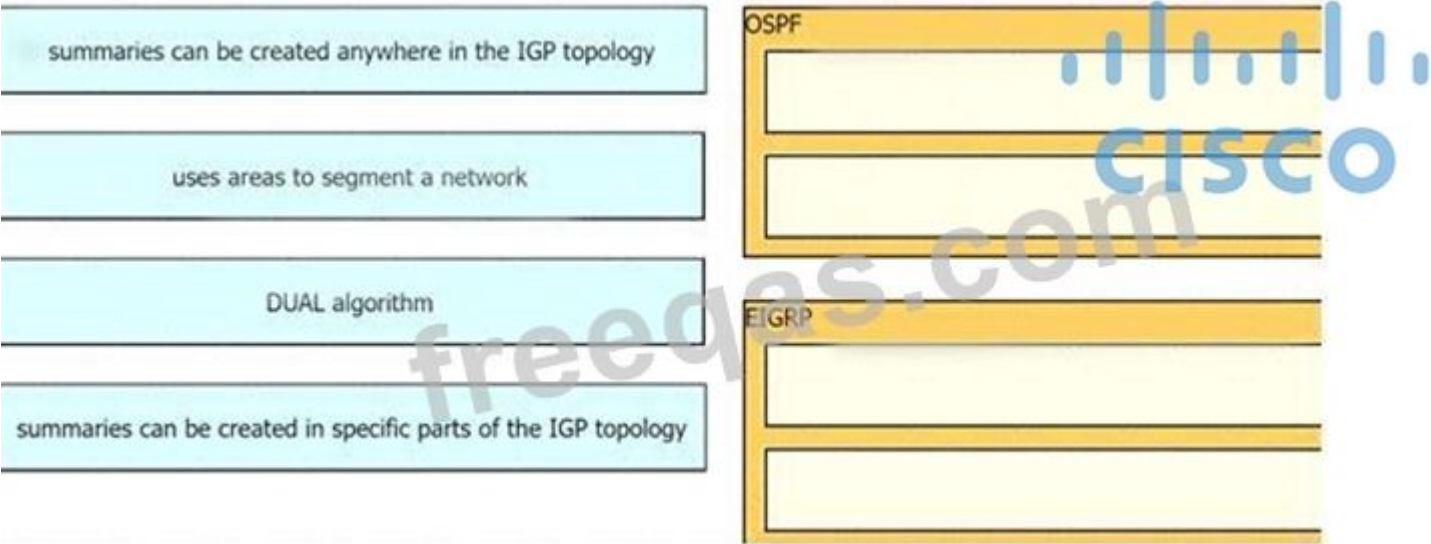
Auto	Responds to PAgP messages but does not aggressively negotiate a PAgP EtherChannel. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed only if the port on the other end is set to Desirable. This is the default mode.
Desirable	Port actively negotiates channeling status with the interface on the other end of the link. Answer 'auto/auto' channel is formed if the other side is Auto or Desirable.

The table below lists if an EtherChannel will be formed or not for PAgP:

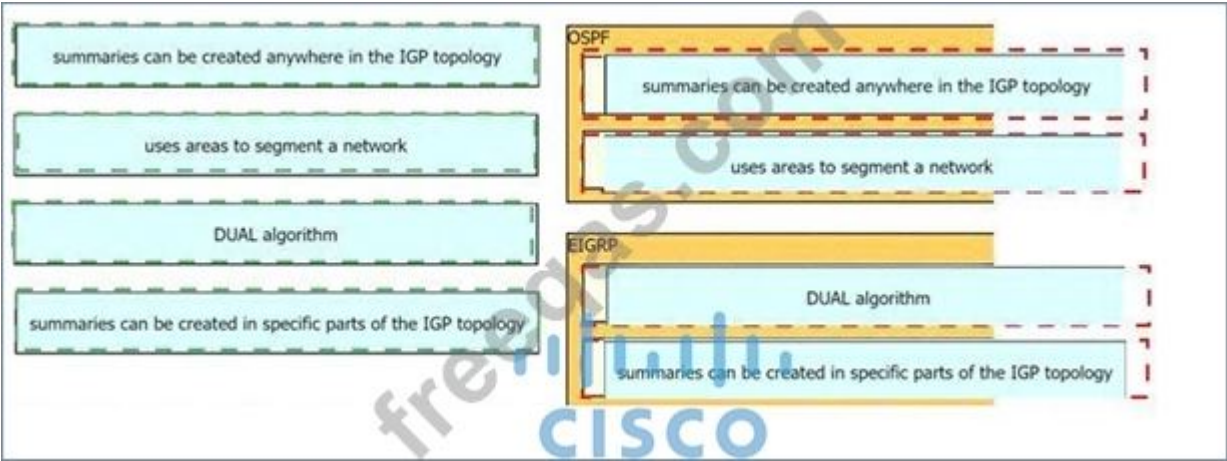
PAgP	Desirable	Auto
Desirable	Yes	Yes
Auto	Yes	No

NEW QUESTION: 360

Drag and Drop the decryptions from the left onto the routing protocol they describe on the right.



Answer:



OSPF

summaries can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology

uses areas to segment a network

EIGRP

DUAL algorithm

summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

NEW QUESTION: 361

An engineer must create a new SSID on a Cisco 9800 wireless LAN controller. The client has asked to use a pre-shared key for authentication. Which profile must the engineer edit to achieve this requirement?

- A. WLAN
- B. Policy
- C. Flex
- D. RF

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 362

Refer to the exhibit.



Assuming that R is a CE router, which VRF is assigned to Gi0/0 on R1?

- A. VRF VPN_B
- B. Default VRF
- C. Management VRF
- D. VRF VPN_A

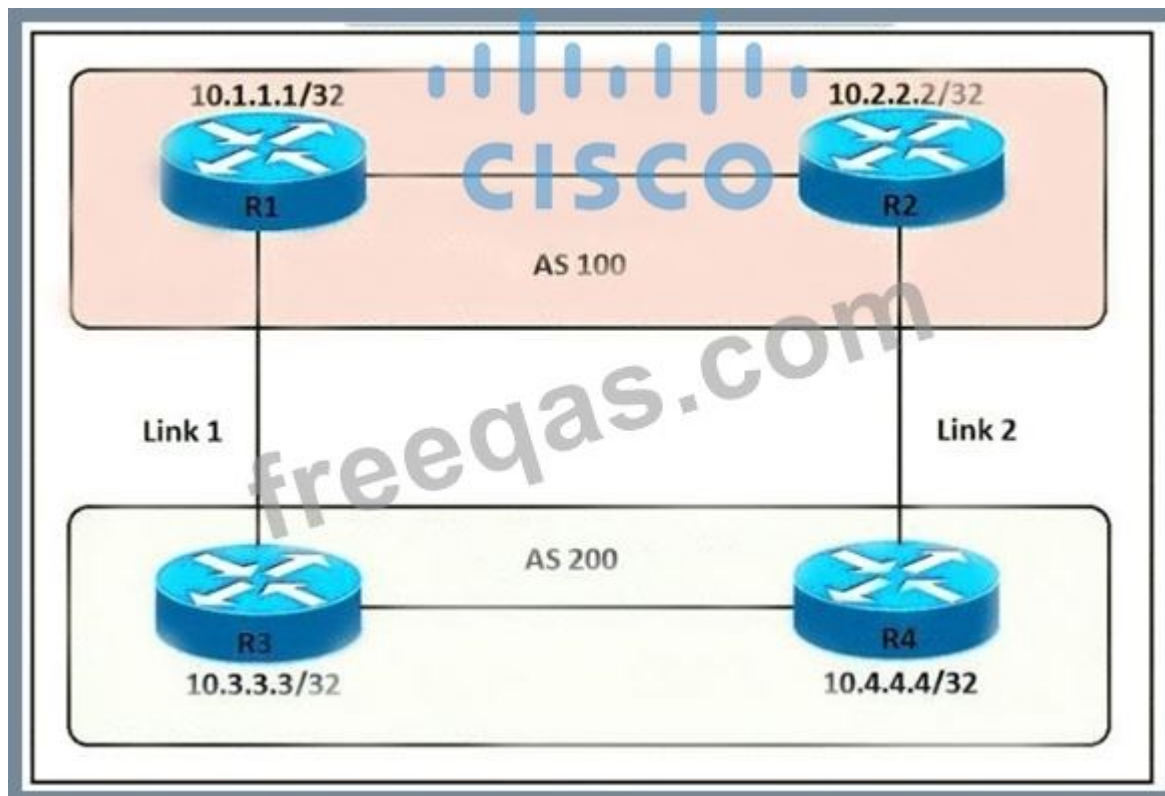
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

There is nothing special with the configuration of Gi0/0 on R1. Only Gi0/0 interface on R2 is assigned to VRF VPN_A. The default VRF here is similar to the global routing table concept in Cisco IOS

NEW QUESTION: 363

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must ensure that all traffic leaving AS 200 will choose Link 2 as an entry point. Assuming that all BGP neighbor relationships have been formed and that the attributes have not been changed on any of the routers, which configuration accomplish task?

```

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND out

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND in

R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100

R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-map PREPEND in

R4(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10
R4(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200

R4(config)#router bgp 200
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-map PREPEND out

```

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

R3 advertises BGP updates to R1 with multiple AS 100 so R3 believes the path to reach AS 200 via R3 is farther than R2 so R3 will choose R2 to forward traffic to AS 200.

NEW QUESTION: 364

A network engineer is configuring Flexible Netflow and enters these commands `Sampler Netflow1 Mode random one-out-of 100 Interface fastethernet 1/0 Flow-sampler netflow1` Which are two results of implementing this feature instead of traditional Netflow? (Choose two.)

- A. CPU and memory utilization are reduced.
- B. Only the flows of top 100 talkers are exported
- C. The data export flow is more secure.
- D. The number of packets to be analyzed are reduced
- E. The accuracy of the data to be analyzed is improved

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The "mode random one-out of 100" specifies that sampling uses the random mode and only take one sample out of every 100 packets.

NEW QUESTION: 365



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must deny HTTP traffic from host A to host V while allowing all other communication between the hosts, drag and drop the commands into the configuration to achieve these results.

Some commands may be used more than once. Not all commands are used.

```
SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# [ ] tcp host 10.1.1.10 host 10.1.1.20 eq www
SW1(config)# ip access-list extended MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# [ ] ip any any

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 10
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-access-map)# [ ]

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 20
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-access-map)# [ ]

SW1(config)# vlan filter HOST-A-B vlan 10
```

action drop action forward filter permit deny match

Answer:

```
SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# deny tcp host 10.1.1.10 host 10.1.1.20 eq www
SW1(config)# ip access-list extended MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip any any

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 10
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-access-map)# action drop

SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 20
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address MATCH_ALL
SW1(config-access-map)# action forward

SW1(config)# vlan filter HOST-A-B vlan 10
```

action drop action forward filter permit deny match

Explanation

Deny

Permit
Action drop
Action forward

NEW QUESTION: 366

Drag and drop the Qos mechanisms from the left to the correct descriptions on the right

service policy	mechanism to create a scheduler for packets prior to forwarding
shaping	mechanism to apply a QoS policy to an interface
DSCP	portion of the IP header used to classify packets
policy map	bandwidth management technique which delays datagrams
policing	tool to enforce rate-limiting on ingress/egress
CoS	portion of the 802.1Q header used to classify packets

Answer:

service policy	shaping
shaping	policy map
DSCP	DSCP
policy map	service policy
policing	policing
CoS	CoS

NEW QUESTION: 367

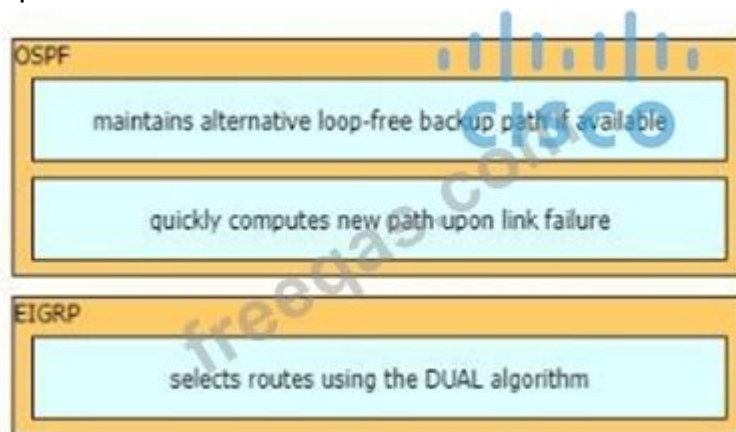
Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the routing protocols they describes on the right.



Answer:



Explanation



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